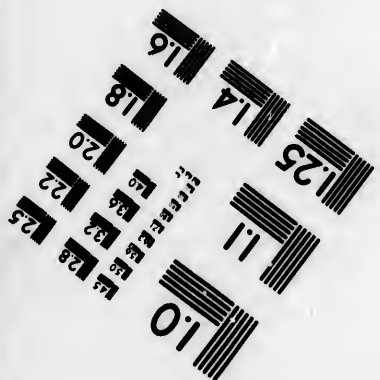
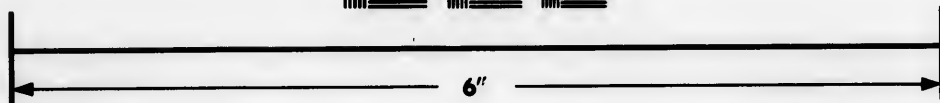
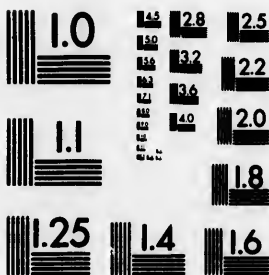


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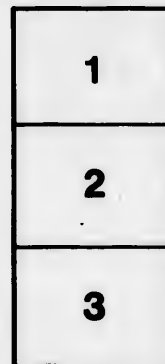
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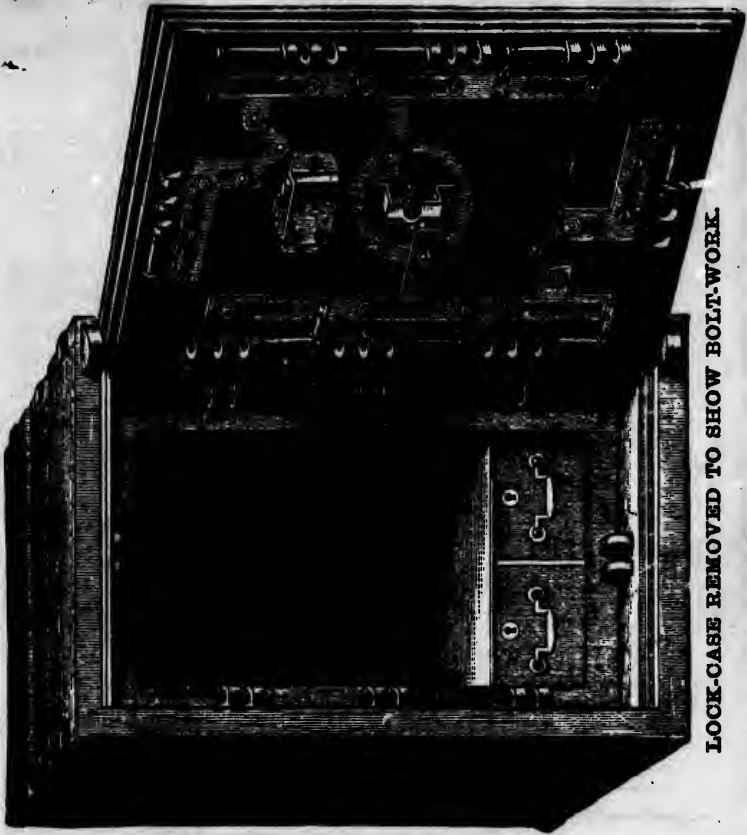
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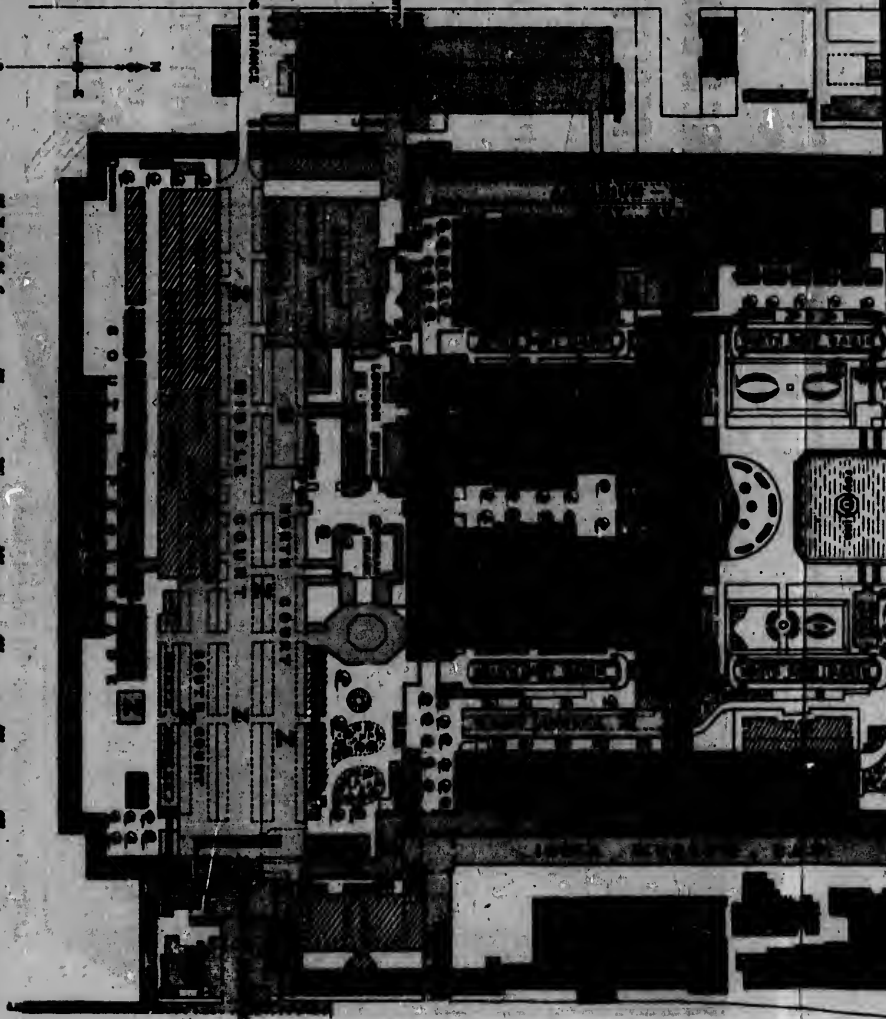
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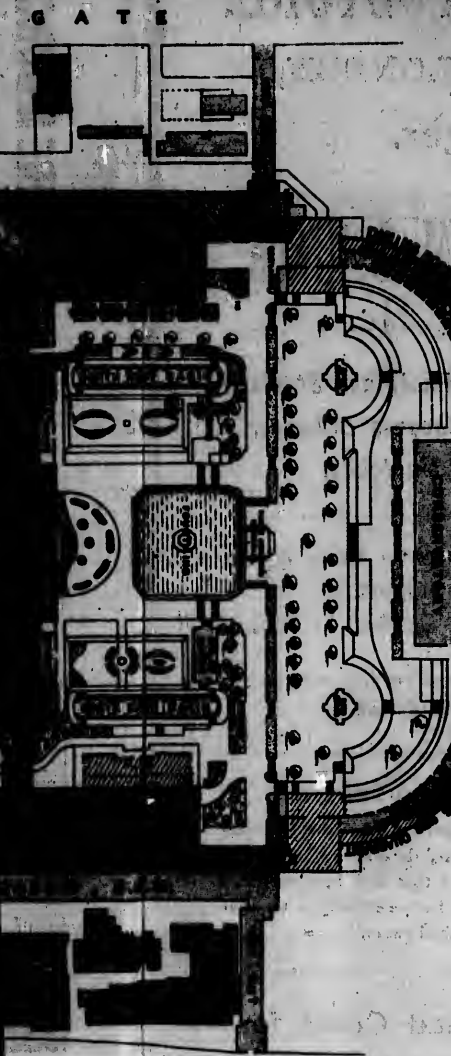
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VIII. FIJI—*continued.*

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IX. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—*continued.*

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IX. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—*continued.*

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This is the choicest and most carefully selected Coffee, "Roasted on the French Principle, and mixed with the Finest Bruges Chicory."

10 lbs., in Tins, sent by Parcels Post to any Post Town in the United Kingdom and Channel Islands for 2s. 4d., or 5 lbs., in Tins, for 5s. 6d.; 8 lbs., 8s. 6d.

## BARBER & COMPANY,

74, Regent Circus, W.; 61, Bishopsgate Street, City; 11, Boro' High Street, S.E.;  
102, Westbourne Grove, W.; 42, Great Titohfield Street, W.; King's Cross, N.  
Also Brighton, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Preston, Birmingham, and Hastings.

## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

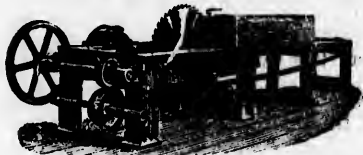
FOR COLONIAL REQUIREMENTS,

CAN BE SEEN IN OPERATION AT

## A. RANSOME & CO.'S WORKS,

STANLEY WORKS, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W.

*(Eight minutes' walk from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.)*



ENDLESS CHAIN FEED SAW BENCH.



THE "WHEELWRIGHT."

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams—RANSOME, LONDON. Telephone—No. 8,578.

Appointments can be made by Telephone from Exhibition Call Rooms.

## REGULATIONS

ISSUED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS.

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### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Exhibition will be opened on or about the 1st May, 1886, and will remain open for a period of about six months.

2. Subject to the conditions stated in Regulations 3 and 4, the objects to be exhibited are left entirely to the discretion of the Governments participating, in so far as they illustrate the resources, products and manufactures of the Colonies and the Indian Empire. For reasons stated elsewhere, no Classification has been attempted by the Royal Commission; but each Government is invited to classify its own collection.

3. All fulminating and explosive substances and all dangerous substances are absolutely forbidden to be sent, but they may be represented by models or dummies.

4. Spirits, oils, essences, corrosive substances and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or cause inconvenience to the public, can only be received in substantial and suitable vessels of small size.

5. There will be no charge for space.

6. Motive power and water will be supplied free of cost, *provided that notice by letter or cable is given before the 1st January, 1886.* Foundations can be laid, under the superintendence of the Secretary to the Royal Commission, upon requisition from the Executive Commissioners, with their order for payment. The work will be done at the expense of the Commissions requiring it; and full particulars of the size, character and intended position of machines should be given.

7. As the allotments of space have in most cases been already notified to the Colonial and Indian Governments, no further applications can, except under special circumstances, be entertained. Applications to exhibit from any individual or firm will be referred to the Executive Commissioners for the various Colonies and for India.

8. The Executive Commissioners appointed by their respective Governments will have the entire control of the arrangements of the goods

exhibited in their respective sections, subject to the conditions stated in Regulations 9 to 16.

9. At least one main passage of not less than fifteen feet must extend throughout each Court from end to end; and, where doors or openings occur, passages of not less than ten feet in width must be provided communicating with the main central passage. The necessity of providing adequate space for allowing the proper inspection of articles exhibited need scarcely be insisted upon.

10. Signs or name-boards should be placed parallel with the main passages, that is, parallel with the frontage of the respective stands. It is suggested that they should be black with gold letters. Care should be taken to prevent any interference with the electric lighting arrangements.

11. All handbills, printed matter, &c., connected with exhibits, and intended for gratuitous distribution, should be duly authorised by the Executive Commissioners for each country, who will find the Secretary to the Royal Commission ready to co-operate with them.

12. It is specially requested that no cases or goods should exceed the height of ten feet: this rule is not intended to prevent the erection of any special trophies; but designs to scale of all trophies should, previous to their erection, be notified to the Secretary to the Royal Commission.

13. As the Exhibition Buildings are leased by the Royal Commission, no alterations affecting the structure of the buildings as regards the floor, walls or roofing can be permitted without special application to the Secretary to the Royal Commission.

14. Executive Commissioners will be required to provide all necessary attendance for keeping the stands and exhibits in their sections properly cleaned and in good order: all stands should remain uncovered during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public.

15. It is probable that the hours during which the Exhibition will remain open to the public will be from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on all days except Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the hour of closing will be 11 p.m. These arrangements are, however, subject to alteration. The Exhibition will not be open on Sundays.

16. No Exhibit may be removed from the Exhibition Buildings until the close of the Exhibition, without the permission of the Executive Commissioners, countersigned by the Secretary to the Royal Commission; and consequently no selling, with a view to removal prior to the close of the Exhibition, should be allowed.

17. No article exhibited may be photographed, drawn, copied or reproduced in any manner whatsoever, without the special sanction of the Executive Commissioner of the section; this sanction should be notified to the Secretary to the Royal Commission.

18. All packages containing goods intended for exhibition must have painted on them the distinctive mark C. I. E., together with the name of the Colony from which they are sent. They must in all cases be consigned to the Executive Commissioner of the Colony from which they are sent.

19. All goods intended for exhibition should reach the Exhibition buildings on or before the 31st January, 1886; and, if convenient to Executive Commissioners, they can be received from the 1st January, 1886: It is hoped that everything will be reported as ready for inspection at least fourteen days previous to the end of April.

20. Cases should be unpacked with the greatest possible dispatch, and when empty should be removed immediately from the buildings. The Secretary to the Royal Commission will have pleasure in recommending places of storage for empty cases; but it must be distinctly understood that all arrangements for the unpacking, removal, storage and bringing back of cases must be made, and the expenses borne, by the various Colonial and Indian Commissions.

21. All expenses connected with the installation and display of exhibits will be defrayed by the Colonial and Indian Commissions.

22. The Royal Commission reserves to itself the right of refusing to admit any exhibit.

23. The Royal Commission reserves to itself the sole right of publishing and selling a General Catalogue, and General Guide and Plans of the Exhibition, and for this purpose requests that a descriptive list, duly classified, of the goods intended for exhibition may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Royal Commission by the respective Commissions not later than the 1st December, 1885. Each Commission will, however, be at liberty to publish and sell through the official publishers to the Royal Commission a special Catalogue of its collection. It is hoped for the sake of uniformity that the size of all such publications may be the same size as that of the General Catalogue, known as Demy 8vo. (8 $\frac{7}{8}$  in.  $\times$  5 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.)

24. A Colonial Dining Room will be organised, under the superintendence of the Royal Commission, to which Exhibitors are invited to send, through their Executive Commissioners, Colonial preserved food and wines for consumption by visitors. Special Regulations have been prepared for this department (*see page lxii*).

25. Arrangements will be made for the sampling of Wines; and an officer will be appointed to superintend this department. Cellarage accommodation will be provided. Special Regulations have been prepared for this Department (*see page lx*).

26. No Refreshment or Tasting Bars will be allowed beyond those arranged for by the Royal Commission.

27. It is proposed to organise a Fruit and Vegetable Market, at which Colonial and Indian produce will be on sale. Special Regulations will be framed for this section of the Exhibition.

28. It is proposed to hold an Exhibition of Living Animals from the Colonies and India. Special Rules will be framed for its regulation.

29. The upper Gallery of the Royal Albert Hall has been set apart for a collection of pictures of British Colonial and British Indian subjects, and by colonial artists. Special Regulations have been prepared (*see page lxiii*).

30. The right to add to, alter, amend or expunge any of these Rules is reserved by the Royal Commission.

31. The Royal Commission, while taking every precaution for the protection of articles in the buildings, cannot hold itself responsible for their loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising.

32. If any damage or injury shall be caused or occasioned during the Exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, or to any officer, servant, or others then and there employed by the Royal Commission of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, then the Executive Commissioner in whose section such machinery, implement, or article may be placed shall indemnify and hold harmless the said Royal Commission from and against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.

33. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Royal Commission, Exhibition Buildings, South Kensington, London, S.W.

## WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.

1. The Royal Commission will provide, free of charge, space in the basement of the Royal Albert Hall (which building will form part of the Exhibition, where colonial wines, &c., can be sampled by visitors.

2. The Royal Commission will only entertain applications for space from Executive Commissioners, who are to be responsible to the Royal Commission that all exhibits are exclusively of British Colonial or of British Indian produce.

3. Applications for space in this department must be made to the Executive Commissioner of the Colony to which the applicant belongs.

4. No Applications for space will be received by Executive Commissioners after February 1st, 1886.

5. In no other portion of the Exhibition Buildings will Exhibitors be permitted to sample alcoholic drinks.

6. As all wines, spirits, &c., for exhibition will, by permission of Her Majesty's Customs, be brought in under bond, it is strictly forbidden to sell any portion of such exhibit, for delivery out of stock until after the close of the Exhibition, when duty will have to be paid for all wines, &c. Duty will also have to be paid on all wines sold or given away for consumption on the premises. Executive Commissioners are earnestly requested to assist the Royal Commission in preventing any breach of this regulation.

7. Wines, &c., that remain at the close of the Exhibition must be removed at the Exhibitor's cost to a bonded store, or the duty must be paid within seven days after the close of the Exhibition.

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8. An Office for the registration of orders will be established by the Royal Commission, and an experienced officer and cellarman will be specially charged with the arrangements; official order books will be provided by the Executive Commissioners in which all orders will be entered with full particulars of the transactions. The expenses in connection with this office will be charged to the Executive Commissioners *pro rata* on the amount of space occupied by them.

9. Every sale must be notified at the Office and a return made daily to the officer in charge, who will be forbidden to give information to any person, except the Official Accountant of the Royal Commission, as to the business transactions of the Exhibitors.

10. As space in the basement of the Royal Albert Hall can only be granted to extend four feet from the walls, exhibits must be kept carefully within these limits. The cellars will be opened to the public at 11 a.m. and closed at 8 p.m. under the Customs' lock. Samples can only be shown between these hours.

11. Executive Commissioners may put locks on the taps and take any precautions they consider necessary for the security of the goods, subject to the approval of the Royal Commission.

12. All Fittings, Counters, &c., must be provided at the expense of the Exhibitors and will be subject to the approval of the Royal Commission.

13. The Glasses used should be approved by the officer in charge.

14. Executive Commissioners are earnestly requested to use every precaution to prevent the distribution of samples being a cause of disorder, and they are most earnestly requested to forbid the supply of drink of any kind to persons employed in the building by the Royal Commission or the Executive Commissioners.

15. If any person be found in such a condition that he may be considered by the police or a responsible official to be suffering from drink, the space allotted where such person was last supplied with alcoholic drink will be withdrawn from the control of the Exhibitor, so far as sampling is concerned.

16. The Royal Commission reserves to itself the right to close any exhibit if it considers that irregularities are caused by the Exhibitor or his Attendants.

17. In making an Application for space to exhibit in this Department, intending exhibitors are particularly requested to carefully fill up the form which is supplied to them for giving information as to the name of wines, position of the vineyard, date of formation, and other particulars of a similar character. The information so supplied will be published in the Special Catalogue, and must also be displayed on the exhibit.

18. The Royal Commission reserves to itself the right of altering or adding to these regulations.

## NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, Executive President of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, having accepted the proposal made to His Royal Highness by the Council for the National Training School of Cookery that the School should undertake, on behalf of the Royal Commission, the management of the Dining Rooms devoted to the purpose of bringing to public notice Colonial and Indian food products, the following Regulations for the realisation of this scheme have been issued.

1. Suitable Rooms for this purpose will be provided by the Royal Commission at the Exhibition.

2. These Rooms will be managed by the National Training School of Cookery, who will, as far as is possible, prepare the food.

3. The Colonial or Indian Executive Commissioners, who desire to have their produce consumed in the Dining Room, should undertake to keep ready for use an ample stock of the articles in which they are interested.

4. The Executive Commissioners are requested to arrange for the supply of Food Products and Wines to the School on the most liberal terms.

5. The Colonial wines on sale will be supplied by the Executive Commissioners of the Wine Producing Colonies. Payment will be made to the Executive Commissioners weekly for the wines used. Wines, &c., remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition, will be accounted for and returned to the Executive Commissioners by the School.

6. A portion of wall space in the Dining Rooms will be available for advertising Colonial produce and goods used in the Dining Room; a charge of 20s. per square foot (in favour of the Funds of the School) will be made for advertisements, which must be obtained through the advertising Contractor to the Royal Commission.

7. The following arrangements with regard to prices are required to be observed :—

(a.) A dinner at 6*d.* per head, to consist of a portion of hot meat or fish, with bread and potatoes.

(b.) A dinner, at 1*s.*, of hot or cold meat, with a sweet and cheese.

(c.) A Room, to be known as the Colonial Hall, will be available for Luncheons or Dinners of not less than 24 persons at one day's notice. When not so engaged, Dinners *à la Carte* will be served.

(d.) Colonial or Indian Tea	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 <i>d.</i>	per cup.
"	"	Coffee	. . .	2 <i>d.</i>	"
"	"	Chocolate	. . .	2 <i>d.</i>	"
"	"	Cocoa	. . .	2 <i>d.</i>	"

## PICTURE GALLERY

(In the Royal Albert Hall).

1. The following Pictures only can be admitted :—
  - a. Pictures of all kinds, painted by *bona fide* British Colonists.
  - b. Pictures representing views in the British Colonies, painted by British subjects.
  - c. Pictures representing subjects bearing on British Colonial History, painted by British subjects.
2. All Pictures exhibited must be approved by the Executive Commissioners of the respective Colonies.
3. The Royal Commission can accept no responsibility with regard to receiving, unpacking, insuring or returning the pictures.
4. All Pictures exhibited should be framed, and all water-colour drawings, glazed. The frames should, as far as possible, be rectangular, as oval or circular frames are inconvenient for purposes of arrangement.
5. Every Picture should have securely fastened to its back a label giving the following information :—
  - a. The name of the Colony whence it is sent.
  - b. The name and address of the Artist.
  - c. The Subject.
  - d. The Price, if for sale.
6. All Pictures should be delivered, at the Royal Albert Hall Entrance to the Exhibition, by the *31st March at the latest*. The descriptions, for the Official Catalogue, should be forwarded to the Secretary to the Royal Commission at the same time. Each description should bear a distinctive number, which number should also appear on the label at the back of the picture.
7. Every possible care will be taken of works sent for exhibition ; but the Royal Commission will not hold itself responsible in any case of injury or loss.



## PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

The following Letters and Certificates have been received from the Board of Trade:—

BOARD OF TRADE,  
12th January, 1886.

Sir,

*Referring to your recent letter, asking, on behalf of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, for information as to the protection that will be granted by this Department to Colonial Inventions to be exhibited, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that the only protection that can be afforded to such Inventions is that prescribed by Section 39 (copy herewith) of the Patents, &c., Act, 1883.*

*It may, however, be suggested that the attention of the Colonial Commissioners should be drawn to the question whether Colonists exhibiting inventions unpatented in the Colonies might possibly deprive themselves of the right to obtain patents in their respective Colonies.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

The Secretary, Royal Commission for the Colonial  
and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington, S.W.

BOARD OF TRADE,  
15th January, 1886.

Sir,

*I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant; and, in reply, to transmit, herewith, a Certificate of this Board, as required by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, in respect of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held this year at South Kensington.*

*I am at the same time to enclose copy of sections 39 and 57 of the Patents, &c., Act, and to draw attention to the steps that will have to be taken by intending exhibitors who wish to avail themselves of the protection afforded by these sections of the Act.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., Royal Commission  
for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition (London,  
1886), South Kensington, S.W.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS ACT, 1883.

Upon the application of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., &c. &c., of

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South Kensington, made to the Board of Trade, on the fourteenth day of January, 1886, the Board of Trade do hereby certify that the Colonial and Indian Exhibition proposed to be held in the year 1886, at South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, is an Industrial Exhibition.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade, this fifteenth day of January, 1886.

HENRY G. CALCRAFT,  
Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS ACT, 1883.

PART II.  
PATENTS.

Exhibition at industrial or international exhibition not to prejudice patent rights.

39. The exhibition of an invention at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Board of Trade, or the publication of any description of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition, or the use of the invention for the purpose of the exhibition in the place where the exhibition is held, or the use of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition by any person elsewhere without the privity or consent of the inventor, shall not prejudice the right of the inventor or his legal personal representative to apply for and obtain provisional protection and a patent in respect of the invention, or the validity of any patent granted on the application, provided that both the following conditions are complied with, viz. :—

- (a) The exhibitor must, before exhibiting the invention, give the Comptroller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so ; and
- (b) The application for a patent must be made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition.

*The notice referred to in (a) must be made upon Form O of the Patents Rules ; and the application for a Patent (b) which may be made either before the Exhibition is open or subsequently, but not after 6 months from the date of the opening upon Forms A and B or A and C of the same Rules.*

Exhibition at industrial or international exhibition not to prevent or invalidate registration.

57. The Exhibition at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Board of Trade, or the exhibition elsewhere during the period of the holding of the exhibition, without the privity or consent of the proprietor, of a design, or of any article to which a design is applied, or the publication, during the holding of any such exhibition, of a description of a design, shall not prevent the design from being registered, or invalidate the registration thereof, provided that both the following conditions are complied with, viz. :—

- (a.) The exhibitor must, before exhibiting the design or article, or publishing a description of the design, give the Comptroller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so ; and
- (b.) The application for registration must be made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition.

*The notice referred to in (a) must be made upon Form L of the Designs Rules ; and the application for a Design (b) which may be made either before the Exhibition is open or subsequently, but not after 6 months from the date of the opening upon Form E of the same Rules.*

The plaster cast in the Entrance Hall is that of the Statue in Bombay of ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.S.I., in commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness to India, 1875-76. Sir Albert Sassoon, C.S.I., Kt., presented this statue to his fellow-townsmen of the Royal City of Bombay.

## COLONIAL VIEWS IN ENTRANCE HALL.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wynyard Square, Sydney.

Sydney Harbour, from St. Leonards.

### VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

View of Melbourne in 1839. Founded 1835.

View of the Capital Melbourne in 1886. Population, 325,000.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide. Founded 1836.

Adelaide. View (from Victoria Square) of Post Office, Lands' Office, and Town Hall. Population, 109,000.

### QUEENSLAND.

View of the site of Brisbane in 1839. Founded 1859.

View of Brisbane in 1886.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

View of Perth.

### NEW ZEALAND.

Middle Island, Milford Sound, Western Fiords.

North Island, the White Terrace, Lake Rotomahana.

### NATAL.

View of the Town of Durban, the Bluff and Lighthouse. Founded 1843. Population, 412,700.

### CEYLON.

View in Kandy, the mountain capital of Ceylon, showing the Temple of the Sacred Tooth.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Graving Dock, Cape Town. Length on Keel Blocks, 600 feet. Ceded to Great Britain 1815. Population, including Natives, 1,350,000.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

Province of British Columbia, City of Victoria. Population, 9,000.

Province of Manitoba, City of Winnipeg. Population, 25,000.

Province of Ontario, City of Toronto. Population, 125,000.

Province of Ontario, City of Ottawa. Population, 31,000.

Province of Quebec, City of Montreal. Population, 173,000.

Province of Quebec, City of Quebec. Population, 65,000.

Province of New Brunswick, City of Saint John. Population, 30,000.

Province of Nova Scotia, City of Halifax. Population, 40,000.

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## SHIP MODELS IN ENTRANCE HALL.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company exhibit the following Models, also Paintings and Photographs representing their fleet of fifty-one full-powered Ocean Steamers, employed in carrying the Mails and Passengers to India, China, and Australia:—

CASE 1.—A full-rigged Model of ss. "Massilia," as a type of some of the latest additions to the Company's fleet. Length, 420 ft.; breadth, 45 ft.; depth, 37 ft. Tonnage, 4908. Horse-power, 5000. This vessel and the "Rosetta" were recently chartered and fitted up by Her Majesty's Government, and employed as armed cruisers for Colonial Defence.

CASE 2.—Half models, representative of three other Classes of the Company's vessels:—

	Length. feet.	Breadth. feet.	Depth. ft. in.	Tonnage.	Horse- power.
Rome and Carthago . . . .	430	44	36	5013	5000
Tasmania and Chusan . . . .	400	45	31 6	4488	4200
Ganges and Sutlej . . . .	390	42	35	4196	4500
Clyde . . . .	390	42	35	4124	4500

CASE 3.—Full Model of ss. "Poonah." Length, 395 ft.; breadth, 41 ft. 8 in.; depth, 30 ft. Tonnage, 3130. Horse-power, 2600. This vessel has been and is now employed by Her Majesty's Government as a transport.

CASE 4.—Full Model of ss. "Teheran" and "Thibet." Length, 360 ft.; breadth, 36 ft.; depth, 29 ft. Tonnage, 2593. Horse-power, 2000. This Model is a type of the small class of vessels in the Company's fleet.

The Pictures and Photographs are portraits of the Company's earliest and latest steamships.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "ORINOCO."

Built of steel by Messrs. Caird & Co., Greenock; not yet launched. Length 390 ft. on 21 foot-line; 417 ft. over all; extreme breadth 45 ft.; depth 34 ft. 10½ in.; registered tonnage, 4627 gross. Deck-houses with smoking room, officers' cabins, and handsome staircases from companions; three masts, foremost square rigged. Triple expansion engines; three cylinders; dimension of cylinders, 42 ins., 62 ins., and 96 ins.; length of stroke 66 ins.; about 5000 indicated horse-power; speed 16 knots; eight boilers; twenty-four furnaces; steam pressure 150 lbs; about 1650 tons cargo. Accommodation for 240 first-class, 28 second-class, and 30 third-class passengers. Commander, 5 officers, surgeon, purser, and assistant purser, 6 engineers, 1 boiler maker, and 100 crew.

This vessel will be fitted throughout with the electric light. Her life-boats and steam launch will be on davits, worked by screws, whereby they can be put out and lowered in a few seconds. She will have steam steering gear, windlass, and cargo winches of the newest description. Cabins will be fitted with spring beds. There will be bath-rooms in large numbers, with hot and cold water; and all modern appliances generally, for the comfort of the passengers, will be fitted.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. for whom the "Orinoco" is being constructed, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1839, and is engaged in conveying the mails under contract with Her Majesty's Government, to the West Indies, Brazil, and the River Plate.

## UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## STEAMSHIP "MOOR."

List of Details.—Built of iron by J. & G. Thomson, Clyde Bank Foundry, Glasgow; engine by J. & G. Thomson; launched 23rd December, 1881; length 365 ft. 8 ins.; breadth 46 ft. 1 in.; depth 28 ft. 9 ins.; 4000 gross tonnage, 2352·30 net tonnage; spar deck with fore-castle 45 ft.

and hurricane deck 150 ft.; three masts, schooner rig, no yards or square sails; compound surface condensing engine; two cylinders, 51 ins. and 90 ins. diameter; length of stroke 60 ins.; 4300 horse power; speed 15½ knots per hour; 6 boilers; 18 furnaces; working pressure 85 lbs. per sq. in.; 2000 tons cargo. Accommodation for 184 first-class, 78 second-class, and 108 third-class passengers. Commander, 4 officers, surgeon, 5 engineers, and 81 crew.

The "Moor" is employed in the Union Steamship Company's Mail Service between England and the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The route is from Southampton to Plymouth, where mails are embarked to Cape Town calling at Madeira, also at St. Helena at stated intervals. At Cape Town the mails are landed and the Natal mails transhipped to an intercolonial steamer.

The "Moor" then goes on to Port Elizabeth and East London to land and ship cargo, returning to Cape Town to receive homeward Natal and Cape Mails in her proper turn, which are conveyed to Plymouth, the ship calling at Madeira, also at St. Helena or Ascension as the case may be. The voyage ends at Southampton.

The "Moor" has made the fastest voyages between Plymouth and Cape Town, and vice versa. The outward voyage having been made in 18 days 10 hours, and the homeward voyage in 17 days 21 hours, net steaming time, after deducting stoppages in each case.

Owing to her great speed, the "Moor" was chartered by the Government in April last year (1885) to act as an armed cruiser for the defence of the Cape Colony, was supplied with an armament of 6 guns, and a crew of 110 officers and men, principally members of the Royal Naval Reserve, and was the only merchant vessel which actually hoisted the pennant or was commissioned under the command of a naval officer.

The "Moor" was taken on a cruise up the east coast of Africa under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir W. J. Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B., the Commander-in-chief on the South African Station.

## THE CASTLE MAIL PACKETS COMPANY.

(DONALD CURRIE & Co., MANAGERS.)

### OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIP "ROSLIN CASTLE."

Built of iron by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., of Glasgow, in 1883. Length, 380 ft.; breadth, 48 ft. 3 in.; depth in hold, 31 ft. 4 in.; tonnage, 4280 gross, and 2476 nett. The vessel has three decks with a fore-castle, bridge, and cabin house; is rigged as a brig with iron lower masts and yards, and carries 10 boats of large capacity.

The engines are of the direct acting vertical compound type, constructed by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., of Glasgow, with two cylinders, 50 inches and 90 inches diameter respectively, and 60 inches stroke indicating 2800 horse-power, and steaming at the rate of 13½ knots per hour; there are three steel boilers and 9 patent corrugated furnaces, with a working pressure of steam of 80 lbs. per square inch.

The vessel carries 3000 tons of cargo and fuel for 25 days' steaming at full speed.

The main deck is entirely devoted to passenger accommodation, having capacious, handsomely decorated and furnished dining, smoking and retiring saloons. Also commodious sleeping apartments for 325 passengers, divided into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes; each class having kitchens, pantries, baths and lavatories, &c., all provided with a continuous water supply. Fresh food is always available by means of a freezing chamber and refrigerating engine. Electric lighting is also provided by a separate engine and dynamo machine. Independent steam engines being carried for the pumps, the steering gear, the windlass, and cargo winches, &c. &c.

The officers, engineers, crew, and servants, number about 100, and are all suitably berthed in accordance with their rank, the surgeon, the purser, stewards, and stewardesses being continually in attendance on the passengers.

The voyage to Cape Town is generally performed within 20 days from Dartmouth, where the outward mails from London are received on board. The steamers call alternately at Lisbon and Madeira en route to the Cape, touching frequently also at St. Helena and Ascension. The voyage is one in which the most delightful weather usually prevails throughout.

At Cape Town, passengers and mails are transhipped into the coastal steamers of the company for Algoa Bay, Natal, Mozambique, and the East African ports, also for Mauritius and Madagascar.

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## THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "KAIKOURA."

*Dimensions of Model.*—Length 12 ft., width 4 ft., height 7 ft.

*List of Details.*—Built of steel by John Elder & Co.; engines by John Elder & Co.; launched October, 1884; length 430 ft.; breadth 46 ft.; depth 32 ft.; registered tonnage 2885 tons; barque rigged; fitted with compound inverted engines; two cylinders; length of stroke 57 ins.; 3000 horse power; speed 14 knots; three boilers; 18 furnaces; steam pressure 110 lbs.; accommodation for 160 first and second-class, and 300 third-class passengers; capacity for carrying 3000 tons cargo; number of officers and crew 120. Outward route: London to New Zealand, calling at Madeira and Cape of Good Hope. Homeward route: New Zealand to London, calling at Rio de Janeiro.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Kaikoura," and sister steamers, forming the New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Line, are all fitted most luxuriously for passengers. They are lighted with the electric light, and have spacious deck state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms, promenade and shelter decks. They are also fitted with refrigerating chambers to carry frozen meat as cargo and fresh provisions for the entire voyage.

In 1884 the Colonial Government entered into a contract with the New Zealand Shipping Co. for the carriage of mails every four weeks, alternately with the California service. By this contract the time is limited to 45 days out and 42 days home, the passages being usually accomplished in about 40 days out and 36 days home.

*(This Model is shown in the New Zealand Court.)*

## COMPLIMENTARY LIST.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION is indebted to the following firms for Special Services rendered.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN BRUSH-ELECTRIC LIGHT CORPORATION, Limited (THE),** Lambeth, London, S.E., have carried out by means of their apparatus the Electric Lighting of the North, Middle, and South Courts, the Cheap Dining Rooms, the School of Cookery, East Arcade, East Gallery and East Annexes, Chinese Pavilion, Orchid House, South Promenade (three masts), Colonial Markets, Duval Dining Room and Main Entrance. Are lamps of 2000 C.P. nominal each are in use for this purpose, the lamps being placed on six conducting circuits, supplied with electricity by Brush-dynamo electric machines. Of these there are eight, four of which are capable of supplying—on a single circuit of wire, extending if necessary over a distance of several miles—35 ara lamps of the above-mentioned power, while four of a slightly smaller pattern are in readiness to supply 25 such lamps each, in a similar manner if desired. The lighting of the Gardens is also partially effected by means of apparatus supplied by this Corporation, for which its "Victoria" dynamos and lamps are employed. These Victoria incandescence lamps are capable of giving a light equal in brilliancy to five candles each, while each of the two Victoria dynamos supplied is capable of maintaining 2500 of such lamps.

**BANNER SANITATION COMPANY, Wessex House, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.,** have supplied Ventilating Cows in connection with their system of Drain Ventilation, as originally applied by them to the International Inventions Exhibition, 1885, and have made certain alterations necessitated by the re-arrangement of the present Exhibition, thus rendering the drainage system as perfect as it existed during last year's Exhibition.

**BENHAM & SONS, Wigmore Street, London, W.,** have supplied and erected in the Council Room (1) An Electro Bronzed Edwards Smoke Consuming Slow Combustion Grate, with hand-painted China tile panels. (2) A Carved Walnut Wood Chimney-piece, with overmantels and silvered glass panels. (3) An Encaustic Tile Hearth. (4) A Black Marble Fender. Also in the Secretary's Office (5) Edwards Smoke Consuming Slow Combustion Grate. (6) A Marble Chimney-piece.

(7) Fender. (8) Encaustic Tile Hearth. Also in two other offices (9) Two Improved Office Stoves on Tile Hearths.

**BENSON, F., 59 Upper Street, Islington, London.**—The Colonial Wines are stored in the East and West Vaults under the Royal Albert Hall and in the Colonial Hall Bars in Iron Bins, manufactured and supplied by him. They are of several different types, the larger quantities being stored in what are known as the Wrought Iron Bins with movable shelves, affording great economy of space. The wine is binned with the lath in the usual way. The sides of the Vaults are fitted with the French Pattern Bins, both single and double tier, also the Cellular Pattern, some being made with doors to lock up. The great advantage of these bins is that a bottle can be taken from any part of the bin without disturbing the rest. They are also very portable, as they can be folded up for transit to any part of the world.

**BOYD, D. O., 19 Maddox Street, London, W.**—Boyd's Stove, fixed in the Surveyor's Office, is simply an adaptation of his Hygiaic Ventilating Grate. The Stove illustrates the Hygiaic principle only, without any attempt at ornament.

**BREW & CO., 54 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.**—*Prince of Wales Dining-room.*—Furnished as a mixture of Chinese and Queen Anne styles, with richly inlaid cabinet; settees and side tables, the small chairs in carved walnut, leather seats, and gilt nails, Chinese Arm-chair in gold embroidery. —*The Ladies' Retiring Room.*—Furnished with inlaid and silk-mounted Japanese Screens. Toilet Table and Glass Lounges and Easy Chairs. —*Reception Room.*—Divan Settees in Turkish Laddle Bags, and Red Velvet. Lounge Chairs (*en suite*) Carved Side Tables, &c. Richly coloured Indian Carpets throughout. —In Old London, No. 4 & 5, *Reception Rooms.* Suite in Old Mahogany, consisting of Settee, Two Arm Chairs, Six Small Chairs covered in leather, Wall Mirror, Cabinet, One Table, One Writing Table, One Writing Chair, Tapestry Curtains, Axminster Carpet, "all old English in style." No. 6. *Clerks' Office.*—One Writing Table, Two Desk Slopes, Six Wood Shaped Seat Chairs, Two Writing Chairs, Cocoa Matting. No. 7. *Exchange Room.*—One Centre Carved Oak Table, Eight Leather-

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covered Chairs (*en suite*), Four Assorted Easy Chairs, One Oak Cabinet, Tapestry Window Curtains, Axminster Carpet.

**CADOGAN IRON WORKS (THE)**, Stanley Bridge, King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W., has placed the ornamental cast-iron Spiral Staircase in Old London leading to the Colonial Reading Room.

**CAMERON, JOHN**, Oldfield Road Iron Works, Manchester, has placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission one of his High Speed Quadruple Vertical Steam Fire Pumps, for use should necessity require. The pump, which is fixed in the Electric Light Shed, has two 10 in. steam cylinders, working a pair of 6 in. double-acting pistons in brass-lined pump; it will start in any position. The pump occupies a small floor area in proportion to its power, the columns of the main frame being used as air vessels. The working speed is 225 revolutions per minute, and will discharge 40,000 gallons of water an hour (with the available steam pressure), or four 1 in. jets can be thrown 90 ft. high at a considerable distance from the pump.

**CHUBB & SON'S LOCK AND SAFE CO.**, Limited (Makers to the Queen), 128 Queen Victoria Street, London; also Liverpool, Manchester, Wolverhampton, Glasgow, &c.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Executive President) has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Chubb as the Makers of Strong Rooms, Safes and Locks, to the Royal Commission. (1) *Patent Fire and Thief-Resisting Strong Rooms*.—Used by the Indian Executive Staff for securing the most valuable of the native exhibits; also by the Executive Commissioners for the Cape, Australian and other Colonies. Special features of Chubb's Steel Strong Rooms are their portability; the saving of space from their walls being so much thinner than masonry walls for equivalent protection from fire; and their superior thief-resisting qualities to any other form of strong room. (2) *Patent Steel Safes*.—These, of various qualities—"New Patent," "Steel Door," "Bankers," and "Engineer"—are in use in the various Official Departments of the Exhibition; also are solely used by the Commissioners for the following Colonial Sections:—Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ceylon, Hong Kong, West Africa Settlements, Gold Coast, Malta, Cyprus, &c. (3) *Locks*.—After comparison with other locks, Chubb's *New Patent Push and Pull Locks* were selected by the Executive for use throughout the offices and buildings of this Exhibition. In all 400 locks have been made for these doors, in eight series or "suites," all differing, but with master keys for each series or "suite," and grand master keys that will open any of the 400 doors. The locks upon the outside doors of the various buildings are fitted with Chubb's Push, Pull, or Turn Locks, which enable the handles to be used with either the

old twist movement, or the new push or pull, or with both combined. (4) *Chubb's Museum Locks* are also in use in large numbers for the various show cases in the Indian and other Courts.



**MASTER KEY TO THE EXHIBITION**, controlling nearly 500 Chubb's New Patent Push and Pull Locks, affixed to the Exhibition doors,—made by Messrs. Chubb & Sons, and presented to Her Majesty the QUEEN, at the opening ceremony.

**CLARKE, BUNNETT, & CO.**, Limited, Rathbone Place, London, W., have supplied and fitted lifts to the Staff Dining Rooms, the Committee Rooms, and the Prince of Wales's private rooms. These lifts are fitted with a novel arrangement of friction roller gear,



which renders them practically noiseless in working. The Queen's Gate Entrance is closed with one of this firm's Patent Noiseless Self-Colling Steel Shutters.

**COALBROOKDALE CO., Limited,** Victoria Embankment, Blackfriars Bridge, London, E.C., as on the occasion of the preceding Exhibitions, have contributed to the ornamentation of the Grounds by the loan of sundry Fountains, Vases, Figures, &c., and to the comfort of the Visitors by the loan of a large number of their Ornamental Cast-iron Seats. The Fountains in the New Zealand and Queensland Courts are also lent by this Company.

**CONOLLY, HENRY, & Co.,** Hampstead Road, Drummond Street, and Tolmers Square, London, have designed and carried out the Stained Glass Windows and roof of the Council Chamber, which are in the Renaissance manner, also Windows and Fanlights of the Indian Palace, which are of the early Indian Period. Antique brass chandeliers and brackets are fixed in the various offices and club rooms belonging to the Exhibition, and have been specially designed for that purpose.

**COOPER & HOLT, 48, 49, & 50** Bunhill Row, London, E.C., have, with the approval of His Royal Highness the Executive President, fitted up the suite of rooms on the first floor of the "Old London" Buildings (on the right of entry through the old gateway) with Furniture, Fireplaces, and Decorations for the use of the Executive Commissioners for the Colonies and India, as well as those for the use of the Colonial Office, the India Office, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies. This firm has also placed a Carpet in the room set apart for the use of the London and Provincial Press. N.B.—The whole of the above fittings, &c., will be for sale at the close of the Exhibition.

**CROMPTON, R. E., & CO.,** Electric Light Engineers and Contractors, Chelmsford & London, have supplied 140 Arc Lamps, which have been used for illuminating the following Courts:—East Quadrant, 6; Conservatory, 14; East Refreshment Pavilion, 5; North Central Annexe, 4; Central Gallery, 23; West Central Galleries, 18; Central Annexe, 9; East Central Galleries, 20; South Central Galleries, 22; Gardens, 10; Old London Street, 2; Indian Palace, 7. The lamps are each provided with double carbons for sixteen hours' burning. They are steady in action, and very simple in construction.

Messrs. Crompton have also supplied twelve dynamo machines, which are fixed in the Electric Light Shed for supplying current to the above lamps.

**CROSSLEY BROTHERS, Limited,** Manchester.—A 9-H.P. (new design) "Otto" Horizontal Engine with skew gearing for driving side shaft. Capable of indicating 18-H.P., and working for a consumption of gas of about 20 cubic ft. per H.P. per hour. Drives machi-

nery in the Colonial Meat Market, South Promenade; "Otto" Engines are also at work on Stands No. 156 and 176 in the Natal Court.

**DASHWOOD, ARTHUR, & CO., Limited,** Sycamore Horticultural Works, Wimbledon.—The small ornamental roof covering the porch at the Queen's Gate Entrance has been erected by this Company, who are the Contractors for the Conservatories attached to the following Courts, viz. the Cape of Good Hope (adjoining it), Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales. This roof is constructed on their imperishable shutter-bar system of glazing.

**DAVEY, PAXMAN, & CO.,** Engineers, Colchester.—The steam power provided by this firm for the present Exhibition amounts to 1200 horse-power, and is supplied as follows:—No. 1 engine is a Compound Semi-Fixed Engine placed beneath the boiler, and capable of developing 120 horse-power. The two largest engines, Nos. 2 and 6, are of the Coupled Horizontal High Pressure type, and capable of developing 700 horse-power if required. Fixed between these are three Compound Engines, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, No. 3 being of the Coupled Compound Girder system, whilst Nos. 4 and 5 are of the Horizontal Compound Receiver type. Nos. 7 and 8 engines are new Vertical Compound quick speed engines, which can be employed for driving dynamos either direct or otherwise. All the above engines are provided with Paxman's Patent Automatic Cut-off Gear, worked direct from the governors so as to ensure very steady and even running. The advantage of this system is that only just sufficient steam required for the duty is admitted to the cylinder at each stroke of the piston. Steam is supplied to the Semi-Fixed Engine by its own boiler, while that for the remaining engines is generated in eleven steel boilers of the Locomotive type, each having 610 sq. ft. of heating surface, and working at 120 lbs. steam pressure. The fireboxes are of Davey, Paxman & Co.'s improved mild steel, which has given such excellent results. Above the boilers is placed a wrought-iron receiver, so as to ensure perfectly dry steam. In addition to the above the firm has supplied to the Queensland Commission an 8 HP. Horizontal Engine fitted with Paxman's Automatic Expansion Gear, for working Gold Stamps; also to the South African Commission a Paxman & Allen's Patent Machine for Extracting from the soil Diamonds and other precious stones, together with a 4 HP. Standard Vertical Engine for driving the machine. All the boilers and pipes mentioned above are covered with Bell's asbestos non-conducting material.

**DEARDS, W. & S.,** Harlow, Essex, have lent the Royal Commission a large number of Seats for the use of the general public.

**DECAUVILLE, Petit Bourg, France** (Technical Agent, L. DECLÉ, 7 Idol Lane, London, E.C.), have laid the 16-inch

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DAVEY PAXMAN & CO  
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THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING MACHINERY

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tramway with 9 ft. rails, running from the Aquarium steps to the Boiler House.

**DICK RADCLYFFE & CO., 128 & 129 High Holborn, London, W.C.,** have supplied the following:—(1) Rockwork in the Great Fountain Basin. (2) Robinson Crusoe Cave, West India. (3) Rockwork at entrance to Malta. (4) Aviaries, New South Wales. (5) Aviary and Fountain-Conservatory, Queensland. (6) Shell-fountain and Garden Decoration, Queensland. (7) Fountains, New South Wales Conservatory. (8) Fern Gulley, Victorian Conservatory. (9) Native Huts and Natural History Specimen, Victoria. (10) Fernery and Caverns, New Zealand Conservatory. (11) Turtle Tanks and other tanks, heated by hot-water pipes, new principle, National Fish Culture Association. (12) Turtle Hatching-house with bevel and Conservatory, also Rockwork at Entrance to National Fish Culture Association.

**DOULTON & CO., Lambeth Pottery, Albert Embankment, London, S.E.**—The decoration of the wall of the entrance hall in the Exhibition Road is by panels in Impasto ware, and forms an entirely new departure in ceramics. The paintings are executed in coloured clays, which become incorporated with the body of the material in the subsequent firing and glazing. These panels are formed of slabs of large size, and the joints follow the leading lines of the design as in stained glass, thus avoiding the unsightly straight jointing which is a necessity of ordinary tile panels. The subjects of the decoration are as follows: Two panels with a broadly decorative treatment of peacocks, eagles, &c., suggested by Eastern art; two Pilaster panels of Indian design, and three lunette panels with appropriate border and spandrels, representing in figure subjects, England in her manufactures, Australia in her agriculture, and India in her pottery; the whole being in rich tones of colour. *Eastern Fountain in Durbar Hall:* This fountain is in Lambeth faience, and is a facsimile both in colour and design of an old fountain in the Mogul style, particulars of which have been kindly supplied by C. Purdon Clarke, Esq. *Fountain in Doulton Ware in West India Court:* This novel design by Mr. George Tinworth introduces various panels, each illustrative of a text of Scripture having reference to water. The material of which it is composed is impervious to atmospheric and all other influences, and permanently retains its brilliancy of colour. *Two Tea Houses in garden adjoining Durbar Hall:* The faience decoration to houses consists of columns and spandrels to arch openings, panels to friezes and pilasters, string courses, galleries, &c., the painting executed in rich tones of colour characteristic of Eastern art; the Indian carvers Jumma and Mohammed Baksh having supplied models for all the ornamental work; the plan of the whole is by C. Purdon Clarke, Esq. This firm has also supplied the whole of the sanitary and lavatory arrangements and fittings to H.R.H.

the Prince of Wales's apartments, to board room, to offices throughout the Exhibition buildings, and for the use of the native Indian workmen engaged in the bazaar. The staves and mantle pieces in glazed pottery to committee room, secretary's office, and various other offices throughout the Exhibition. Silicon treads to nosings of stone steps at main entrance in Central Gallery and flight of steps adjoining Old London, &c., &c.

**DOWNNEY, W. & D., 57 & 81 Ebury Street, London, S.W.,** in conjunction with the Woodbury Company, 157 Great Portland Street, London, W., have been granted the exclusive right of taking and selling portraits in the Exhibition. They have stalls in the East Arcade, Queensland Court, New South Wales Court, and No. 1 room in Old London. For the convenience of visitors Messrs. Downey have erected a Studio in the grounds at the entrance to the Maltese Court.

**EDISON, SWAN, & GENERAL UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Limited, 57 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.,** supply the Current for the Incandescent Lamps within the Building by eight Dynamo Machines, viz.: Four Edison-Hopkinson shunt wound Dynamos each for 550 16-candle power 105-Volt lamps at 750 revolutions; two similar machines each for 300 lamps of the same candle power at 1080 revolutions; also two of the same machines each for 250 16-candle power 55-Volt lamps at 900 revolutions. All these machines have a commercial efficiency of from 92 to 94 per cent, and are made for the Company by Messrs. Mather & Platt of Manchester. The following parts of the Building are lighted by the Edison & Swan Incandescent Lamp:—South Dining Rooms, Subway and Offices, Vestibules, Indian Court, Old London, Upper Tea Gardens, Ceylon Tea Rooms, &c.

**ELECTRICAL POWER STORAGE CO., 4 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.**—Secondary Batteries. There are three separate and distinct sets of Accumulators used in connection with the incandescent Lighting of part of the Exhibition. The first of these is situated in the quadrant under the dining-rooms, and supplies about 350 lights for the lighting of the Quadrant Dining Rooms and Refreshment Rooms. The cells are manufactured by the above firm, and contain thirty-one of their L type plates. Each cell discharges at a normal rate of sixty amperes at an electromotive force of two volts, and they are coupled three or more in parallel, so as to give the current required from each battery. In the Quadrant Battery there are in all 220 cells, capable of giving 120 Volts by 240 amperes at normal rate of discharge. In the battery used for the lighting of the Chinese Pavilion, and situated outside in a shed built for the purpose, there are 165 cells for about 260 lights. The third battery supplies about 350 lights in the subway and offices, and consists of a total of 220 cells. At the normal rate of discharge, these cells will,

if required, supply the lights for upwards of ten hours, but as a general rule they are not called upon to supply more than four hours lighting in one evening. The accumulators are all charged in the daytime from the Edison Hopkinson and Elwell, Parker & Co.'s Dynamos in the machinery room.

**ELKINGTON & CO., 22 Regent Street, London, S.W.,** have lent decorative Metal Work for the rooms set apart for the use of the London and Provincial Press.

**ELWELL-PARKER, Limited, Wolverhampton.**—Improved two-pole Electro Dynamo Machine, or motor; giving about twelve horse-power on the break, at 600 revolutions; shunt-wound and self-regulating within 5 per cent. under varying loads; commercial efficiency 90 per cent. This Motor is driving the Diamond Cutting Mills of Messrs. Ford and Wright in the South African Section, and takes its current from an Elwell-Parker Dynamo in the machinery department. The Motor is of similar construction to the large dynamos lighting the gardens, with two poles only instead of four.

**EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED, 17, & 18 Cornhill, London, E.C.**—The apparatus placed at intervals throughout the Exhibition for Electrically conveying an alarm of Fire to the Fire Brigade, and indicating at the same time the position from which the alarm is given, are the Davies & Higgins' System of the Exchange Telegraph Co., and are similar to those used for the same purpose by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

**FRANCIS & CO., 174 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.,** have affixed to a portion of the Colonial Market working specimens of their iron and wooden revolving self-acting Spring Shutters. This mode of protecting property of every class has proved to be economical, simple in adjustment and working and effective against fire, burglary, and other accidents.

**GAINSFORD & CO., 161-7 Borough, London, S.E.**—This firm have placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission the Furniture, Carpets and Accessories (specially designed) for the room set apart for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; the Ante Room, the Secretary's Reception Room, the India Offices, the Press Rooms and the General Offices.

**GALLOWAY, W. & J., & SONS, Knott Mill Iron Works, Manchester,** have furnished four of their well known Galloway Boilers made entirely of steel plates, capable of giving sufficient steam for 800 indicated horse-power. Also one of their patent Twin Compound Engines of 120 indicated horse power, having cylinders 14 in. and 24 in. diameter, by 2 ft. 6 in. stroke. This Engine, together with all the necessary gearing, is at work in the Canadian Machinery Court. Messrs. Galloway have also executed the whole of the work in connection with the illumination

of the Gardens and Fountain display; this installation includes three of their Patent Compound Engines, specially constructed for running at high speed and for driving dynamos, being massive in design and generally of substantial character so as to insure great durability. These Engines are driving four Elwell-Parkers 4-pole 50 unit (nominal) Horizontal Dynamos, and two Anglo-American Brush F 3, 6-pole pattern compound wound dynamos, these six dynamos providing electric current for 10,000 incandescent lamps, which are fixed on various parts of the buildings and grounds, and also for the arc lights, a number of which are placed on two wrought-iron masts erected in the gardens, and which have also been contributed by Messrs. Galloway; the remaining arc lights are used for illuminating the fountains with various coloured lights.

**GILLETT & CO., White Horse Road, Croydon.**—In Church Tower of "Old London," a Turret Clock of highest finish, and all latest improvements, striking hours on a half-ton bell, also chiming the quarter hours on eight other bells. A peal of eleven bells, weighing together about 3 tons, the largest, 12 cwt. A patent Carillon-Machine, playing a variety of tunes automatically at stated times, the machine being let-off by the clock, and only requiring to be wound up occasionally. An "Ellacombe" Chiming Apparatus fitted up on one side of the Tower for playing tunes or changes on the bells by hand.

**GILLOW & CO., Decorators to the Queen, 406 Oxford Street, London, Liverpool, Lancaster, and Manchester.**—The decorative furniture of the offices of the Royal Commission at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and one of the Rooms set apart for the use of the London, Provincial and Colonial Press.

**GLOVER, WM., & SONS, Eagle Works, Warwick,** have placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission the Watering Carts for use in the Gardens.

**GOLDSMITHS AND SILVER SMITHS COMPANY, 112 Regent Street, London.**—Handsome Inlaid Wood Clock, striking the hours and half hours on cathedral-toned gong, for the room set apart for the use of the London, Provincial and Colonial Press.

**HARDEN "STAR" HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Limited, 1 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.**—Loan of Hand Grenades for protection of Exhibition Buildings from fire.

**HELLIWEILL, T. W., 5 Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.; Works, Brighouse, Yorkshire.**—Gables of East and West Galleries, glazed by his patent system without putty. The bars are made of zinc, copper, steel or galvanized iron, and have double channels, the glass being held in its

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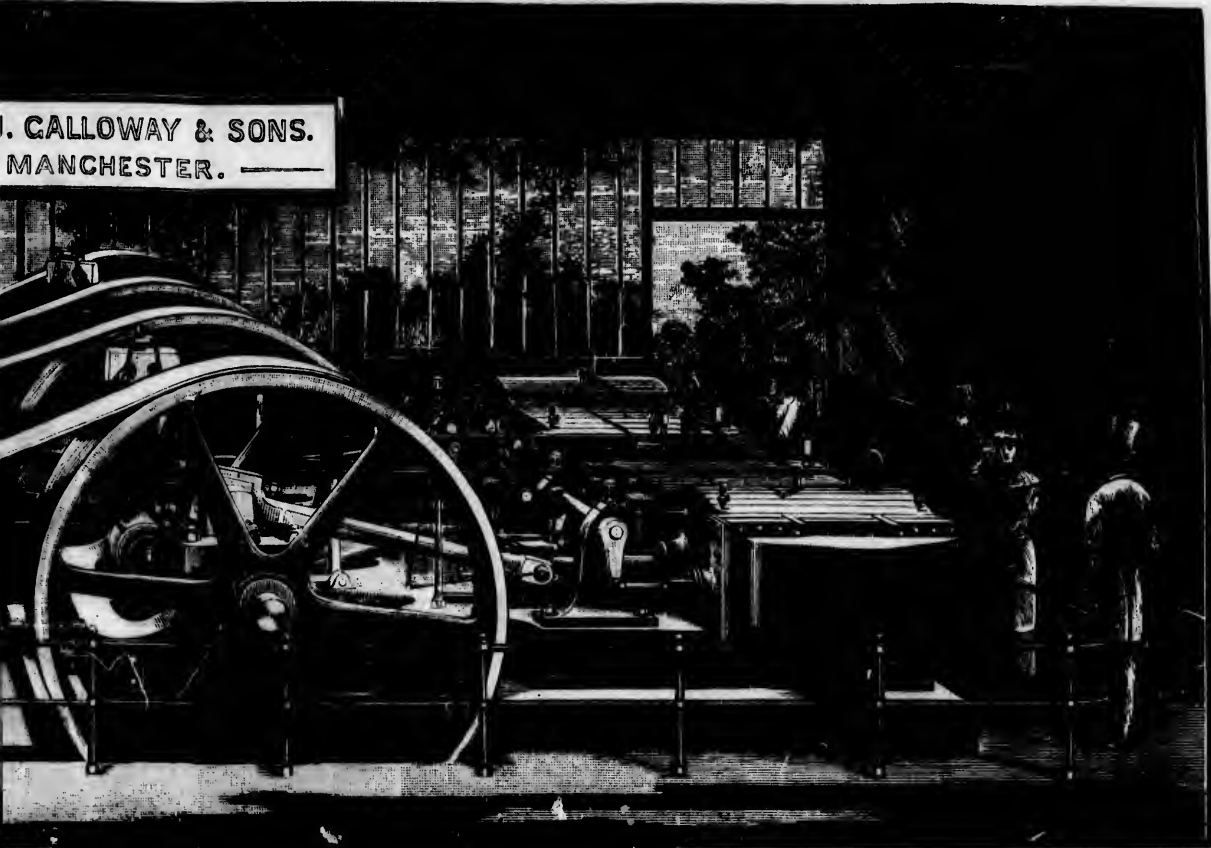
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**HINDLEY, H. S., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.**—Vertical Steam Boiler heated by gas. In this boiler the heating surface is almost entirely brass, the tubes being so placed that the steam is well dried, resulting in economy in gas. The burners are on the Bunsen principle, and are arranged so that a greater or less number may be in use at a time according as more or less steam is required; this is accomplished very simply and efficiently by regulating cocks.

**HOLLAND & SONS, 24 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.**—Show Cases for the Indian Section, similar to those supplied by this firm for the South Kensington Museum.

**HUDSWELL, CLARKE, & CO., Railway Foundry, Leeds.**—Rodger's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, made entirely of wrought iron, rim arms and boss. Used exclusively for driving the whole of the electric light machinery in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Perfectly balanced, turned, and finished true in a lathe. Can be made any odd size up to 6 ft. wide.

**HUMPHREYS, J. CHARLTON, Kensington Road, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park, London, S.W.,** has been appointed by the Royal Commission sole contractor for all the Iron Buildings and Galleries required for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Mr. Humphreys has also constructed for the Royal Commission Iron Houses and Galleries, Cottages and Huts for the Indians, and a Colonial Market and Canteen.

**IMPERIAL STONE CO., Limited, East Greenwich.**—Imperial stone is an article used for the manufacture of steps, landings, pavings, copings of various designs, and generally for stonework dressings connected with buildings. This stone is composed of crushed granite and Portland Cement, the fractural dust being very carefully eliminated by washing before being mixed with the cement, the material is then placed in moulds and compressed by machinery. It has been found that stone made artificially in this manner stands the severe test of a London atmosphere successfully. It is in some instances mixed with various pigments in order to obtain the colour contrasts desired by the architect, great care being exercised to use only such as will not injure the cement. The stone is in all cases subjected to a bath of silicate of soda and other indurating processes.

**JEFFREY & CO., 64 Essex Road, London, N.,** have, at the request of the Royal

Commission, supplied the Wall Decorations for their offices, and for the private offices of the Commissioners for South Australia, the Cape, Canada, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, as well as for the Colonial and Indian Reading Rooms in "Old London." The Decorations in Flocks for the Royal Balcony are by this firm. Messrs. Jeffrey and Co.'s Wall Papers have also been used in the dining-rooms of the National Training School of Cookery and in the Colonial Hall.

**JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, Limited, 43 Cannon Street, London, E.C.,** have undertaken the Disinfecting of the Indian and native quarters.

**JOHNSTON, W. & A. K., Edinburgh and London,** have constructed the large Map of the Hemispheres, showing the British possessions, placed over the entrance to the Central Gallery.

**JUDSON & CO., 58 & 77 Southwark Street, London, S.E.**—The Conduit in "Old London" is fitted with one of this firm's Perfect Purity Filters, and is a faithful reproduction of the famous "Olde Water Conduit," called the Standard, erected in 1582 at the junctions of Bishopsgate, Gracechurch, Leadenhall Streets, and Cornhill, and demolished about 1603. The water was supplied by means of wooden pipes laid under ground, communicating with a spring at some distance off, and flowed from the mouths of four grotesque masks, supporting figures of apprentices and maids. The standard was the point from which distances of localities around London were then reckoned.

**KIMBERLEY, ALBERT, Banbury,** has placed in the kitchen of the Staff Club, and also in the lavatories of the Exhibition, his wood blocks. These blocks are made to a uniform thickness of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., and can be arranged to almost any pattern. They are prepared by a special process to resist dry rot, being laid on a solid bed of concrete 6 in. thick. They are noiseless, and are especially suitable for the floors of basements, churches, and schools, and also because of their imperviousness and economy in cost of laying.

**LANE, H., & SON, The Nurseries, Great Berkhamstead.**—Collection of Rhododendrons.

**LASCELLES, W. H., & CO., 121 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.,** have executed in American Walnut the Entrance Doors, Room Doors, Architraves, and Overhead Pilasters with Carved Caps, Moulded Skirting and Surbase Moulding in the Council Room of the Royal Commission.

**LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF, 100 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.**—Norton's Improved Patent Registering Turnstiles, first introduced for the entrances of the Crystal Palace in 1855, and improved to their latest form by the patentees. They are adapted for accurately

recording the number of persons entering or leaving any exhibition, pier, or other place of resort, and are constructed with a view to strength and lightness, and for facility of transport; all the uprights are of tubular iron. The arms are designed so as to render the passage through them quite free, while the indicators are without springs or other complications.

**MAIGNEN, P. A., 32 St. Mary at Hill, Eastcheap, London, E.C.**, has supplied the four Drinking Fountains in the gardens, fitted with Maignen's Patent Filtre Rapide. The water is kept cool by ice during the hot days, and flows out into cups. The Offices of the Executive Committee, the Restaurants and Bars, are also supplied with Maignen's Patent Filtre Rapide.

**MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Greenwich Road, S.E., and Long Acre, London, W.C.**, have placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission a powerful Stationary Steam Fire Engine for charging the whole of the fire mains in the Exhibition, having a sufficient pressure for fire extinguishing purposes, the supply being taken from the water company's pipes. The fire-mains are fitted at intervals with hydrants, and by this arrangement from one up to eight jets can be delivered simultaneously, the greater number throwing 100 gallons per minute, each at a water pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. There are also connections fitted to the engine for working several lines of hose direct. The engine is known as Merryweather and Sons' Double-Cylinder Steam Fire Engine, Greenwich pattern. Messrs. Merryweather and Sons also lend for fire protection purposes, one Colonial Currie Hand Fire Engine, Two Universal Pattern Hand Fire Engines, with metallic cisterns as used in India, over 60 Portable Hand Fire Engines of various patterns, including "London Brigade," "Toxer," "Corridor," Extinctors, &c., and 100 Fire Buckets.

**MINTON & CO., 50 Conduit Street, Regent Street, London, W.**, have supplied and fixed a Tile Mosaic Pavement in the porch leading from the Ceylon to the Indian Court, of a special design and rich colouring. They have also fitted up the Ceylon Tea House, the pavement of which (including the treads and risers of steps) is a pattern of simple and harmonious arrangement. The walls are lined with a rich dado of Majolica Tiles, having a specially designed border of the same material; the upper part being divided into panels of Handpainted Tiles illustrating the town of Colombo and other parts of the island, as well as the various processes of tea growing, picking, weighing, &c. The whole is surmounted by a border of the tea plant and blossom conventionally treated.

**MOORE, & CO., 89 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W.C.**—A great many of the windows in the offices of the Royal Commission have been fitted up with stained

glass by the above firm. In the Secretary's Room is a window of twelve panels (six transom and six lower lights). This contains a light and delicate style of work, consisting of Italian ornament, with central trophies of musical instruments on a richly-coloured ground. In the Assistant-Secretary's Room is a window of eight panels (four transom and four lower lights). In the transom panels are subjects representing the arts of music, poetry, painting, and sculpture, while the lower ones consist of tinted geometrical lead-glazing, with painted borders of Italian ornament. In the Press Room are windows, containing ornamental designs with central medallion portraits of celebrated painters. In the Ante-room to Council Chamber is a window of somewhat similar character to that last described, except that in the transom panels are shields containing emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland (the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle). In the Screen in Passage between the offices is a large semi-circular headed window, containing tropical foliage treated on a light grey ground, with birds, insects, &c., introduced, the whole being surrounded by a border of Renaissance ornament.

**MOORE, JOHN, & SONS, 38 & 39 Clerkenwell Close, London, E.C.**, have supplied on loan. (1) A Striking Clock and Bell of 3 cwt., showing time on 8 ft. dial. This clock is fixed in the clock-tower facing the conservatory, and is suitable for a church. (2) A Striking Clock, showing on five dials the time at Greenwich, Calcutta, Madras, Cape Town, and Ottawa. This clock faces inner garden, and is suitable for a town hall or any public building. (3) A Turret Timepiece with 5 ft. copper dial. This is fixed in the Grand Entrance, and is suitable for any building where a striking clock is not desirable. (4) A Small Turret Timepiece, showing time on a 4 ft. 6 in. dial. This is fixed in the Canadian Section, and is suitable for village school or public institute. (5) A Striking Clock in walnut case, specially designed for overmantel of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Room. (6) An Ebonyed and Gilt Striking Clock for the Secretary's Room, and other Clocks for the Staff Club, &c.

**MOORE, JOSIAH, & SONS, Seckford Works, St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.**—This firm have fitted their Patent Improved Glass Louvre Ventilators in the windows, &c., of various parts of the Buildings, amongst which may be mentioned the Eastern Arcade on right of chief entrance; in Committee's Smoking and Dining Rooms in Old London; in the New Council Chamber and Roofs of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Lavatories in Gardens, by which the admission of air is directed upwards or diffused, thus causing a continuous circulation of air, at the same time excluding rain. They can be regulated at pleasure to any degree by means of a simple and efficacious arrangement worked by a single cord,

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**NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY**, South Kensington, London.—The following have been good enough to lend Apparatus and Materials for use in the Dining Room and Kitchens of the School:—

**Benson, J. W.**, 62 & 64 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.—Cooks.

**Drew & Son**, Shadwell, London, E.—Biscuits for Royal Commission Wine Room.

**Droitwich Salt Company, Limited**, 8 & 9 Lower Thames Street, London, E.C.—Salt.

**Edmunds, Joseph**, 10 Stonefield Terrace, Liverpool Road, London, N.—Indian Chutneys, Currie Powder and Paste, for use in the Practical Cookery Lectures.

**Keen, Robinson & Bellville**, 6 Garlick Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.—Mustard.

**Searoy, John**, London.—Oriental Sauce.

**NEW IRON BUILDING COMPANY**, Harbour Road, Camberwell, London, S.E., have provided the New Patent Roofing to the Canadian Bar and the Indian Bullock House.

**ORMSON, HENRY, & CO.**, Stanley Bridge, King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W., have placed upon the Upper Gardens one of their Amateur Greenhouses for the use of the Royal Commission to cover in the high-pressure pump.

**PEARSON, R. H. & J.**, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.—The Combined Open and Close Fire Kitchener, provided by the above firm for the kitchen of the Staff Club, is a modification of their Patent Kitchener. It is constructed to roast in front of fire, as well as in the roaster, to bake pastry, and boil or stew on the hot plate with an open fire. The Grill Stove in this kitchen was also provided by the above firm.

**PHILLIPS, W., & SON**, 10 Baker Street, London, W., have carried out the arrangement of the decoration of the Council Room of the Royal Commission.

**PILSEN JOEL AND GENERAL ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.**, Telegraph Street, London, E.C.—This Company is lighting the Queen's Gate Section, the western gallery, western annex, and part of the engine shed by 100 Pilsen Arc Lamps of the well-known P type. These are maintained by six Pilsen Dynamos of the newest type, and comprising all the latest improvements made by the company, their efficiency being thereby greatly increased. The armatures, instead of being clamped between two brass plates as formerly, are now supported by a strong gun-metal hub, the hoop iron core being wound in the four forked arms projecting from the centre.

**PULHAM, JAMES, & SON**, Broxbourne, Herts.—Interesting Rock Formations, with a Dropping Well, Cascade, &c., for the growth and display of orchids on the rocks, in Orchid House in Lower Gardens; also a Floral Fountain, Flower Boxes, Vases, and Baskets in Terra-cotta for display of Indian and Colonial orchids, &c.

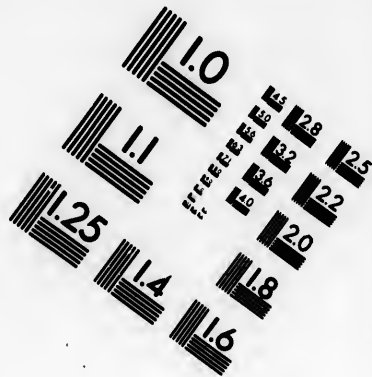
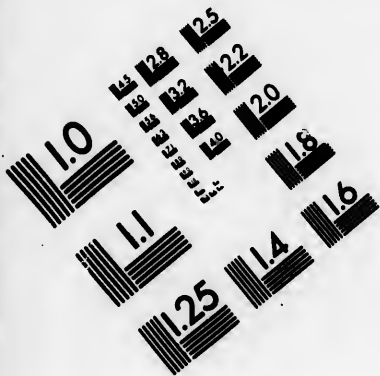
**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON**, Regent's Park, London, N.W.—Large typical growing Specimens of Trees, Plants, and Shrubs, illustrative of the Floras of the Australian and South African Colonies, &c.

**SCOTT, CUTHBERTSON & CO.**, Whitelands Works, Chelsea, London, S.W., have supplied the Wall Decorations for the following rooms in Old London:—No. 1. Room of Photographers to the Royal Commission. Nos. 4 and 5. Royal Commission Reception Rooms. No. 6. Royal Commission Office. No. 7. Colonial Tea Committee Room. No. 14A. Colonial Electric Light Office. No. 22. St. John Ambulance Society, and Office of General Superintendent.

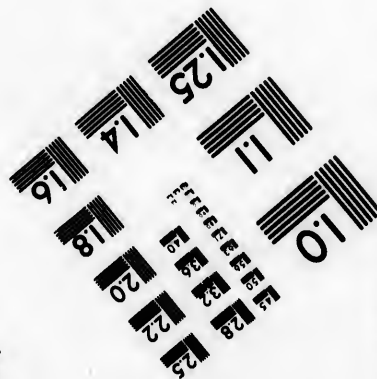
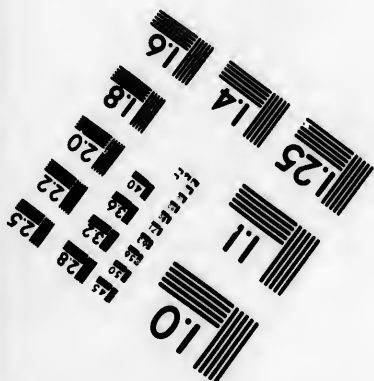
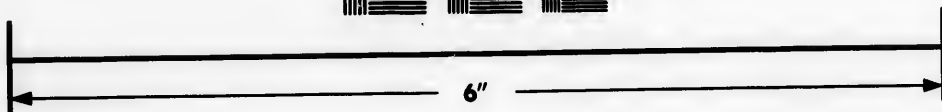
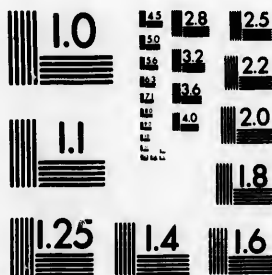
**SHAND, MASON, & CO.**, 75 Upper Ground Street, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., have supplied a number of fire extinguishing appliances for use in case of an outbreak of fire, amongst these being an Improved Patent Equilibrium Steam Fire Engine, capable of discharging 900 gallons per minute; also a London Brigade pattern Vertical Steam Fire Engine, capable of discharging 350 gallons per minute. Both of these Engines are fitted with their Patent Inclined Water Tube Boiler, in which steam can be raised in from 6½ to 7½ minutes, and they will be used in connection with the firearms and hydrants fitted up by this firm in the Exhibition building. Also a number of London Brigade pattern Hand Pumps, Corridor and Hall Fire Engines, Tozer Pumps, Chemical Engines, &c., to be distributed in various parts of the building, kept filled with water, always ready for immediate use.

**SINCLAIR, JAMES**, 64 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., has placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission Twelve of Dick's celebrated Extincteur "Fire Queen," placed on pedestals, and ten Hand Extincteurs; all of which are ready charged, and can be used in a moment in case of fire, and, being self-acting, they can be used by any one. There are also Twenty Dozen of Hayward's non-explosive Hand Grenades hung in Wire Baskets throughout the Exhibition. These grenades are for arresting fires at their inception.

**STARKIE, GARDNER, & CO.**, 20 Albert Embankment, Lambeth, London, S.E.—This firm has constructed the verandah or shelter in the south-west angle of the garden, commanding a view of the fountains and grounds; this is of wrought-iron, except the finely modelled cast pilasters. The style is



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Italian, and it is intended either as a verandah-terrace or balcony, arranged with vases for growing plants and for pendant lamps. The gilded lamps in the Durbar Hall are in copper and brass, from special designs, and the medival lanterns and old grille work of Old London are contributions by the same firm; as are also the ornamental gas brackets and lanterns for electric light in the Press Rooms and the iron staircase leading to the Smoking Balcony.

**STONE, J., & CO.,** Deptford, have supplied the India Office of the Royal Commission, as also the Ambulance and other Offices in Old London with their Folding Lavatory.

**SUGG, WILLIAM, & CO., Limited,** Charing Cross, London, S.W., have specially designed for the Royal Entrance to the Exhibition, a Persian form of Lamp fitted with three of their Patent "Cromartie" Burners. They have also fixed a number of the "Cromartie" Burners in clusters and singly in various parts of the buildings. They have specially decorated their Patent "Westminster" Lamps in Indian style, and have fixed them outside the upper entrance to the Exhibition, in Exhibition Road.

**TAYLOR & CO.,** 19 Hatton Garden, London, E.C., have supplied the Lamp Shades in the refreshment department. These shades have been made to special designs, and are made of paper, cut by hand, illuminated with colour (blue and red), and lined with white silk for the purpose of reflecting the light to the greatest extent, as also enhancing the decorative effect.

**TRELOAR & SONS, 68, 69 & 70** Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.—The door mats in use at the Exhibition are made of unbleached Cocoa Nut Fibre by this firm. The pattern which has been specially designed is registered.

**TROTMAN, J., Holloway, London, N.**—The Summer Houses furnished by this firm for the use of the Royal Commission are made of wood especially prepared, and coated with patent indestructible solution, they are substantial yet portable, being made in separate panels, so that any one can screw them together or remove them anywhere.

**TYLOR, J., & SONS, 2 Newgate Street, London, E.C.**—The whole of the water used in the Exhibition and Gardens, including the large fountain services, is supplied by meter; the apparatus employed to measure the consumption being a triplicate nest of 8-inch Tylor Water Meters, with dirt boxes, supply valves, and fittings, and a single 12-inch meter complete, designed and manufactured by the above-named firm. These meters were also in use during the two previous Exhibitions. They are also arranged for automatic registering, to facilitate the search for waste of water in single services or town mains, and consist of an apparatus of small dimensions, placed on the

upper part of a water meter fixed on the main or service which is under examination.

**UNITED, J., 291 Edgware Road, London.**—Providing all the Covered Ways and Stands for the opening ceremony; also the Awning for building set apart for use of the London and Provincial Press.

**UNITED ASBESTOS CO., Limited,** London and Birmingham (**CHARLES MOUNTFORD, Patentee.**)—The paint used for the decoration of the Exhibition Buildings by this company is the New Decorative Asbestos Oil Paint, which resists fire and water. This paint is manufactured from the pure Italian asbestos, and, together with other ingredients, is ground with oil and spirits and resists water. At the same time its chemical combination is such that the presence of fire immediately hardens the paint. As the paint is capable of being ground perfectly smooth, and readily mixes with almost any colour, it is in every way suitable as a decorative paint for indoors or out.

**VAUGHAN & BROWN, 16 & 17** Kirby Street, and 19 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., have fitted up the Ceylon Tea House with four 10-light Pendants of their new Registered Bamboo Design, which are made to imitate nature, the electric bulbs forming the petals growing from the stems; also four Brackets of their new Registered Hawthorne Design, the electric bulbs again forming part of the petals.

**VERITY BROS., 137 Regent Street, London, W.**—The large Repoussé wrought and polished brass centre Electrolier and the four Electric Sunlights in corners of vestibule near entrance, together with the three Electric Pendants in Royal Pavilion, were designed and manufactured by the above firm.

**VICTORIA PATENT STONE CO., 283A Kingsland Road, London, W.**—The Patent Victoria Stone, laid down by this Company in the Colonial Market, is the same material as that now in the Entrance Hall, which was laid down for the Fisheries' Exhibition. It is composed of finely-crushed and washed granite, mixed with best Portland cement, obtainable and silticated by the Patent Victoria Stone Co.'s process.

**WARD, ROWLAND, F.Z.S., 166** Piccadilly, London, W., has executed for the Royal Commission an elaborate trophy representing Jungle Life in India; also the Trophy of Kooch Behar formed by His Highness the Maharajah representing a Tiger Hunt. Trophies by Mr. Rowland Ward are also in the following courts: Ceylon, South Africa, Canada and Queensland.

**WARE, T. S., Hale Farm Nurseries, Tottenham, London, N.**—Collection of Dahlias and other Plants.

**WARNER, JOHN, & SONS, Cres-** cent Foundry, Cripplegate, London,

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**E.C.;** and the Foundry Works, Walton on the Naze, Essex, have placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission a ring of large Bells, to give the true Cambridge chimes, which are placed at the western side of the gardens. They are chimed at certain times on each day, and the large hour-bell is also used at night to make known to the visitors the approach of the closing time. The largest bell is mounted for ringing on Goslin's Patented System, which arrangement secures the advantage of very large bells being rung with comparative ease. The smaller bells show the operation of Warner's Chiming Apparatus, which can be applied either to bells hanging dead or mounted to swing; by this arrangement one man can play tunes or changes with ease and in infinite variety. This firm has also supplied a turned and polished Bell, fixed near the engine in the Canadian Court, to be used for intimating the stopping and starting of the engine.

**WHITE, JOHN, AND SONS,**  
Park Road Leather Works, Singley,  
Yorkshire.—Supply for the Electric Department Six Treble Main Driving Belts. This

firm also supply 10 in. and 12 in. strong single of great effective driving power.

**WILKES'S METALLIC FLOORING CO.,** 17 Devonshire Square, London, have paved the Old London Street, the Courtyard of the Indian Palace, and the Central Avenue between these with Wilkes's Patent Metallic Paving. The advantages claimed for this flooring are that it is exceedingly hard and durable, readily repaired, very strong, and never wears slippery. It is suitable for stables, carriage sheds, footpaths, fire-proof floors, &c.

**WOODBURY PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING CO.,** 157 Great Portland Street, London, W., in conjunction with Messrs. W. & D. Downey, 57 & 61 Ebury Street, London, S.W. have been granted the exclusive right of taking and selling views of the Exhibition and of exhibits. Their stalls are in the Queensland and New South Wales Courts. Their Office is outside the south-west corner of the South Central Gallery.

**YOUNG, MAURICE,** Milford Nurseries, Godalming.—Collection of Rhododendrons, &c. Garden and Prince's Pavilion.

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## GARDEN ILLUMINATIONS.

The Grounds of the Exhibition are lit up by about 9700 electric glow lamps of 5 and 10 candle-power, with a few 20 candle lamps on the Band Stands and on the verandah of the Conservatory.

These lights, many of which are brilliantly coloured, have been placed partly on the permanent Museum buildings and on the Conservatory, so as to bring out the tracery of these buildings, and to give an appearance of vastness to the grounds, and partly on the balustrades, round the flower beds, and in the trees and ornamental water of the gardens, the general effect being a charming arrangement of light and colour. The lights can be turned on or off instantaneously either by sections or altogether.

Messrs. W. & J. Galloway & Sons, of Manchester, are the contractors for the installation and maintenance of the whole of these garden illuminations.

The installation consists of 23 circuits, each of which is made up of eight parallels of lamps connected in series, the electromotive force of the 5 and 10 candle-power lamps being 25 volts, and that of the current at the machines 220 volts.

Each of these circuits is connected to the main leads from the dynamos by means of a large switch-board, specially designed to allow of any circuit being connected to any dynamo machine.

The lamps are distributed as follows:—

I. Conservatory . . . . .	1500 lamps.
II. East and West Quadrants . . . . .	1600 "
III. Upper Gardens, Trees and Balustrades and Band Stands.	1550 "
IV. East and West Arcades, and Trees . . . . .	2200 "
V. Lower Garden, Centre Pond, Side Ponds, Beds and Pendants	2500 "
VI. Albert Statue . . . . .	368 "

The total current required is about 800 ampères.

The current is obtained from four of Messrs. Elwell-Parker's self-regulating dynamos, each of which can supply a current of 250 ampères with an electro-motive force of 250 volts when running at 300 revolutions.

The power required to drive these machines is supplied by a pair of compound horizontal engines, placed at the west end of the Canadian Court. These engines will each develop 200 H.-P., at a speed of 110 revolutions, and have been specially designed by Messrs. Galloway to meet the requirements of electric lighting.

The three large Siemens' dynamos, which were used during the Invention Exhibition, and the Goodfellow's and Mathews' three-cylinder engines, have also been retained, and will form a reserve in case of any accident to the new plant.

Besides the glow-lamp illumination, 15 arc lamps have been placed on three masts, so placed as to light up the whole of the grounds, even should the general illumination be put out. These arc lamps are new, from a Victoria Brush F. 3 dynamo, driven by a third Galloway engine, similar to the pair used for the glow lamps, and which is placed in the West Quadrant. This engine also drives the dynamo for the fountain lamps.

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## THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS.

In the Ornamental Water, in the Grounds, Fountains of various designs have been arranged, which are illuminated after dark by means of powerful electric arc lamps.

The following is a description of the means by which the effects shown by the Fountains are produced:—

The water for supplying the Fountains is delivered direct from the West Middlesex Water Company's Hammer-smith pumping station. The main enters the Exhibition Grounds from the north-west, and is conducted to the four water-meters, on the western side of the centre basin, which register the quantity of water consumed. From this point a large main leads to the central "island," where the principal jets rise. The water is supplied at a pressure of about seventy pounds to the square inch, which is sufficient to carry it to a height of 120 feet.

The island is reached by means of a subway, and through this are laid the cables for the electric current and the signalling wires.

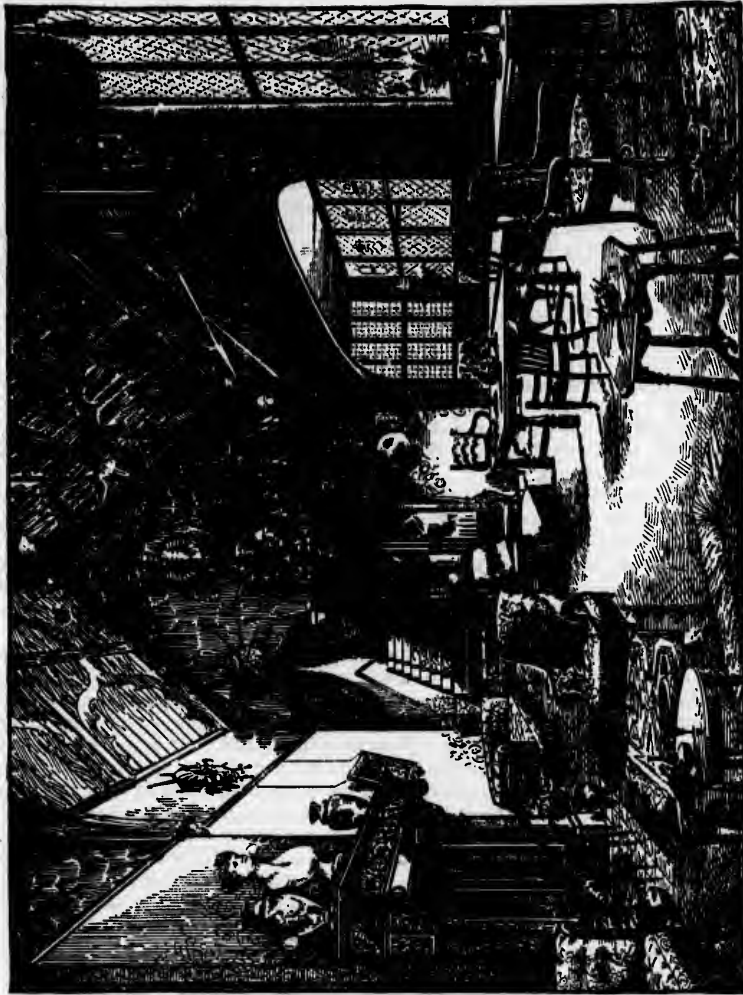
The whole of the jets are worked by screw-valves and levers placed inside the island.

The Fountain display is directed from the clock tower at the south side of the Garden, the "operating-room" being below the dial of the large clock. The operator controls not only the working of the jets, but also the colour and power of the lights, by a series of electric signals, arranged on a key-board with 60 keys, in five rows of 12 each, which communicate with bells and indicators inside the island.

The machine-room inside the island is an apartment 21 feet square. Its roof being only 5 feet 8 inches from the floor, renders it difficult for the operators to stand upright in it; and there is an outer passage all round which is only 4 feet 6 inches high.

The Fountains are set in action by screw-valves fixed vertically on the different branches attached to the water main. The large jets, which send the water to the greatest heights, are worked by plug-valves and levers, so as to allow an instantaneous start and stop, which causes a shower of spray. There are, altogether, eleven wheels and six levers.

In the roof are seven circular skylights of very strong glass, one of them being exactly in the centre, the others forming a hexagon about it. Under each of these skylights is a wooden stand, on which is fixed a hand arc lamp of 8000 candle power. Over each arc is a lens, which concentrates the light on the jet. There are also eight windows in the roof of the outer passage under each of which is an arc light and reflector. When the order "Lights on" is received, the five arcs are set going, the result being to powerfully illumine the jets of water internally, while the dropping water or spray is illuminated externally by the surrounding beams of light, thus producing a glistening-effect. There is also a lamp opposite the cascade, the light being concentrated by a plano-convex lens. The current for these lamps is supplied by a Victoria Brush machine, driven by the Galloway engine in the West Quadrant. The usual staff is fifteen—one man to work the valves, thirteen to attend to the lights, and one to watch and reply to the bells. They cannot see what is going on outside, their only means of knowing that all is right being the signals from the clock tower. The quantity of water sent up averages 70,000 gallons an hour; but when all the jets are going at once, 1000 gallons are used in fifteen seconds.



THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS' CLUB IN "OLD LONDON." I  
 DECORATED AND FURNISHED BY MESSRS. COOPER & HOLT, 48, 49 & 50, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.

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## THE "OLD LONDON" STREET.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STREET REPRESENTING "OLD LONDON" IN THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1886 (ERECTED FROM THE DRAWINGS AND UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF GEORGE H. BIRCH, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A., LATE HON. SEC. LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY).

This street is composed of various houses grouped together to form a quaint and picturesque thoroughfare of the normal width of an old London street, the dates of the various buildings being as diversified as are their size and appearance, and the object that has been held steadily in view, is to show the City of London as it existed before the Great Fire of 1666 swept it from off the face of the earth. These houses are no pasteboard and painted canvas delusions, but honest structures. They represent no fanciful restorations from written records, but are faithful delineations from actual drawings derived from authentic sources.

A reference to the accompanying plan will enable the visitor to identify the different houses and structures which are numbered as in the following description.

Entering from the Central Avenue immediately in front of the Indian Palace stands one of the City gates—Bishopsgate, reduced in proportion and flanked by the City wall; this gate (not one of the original gates of which there were but four) was broken through the ancient walls, the peculiar Roman manner of building with courses of tiles being shown on the lower part; these walls might have been built during the 400 years of Roman occupation, but more probably after their withdrawal and before the tradition of the Roman manner of building had died out; above the arch on each side are the arms of the City of London and the arms of the Bishopric, and immediately over the gate in a niche stands the statue of one of the bishops, William the Norman, to whom the City was particularly indebted, for by his good offices, all those rights and privileges and immunities which the City had inherited from Roman times and which had been confirmed and strengthened under the Saxon Kings, were re-confirmed by the Conqueror. Once a year the City fathers went in solemn procession to his tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral, and testified by this act their grateful recognition. Above, on the towers which flank the gateway, are the statues of Alfred who wrested the City from the Danes, and of his son-in-law, Aldred Earl of Mercia to whom he committed the government thereof.

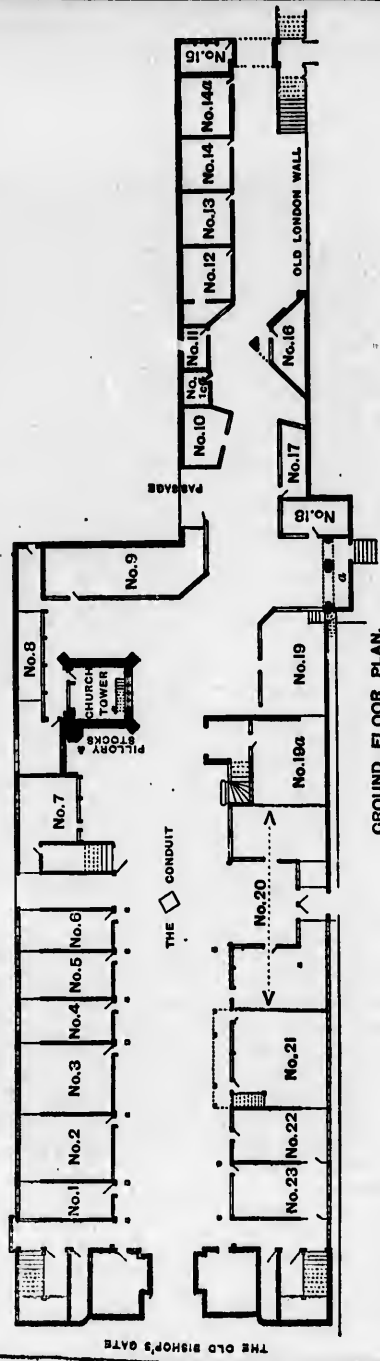
Passing through the gate the corresponding statue, that of William the Norman, is seen representing St. Erkenwald, the Fourth Bishop of London, A.D. 675, after the re-constitution of the see and re-establishment of Christianity by St. Augustine. This Erkenwald was a great favourite with the Londoners, and after his canonization, his shrine at St. Paul's, one of the richest in the kingdom, was for many centuries an object of great veneration. The ground floor on each side shows on the right a debtors' prison, and on the left an ordinary lock-up, and beyond are the staircases to the first-floor. After passing through the gateway, the first house on the left is the "Rose Inn" (No. 1), Fenchurch Street, curious as having its front covered with small out slates, instead of the ordinary lath and plaster and timber construction usual in London.

The next house (No. 2) stood in Loadhall Street, and was known as the "Cock Tavern," the representations of this house, of which there are many, represent it after the gable had been removed, and a flat coping substituted, but in this instance its pristine condition has been reverted to. Following in order is a block of three houses (Nos. 3, 4 and 5) formerly existing in Fleet Street, towards Temple Bar, on the south side, and known by the name of the "Three Squirrels," now Messrs. Gosling's Bank. This system of the houses being known by certain signs irrespective of the avocations, or change of owners, was universal. The "Marygold" at Temple Bar, Messrs. Child's Bank, The "Grasshopper" in Lombard Street, Messrs. Martin &

# THE "OLD LONDON" STREET.

1. ROSE INN, FENCHURCH STREET.
2. COCK TAVERN, SOUTH SIDE OF LEADENHALL STREET.
3. "THE THREE SQUIRRELS," FLEET STREET.
4. DITTO.
5. ISAAC WALTON'S HOUSE.
6. HOUSES, BISHOPSGATE STREET.
7. PORTION OF BUTCHERS' ROW.
8. MIDDLE ROW, STRAND, GUNPOWDER PLOT HOUSE.
9. DEKE OF SULLY'S HOUSE.
10. Old House, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.
11. DITTO.
12. Old House, GOSWELL STREET.
13. DITTO.

14. OLIVER CROMWELL'S HOUSE.
15. HOUSE IN LITTLE TOWER HILL.
16. HOUSE, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER.
17. HOUSE IN LITTLE MOORFIELDS.
18. HOUSE CORNER OF HOSIER LANE, SMITHFIELD.
19. DITTO.
20. GATEWAY, HOLY TRINITY, ALCOGATE.
21. FOUNTAIN LANE, MICKLETHORPE.
22. HALL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, ALDERSGATE STREET.
23. WHITTINGTON'S HOUSE.
24. HOUSES IN BANKSIDE.
25. HOUSE, HIGH STREET, ROBOUGH.
26. DITTO.



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Co., and the "Golden Bottle," Fleet Street, Messrs. Hoate's, are all instances of a survival of a nomenclature the origin of which has been so entirely at variance with the avocations of the subsequent owners.

The house (No. 6), is a copy of the one which stood at the corner of Fleet Street and Chancery Lane, and was traditionally known as the "Isaac Walton's House." "Vir et Piscator optimus," but there is a doubt that tradition in this case was tradition only, as the actual house was two doors further to the west; but apart from this, the house itself was a magnificent specimen of an ordinary citizen's house in Elizabeth's reign, and was for many years a conspicuous ornament to Fleet Street, and in close contiguity to those well-known haunts of the wits of that period, the "Apollo" and the "Devil" Taverns.

Set back a little from the main line of the street in order to give prominence to Walton's house, and to give it the appearance of a corner house, are two unpretending wooden structures (Nos. 7 and 8) which formerly stood hard by the ancient church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Street, and were the ordinary type of hundreds of others in the old city, a shop below, and a solar or chamber above.

Standing prominently in advance of these is the old tower of a church, which, although not strictly modelled from that of All Hallows, Staining—differing only in having a larger tracered window—resembles in its general form and outline many others in which our forefathers were wont to worship; most of these churches were small, for the parishes attached to them were also diminutive, and this tower type, with bold octagonal staircase turret on one side, was almost universal; there were exceptions in which the towers had lofty pinnacles at each corner, like the present St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, or the more modern re-buildings by Wren, of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and St. Mary Aldermary; and the curious arched superstructure with its five lanterns of St. Mary-le-Bow, or de Arcubus, and the very fine spire of St. Lawrence Pountney; but the generality of the churches possessed towers similar in character to the one depicted here.

The water conduit (erected by Messrs. Judson & Co.), the pillory, and the stocks placed in the open space in front of the church tower are quaint and interesting features of the everyday life of our forefathers. This conduit stood at the junction of the four ways, Cornhill, Bishopsgate, Leadenhall Street, and Gracechurch Street, and was known as the "Standard upon Cornhill," and a well-known point for calculating distances from. The original had eight jets of water proceeding from the top of the Corinthian capital, but as the space at disposal was so limited these extra jets had to be omitted.

Next to the church, and fronting down the street, is a portion of Middle Row (No. 9), which stood in the Strand, just outside Temple Bar, and was known as Butchers' Row; these houses well represent the overhanging of the stories so prevalent in London where the ground-floor space was very limited, additional room above being obtained by these means at the expense of light and air. Butchers' Row itself and its quaint structures were swept away when Alderman Pickett, with a public spirit far in advance of his times, made one of the first public improvements by widening this portion of the Strand, leaving the Church of St. Clement Danes isolated in the midst of a large oval. These houses are historically interesting, as in one of them the Gunpowder Plot conspirators met.

Elbow Lane.—The site at this point considerably narrows, from 70 to 30 feet, and the houses are not continued on parallel lines, in order to break a perspective which would have been too long for a picturesque effect, and also in order to obtain that sinuosity so characteristic of London streets.

Next on the left is a fine large house of two gables (No. 10), which stood in this Middle Row, Strand, and was known as the French Ambassador's house, or the Duke of Sully's, also Monsieur Beaumont's, both ambassadors here from the most Christian King to the Court of St. James'. This Duke de Sully was the famous Henri de Béthune, the wise and popular minister to Henri Quatre, King of France and Navarre. That this house was probably occupied by him there can be little doubt; not only from the commonly accepted tradition, but from the fact of its being decorated with badges of the De Béthunes, the French crown and fleur-de-lis and two hands grasping one another in a true "entente cordiale."

The next (No. 11) is a low structure of wood and plaster, and has been modelled from an old engraving representing a portion of Bishopsgate Street.



Beyond this is an old house (Nos. 12 & 13) which was in Goswell Street, of the date of Elizabeth's reign. The windows are mullioned and transomed, and show one peculiarity very general in old London, in carrying on the upper lights continuously.

No. 14 is a timber house with carved bargeboard, which stood next to Blue Boar's Head Yard, King Street, Westminster. The tradition as to its being formerly occupied by Oliver Cromwell was verified in 1838 by an inspection of the parish books of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where it was found that Lieut.-General Oliver Cromwell was rated for and occupied this house some time anterior to his taking possession of Whitehall Palace.

The last house (No. 14a), decorated with medallions of the Roman Emperors in plaster, stood on Little Tower Hill. There is nothing remarkable in the building beyond that the roof line is level and was chosen as a contrast to the all-prevailing gable.

At this point (No. 15)—the termination westward of the street—the entrance thereto is masked by one of the galleried fronts of an old London inn. The "Oxford Arms," Warwick Lane, was chosen as a typical specimen; but there are still remaining in Bishopsgate Street, Holborn, and more especially the Borough, several examples of these.

The house beyond (No. 16) was on the west side of Little Moorfields, Finsbury, and was a very fine specimen of plaster work. It was not removed until the commencement of the present century. A low building connects this with two houses (Nos. 17 & 18) possessing considerable interest; they stood at the south corner of Hosier Lane, Smithfield, over against the famous "Pye Corner," where the fearful conflagration of 1666 was arrested, after having laid considerably more than three-fourths of the City in ashes; they were not removed until 1800.

Another gateway here arrests our steps; this was the entrance to the famous Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, founded by Queen Matilda, and whose Prior, by virtue of his office as representing the Knights Guild who had made over to this priory their lands and soke, was admitted as one of the Aldermen of London, of the Ward of Portsoken. According to custom, he sat in court, and rode in scarlet, or such livery as the other aldermen used. The Priory, at the dissolution, was granted to Sir Thomas Audley, whose daughter, marrying the Duke of Norfolk, gave the name to the house built by Audley out of the ruins of the Priory,—“Duke's Place.” Beyond the gate (No. 19) is the inn called the “Fountain” in the Minories, which, notwithstanding its heavy projecting stories, was so strongly framed, that when it was attempted to remove it, cart-horses had to be employed to pull the beams apart; on one of them was found the date 1480.

Beyond this (No. 19a) is the gable end of the Hall of the Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity (which is reached by ascending the staircases to the first floor) in Aldersgate Street, near to Little Britain. This Hall has been selected as a typical example of the Hall of a Guild or Livery, of which there were many within the boundaries of the ancient City. It was a guild possessing property, and connected with the neighbouring church of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate Street, and after the suppression was purchased by some of the parishioners as a place of meeting. It was not removed until the end of the last century, and very accurate drawings by Capon and Carter exist in the Gardner Collection. The Right Hon. John Staples, F.S.A., Lord Mayor of London for the present year (a member of the committee originally charged with the construction of the buildings), has given the history of this Guild in his ‘Notes on St. Botolph's, Aldersgate.’ The ancient stained glass with a figure of St. Blaise, and several ancient shields which existed in 1611, and were not lost by N. Charles, Lancaster Herald, have been faithfully reproduced.

The house beyond is one of the most remarkable in this street (No. 20), remarkable not only for its extreme richness of decoration, but as being connected with Sir Richard Whittington, famous in song and in story. It was situated four doors from Mark Lane in Crutched Friars, or Hart Street, up a courtyard, and was described in old leases as Whittington's Palace. Although the house from its style and ornamentation could not possibly have been of his time it is possible that the front only had been ornamented and altered, for in general outline and arrangement it resembled houses of that date—it was richly ornamented with carvings of the armorial bearings of the city companies, which stamped it as being the house of a remarkable personage and one whom the City delighted to honour. It was impossible to reproduce the extreme richness of its decoration. The ornamentation has therefore only been painted, the original having been entirely carved and painted and gilt. Very accurate prints of this court-

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yard exist, and several views of the elevation more or less mutilated are in the European Magazine. An original drawing showing its gables is in the Gardner collection; from which this representation has been taken.

The next two houses (No. 21) were drawn by Mr. Gwilt before they were removed; they were situated in Bankside, and are picturesque examples of plaster decoration and open balconies.

The last two houses (Nos. 22 & 23) in this street on the left before arriving at the gate at which we entered were also from the Gwilt collection (now in the Gardner) and stood in the High Street, Borough; they were only removed of late years, and were drawn and measured by Mr. Gwilt.

As to actual size the whole of the buildings have only been slightly reduced, but this has been done in proportion, although such reduction is not to a uniform scale, but has been adopted in the different cases to suit the uniformity of the plan and arrangement of the whole. The interiors, it must be recollected do not in all cases correspond in size with the exteriors.

The foregoing notice is written from particulars furnished by Mr. Geo. H. Birch, the architect, and is not intended to be more than a very brief description of the examples selected to represent "Old London."

The buildings were designed and constructed as bearing upon and connected with the special objects of the International Health Exhibition, 1884, to which the Corporation of the City of London and several of the Livery Companies liberally subscribed.

The Royal Commission has placed at the service of the Colonial Commissioners the whole of the upper rooms of this street.

On the right side of Old London will be found the rooms set apart for the use of the Colonial and India Offices, and also those for the Crown Agents of the Colonies; all these rooms lead into the Colonial Commissioners' Club. The Banqueting Hall, &c., furnished by Messrs. Cooper & Holt, of Bunhill Row, and on the left side the Offices of the following Colonial Commissioners: Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, Canada, Victoria, West Indies, and New Zealand.

On entering the ground floor of Old London, No. 1 is allotted to the Official Photographers to the Royal Commission, Messrs. W. & D. Downey, and the Woodbury Company. No. 2 is the General Post Office. Nos. 4, 5 & 6 are appropriated for the Royal Commissioners' Colonial Reception Committee; and No. 7, Colonial Tea and Coffee Committee Room. Nos. 4, 5, 6 & 7 are furnished by Messrs. Brew & Co., Finsbury Pavement, and decorated by Messrs. Scott, Cuthbertson & Co., Chelsea. No. 9 is occupied by and under the supervision of Messrs. Cook & Son, as Colonial Exchange and Writing Rooms. No. 9A is the Office of the Gas Light & Coke Co. No. 10. The Fiji Commission. No. 10A. Dr. Tyler, officer in charge of the Indian natives. No. 11. Office of the St. Helena Commission. No. 12 is the Office for the Commission for Ceylon, and No. 13 that for Western Australia. No. 14. British and Foreign Bible Society. No. 15. Electric Lighting Committee. Nos. 19, and 19A are reserved for the Central Railway Booking and Tourist Offices of the Royal Commission, with "the Railway Lounge" attached. Nos. 20 & 21. Messrs. Spiers & Pond, for light refreshments. No. 22 for St. John's Ambulance; and No. 23 for the Fire Brigade.

## THE AQUARIUM OF BRITISH FISHES.

THIS popular and interesting section of the past and present Exhibitions is situated in the Western Arcade, and comprises ten sea-water tanks, nine fresh-water tanks, twenty table-tanks, and twelve oyster-tanks. Since the International Fisheries Exhibition the control of the Aquarium has been in the hands of the National Fish Culture Association, whose President and Chairman is the Marquess of Exeter; its Vice-President Sir Edward Birkbeck, Bart., M.P.; and its Director and Secretary, W. Oldham Chambers, Esq., F.L.S.; while the following noblemen and gentlemen constitute its Executive Council:—

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T.  
 THE EARL OF ROMNEY.  
 THE EARL OF ANNESLEY.  
 THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.  
 MAJOR-GEN. LORD ABINGER, C.B.  
 THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. HART-DYKE,  
 BART., M.P.  
 SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN, BART., M.P.  
 SIR P. DE GREY EGERTON, BART.  
 THE PRIME WARDEN OF THE FISHMONGERS'  
 COMPANY.  
 THE MAOLAINNE OF LOCHBUI.  
 R. BARCLAY, Esq.  
 C. BATES, Esq.  
 J. BRUNTON, Esq., M.D.  
 W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq.  
 LIEUT.-COL. CUSTANCE.  
 H. FFENNEL, Esq.  
 FRANCIS FRANCIS, Esq.

C. E. FRYER, Esq.  
 P. GEEN, Esq.  
 DR. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.  
 PROFESSOR HUXLEY, P.P.R.S.  
 A. G. JARDINE, Esq.  
 H. LEE, Esq., F.L.S.  
 REV. J. J. MANLEY, M.A.  
 T. J. MANN, Esq.  
 O. T. OLSEN, Esq., F.L.S.  
 SIR A. K. ROLLITT.  
 J. L. SAYER, Esq.  
 LIEUT.-COLONEL SEDDON.  
 W. SENIOR, Esq.  
 S. B. SHARPE, Esq.  
 T. SPRECKLEY, Esq., *Chairman Thames  
 Angling Preservation Society.*  
 REV. C. J. STEWARD.  
 J. WILLIS BUND, Esq.  
 CAPTAIN VIPAN.

Throughout the late International Inventions Exhibition the Aquarium was crowded with visitors, taxing to the utmost its accommodative capacity. There is always a fascination in watching the graceful, silent movements of the denizens of our waters; and whatever form an exhibition may take, a glimpse into the Aqueous Kingdom through the medium of Aquaria is always heartily welcomed by everybody. Although the exhibitions that have succeeded that of the International Fisheries have been of an entirely different character, the Aquarium has always maintained its position of interest; and this is particularly the case with the present Exhibition, when an opportunity will be afforded to Colonial visitors of inspecting the various fish indigenous to this country.

The Council of the National Fish Culture Association have done their utmost to heighten the attractiveness of this department; and preparations have been in course of progress since the commencement of the present year for bringing to perfection the necessary preliminary arrangements whereby to ensure the successful retention of fish in captivity. During the winter the Aquarium was carefully maintained, so that the collection now shown to the public includes many well-seasoned and matured specimens. In order to render the fresh and sea-water as clear as possible, it has been clarified by Maignen's "Filtre Rapide." Elaborate arrangements have been made for replenishing the tanks with marine and fresh-water fish, and with this in view special fishermen and naturalists are being employed on all parts of the coast to capture and forward specimens, so that the Aquarium may always be replete with selected fishes, forming a unique display so far as London is concerned. The specimens on view include the turbot, sole, halibut, brill, plaice, flounder, dab, pilchard, shad, cod, haddock, whiting, hake,

sturgeon, dory, red gurnard, bass, mullet, sea-bream, wrass, skate, monkfish, lump fish, great pipe, conger, salmon, trout, grayling, charr, smelt, perch, ruff, pike, carp, tench, golden tench, dace, roach, rudd, chub, bream, barbel, roach, gudgeon, minnow, stickleback, and lamprey. In addition to the foregoing are to be seen a large collection of crabs, lobsters, crayfish, and oysters, together with a diversified display of sea-anemones. The Directors of the Brighton Aquarium are rendering valuable assistance in forwarding specimens of fish captured off the South Coast, so that many of the fish familiar to those who have visited that popular place of amusement and instruction will be found amongst the occupants of the marine tanks at South Kensington.

In order to intensify the interest attaching to the collection of live fish, the Lords of the Committee of the Council on Education have again given their consent to a portion of the Buckland Museum Collection being exhibited in the Aquarium. Thus a wide and diversified collection of interesting and edifying objects are presented to the public conjunctively with the live fish, all of which embrace an important and popular combination of exhibits relating to Fish, Fisheries and Fish-culture.

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## COLONIAL AND INDIAN AQUARIUM AND FISH-CULTURE SECTION.

In order that specimens of fish indigenous to the waters of India and the Colonies might be displayed at the present Exhibition, the Council of the National Fish-Culture Association were requested by the Royal Commissioners to form a special Aquarium for the same. The Association being anxious to do everything in their power to impart fresh information to the public, and at the same time further the cultivation of Colonial fishes, readily acquiesced, and, as will be seen, have provided the requisite accommodation not only for fishes but amphibious animals as well.

The new Aquarium is located in the western annexe parallel with the old one. It comprises twelve tanks for tropical fresh-water fish, and a large habitat for turtles. In addition to these a hatchery has been erected for incubating the ova of these reptiles, which will be undertaken by Mr. W. Oldham Chambers during the season. The most complete arrangements have been made to ensure the success of this experiment, which is fraught with much interest. In contiguity to the turtle tank is a miniature beach, upon which the turtle disport themselves when out of water. The water in each tank is heated in accordance with the natural necessities of both tropical and inter-tropical fish, the apparatus for this purpose being so arranged as to be absolutely compliable to regulation. The water in the turtle tank is salt, but that in the other tanks is fresh. The various species exhibited will be referred to in a later edition. The tanks and other works have been designed by Mr. W. Oldham Chambers and constructed by Messrs. Dick Radclyffe & Co.

### FISH-CULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The Fish-Culture Section is situated in the above Aquarium, and stretches as far as the Canadian Court. During the winter and spring this department was the scene of lively activity on account of the hatching season, when hundreds of thousands of fish eggs were successfully incubated, the fry being transferred to public waters and to the Establishment of the Association at Delaford Park, Iver, Bucks. It is to be regretted that, owing to the time of year, the public were prevented from viewing the operations, which were of a very interesting and instructive character.

In this department there is a very fine display of mature Salmonidae and yearlings, besides the various apparatus and appliances used in the work of breeding and rearing fish. These apparatus consist of hatching boxes, rearing and feeding boxes, invented by the Marquess of Exeter and Mr. W. Oldham Chambers. His Lordship also exhibits models of an oyster-culture establishment and fish ponds. The remaining exhibits are from the Buckland Museum Collection, and comprise a series of Canadian and American fish-culture appliances, and a model of Billingsgate Market, designed by Mr. J. L. Sayer, and a model of a fish-culture establishment by Mr. W. Oldham Chambers, F.L.S.

A wide and diversified combination of exhibits relating to Fish, Fishing, and Fish Culture are thus brought together in this Section, which will doubtless prove highly interesting to the general public.

The Council of the National Fish-Culture Association are desirous of acknowledging the special services that have been rendered in the Aquarium and Fish-Culture Department by Professor Baird, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries; Mr. William Burgess; Malvern Wells; Mr. J. S. Charles, Lower Grosvenor Place; The MacLaine of Lochbuy; Mr. T. Andrews, Guildford; Messrs. Dick Radclyffe & Co., Holborn; Mr. P. A. Maignen, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.; Messrs. Poland Bros.; Mr. W. H. Williamson, Lower Thames Street; and Mr. Horace Overton, Victoria Buildings, Belgravia.

For further particulars anent the Aquaria and Fish-Culture Section, see Handbook, price One Penny.

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## PICTURES SHOWN IN GALLERY OF ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

### INDIA.

#### WINTERHALTER.

Her Majesty the QUEEN. Lent by Her Majesty the Queen.  
H.R.H. The late PRINCE CONSORT. Lent by Her Majesty the Queen.

#### GLEICHEN, COUNT.

Marble Bust of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. Lent by the Royal Colonial Institute.

#### *Oil Paintings.*

#### ANANT, J.

A Woman Sewing.  
Distributing Alms Unmindful of the Tropical Sun.  
Death of an Indian Princess. Copied from an ancient oil painting at Ajunta.

#### BAEER, Mrs. F. F.

Morning, Thul Ghaut.  
Head of the Thul Ghaut Railway.

#### CAMPBELL, Major-General HAY, R.A.

Mahomedan Buildings near Golcondah.  
City of Golcondah.  
A Madras Grass Cutter.  
Morning in South India.  
Group of Tombs at Golcondah.

#### GARDNER, F. T.

Landscape.

#### GORDON, HUNTLY P.

A Village Car, Madras.

#### GRAHAM, Mrs. IRVINE.

Portrait of His Highness the Maharajah Dholepore.

#### GREENFIELD, Mrs. L.

An old Nagpoot.  
The Nib Chal Deolan.

#### GRIFFITHS, J.

Portrait of His Highness the late Rao Pragmalji Cutch. Lent by H.H. the Rao of Cutch.  
Ajunta Caves.  
The Fatal Kiss. Lent by J. Emmerson, Esq.  
Midday Sun. Lent by W. Emmerson, Esq.  
Soonabhaee. Lent by W. Emmerson, Esq.  
The Green Girl. Lent by W. Emmerson, Esq.

#### IRVING, Miss E. O. BELL.

A Nasik Mussulman.  
A Hindoo Bride.

Down the Ghauts.  
On the Poonah High Road.

#### LAMB, Miss E. M.

Evening.  
View of Snowy Range, Himalayas.  
Evening in the Himalayas.  
"Morning" Kidernath Ranges.  
Morning on the Jumna.  
Moonlight in the Himalayas.

#### MADU PRASAD.

Portrait of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior.  
Portrait of His Highness Maharajah of Cashmere.  
Portrait of His Highness the Maharajah of Oudhpore and Patiala.

#### NAIDA, C. M. KRISHNASWANS.

Portrait of the late Maharaja of Travancore.

#### PALMER, ALFRED.

Indian Fruit.

#### PETMAN, Mrs. T. A.

A Dak Bungalow.  
Peer Muda Ghat.  
Segar Pass.  
Indian Birds. (Porcelain plaque.)  
Ghaut Crossing on a Raft.

#### PHILLIPS, F. A.

Portrait.

#### RAM LAL.

A Tailor at Work.

#### ROMBAL.

Mohammed Shan.

#### RUITH, HORACE VAN.

Bombay Scenery.  
At the Temple Door.  
Kathliavar Minstrels.  
The Cobra Feast.  
Bombay Bazaar.

#### SCOTT, ALEXANDER.

Views (two) from Darjeeling, Himalayas.

#### SHORTT, Major-General A. Y.

Canals.  
A Party of Dancers.  
The Dewan of Palanpore and his Son.  
Chuttras of the Raos of Cutch at Bhooj.  
The late Gaekwar of Baroda.

**SIMPSON, GRAHAM.**

Portrait of His Highness the Maharajah of  
Bhavnagar.

**STERNDALE, ROBERT.**

Tigers.

**THUMB, PALMANABHAN K.**

Portrait of a Jew.

Portrait of His Highness the Maharaja of  
Travancore.

**VURMA, RAVI.**

A Hindoo Devotee.

Portrait of His Highness the Maharajah of  
Mysore.

Portrait of His Highness the Maharajah of  
Bhavnagar.

Portrait of the Nawab Sadio Mohamed  
Khan Abasi.

Portrait of His Highness Bahadar of  
Patiala.

Portrait of His Highness the Maharaja  
Ranbir Singh.

The Gateway at Baroda.

A Nautch Girl.

Indian Women.

Portrait of His Highness the Maharajah  
Prataf Sing.

A Fakir.

Seventeen Paintings of Hindoo Mythology  
and Native Costume. Lent by His High-  
ness the Maharajah of Jeypore.

*Water Colours.***CUMMING, Miss C. F. GORDON.**

A Glimpse of Chinese Tartary.

The Snowy Range, Simla.

Hindoo Temples at Hurdwar.

The Secunderabagh Gate, Lucknow.

A Temple in Nachar Forest.

Suttee Choura Ghaut, Cawnpore.

Study of Cedars at Rogi.

The Sutlej in Flood.

An Indian Garden in Allahabad.

The Great Khylas and Raal Deeng Peaks.

In Poinder Forest.

A Cave in the Island of Elephanta.

A Gorge on the Sutlej, below Rampore.

The Taj Mahal, Agra.

Bazaar on the Way to Elysium.

A Group of Tombs, Old Delhi.

The Taj Mahal, Agra.

The Kootub Minar, Old Delhi.

Tomb of Habucha Nawab, Meerut.

Bazaar at Hurdwar.

Native Bazaar at Landour.

Bazaar at Simla.

Camp at Umballa.

An Old Fort at Allahabad.

Suttee Choura Ghaut, Cawnpore.

Crossing the Sutlej by Rope Bridge.

A Glimpse of Chinese Tartary.

The Plains from Vincent's Hill.

**Nachar Forest.**

Marble Rocks on the Nerbudda River.

Rampore on the Sutlej.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Sirdhana.

The Jumna Musjid, Delhi.

The Cedar Wood Temple near Pangi.

The Sacred City of Hurdwar.

The Residency of Lucknow.

Hills between Bombay and Poona.

Rhododendrons, Simla.

A View of Benares.

Persian Water-wheel, Scharanpote.

The Taj Mahal, Agra.

The Kooshroo Bagh, or Tombs of the Rajah.

A View of Benares.

Rest House for Travellers at Narkunda.

The Summer Palace of Akbar Shah.

Cedars near Pangi.

Study of Cedars.

Snowy range at Sunset.

View of Benares.

View of an English Church, Simla.

The Drab Cliff beyond Seheran.

Khylas Peaks from Rogi.

The Hutto Forest.

Snowy Range from Simla.

Snowy Range.

Khylas Peaks from Rarung.

In the Kunal Forest.

View of Benares.

The Wantzu Bridge, Sutlej.

Village of Pangi, on the Sutlej.

The Taj Mahal, Agra.

The Plain from Vincent Hill.

**DURBAR, ULWUR.**

Procession of Akbur Ulwur.

**FISHER, E.**

On the Edge of the Karachi Desert.

View of Bombay.

Street in the Fort, Bombay.

**FREER, Miss MARY.**

Bombay Harbour.

Buddhist Caves of Ajunta.

Sunset from Matheran Hill.

View at Mahablemra Hills.

**GRIFFITHS, J.**

A Worker in Bamboo. Lent by Lord  
Northbrook.

A Saunyasi, a religious mendicant. Lent  
by W. Emmerson, Esq.

Some Drawers of Water. Lent by Lord  
Northbrook.

Bunjari Women. Lent by W. Emmerson,  
Esq.

A Priest. Lent by Lord Northbrook.

The Delhi Assemblage. Lent by W. Em-  
merson, Esq.

Preparing to Start. Lent by W. Emmer-  
son, Esq.

Study of a Bathias Head. Lent by W.  
Emmerson, Esq.

A Group of Snake Charmers. Lent by  
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

A Street in Bombay. Lent by H.R.H.  
the Prince of Wales.

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A Rohilla Sentinel. Lent by Lord Northbrook.  
 A Woman Carrying Water. Lent by Lord Northbrook.  
 Matheran, near Bombay. Lent by J. Em-  
 merson, Esq.  
 A Mahabuleshwa Coolie. Lent by J. Em-  
 merson, Esq.

HOUGHEN, Mrs. G. A. F.  
 Chini, Himalayas.  
 Poaree, on the left bank of the Sutlej.  
 View near Rogi Cliff.

PETMAN, Mrs. T. A.  
 An Elephant Hunt.

PULLAN, A.  
 On the Moota River, Shedani.  
 Tombs of the Raos of Cutch.

RUTH, HORACE VAN.  
 Bombay Haek Conveyance and Narvari  
 Moneylenders.

A Gardener.  
 A Tailor from Gujerath.  
 A Smoker with Chillum.  
 A Fakir Smoking Opium.  
 A Smoker with Hookah.  
 A Toddy Drawer.  
 A Bombay Fisherman.  
 A Madras Female Attendant.  
 A Cotton Cleaner.

SCOTT, Mrs. NORA.  
 A Sacred Bull and his Keeper.  
 An Indian Highway.

WOODTHORPE, COLONEL.  
 Sketches (seventeen) of Indian Scenery,  
 Natives, &c.

WRAY, Lieut.-General, C.B.  
 Panorama.

This sketch is intended to represent the  
 march in Raj-pootana (Central India), during  
 the Mutiny of 1857-58, of a column of 10,000  
 troops of all arms; with a siege train, engineer  
 park, &c., &c. The First Brigade and Head-  
 quarters are encamped: the Second Brigade  
 being shown entering the Camp and preparing  
 to take up their ground for the day.

Portrait of Her Highness the Begum of  
 Bhopal.

*Drawings and Miscellaneous.*

BURGESS, J., Pen and Ink Drawings.  
 The Marble Tombs of the Queens of  
 Ahmed Shah Ahmedabad.  
 Windows in Rani Sipris Mosque, Ahme-  
 dabad.  
 Rajahpur Mosque (ceiling and part of  
 gallery), Ahmedabad.  
 Pulpit in Balan Khan Kazi Mosque, Ahme-  
 dabad.  
 Doorway of Tomb of Shah Alima, Ahme-  
 dabad.

LOVETT, A. C.  
 Twelve Coloured Drawings illustrative of  
 the costume of the imperial native troops.

MCCANN, Mrs. L. E.  
 Bhawa Ahlal Tower (Crystoleum).  
 A Series of Models on a small scale (one  
 inch to two feet) of the masonry astro-  
 nomical instruments of Maharajah Surwai  
 Jey Singh, the founder of Jeypore.

RUTH, HORACE VAN.  
 Two Crayon Drawings in Outline.

*Photographs.*

AUSTEN, G. W.  
 Prayer Niche in the Adina Musjid.  
 Temple of Buddh Gya.  
 Ruins of Buddh Gya.

BOURNE and SHEPPARD.  
 Portrait of His Highness Rao Khengarji,  
 the present ruler of Cutch. Lent by  
 H.H. the Rao of Cutch.

CHINTAMAN, V. H.  
 His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao.

DIYAL, LALA DEEN, of Indepore.  
 Eleven Photographs.

DURBAR, ULWUR.  
 His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwur.

IRANI AGA TATTE ALL.  
 Portrait of His Highness the late Rao  
 Desalji, the grandfather of the present  
 ruler of Cutch. Lent by H.H. the Rao of  
 Cutch.

Portrait of His Highness the Maharajah of  
 Benares.

Portrait of His Highness the Nawab of  
 Bhawalpore.

REID, ANDREW.  
 Drawings and Painted Photographs (four  
 frames) illustrative of the industrial arts  
 of India.

CANADA.

*Oil Paintings.*

BIERSTADT, ALBERT, New York, U.S.A.  
 Montmorenci Falls, Quebec. Lent by the  
 Marquis of Lorne.  
 Quebec Citadel. Lent by the Marquis of  
 Lorne.  
 View from Government House, Ottawa.  
 Lent by Her Royal Highness the Princess  
 Louise.

BRUNECHE, G. R., Toronto, Ontario.  
 Autumn on Shadow River, Muskoka.  
 Indian Camp on the Ottawa River.

BRYMNER, W., R.C.A., Ottawa, Ontario.  
 "The day is done."  
 Early Summer.  
 Pale St. Paul, on the St. Lawrence,



- Portrait.  
Wild Berries.  
Crazy Patchwork. Lent by the Canadian Government.  
A Wreath of Flowers. Lent by the Canadian Government.
- CARLILE, Major, R.A., The Common, Woolwich, Kent, England.  
"Route Marching in Canada."
- CRESSWELL, W. N., R.C.A., Seaforth, Ontario.  
Sheep. Lent by J. Labatt, Esq., London, Ontario.
- DAY, F., R.C.A., Kingston, Ontario.  
On the Nouvelle River, Quebec.  
Cariboo Hunting in Nova Scotia.
- DIGNAM, Mrs., London, Ontario.  
Peonies.
- EDSON, ALLAN, R.C.A., 39, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, London, W.  
Landscape in the Eastern Townships.  
Lent by Her Majesty the Queen.
- FORBES, J. C., R.C.A., Toronto, Ontario.  
Mount of the Holy Cross, Colorado.  
Rocky Mountain Cañon.  
Mount Stephen.  
The Village Forge. Lent by Allan Gillmour, Esq., Ottawa, Ontario.
- FRASER, J. A., R.C.A., Boston, U.S.A.  
Seaside Idyll. Lent by O. Howland, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.  
Breezing October. Lent by Geo. Hague, Esq., Montreal, Quebec.
- GORDON, F. C., Colbourne, Ontario.  
Washing Day.
- HARRIS, R., R.C.A., Montreal, Quebec.  
By the Shores of Gaspé.  
Indian Squaw and Papoose.  
Prairie Indian, N.W. of Canada.  
Meeting of Trustees of a Back Settlement School, Canada: The Teacher Talking them over. Lent by the Canadian Government.
- HARVEY, GEORGE, A.R.C.A., Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
In the Annapolis Valley.
- HAWKESLEY, F., Hammersmith, London.  
Canadian Autumn. A Bend in the River.
- JUDSON, W. L., London, Ontario.  
Chrysanthemums.  
Dessert.
- KREIGHOFF. (Deceased.)  
Death. Lent by Thos. Cross, Esq., Ottawa, Ontario.  
On the Lock-out. Lent by Thos. Cross, Esq., Ottawa, Ontario.  
French Canadian "Habitant." Lent by James Baine, Esq., of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ontario.
- MARTIN, T. M., R.C.A., Toronto, Ontario.  
Red-head Ducks. Lent by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne.
- Sunrise, Rosseau Lake, Muskoka.  
Ducks. Lent by James Smith, Esq., Toronto.  
Canadian Game.  
Untrodden Wilds of Canada. Lent by Her Majesty the Queen.
- McEVOY, H., London, Ontario.  
Eugene Falls.
- MILES, J. C., A.R.C.A., St. John, New Brunswick.  
A New Brunswick Landscape.  
Trout.  
Cherries.  
Partridges.
- MILLARD, C. J., R.C.A., Cheltenham, England.  
Waterfall. Lent by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.
- O'BRIEN, L. R., P.R.C.A., Toronto, Ontario.  
View of Quebec. Lent by Her Majesty the Queen.  
Ile Maligne, River Saguenay.  
View of the St. Lawrence from Quebec Terrace. Lent by Her Majesty the Queen.  
Low Tide on the Bay Chaleur. Lent by H.R.H. the Princess Louise.  
Quebec. Lent by Her Majesty the Queen.
- PEEL, PAUL, A.R.C.A., London, Ontario.  
Covent Garden Market, London, Ontario.  
Awaiting his Return.  
Admiration.  
Good-bye.  
Return of the Harvesters.  
Papa's Boat.  
Return of the Flock.
- PERRÉ, H., R.C.A., Toronto, Ontario.  
Canadian Oak, Early Autumn. Lent by J. Griffiths, Esq., London, Ontario.  
London, Ontario. Lent by J. Griffiths, Esq., London, Ontario.
- RAPHAEL, W., R.C.A., Montreal, Quebec.  
An Amateur.  
L'Enfant du Sol.  
Never too Late to Mend.  
Potatoes in Bloom.
- REID, G. A., A.R.C.A., Toronto, Ontario.  
Where the Crane Feeds.
- RUEL, W. H., A.R.C.A., Ryde, Isle of Wight, England.  
View of Halifax.  
A Quebec Timber Ship.
- SANDHAM, H., R.C.A., Boston, U.S.A.  
Un Habitant.  
Gathering Seaweed on the Coast of Nova Scotia. Lent by George Hague, Esq., Montreal, Quebec.
- SCHRIEBER, Mrs., Toronto, Ontario.  
Stumping in Canada.

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**SHELLEY, Miss F., New York, U.S.A.**  
 Roses. Lent by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., Ottawa, Ontario.

**SMITH, F. M. BELL, A.R.C.A., London, Ontario.**

Laughing Eyes.  
 Fog Clearing off at Low Tide.  
 Last Rays on the Bay of Fundy.  
 Bay of Fundy. Lent by L. R. O'Brien, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.

**VERNER, F. A., 2 Edith Villas, West Kensington, W., London.**  
 Nature's Mirror.  
 The Last of the Herd.

**VOGT. (Deceased.)**  
 Cow. Lent by J. Rankin, Esq., Montreal.  
 Cattle Drinking. Lent by J. R. Wilson, Esq., Montreal.

**WATSON, HOMER, R.C.A., Doon, Ontario.**  
 The Saw Mill.  
 Frosty Morning in October. Lent by J. W. H. Watts, Esq., Ottawa, Ontario.  
 Gathering Storm. Lent by Geo. Hague, Esq., Montreal, Quebec.  
 Ploughed Field. Lent by J. W. H. Watts, Esq., Ottawa, Ontario.  
 Landscape. Lent by J. W. H. Watts, Esq., Ottawa, Ontario.  
 River Torrent. Lent by the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

**WICKSON, P. G., Paris, Ontario.**  
 The Young Artist. Lent by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., Ottawa, Ontario.

**WOODCOCK, P. F., R.C.A., Brockville, Ontario.**  
 The Abandoned Nest.  
 Returning from the Well. Lent by the Canadian Government.

*Water-Colours.*

**HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE, MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.**  
 Niagara Falls—Canadian side.

**ASKIN, H. H., London, Ontario.**  
 Dead Mallard.

**CRESSWELL, W. N., R.C.A., Seaforth, Ontario.**  
 Lake Huron. Lent by J. Labatt, Esq., London, Ontario.  
 Cattle. Lent by A. Cleghorn, Esq., London, Ontario.

**EDSON, ALLAN, R.C.A., 39 Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, W., London, England.**  
 Landscape. Lent by J. R. Wilson, Esq., Montreal, Quebec.  
 Mount Maurice at Sunset, Winter, with Canoes. Lent by E. Atkinson, Esq., Rose Bank, Powey, Cornwall.  
 The Ice Palace, Montreal.  
 The River St. Lawrence, Winter.

**FOWLER, D., R.C.A., Amherst Island, Ontario.**  
 Canadian Dead Game. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.

Canadian Hare in Winter Coat.  
 Partridges. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.  
 Evening. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.  
 Gladioli. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.  
 Grapes. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.  
 Cactus. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.  
 Sweet Williams. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.  
 Canadian Dead Game. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.  
 Canadian Dead Game. Lent by J. Spooner, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.

**FRASER, J. A., R.C.A., Boston, U.S.A.**  
 A Showery Day in the Passe des Monts de St. Urbain.

At Perce, Quebec Province.  
 A Salmon Pool on the Restigouche.  
 Landscape. Lent by R. B. Angus, Esq., Montreal, Quebec.

Mount Stephen, Summit of the Rocky Mountains near Senoile, Canadian Pacific Railway, 12,000 ft. above tide, 8000 ft. above railway track. Lent by Sir George Stephen, Bart.

Mount Hermit, summit of the Selkirk Range, British Columbia, main peak 5500 ft. above railway track, glaciers 500 to 800 ft. deep. Lent by Sir George Stephen, Bart.

Summit Lake, Rocky Mountains, Canadian Pacific Railway. Lent by Sir George Stephen, Bart.

**FRIEND, W., London, England.**  
 The Falls of Niagara, Summer.  
 Sherbrook, Eastern Townships.  
 Lake Memphremagog.  
 The Straits of Belle Isle.  
 Shewanagan, near Quebec.  
 Shooting the Rapids.

**GILL, WILLIAM, Halifax, Nova Scotia.**  
 Edge of Dyke Lands, Grand Pré.  
 Entrance to Village of Grand Pré.  
 Uncultivated Corner of Grand Pré.

**GRIFFITHS, J., R.C.A., London, Ontario.**  
 Roses and Phlox.

**HUBBARD, W. S.**  
 March of the Halifax Battalion to the Riel.

**MARTIN, T. M., R.C.A., Toronto, Ontario.**  
 Old House at Ancaster, Ontario.  
 A Back-Country Road.

**O'BRIEN, L. R., P.R.C.A., Toronto, Ontario.**  
 Voyageurs on the St. Maurice. Lent by L. P. Bruneau, Esq., Montreal, Quebec.  
 September on the Saguenay. Lent by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne.  
 Fort Chambly.  
 Sunrise on Lake St. John.  
 Ouiatchowin Falls, Lake St. John.

- Portage at Chute-au-Diable, Peribonka River. Lent by Col. Oswald, Montreal, Quebec.
- Outlet of Lake St. John by the Saguenay. Lent by Col. Oswald, Montreal, Quebec.
- La Tuque, St. Maurice River.
- La Roche Percé.
- Mount Eboulement. Lent by C. H. Nelson, Esq., Toronto, Ontario.
- Lake Scenery, Cape Carleton, Province of Quebec. Lent by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.
- PERRÉ, H., R.C.A., Toronto, Ontario.
- Falls Above the Rumbling Bridge, Dunkeld. Lent by H.R.H. the Princess Louise.
- SANDHAM, H., R.C.A., Boston, U.S.A.
- Tobogganing.
- SMITH, F. M. BELL, A.R.C.A., London, Ontario.
- Rainy Day, St. John River.
- VEENER, F. A., 2 Edith Villas, West Kensington, W., London.
- Buffalos.
- High Water.
- Indian Encampment.
- Wigwams on Rainy River.
- Elk at Rest.
- Nepigon River.
- Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, from the River.
- Drawings in Black and White.*
- MORAN, J. T., lent by Baillie-Grohman, W. A.
- The Upper Kooteney Valley.
- A Reach on the Lower Kooteney River.
- A Hunting Camp in the Upper Kooteney Valley.
- The Lower Kooteney Valley.
- The Kooteney Lake.
- The Upper Kooteney Valley.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Oil Paintings.*

- BALL, THOMAS, Auckland.
- View of Kauri Bush.
- BARRAUD, C. D., Wellington.
- Portrait of a late Maori Chief.
- BEETHAM, RICHARD, R.M., Christchurch.
- In the Hollyford Valley—West Coast.
- Samoa Landscapes, with Coconut Palms (Two).
- BLOOMFIELD, CHARLES, Auckland.
- Rotomahana, from Pink Terrace.
- Full Front View of the Great White Terrace.
- Boiling Cauldron and Crater of the White Terrace.
- View from the Top of the White Terrace.
- Giant Buttress and Venus' Bath.
- Venus' Bath.
- Sunset on the White Terrace.
- Tabooed Basins, White Terrace.
- Lower Pools, White Terrace.
- Front View, Pink Terrace.
- Side View of Pink Terrace.
- Hot Baths, Pink Terrace.
- Rotomahana, from Geysers of Terahopaterangi.
- The Mud Flat, and Boiling Mud Volcanoes.
- BRANDON, EUSTACE DE BATHE, Molesworth St., Wellington.
- Entrance to Milford Sound.
- Among the Ranges, Wakatipu.
- BRANFELL, B. A., Nelson.
- After a Long Day on the Sheep Run.
- Sheep-shearing on the Waimea Plain.
- King Peech and his Court.
- View from the saddle between Biahopsdalo and the Brook.
- BULLER, Dr. W. L., C.M.G., F.R.S.
- Portrait of a Lady, by Lindauer.
- BULLOCK, MRS. MARGARET, Wanganui.
- Two Portraits of Maoris Chief and Chief-tainess.
- BURCHER, KATHERINE, Auckland.
- Whangarei Heads.
- CLARKE, MRS. J. McCOSH, Auckland.
- Summer Evening near Auckland.
- COOPER, THORNF LL, Christchurch.
- Benaras.
- Himalayas from Jellapalan.
- DRUMMOND, THOS. L., Auckland.
- Manukau Harbour, Sunset.
- ELLIOTT, GEORGE H., Christchurch.
- Holmes Bay, Banks Peninsula.
- Pigeon Bay, Banks Peninsula.
- Old Mill, Christchurch.
- FODOR, GEO. F., Dunedin.
- Flock of Merino Sheep.
- A Prize Bull. Lent by John Deans, Esq.
- A Prize Cow. Lent by John Deans, Esq.
- A Prize Cow. Lent by John Deans, Esq.
- GIBB, JOHN, Christchurch.
- Lyttelton Harbour, N.Z., inside the break-water.
- Lyttelton Harbour, N.Z., outside the break-water.
- A Stiff Breeze, Cook's Straits.
- Springtime, Canterbury Plains.
- White-baiting on the Avon, Christchurch.
- Flood in Otira Gorge.

GIBB, J.

GIFFORD, M.

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GUERRA, L.

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LINDAU, P.

MERRITT, W.

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MOONING, P.

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RIDINGS, M.

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RYAN, TH.

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GIBB, W. M., Christchurch.  
In the Fields near Christchurch.

GIFFORD, EDWARD A., Auckland.  
Mount Cosmos and the Valley of the Dart  
from Kinloch, head of Lake Wakatipu.  
Showery weather in the Otira Gorge.  
Lake Ohau.  
A heavy Sea on the East Coast of New  
Zealand.

GUERAUD, EUGENE VON.  
Lake Wakatipu.  
Milford Sound.

LINDAUER, G.  
Portrait of a Lady.

MERRITT, THOS. E., Wellington.  
Wellington Harbour in 1841, after Major  
Heaphy's Sketch.  
Taupo Range near Seventy-mile Bush.

MOORHOUSE, Miss JESSIE, Wellington.  
Pelargonium (Terra Cotta).

MOULTRAY, J. DOUGLAS, Dunedin.  
Mount Earnshaw from Richardson's  
Mountain at head of Lake Wakatipu.  
The Remarkables from Franktown Road,  
Lake Wakatipu.  
A Bush Fire in the Valley of Leith,  
Dunedin.

OUTWAITE, Miss ISA, Auckland.  
Parkmac, Hokianga, Auckland.

PAYTON, EDWARD W., Auckland.  
Ngauruhoe, from the heights above the  
King Country.  
A Bend of the Wanganui.  
Ti and Pukatea Trees, Wanganui.

PEELE, JAMES, Amberley.  
Spring Morning: a farmer taking his cross-  
bred ewes with curly spring lambs to  
market.  
Summer, Noon: a Merry Christmas on the  
ocean beach; a farmer's family spending  
their Summer holiday.  
Autumn Afternoon: The Wheat Harvest,  
with school children coming home.  
Winter Evening: Sou'wester coming up;  
ploughmen knocking off work; girl re-  
turning with the cows.  
Phantom Ship—Flying Dutchman.  
Wreck of the Hesperus.  
Paik Train, Ocean Beach, Westland.

POWER, PETER, Dunedin.  
A New Zealand Homestead.  
A Shady Nook on Leith Water.  
A View on the Waters of Leith.

RICHARDSON, Miss F. E., Wellington.  
Double and Single Poppies; Bignonia;  
Roses. All on Terra Cotta.

RIDINGS, Miss KATE, Auckland.  
Landscape Study.

RYAN, THOMAS, Auckland.  
Swamp near the township of Taupiri on  
the Waikato River.

SHERRIFF, GEORGE, Wanganui.  
A Victim of the Koutis.  
The Land of the Moa.

SPERRY, ELEANOR CATHERINE, Wellington.  
1. Portrait. 2. Ionic. 3. A Wellington  
old Identity. 4. Maori Picture, Aul  
Kuti. 5. My Pussy. 6. Raika. 7.  
Devotion.

STUART, S.  
A Maori Pah in the olden time.

SYMONS, JOHN, Auckland.  
A Settler's Homestead, Sunset.

TEMPLE, EDWIN F., CAPT., Geraldine.  
View on the Rangitata River. Lent by  
F. Arkwright, Esq.  
Gorge in the Two Thumb Range. Lent  
by F. Arkwright, Esq.  
View in Rangitikei. Lent by Lord Sid-  
mouth.

WATKINS, KENNETT, Auckland.  
The Haunt of the Moa.  
Autumnal Evening, Waikato River.  
Mount Egmont at Sunrise.  
Maoris rafting, Kahikatea, Waikato River.

WILSON, LAWRENCE W., Dunedin.  
Milford Sound.  
There is a Happy Land, Far, Far away.  
Sketch in Canterbury.  
Sunrise on Mount Kimberley.

WRIGHT, H. C. SEPPING.  
Lake Taupo.

WRIGHT, W. C., Tawhiao.  
The Maori King.

Water Colours.

AIDEN, FRANCIS HAMAR, New Plymouth.  
View of Mount Egmont from Tapuoc.  
View of Mount Egmont from Tatarimaka.  
View from Urenui.

ATCHEYLEY, H. M. L., Christchurch.  
Maori Gateway, Hawkes Bay.  
Maori Canoes, Hawkes Bay.  
Patuka or Maori Store-house, Hawkes Bay  
Maori Church with Carved Pulpit, Otaki,  
East Coast.

BARRAUD, CHARLES D., Wellington.  
Mount Cook from the Tasman Valley.  
Dusky Sound, West Coast.  
North End of Wellington Harbour.  
View of West Coast Scenery, N. I. looking  
towards Mount Egmont from Nukumaru.  
Raurakea, Maori Settlement on Wanganui  
River.  
On the Waitoa River. 2 Views.

BARRAUD, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Wellington.  
Stclair Head, near Wellington.  
View near Head of Lake Tekapo.  
McKenzie Country, from Grampians  
Station.

BARRAUD, NOEL, Wellington.  
View on the Derwent River, near Hobart,  
Tasmania.

BRANFELL, B. A., Nelson.  
On the skirts of the Forest Ngatimoti.

**CANE, THOMAS, Christchurch.**  
Mount Somers, Alford Forest.  
Head Waters of Waimakariri, West Coast Road.

**CAUTLEY, MAJOR.**  
Cape Horn.  
White Island.

**CHEESEMAN, MISS EMMA, Auckland.**  
New Zealand Flowers: Group of Scarlet Kowhai; Group of Yellow Kowhai.

**COOPER, THORNHILL, Christchurch.**  
Rock Temple, Elephantia.  
Kutub Minar, Delhi.

**COUSINS, T. S., Christchurch.**  
On the Dart River, Otago.  
In the North Branch of the Oira River.

**ELLIOTT, GEORGE H., Christchurch.**  
Holmes Bay, Banks Peninsula.  
Old Mill near Christchurch.  
Phormium Tenax, Christchurch, N.Z.  
New Zealand Gully, Banks Peninsula.  
On the Upper Heathcote, near Christchurch.  
One of the Early Mansions of Canterbury, erected 1852.

**FEREDAY, RICHARD W.**  
Mount Somers, from Taylor's Stream.

**GULLY, JOHN, Nelson.**  
North West Gale, South Beach, Kaikoura.  
Lent by His Lordship the Bishop of Nelson.  
Kaikoura Mountains. Lent by His Lordship the Bishop of Nelson.  
Camping Ground, Lako Wakatipu.— Evening.  
Waimea Harvesting, Nelson District.  
Western Coast of Tasman Bay. Lent by the City of Nelson.  
Sunset on the Ranges.  
Blind Bay.  
Wairau Valley. Lent by J. Larkworthy, Esq.  
Entrance to Milford Sound.

**HETLEY, MRS. G. B., Auckland.**  
Nikau Palms (*Areca sapida*).  
Wild Flowers.  
*Metrosideros florida*.  
*Epaoris microphylla*.  
Poluutakawa (*Metrosideros florida*).  
Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*).  
Karina Autumnalis (*Metrosideros florida*).  
Mountaiu Daisy (*Olea ia insignis*).  
Clematis Indivsa.

**HODGKINS, WM. M., Dunedin.**  
Harvest Time in the Dome Pass, Southland.  
A Bush Settler's District at Purakanui, near Dunedin.

**JERVOIS, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G., C.B., Wellington.**  
Lake Rotomahana.

**LLOYD, HENRY G., Dunedin.**  
Oira Gorge, Hokitika Road.  
Mount Cook (West Coast).  
Moonlight, Port Chalmers.  
Evening, Milford Sound.  
Napier, from the Hill.  
Near Anderson's Bay.  
Hokitika.  
At Auckland.  
Mantown on the Anow.  
Oamaru.  
Parliament House, Wellington.  
Cromwell Junction.  
Lyttleton.  
Wellington.  
At Auckland.  
Railway Line, Rimutaka Range.  
Port Chalmers, from the Cemetery.  
Foxton, on the Manawatu.  
Clyde, on Diniston.  
University, Dunedin.  
Taurangu, the Bay of Plenty.  
Upper Routeburne.  
Elbon Mararon.  
Falls on the Runonga.  
Supreme Court, Christchurch.  
At Napier.  
Pembroke, Evening.  
Wellington.  
Auckland, from Ponsonby.  
Timarapust, Christchurch.  
Invercargill.  
Thorndon, Wellington.  
Queenstown.  
Havelock.  
Approach to Dunedin.  
Lyttleton.  
Cathedral, Christchurch.  
Dunedin.  
Waterfall and Glacier.  
At the Bluff.  
Castle Point at the Basius.  
Lawrence, or Tuapeka.  
At Christchurch College, Museum.  
Botanic Gardens, Dunedin.

**MORETON, SAMUEL, Invercargill.** Lent by Moreton Picture Co., Invercargill.  
Double Cone; Remarkables Mountains, Morning, from Ben Lomond.  
Mount Earnshaw, from Head of Lake Wakatipu.  
Mitre Peak, Milford Sound.  
Spurs of Mount Cook: Evening; from the Mile Track, Westland.  
Walter Peak: Evening, Lako Wakatipu.

**PALMER, ROBERT G., Foxton, Manawatu.**  
Horowhenua Lake: Sunrise.

**POWNALL, ROBERT W., Wanganui.**  
Mount Egmont, from Nolan's Stockade: A Relic of the Old War.  
Mount Ruapehu at Sunset.  
Vignettes of New Zealand Foliage and Scenery.

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**RICHMOND, J. C., Nelson.**  
The Takaka Valley. Lent by F. Arkwright, Esq.

**RIDINGS, KATE, Auckland.**  
Three Drawings.

**ROBERTSON, G. S., Wanganui.**  
New Zealand Sketches.

**SCOTT, JOHN S., Dunedin.**  
Boulders on the Beach, Moeraki.

**STODDART, MARGARET O., Christchurch.**  
Native Coltsfoot.  
In the Bush.  
Yellow Kowhai.  
Native Clematis.  
Mountain Daisies.

**STUART, Miss HELEN, Auckland.**  
Portrait of Tehira Tokawa, Kaipara.  
Portrait of Peakawa, Waikato.  
Portrait of Thewai Turata.  
Portrait of Katiwira Takahi.  
Portrait of Bowi Maniapoto, Waikato.  
Portrait of Mire Amohau, Ohinemutu.  
Portrait of Mire Amohau, Ohinemutu.  
Portrait of Wi Humai, Kaipara.

**SYMONS, JOHN, Auckland.**  
Pirongia: a Mountain in the Waikato District.  
Foul Weather: a Cornish Fishing Boat running for Shelter.

**TEMPLE, CAPTAIN EDWYN F. GERALDINE.**  
Lake Sumner and Conister Mountains.  
Sketch after the burning of a forest.  
A New Zealand Gorge.

**TIZARD, Mrs. EDWARD F., Thames.**  
Native Plants.  
Native Plants.  
Rewa Rewa (*Knightia excelsa*).  
Puirī (*Vitex littoralis*).  
Pere (*Aleosmia sagittifolia*).  
Whau (*Eutelia arborescens*).  
Native Plants.  
Kie Kie (*Freycinetia Banksii*).  
Native Plants.  
Native Plants.  
New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*).  
Cards with Native Flowers.

**WHITE, LOUISA, Auckland, New Zealand.**  
Birds on Maori Mats.

**WIMPERIS, Miss J., Port Chalmers.**  
Mount Alta and the Aspiring Range, from Wanaka East.  
Views of Dunedin.  
A Winter Morning.  
Study of Rimu, near Parakanui.

*Photographs.*

**BURTON BROTHERS, Messrs., Dunedin.**  
George Sound, New Zealand.  
The City, Milford Sound, New Zealand.  
The City, Milford Sound, New Zealand.  
Bohen Fall, Milford Sound, New Zealand.  
Devil Lake, &c., Milford Sound, New Zealand.

Harrison's Cove, Milford Sound, New Zealand.

Smith's Sound, New Zealand.  
Passage Point Cove, Dusky Sound, New Zealand.

Fijian Village, near Suva.  
Among the Cocosnuts, Mango, Fiji.  
Samoan Village, near Apia, Samoa.  
Tongan Village, Neiafu Vavau.  
Near Apia, Samoa.  
Waitowa, near Levuka, Fiji.  
Samoans-Apia, Samoa.  
Botanical Gardens, Suva, Fiji.  
Samoan Natives.

Native Village near Suva, Fiji.  
The Harbour, Neiafu Vavau, Tonga.  
Samoan Village near Apia, Samoa.  
White Terrace, Rotomahana, New Zealand.  
Pink Terrace, Rotomahana, New Zealand.  
Umbrella Terrace, Pink Terrace, Rotomahana, New Zealand.

White Terrace, Rotomahana, New Zealand.  
Boaley Gorge, West Coast Road, New Zealand.

Triflesick Station, Castle Hill, West Coast Road, New Zealand.

Otira Gorge, West Coast Road, New Zealand.  
Wesleyan Church, Neiafu Vavau, Tonga.

Pango Pango Harbour, Samoa.  
Faudanas Trec, Tongatabu.  
Nukualofa, Tongatabu.  
New Zealand through the Camera. (Two frames of views).

The Maori at Home. (Two frames of views.)

The Camera in the Coral Islands. (Two frames of views.)

On the West Coast Road.

**COBB, Mrs., Auckland.**

Tired Out.  
Snowdrops.  
Give Us One Too.  
Happy Days.  
Daisy.  
Sympathy.  
Supplication.  
Happy Thoughts.  
Expectancy.  
Meditation.  
Contemplation.  
Grandmama.

**HENIUS AND HANNA, Messrs., Auckland:—**  
Two cases. Specimens of Photographs.

**WALTON AND GEORGE, Messrs., Christchurch:—**  
Specimens of Photographs.

**WRIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS, Messrs., Wellington:—**

Twenty-six cases and frames containing Specimens of Photographs.

*Crayon Drawings, Pen and Ink Sketches, &c.*

**BARTLEY, EDWARD, Architect.**  
Dwelling Houses, &c.

**BELL, E., Architect.**  
Dwelling Houses, &c.

**BEST, Samuel, Dunedin.**  
Portrait of the Hon. R. Stout, Premier of New Zealand. (Crayon.)

**BRANFELL, B.A.**  
Competitive Design.

**BURWELL, F. W.**  
Public Buildings. (Two drawings.)

**CLERE, F. DE.**  
Interior of the Church of St. John, Fielding. Overton, Rangitikei.

**FLANAGAN, FRED. W., Wellington.**  
Pen and Ink Drawing: The Lord's Prayer in fifteen languages.

**GRANT, THOS. M., Wellington.**  
Facsimiles in Pen and Ink. Illuminated Quotation.

**HAMMOND, W. F., & SONS, Architects.**  
Dwelling Houses, &c.

**HERAPATH & SONS, Architects.**  
Dwelling Houses, &c.

**HOLDER, THOS., Architect.**  
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Art Teachers' Certificate.—(8) A. S. Taylor. Studies in Colour (Vases).—(9) C. Blair, E. Hill, A. de Veaux.  
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Ornament from the Cast in Sepia. (12) R. Budden.  
Ornament from the Cast (Stump).—(13) W. Winekie. (14) L. Bradbury.  
Ornament from the Cast (Monochrome). (15) R. L. Adams. (16) T. Cooper.  
Foliage from Nature; Group in Outline. (17) M. Gee.  
Flowers from Nature, in Water-colour.—(18) H. D. Roscoe. (19) M. Gee.  
Flowers from Nature in Oil. (20) R. Budden (New Zealand flowers). (21) M. Beath.  
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Figure from the Cast (Stump).—(27) E. J. Greenstreet, hand and scroll.  
Monochrome.—(28) T. Cooper, hands. (29) W. Hamilton, hand horse.  
Figure from the Cast.—(30) A. Stoddart, Apollo.  
Monochrome.—(31) T. Cooper, Moses. (32) M. Beath, Diana. (33) C. Baddeley, Greek vidniz. (34) M. Beath, figure from Ghil Gate.  
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Studies from the Life (Stump).—(36) L. Bradburne, W. M. Gibb, W. E. Chapman. (37) W. E. Chapman.  
Life Studies in Colour, Oil.—(38) T. Cooper. (39) W. E. Chapman. (40) W. M. Gibb. (41) M. Beath. (42) T. Cooper.  
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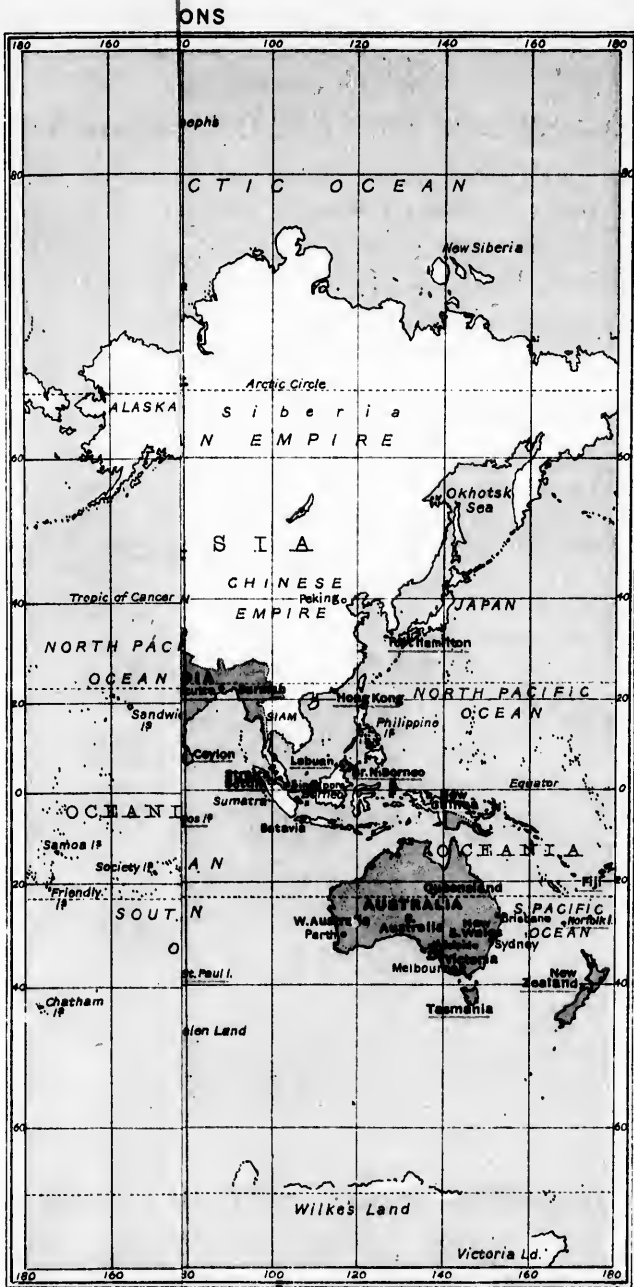
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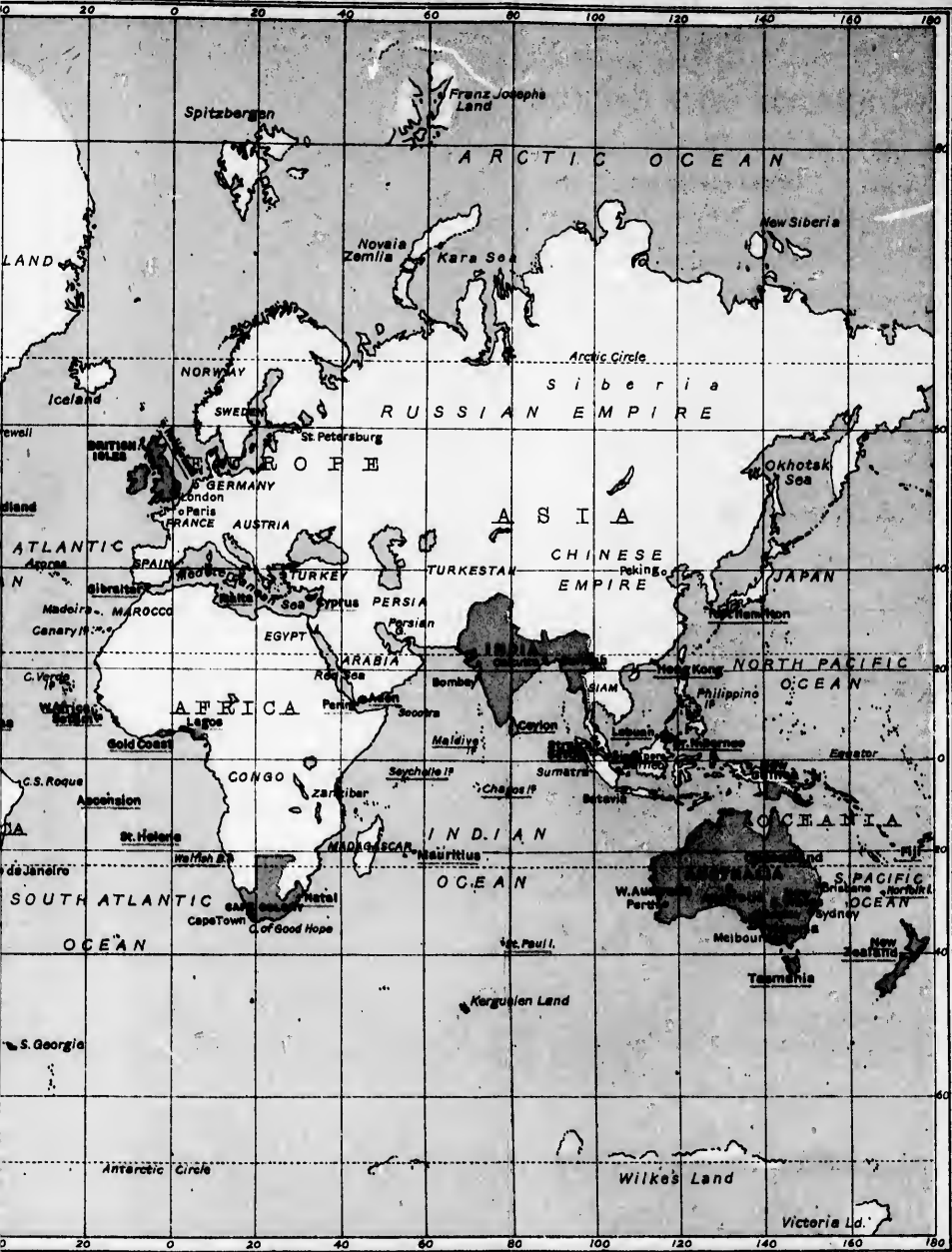


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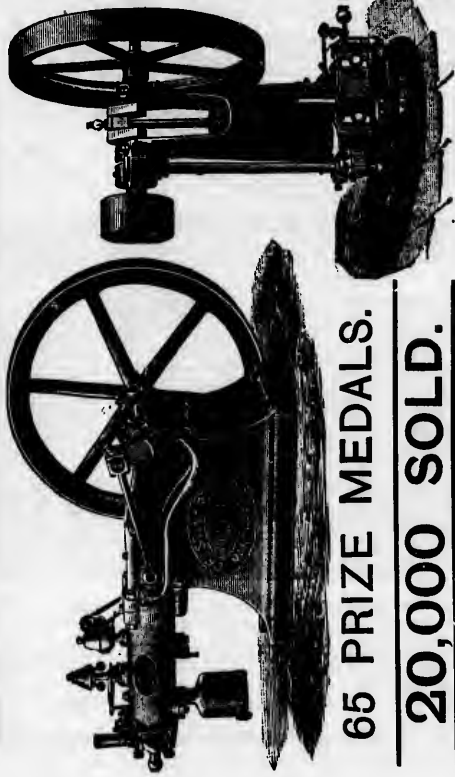
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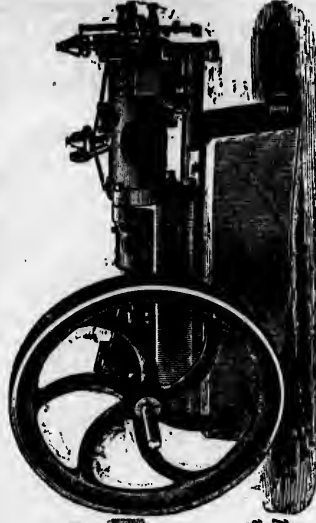


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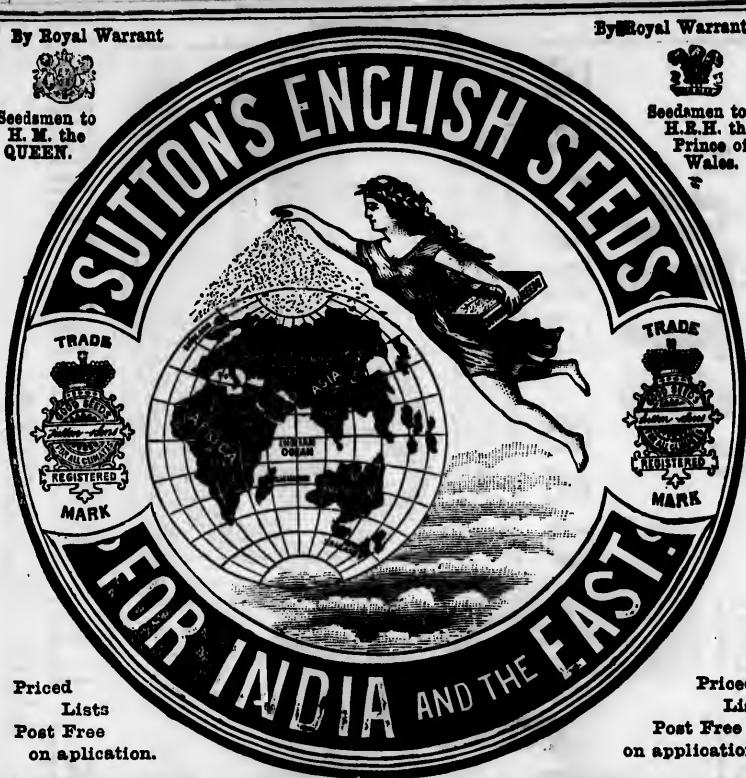


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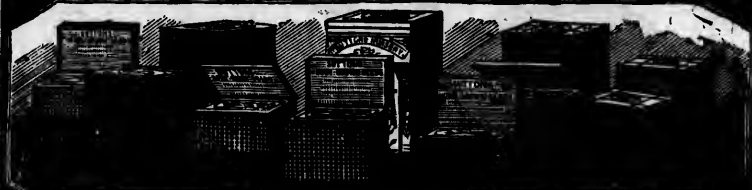
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## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

### HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

*First East India Company, 1600.*—The English East India Company, which commenced and consolidated our Empire in the East, had its origin at the close of the 16th century in a difference with the Dutch regarding the price of pepper. The cost of that article had hitherto been about 3s. per pound; in 1599 the Hollanders raised it against the English to 6s. Thereupon the merchants of London held a meeting, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, to establish an association for the purpose of trading direct with India. On the 31st of December, 1600, the English East India Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies," with 125 shareholders, and a capital of £70,000. This sum was raised to £400,000 when voyages to India were first undertaken on the joint-stock account. Those voyages were at first chiefly voyages of experiment, and profitless. The Portuguese would not allow any interference with their trade on the western coast of India, and hostilities ensued; but in 1615 Captain Best with four English ships won a great victory over the Portuguese squadron at Surat, and succeeded in obtaining a treaty from the Emperor Jehángi, by which an ambassador from the Court of England was permitted to reside at the Court of the Great Moghul, and other privileges in furtherance of the Company's trading interests were accorded. The Ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, was sent out immediately by King James I., and gained other trading concessions. James's successor being in need of money, gave a new Charter to a new Company of merchant adventurers, to the prejudice of the previously-existing rights granted by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth. For a time this caused the utmost disorder to trade. "Interlopers," as they were called, availed themselves of the opportunity to speculate upon their own account, and established a system of European piracy in the Indian Seas, which frightened and harassed the natives, and brought all legitimate trade to the very verge of ruin. The strong hand however of Cromwell was put forth in time to save utter commercial collapse. The rival companies combined; the Navigation Act gave an impetus to fresh trade; concessions were obtained from the European maritime powers which laid broader foundations for the commercial prosperity of Great Britain; while the general credit of the English traders—notwithstanding certain "piratical" exceptions—for probity began to make a due impression in India.

*Madras Founded, 1639.*—The first territorial possession which the English acquired was a strip of land on the coast below Masulipatam, six miles long and one mile inland, purchased from one of the Hindoo rajahs of the Peninsula in 1639. Here they built a factory with a surrounding wall, which, surmounted with some cannon, they called Fort St. George. In 1653 this settlement of Madras was created an independent Presidency.

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*Bombay Founded, 1668.*—On the west coast the English had established a factory at Surat as early as 1612. In 1661 the island of Bombay was given by Portugal to Charles II. as part of the dowry of his bride, Catherine of Braganza; but it was not made over until 1665. Three years afterwards the "Merry Monarch" sold his rights over it to the East India Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 the Company withdrew their factory from Surat, and Bombay became the seat of the Western Presidency.

*Calcutta Founded, 1698.*—It was not until 1634 that the Company obtained permission from the Moghul Emperor to trade in Bengal, and in 1640 the first English factory was established at Húghli. In 1681 Bengal was declared a separate Presidency; but the Company, although holding certain subordinate factories at Cossinbazar, Patna, Balasore, Malda and Dacca, had not yet acquired any territorial possessions as in Madras and Bombay. In 1696 the Nawab of Bengal ordered the confiscation of all the English factories. The merchants at Húghli retreated twenty-six miles down the river to a village amid the swamps. Here they laid the foundations of the original Fort William, and purchased from the son of the Emperor Aurangzeb the three villages of Sutánati, Kalikata, and Govindpur. This was the beginning of Calcutta, the city of palaces, and the capital of the British Empire in Hindustan.

About this time another rival association, with a capital of two millions sterling, and calling itself the "Scotch East India Company," was incorporated, and issued licenses for free trade in the East. Over-trading was the result of this rivalry. The English markets were glutted with Indian produce, while the English manufacturers, feeling the effects of the excessive importation of calicoes and silks, petitioned for their prohibition, or for increased import duties. A compromise was, however, effected in 1708 through the arbitration of Earl Godolphin, and all the English Companies were finally amalgamated under the name of "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies" under the charter granted by Queen Anne.

*The United East India Company.*—In 1744 war broke out between the English and French in Europe. Dupleix was then governor of the French Settlement at Pondicherry, and Clive was a young writer at Madras. In 1746 that town surrendered to a French squadron, but by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, two years afterwards, it was restored to the English. Dupleix, notwithstanding the existing European peace, endeavoured to destroy the English influence in India, but he was no match in the field for the young writer, who had then exchanged the pen for the sword, as the surprise and subsequent defence of Arcot by Clive proved. The story of the capture of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-Dowlah, and the tragedy of the Black Hole needs no repetition. Clive, who was at Madras, sailed at once with Admiral Watson's squadron, and speedily recovered the city, and on the field of Plassey gained a victory which has been accepted in history as fixing the date of the true foundation of the British Empire in India. The Nawab surrendered the tract of country round Calcutta known as the Twenty-Four Parganás—an area of upwards of 800 square miles. To this four years afterwards was added the grant of the three districts of Bardwán, Midnapur, and Chittagong, estimated to yield a net revenue of half a million sterling. In 1765, after the revolt of Mir Kásim had been put down, the Company obtained the fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

The immediate successor to Clive was Warren Hastings, the first and greatest Governor-General of India. It was his ambition as an administrator to consolidate the territory acquired by his soldier predecessor. He found himself, however, forced into wars with the Mahrattas and with Mysore. Although he bettered the finances of Bengal to the extent of a million sterling a year, almost the only territory acquired during his administration was the suzerainty of Benares, for of the conquests made in the Mahratta war, only Salsette and Elephanta and two other small islands were retained by the English.

The first war with Mysore was concluded by a peace with Tipú in 1784 on the basis of a mutual restitution of all conquests. But on the close of the second Mysore war, in 1792, when Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-General, led the British Army in person with the Nizam of the Deccan and the Mahratta chiefs as allies, Tipú was made to yield one half of his dominions to be divided between his conquerors, and to pay three millions sterling indemnity.

At the close of the 18th century the English power was paramount in Lower Bengal, and was further consolidated from the sea-board to Benares high up the Gangetic valley. In Southern India the Company's possessions were chiefly confined to the coast districts of Madras and Bombay.

In 1798 Lord Mornington, better known as the Marquis of Wellesley, arrived in India as Governor-General, bringing with him the determination that England must be the one paramount power in the Peninsula, and that the native princes could only retain the insignia of sovereignty by surrendering their political independence. In 1801 the Nawab of Oudh, who had agreed to pay a subsidy of £760,000 a year for the aid of British troops, but who was always in arrears, made over to the Company in lieu of a cash payment the district of Rohilkhand and the fertile tract between the Ganges and the Jumna, known as the Doáb. This made the English territorial rulers as far as the centre of the present North-Western Provinces, and established their political influence in Oudh. In 1799 a third war broke out with Mysore, Tipú having been discovered intriguing with the French. At Seringapatam, where his capital was stormed by the English, he died fighting in the breach, and his territories, with the old State of Mysore, were portioned between the English and their allies, the Nizam of Haidarabad and the Mahrattas. About this time the Carnatic and Tanjore were placed under direct British administration, thus constituting the Madras Presidency almost as it has existed to the present day. In 1800 the English territorial influence in the Bombay Presidency was increased by the grant of districts made over by the Peshwá of Poona—an act which so incensed the other Mahratta chiefs that it led them into war against the British. This second Mahratta War was made famous by the successes of Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Lake, the former winning the decisive victories of Assaye and Argaum and capturing Ahmednagar, and the latter being equally successful in the pitched battles at Aligarh and Laswári, and taking the cities of Agra and Delhi. The French troops of Sindhia were scattered, and he himself to secure peace ceded all claims to the territory north of the Jumna, his companion in arms and misfortune, the Bhonslá Rájá of Nágpur, making submission too, and forfeiting Orissa to the English.

This campaign brought the North-Western Provinces under British rule.

The new districts were amalgamated with those previously acquired from the Nawáb of Oudh into the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces."

It was not until the succession of the Earl of Moira, better known as the Marquis of Hastings, to the Governor-Generalship that there was any further increase to the Company's territorial possessions in the East; but during the two wars in which he embarked, viz., the campaign against the Gúrkhas and that against the Mahrattas, these possessions were considerably extended. The defeat of the former gave to the English the much-coveted hill sanitaría of Naini Tál, Massuri, and Simla, and that of the latter added the dominions of the Peshwá to the Bombay Presidency. The overthrow of the Pindáris, which took place in the same year (1818) secured the territory which formed the nucleus of the present Central Provinces. At the same time the States of Rájputaná accepted the position of feudatories to the paramount British Power, the only exception being the district of Ajmere, made over by Daulat Rao Scindia in 1818, and the tract known as Mairwara, annexed in 1820. From this time, until the accession to power of Lord Dalhousie, the boundaries of the British Empire in India remained substantially unchanged.

But a conquest in another direction was made in the meantime under Lord Amherst, who in 1823 had succeeded the Marquis of Hastings. The insolence of the King of Ava, accompanied by a series of encroachments upon the British districts of Bengal, forced the Governor-General to declare war against Burma in 1824. The first Burmese campaign lasted for two years, causing a loss to the British of 20,000 lives, chiefly from disease, and an expenditure of £14,000,000, but giving England possession of the Provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, the King of Ava abandoning also all claim to Assam.

In 1833 the Charter of the East India Company was renewed for twenty years, but on condition that the Company should abandon its trade entirely and permit Europeans to settle in the country. Lord William Bentinck was then Governor-General, and his seven years' rule was an epoch of administrative reform, signalised by only one act of annexation, that of the little territory of Coorg, which was taken under British sway "in consideration of the unanimous wish of the people."

In 1842 Lord Auckland was superseded by Lord Ellenborough, during whose brief administration the great Province of Sind was annexed after the overthrow of the Ameers by Sir Charles Napier at the desperate battle of Miani. In June, 1844, Lord Ellenborough was recalled by the Court of Directors, and was succeeded by Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Hardinge. At that time there was but one remaining Hindu power in India—that of the Sikh nation. In 1845 war was declared by the Governor-General, the Sikh army numbering 60,000 men with 150 guns having crossed the Sutlej and invaded British territory. Within three weeks four pitched battles were fought, at Múdkí, Ferozshahr, Aliwál, and Sobráon, ending in the driving back of the invaders and the surrender to the British of Lahore and the Jalandhar Doab, or tract between the Sutlej and the Rávi, a British force being left to garrison the Punjab for eight years. In 1848 Lord Hardinge returned to England, and was succeeded by the "greatest of Indian Pro-consuls"—Lord Dalhousie. During his eight years' rule as Governor-General the policy of annexation may have said to have culminated. The treacherous assassination of two British officers at Múltan led to a general

rising in the Punjab, and the Sikhs again took the field. Multan fell before the British arms, and at the battle of Gujrat the Sikh power was utterly destroyed. The Punjab was proclaimed a British Province on the 29th of March, 1849.

Three years afterwards fresh insults and ill-treatment towards Europeans by the King of Ava brought about another Burmese War. The whole Valley of the Irawadi, from Rangoon to Promo, was occupied in a few months by British troops, and as the King refused to treat or make reparation it was annexed under the name of Pegu to the Provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, which the Company had acquired in 1826.

The policy of Lord Dalhousie towards the native feudatory states was that misgovernment or lapse of natural successor should cause such state to lapse to the British Government, on the maxim that the good of the governed should be the first consideration. Accordingly the State of Sátára in 1849, and that of Jhansi in 1853, became British territory, and on the death of the last of the Mahrattá Bhonslás of Nágpur, his territories were annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In that year the Nizám of Haidarábád was induced to hand over to British administration the district known as the Berars, as a territorial guarantee for his arrears of subsidy. But the culminating act of annexation was that of the Kingdom of Oudh in 1856—an act which had been resolved upon only after long and painful hesitation on the part of the Court of Directors, and after repeated friendly warnings to the Oudh Government, which was one of tyranny and oppression to the people. The proclamation was issued on the 13th of February, 1856, and Oudh was annexed to British territory without a blow or the shedding of a drop of blood. Lord Dalhousie, who returned to England almost immediately, but only to die, was succeeded by his friend Lord Canning, whose Viceroyalty was clouded by the storm of the Mutiny, which burst forth in the Sepoy Army in May, 1857. The fate of the British Empire in India—at stake for a moment—was decided by the valour of Englishmen—soldiers and civilians, aided by the loyalty of native soldiers and chiefs, who remained faithful to their “salt” and treaty obligations.

But the Mutiny decided the fate of the East India Company, which had then existed for two and a half centuries, and whose charter had been renewed for the last time in 1853, but only for a period at the discretion of Parliament. On the 1st of November, 1858, at a Grand *Darbár* held at Allahabad, Lord Canning announced that the Queen of England had assumed the entire government of India. On January 1st, 1877, at another and more magnificent *Darbár*, held by Lord Lytton on the “Ridge” at Delhi, overlooking the ancient capital of the Moghals, and attended by all the great feudatory princes and chiefs throughout the land, Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of all India.

In 1786, when Lord Cornwallis landed at Calcutta as Governor-General, the British Empire in India comprised only Bengal and Behar in Eastern Hindustan, a very little area round Bombay in the Western Dekhan, and a somewhat larger area round Madras, in the Eastern Peninsula. In 1886 the British power is paramount over an area of more than a million and a half of square miles, containing upwards of two hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants.



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## INTRODUCTION.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition is primarily due to the initiative of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, whose earnest desire and object it has been that the series of Exhibitions should culminate finally in one great Imperial display, of the resources and industries of the Empire of India, and of the Colonies that constitute what has been well called Greater Britain. His Royal Highness, as Executive President of the Royal Commission, at the first meeting of the Commissioners, held on March 30, 1885, said that the project was essentially one of a national and imperial character, differing in this respect from former exhibitions, in which the elements of trade rivalry and profit largely predominated.

At the same meeting the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for India, indicated the purpose and method of the Exhibition in the following words:—“There is, perhaps, nothing more desirable for India, than that its products and industries should be well known in this country, although we have much more to learn from than to teach them. Their beautiful manufactures which they have produced for so many ages have proved that there is a knowledge of many branches of art, which it would be a thousand pities should be diminished under our rule. I have often been struck with the calamity of the introduction of our taste into Eastern arts and manufactures, for their taste is far better than ours, although we have no doubt engineering knowledge and skill, and the command of capital; and I cannot conceive of any advantage greater than that the two countries should be brought together. The Government of India will undertake the collection and management to a great extent of what is to be sent to this country. You will see from the immense size of our Indian Empire and the position of the Government there, that it is much better this should be taken in hand by the Government.”

In order to thoroughly carry out the idea, so far as India is concerned, and to ensure a thorough and complete representation of her arts, industries, and resources, the Secretary of State for India not only guaranteed a sum of £20,000 to the guarantee fund, but also authorised the expenditure by the Government of India of about 100,000 rupees, practically equal to about £7,500, in providing a collection of the natural history, ethnography, and social economy, administration, raw products, and primary manufactures of India. It was further arranged that the Imperial and provincial collections, which were being prepared for the projected Bombay Exhibition, should be forwarded to South Kensington.

Mr. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and Commissioner for India, describes the scheme under which the collections of exhibits provided by or through the agency of the Government of India have been arranged. “These collections, made with

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the assistance of the Governments of Presidencies and Provinces and of the Rulers of Native States, are distributed in three main divisions over the spaces allotted to the Government of India.

The divisions are:—I. The Art-ware Courts, containing specimens of art-ware and ornamental fabrics from each Indian Province or State. II. The Economic Court, in which are placed economical products, and exhibits of agriculture and ethnology from the whole Empire. III. The Administrative Courts, containing exhibits contributed by administrative departments. The primary arrangement of the division which comprises the Art-ware Courts is geographical, and not, as has hitherto been the case in all Exhibitions to which India has contributed, technical. In other words, Art exhibits are primarily divided with reference to locality, and not with reference to classification. It is true that, in the descriptive labels attached to each exhibit, an uniform classification has been followed in accordance with a classified list, which will be found in the Special Catalogue, but the primary arrangement has reference to the place of manufacture, and not to the place which the exhibit occupies on the classified list. The cause of this departure from the usual system is to be found in the circumstance that in India the Art manufactures of any one place are, as a rule, so different in character from those of any other place that they ought not to be confounded by being brought under the same group. It is no exaggeration to say that a particular kind of Art-ware is often manufactured by one or two families only in a single locality. The absence, until a very recent date, of free communication throughout the country, the fact that the introduction of many Art trades in India is due to the importation by some ruling prince of one or two workmen from a country beyond the frontier, or from another State or Province, and the custom, consequent on a caste system, of passing on every trade from father to son, are among the causes which have helped to maintain a practice so singularly conservative.

The geographical arrangement which has been followed in the Art-ware Courts has the further advantage of indicating with considerable clearness the changing complexion and character of Art manufacture as we pass from one part of India to another. It is easy to observe, for instance, the greater effect of Persian influence on many of the Art manufactures in the Punjab, when these are compared with those of Provinces further south; this circumstance being due to the fact that the Punjab has always been from its position the first province to be overrun by successive inroads of invaders from beyond the North-West Frontier. It is easy again to notice that many of the Art manufactures of large cities are of such a kind as could only have been supported by the patronage of a luxurious Court, such as that which existed under the Mogul

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Emperors at Delhi; or to form the conclusion from an examination of the Art specimens contributed by the capitals of decayed principalities, that the decline of much Indian decorative Art is due to the fact that manufacturers have now to work for a class of purchasers far poorer as well as less luxurious in habit than the wealthy nobles and princes of the courts of ancient times.

It will not be out of place to take advantage of the preceding remarks to explain that one important decorative Art has still survived with encouraging symptoms of vitality under the support of the wealthy members of the middle classes; this is the decoration of temples and house exteriors. The tendency in the present day is for wealth to accumulate in the hands of bankers and merchants, and the custom still prevails for men of this class to spend some part of their surplus wealth in decorating the houses of themselves and of the gods they worship with carving in wood and stone. It was thought desirable, therefore, that this living type of decorative Art should be given suitable prominence in the screens which form a double façade in front of the Provincial Courts. The idea of thus illustrating the decorative carving which ornaments so many of the streets and temples of India was originated on a small scale in one or two of the Courts of the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883, which were enclosed by carved balustrades on the level of the ground. But in order to avoid interference with the free passage of the public, it was decided by the Royal Commissioners that in London the carved work must be raised on arches, and it is satisfactory to know that this plan has rendered possible the imitation with greater closeness of the architectural style prevailing in India, which confines the richest part of the carving to the arches of door-ways and to verandah balustrades. The carved screens have been constructed from a grant specially made for the purpose by the Royal Commissioners, and they form a convenient frame-work to the Courts containing the exhibits of each Province and Native State.

The arrangement of the Economic Court is not, like that of the Art-ware Courts, geographical, but follows the scientific arrangement adopted in the classified list. The conditions of a collection of products differ much from those of a collection of Art-wares. Had any attempt been made to exhibit separately the products of each Province and each Native State of the Indian Empire, the undertaking, besides entailing great expense and trouble, would have involved the unnecessary reduplication of a very large quantity of material. Very few products are confined to a single Province, and a very large number are common to all. It would, therefore, have been plainly undesirable to entail upon each separate Government the labour and expense of providing a separate collection of products from each separate geographical area, merely in order to crowd the rooms of the Economic Court with repeated specimens of the same exhibits. Those who desire to learn the geographical distribution of any one product will

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find any information they may require in the scientifically arranged ledger to which reference has already been made.\*

In arranging the disposition of the area allotted to economic products, it was found convenient that the Court should comprise also collections of Ethnological and Agricultural exhibits. The object of the former is two-fold: in the first place to give to the people of England some practical idea of the variety of races which are found in different parts of the great continent of India, as well as of the various manners in which ornamental fabrics are utilised as articles of dress; in the second place, to encourage an art which seems capable of attaining considerable excellence in India—that of clay modelling. The clay modellers in more than one Province of the Empire are in some respects equal to the best terra-cotta workers in Italy, and the system for the first time adopted in connection with this Exhibition of reproducing their work in plaster of Paris† seems likely to give prominence and encouragement to the plastic art of the country, since it will now be possible to meet any demand which may arise for such work with less risk of breakage and at a much smaller cost.

The object with which the collection of agricultural implements has been made is also two-fold: first, to give to the English public some insight into the agricultural methods and practices of the country, and secondly, to invite the attention of manufacturers to the class of implements required by Indian agriculturists. The series is sufficiently complete to show that what the Indian agriculturist wants are simple and easily-handled implements, and that in this direction only is there any hope that the manufacturers of England can find any extensive outlet for agricultural machinery.

The third section of the space allotted to the Government of India is occupied by the Administrative Courts. With few exceptions, the exhibits in this class offer from their nature little attraction to the eye, yet the series of records and reports which have been provided will enable any persons who desire to make themselves acquainted with the details of the internal administration of India to ascertain the sources from which the best and most complete information is obtainable. The presence too of the Administrative Courts in the Exhibition building will help to give some practical notion of the vast machinery required for the administration of the Indian Empire, and from this

\* The "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India," compiled under the direction of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, by Dr. G. Watt, M.L., F.L.S., and now in progress of publication.

† A system developed by Mr. J. Schaumberg, artist, attached to the Geological Survey Department of India.

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point of view the contents of these Courts hold a significant position among the exhibits provided by the Government of India.

The plan of the Indian Section shows that it has been arranged on the lines laid down by Mr. Buok, viz., a series of Art Courts, a Court devoted to Economic Products and Agricultural and Ethnological Exhibits, and a space set apart to give some idea of the several chief departments of Government. There is also a Court occupied by private Indian exhibitors, and another for the display both to the eye and to the taste of Indian teas, coffees, and tobaccos. Beyond and independent of these is the magnificent structure, which will be known as the Indian Palace.

The Vestibule is draped with the most superb examples of the finest chintzes of Kashmir, and from Kot Kamalia in the Punjab. The care and taste of Mr. Purdon Clarke, and the ready co-operation of the Maharaja of Kashmir, secured the special manufacture of these unequalled fabrics. Round the vestibule stand on guard portrait-models of representative soldiers and native officers of the Indian army, showing the dress, arms, and accoutrements of the principal native regiments of the Indian Empire. Lieut.-Col. Coker, under whose supervision the models were made by order of the Military Department of the Government of India, has furnished a most interesting detailed list of the individual soldiers, and the history of the twenty-five regiments represented. The stalwart Lance-Naick of the Governor-General's Body Guard, contrasting with the sturdy little Gurkha, an example of the brave men who fought side by side with our own gallant Highlanders—the Bengal infantry and cavalry, the Madras and Bombay armies, the Sikh soldiery once our deadly foes, but who, from the mutiny down to the Soudan campaign, have stood side by side with the English soldiers in rivalry of faithful and valiant service—all are here represented.

From this stretch away the Economic Court on the left, the Administrative Gallery, and the Courts of Private Exhibitors and of Teas and Tobaccos on the right; and in front is the entrance to the successive Art Courts, with their bewildering display of Indian splendour and cunning handicraft. The order naturally adopted will be to take the Art Courts first. That, too, will be the order observed in these pages; then the Imperial Court of Economic Products, to be followed in order by the Administrative Galleries, the Court of Private Exhibitors, and the Court of Teas and Tobaccos. The Indian Palace—the ultimate goal and the crowning work of the Indian Exhibition—will close the brief description.

### THE ART-WARE COURTS.

The purpose of the pages devoted to the successive divisions of the Indian Art Ware Courts is to give a necessarily succinct description of the principal arts and manufactures displayed. It is impossible to do more than indicate the

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principal groups, and direct attention to the more prominent objects in these groups. The special catalogue of the Indian Section must be referred to by those who wish to make a thorough examination of the large and varied collection which has been got together by the Government of India through the instrumentality of special officers, appointed in each province or state. Much has been purchased, much has been contributed by the munificence of the native rulers and aristocracy. The reasons for adopting the geographical arrangement, in lieu of grouping together the examples of the same branch of art industry from every centre, in a comparative display have been fully given in the preface. It may, however, be useful to indicate somewhat roughly the places or districts which hold a higher place than others in the principal art industries, for a full understanding of which Sir Geo. Birdwood's work on the "Industrial Arts of India" is indispensable.

For gold and silver work the Punjab has ever held a high reputation. Separate from it in the Exhibition will be found the exquisite parcel-gilt, silver, and chased gilt work for which Kashmir is distinguished. Lucknow in the North-Western Provinces was formerly famous for its vessels of mixed gold and silver, and also for parcel-gilt silver, similar to that of Kashmir. In Bengal, Dacca is at present the seat of the manufacture of excellent gold and silver plate. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of Gujerat, especially of Dholka, Virumgam, and Ahmedabad, of Cutch and of Sind must be looked for in the Bombay Court. The Madras gold and silversmiths still retain their ancient manipulative dexterity in pierced and hammered plate, and the characteristic *swami* work is well known. The universal use of sacred and domestic utensils in brass and copper makes the widespread manufacture of such articles an absolute necessity. In the Punjab, however, Karnul, Amritsar, and Lahore take the lead in this metal work. In the North-Western Provinces, Benares is first in India for the multitude and excellence of the sacred images, and all sorts of brass work, both religious and domestic, which will be found in this Court. In Bengal there are several places noted for their metal work. Every kind of domestic utensil in brass and bell-metal is made especially at Murshidabad, Maldah, and Shahabad. At Kagmari in the Dacca Division, brass, iron, and white metal work are produced on a large scale. Homeliness of form distinguishes the work of the braziers of Nagpore and Chanda, and other places in the Central Provinces. In the Bombay Presidency, Nasik, Poona, and Ahmedabad are foremost for their copper and brass work. In the Madras Presidency the brass work of Madura and Tanjore surpasses all other work, not only in the South but in the whole of India. The beautiful damascening in gold, called *kof* work, is carried on in Kashmir at Gujerat, Sialkot, in the Punjab, and also in Hyderabad in the Deccan. The *bidri* ware, as damascening in other

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metals is called, from Bidar in Hyderabad, its original home, is said to have been invented there by one of the Hindoo kings. Purniah and Murshidabad in Bengal, and Lucknow in the North-West Provinces, are the most notable seats of this art industry. Costly ornamented arms are made at Lahore, Sialkot in the Punjab, and also in Kashmir. Monghyr in Bengal supplies also good arms. Nagpore in the Central Provinces is noted for its steel weapons. Tumkur in the Madras Presidency has a hundred and twenty forges at work, employed in the manufacture of arms and cutlery, and "good swords, spears and daggers" are also made at Kutwar and Vizianagram, the superbly-mounted arms of the latter place being chiefly used in pageantry.

In jewellery, Kashmir and the Punjab produce the finest gemmed and enamelled ornaments. The old court jewellers of the imperial and royal cities of Delhi and Lucknow, though by no means as prosperous as their forefathers, still maintain, though in diminished measure, their hereditary reputation. In Bengal, the exquisite filigrain work of Cuttack, Murshidabad, and Dacca, and the gold and silver jewellery of Monghyr are well known. In the Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad and Surat produce in the highest perfection the massive and archaic Gujarati golden ornaments, and Sawantwadi produces the best *repoussé* gold jewellery in mythological designs. Tumkur in Mysore, Vizianagram, Vizegatapam, and Tanjore, are all famous for their gold and silver ornaments, and the Trichinopoly chains, necklaces and bracelets, are universally known. The best enamelling on gold is produced in Rajputana, especially at Jeypore, but the Sikh enamellers of the Punjab, from whose ancestors the art was learned, still maintain the excellence of their work, especially in silver enamelling.

The Indian lacquer work, which is now common enough in English houses, falls into different divisions, both according to place and character. The lacquered papier-maché work of Kashmir holds the highest place; then the Punjab boxes, distinguished by their purple lac, the Rajputana boxes, the Bareilly black lacquered furniture, and the lacquered work of Karnul, are all diverse. Admirers of sandalwood carving will find the best examples, differing in design and character, in the Bombay and in the Mysore and Coorg Courts. The Surat and Bombay work is in low relief with foliated ornaments, while the Ahmedabad work, while in flat relief, is deeply cut and the subjects are mixed. The Kanara and Mysore work is in high relief, with mythological subjects.

Wood-carving, especially architectural, and ivory-carving are practised throughout India. The best modelled dolls or clay figures appropriately dressed will be found respectively from Krishnagur and Calcutta in the Bengal, from Lucknow in the North-West Provinces, and from Poona in the Bombay Courts; but some of the most interesting specimens of modelling human figures must be

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looked for in the Court devoted to the economic products, where they illustrate the habits and customs of everyday life in Northern India and in Bengal.

In every Court the textile fabrics, whether in cotton or silk, will be found, and it is impossible to do otherwise than use the summary description quoted from Dr. Forbes Watson's "Classification of Cotton Piece Goods," by Sir G. Birdwood in the "Industrial Arts of India." Among piece goods the first place is given to Dacca muslin, *abrawan* or "running water;" *bafihowa*, "woven air;" *subhanam*, "evening dew;" all plain white webs, the poetic names of which convey to the reader a truer idea of their exquisite fineness and delicacy, and of the estimation in which they are held, than whole pages of literal description. These fine muslins are all classed under the generic term of *mulmul khas*, or "kings' muslins." Plain muslins are made not only at Dacca and Patna, and other places in Bengal, but also at Hyderabad in the Dekhan, and at Cuddapah and Arni in Madras. Striped muslins, or *dorias*, are made at Dacca, Gwalior, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Arni, and other places. Checkered muslins, or *charkana*, are chiefly made at Dacca, Nagpur, Arni, and Nellore; and figured muslins, *jamdani*, at Dacca. Dr. Forbes Watson describes them as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the Indian weaver. At Calcutta embroidered muslin is called *chikan* (needle work). Muslins woven with coloured thread, and striped, checked, and figured, are made at Benares, Arni, Nellore, and Chicacole in Madras; printed muslins at Trichinopoly, and gold and silver printed muslins at Jaipur and Hyderabad in the Dekhan. The process by which this mode of decoration is accomplished is by stamping the desired pattern on cloth with glue; the gold or silver leaf, as the case may be, is then laid on, and adheres to the glue. When dry, what has not rested on the glue is rubbed off. In Persia, in the rare Ispahan chintzes, the gold is sprinkled in the form of dust on the pattern previously prepared with size.

*The Calicoes.*—Dr. Forbes Watson classifies as (a) plain calicoes, bleached and unbleached, made all over India; (b) calicoes woven with coloured thread, comprising first, *cusis* and *keisis*, striped cloth of brilliant hue, made largely in the Punjab and Sindh, and also at Surat, Palamcottah, Cuddalore, and other places in Madras, and used chiefly for trouserings; second, also striped, manufactured in Nipal and Pegu and used for skirts; and third, checks and tartans, used also for skirts and petticoats, and manufactured at Ludianah, Baroach, Tanjore, Cuddalore, Masulipatam, and other places in Madras; and (c) printed calicoes (chintzes, *pintadoes*); first, on a white ground manufactured at Fattehgarh, Masulipatam, and Aroot, &c.; second, printed on a coloured ground manufactured at Shikarpur, Agra, Fattehgarh, Bijapur, Bellary, Aroot, and Ponneri in Madras; and third, the celebrated palampores, or "bed-covers," of Masulipatam, Fattehgarh, Shikarpur, Hazara, and other places, which in point of art decoration are simply incomparable. As art works, they are to be classed

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with the finest Indian pottery and the grandest carpets. Lastly, Dr. Forbes Watson classes together the miscellaneous cotton fabrics, chiefly made for Anglo-Indian use, such as the pocket-handkerchiefs of Nellore, the damask and diaper table-cloths, napkins and towels of Madras, Salem, Masulipatam, Cuddalore and Baroach, and the counterpanes and quilts of Karnul, Hyderabad in the Dekhan, and Ludianah.

In silk manufactures the gorgeous and beautiful *kinkhabs* and gold brocades come from the looms of the holy Benares of the North-Western Provinces, Murshidabad, the whilom capital of Bengal proper, and still the residence of a titular Nawab, and Ahmedabad; while Surat in the same Presidency comes close upon them with its productions, so much prized in Further India. The poetical names given to some of these fabrics, such as "moon and stars," "ripples of silver," "sunshine and shade," "pigeons' eyes," "nightingales' eyes," "peacocks' necks," suggest a marvellous variety of richness and beauty. The silks mixed with cotton which are designed to assist devout Mussulmans in obeying the precept of the Koran, are made in the Punjab and Sind, at Hyderabad in the Dekhan, at Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Silk-weaving is still a prosperous industry in the Punjab, and in several divisions of Bengal. In the Madras Presidency silk of rich texture and costly pattern is made at Bangalore, and throughout Mysore silk is manufactured; but these will come under consideration in their respective Courts.

*Carpets.*—It would be tedious to notice the carpets which drape the walls, as they separately occur. A few general remarks may suffice. The Indian Carpets are of two kinds, cotton and woollen. The former are known as *daris*, or *durries*, and *sattrangis* or rugs and carpets. These fabrics, of which examples occur throughout the Courts, are the original form of Indian carpets. Their patterns, consisting of stripes usually of blue and chocolate, or red or white, with occasional variations by the introduction of squares and diamond shapes, and even gold and silver ornamentation, are of the oldest Indian art designs. They are chiefly made in Bengal and Northern India, but the manufacture, as will be seen in the various Courts, is in nowise confined to the territories included under these heads. The Pile carpets came in with the Mussulman invaders. The principal seats of the manufacture by the regular weavers were around the Mahommedan centres, and are enumerated by Sir George Birdwood as Cashmere, the Punjab and Sind, Agra and Mirzapur, Hyderabad and Warangal in the dominions of the Nizam, the Malabar Coast, Masulipatam, and the Coromandel Coast. Velvet pile carpets were also made at Benares and Murshidabad, and silk pile at Tanjore, Salem, and Warangal.

The exquisite design and harmonious colouring of the Indian carpets of olden time are incontestable, and need no further praise. But the experts and lovers

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of Oriental art find grave deterioration in the productions of the present day, both in design, texture, and colouring. This has been attributed to the introduction by the Government of India, about twenty years ago, of carpet-weaving as an occupation for the prisoners in the Indian Jails. The carpets exhibited not only in the Art Courts but also in the Court of private exhibitors, are almost all wrought on the jail looms. It must be admitted that during the first years of the new industry, the productions of the jail looms, both by the use of unsuitable aniline dyes, and the ill-advised introduction of European patterns or fancied improvements on the native designs, merited in a great degree the opprobrium heaped upon them by connoisseurs in Indian art.

The influence of the Government Schools of Art at Bombay, Lahore, and Madras, under the able guidance of Messrs. Griffiths, Kipling, and Havell, is being steadily exercised to restore and uphold the standard of pure colours and true Oriental designs. A great improvement is noticeable in many of the carpets selected for exhibition, especially those chosen by Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E. Among these may be specified the copies of the Jeypore Durbar carpets made at Agra and Delhi jails, and the copies of the carpets in the Asa Mahal Palace at Bijapur made at Poona and Tanna jails. The Vellore carpets are also to be commended, as well as those of Lahore and Ajmere jails, where good copies are made from the Jeypore Durbar carpets. The free weavers of Warangal spoil the excellence of pattern and weaving by aniline dyes.

The necessary influence of European, and mainly of English commerce, must doubtless affect with change, not only the products of Indian looms, but other branches of native art. The Art Ware Courts throughout exemplify this, although the collection of art objects made in India by Mr. Clarke presents examples and types of the best modes, and justifies the claim made on behalf of the Exhibition to be more than a gathering of commercial wares, however beautiful and costly, and to afford a thorough survey of the highest, as well as the more ordinary products of the arts of India.

The musical instruments, which will be found in almost every Court, are best represented in the complete collection sent by Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Kt., Mus. Doc., C.I.E. to the Bengal Court, and described by him in the Special Catalogue. The pictorial contributions will be found in the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall.

The Art Ware Courts are entered through a gateway, contributed by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, and carved by his subjects. The gateway is surmounted by a Nakarkhana, or Drum-house, such as is usually found over the entrance to royal residences or temples in which musicians play at stated intervals, and in regular order, certain tunes in honour of the sovereign or god.

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In the kiosk on the top are arranged all the musical instruments which are usually played in a drum-house. On the front of the platform has been carved the Shamsha, or picture of the sun, which is symbolical of the descent of the lords of Jeypore, and of the Rajput chiefs of the solar race.

On the opposite side will be found a representation of the moon from which the Indrabani, the other great branch of the Rajput race, represented by the Rajas of Jaisalmir and Karauli, are said to have sprung. On the same beam below the cornice on the front of the gate is engraved the motto of the Jeypore house, "*Yato dharm stato jaya*," in Sanskrit with Latin and English versions. The Latin "*Ubi virtus ibi victor*" better expresses the meaning of the original than the English "Where virtue is—is victory." On the corresponding beam at the back, the motto, "*Ex Oriente lux*,"—from the East comes light,—has been carved.

The banners on the rails are respectively the *panch-rang* or five-coloured flag of Jeypore; a small copy of the standard given to the late Maharajah at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi by Her Majesty the Queen Empress; the *Mahi maratib* or symbol of the highest nobility given by the Moghal Emperors, which was much prized. It consists of the golden head of a fish and two gilt balls, all borne on separate poles.

#### RAJPUTANA COURT.

The collection of twenty States, forming the aggregate agency under the Governor-General, known by this name, occupy about 130,000 square miles with a population of ten millions, forming a block stretching from the Central India Agency to Sindh, and from Gujarat to the Punjab. The Aravalli Hills divide this into Eastern and Western Rajputana. The British District of Ajmere-Mhairwara, the States of Jaipur or Jeypore, Bhartpur, Karauli and Dholpur, Western Rajputana including Jodhpur and Ulwar, Kotah and Bikanir, &c., occupy sub-courts separate or conjointly, and are contributors to the series of screens which on either side begin the vista of carved screens which line the central avenue.

*The Jeypore Screen.*—The general design is the modified Saracenic in vogue in Upper India and Rajputana. The only instructions issued to the wood-carvers were, that as great a variety of patterns should be employed as possible, the ornament to be purely Indian, and no attempt to be made to work on other than the traditional lines. The men draw rough outlines with a pencil or even the graver, and each carver has done what was right in his own eyes, subject to the approval of the mistri or master-workman, who had to judge whether the whole work would be in harmony or not.

*Bhartpur, Karauli, and Dholpur Screen.*—The front consists of a red sandstone architrave and false arch, supported on carved pillars, and surmounted

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by a perforated sandstone screen, 10 ft. long by 2½ ft. high. Above the screen, and to break the monotony of a horizontal line, are placed in the centre a perforated imitation of a nearly semi-circular fan-light, and at the two ends a couple of small turrets surmounted by cupolas. The style of architecture cannot be exactly defined, as the screen in reality is a mixture of copies of parts of several local buildings, fitted to the dimensions required; thus the pillars, false arch, and architrave are taken from the interior of the Khanwas Mahal (now used as the Residency): the perforated work is a copy of similar works in the *masjid* at the Wazipur gate of the city; the central bit is borrowed more or less from a semi-circular fanlight in the city, and the cupolas on the turrets placed at the ends are similar to those used to cover portions of the palace. Generally speaking, the screen is a representation of local architecture in details, but not as a whole. It is made throughout of red sandstone procured from the celebrated quarries in the immediate vicinity of the city of Karauli, and has been constructed entirely by local stonemasons and stone-carvers, under the general supervision of the State Public Works Department.

The *Jodhpur screen* is of carved teak wood; it was designed and made at Jodhpur by Jodhpur artists and workmen. The architecture is the modified Delhi adopted in Rajputana.

The front of the Ulwar screen consists of panels of white marble, perforated and carved in relief, fitted in a frame-work of black marble and teak wood, and supported upon three beautifully-carved white marble pillars, 8 ft. high each. A decorative design of glass-work, on which the crest and arms of His Highness the Maharao Raja are emblazoned, surmounts this portion of the screen.

The side portions of the screen consist of panels of red sandstone carved on both sides. The designs of the pillars and panels are taken from carvings existing in the Ulwar Palace, and are of pure Hindu style. The glass-work decoration is also taken from the Ulwar Palace, three rooms in which are entirely ornamented with work of this description. The screen is altogether of Ulwar workmanship, and the marble is from the celebrated quarries of Makrana, Rajputana.

The screen for the Kotah section of the Rajputana Court consists of a front and side piece made of Shisham wood (*Dalbergia Sissu*) and inlaid with ivory. This style of work is much practised in the town of Etawah in the Kotah State. The architectural design is Hindu, and has been copied from old buildings in the City of Kotah.

One of the screens is designed to represent a sample of the ordinary street architecture in the Ajmere city. The archways or arcades are similar to the description usual in verandahs of houses, *serais*, shop fronts, &c. These arcades are often surmounted by a system of ornamental bracketing and open carved

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work, supporting upper balconies. The materials generally used in street architecture of this kind are a mixture of cut stone and stone masonry and plaster work, the whole being either whitewashed or decorated by painting in bright water-colours. In some cases the entire work is of cut stone or of marble. This model is carved in wood and painted white to represent the original type as nearly as possible.

The *Bikanir ornamental screen* is a wooden structure, constructed to show to the best advantage a style of decoration applicable to wood, stone, earthenware, ivory, and glass, and believed to be peculiar to Bikanir, of which the following is a brief description:—On the surface of the wood, which had been previously well scrubbed with liquid clay and allowed to dry, the outlines of a flower pattern were stencilled with a bag of powdered charcoal through perforated paper. Successive layers of liquid clay were then applied with small squirrel's-hair brushes within the outlines of the pattern, each layer being allowed to dry before the next application, until a raised surface bringing out the stalks, leaves, and petals with sufficient distinctness had been produced. The whole surface was then fixed by a coat of paint, and when this was dry gold leaf was applied over all. The ground-work, black, with a red border, on the portion intended to face the central avenue and the adjacent Courts of Central India and Ajmere, and red with a black border in the interior of the Bikanir bayá, was then painted in, the flower pattern standing out in gilt relief.

Immediately on entering the Jeypore Court is seen a collection of carefully executed models representing the various inhabitants of Jeypore, and having two full-sized figures, one of an armed Rajput and the other of a royal domestic standing as it were on guard on either side. The six coloured cartoons which ornament the Jeypore Court are enlarged copies of the miniatures in the precious copy of the Razm Namah belonging to H. H. the Maharaja. The fourth volume of "Memorials of the Jeypore Exhibition," published in London and to be seen in the Court, gives a full account of this superb work of art which was executed for the Emperor Akbar.

Decorative art as applied to architecture, which will throughout the Art-ware Courts be shown in ever-varying forms, according to the special country or district to which it belongs, is nowhere more remarkably displayed than in the ancient cities of the land of the Rajas or Rajputana. The white marble from Jodhpur and the red sandstone of Bhartpur were the marbles of which the Taj-Mahal, the Dehli and Agra forts and mosques and the Fatehpur Sikri palaces were constructed. The exquisite coloured marbles of Jeypore and Ajmere and the limestone of Jaisalmir were employed in decorating them. In this Court will be found examples from the different States, not only in the special portions of the screens contributed, but also in trellis-work screens

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from Karauli, and the ornamental sandstone screen work of Dholpur. The city of Jeypore is in this, as in all matters of art, the most active of the Rajputana States. The local School of Art, under the patronage of the enlightened Raja, has endeavoured to improve the indigenous art of the town by attending to details so as to correct the habit of merely repeating the designs which have been handed down from their forefathers, which in each successive repetition have lost a great deal of the beauty and finish of the original work. In addition to architectural carving, Jeypore and Khansa, a neighbouring town, largely supply images of gods carved in marble, of which examples are shown. From the black marble of Khetri the statuarists produce elephants and other toys and *jain* images. Bikanir contributes stone models of houses, carved trellis work and windows, besides objects of Hindu worship, and figures of animals carved in red sandstone. From Jodhpur come bowls, boxes, &c., made of the famed Makrana marble, and the Jaisalmir cups and saucers are made of yellow limestone, blended with red ochre-like substance, and other stones well polished. Bhartpur and Karauli also produce *pathrotas*, which are large bowls used for storing coins, with or without covers, plates, carved animals, either from the red or white sandstone, or from a softer kind of stone somewhat resembling soapstone.

The gold and silver plate and jewellery of the various States are each represented by characteristic collections. The excellence of the native workmanship is shown in the chased silver and parcel gilt plate; but the art in which Jeypore stands unrivalled, enamelling on gold, is more worthy of careful attention than the gold and silver smiths' work, of which there will be so many other examples throughout the different courts. The collection of enamels on gold as well as on silver, includes charms, bracelets, sleeve-links, rings, perfume-holders, &c., of which among the smaller, yet perhaps most characteristic as well as inexpensive examples, are the mango-shaped charms or locketts which are used by Hindus to contain scent, and by Mahomedans to hold a small compass to indicate the direction of Mecca. The collection cannot of course illustrate all the possible applications of this beautiful art, but the examples show the truth of what is asserted, that the best work on gold is produced at Jeypore. Silver enamel of good quality is also made at Jeypore, but the conditions of fixing the colours and the risks are much greater than when gold is used. Very little enamelling on copper is practised. Some beautiful green enamels—so called—are exhibited, which are made at Partabgarh, but they are not true enamels. Some have supposed the figures are cut out of a piece of gold leaf, which is afterwards applied to a layer of hot enamel. Native authorities state that the patterns are etched into the glass by strong acid, and the incisions filled with very fine and pure powdered gold, which is made to adhere by exposure to great heat in the furnace, and prolonged gentle heat in

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an ovon. The medallions are composed of ground glass, upon which quaint patterns of figures, landscapes, and flowers are traced in gold. A piece of white foil of silver backing termed *donk* is placed behind the glass, and serves to give that peculiar lustre and depth of colour which is so much admired. Returning to gold and silver plate and jewellery, the chased silver of Bikanir will be found to show fairly good work. Those shown are excellent examples. The silversmiths in the service of H.H. the Maharaja of Ulwar, have manufactured a group of specimens of the filigraided and chased work. They include a silver *chuskidan*, that is a Rajput wine bottle and glass stand, a *khasdan* or betel holder, a *surahi* or water bottle, a milk jug and two pairs of bracelets. Jodhpur contributes ten objects in gold and silver work and jewellery. One of these (3023), the *timniya*, or neck ornament, is made of gold and silver of different shapes, and worn by almost every Hindu woman in Marwar. Next to it is the *tara* or anklet, a silver foot ornament, chiefly used by Brahmans as a marriage present to a bride. Amongst the gold and silver plate can be noticed a wine-holder used by Rajputs when drinking.

A special exhibit which comes under the head of jewellery is the collection of garnets, and different ornaments, such as necklaces and bracelets, formed of them, from Jeypore. The pieces of garnet are dug in quarries in various places. Some also are collected from river beds. They vary from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 1 in. in diameter. The colours range from the deepest red to violet, purple, and yellow. The diggers sell the stones to the dealers or lapidaries. The best are cut as carbuncles or stones hollowed out like half plums.

Lacquered-ware cups and water jars are shown from Indragárh in the Kotah state. The cups are revolved in a lathe, and the pieces of lacquer applied, which, when heated by friction, adhere to the wood. The ornamental work on the cups is then done by means of a small fine chisel. The melted lac is put upon *surahis* with a small piece of iron. These are merely mentioned, there being nothing characteristic in the Rajputana lacquered ware. The art being practised all over India will be spoken of more fully when larger and better collections occur.

The inlaid work of Etawah shows a method of decoration peculiar to that town. The articles are made of *shisham* wood or of buffalo horn inlaid with ivory or mother-of-pearl, and are principally used for ornamental purposes. The industry is confined to two or three families of the *khati* caste, who turn out their work very slowly, though it is as a rule carefully and strongly executed. The Kotah screen is made of similar work.

From Marwar there are samples of the ivory carving made at Pali which are said to be chiefly purchased by gentlemen visiting that place. More curious and characteristic are the *hindoras* or cradles made of carved and coloured wood, and gold silk, which are exported from Jodhpur. They vary in value according to

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the material used, size, and finish. Their purpose is for the religious rite of swinging Hindu gods at festivals. Together with these are examples of the *singhasan* or thrones used for seating Hindu gods. The Ulwar ivory-carving includes a partially enamelled elephant. The rider is supposed to be the god Sitaran and the driver Hanuman the monkey. An ivory antimony case with pearls round the top of the cover, and a perforated screen work are worthy of notice.

The Bikanir artists excel in wood-carving, door frames costing as much as Rs. 100. The ivory-carving and lacquered ware are also good. The wood-carving contains wooden models of idols, elephants, camels, horses, and of an oil press, a country cart, a camel plough; a churn, spinning wheel, bullock cart and a well. The model of an elephant carriage from Ulwar and the *rath*, or bullock carriage, from Jeypore are exact reproductions, with their curious and cumbrous arrangements of guards for the wheels, and the rich ornamentation of their embroidered cushions and covers, of those in ordinary use by the princely and wealthy families.

The arms and armour of the collection lent from Ulwar for exhibition, comprise both ancient and modern weapons, offensive and defensive. Among them the most remarkable are—a very long sword with a species of double handle, which is used by native chiefs as a support when sitting, the steel poniard with gold work representing in *alto-relievo* the pictures of Hindu gods and goddesses, the shields, ancient and modern, made of rhinoceros skin with gold and steel bosses, and the steel shields with *koft* or damascened work. From Jodhpur also comes a supply of shields and daggers, and numerous examples of the Sirohi swords which are famous in Rajputana, the prices varying according to the quality of the steel and the workmanship of the sword hilts, which are generally wrought with silver and gold, and range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 100.

In brass, copper, and mixed metals, the Jeypore School of Art displays excellence of work, but reference to the Jeypore Handbook can be made for comparison of the different articles exhibited. A curious lamp, made of brass or iron, so constructed that it will roll on the ground without upsetting the oil-box or the light being put out, is sent from Jodhpur.

The glazed pottery of Rajputana is not given a foremost rank amongst the exemplars of that art, such as belong to the historical glazed earthenware of Madura, Sindh, and the Punjab. The painted pottery of Kotah and the gilt pottery of Amroha are mentioned in the "Industrial Arts of India," as among the principal varieties of Indian fancy pottery made purposely for exportation.

In Rajputana, cotton is woven everywhere, and the printed muslins and chintzes of Jeypore and Jodhpur are prized all over Hindostan for the purity and brilliance of their dyes. Large cotton *durns* of Rajputana striped in red,

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green, yellow, blue and black, are marvellous examples of the skill of Indian weavers in harmonising the most prismatic colours. A detailed account of the varieties of cloth manufactured in Ajmere-Mhairwara gives a description of the seven varieties of cloth manufactured, which, with variations, may be used as a classification of the different cotton stuffs manufactured throughout Rajputana. First, *pagris*, or turbans, which are generally softer or lighter in texture than other native cloths, the ordinary dimensions being thirteen yards long by ten inches wide. Those made from native thread are used by the rural population. From English thread are made fine specimens of native muslins, into which gold thread is often tastefully introduced. Second, *takri* or *reza*, a coarse cloth made from native thread, and used by the rural population for garments on account of its durability and cheapness, also extensively for calico printing, bed covers and floor cloths. Third, *septa*, a kind of coarse muslin, which is, however, seldom made or sold in the district, because the machine-made muslins of Manchester and Bombay have entirely superseded it, and the general demand for Manchester cloths is driving out cloths worked with English thread. The fourth, *khes*, is a kind of checkered fabric, chiefly remarkable as exhibiting a different kind of weaving from that of the ordinary hand-woven cloths of Ajmere. The pattern is generally plain. The thread of the weft is entwined alternately with that of the warp, so that the make of the fabric appears diagonal or crosswise across the fabric, instead of the thread crossing at right angles. Of the three other sorts, one is only a variety of the *takri* cloth. Another called *susi*, is a narrower cotton fabric used only by Mussulman women. It is distinguished by having stripes lengthwise down the piece of a different colour from the groundwork. The commoner patterns are dark blue with white stripes, or blue with red stripes. The last called *charkana*, is the same all over—a kind of check variation of the preceding, with varieties in black and white check or red and blue.

All native Indian fabrics are either plain cloths woven with the single thread, cloths with a longitudinal stripe, or cloths with diagonal patterns. The Ajmere cotton prints are far inferior to those of Jeypore, both in purity and brilliancy of dyes. The favourite colour is dark red, and varieties of colours are obtained by the use of indigo and turmeric. The cloth is damped and stretched, and wooden blocks, on which the floral patterns project in strong relief, are charged with colour, and then pressed down on the cloth. Tinsel printing, of which the specimens exhibited are by no means attractive, is also common in the district. The patterns used in colour printing are almost always variations of the same design, the ground being coloured black, red, yellow, or azure blue, with striped or spotted border, and the field covered with imitations of plantain fruit, surrounded by small squares of various colours.

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Kotah muslin woven by Mahommedan or Hindu weavers, is made in hand looms of European cotton thread. It is principally disposed of wholesale for export to Nimach and other places in India. Kotah also exhibits dyed cloths. The process consists of first dyeing the cloth, and secondly producing a pattern by tying up with cotton threads small portions of the cloth in pieces about the size of a threepenny piece, and often much smaller. The tying is so tightly and thoroughly done that when dipped in the second dye these spots retain their original colour. Very intricate patterns of pagodas, trees, animals and fruits are produced with three different colours. Each portion of the pattern that is required of one colour has to be knotted at one time. It is then dyed, and the second set of knots tied, and so on. The effect is almost that of crape when the pattern is a close one. Washing takes away, however, this effect and renders the cloth quite flat.

The Ulwar embroidery in gold and silk thread is much admired for the designs and the fineness of the workmanship, a good example being shown in the *angharkha*, or coat, exhibited in the Silk Ware Court. The Bikanir embroidery in gold and silver is shown on a number of exhibits, which are described as bodices, jackets and shawls of dancing girls, two being specimens of hair embroidery worked upon silk. The Shergarh embroidered cloths comprise rugs, saddle cloths and elephant trappings made of English broadcloth, embroidered with floss silk of various colours. Saddle-cloths are the principal article, and are generally made for local sale.

Of woollen fabrics, the Bikanir serges are considered the best in Rajputana. From Marwar come shawls and petticoats woven by Jat women in the Nagore district. These are said to have found numerous European buyers of late.

#### CENTRAL INDIA COURT.

This Agency is also an official designator applied to a numerous group of States placed under the charge of the Governor-General. The area is 75,000 square miles, with a population a little exceeding nine millions. Of these the leading states Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal, as well as Rutlam, Datia, Chhatarpur, Dhar, Dewas, and Orchha contribute exhibits.

On the right-hand side facing the Bombay Court, the Central India screen consists of three bays each about 10 ft. in length. The central bay is higher than those flanking it, and is intended to illustrate Buddhist and Hindu sculptures as found in Central India. The pillars are modelled on, though not exactly copied from, sculptures existing at Khajurahu in Bundelkhand. At the base of each is a large female figure, with smaller figures on either side, and above these, groups of small figures arranged in tiers, each of a different design,

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the whole being in high relief. The cross-beam uniting the pillars illustrates Hindu style both in figures and in ornamentation. The centre is occupied by an image of Ganeshji. This mixture of styles was adopted in order to take an opportunity of showing Buddhist and Hindu figures together. The bays flanking this central gateway are somewhat lower, and consist of one pillar at each extremity, supporting, with the help of the central pillars, horizontal screens of Gwalior stone-carving in relief. These pillars are of simpler style than the central pair, but are also modelled on the carvings of Khajurahu. The stone screens consist of panels and plaques, in various designs, some copied from the Sanchi Tope, near Bhopal, others from the Fort at Gwalior, and others again planned by the workmen themselves.

On the left-hand side facing the Bombay Court, the style of screen is altogether lighter. Here, again, there are three bays, but the central one consists of an arch in the middle about 5 ft. broad, flanked by two narrow passages about 2 ft. broad. There is no horizontal screen in the central portion of this bay, which is simply an archway, but the side portions are fitted with glazed tiles. One flanking bay is fitted with perforated stone-work from Gwalior, and the other with perforated wood-carving from Ujjain. The three pairs of pillars supporting these three bays are all of similar style, differing only in elaborateness of carving, and are copied from the kind of pillars often seen in temples and dwelling-houses in Indore and its neighbourhood. The perforated stone panels and wood-carvings are, as before, partly copied from actual buildings, partly designed by the workmen.

The outer pillars of the portion of the screen first described, and all six pillars of the second portion, are surmounted by brass pinnacles made at Rutlam, and copied from temples.

The collections sent from the several States of the Central India Agency cannot be said to be extensive, nor to contain particularly striking objects. The stone-carving of Gwalior, of which the great gate of the Indian Palace is the most remarkable example, is here represented by panels and plaques, both perforated and carved in relief. Those numbered 217, 218 are especially noticeable for their fineness of workmanship. The designs are taken from the intricate and elaborate patterns of the stone lattices of tombs and palaces included in the great Fort of Gwalior, which has recently been restored to H.H. the Maharaja Sindhia. A variety of cups, bottles, and other objects carved out of soapstone are examples of an industry common to Chhatarpur, Orchha and Bijawar. A betel leaf carved in this material, from Alipura, is noticeable for its fine execution. The small stone figures of gods from Dhar are only interesting as being the results of an industry newly started in that state, but of a collection from Mandawar some of the images of deities are old and curious

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examples. The carved pillar supporting rotating frames has been designed by a native of Indore. Four female figures appear to hold up the frames and the pillar is surrounded by another figure.

**Jewellery.**—The enamels of Rutlam are produced by the same process as those of Partabgarh, elsewhere mentioned, differing only that the ground colour is blue instead of green. The work of the gold and silver smiths of Jhansi is seen in the gold and silver rings, which are of exceedingly light and fine workmanship. But the best assortment is from Indore, and contains very good samples of native ornaments. Some of the bracelets are of superior make. Of the gold and silver plate the best are the salvers in silver *repoussé* work ornamented with gold from Rampura in the Indore State.

The bracelets, armlets, and necklets made of base metal, chiefly of zinc, from Rewah, deserve careful examination, many of them showing very beautiful designs. An old and curious set of chessmen in brass from Charkhari, a spherical lamp of perforated brass work, which can be rolled along the ground when lighted, and a lock containing a double-barrelled pistol from Chhatarpur, the brass pinnacles from Rutlam which decorate a portion of the screen, and different vessels of hookahs, &c., in white metal from Ujjain, are illustrative of the special manufactures of those places.

Amongst the arms is an antique sword from Charkhari. It is said that a Raja of Charkhari used to tie the head and four legs of a camel together and cut them through with one blow of this weapon. Of modern arms, a beautifully wrought inlaid shield, with three daggers fastened to it to serve as offensive weapons, is from Datia. A gold damascened sword and axe is from Panna, adjacent to which town lie the celebrated diamond mines.

A variety of small wares in the ordinary lacquer-work is contributed from Rewah. This universal Indian manufacture will be noticed more at length in other Courts where there is an opportunity of drawing attention to more examples. Many of the designs, of which there is a considerable variety, are pleasing, and the same may be said of the Indore bangles.

**Textiles.**—Foremost amongst the cotton fabrics stand the muslins, turbans, loin-cloths, &c., manufactured at the once important but now insignificant town of Chanderi. These are the finest cloths manufactured in Central India. The muslin is especially fine and is usually left white; and the borders of silk and gold lace are handsome and effective. In some of the articles the silk is coloured differently on either side. Almost equal to these are the Maheswar muslins from Indore. The fine yellow cloths from Sarangpur in Déwas are highly esteemed in Central India for their excellence. The yellow colour is the natural tint of the cotton. Ujjain and Mandawar in the Gwalior State have furnished a large assortment of stamped cloths of good quality with a great variety

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of patterns. From Chanderi also come the best silk fabrics, one specimen which is deep crimson on one side and green on the other, with a broad gold lace border, being the handsomest.

The embroideries exhibited include horse trappings embroidered with wool and silk, and a chessboard of old embroidery from Charkhari, as well as Rutlam imitation gold and silver embroidery of an ordinary character.

### BOMBAY COURT.

The Art Ware Court of Bombay has been most carefully filled with the best specimens of the manufactures of that great Presidency. The area directly under the Bombay Government contains 124,134 square miles, and a population of 16½ millions. The numerous Native States add to these totals 73,000 square miles, with 7 millions of inhabitants. The great city of Bombay, which in numbers and commercial enterprise claims the title of *Prima* in India, exceeds Calcutta and Madras in actual population, and in point of numbers ranks as the second city in the British Empire. Besides these, the state of Baroda, which contains 8,570 square miles, with a population of 2,185,000, is represented.

*The Screen.*—The screen, the general design for which was made by Mr. Griffiths, the Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art and Secretary to the Bombay Committee for the London Exhibition, consists of two lengths, each 80 ft. long, made up of eight open bays, 10 ft. wide. In addition to these are the four ends, each 12 ft. wide, the total length of the screen being 208 ft., with a uniform height of 10 ft. The design of the screen has been made with a view to illustrate as fully as possible the characteristic wood-carving of the Presidency.

The sections belonging to the Royal Commission, to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, and to His Highness the Rao of Cutch, were executed by native artizans under the superintendence of Mr. Wimbridge, of the East India Art Manufacturing Company, Bombay. The carved details for the Royal Commission and Cutch sections have been selected by Mr. Wimbridge from Mahafiz Khan, Shapur, Dastar Khan, and Rani Sipri mosques at Ahmedabad, and the detail for the Baroda section from various houses in Surat.

The Bhavnagar section, which comprises four of the richest bays, was constructed in Bhavnagar itself, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Proctor Sims, the state Engineer, assisted by a very intelligent native mistry. The details of the work are taken from the old palace, and from some of the old houses in the town. The Junagar section was likewise carried out locally by Dalpat Nathu. The work is executed in teak.

The Bhavnagar portion of the screen will be generally admitted to be the

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most beautiful, not only in its own Court, but throughout the range of the Art Courts. The details of the other screens, selected from the ancient mosques of Ahmedabad, once the greatest city in Western India, and stated by the Government Gazetteer to have been, from 1573 to 1600, the handsomest town in Hindostan, perhaps in the world, and which Sir Thomas Rowe declared to be "a goodly city as large as London," illustrate the action of Mahommedan influence upon the Hindu style. The mosques from which the details are taken, and which also furnish the patterns for the two windows in perforated brass which are exhibited, were built towards the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. The Royal Commissioners have taken plaster casts of the panels and pillars in this screen for the decoration of nearly the whole of the private Exhibitors' Court, which is a signal testimony to the beautiful and remarkably effective design and workmanship exhibited in it.

*The Baroda Pigeon House.*—The Baroda Pigeon House, a lofty structure most elaborately carved, attracts attention, and well deserves its position. It must not be supposed that this Pigeon House, which is presented by H.H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, is an example of poultry farming, or represents any such use in domestic economy, as the dove-cotes in our homesteads. In Baroda and throughout Gujarat the inhabitants erect pigeon houses for feeding not only pigeons but parrots, sparrows, and all birds living in or near their towns. The Gujarathis consider it a sin to kill any animal, and to feed them is held to be a great act of charity. Pigeon houses therefore are erected by the wealthy natives from motives of piety. Several other specimens of wood-carving have been sent from Gujarat. Carved blackwood furniture, the old clumsy carving, the style of which was obviously derived from the Dutch, and was utterly inapplicable to chairs, couches and tables, is seen to better advantage in the cabinets and picture frames both from Ahmedabad and from the Ratnagiri School of Industry. The establishment started at Ahmedabad by Mr. Lockwood de Forest, an American gentleman, for the construction of carved furniture which is exported to New York, has given a considerable stimulus to this art industry, and, as will be seen by the specimens exhibited, turns out articles of good design and careful finish. The wood-carving for domestic architecture is still carried on at Surat, and there are several workshops where doors, shutters and cupboards may be bought ready made. A carved doorway furnishes a specimen of this class. From Bhavnagar also comes a large marble screen of elaborate design, and a fair example of modern carving in stone. It forms part of the cenotaph or sculptured marble *chhatra* designed by Mr. Griffiths, and which is now being erected in memory of the deceased wife of H.H. the Thakur Sahab.

The wood-carving as used in ordinary houses is well illustrated by a carved

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doorway from Baroda, whence also comes the back wall representing some of the styles found on the front of native houses. The door is particularly well carved, but the brackets and other portions of the decoration are Europeanised in style, and do not show any particular excellence of work. The handles of the door deserve careful examination.

**Inlaid Work.**—The well-known Bombay and Surat inlaid workboxes made of sandal-wood, and decorated with ivory, blackwood or metal, are imported in large quantities, and too well known to need any description. The migration of the Parsi artisans of Surat to Bombay established there this handiwork, which originally came from Shiraz to Sind, and thence to Gūjarat. The Bombay Committee has acted very wisely in sending only a few of the best specimens, both on account of their liability to be spoiled by exposure to damp, and because the ordinary class are common objects in the shops of London. The Ratnagiri School of Industry sends a large cabinet inlaid with ivory and staghorn.

The Poona clay figures are distinguished by their modelling and lifelike representation of the variety of races inhabiting the Bombay Presidency, each race being distinguished by its dress and its turban. They differ from Lucknow models in that the dresses are composed of actual pieces of cloth.

The glazed tiles, which have been manufactured at Hāla in Sind, and reproduce the work which adorns the interior and exterior of the ancient mosques and tombs at Hyderabad in Sind, were sent to the Exhibition by Colonel Trevor, and have been employed to decorate the Indian Palace.

Pottery is still produced, although not to the extent that it was in the days of the Amirs, when glazed tiles of exquisite colour and design were extensively produced for lining the mosques and tombs which are now in ruins. The pottery now produced is very beautiful: the tradition is that a Chinese traveller was induced to settle in Sind in order to start the ceramic manufacture, and that the present potters, who are all Mussulmans, are either his direct or collateral descendants. They now form a distinct community, called "Kashigars." The difficulty of transporting their fragile wares from the far interior of Sind has caused Mr. Terry to start a manufactory in Bombay under the supervision of two Kashigars. Except the glazed pottery from Ahmedabad, all such ware exhibited in the Bombay Court was made in this establishment. It represents the original Sind art as modified both by the application of it to a variety of new shapes, and the introduction of decorations copied from the Ajanta caves, as well as from scenes from the two great Indian epic poems. Pattan, in the Baroda territory, has a name for pottery, of which specimens have been sent. The ware is mostly unglazed, and the designs are painted green, this being the only colour that the Pattan potters can glaze with.

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The shapes are, however, very ancient, and, though rough in character, are very effective for decorative purposes.

**Metal Work.**—The principal centres of the manufacture of copper and brass ware in the Bombay Presidency are Nasik and Poona, although a large trade in the universally required copper and brass utensils is carried on in other large towns. Nasik drinking cups and sacrificial pots are preferred to those of Poona on account of their superior finish. The ornamental objects, as well as idols, lamps, and other articles, have all come from Poona or Nasik. At the Bombay School of Art, Mr. Griffiths has specially prepared for this Exhibition a large copper vase, and a panel in *repoussé* work, the design having been taken from carvings in the caves of Ajanta.

**Trophy of Arms.**—The large and handsome Trophy of Arms, contributed by H.H. the Rao of Cutch, which forms a conspicuous object, illustrates the manufacture at Bhuj in Cutch of copies, so far as appearance goes, of the genuine old Indian arms, which comprise almost every possible shape and form of sword and dagger, from the historic *wagnak* or tiger claw with which Sivaji, the founder of the Maratta power, stabbed the Bijapore general, to the most costly *tulwar*. These arms are only intended for the purpose of decoration. They are made of inferior steel, but are rendered attractive by being inlaid with gold and silver, while the copper sheaths are ornamented with *repoussé* work of gold. The Baroda Darbar has lent a representative collection of old Indian arms, in which may be noticed some fine examples of inlaid gold, silver and ivory work. Other collections have been sent from Bhavnagar and from Palanpur, of which the majority are modern.

**Lacquered Wares.**—Sawantwari, a small Maratta state, near the territory of Goa, has for a long time had a name for its bamboo baskets, lined with cloth and painted with Indian pigments in various designs, and finally lacquered. Fans made of the fragrant root of the *khaskas* grass, ornamented with beetles' wings, and edged with peacock feathers, are also made in that principality. Hindu playing-cards made of paper and lacquered, *páts* or low stools on which the natives sit to dine, the *devhárás* or shrines for the family gods, dolls, toys and cradles, are all shown in the lacquered ware of Sawantwari. The dome-shaped shrine of Ganpati, the deity presiding over knowledge and success, has been exhibited in the North Court as a typical specimen of the workmanship. There are also tables, desks, chairs, wall-brackets, cabinets, stools and book-shelves, which have been specially made for this exhibition to exemplify the applicability of this style of decorative art to lesser articles of domestic furniture. From Hyderabad, in Sind, lacquered toys are exhibited, and have also been sent from Nasik and from Mahuva in the Bhavnagar state. The teapoy boxes, flower stands, and card trays, are admirable examples of the

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well-known Sind lacquer ware. The Sind boxes are made by laying various-coloured lac in succession, while turning on the lathe, and then cutting the design through the different colours. Other boxes are simply etched and painted with hunting scenes or flowers, and then coated with a thin transparent layer of lac varnish. Lacquer ware turned on the lathe is also exhibited from Nasik, Baroda, Bhavnagar, and Gondal. Another application of lac is found in the collection of bangles made of wood, and lac lined with tinsel, decorated with spangles or dyed red, from Ahmedabad and Surat, where they are largely used by Gujarathi women.

**Horn Work.**—Viziadurg and Malwan, in the Ratnagiri district, and Sawantwari, are the places where bison's horns are moulded into ornamental flower-stands, trees, cups, stands for idols, bucks, cubs, antelopes, elephants, and the god Ganpati. Of late the artisans, who are Hindu carpenters to whom the secret process has been handed down through five or six generations from the first discoverer, have also taken to making inkstands, &c., suitable for European use. It is said that cocoanut oil and wax are applied to the horn, which is then heated and pressed in moulds, but the process is not definitely known. After being roughly shaped the horn is scraped and polished, and finally some designs are chased and filled in with chalk. The Bombay Committee has sent a flower stand, a *kamal* or lotus-shaped tray mounted on a *nandi* or sacred bull. The Sawantwari Darbar contributes an inkstand, and Baroda sends a carved and polished horn in the shape of a peacock.

**Ivory Work.**—Ivory inlaid work has already been mentioned. Ivory carving is practised to a small extent at Poona, Junagad, Satara, Ahmedabad, Surat and Cutch. Ivory figures are made in Bombay and Surat by some of the Parsi work-box makers, but of late they have been using stag-horn instead. At Poona ivory combs are made in the Kasbapeth. At Junagar and Ahmedabad there are good ivory carvers, but they mostly work with ebony or black wood unless an article in ivory is specially ordered. An excellent specimen of the figure of Kartikswámi, the son of Shiva, and the general of the celestial army, riding on a peacock, has been contributed by H.H. the Rao of Cutch.

**Gold and Silver Work.**—Cutch, Poona, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Ahmednagar and Bombay contribute a large collection of vases, cups, tea and coffee services, plates and flower stands, and H.H. the Rao of Cutch not only sends the best but the largest collection in the whole of the Indian section. *Repoussé* work in silver is a speciality of Cutch. It is attributed to a Dutch origin, but in course of time has been perfectly assimilated to the native style of the province. H.H. the Thakur Saheb of Bhavnagar contributes a very valuable collection of palace jewellery, made of gold or silver, and studded with precious stones. The Bombay Committee send a *lota* to illustrate the chased work done at Poona, and

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it is the best work of its kind. A large and complete collection of the gold and silver ornaments used by the high-caste Hindus of Poona has been specially made to order for this Exhibition, with the difference that baser metals are used instead, and gilt. This collection has thus been secured for a very small sum, and fully represents the original shapes, and even the lustre, as a part of it is gilt and another electro-plated. From Baroda comes a collection of gold and silver articles, mostly ornaments in common use. But a notable addition is the caparisoned and dressed silver model of the state elephant.

Aden, which, though situated on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, is under the administration of the Bombay Government, contributes a fine collection of silver jewellery as worn by the Arab and Somali women. The shapes are not only massive but very quaint, and it is a collection which deserves a special and close inspection, as it is particularly interesting both to the fanciers of silver work, and to the student of comparative ethnology, who can read remote kinship in the long-descended forms of ornament common to widely separated races.

*Textile Fabrics.*—Notwithstanding the changes in the prosperity of the cotton cloth industry, caused first by the extinction of the trading monopoly of the East India Company, which affected Surat, and more recently by the unrestrained Manchester imports, which have almost destroyed the cotton manufactures of Broach, there is still a very extensive industry carried on throughout the Bombay Presidency, both in weaving cotton cloth, printing calicoes, and manufacturing articles of dress worn by both sexes. In the Ahmedabad collectorate the weaving of cotton cloth is still an important industry. In Ahmedabad itself there are several steam factories employing over two thousand hands. Yeola, Ahmedabad, Bijapore, Baroda, Kaira, Cutch, Gondal and Sind all contribute a large collection of *sâdis* and *khans* for women; *dhotis* or waist-cloths, turbans, floor-cloths, and printed cloths. Ahmedabad sends two fine examples of cloth printed with gold and silver leaf. This industry is nearly extinct, and there is only one man at Ahmedabad who carries on the work. A great distinction between the Gujarat and the Maratta races is in the decoration of their cotton goods, the purely Maratta people seldom wearing printed cotton goods, while the inhabitants of Gujarat prefer them to all others. The beautiful printed floor-cloths from Cutch and Sind are conspicuous in the decoration of the Bombay Court. The collection of turbans sent by the Bombay Committee is doubly interesting, from the representation of the various head-dresses as distinguishing the different divisions of the inhabitants of Bombay. The variety of shapes which one single piece of cloth assumes in the hands of the turban folders, without being cut or stitched together, will prove as interesting to a careful observer as the numerous social divisions that are denoted by them.

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About 40 to 75 yards of cloth are required for the construction of a single turban, but the purpose of illustrating the different shapes has been served by imitation patterns which show the mode of application and the result.

The silk fabrics exhibited are mostly fine examples of the historical silk manufacturers of Ahmedabad, Surat, Tanna, Poona and Yeola. These are the chief but not the only cities of the silk manufacture in the Presidency.

At Ahmedabad *kinkhab* or kincob, with the woof either of gold or silver only, is woven, about five or six hundred looms being engaged in the manufacture. The material is used for covering state carriages, saddle cloths, thrones, cushions, chairs, and couches, and marriage dresses of bridegrooms, bodices worn by women of Gujarat, and Mussulmans' jackets and caps are also made of it. There are two varieties of the Ahmedabad brocades, one being thick and costly, while the other is known as the *banarasi*, after Benares, from which town the pattern was originally obtained. This is the thinner and comparatively cheaper material. The *kinkhab* generally now produced and sold at Ahmedabad is not as superior as it formerly was, for inferior foreign gold and silver thread is substituted in the place of the purer Indian material. It was therefore necessary to have specimens carefully manufactured for the Exhibition, and Mr. Griffiths thus secured twelve magnificent specimens, eleven of the finest *kinkhab* and one of the *banarasi*. Such pieces are called *rumals*, and used for covering presents sent to high state officials. Of the latter variety a great number of samples illustrate the different patterns. A pair of light blue curtains with the *keri* or mango design worked in gold is specially to be admired. Besides the gold and silver *kinkhab*, the Surat weavers employ differently coloured silk itself in producing the effect in lieu of the gold and silver thread. There is a large exportation to Siam of gold and silver brocade in the form of loin cloths, which are used by the princes and nobles of that country. A variety of Surat brocade, in which the design is partly worked in coloured silk and partly in bullion thread, is known as *jaridano*. One silk and cotton brocade is called *nababi himro* from the fact of this particular pattern being exclusively appropriated for the last four or five generations to the use of the families of the Nabob of Surat. Although a mixed material the cotton warp is so covered by the silk weft as not to be visible, and thus enables devout Mussulmans to comply with the law which prohibits them from wearing garments of pure silk. There are numerous specimens of that peculiar pattern, the *bandhāna* or knot-dyeing, which gave its name to the old bandanna handkerchief. The surface of the undyed cloth is divided into one-inch squares by the draughtsman or *chitarnav*. The knotter or *bandhanaro* picks up a little cloth at each corner of the squares, and ties it into a knot according to the pattern. When knotted all over, the cloth is dyed the colour

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required for the ground, after which the knots are untied, and there are usually little squares of white, the centres of which are generally hand-painted in yellow. This is the simplest of bandana patterns, but they vary up to the more complicated or flower-garden design, in which many colours are applied in successive processes of dyeing. Among the silk and golden fabrics from Yeola will be found a specimen of work woven red on one side and yellow on the other. This with other choice examples is shown in the Silk Court. The gold and silver and silk embroidery of Sind, Surat and Bombay is largely illustrated. It would be worth while to compare the collection of old embroideries lent to the Bombay Committee, which show the superiority of the ancient dyes.

### BENGAL COURT.

The Bengal Court represents the territory governed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the limits of whose jurisdiction are almost identical with those of the Dewaunee of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, conferred by Shah Alam upon the East India Company in 1765. It actually includes Bengal proper, Behar Orissa (much more extensive than the originally granted district) and Chutia Nagpur. These contain an area of 150,588 square miles (exclusive of the desolate Sundarbans (more usually Sonderbands) and a population of 66,691,546 souls, one-third of the population of British India. In addition, the Native States in connection with Bengal have an area of 36,664 square miles, and a population of 34,911,270 souls, making a total of 264,765 square miles and 69½ millions. The principal native states included in Bengal for Exhibition purposes are Kuch Behar and Hill Tipperah, neither of which are large or important, and a number of small states known as the Tributary Mahals.

*Hindu Screen.*—The screens of the Bengal Art-ware Court are an attempt to illustrate, chiefly by means of *papier-mâché* castings, the styles of architectural ornament characteristic of the best Hindu and Muhammadan buildings in Bengal Proper. The Northern screen is adapted from the temple of Krishna at Kantanagar, near Dinajpur, built between 1704 and 1722 A.D. This temple forms an excellent example of the brick architecture of Lower Bengal, and one of its chief constructive peculiarities, the bent cornice, supposed by the late Mr. Fergusson to have been copied from the common bamboo hut of the country, has been reproduced in the screen. The entire surface of the building is covered with terra-cotta reliefs, representing for the most part figure-subjects taken from the daily life of the people. From some of the best of these castings were made in a mixture of *papier mâché* and plaster of Paris, coloured to match the originals, and attached to the screen so as to represent the general effect of the temple.

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**CLARET.**

**Muhammadian Screen.**—The Southern or Muhammadian screen was designed by Mr. Jules Schaumburg,\* artist to the Geological Survey of India, on the lines of the architecture of the ancient city of Gaur and its suburb Panduah. Gaur became the capital of Bengal under Muhammed Bakhtyar Khilji in A.D. 1198, increased greatly in size and wealth up to its sack by Sher Shah, the Afghan Governor of Behar in 1537, and was finally abandoned in 1575, under Akbar, in consequence of a pestilence which devastated the city. The general idea of the screen was derived from the Qadam Rasul Mosque, built by Nusrah Shah in 1530, the flat pilasters bulging outwards at the bottom are adapted from the tomb of Sultan Ghyasuddin (1211–1227), known as the Eklahi Mosque, at Pandua, while the detailed ornamentation consists of casts taken from the remains of these and other buildings preserved in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The painted design at the west end of the screen is a composition from carved stones and tiles in the museum, and is intended to represent the enamelled tiles with which the Gaur and Pandua buildings were overlaid.

**Carving.**—Of the stucco mouldings which are characteristic of many houses in Bengal, those in Dacca are most remarkable for their beauty. The specimens exhibited were obtained with difficulty, as the work is but little in demand, and the industry is dying out. Sculpture generally has almost died out in Bengal. The great temples of Orissa and the ruins in Chutia Nagpur and Lessar show that in ancient times sculpture was a flourishing industry. Formerly Dinhat, a town in Burdwan, annually turned out large numbers of images of Krishna and the Sivaite symbols, but this trade also has declined. The clay models of Krishnagur on the other hand belong to an industry which, originating in the manufacture of sacred images, gradually extended its scope to the representation of every form of social life. The life-sized figures which in the Economic Court illustrate the ethnology of India, and the models which faithfully represent the rural village and the different operations of agricultural life, are all constructed at Krishnagur. Calcutta also supplies clay models, two of which represent the goddess Durga, otherwise known as the "terrible Kali," wife of the god Siva the Destroyer. The annual festival called Durga Puja, held in Bengal in her honour, is the greatest holiday of the Hindu population. The north, south, east and west gates of the celebrated temple of Jaggernath at Puri may be examined in carefully-executed models.

**Jewellery.**—The chief centres in Bengal of the manufacture of jewellery are Dacca, Cuttack, and Calcutta. The silver filigrain work in which the people of Cuttack have attained such surpassing skill and delicacy, is, Sir George Birdwood remarks, "identical in character with that of Arabia, Malta, Genoa,

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Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and with the filigrain work of Ancient Greece, Byzantium, and Etruria, and was probably carried into the west by the Phoenicians and Arabs, and into Scandinavia by the Normans. In Cuttack the work is generally done by boys, whose sensitive fingers and keener sight enable them to put the fine silver threads together with the necessary rapidity and accuracy. It is quite distinct in character from the indigenous silver jewellery of the country."

Jewellery to suit European taste, such as necklets and necklaces, bracelets, lockets, pendants, and brooches, hairpins, shoebuckles, and other articles, are extensively manufactured for export, but the personal ornaments and *attardans* and *panhattas*, or receptacles for perfume and *betel*, are in great demand amongst the Bengalis. Gold and silver filigrain is also largely manufactured at Dacca. The Nawab Ahsanulla has lent a good collection of personal ornaments and boxes, among which one is specially remarkable, and silver models of elephants, &c. It is said that the demand for Dacca silver ware has increased of late, while that for Cuttack has diminished. The Maharajah of Dinajpur also exhibits a collection of the characteristic silver jewellery of that place, which shows highly interesting primitive forms, strongly recalling the ancient *torques* of the Celtic races. The State of Hill Tipperah exhibits a collection of work resembling the Cuttack ware. An envelope case is specially worthy of notice. Gold jewellery worn by the higher classes in Bengal is chiefly made in Calcutta. The different shapes are illustrated in the exhibition of cheap jewellery made in gilt metal. These ornaments are chiefly used by women who are too poor to afford real gold or silver ornaments, and by native dancers or singers, and are brought from Bonpash Kámárpara, in Burdwan, where the *kámárs* or blacksmiths carry on their hereditary manufacture. Mahomedans, who are the professional electroplaters of Bengal, wash and gild the ornaments, giving them a complete finish. In the "Industrial Arts of India," it is stated that at Dacca a considerable quantity of gold and silver plate of good original design and excellent workmanship is made. The Bengal Committee, however, report that but little gold or silver plate work is executed by the natives of Bengal. From Murshidabad an *arákdan* is exhibited, while three specimens of the primitive Thibetan work have been sent from Dárjiling. The Calcutta Government School of Art shows a collection of copper *repossé* work made by the students. Vessels of bell-metal, brass or copper, are used in every native household. Hindus use brass and bell-metal ware for domestic and copper for religious purposes, while the Mahomedans prefer tinned copper vessels. Khankra, near Murshidabad, and Janjharpur near Darbhanga, have the best reputation for plain polished work. Hugli, Gaya, Moharbanjan, and Calcutta, are the only places where there is any carving worth notice, and it

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cannot bear comparison with that executed in other provinces. The cut figures of deities from Gaya and Moharbanj are quaint in design, but without finish. The collection of spittoons, watercups, drinking vessels, *chillumchis*, plates and bowls, &c., was purchased in the Calcutta Bazaar. It consists of articles manufactured in Calcutta or brought from the districts of Bañkura, Burdwan, Howrah, Ahmedabad, and Murshidabad. The large and smaller brass spittoons are specialities of the village of Belur in the Howrah district. Good specimens of the best bell-metal wares manufactured in Murshidabad will be found amongst them. Birbhun furnishes a large collection, and Rangpur sends two examples of Chilmari cups, so called from the place of their manufacture; one (894) is a nest of nine bell-metal cups, locally called a *gánjá bati*. The next is a tumbler with a cup below and another at the top, with a small plate covered over with a conical cover. This is called *ganja gelas*, and is generally used for carrying tiffin, &c.

The inlaid or *bidri* ware made at Purniah and Murshidabad is well represented, though, in the process of manufacture, both as regards the combined metal of copper and zinc, of which the ware is made, and the mode of inlaying the gold and silver, whether it be leaf for the inferior or wire for the best articles, there is an essential difference between the original manufacture of Bidar and that of Bengal. In the first the ground colour is as a rule white, while the ornamental patterns are in black. In the second the ground is black, the tracing and figures being of silver and white. A *háká* lent by the Nawab of Murshidabad is gold, inlaid on a black ground. The ornaments of the Purniah ware are sometimes of a Chinese character, probably introduced by way of Sikkim or Bhotan.

The inland work of Monghyr, consisting of highly-polished ebony inlaid with ivory, is the only manufacture of its kind in Bengal, but the superior attractions of the more lucrative employment on the East India Railway are said to have reduced the number of Hindu carpenters engaged in this industry to six or eight. The ivory carving of Murshidabad is under the active patronage of the Maháráni Swarnamáyi, M.C.I., of Kasimbazar, and the Nawab of Murshidabad, and is held to be the best in Bengal, but trade is said to be on the decline. It is also carried on in Patna, Dacca, Orissa, Rangpur, Hill Tipperah and Sarun. The Murshidabad work is exemplified by a collection of models of the goddess Durga, a bullock cart and native woman going to bathe, lent by the Maharaja of Dinajpur, and a collection of *palkis* boats, personal ornaments, ploughmen and ploughs, &c. The Maharani Swarnamáyi has offered the carved elephant with state howdah and figures (798), and the carved stick (797), as presents to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales respectively, at the close

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of the Exhibition. Among the other carvings are figures of prominent personages of the Hindu mythology. An ivory hat and an ivory fan (1480-1), are presentations from H.H. the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

**Lacquered Wares.**—The lacquered wares of Ilambazar in Birbhun, and of Murshidabad, are the best in Bengal. The models of fruits and vegetables are not good, nor is much artistic taste shown in the colouring, but the polish of the surfaces shows great care in the manipulation. The Patna cups and boxes have better pretensions to design, but their workmanship is rude and unfinished. The Shahabad playing cards, made of pieces of talc lacquered and painted, are a noteworthy specimen of Indian art, and amongst the Murshidabad gold-spangled articles some are worthy of notice.

At late Exhibitions there have been seen no specimens of Bengal wood carving. The present collection shows that the art, though not much practised, still exists. The models of the temples constructed at Barakhar, Cuttack, and Dinajpur, are good samples of the Bengali skill in carpentry. The Gaya carving, both old and modern, can be studied in the specimens of old doorways and balconies, and the new doorway made at Gaya.

Calcutta Government School of Art furnishes a gambhar-wood (*Gmelina arborea*, *Rox.*) jewel-box carved after Hindu ornamental designs, by Babu Harish Chandra, the teacher of wood carving in the School of Art, Calcutta. The five *repoussé* copper electro-plated panels fixed on the top and sides are made by Babu Saratchandra Das, a student of the same school. The designs in these are taken from Bhubaneswar Temple, in Orissa.

Four sets of ornaments, each consisting of necklace, a pair of bracelets, a pair of rings, and a brooch, are exhibited from Monghyr. One is of buffalo horn, two of ebony, and the fourth is a curious set made out of betel nuts, and a remarkable stick made of betel nuts joined together, with an ivory handle, made at Sarun, is noted as presented by the Maharaja Krishna Pratab Sahai of Hatwa, to the Government of Bengal. The carved stone-wares manufactured at Gaya, locally called *sontrash*, are the best of the kind in Bengal. They are purchased to a large extent by the pilgrims who visit Gaya, and the Public Library of that place has lent a very good collection, pottery, &c., including black marble jars, plates, &c., figures of idols, mendicants, and animals. Two large plates from Monghyr have been presented by Messrs. Ambler & Co., whose manufactures are illustrated by a large collection in the Imperial Court. The pottery of Bengal is more remarkable for its shape than for external finish or decoration. Dinajpur contributes the best forms. Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Ramganj Pottery Works turn out excellent pottery, though not of an oriental description. The black and red pottery wares of Sarun, consisting of cups,

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saucers, goblets, teapots, &c., are said to be a manufacture introduced from Azingash. In unglazed pottery the Calcutta Government School of Art sends a variety of patterns, such as the lizard pattern, the monkey pattern, the *trimurti* pattern, bearing figures of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahadeva, the swan, and lotus patterns. In the Patna glass ware there is a strong inclination manifested to imitate European work.

**Textile Fabrics.**—With the exception of the celebrated Dacca muslins, the Murshidabad and Bankura silks and the Tasar silks, the fabrics of Bengal are not of a high order of excellence. Notwithstanding the supersession of native-made cotton fabrics by the cheaper piece goods of Manchester, which has taken place generally throughout the country, the former are still woven in small quantities in every district. A collection of cotton fabrics bought in Howrah Bazaar, and those made in Dinajpur and in the Chittagong and Hill Districts, show generally the style of native-made cloths worn in Bengal. In the first collection it is believed that no Indian dyes, with the exception of indigo, are used. The twist and the dyes are imported, and the *dhotis* and *saris* are woven in the villages. The country-woven cloths are more durable than imported piece-goods, but their comparatively high prices prevent their being commonly worn. The colours in the cloths from the Hill Tribes are firm and durable, while the designs are generally good. The *kolti* cloth, which resembles the well-known *kaki* used for hot-weather uniforms, and is superior to it in that it does not change colour or fade, is manufactured in Purnia, Muzafferpur and Dharbanga. A large collection of well-made cotton fabrics of European fashion is sent by Messrs. Thakur Prosad Shaw and Co. of Dinapur. In Patna the weaving of fine cotton stuffs still continues.

The celebrated muslins of Dacca are still represented, but the exquisite fineness of the historical manufacture is a thing of the past. Sir George Birdwood tells us that in the time of Jehangir, muslin could be manufactured 15 yds. long and 1 yd. broad, weighing only 900 grains and worth £40. Now the finest piece of that size weighs 1600 grains, and is worth only £10. Rare muslins, which were named the "dew of the evening," and "running water," because they became invisible on the wet grass or in a stream, no longer exist. Several fine specimens of the present manufacture are exhibited by the Nawab Ahsanulla. Others are sent for sale. The muslins are now generally made of English twist, but the finer sorts of Indian twist. The weaving of the latter is carried on during the rains, and in the early morning and evening, as there is not enough moisture in the air at other times, and the warp would break. In dry hot weather it is necessary when weaving the finest fabrics to keep shallow vessels of water beneath the net, the evaporation from which keeps the warp moist. Pubna produces the finest plain *dotis* and *saris* manufactured in

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*Charkhana* or coloured checks, known as *Mynamati* cloths from the place of their manufacture, are made in Tipperah, and said to be prepared from cotton grown in the state. Some of the checked and striped patterns display great taste. Cotton printing with country block prints was formerly a considerable manufacture in Bengal, but the introduction of Manchester goods has almost destroyed the trade. Calcutta and the Districts of Darbhanga, Sarun and Patna are the only places in Bengal where this art is still carried on. Specimens from Patna show that the fabrics are only stamped in colours, but in the Calcutta goods the patterns are first struck off with carved tamarind wood blocks smeared with a peculiar sort of dye stuff, and then boiled in a dye solution which leaves a reddish colour in the cloth that does not fade.

Carpets are the only woollen fabrics made in Bengal. The Darjiling fabrics and rugs exhibited are manufactured in Thibet and used by Thibetans. The carpets made in the Hazaribagh and Bhagalpur jails are perhaps the best. The Patna carpets are marred by their texture and aniline dyes.

The chief silk-producing districts in Bengal are Murshidabad and Bankura. Large collections are sent from these two places, and also from Midnapur. Pieces of silk, probably of Chinese design, are shown from Darjiling, which also sends coats, hats and dancing dresses. Maldah dyed silks are represented by *saris* of "peacock neck" colour, "sky" colour, and "sunshine and shade," which is a shot silk. Some white silks from Murshidabad are excellent examples. They are manufactured chiefly from Marchband silk, which is the best of the kind for whiteness and glossy and soft textures. Worthy of notice are five pieces of unbleached silk cloth, representing the well-known *corahs*.

In mixed fabrics Bhagalpur sends specimens of a cloth called *bafta*, which is made of *tasar* silk in the warp, and cotton in the weft. This is described as very durable, and is in great demand both by Europeans and natives. The *bafta* cloth is of uniform colour, being dyed after being woven. The renowned embroideries of Murshidabad, the embroidered muslin of Dacca and Patna make a varied and attractive exhibition. The collections of Dacca and Calcutta embroideries are believed to be the most comprehensive that have yet been made. The embroidery known as *kasido*, which is executed with the wild *muga* or *tasar* silk, is a manufacture considerably on the increase, the pieces being largely exported by Arab merchants to Aden, Persia and Turkey for turbans. Two magnificent specimens of gold embroidery, one being a canopy with fringes, and the other the cover of a *palanquin*, have been lent by Maharani Swarnamayi, and a beautiful embroidered saddle-cloth (No. 97) has been pre-

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sent by the Rajah of Hutwa to the Bengal Government. The large collection of *chikan* work from Calcutta will be found described in detail in the special catalogue. The coloured grass mats exhibited are used by the Hindus during sacred ceremonials, and they are shown in the collection purchased in the Calcutta Bazaar. The beautiful ivory mat, margined with gold embroidery from Dacca, made of narrow and thin ivory stripes woven like the ordinary *sital patti* mats, has been lent by the Nawab of Dacca.

### NEPAL COURT.

Adjoining the Bengal Court is the small but highly interesting court devoted to the Art-ware of the little-known territory of Nepal, which stretches from the southern ranges of the Himalayas twenty miles into the "plain" and 700 miles along the Northern India frontier. The area is estimated at 54,000 square miles, and the population is guessed rather than reckoned at about two millions. Although adverse to the admission of European tourists into the valleys of Nepal, the Government has co-operated with the Resident in furnishing a small court with examples of the special arts and industries which belong almost exclusively to the Newars, whom the Ghurkhas conquered about 1768, becoming thus the dominant race.

*The Screen.*—The front face of the screen, which is double, consists of a large central plaque, and two smaller side plaques of carved birch wood, divided and bordered by panels of carved *satisal* wood.

The central plaque is a copy, half the actual scale of a window above the entrance of an ancient Newar Vihar, or monastery in the town Patan. The original window must be from two to three hundred years old. All the details have been faithfully copied in the replica. The side plaques are copies on a reduced scale of windows frequently seen in old Newar buildings—either monasteries, temples, darbars, or private dwellings. The inner face of the screen is of carved birch-wood, the patterns shown being reproductions of types of ancient Newar decorative carving. The double row of pillars and arches supporting the screen are copied from the enclosure of the temple at Tripureswar, on the banks of the river Baghmati near Katmandu. The carving of the front face of the central arch is supposed to represent cloudy sky, the winged figures being angels, or the substitute for them in Newar mythology, and the dragons symbols of lightning.

Two models give good types of the peculiar temple architecture of Nepal, and the architectural wood carving, which is by far the most important decorative art to be found in the country, is exemplified not only in the screen,

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but in a great number of specimens of pillars, doorways, arches, balconies, &c. The carving is artistic in the highest degree. Figures of gods, demons, snakes, and animals of all sorts, wreaths and flowers and intricate patterns, are worked on balconies and windows, the proportions of which are as graceful and true as the details are elaborate. This work is done by a class of Newars called *lokarmi*. Unfortunately the industry is fast falling into abeyance from a combination of causes, of which perhaps the greatest is the expensiveness of the work. An interesting object is the front of a Nepalese *pati* or verandah, resting-place erected by the pious for the accommodation of travellers. It is a copy in *sal* wood of a *pati* of some antiquity in the town of Pattan.

A curious set of musical instruments includes both wind instruments and drums and tambourines, which are believed to be peculiar to the country.

The jewellery exhibited shows that Nepalese gold and silversmiths are not particularly skilful, but occasionally some good filigree work is seen in the sheaths of tulwars and other weapons. Several of the designs for rings, head ornaments, &c., are peculiar and not seen elsewhere. The military head-dresses are peculiar to the country, worn by the highest class, are of great value, and composed almost entirely of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds set in silver.

The brass and copper wares are examples of the work done by Newars at Pattan. They include lotas, balls, bells, lamps, and religious objects. A great deal of brass-work is done by Newars at Pattan, and the designs of some of the lamps are quaint and artistic. The pagoda-like temples are hung with little bells, to the clappers of which are attached broad leaf-shaped pieces of brass. These are set in motion by the wind, and a continual tinkle is kept up. Besides others, two classes of bells are largely manufactured. One made of brass is used in Hindu temples. The other of mixed metal is used by Buddhists. The bows and arrows, targets of rhinoceros hide, and other arms exhibited, may be classed as obsolete arms, though bows and arrows are still used in some parts of the Terai. The *kora* is a carved *tulwar*, the extremity of the blade widening so as to somewhat resemble the blade of an axe. It was formerly used in warfare, but at present only in beheading bullocks for sacrifice. The animal's head is taken off at one blow.

In the cotton and silk fabrics, there are specimens of Nepalese homespun cloth, but the materials of the other cotton and silk clothing are imported. A very curious object amongst the saddlery is a saddle in use in the households of wealthy Nepalese. It is strapped on the backs of male or female servants, whose duty it is to carry their masters and mistresses up and down stairs, or from one part of the house to another. A Nepalese lady of rank will scarcely walk from one room to the next.

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## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH COURT.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, forming together the upper portion of the great valley of the Ganges, have an area of 106,111 square miles, and a total population of 44,000,000. Allahabad is the present seat of Government, transferred from the ancient Moghal city of Agra, while Lucknow is the former capital of the Kingdom of Oudh. These are all seats and centres of art manufactures, and Agra, in particular, boasts the possession of the glorious monuments of Moghal magnificence, affection and piety contained in the Taj-Mahal, the most beautiful building in India—perhaps in the world—and the great Fort with its mosques and palaces. In political connection with the Government of the North-Western Provinces are the two Native States Rampur and Gurwhal.

The screens were arranged in three divisions. The first of these, a row of pillars inlaid with precious stones, taken from a large number of pillars of similar design now lying in the fort of Agra, are a gift from the Government of the United Provinces to the National Collection at South Kensington. They have been erected in an external recess of the Indian Palace on the right hand of the Gwalior stone arch. The inlaid work on the pillars is similar to much of that on the world-famed Taj, and it is supposed that they were constructed in view of extending the buildings known as the Diwan-i-khas. Before, however, the pillars could be erected, Agra was taken and held for a time by Sooraj Mull, the neighbouring Raja of Bharatpur, by whom the pillars were apparently buried previous to the town being recovered from him.

The next consists entirely of stone-carving executed at Muttra and Agra for the Royal Commission. The trellised screens are faithful copies of similar screens in the Taj and at Fatehpur Sikri, respectively, while the open arches are in like manner copies of work to be seen in the Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri.

The third consists entirely of wood-work. The ends of the Court are furnished by workmen from the districts of Bulandshahr and Mainpuri, while the frontage to the extent of 50 feet is occupied by carved wood-work, the greater portion of which has been dug out of ancient houses in Lucknow City under demolition as ruinous from age. Necessarily, to adapt the screen to the dimensions insisted on, some fresh wood has had to be added, but in the main this portion represents the style of doors, arches, &c., to be seen in the Lucknow bazaars. Owing to the decay of the older part of the city, house demolition is an every-day occurrence, and not a few doors, as delicately carved as this example, are to be found a prey to white ants and weather in the timber yards.

The remaining portion of the frontage was executed at Farukhabad from

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the designs, and under the superintendence, of Seth Janki Das, a wealthy merchant of that city, and is the copy of the frontage of a verandah erected a few years ago in the Seth's house.

**Carving.**—The stone-carving of Agra, which one portion of the screen illustrates, is applied to stone trellis-work and exquisitely fine work in marble and alabaster. This is a legacy from the golden age of Agra, when the skilled workmen of Rajputana were imported to carve the white marbles of Jeypore and the red sandstone of Bhurtpur, with which respectively the great forts and mosques of Delhi and Agra and the palaces of Fatehpur Sikri were built and decorated. The marble teapots, plates, boxes, and paper weights, inlaid with precious stones and mother-o'-pearl, in like manner represent the revival of the art which was applied by Austin of Bordeaux to the decorations of the Taj-Mahal, and of which the early form is shown by the pillars described above.

Carved sandstone ware is also executed by the workers in the inlaid marbles; and here may be mentioned the model from Mirzapur, illustrating a Hindu temple such as are found in various parts of Upper India. The district of Mirzapur is described as abounding in good stones and good workmen.

**Jewellery.**—The manufacture of Lucknow jewellery, though like the trade of the *Jauharis*, or dealers in precious stones, it has declined since the abolition of the luxurious and splendid court, still maintains its excellence, though not its extent. A speciality of Lucknow is what is known as diamond-cut silver ornaments. Facets are cut and burnished which, when in the form of stars, bear at a distance a strong resemblance to the flashing of a diamond. The best, and it might almost be said the only, collection under this heading comes from Lucknow itself; but Rae Bareilly and Jhansi send single examples.

The gold and silver ware, as distinguished from jewellery, show considerable variety in designs and in work, some of which is engraved, some *repoussé*, some in plain silver, others in silver-gilt, and others enamelled.

One of the more notable seats of the manufacture of *bidri* ware, already described, is the same city of Lucknow, where it has been an increasing trade for some years. The number of manufacturers engaged in 1881 was 13, and the next year 31. A modified form of *bidri* work called *zarbuland* is made at Lucknow, in which the patterns are slightly raised and not set even with the surface, as in the ordinary *bidri* ware. This is an imitation of many kinds of copper and brass ware—especially those of the Punjab—in which the white silver designs stand out in relief on a red or yellow ground of the copper or brass vessels. The process followed in the manufacture of *zarbuland* is nearly the same as that of the ordinary *bidri*, except that, instead of excavating the patterns for the gold or silver plates, the ornamental designs are raised above the surface and chased.

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The engraved Benares brass-ware already mentioned, is in like manner illustrated, not only by examples of salvers, shields, &c., but by models of temples and mosques. The Lucknow manufactures of brass, copper, and mixed-metal ware, differ from the Benares ware in that the shapes are more suitable for the Mussulman purchasers than for Hindus. A large copper tray (No. 1206) deserves a special notice. The principal variation in the other exhibits of these wares, is in some cases the copper studding of the Lahitpur ware, and the fluted surface in others, the shapes being generally the same. Note, however, the curious inkstands of the village accountants (1213-14). The bell-metal ware from Mullipatti, Azamgarh, is known from the proportions of the alloy as *san satais*, or one hundred and twenty-seven, and can only be obtained in a few places. The city of Mathura, or Muttra, once a centre of the Buddhist faith, and "converted" by Shah Jehan, who appointed a governor "expressly to stamp out idolatry," is now a great centre of Hindu devotion, and visited annually by large numbers of pilgrims. The surrounding country teems with legends of the divine brothers, Krishna and Balaram, who dwell in the neighbouring plain. The brass images of deities, and the brass and silver toys in the shape of horses and peacocks which are shown, are largely manufactured for the benefit of the pilgrims.

Amongst the enamelled vessels, the best work is that on specimens preserved from the time of the old native Court.

The inlaid work from Mainpuri is of *shisham* wood, into which patterns are beaten in brass wire and polished. The designs are either of foliage or geometrical. The same work can be applied with good effect to panelling doors, picture-framing, and other decorative purposes.

The different lacquered wares show the style peculiar to each district; but the modes of manufacture already described are the same in all.

The papier-mache work from Rampur and Mandawar is in both cases an introduction from Kashmir, and the description of it will be more appropriately given under the heading of the Kashmir Court.

The wood carving of Nagina, in Bijnor district, has greatly developed of

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late, and is now applied to innumerable articles of household and general use, of which 44 examples are shown. Ebony is the principal material, relieved by silver and mother-o'-pearl mounts in the more elaborate and accordingly more expensive designs. There is nothing characteristic except the material which is in the Banda exhibits of lapidaries' work. The agates are procured from the bed of the river Ken, and are chiefly used in making articles of European design.

*Cotton Weaving.*—The cotton fabrics in this Court are almost all of the finest sorts manufactured in the North-Western provinces. Notwithstanding the competition of Manchester fabrics, the great cotton-weaving industry of Oudh still holds its ground, although the *Jolaháre*, or hand-loom weavers of Lucknow, are reported by Mr. Hoey as finding their trade so diminishing that they are emigrating from the city, or seeking other occupations. The exhibits comprise fine specimens of the muslins of Sikanderabad, turban cloths fringed with gold, handkerchiefs, &c. These are distinguished, not only by their fineness, but by the use of gold thread as a border. The woven pattern muslins from Jais, Rae Bareli, are the most famous of the textile manufactures of that place. The weavers have a curious art of interweaving at the time of manufacture any design that may be suggested to them. Verses and sentences are most common, and are suggested by every taste and creed. Some are passages from the Koran, others from the Vedas, and others from Dr. Watts's moral songs and hymns. At Lucknow muslin is still largely manufactured, being preferred for embroidery purposes to English muslin. The woven pattern muslin of Benares rivals in its delicacy the famous product of the Dacca looms, and the Rampur cotton damask, either plain or with borders and coloured thread, or interwoven with gold thread, received a gold medal at the Calcutta Exhibition.

*Cotton Printing.*—Cotton-printing is still a successful calling in Lucknow, notwithstanding they have to compete with Manchester chintzes sold for one shilling a yard, while the native handiwork costs one shilling and eightpence; but the Lucknow chintzes are far superior in the colour, the Kukrail and Baita rivers being famous for the purity of tints that their waters give to the deep-toned dyes of India. The hand-stamped chintzes of Fatehpur, of which there are four pieces, may be noted as more elaborate in design, and on a larger scale. The patterns and work of the cotton carpets of Bulandshahr, Agra, and Aligarh, are various, and they are of all sizes, the best being used as small prayer carpets for Mussulman devotions.

*Embroidery.*—The *chikan* or hand-worked flower muslin of Lucknow is in great demand in all parts of India. The material embroidered is the *tanzeb* or

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locally manufactured muslin, of which samples are separately exhibited. The pattern is stamped in a thick solution of red ochre, or a red dye extracted from lac, by a *chhipi* or cotton printer, who does no other work. Mr. Hoey says, speaking of the embroidery, that little girls, five or six years of age, may be seen sitting at the doors of houses busily moving their tiny fingers over a piece of *tanzeb* and working flowers, for which they are paid the poor price of a *paisa* ( $\frac{1}{3}$ d.) for the 100 flowers. It is by this early beginning that *chikan* workers attain the great skill they do in embroidery. One piece of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  yards long, worked in good style with diagonal stripes and flowers, will contain 560 yards of the stripe and 560 flowers. The embroiderer is paid only four rupees for all this work. The 13 pieces of the Benares *kinkhabe*, or cloth-of-gold brocades, call for no special remarks, but command attention as the most effective of all the fabrics shown.

**Gold and Silver Lace.**—The celebrated gold and silver embroideries and laces of Lucknow are divided into *kamdani*, or muslins hand-embroidered in gold thread, and used for capes, dress pieces, &c. and *zardozi*, which include velvet and cloth embroidered with gold and silver thread, shawls, caps, laces, &c. This is worked in the same manner as the Delhi *karchob*. The gold and silver lace is, however, a separate staple manufacture. In both the embroidery and the lace the gold or silver wire is drawn to that extraordinary fineness which is obtainable all over India, by the patient and skilful wire-drawers, who will produce nearly 800 yards of silver-gilt wire from a rupee's worth of silver. The thread employed for gold or silver lace is beaten with a hammer into a flattened thread, and the only difference between weaving cotton and weaving gold lace, is that the *cadla*, or gold or silver thread which makes the woof, is not put in a shuttle, but is passed between the thread of the warp, on a *nari* or bobbin. Most of the articles are for the native market; but European demand for slippers, and other goods, has given an impetus to the manufacture. From Agra embroidered scarves and gold lace in rolls are also shown.

### THE PUNJAB COURT.

The Punjab Province, including the territory surrounding Delhi, contains 106,632 square miles, and a population of 18,850,437 souls. There are 34 native states in connection with the Punjab, comprising an area of nearly 36,000 square miles, and 2,000,000 of inhabitants. Both these estimates, drawn from the last Moral and Material Progress Report, are much below the estimate given in the Gazetteer of India.

**The Screen.**—The screen consists of two arcades, each 100 feet in length, closed by four end arcades of three arches, each 12 ft. 6 in. in length. One

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## "FAIRY" LAMPS AND "FAIRY" LIGHTS

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of the longer arcades is wrought in shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), the cabinet wood of the Punjab, and was made at Udoki, a village in the Amritsar district, by a large family of Sikh carpenters, headed by Gopal Singh and Ganga Singh. Carpentry has long been a favourite occupation of the Sikhs, and this portion is a fair sample of their skill. The pillars are slightly varied in detail, and the proportion of the parts is according to the received canons of to-day as derived from Moghul architecture. The spandrels or mihrabs, owing to the conditions involved in the sizes specified on the sketch-plan furnished as a guide, are somewhat insignificant in their proportions, but there are numerous examples of precisely this form both in old and modern work. The horizontal panels are in framed geometric lattices (not perforated), locally known as *Pinjra*, literally "cage-work," strongly resembling the lattice work seen in Arabic architecture. This is, perhaps, the most characteristic feature of Punjab wood-work, and it is valuable as producing a peculiar effect of repose. One set of the horizontal panels is in shisham wood inlaid with ivory, and was made at Bassi Ghulam Hussain, near Hushiarpur. The cresting and the finials are forms in actual use. The whole of the work, indeed, is such as is wrought for the best class of constructions every day in the Punjab.

The similar length opposite is in deodar or Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), and is the work of various hands in Lahore, notably Chanda Singh and Lena Singh, also Sikhs. Deodar wood is full of resin, and consequently is not attacked by insects, and it is extremely durable. It is practically the building timber of the province.

The end arcades—two in shisham and two in deodar—are designed in different style, known among Punjab workmen as Akbari. It is doubtful whether this older type of wood-work is correctly referred to the time of Akbar, but the name serves well enough to indicate a finer and more delicate fashion than is now usually followed. The square Hindu shaft and other minor details are characteristic of this style, and in older work a peculiar crispness and brightness of execution, combined sometimes with excessive minuteness, are noticeable.

*Carving.*—The architectural wood-work of the provinces is also exemplified in the series of carved doors and windows from Berar, Chinot and Hissar, the carved screen of three arches from Sialkot, and an arcade of three arches from Batala. The carved door from Karnal, in the southern part of the Punjab, altogether exceptional, and is copied from an old Hindu stone door. There is scarcely any Hindu sculpture in wood extant, and on the Punjab plains very little Hindu stone carving. The current architectural notions are entirely Mussulman. The six panels in geometrical tracery, or pinjra, literally cage-work, are specimens of the Arabic geometrical wood-work, which is an important

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CHOICE VINTAGE CLARETS.

CHOICE VINTAGE CLARETS.	1864	1889	1871	1875
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feature in Punjab architectural design. The carved panels from Sialkot are intended for use in furniture.

**Jewellery.**—The special catalogue states that the selection of gold and silver-smiths' work for personal adornment has been limited by circumstances to purely popular forms. Most of the ornaments in ordinary use in the Punjab will be found, but there are very few of a costly kind. The great variety of the articles will, however, furnish a good illustration of the universal use of silver ornaments by all ages and all classes in India. It has been well said that the quantity and quality of jewellery worn by women is a sure and safe criterion of the prosperity of the people. It is an investment for savings easily convertible in case of need.

**Enamels.**—Enamelled jewellery from Kangra, Multan, and Bahawalpur are good examples of the Punjab branches of silver enamelling. Bahawalpur patterns are chiefly of the conventional flowers in panels, scrolls and geometric diapers and probably are of the same origin as the Multan enamel which Mr. Baden Powell states to have been first made by a jeweller named Naulu, 400 years ago. The colours generally employed are blue, black, yellow, and several shades of orange, brickdust red or pink. The enamels from Kangra and Kulu also are remarkable for the excellency of their blues. None of these, however, equal the Jeypore enamels described in the Rajputana Court.

The damascened work or *kofli*, which was formerly extensively practised on the arms and armour made in the chief towns of the Punjab, is now only found in Sialkot and at Gujerat. The articles made are chiefly ornamental small wares for decorative purposes. The art consists in incrusting or inlaying a wire of ore metal, usually gold or silver, on another in ornamental patterns. Gold and steel are the favourite materials. In the best examples (*tar-i-nishan*) the pattern is first incised, and the wire is laid in. In the ordinary work of the Punjab, the iron or steel is first roughened all over, and the gilded silver wire is laid on in foliated patterns, and burnished into its place. The ground is afterwards blued by heat. The surface of the iron or steel is sometimes chiselled in patterns in relief. Specimens of this variety are shown from Lahore. Two caskets (642 & 643), from Sialkot and Gujerat, were made to the order of the Royal Commissioners.

**Brass, Copper, and Mixed Metal.**—Of the brass, copper, and mixed-metal wares, 40 articles are specimens of the manufacture of brass-ware at Rewari in the Gurgaon District, the greater part of which, in accordance with modern custom, is tinned. The articles shown include hookahs, *pandans* or betel-nut boxes, water vessels, lamps, bells for carts, cattle, and temples, &c.

The graven patterns are minute and comparatively ineffective, and appear to be imitated from the well-known Moradabad wares. The Dera Ghazi Khan

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chaste and ornamental brass wares are considered to be beautiful in both form and workmanship. It is noted that copper engraving on tin is employed by Mahomedans, while brass, tinned or plain, is preferred by the Hindus. This at least is the opinion of Mr. Kipling. The Ludiana locks in the form of animals, and with a European lever action, are curious. Two sets of wares for Hindu worship are shown from Gurgaon and Sialkot. A set comprises a *tashla*, or dish in which idols receive ablutions; the *arha*, a vessel of symbolic shape; a *singasan*, or stand for idols; the *arti*, or sacrificial lamp; the bell; the *charmanti*, or spoon; and the *kauli*, or vessel for mixing sandal-wood paste. The prevalence of Mahomedanism has prevented any development of figure casting in the countries known collectively as the Punjab. The idols of Amritsar are primitive and poor in design, and it is stated, on the authority of Mr. Kipling, that the upper classes of Hindus care very little for idols of any kind, and the preferences of the lower classes are for the more monstrous personages of their mythology.

*The Golden Temple.*—This brief allusion to religious differences as influencing art may serve to call attention to the Amritsar door in beaten copper-work, which is in the style of some of the beaten silver doors at the golden temple of the Darbar Sahib of the Sikhs. The upper part of the temple itself is sheathed in beaten work of copper richly gilded, whence it derives its name. The model of this holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, which, like Mahomedanism, excludes all iconic forms, or what are commonly termed idols, from its worship, has been made by Sikh carpenters. The only object, if it may be so called, of worship in this golden temple, is the Adi Granth or holy scriptures of the Sikhs. In this temple, as in all others, a copy of the holy book is exposed to the veneration of the pilgrims on an ottoman, and it is ceremonially covered with magnificent *kinkhabs* and silk wrappers, while an attendant sits by waving a *chauri*.

*Arms.*—Among the arms and armour, the more notable are the matchlocks made at Kehat, and the sword-belt with its numerous appendages from Dera Ghazi Khan, which is an exceptionally good example of the taste and skill which, amongst the warlike population of the frontier, are often lavished on war trappings. At Sialkot chain-mail suits and *Char Aina*, or four plate suits of armour, are still made for the retinues of some native chiefs, and for sale to Europeans. Gujeranwala has a reputation for offensive arms as well as for more innocent cutlery, for which Nizamabad is especially known. The finish and polish of the articles, though not perfect, is better than the quality of the steel, which, although tough, is deficient in hardness, and often hardly to be distinguished from good iron. Old files of English manufacture are, however, sometimes forged into daggers and knives of good quality, but the country iron

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is generally used. By an ingenious process of etching, the wavy lines called *jauhar*, the Persian smith's work so much prized on old blades, are imitated. A ground of fine lime mixed with mucilage is laid over the blade, and when nearly set the artificer dextrously removes the line with his thumb in fine lines which have a certain resemblance to the lines of welded and twisted steel. Sulphate of iron is then applied, to bite in these lines. No expert, however, can be taken in by these marks, as close examination shows the grain of the thumb. A rude form of penknife, with immovable blade, a turned-up point and wooden handle, is said to be the only article of Nizamabad cutlery which has a large local sale.

*Carved Chair.*—Under the heading "Carved Furniture and Carpentry," is a curious chair contributed by the Municipality of Lahore, which is a relic of the period of the Sikh rule, and belonged to Gen. Ilahi Baksh, who commanded the Khalsa artillery. The ivory inlay of Hushiarpur is well represented by cabinets, chairs, tables, &c. &c., made of *shisham* wood inlaid with ivory. This industry is of recent growth, owing much of its present character to the exertions of Mr. W. Coldstream, C.S. Wood inlay is understood to a limited extent by most of the more skillful *mistris*, or carpenters, of the Punjab, who employ box and other white woods upon *shisham*, or the latter upon the yellow *deodar*. Boxwood inlaid in *shisham* is the main feature of three tables from Lahore and Amritsar. Brass inlay is practised in Hushiarpur, but the best work comes from Chiniot.

*Lac Turnery.*—The examples of lac turnery come from many places in the Punjab; it is applied not only to ornamental wares, but to necessary domestic articles, such as legs of bedsteads, stools, and tables, &c.

Native house furniture is exceedingly simple, being limited usually to a bedstead, one or two low stools, a spinning-wheel, and a few boxes. A part of each marriage outfit in the Punjab is a charpoy, and a quaint, high-backed stool of turned wood, ornamented with lac. Very little painting on wood is now done, and the lac surface, obtained by pressing what is virtually a stick of coloured sealing-wax on an object revolving in the lathe, is a harder and more solid covering than any paint. The heat developed by friction melts the lac; further friction with the dry stem of a palm leaf, held endwise, and a final application of an oiled rag of muslin, polish a coat of colour which resists dust, the great heat of the hot weather, and the damp of the rains. But there are many refinements in this most simple art. In Sindh and in the Punjab, layer upon layer of coloured lac are laid. Then, with a stylus, these coats are scratched through in a manner analogous to Italian *sgraffito* decoration. Supposing red to have been first laid, then green, and lastly black: the black is scratched through for green leaves, the green and black for a red flower, and for a white line all are cut through to the wood. A red-and-green pattern with

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white outlines on a black field is thus produced: the Firozepur pattern-scratching is perhaps the most skilful, while that of Dera Ismail Khan is the most minute. The wood used is generally Shisham (*Dalbergia sisu*), but the tamarisk, acacia, and other non-resinous woods are also employed. The workmen have recently discovered that aniline colours can be used, and in consequence the Dera Ismail Khan work has lost the sobriety of dark red, black, yellow, and silver which used to distinguish it.

**Pottery.**—Of the Punjab glazed pottery, Delhi contributes 106 specimens of the modern manufacture, which show that it is quite possible to make a kind of porcelain with the materials to be procured in the neighbourhood. The paste or body is artificially composed of powdered stone, held together for moulding with *masala* or gum. It cannot, therefore, be easily worked on the wheel, but is pressed in moulds. The old mosques and tombs in the Punjab, as well as in Sindh, exhibit beautiful decoration of mosaic and glazed pottery, and tiles of *faïence*. This art, known as *kasi*, is still in existence. The specimens of Jalandhar, Lahore, and Multan ware contain many reproductions of the decorative tiles, but the original mosaic, in which each leaf and stem was a separate piece, is only represented pictorially. Except for hookahs and *surahis* there is no place in native life for vessels of glazed pottery. One exception to this is shown from Peshawar, where dishes, the chief of which is the *tabak*, a large circular dish of Persian origin, are used for eating from.

**Textiles.**—Among the textile contributors from the Punjab, the exquisite cotton prints made by Allayar of Kot Kamalia, and chosen under the directions of Mr. Purdon Clarke for the Royal Commissioners, form part of the decorations of the vestibule. Colour-printing on cotton cloth is practised in most towns and villages of the province, and is fully represented among the exhibits. The patterns, with one or two insignificant exceptions, are large and coarse, probably because the material usually preferred for a quilt, the decoration of which is the staple of the cotton-printer's trade, is the stout and rough homespun known as *Khadar*. The dyes used hitherto are simple, being mostly indigo, madder, pomegranate rind, turmeric, safflower, catechu, the sulphates of iron and copper, and acacia pods, used with tamarisk galls, alum, and vegetable acids. The blocks are of wood, and are cut by ordinary carpenters as a rule. Some of these prints are suitable for wall hangings especially, because of the boldness of the patterns which repeat the motives of Mahomedan wall decorations.

**Cotton.**—Cotton printers form a caste known as *chhimba* or *chipi*, distinct from the dyers (*rangrez*). At the last census 10,199 men and 1,105 women were returned as cotton printers in the Punjab, but probably some of these are only washer-men. Aniline colours are liked by natives, and are only kept out

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of cotton prints by their cost. The average price of cotton print on native cloth in three or four colours is about ten annas per square yard. Another form of printing is tinsel printing in foils of gold or silver, which is exclusively practised on cloths worn at weddings. Sometimes colour is used together with a foil on white cloths. Real gold and silver leaf is in some patterns from Delhi, and fine Rohtak. The Rohtak foil prints are exceptionally durable—sometimes it is true gold which lasts for many years. Of the process of knot-dyeing, a description has been previously given under the Bombay Court. The *chiras*, from Delhi, are examples of one of the most elaborate forms, stripes in various colours being produced on narrow widths of muslin for turban pieces. The painted Afridi lac cloths from Peshawar are only misnamed cotton cloth decorated with linseed-oil painting, which is not peculiar to the Punjab frontier, but is practised at Ahmedabad, and Morvi in Bombay. At Nasik the pattern is produced by a perforated stamp at the end of a tube full of colour. The Peshawar is all traced with a stick, no stamps or tubes being used. The work is more durable than might be expected, and some specimens from Bannu are fine in colour, but much of the Peshawar work is very poor.

Among the other cotton cloths are examples of *khes*, a stout fabric woven in coloured checkered patterns, the peculiar quality of striped cloth known as *susi*, the fine long cloth called *gati*, and the Rohtak muslin. The Provincial Jails send specimens of their manufacture in the form of cotton *durries*, used for floor coverings.

**Woollen Fabrics.**—The variety of woollen fabrics in a province which possesses a northern frontier of hill territory, with severe and long winters, and bordering upon Cabul and Kashmir, is necessarily considerable. The fabrics made of sheep's wool are few in number, except in the Hill Districts, where the dress of the people consists almost wholly of wool. In the plains, every one who can afford it defends himself from the cold by thicknesses of cotton cloth, and coats or quilts padded with cotton wool, and the *kambhals*, or blankets, are used only by the poorer classes. From the plains come the coarse and hard blanketing, a finer kind of woollen wrapper called *lois*, and a coarse cloth, or *patu*, of which specimens are shown. The series of fine woollen goods, contributed by three of the most extensive shawl merchants of the province, fully displays the present state of the manufacture of the finer wools; both the real *pashmina*, or wool of the Thibetan shawl-goat, and the wool from which the well-known *rampore chudder* is made, and the *kermani* wool, which latter is called *nakli pashmina*, or imitation pashm. The Maharajah of Kashmir holds a strict monopoly of all the finest class of wool that goes from the frontier districts of Turfan and Kushar; but many of the shawls sent from Amritsar, Ludiana, and other places, are of exceptional fineness, and the plain shawls from Amritsar are amongst the finest now made.

**Silks.**—The silk weaving of the Punjab is still carried on, but the wider widths and finer qualities formerly produced have passed away with the Sikh *sirdars*. The *gulbardan*, or striped green and crimson, lilac and scarlet, yellow and crimson being the finest combinations, and the *darya* plain silk, of which yellowish-green and cochineal crimson are the favourite tints, are still in demand. Lustre is not considered indispensable in the silk fabrics, many of which are intended to



wash. The bridal dresses, both Hindu and Mahommedan, from Batala, show one of the rustic uses of the local manufacture. The Bahawalpur silks are generally striped, and frequently interwoven with gold thread. The present examples, although not lustrous, have good substance, and seem well adapted for curtains and the finer class of hangings. H.H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur has sent this exhibit.

From Multan come specimens of the mixed silk and cotton fabrics which have been before mentioned as only permissible to strict Mussulmans. The small silk wares, made by the handicraftsmen called *patoli*, include important parts of native dress, such as *izarband*, a netted silk girdle used by both sexes; the *paranda*, a long silk tasseled tail, which is plaited into a maiden's hair; the *sezbands*, or cords and tassels used to secure the coverlet to the charpoy, or bed frame, and many other kinds of silk ornaments.

*Embroidery.*—In embroidery, *Phulkari*, literally flower-work, is the name applied to the embroidery wrought by peasant women on the *ohrni* or sheet which forms the most important part of their dress. Originally only three colours of cotton cloth were used. Red, from madder, purple from a combination of madder with indigo and black or blue-black, which is produced by catechu and indigo. The colours of the silk are green, two shades of yellow crimson, white, black, and dark green, and the cloth used for the purpose was almost invariably the homespun *Khadar*, a coarse fabric, the rough texture of which, however, is admirably suited to give depth and solidity of colour when dyed. The *Phulkari* stitch is really a darning stitch, and the best patterns were usually those elementary combinations of the square and triangle which seem to come naturally when darning a fabric, the threads of which can be easily counted. In some districts pieces of thin glass, quicksilvered, are inserted, being held in place by a sort of button-hole stitch.

Of the well-known Delhi embroidery, thirty-seven examples are exhibited by Messrs. Manna Shan, and display the most notable varieties of modern work. Besides these, there is the dress of a Delhi dancing-girl and a bridegroom's dress. The most costly embroidery is worked with silver-gilt, or silver wire, drawn out into the fineness of thread; but the bulk of gold embroidery is done with *kalábátún*, or common gold thread—a body of silk over wound with a thin flattened wire of gold or silver. There are two principal kinds of gold embroidery—one solid and rich, called *kár-chob*, applied usually to velvet or cloth for occasions of State, elephant trappings, saddle cloths, *masnads* and carpets spread out before royal seats. It is so named because the material, whether velvet or cloth, is in the first instance stretched smooth and tied on a wooden frame; but the art of embroidery in this style meets now with little demand. The second kind of embroidery called *kár-chikan*, is done in one operation with a needle charged with gold thread, the pattern being usually drawn on paper, pricked out with a pin, and the paper being stretched over the cloth to be embroidered, yellow colour is put on over the lines of pin-holes, and mark yellow the cloth beneath. In other cases the pattern is lightly stamped by means of a wooden block.

*Shoes.*—The trade in the gold embroidered shoes of Delhi has, there is every

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reason to believe, considerably increased during the last twenty years, at the beginning of which time the exports were valued at 4 lakhs of rupees. A series of examples from nine districts of the Punjab displays the shoes in general use, and is followed by a similar collection of the sandal or *chapli*, worn in Northern India, varying in form; none of the varieties resemble the classic shape, with a separate stall for the big toe, worn in Bombay. In parts of the Himalaya and Kashmir, an elaborately-laced sandal encloses a sock in soft deerskin, and forms one of the most comfortable foot-coverings known. The Peshawar sandal is generally embroidered with silk, and specimens of this kind of unusual excellence are shown from Dera Ghazi Khan. From Bannu, another frontier district, pretty gold-embroidered buskins in soft red leather are shown. The resemblance of many of these to the sandals on the feet of antique statues need scarcely be pointed out.

### KASHMIR COURT.

The State of Kashmir extends from the Plain of the Punjab across the central range of the Himalaya towards Chinese Tartary and Tibet. The valley of Kashmir forms but a small portion of the whole area, which is estimated at 801,000 square miles, with about a million and a half inhabitants. The Maharaja presents annually, by way of tribute to his Suzerain, 1 horse, 12 goats, and 3 pairs of the celebrated Kashmir shawls.

*Screen.*—"The screen for the Kashmir and Frontier States' Court," writes Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Kashmir, "is copied from the verandah of an old wooden mosque near Chakoti, on the Kashmir Murree Road, to which the attention of travellers is invited in Ince's handbook. The date of its erection was not, as far as I could find, anywhere marked on the building, but tradition and the character of the carving seem to point to the earlier part of the last century. The pillars, brackets, and architrave beam of the screen are almost an exact copy of the original both in design and proportion. The side bays, 6 ft. 3 in. each, are identical, and the front bays differ only in that the original arches, each 5 ft. 2½ in. span, have become pillars 10 feet apart surmounted by brackets. The railing at the top is *pinjra* work, such as is commonly made and used throughout Kashmir at the present day. The material is *deodar* wood."

*Carving.*—Besides the screen, examples are shown of the carved wood-work of Kashmir as applicable to ceilings. These are executed in *chil* wood (*Pinus excelsa*). The Kashmir *papier mâché*, or painted wood-work is, owing to the number of English officers on furlough, and tourists who visit the country, well known in English houses. The work goes by the name of *kâr-i-kalam-dâni* or pen-case work, and is also called *kâr-i-munakash* or painted ware. It is done on articles of either smooth wood or *papier-mâché* by pulping coarse native paper, and moulding the softened material to the required shape. The article is covered with a coating of white paint, on the surface of which a delicate pattern in colours, chiefly crimson, green, and blue, is drawn with a fine brush. Flowers and the coarser designs seen upon shawls are most commonly produced. A very pretty pattern is also done by painting with gold paint a spreading series of minute branches and leaves upon a white ground,—a border of brighter colouring



is added, and sometimes figures of men and animals are introduced. The surface is varnished over with a varnish made by boiling the clearest copal in pure turpentine. Ten carved and painted plaques illustrate the method of decorating ceilings with this work.

The well-known Kashmir silver-gilt plate is illustrated by a good collection, including specimens of the latest style. Of this, Sir George Birdwood remarks that it was almost confined to the production of the water vessels copied from the clay models in use in the northern parts of the Punjab. He also notices that the ruddy gold is peculiar to Kashmir, not being found anywhere else in India until Burma is reached. The set exhibited, however, mainly consists of articles designed for European use, and shows specimens of the modern style. The price of good work is stated to be  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. added to the price of the silver. Of the silver plate, the cost of the work is 25 per cent. additional. This art is said to have been imported by the Mongols, but the natural superiority of the people of the Kashmir Valley in elaborating designs, whether in metal-work or enamelling or weaving, has brought the Kashmir goldsmith's art to its perfection.

In the brass, copper, and mixed metal, the embossed and pierced brass-work is described as new, and the Kashmiri workman dislikes doing it from the hardness of the brass as compared with copper. The engraved and lacquered brass-work is entirely different in style and colouring from any Indian work. The copper work shown is made in immense quantities for sale to visitors. The people themselves never use it untinned, as has been already noticed of the Mussulman population in the Punjab. The ordinary household metal-work is not equal to the best Persian, but surpasses that of Afghanistan or Turkestan. Within the last fifteen years gilding and enamelling copper has been introduced. An example of the copper enamelled before gilding is shown in No. 227. The large vase (No. 201) is, writes Sir Oliver St. John, the Resident in Kashmir, "one of the largest and best pieces of work and design that I have seen in Kashmir." Originally, dark and light blue only were used, and the designs were comparatively simple; but latterly pink, green, yellow, and white have been added, and the patterns elaborated and multiplied on each piece. A number of articles in silver-enamel are also shown. A chair carved in walnut-wood exemplifies the orders occasionally given to native workmen for chairs made after European models in carved walnut, as excellent walnut-wood abounds in Kashmir.

*Textiles.*—Of the cotton fabrics the hundred beautiful specimens of the Sambar chintzes have been referred to as decorating the vestibule. These were specially executed according to the designs and directions of Mr. Purdon Clarke. These chintzes are made at Sambar, a small town at the foot of the hills some 30 miles south of Jummoo. The demand for them has recently been so great that the Kashmir Government has practically made a monopoly of them, and the price has been raised from 9 or 10 to 14 rupees.

If the Kashmir chintzes, with exquisite patterns and colours, have advanced in demand and price, the opposite may be said of the once precious Kashmir shawls. This manufacture, it is stated, which formerly brought half a million a year into Kashmir, is now well nigh moribund. Unless means are taken by the

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Government to preserve it, the art of weaving the finest shawls will probably be extinct 15 or 20 years hence. The warehouses of London and Paris are full of shawls which find no purchasers, and the value in Kashmir has consequently fallen to a third of what it was ten years ago. The shawl (No. 31) now marked Rs. 300 would, in former days, have cost Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000. The specimens Nos. 1 to 4 are from the Maharaja's *tosha-khana* or storehouse, and are of the finest quality, unattainable nowadays. Specimens of shawl stuff are exhibited, woven from the unbleached and undyed *pashmina*, or under-wool of the shawl-goat. The mode of procuring it is thus described: "At the commencement of summer the animal is shorn with a knife in the direction of the growth of the hair, that is, from head to tail. When this is done the wool is combed down in the reverse direction. This separates almost entirely the upper hair from the wool underneath. The hair is soft, and is wrought up into coarse fabrics." One specimen of *pashmina* exhibited is woven of the true *pashm* of the ibex, which is very rare and most highly valued as making the lightest, warmest, and strongest cloth.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES COURT.

The Central Provinces, of which Nagpur is the headquarters, cover an area of a little under 85,000 square miles of hills, valleys, and plateaux. There are 15 Native States, with nearly 29,000 square miles, and a total population of over 1,700,000.

*Screens.*—The screens, which form three sides of each of the Central Provinces Courts, are the handiwork of native carpenters at Nagpur, and are very fair specimens of the wood-carving which is very characteristic of the Central Provinces. The art of carving in wood, and to a less degree in stone, is perhaps the only one in which these Provinces can hold their own against other Provinces in India. It is no uncommon thing to find, even in small villages, houses with carved teak fronts of considerable beauty, and in several towns there are streets with carved wooden frontages displaying very considerable taste and skill. Carved wood plays an important part in Nagpur architecture, and the Maratha palaces in the vicinity of the city are distinguished by their high verandahs of black teak often very elaborately carved.

*Jewellery.*—Two gold necklets from Sambalpur are described as of rough execution, but interesting as the handiwork of one of the districts in India most remote from road or railway communication. The Sambalpur District is 220 miles distant from the nearest railway station. The necklets are, so far as is known, the only jewellery made in these Provinces that has any distinctive characteristic. They are largely worn by Brahmin youths, and considered to possess the virtue of an amulet, recalling once again the stories of the *chandan hars* which were necessary to the life of the wearers.

*Textile Fabrics.*—The present condition of the trade is thus illustrated in the report sent together with the cotton fabrics exhibited. The weaving of fine cotton cloth is the most characteristic manufacture of the Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts; the cloths of Umrer (in Nagpur) and Pauni (in Bhandara) being considered especially good. The art of spinning thread of great fineness is one for which these districts have long been well

known. The importation of English yarn, and the competition of the machine-made yarn of the Nagpur Cotton Mills, are reported to have resulted in a great decline in the art of hand-spinning. The weaving industry has not suffered so greatly from this competition, partly because of the intrinsic excellence of the goods manufactured, and partly because of the prejudice in favour of wearing them which exists amongst the better class of Marathas. The greater part of the woven goods turned out consists of turbans and *dhotis*, which are distinguished by bearing a border of (generally) dark red silk, on the breadth of which the value of the fabric in great measure depends. These borders are often woven in intricate patterns of different shades of colour; but the manufacture has fallen off under the competition of English-made goods; and it is now not uncommon to attach a locally made silk border to cotton cloths imported from Bombay. The Deputy-Commissioner of Bhandara writes that the cotton-weaving industry has declined very considerably during the past ten years. Not only is the number of articles now turned out much less than formerly, but the value of the goods is very much lower. Pauni used to be especially famous for the finely-woven, broad-bordered and richly-ornamented turbans and *dhotis* which it produced. Bhandara, too, used to produce a plentiful supply of turbans and waist-cloths of considerable value. Quantity and quality have now fallen off at both places. The opening of railway communication with Bombay has therefore had the same ill effect on local weaving as on brass-working, and has greatly harmed the two principal indigenous handicrafts of the Provinces. It is fair, however, to add that it is only the production of fine cotton cloth which appears to have suffered, and that the weaving of the coarse cotton stuffs worn by the agricultural classes seems to have greatly increased in some places.

*Silk.*—*Tassar* silk-weaving is carried on at a number of places in Sambalpur district, of which Barpali is the chief. Cloth of good quality is also made in the town of Bilaspur, at which a colony of *Tassar* weavers was settled some years ago by Mr. Chisholm, when Deputy-Commissioner of this district. The material is very largely used in Chhattisgarh for *dhotis* and coats, taking the place which is occupied by Umrer and Pauni fabrics in Nagpur.

At Burhanpur the most important silk-weaving of the provinces is still carried on. It is specially noted for its *aris*, which are commonly woven of silk and cotton mixed. They are made up in a large variety of patterns and colours, the best of which are represented by specimens in the present collection. The gold and silver embroidery manufactured at Burhanpur is said to show no signs of declining, notwithstanding that the city itself is by no means in its formerly prosperous condition, but the gold-wrought cotton tissues and brocaded silks are still, as will be seen from the examples shown, keeping up the ancient reputation that they earned when it was the seat of the Mahomedan Government.

#### ASSAM COURT.

Assam as a Province includes the Upper Brahmaputra Valley, or Assam Proper, which are the districts of Sylhet and Goalpara, part of the original Davaunee and Cachar and Hill Districts, which are being gradually settled. The area is

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computed at about 46,000 square miles, and the total population at nearly five millions. It is best represented in the Tea Court.

*The Screen.*—The Assam ornamental screen is composed almost entirely of bamboo and cane, but a kind of mat locally known as *sital patti* and some native silk cloths have been also used in its manufacture. There are really two screens, one for each side of the Court. These differ from each other only in pattern, the main idea being exactly the same in each. This consists of a sentry box at one end occupying two feet of the length. The remaining sweep of 18 feet is divided into two by a bamboo pillar resting in a socket of lacquered wood, which also forms a seat. The whole length of the screen (20 feet) is covered by a board 20 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 10½ feet from the ground. The under-surface of this board is covered with the best *sital-patti* matting. The workmanship is so fine that twenty-three strips of the *patti* go to one inch. Below the board, and at right angles to it along the central line, is a series of six panels, separated from each other by bamboo bars and enclosed in bamboo frames. Each half of the space of eighteen feet contains two small and one large panel. The panels all differ in design, and consist of intricate figures worked out by native artists and formed in very fine cane. Along the two edges of the long boards runs a fringe of hanging cane-work, six inches deep, worked out like the panels, but in different designs. The board is partially supported by brackets also of cane-work. As will be seen from the screen, decorative art in Assam, as applied to construction, cannot be said to exist.

*Jewellery.*—Several interesting collections of jewellery will claim admiration of those who examine them. First is the Barpeta jewellery, a peculiarly fine species of gold filigree which is made at Barpeta in the Kamrup district. The articles are chiefly bracelets and necklaces—the latter being especially beautiful. The gold is sometimes imported direct from Calcutta, but is often obtained from Mahomedan coins brought (to save weight) instead of rupees, by the elephant traders of Rangpur and Purnea. Secondly, the best-known articles of the Khasi Hills jewellery, are the coral and gold necklaces, largely worn by the more wealthy of the Khasi women. These necklaces consist of alternate beads (about the size of small marbles) of coral and gold, held together by a thread passing through a hole in the centre of each. The coral is real and comes up from Calcutta. The gold beads are shells of gold filled up with lac. The value of a necklace varies from Rs. 50 to 200, and a good specimen would, therefore, have been too expensive to be included amongst the exhibits. The scallop-shell ear-ring and gold collarlet are peculiar to these hills.

Thirdly, the Manipur jewellery is made in the Hill State of that name, gold and silver articles being largely manufactured for the native trade at Manipur. The gold used is always pure, but a large number of the articles consist half of gold and half of silver. Last, come the Jorhat ear-rings enamelled on gold. The colours are blue, green, and white, and the effect is strikingly beautiful. The ornaments produced are locketts, ear-rings, bracelets, and necklaces. The sale is not extensive, and is only confined to natives. The ornaments are often set with precious stones.

*Brass, Copper, &c.*—Amongst the brass, copper, and mixed metal wares, there are Naga Hills brass bracelets, and vessels generally made all over the province,

The material used is either brass, or bell-metal composed of brass and copper, which is melted and cast in moulds. Brass vessels are made from sheet brass, which is out and beaten into the required shape. This manufacture is almost confined to Morios, a Mahomedan caste found all over Assam. The peculiar weapons of the several tribes from the Bhutias, Nagas and Kukis do not seem to include any blades such as are forged by the Khampitis, and are of exceptional toughness and keenness.

The former native Court and prosperity of Assam, which was destroyed by the Burmese invaders, is represented by a few carvers in ivory who still remain at Jorhat, being descendants of those who worked for the Assam kings; but the handicraft appears to be dying out, as there is next to no demand for the articles produced. These are mainly spoons and forks, combs, and sometimes chessmen. The favourite patterns represent a crane in the act of preening, and a crocodile with a fish in its mouth.

Included in wood-carving are several models, such as a tiger-trap from Nowgong; a dug-out, which represents the ordinary vehicle of communication in the province during the rains from May to October; and a palanquin. Lakhimpur sends a model of an Assamese homestead, the exact representation of the appearance of things on the premises of an ordinary Assamese cultivator. A single family usually occupies one of these homesteads, which is separated from the next by a few fields. Two families never occupy the same premises, unless closely related by blood. The ingenuity of the Manipuris, who are the Japanese of this part of India, is shown in nineteen models of Manipur wood-work.

*Textile Fabrics.*—The textile fabrics are represented by groups. (1.) Goalpara cloths. Fabrics made of cotton are common all over the province, and their manufacture is as widely distributed as their use. English yarn is said to be rapidly taking the place of homespun thread, except when coarse and particularly durable cloths are required; but the former is largely used for domestic purposes, and the spinning-wheel and the loom are to be found in almost every Assamese household. (2.) Naga cloths. *Dhotis* or waist-cloths.—These are generally unornamented, but occasionally coloured patterns are woven into the end. *Chaddars* or sheets.—These are almost invariably quite plain except when made of the finer kinds of cotton yarn. In this case they are sometimes as fine as muslins, and are only prepared by women of respectability for private use. These carefully-woven fabrics are generally decorated with elaborately-worked patterns of flowers, fruits and birds in coloured thread, sometimes of silk, and sometimes of cotton. (3.) Kuki and Cachari cloths, the different articles of which are curious; and (4.) Manipur cloths.

*Silk.*—Silk fabrics are excessively numerous, and vary greatly in material workmanship, quality, and colour. From Goalpara and Sibsagar several specimens are sent of the silk manufacture, which is that of *eri* and *muga* silk, obtained from two species of worms, the first of which feeds upon the castor-oil plant while the *muga* feeds on a forest tree called the *sum*. No means have yet been discovered of reeling the *eri* silk, and the thread is always made from it by spinning. As a natural consequence the thread is uneven and coarse, and the cloth very rough but durable. The commonest cloth of this material is called

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*borkapar*, a large heavy sheet about 21 feet by 5, universally worn by men of the peasant class during the cold weather. The *eri* cloth is commonly worn by the peasantry, and the *muga* cloth by the upper classes, and it is a noticeable fact that women of respectability rarely engage in the manufacture of *eri* cloth.

**Basket Work.**—The Assam Valley basket-work is very varied, and a knowledge of the art is universal. The Sylhet *sital-patti* mats are the finest specimens of this manufacture. The work is exceedingly tedious and expensive. The material is a kind of reed, called in Bengali *murta*. The coarser kinds of mats are universally used for sitting and sleeping on, especially during the hot weather. The word *sital* means cool.

### BURMA COURT.

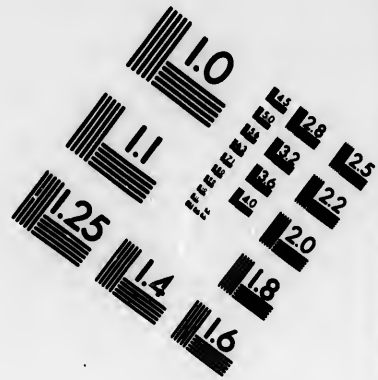
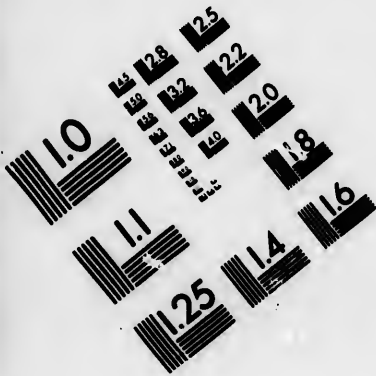
British Burma, before the recent annexation, contained a population of 3,736,771, occupying 87,220 square miles, and comprising the sea coast provinces of Arakan, Tenasserim, and Tavvy, and Pegu, the lower valley of the Irawadi. The distinction of British Burma exists no longer, but the Burma Court cannot show exhibits from the former kingdom.

The screen of the Burma Court is made of carved teak with *kalaga* (or cloth hanging) panels. The upper part resembles the carving placed round the eaves and gables of Burmese monasteries, palaces, and shrines. The small flame-like pinnacles perhaps point back to a former fire-worship era. The frame-work just below is an example of the ordinary wood-carving of the country, and the *kalagas* (or *appliqué* work) which are placed as panels, are part of the hangings used as screens, roofings, or backgrounds at open-air festivals or in-door feasts. The pillars are ornamented in red and gold in a manner common in shrines and monasteries. The workmanship is purposely that met with on objects commonly made in Burma.

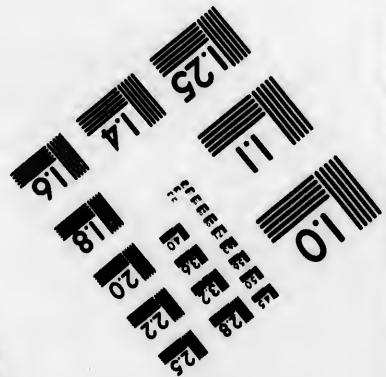
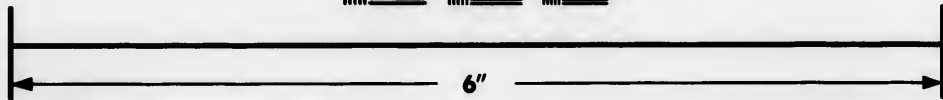
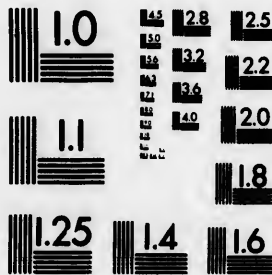
The screens of the Burmese Court strike the spectator, not necessarily by the excellence of the carving, for that is elsewhere rivalled, but by the distinctive character of the complicated design, with the feeling that he has passed from India proper into a country where the religion, the manners and customs, and consequently the arts of the people, differ from any already examined, and this feeling will be confirmed as the exhibits which fill the Court of the prosperous province of British Burma are examined. The words British Burma are for the present used advisedly, for although the distinction between it and Upper Burma exists no longer, and although the prevalent character of Burmese art-work is the same from Mandalay to Bhamo as from Rangoon to Mandalay, yet still all the exhibits belong to the Lower Burma or to the sea-side provinces mentioned above.

The only architectural carving exemplified is in wood, and the ordinary carver is a proficient at either foliage or figure work. In addition to this the Rangoon models of men, women, and carts, are examples of the work of the best carvers, but the most characteristic work, both of foliage and figures, is to be found at Buddhist monasteries, where the sacred seven-roofed spire, supported on vermilion and gold-plated pillars, rises above a placid figure of Gautama: each line of eaves and gable is adorned with a many-pinnaced piece of carving rising up at the corners over the head of a guardian angel.





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A curious and intricate effect is obtained by Burmese workmen for *da* handles and table ornaments. The outside of the specimen is carved with foliage and flowers through the interstices of which the inside is hollowed out nearly to the centre, where a figure is carved *in situ*. The figure looks as if it had been carved separately and inserted into a flowery bower; but closer examination shows that this is not the case, and the men may at any time be seen carving the figure through the opening of the tracery.

A fine collection of gold and silver ware from Rangoon, and also from the Shan States, exemplifies the well-known and highly-esteemed silver-work of Burma. Whether it is hammered, embossed, chased, carved, or cut into upon tracery, it is all made in exactly the same way. It can be applied to any shape, and European patterns are often covered with the Burmese work; but the native demand is entirely for articles of simple shape, such as large round bowls without cover or legs, betel-boxes, small oval lime-boxes, and such like.

The examples of jewellery are chiefly of filigree, with which are associated small pieces of solid gold, either beaten out into the petals of a leaf, or cut like a diamond to form the flashing centre of a rosette or a sparkling pendant. In this case the burnished gold retains its proper colour, but in all others it is dyed red with tamarind juice, a barbaric custom to which the Burmese tenaciously cling. The reason given is that no other metal but gold will assume this particular ruddy colour when treated with tamarind juice; it may in fact be regarded as the Hall mark of Burmese jewellery. The goldsmiths show great skill and, what is rarer amongst the Burmese, great patience and industry in making their filigree work. For they have first to draw the wire from solid gold, and they then laboriously construct the delicate pieces of which the work is finally formed. The *dalizan* is perhaps the prettiest of all, and in silver it is sought after by Europeans. It is composed of a collar about half-an-inch high, from which hang rows of peacocks, rosettes, crescents, &c., linked together and gradually narrowing towards the lower edge. Ornaments for the hair are of two kinds: those made of sprays of leaves and those made by attaching conventional ornaments to a curved bar by spiral springs. In both kinds a peacock or pheasant is introduced in the centre. Coloured pieces of glass and sometimes precious stones are set in the leaves, and the whole piece vibrates with every movement of the head. Chains and round necklaces are formed by plaiting flat pieces of gold in various ways, and soldering on to the faces small knobs and grains. This kind of work is perhaps the best in design and finish of any made by Burmese goldsmiths. Specimens of silver *niello* are also shown. Many of the silversmiths are proficient in this art. The articles made are cups, lime-boxes, plates, knife-handles, and are all quite smooth with a polish. The black enamel used is made of two parts of lead, one part silver, and one part copper, and sulphur is added while the materials are melting.

The only important manufactures in brass are the castings of images of Gautama, bells and gongs, which are in perpetual request for religious purposes, and to provide which for a Buddhist Monastery or pagoda is a work of merit, which goes to the spiritual credit of the offerer.

The lacquered ware used in British Burma is of two kinds—(i.) That in which the article is made of basket-work lacquered over; (ii.) That in which

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the article is made of wood. With regard to shape alone, a distinction might be drawn between things used in ordinary life and those which are dedicated to the service of the monastery. All the lacquerware made on a basket-work form comes from Upper Burma, where it is a very important trade. In British Burma the trade is confined to the production of wooden articles lacquered over, such as the large round platter with a raised edge, in which the family dinner is served round, and square boxes and bowls. Another set of artists produce richly gilt boxes used in the monasteries for holding palm-leaf manuscripts, the bowls with a pagoda-shaped cover used for carrying food to monasteries and pagodas and shrines on which to place images of Gaudama. The coffers referred to appear as if covered with pictures drawn in black on a gold ground, and the effect is so good that a small demand for tables, panels, and bowls of the same work has sprung up.

*Textiles.*—Throughout Burma weaving is carried on, though not so much in the large towns as in the country. The cloths woven are chiefly cotton for home use, and *putsoes*, cloths worn by men, which are from fifteen to eight yards long, and varying in width from three-quarters of a yard to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet; or *tameins*, worn by women, a sheet of two portions sewn together, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad. Besides these, *thindaings* or coverlets and *saungs* or thick sheets are woven. The following description of the Burmese dress of both sexes is taken from the valuable work of the late Mr. Forbes: "The patterns are either plain variegated stripes, checks, and plaids, or in the most fashionable and expensive a series of zig-zag lines of varying breadth and colours, with sometimes a leaf-like pattern between. These last, from the intricacy of the pattern and the number of the shuttles employed for the different coloured threads, require great skill and a large amount of labour. In some of the best cloths one hundred shuttles are used, and cloths are distinguished on this account as fifty-shuttle, eighty-shuttle, hundred-shuttle *putsoes*. The prices of cloths of the best manufacture, as above described, run up to 200 rupees (£20), or even more. The piece is fashioned for wear by cutting the length of the web in half, and then stitching the lengths together, so as to form a double width. One end is closed so as to make a kind of wallet. The *putso* now nine yards long and one and a half wide, is girt round the waist in an ingenious manner without any belt, by a twist and a hitch of the cloth. It thus forms a kilt with a long spare end in front; this is sometimes tucked in at the waist, and allowed to hang low in front in heavy folds, but the most graceful way of wearing it is to throw it loosely over the shoulder. A white cotton jacket (of English longcloth) reaching the waist, and a handkerchief (of Manchester manufacture) wound round the head, complete the costume.

"The *tamein*, or female dress, is difficult to describe. It consists of three pieces joined; the upper, of English red or black cotton stuff; the body of the dress, three-quarters of a yard deep and a yard-and-a-half wide, and a lower border about half-a-yard deep. These parts sewn together, form an oblong cloth a yard-and-a-half wide, and about two yards long. This is simply wrapped round the body, and securely fastened by a hitch in the edge of the cloth in some mysterious manner, over the bosom below the armpits, and again at the waist; the fold remaining loose downwards, displays in walking, rather more

of the lady's leg on one side than would be considered quite proper with us. It would perhaps simplify the explanation if the reader took a bath-towel six feet long and four-and-a-half feet in width, and endeavoured to put it on as a garment, covering the body from the armpits to the feet."

The same dresses are also manufactured in silks, which are all of very brilliant, not to say gaudy patterns and colours; but in British Burma the silk articles of clothing are chiefly of European manufacture, being cheaper, though far less durable than the home manufacture. The gold and silver embroideries shown, are only used in Lower Burma to supply costumes for the theatre. Gold and silver lace are freely used, as are precious stones, and the result is an exceedingly costly garment. A very effective decorative work in silk is shown in the *kalaga*, or hanging, from Rangoon. The *kalagas* most ordinarily in use are made in cloth, and are rod hangings or *purdahs*. They are about ten or twelve feet long, and four or five feet deep, on which are portrayed scenes from one of the mythological plays. The work is technically known as applique work, and is formed by cutting the figures and foliage of the picture out of vari-coloured cloths and sewing them on to the background. The result in Burma is a gorgeously-coloured screen, which is used to decorate the house on festive occasions or to partition off a part of it for a guest. The *kalaga* also forms a gay roof-covering for the bullock-cart when the family travels to one of the large pagoda feasts.

#### MADRAS COURT.

Next to Burma comes the Madras Court, representing the territories of that Presidency, which occupies the entire south of the Peninsula, together with a long strip running northwards on the Coromandel Coast. It has an area of 139,900 square miles, with a population of 30,688,504. The important principalities of Travancore and Cochin, with three smaller states, are in connection with Madras, and our ancient and faithful allies of Travancore and Cochin are well represented. The city of Madras, the third greatest in India, is entirely of English origin, and dates from the building of the factory in 1639.

The carved screens for the Madras Court are in a style of the Dravidian architecture of Southern India of the Vijaynagar period, i.e. about the 15th or 16th century. Avoiding as far as possible the grotesque eccentricities of the style, it is attempted to show that South Indian carvers are capable of much good work. The columns are fluted and ribbed and crossed at intervals with bands of elaborate ornament. The upper portion is cut in representation of a chatty, or earthen vessel, from which the capital springs in the shape of a lotus. Above this two richly-carved brackets assist in supporting the long beam on which the upper portion or entablature of the screen rests. The Hindu architects use an elaborate system of brackets in place of the arch construction of Saracenic and European builders. The long beam is divided into panels filled with various designs of foliage, birds, gryphons, and other monsters of Hindu mythology. What might be called the frieze of the entablature is divided into panels by carved upright struts. The panels themselves are each divided into three niches, the design being adapted from the metal shrines in which the Hindus place the images of their gods. The centre of each of these is filled

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with pierced foliage, generally in representation of the tree of life, and in the spandrel between the niches, a cobra with distended hood is coiled up. The variety of the patterns on the screen and the treatment of animal forms will give a good idea of the facility for ornamental design possessed by most oriental handicraftsmen. The screen is constructed of Burma teak by a Madras carpenter, Ramalingam Asari. The general design was prepared by the Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts and executed under his direction by about twenty Madras carvers, the smaller details being designed by Minakshi Asari, a carver from Ramnad, in the Madura District. The difficulty of getting a sufficient number of carvers in Madras city, and the short time allowed for the work prevented the design being carried out in its entirety.

The most interesting of the exhibits sent from the Madras Presidency are described by Colonel Hawkes, the President of the Madras Committee, as "old native jewellery, brass and copper utensils, wood carvings, cotton and silk fabrics, hand-printed fabrics and embroideries." We miss examples, however, of the superbly rich gold and silver plate from the Presidency, only three exhibits being classed under this head, two of which are a candlestick and a *lota* in solid silver, made in the Madras School of Art. Besides these, a spoon of solid silver, and two chased silver muffineers (!) are specified, but the collections of old jewellery—which, as we are told, it is being daily melted up and forged into new and inferior patterns; so that on no future occasion is the collection now sent likely to be equalled—must be viewed with a melancholy curiosity. It consists of several portions, which may be considered as separate collections. The mythological or *swamy* jewellery, and that more especially wrought for the use of Mussulman families, and the well known exquisite gold jewellery of Trichinopoly, are all represented. The old native jewellery from Madura contains several examples of the curious gold ear ornaments, one of the five jewels of which is worn in a greatly distended hole in the lower lobe of the ear. The general collection of old native jewellery from Southern India shows the infinite variety of forms characterising the several races of Southern India. The reader is necessarily referred to the special catalogue for the enumeration of almost 200 articles, including gold ornaments to be worn in the ear, the nose, on the back of the hair, with imitations of jasmine buds and roses or *chumpaka* flowers, the gold marriage emblem (a representation of the foot of Krishna), and gold beads, the gold rings as worn by Mussulman females on the thumb and on the index finger, the gold marriage necklet of forty-eight beads, charms, and fifty-two rubies and fifty-seven beads, the silver armlets, wristlets, necklets of silver medallions strung on thread as worn by Mahomedan children, silver finger-rings, silver toe-rings, which form this wonderful display of archaic jewellery.

To the ethnologist, the special collection of jewellery worn by the aboriginal Todas, Badagas and Kotahs of the Nilgiri Hills, which includes gold, silver, brass, copper, and iron, will be more attractive than the silver ornaments displayed in such abundance. H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin contributes a special collection also of the jewellery peculiar to his country. Amongst these may be mentioned the gold sifigrain necklace, with three clasps of six rows of chain to the upper portion, and seven on the lower, worn by all castes, and the gold marriage necklace of three medallions strung on red silk. Another consists of

fifty-one medallions of green stone mounted on gold, with 153 rubies strung on red silk, while the medallions composing the ornament represent the avatars of Vishnu. The Maharaja also sends the show of silver jewellery of native make intended for European wear. This contains beautifully wrought examples of the well known filigrain silver, and the brooches of various patterns, such as the vine, the Indian lute, the flower and leaf, the butterfly and palanquin, and the bracelets of flowers or butterflies.

The special collection from South Canara contains the gold and silver ornaments worn by Mapala women, and the waist belts for little children. Under the heading ornaments, in the baser metals, are included several collections of peasant jewellery worn in the different districts of Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Malabar, Tanjore, Kistna, &c.

The Maharaja of Vizagapatam sends a gilded state *howdah*, with set of elephant trapping; for state and ceremonious occasions, as well as a silver *howdah* used for ordinary purposes.

The jewellers of Travancore are noted as producing silver filigrained work of the best description, and H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore supplies a special collection of over one hundred articles, both in gold and silver work.

The brass and copper work of Tanjore, which is described as the finest in India, is represented by an admirable collection. Most of the articles are sacrificial utensils, besides which there is a numerous group of copper models, not only of sacred objects, but of daggers, battle-axes, ploughs, &c. In mixed metals, water vessels of brass ornamented with silver and copper flowers, or of copper inlaid with silver, are exhibited by the Madras School of Art.

H.H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram exhibits a numerous assortment of arms, including a number of sacrificial knives used in human sacrifice. Two circles of iron, for throwing in warfare, represent a very ancient form of weapon, the use of which is mentioned in the great Indian epic poems.

Besides the screen there is a window in carved teak, the work of a pupil in the School of Art, and a native doorway of carved *neem* wood. The garden set ornamented with carved wooden figures of Hindu gods taken from a very old idol car, is destined to remain in the South Kensington Museum. Two carved blocks in sandal wood, representing mythological subjects, are specially commended to attention by the President of the Committee. Inlaid sandal wood work and lacquered ware of Karnul, Nossam, and Cuddapah are of the usual character.

The well-known ivory carving of Travancore is also illustrated by a long series of small articles, such as paper cutters, paper weights, &c. Models of H.H. the Maharaja's state barge and canoe with cabin, and a variety of carved cocoon shells are also shown.

The glazed and unglazed pottery is altogether the work of the School of Art. The forms and green colour of the old Madura pottery are carefully followed.

Among the specimens of cotton fabrics, which are not designated as a rule by their place of manufacture, are very fine pieces of beautiful *arni* muslin, which rank with the manufactures of Dacca, Nagpur, and Nellore. The Raja of Pithapur, in the Godaveri district, sends a special collection of hand-printed *palampurs*, canopy-cloths and curtains. A series of these, representing scenes

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from the Ramayanam, and from the Mahabharata, though not attractive to European eyes, are remarkable as examples of hand-printing. The native hand-printed wares are set off by "five so-called *palampurs* from Manchester, imported for sale in Madras and Bengal. The great deterioration of the pattern will be manifest."

Of the silks the Committee remark that the silk cloths would seem to be peculiarly suitable for the present style of ladies' dresses, and as the material used is pure and unadulterated, the colours well blended, and the borders handsome, it is to be hoped the Exhibition will give a very desirable impetus to the Indian silk manufacture. Accordingly, pieces of silk, checkered, striped, and plain, all good examples of quality and colouring, are collected for the delectation, and, it is to be hoped, the admiration of the softer sex. Except the Berhampur silks, however, these exhibits, like the cottons, have no reference as to their special place of manufacture.

H.E. Mrs. Grant-Duff gives a striking proof of the interest taken by her in the manufactures of the Presidency in the beautiful exhibition of embroideries and laces which she contributes. Other embroideries and laces are exhibited by the Hobart School of Mohammedan girls.

#### HYDERABAD COURT.

The last Court is divided between Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, and Mysore and Coorg, two adjacent states, situated in the heart of the Dekhan. The Nizam is the chief Mohammedan native ruler, and a descendant of the Mighal Nizam-ul-Mulkh (Regulator of the Empire). This prince possesses a territory comprising 81,807 square miles, and a population of nearly ten millions.

The screen consists of a series of arches, the posts being 10 ft. apart from centre to centre. Except in the centre piece or gateway, the height of the screen is 10½ ft., and that of the arches, 8 ft. from the ground; these, to facilitate description, may be numbered 1 to 7. Nos. 1 and 7 are intended to show the brass-work of the province.

The second and sixth arches are of Bidri ware, *i.e.* blackened pewter inlaid with gold, silver, or copper. The third and fifth arches—those on either side of the central piece—are entirely of lacquer work.

The central portion of the screen, or, as it may well be termed, the central gateway, is a Tazzia, such as is commonly constructed during the Mohorran festival, to represent the Mausoleum of Hassain and Hussain.

In the combined Court preference may naturally be given to the portion devoted to the manufactures from the dominions of the Nizam, and the great Mohammedan city of Hyderabad with its population of 200,000 souls. According to the Gazetteer of India, the principal manufactures are the ornamental metal ware of Bidar, the gold-embroidered cloths of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, and other towns, and the excellent paper of different kinds made by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Kagarpur, near the famous fortress of Doulatabad.

The jewellery and silver ware are all of Aurangabad manufacture, with silver filigree boxes which resemble the Dehli silver work. The only one of the

art manufactures in metal is the *bidri* ware, which is here shown from its original birthplace of Bidar. Close on a hundred articles are exhibited exemplifying the important industry which commands an extensive demand. No dowry is considered complete among the better class of Mohammedans unless a complete set of *bidri* ware, from bed-legs to a spittoon, is included. The high prices often render it necessary for the father of a family to begin his collection years before his daughter is marriageable. The mode of manufacture has been elsewhere described. The mixture used at Bidar is variously stated by authorities at one part of copper to sixteen of zinc, or one part of copper to fourteen of zinc. The patterns of Bidar are generally of a natural floral description. Both gold and silver are inlaid, and copper also is sometimes used in this work at Bidar.

Admirers of armour will find ample scope to indulge their taste in the collection of ancient armour purchased in the city of Hyderabad, which is noted for old arms, and the modern blades made from the steel in the Hyderabad territory rival the finest Damascus.

The lacquer ware shown in the ornamental screen is also illustrated by a large assortment of boxes, fans, sandals, &c.

The beautiful lacquer work of Baingaupali, a *jagir* in the Raichur district, is used in ornamenting every article of domestic use. Like the inlaid metal work of Bidar, articles forming part of the wedding dowry are lacquered. The work is of two kinds or classes, one embossed and the other plain, and called respectively *mumabathi* and *lajawardi*. The embossing is produced by a tedious process. Shells or slag from the forge are finely ground with some glutinous substance, which is kept a secret, and layer upon layer of this ingredient put on with a brush till the requisite height is attained. The whole is then covered with gold-leaf, the designs are picked out in paint, and the article varnished.

*Textiles*.—The cotton fabrics include *Kaki* coloured muslins, plain and striped, from Raichur. These are a luxury in the hot weather, and are used by both sexes among the natives, the men using the cloth for their *angrakas* or loose jackets, and the women for wraps. The muslins of Raichur closely resemble those of Nandair, and are about one-fourth the price; but good judges profess to see a great difference.

Thirty-nine pieces are also shown of the finest muslins manufactured in the Hyderabad state. These are salmon-coloured. They are, like the others, all woven in hand-loom. Beside these are examples of the Raichur counterpanes, and the stamped cloth from Indore, commonly used as coverlets and curtains. The Gulbarga Jail exhibits examples of prayer carpets, and a selection of cotton carpets of the noted Warangal make. The aniline dyes can be remarked as having superseded the true old Indian dyes in this manufacture.

The gold and silver cloth and lace of Aurangabad, and the gorgeous embroideries applied to the canopies of costly state umbrellas of dignity, the elephants' cloths and state horses' caparisons generally, are somewhat sparsely represented. The Gulbarga embroidery is inferior in work to that of Aurangabad. The work in the exhibits is, however, well done, but the metal used is copper gilt. The pure silk *saris* of Raichur, and the *mashru* or mixed satin for Mohammedan use, and the flowered silks of Aurangabad, are the chief silk

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fabrics shown, and of these it is needless to say more than that they are the products of long-established seats of the production of the finest silk wares, and are well worthy of their reputation. Seven pieces of embroideries in gold and beetle wings complete the collection.

Raichur is famous for its leather industry, principally applied to the manufacture of the slippers and shoes. The leather employed is sometimes dyed, but not unfrequently, as in examples shown, gilt or silvered. The slippers embroidered with gilt and copper are very commonly used, especially by dancing girls.

### MYSORE AND COORG COURT.

Mysore and Coorg are conterminous Hill States, the latter under the direct administration of the Governor-General, and the former a Native State ruled over by a descendant of the Hindu chieftain from whom Hyder Ali usurped it. Mysore has an area of over 25,000 square miles, and a population of over 4,000,000. Coorg is a small mountainous district of about 1600 square miles, south of Mysore, inhabited by a fine race of highlanders numbering about 180,000.

The screen for the Mysore and Coorg Court encloses a space of about 70 ft. in length by 12 ft. in width. The front elevation is divided into seven bays of 10 ft. each, the Mysore Court of five bays being separated from the Coorg Court of two bays by a partition. The designs for the pillars and arches are copied from the Daria Daulat Bagh (the Garden Palace, built by Tippoo Sultan at Seringapatam, and long occupied by the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley), reduced to half the original dimensions. The pillars, panels, &c., are made of different kinds of Mysore timber, the carving being executed by local carpenters. The plain panels above the arches of the front elevation and at the sides and top of the three partition screens are filled in with photographs of Mysore scenery, &c., and native mythological paintings.

Taken in the order of the Special Catalogue, first noticeable, is a group of Hindu deities carved in soap-stone. Sacred sculpture in this material and dating some hundreds of years back, is found in a perfect state of preservation all over the State. The figures are from two feet high down to miniature representations. This collection indicates the *motif* of almost all the well known Mysore work. The Canara carving already described, and the Sorab and other Mysore work are identical in every respect, executed in high relief, and illustrating the *Puranas* or legendary histories of the Hindu deities. The conventional and deformed figures of Brahma, Siva and Vishnu Krishna, and their consorts and attendant guardians to the earth are contrasted with the foliated borders.

The lacquer ware of Chenaputten consists of wooden toys turned and prettily lacquered. Chessmen and chess boards are also made of the same ware.

The Mysore inlaid ebony furniture, of which sixteen samples are exhibited, has risen in importance since the Caloutta Exhibition, and at present the demand exceeds the supply.

The work of the Mysore goldsmiths in either of the precious metals is well known for the delicacy and ingenuity displayed in chasing, engraving and ornamenting the patterns. The exquisite gold dishes presented to H.R.H. the



Prince of Wales will be remembered by all who have availed themselves of the opportunities so freely afforded of inspecting His Royal Highness's Indian collections. The maker (Venkatramana) of these exquisite works, exhibits silver castings and silver chased work in *swami* figures and salvers. Engraved and *repoussé* plate is also shown from Bangalore.

The brass and copper utensils, and the brass and copper idols of the Tumkur districts are widely noted, and the other known seats of this industry, such as Nagamangala and Magadi are represented by articles intended for religious or for ordinary use. The best workmen of the staple work in metals are *Jains*. The ordinary work is described as rough, without finish or accuracy, the circles and the lines inaccurate, and the marks of the file and the burnisher everywhere visible. The brass and copper wares for sacrificial purposes are necessarily confined to the ancient patterns, no innovation being permissible. There is a good collection representing the ordinary gold and silver ornaments set with gems, which are imitated in base metal and glass.

*Textiles*.—Among these the *Ganjam* ohintzes have been specially reproduced from old printing blocks of the time of Hyder Ali, reproducing the patterns which were worn by the peons of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib. The woollen *Kambli*, marked 732, is sent as a specimen of the choice Davangiri manufacture, of which the excellence is proved by a piece measuring two yards by six yards, being rolled up and placed in the hollow of a small bamboo, one foot and a half long, and two and a half inches in diameter.

Throughout Mysore silk manufacture has always flourished. The rich texture and costly patterns of the silks of Bangalore are well known, and Tumkur also produces fine material. The disease amongst the silkworms has however caused a considerable decline in the manufacture. One example is shown of the Bangalore woollen carpeting woven with the same pattern on both sides, and noted for durability. Bangalore woollen pile rugs are also exhibited, with the note that the trade in these for export has fallen off since the weavers adopted anilino dyes.

### THE IMPERIAL COURT.

It has already been explained in the prefatory remarks, p. 11, that the useful products of India which are collected in the Imperial or Economic Court, which we will now examine, are arranged on a different plan from that of the Art Courts. The raw products and rough manufactures which illustrate the resources of India have been grouped together in successive divisions, which are described with scientific exactitude in the special catalogue prepared by Dr. Watt, by whom this great collection has been arranged; the following pages are mainly summarised from his catalogue. For those who wish to enquire more particularly into any special group of products, it is only needful to explain that each exhibit is numbered, and a reference to the Index Collection arranged on the walls of the Court, so as to appear exactly opposite to the corresponding commercial collections, will facilitate the study of the larger samples displayed on the tables and trophies or in the glass cases. The whole of

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this Court may be described as a survey of the economic resources, the productive powers, and the commerce of India. The magnitude of the foreign trade of India enables it to rank as the fifth great commercial power in the world. The total value of the external sea-borne trade of India may be said roughly to be 155 millions of pounds sterling, of which 70 millions represent exports and 85 millions imports. Of this the commerce between India and the United Kingdom claims 86 millions sterling, of which 36 millions represent exports and 50 millions imports. To form a complete estimate of the foreign commerce of India, we must add to this the land trade across the frontiers, which amounts to about 12 millions sterling. The staples of this commerce are illustrated in this Court. The visitors will do well to try and realise the fact that the collection of the fruits of the earth, the implements and the results of human labour, and the illustrations of the rural life which present themselves one after the other, represents a population of 252 millions, and an area of cultivated land of over 189 millions of acres.

*The Forest Trophy.*—The massive archway which forms the entrance to the Court is constructed entirely of Indian timbers, and designed by Mr. F. B. Manson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chutia Nagpur, Bengal. The middle portion is 22 ft. broad, and rises to a height of 15 ft.; the side parts are 12½ ft. high. The total breadth of the trophy is 46 ft., and it is 5 ft. in thickness. It contains 3000 specimens of useful timbers.

The timber specimens used in its construction belong mostly to the Bengal Economic Museum, and have been lent by the Government of Bengal. The trophy includes also the greater part of Mr. J. S. Gamble's collection described in his "Manual of Indian Timbers." The specimens so described are marked with a letter followed by a number; the letter denotes the region from which each specimen was obtained. In addition to these collections a large number of new blocks of wood, furnished by the Inspector General of Forests, have also been built into the trophy. The very extensive series of timbers thus brought together has been arranged on the trophy in geometrical patterns, and on either side of the arches are placed fretwork panels of teak wood in arabesque design. A border of alternating dark and light woods surrounds the entire framework. The pilasters are supported by large slabs of timber, bevelled to show the grain of the wood. For the construction of the ornamental arches some of the principal Indian timbers procurable in Calcutta, viz., teak, sál, sissu, and pine have been used. The geometrical tracery of the panels forming the plinth on either side of the middle arch is of teak and sissu; whilst that of the pilasters on each side of the smaller arches is of teak.

Immediately close to the arch are articles of furniture carved from the wood of the Padouk or Andaman redwood tree. The table constructed of one complete section shows the enormous size which this dark red, close-grained and hard wood attains.

*The Bamboo Trophy.*—Occupying the centre of the Court, and conspicuous by its height, the great object of attraction will undoubtedly be the Bamboo Trophy, which consists of an arch over the central transverse path leading from the Art Ware Courts, and contains one of the most perfect collections of bamboos ever exhibited. This familiar name of the gigantic grasses has, like so many

other terms, come to us through the Portuguese pioneers of European trade and settlement in India. The trophy consists of a platform raised 12 ft. above the floor on four columns. The steps on either side are covered with split bamboo arranged in geometric patterns which are continued on the floor of the platform. The forty steps of the two staircases exhibit forty different designs and ten species of bamboo. In all, thirty species of bamboo are exhibited in the trophy, for full explanation of which the curious are referred to the index set on the adjacent walls. The number of objects made of bamboo which are hung over the trophy far from exhausts the uses and applications of this, as it may be called, most versatile gift of nature to the Indian and Indo-Chinese peoples.

**Fruits and Vegetables.**—A collection, partly of models made at the Botanic Gardens of Saharanpore, under the supervision of Mr. J. F. Duthie, and by the Krishnagur modellers employed by the Government of India, and partly of actual fruits, such as will bear the transport and keep good in the glass cases, is supplemented by a large collection of preserved fruits, jams, and pickles. With regard to the fruits, it will be a surprise to many to hear, that the fruits of the East are, it is believed, much overrated in Europe. Many of the best of Indian fruits have been introduced from Europe, China, the West Indies, and America. The most characteristic modern fruits of India are the mango, guava, litchi, pine-apple, and plantain. Of these the mango is far the most popular fruit in India. Colonel Yule in his Glossary says that the royal fruit, the *mangifera indica*, when of good quality is one of the richest and best fruits of the world. The origin of the word is Tamil *mán-kay*, i.e. *mán* fruit. The Portuguese formed from this *manga* which we have adopted as mango. Numerous varieties of jams, pickles, and chutneys, prepared from this celebrated fruit are to be found amongst the exhibits.

**Nuts.**—Together with the fruits are samples of nuts, a term which in India includes ground nuts and the seeds of the edible pine. The true almonds, which are a sacred offering common to the Hindoo and the Jain, as well as a regular ingredient in cookery, especially in a savoury *pillau*, are imported by the traders of Afghanistan and Persia. The Afghan traders also supply the hazel nut, the walnut, and the pistachio nut, from Afghanistan and Kashmir.

The Singara nut (647), which is grown on an aquatic weed, forms in some parts of the country an important article of food. It is stated that in Kashmir 30,000 persons are dependent upon this wild plant for food during certain months.

**Cocoa Nut.**—Near the bamboo trophy is a most interesting collection of objects made from the common cocconut palm (properly called coco and vulgarly coker), exhibited by Mr. Pereira, of Bombay. Eighty-three articles are enumerated. The origin of the name of this well-known and useful palm, which to the early travellers and mediaeval writers was known as the Indian nut, is suggested to be the old Spanish *coca*, a shell, although the Portuguese and Spaniards say that it was called *coca* because it looks like the face of a monkey or some other animal.

**Vegetables.**—The vegetables met with in India are readily divided into two sections of indigenous and introduced. Of the latter it may be said that

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European fruits and vegetables, though often growing luxuriantly, rarely attain the same flavour as their European congeners. Of these, however, the cabbage, the cauliflower, and radish, alone are eaten by the natives of India, but not until they are over-grown and coarse. From America the potato and the egg-apple, or *brinjal*, have been introduced. As to the indigenous vegetables, India may be viewed as the region of the cucumber and the melon, with a large series of allied plants, all of which yield valuable fruits and vegetables, and furnish a great proportion of the food of the people. It is almost impossible to arrive at any definite idea as to the extent of the internal trade in vegetables. Nothing is more characteristic of the Indian village than its bazaar or market-place, and it would be difficult to find a bazaar where the egg-apple, the melon, the cucumber, the pumpkin, and the radish, were not offered for sale alongside of rice, plantains and chillies. The foreign trade in vegetables has increased in the last five years from about £20,460 to £21,968; the bulk of these exports go from Bombay. Nearly the whole of the pot-herbs are wild plants which require no cultivation, and they illustrate one of the most striking features of India, for in few countries in the world are so many edible products to be procured for the trouble of collecting, edible products too which enter largely into the dietary of the mass of the people.

*Pulses.*—By themselves under the head of "Pulses" will be found the various leguminous seeds which under the name of *dál* and *gram*, the lentils (which furnish the vaunted and really beneficial food for invalids known as revalenta), and others occupy an area of cultivation of forty-eight millions of acres. The grain merchant's shop, in which the varieties of this collection are shown, reproduces one of the most curious and interesting features of an Indian bazaar.

*Grains.*—One of the most important collections is that of the grains, which may be popularly described as rice, wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, and the various forms of millet. Of these, rice is the most valuable of all the cereals to the inhabitants of India. It is the principal food in Bengal, Burma, Orissa and the eastern portion of Central India, the southern parts of Madras, and the western districts of Bombay. In the Punjab, the North West Provinces, and Oudh, Behar, and the northern parts of the Central Provinces, and Gujerat, the poorer classes live chiefly on millets, supplemented by barley and gram, while the rich only use wheat and rice. In the southern part of the Central Provinces, Berar to Bombay, Deccan and the northern part of Madras, the *juar* and *bajra* are the staple foods, and in Mysore the small millet known as raggy or *ragi*, furnishes the principal provision. In Assam rice is the staple with the addition of Indian Corn and Job's Tears. The estimate of the total area of land annually under cereals is 119,400,000 acres, of which nearly sixty millions are devoted to rice. As there are many forms, so there are several crops of this essential grain which is, in truth, the staff of life to at least one-third of the Indian population. For the foreign trade, which, however, may be said to have been almost ruined within the past few years, the chief supply comes from the abundant harvests of that most prosperous province British Burma, while Bengal supplies a small proportion. Where rice cannot be cultivated the millets invariably take its place as the staple food crop of the mass of the people. Even in wheat-producing districts this is true. Dr. Hunter is of

opinion that, taking India as a whole, it may be affirmed that the staple food grain is neither rice, nor wheat, but millet. Excluding the special rice tracts, varieties of millet are grown more extensively from Madras in the south, at least as far as Rajputana in the north.

*Wheat.*—The development of the export trade in wheat within the last fifteen years is one of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Reports of the material progress of India. Of the two divisions the soft wheats are in most demand for the United Kingdom, while the hard forms which are preferred by the natives of India are in great request in the Italian market for the manufacture of macaroni. The total area under wheat cultivation in the year 1884-85 has been calculated at 20,306,464 acres, the Punjab taking the lead with its eight millions of acres, while Bengal had only one million.

*Grain Trophy.*—All these grains are combined in the structure of the Grain Trophy, the idea of which is taken from the famous tomb of *Imád-ud-Dowlah* at Agra, the beautiful marble geometric mosaics having been imitated by glass panels of coloured grains. On the outside elevations there are large panels, two of which are devoted to rice, two to wheat, two to Indian corn, one to barley and oats, and one to millets and Job's tears, a curious grain which is cultivated in Assam and among the Eastern frontier hill-tribes. Sixteen smaller panels are filled with the pulses, and the remainder with other edible grains and oil seeds. The interior is filled with grains in ear, and Indian corn cobs. In the four corners of the room are shown commercial samples of the grains, and in the centre a group of three women modelled in clay "grinding at the mill." Near it are cases containing special displays of wheat exhibited by the Bombay Commercial Committee, and collections of rice from Bengal and Burma.

*Sugars.*—The raw and refined sugars exhibited by Messrs. Turner, Morris, & Co., of Calcutta, and Messrs. Carew & Co., are examples of a cultivation and a trade which are more important at present for Indian internal commerce than for the prospects of increased exportation. The 1,922,000 acres of sugar-cane cultivation may be said to yield two million tons of coarse sugar. Besides sugar-cane, sugar is obtained from the date palm, or toddy palm, of Bengal, and the *palmyra*, or toddy palm, of South India, Bombay, and Burma; but the exports, in which the sugar-cane produce cannot be discriminated from other produce, only amounted to one million cwts., as against the two million tons just mentioned. Improvements in the present defective method of expressing the juice, and gradual removal of the prejudice against refined sugars amongst the natives of India, who chiefly consume *gúr* or raw sugar, will doubtless give a large stimulus to the internal trade. A model prepared at Poona in order to show the method of crushing the sugar-cane in the Bombay Presidency, is exhibited in the Agricultural *annexe*. The primitive pestle mill is still the machine most generally used over the greater part of India for the extraction of cane juice. The method of working it is shown in the model village.

*Narcotics and Stimulants.*—Of the Indian narcotics and stimulants, the first place is naturally taken by the product of the poppy, commonly called Opium, from its Greek term *ὄπιον* (*opion*), from which as a Government monopoly, the Government of India draws an average revenue of nine millions arising from

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"provision" opium, *i.e.* opium sent to China, while the immense internal consumption of "excise" opium, *i.e.* opium consumed in India, gives a return of about £800,000 more. The cultivation of opium is highly remunerative to the cultivator, who obtains an advance in two instalments, and has a certain market, but for all this, opium production is not popular, and efforts to extend poppy cultivation have been resisted keenly. The mode of preparation, and the various stages of the opium are completely illustrated in the collection, as well as by the models. Another Narcotic, almost peculiar to India, is Indian hemp, which in one or other of its forms, is either smoked as *ganja* and *charas*, or consumed as *hasheesh* liquor, or eaten in the form of *majun*, a special sweetmeat, the last two forms being preparations of *bharg*, the young leaves and twigs of the semi-wild plant gathered in the North West Provinces, where *ganja* is not allowed to be cultivated.

The distillation of spirits is under the Excise department, the revenue derived by Government from excise being on an average four millions, and the departmental collection of spirits and drugs, together with the appliances and instruments used in smuggling, well repays examination. The universal Indian still is illustrated by a model, one-quarter the actual size. Attention is called to the exhibits of beer produced by the hill breweries, the more important of which are in Madras and the Punjab, and whose ale and beer are of an excellent quality, as may be seen by the fact that the import of foreign beers in 1884-85 was 194,531 gallons less than in the previous year. Another novelty is the exhibit by his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir of the wines and spirits prepared in his kingdom. The white wine obtained at Calcutta International Exhibition, a gold medal for its purity and superior quality.

Indian tea and Indian tobacco are considered in a court allotted to them, although they naturally take a most important place among the products of this class.

*Drugs.*—There are over thirteen hundred plants reputed by the natives of India to possess remedial properties; and as in all popular herbals which exist unwritten as having been handed down from unknown antiquity by tradition, a great number even of the most highly-esteemed are valueless. The Sub-Court devoted to drugs and medicines contains examples of over one hundred indigenous drugs, which have almost all attained a European reputation, and which most thoroughly deserve to be more extensively used. From Nepal a large series of aconites, accompanied by botanical specimens of the plants from which the roots were obtained, has been sent by Dr. Gimlette. The monkshood or wolfsbane, which grows on the Himalayan heights, from an altitude of 10,000 feet to the highest limits of vegetation, is equalled if not surpassed in its poisonous and its curative powers by its congener the Indian or Nepal aconite. The specimens of cinchona or Peruvian bark numbered 780, bear their silent witness to the success of an enterprise undertaken by the Government of India to acclimatise if possible this invaluable tree, and so to bring within reach of the population of India what up to that time had been too costly a remedy. This was primarily due to the travels and labours of Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., devoted to the examination of the cinchonas of Peru

in their native forests, and their importation to and ultimate establishment in India in 1860. The product of the Government plantations at Darjiling and on the Nilgiris amounted together in 1884-85 to 457,218 lbs., most of which was manufactured into febrifuges. Extensive private plantations also exist in Southern India, and the exports in 1884-85 were valued at nearly £100,000.

**Fibres.**—We now come to the vegetable fibres of India. The more important of these, such as cotton, jute, rhea, and other commercial fibres and paper materials, are exhibited in separate sub-courts, and require separate notice. But besides these there is an extensive series of fibres which are regularly used by the natives of India, though the large majority are unknown to the textile manufacturers of Europe. The Indian flora contains over 300 fibre-yielding plants, one-third of which afford strong and useful fibres. Some of these will be found illustrated in the 'Rope Trophy,' near which are excellent samples of stair-carpets and door-mats made of the well-known *coir* or cocoa-nut fibre.

**Cotton.**—The samples of cotton prepared by the Commercial Exhibition Committee of Bengal represent the most valuable article of Indian export trade. In India there are 14 million acres annually under cotton, without including Bengal and Assam, of which no returns are published, and the exports for the year 1884-85 amounted to 5,066,057 cwt., representing a value of £13,286,367. It is noteworthy that to the English manufacturer Indian cotton is, comparatively speaking, of secondary importance. Of the exports above quoted not quite one-half was consigned to England, and nearly half the amount of this was re-exported to the Continent. The largest market for Indian cotton is found in Italy. Cotton manufactures will be found in a special collection prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of the Cottonopolis of India, the great city of Bombay, the mills of which, both in magnitude and completeness, rival any of our most famous English cotton factories. In 1882-83 out of 62 cottons mills in all India, as many as 46 were in the Bombay Presidency. Of these 29 were in the island of Bombay, the rest almost without exception being in Gujerat. The total capital thus employed in the Bombay Presidency was estimated at £900,000, and the total amount of raw cotton worked up in the year was estimated at 1,232,000 cwts. as compared with 4,742,624 cwts. exported from Bombay in the same time. The latest returns showed an advance in the value of exports of manufactured cottons of nearly one million pounds, those of the raw material having declined in equal proportion. The total Indian foreign trade in cotton was valued at over 41 millions. In addition to the cotton exhibits from Bombay, special collections will be found from Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Assam.

**Jute.**—If Bombay be the Cottonopolis of India, as the Presidency of Bombay contains the best cotton lands, the cultivation and manufacture of jute is a Bengal industry, and Calcutta is the emporium of the great foreign jute trade. The first commercial mention of the word "jute" is in the customs returns of the exports for 1828. In that year 364 cwt., valued at £62, of raw jute were exported to Europe. The manufacture of gunny-bags and cloth was then entirely in the hands of Indian peasants, but the trade must have been limited since there does not appear to have been any foreign exports in these jute manufactures. Jute mills were, however, early established in Dundee, and a

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large export trade in raw jute sprang into existence. Down to the year 1854 little or no effort was made to improve the Indian jute manufacturers, but in that year the "Ishera Yarn Mills Co." was established at Serampore. Three years later the company, now known as the "Baranagore Jute Mills," was established, and in 1863-64 the "Gowripore Jute Factory" was founded. Factories sprang up rapidly in every direction round Calcutta. There are now twenty-three large jute mills at work in India, and in 1884-85 the exports of raw jute amounted to £4,661,368, and the exports of manufactured jute to £1,543,869, showing the startling fact that the value of the foreign trade in jute in 1828 was only £62 sterling, and 1885-6 it was £6,241,568.

**Rhea.**—One of the first and most important of the commercial fibres, not so much in its present as in its probable future utility, is rhea. The prize offered by the Government of India for the most perfectly successful machine for separating this fibre was, it is true, not awarded, no single machine being deemed able to comply at the time with all the requirements; but strenuous endeavours have within recent years been made to overcome the difficulties of dealing with rhea grass, and the difficulty of the separation of the fibre has been overcome. The high price of the fibre itself, together with its exceptional strength and durability, unfit it for many purposes. The Glenrock Company, Limited, of the Wynaad, Madras, exhibit an interesting collection of their fibres, showing not only rhea but also two or three of the allied rhea fibres, including the so-called wild rhea of South India. The wild rhea of Assam, and various Nilgiri nettles, and, in addition, pine-apple fibre and Manilla hemp, together with a large assortment of aloe fibre, are also on view.

**Paper.**—The art of paper-making in India dates from the time of the great emperor Akbar, and was first practised in Kashmir. Rapidly it spread all over India, displacing the birch bark used by the hill-tribes, and the palm leaves which served the people of the plains as the vehicle on which they incised with stylus their accounts and written records, and of which examples are shown in the Education exhibits. It is probable that the inhabitants of the Eastern Himalaya, long previously to that era, derived the art of paper-making as practised in Nepal from China. The Nepal papers, of which extensive collections are exhibited, are prepared from the bark of two sorts of daphne, and from the fibre of a plant which grows along the Himalaya, and has recently been found plentifully on the mountains of Manipur, extending to the northern frontier of Burma. The paper manufacture of India, like the paper trade of England, is still seeking for a new material. The paper trophy, as well as the special show case contributed by the Bengal Exhibition Committee, shows the paper materials; the half stuffs, the manufactured papers from all parts of India. The Bally Paper Mills of Calcutta, and the Upper Indian Paper Mills of Lucknow, are the chief contributors; but besides, a large collection of jail and native-made papers from all parts of India is exhibited.

**Oil Seeds.**—In his *Review of the Seaborne Foreign Trade* for 1884-85, Mr. O'Connor says of oil seeds: "This trade has developed in recent years into one of the first importance, exceeding greatly the trade in wheat, rice, jute, both raw and manufactured combined, and indigo or tea, and being exceeded only by cotton or opium." In 1879-80 the quantity and value were respectively 709,469 cwt.

and £4,685,892. In 1884-85 the corresponding returns were 1,825,688 cwt. and £10,745,203, the increase in five years being about 78½ per cent. in quantity and 69½ per cent. in value. Linseed, rape seed, *til*, or gingelly seed, extracted from the seed of the sesame plant, poppy seed, earth nuts, and castor seed are the principal articles of exportation. They have here been mentioned in order of their respective aggregate values thus:—Linseed, £4,192,934; Rapeseed, £2,683,590; Sesame or Gingelly, £1,923,002; Poppy, £409,159; Earth Nuts, £361,406; Castor, £2,103,378.

The export trade of linseed, which the above figures show to represent more than half the commerce in seeds, is divided between the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, which now ships nearly five million out of the total of 8,746,596 cwt., while Calcutta, which, in the year 1880 possessed four-fifths of the total trade, now returns the lesser moiety. The bulk of the exports, viz., 4,731,138 cwt., go to the United Kingdom, France receiving only 1,650,659, and the United States 1,231,437 cwt. The term "rapeseed" includes also the Indian mustard, for the true mustard is scarcely met with in India. Of these there were collectively exported 459,281 cwt., valued at nearly three millions. The trade name of the sesame seed, which comes next in importance, is another instance of commercial nomenclature derived from the first Portuguese traders. In Colonel Yule's "Glossary" it is traced step by step from the Arabic *al-jahulān*, corrupted by the Spaniards into *aljonjoli*, and so gradually transformed into *jinjali* or *gingeli*. It is used in India for culinary purposes, for anointing, and also in soap furniture, and as a lamp oil. It shares with the ground nuts the reputation of being employed by European importers to furnish a sham olive oil. Of the latter the cultivation may be described as a modern industry, the trade in oil as a substitute for olive oil having within the past thirty or forty years developed in an almost unprecedented manner. The value of the exports of ground nuts from India rose between 1879 and 1885 from nearly £17,000 to something over £360,000; and the exports from the French ports in India were but little short of the same amount, the total value being thus just over half a million sterling. The bulk of this seed is shipped for the continent, principally to France and Italy. France is said to import from all countries 33 million francs' worth of the ground nuts, of which India only supplies 2½ millions, but it is believed that the oil expressed from these nuts, as well as that from *gingeli* seed, finds its way into the markets of Europe as olive oil.

*Oils*.—Of the exports of prepared oils nearly three-fourths are castor oil, the annual export of which is about 3 million gallons, valued at about £300,000, the cocoa-nut oil being the only other of any importance. Of this over a million and a-half gallons, valued at £162,000, were shipped to Great Britain and to France in 1884-85.

With the oils are associated the perfumes, headed by the delicate and fragrant otto of roses, the *utr* or perfume *par excellence*, the chief seat of manufacture of which is at Ghazipur on the Ganges, but which is also largely made in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Among other essential oils used in perfumery are found the oil of the carraway seed, a colourless or yellowish oil obtained from the flower buds or flower stalks of the clove plant, the jasmín,

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the mace, the aniseed, and the patchouli; while the *cananga odorata* yields the perfume *ylang-ylang*, and the sunflower seed oil is said to be an ingredient in the "incomparable macassar" oil.

*Extracts and Inspissated Saps.*—Among the extracts and inspissated saps (Sub-court XXXIV.) first comes the catechu or cutch of commerce. This resinous extract, which is prepared by boiling down a decoction from chips of the wood of the *acacia catechu*, figures variously as a condiment, or spice, or as a medicine. It is used as an astringent in medicine, and also in dyeing and tanning. The value of the catechu exported from India has materially decreased in the last five years from £426,641 in 1880-81 to £282,078. The bulk of these exports consisted of Burma or Pegu cutch. The cutch or *kath* of the North-West Provinces is principally prepared in Kumaon. Instead of being boiled down to a solid consistence, and then cast into large masses, as is the case in Burma and Bombay, twigs are placed in the concentrated decoction, and the *kath* is allowed to crystallize. The substance thus obtained is formed into cubes of about one half-inch in size. This is a much purer article, and, though not exported, is largely consumed in India as an accompaniment of *pán*. The ordinary cutch of commerce is a deep reddish-brown with a glassy fracture. In India a solution of catechu by the addition of lime or alum, is used as a dull red dye, largely employed by the calico-printers to produce metallic shades. In the general catalogue will be found a long list of trees and shrubs yielding camphor, caoutchouc and gutta-percha, foremost among which is the true india-rubber tree, *ficus elastica*, which grows freely in the North-Eastern Himalayas, eastward of Assam and Aracan. Although the Government has established a large plantation in Assam, the only source of supply hitherto is the trade with the hill-tribes, who prepare the substance and carry it into the valley of Assam for sale. An important Indian extract is the medicinal *asafetida*. The *ferula alliacea* supplies the asafetida, which is most used by the natives of India, and in which Bombay does a large trade. The thick fleshy roots of the asafetida yielding plants are cut or scraped, when a milky juice exudes. This hardening forms the asafetida scented gum resin, which is known to us as an intolerable and of little use as a useful medicine, but in Eastern countries has been from time immemorial employed as a flavouring spice.

Indigo not only received its name from Europeans, but, as Mr. O'Connor says, "The manufacture of indigo is, of all forms of enterprise now known in India, that which was first taken up by Europeans, who still retain the monopoly of the manufacture of this article, at any rate so far as concerns the better kinds exported to foreign markets. European marks of indigo are guarantees of quality, and the exports from India have hitherto consisted almost exclusively of such marks, though lately there has been some extension of cultivation in the North-West Provinces under native supervision, the produce of the plantation being supplied to Europe. Practically, however, as yet the whole quantity produced from year to year in European factories is shipped from India, the inferior qualities of native manufacture being retained for consumption in the country." There are 197 factories working in Bengal, 963 in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and 1,254 in the Madras Presidency, of which the larger number are under European management,

The mode of manufacture is shown in the model of an indigo factory which is exhibited in the Commercial *annexe*. The material dealt with is exemplified by the collection of green leaf indigo shown under the auspices of the Bengal Exhibition and Commercial Committee, while Madras furnishes dry leaf indigo.

*Lac*.—The curious and valuable Indian product known as *lac*, of which a large collection of samples, both from Calcutta, and gathered from all parts of India by the various departments, is on view, is the resinous incrustation formed on the twigs of certain trees through the action of the *lac* insect. In India *lac* is dissolved in native spirits and coloured. In this form it is used as a varnish for carpentry and furniture. Mixed with sulphur and some colouring agent it is formed into sealing-wax-like sticks, called *batti*, which are used to produce lacquered articles of India, as distinguished from the Japanese lacquer, which is the natural resinous sap of trees. In Europe, *lac* is largely made into sealing-wax. Dissolved into spirits it forms spirit varnish. It is made into cement, into lithographers' ink, and is used to stiffen hats and other articles constructed of felt. The exports of manufactured *lac* during the last recorded year amounted to £599,145. The exports of *lac-dye*, which in 1880 were £13,020, have almost disappeared, the cause of this being the discovery and rapid extension of the use of the aniline dyes, which has been destructive not only to the tinctorial but also to the textile industries of India. These cheap colours have not only depraved the taste of the people, but have demoralised their indigenous industries. The soft delicacy and harmony of colour which formerly characterised Indian fabrics have given place to the brilliant tints of the aniline colours, while the reputation for durability formerly enjoyed by Indian dye-stuffs has been destroyed. Throughout the Courts where the manufactures are exhibited, at every step the eye will meet with proofs of this. Not only have the textile industries been thus irreparably injured, but most of the indigenous tinctorial industries have been completely ruined.

The Burma Pavilion in the South Promenade contains an assortment of products contributed by the Bombay and Burma Trading Company, especially of samples of teak, and its utilisation.

#### MINERALS AND ORES.

The Geological Survey of India, under the direction of Mr. Henry B. Medcott, has contributed an invaluable collection of the minerals and ores of India. Many of these are already well known, but the maps furnished along with the collection will doubtless be much appreciated. A distinct feature of the collection is one new and full of interest, will be found to be the sectional geographical map of India, 40 feet long. A special series of maps is devoted to the coal fields of India, which will surprise many by their immense extent and wide distribution. At present there are 80 coal mines worked in India, of which 78 are in Bengal, one in the Central Provinces, and one in Assam. The total output in 1883 was 1,315,776 tons, and the number of people employed 23,172.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MODELS.

The collection of agricultural implements displayed in the *annexe* adjoining the Economic Court, illustrated as it is by various models, will interest those

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have even in a superficial way, as time and inclination may have led them, surveyed the successive specimens of the products of India. Dr. Hunter points out that the cultivation of the soil forms the occupation of the Indian people in a sense which it is difficult to realise in England. Census returns show that the total of persons directly supported by cultivation is more than two-thirds of the whole agricultural males. The Famine Commissioners further estimated that 90 per cent. of the rural population live more or less by the tillage of the soil. It would constitute in itself an industrial exhibition to illustrate the infinite variety of agriculture in the different provinces. But everywhere the same patient industry prevails. The Indian agriculturists, so far as their strict adhesion to the traditional practice and system handed down to them from generations will permit them, are intelligent, ingenious and careful farmers. Superficial observers will tell us that the natives of India are not diligent, but so far as the vast majority, who may be described as field-workers, are concerned, no English farm nor even allotment could surpass their lands in careful cleanliness, freedom from weeds, and utilisation of everything that their hereditary science or their own patient industry could suggest to get the best return that the ground and the season will admit of. Of the models illustrative of the agricultural life of India, one represents an Indian village in Northern India, and was executed by natives of Lucknow.

There are two admirable models of Bengal homesteads, the first being that of a well-to-do Hindu cultivator, and the other of a Mohammedan farmer, each holding about eight or ten acres. Other models successively illustrate various farm operations in Bengal, ploughing and sowing, rolling and levelling, hoeing and weeding, and the various methods of irrigating, reaping, threshing and winnowing are all faithfully represented, but for full descriptions of them we must refer to the special catalogue. Of the agricultural implements and machines which are represented one-third of the actual size, but in other respects are faithful copies of those in actual use, the chief characteristics to be observed, are the very small extent to which they are adapted to save hand-labour, the preponderance of wood in their construction, and the variations in form of the same implement. Of ploughs, it may be generally said that the Indian implement has no resemblance whatever to any English plough, though it is not unlike the plough used in countries south of Europe. The horse-hoe is the only English implement to which it can be compared. In no indigenous plough is the share formed to invert the soil, which is really scraped or torn as the plough passes through it. For deep ploughing, it is necessary that the ground be ploughed over half-a-dozen times, where twice, with a suitable implement, would produce the same result. With the exception of some heavy varieties, specially used in Southern and Central India, the furrow made by an ordinary plough is seldom more than three inches in depth. Efforts have been made to introduce a better design and more effective implements, especially by the introduction of an improved plough, called *Kaisar*, at the Government experimental farm at Cawnpore. This ploughs deeper than the native plough and completely inverts the soil; but it has been found necessary to devise a duplex plough to serve the double purpose of inverting the soil and sowing like the native implement, but the native cultivators have hitherto patronised



them only to a limited extent. Among the various agricultural implements, a most curious one is the rice sledge (No. 27). The platform is so made that all the parts give easily. On it the seedlings are laid in neat bundles, and it is drawn by bullocks over the embankments and through the ruts and water-waste of the rice fields, where no carts could go, and yet without dropping one bundle of seedlings.

### ETHNOLOGICAL SUB-COURTS.

The Ethnological exhibits successively disposed throughout the Economic Court represent in life-like models, appropriately costumed and armed, men and women of the wilder tribes which are found throughout the various countries of India in the hills and forests, and who are the descendants of the races who inhabited the country before the Aryan immigration, and for want of a better term may be called the indigenous races. It is impossible to do more than to give a list of the Courts in order. Thus commencing from the timber arch, first come the natives of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Next are found the Karens of Burma. The Singphos, Mishmis, Nagas, and other hill tribes of Assam follow in due order, and are succeeded by Kols and Santals, and other races from different territories in the Bengal Presidency. Bombay and Madras occupy the two next Sub-Courts, while the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana are grouped together containing representatives, amongst others of the Gonds amongst whom the practice of human sacrifice prevailed until put down by the Government of India, and the Bhils. Mysore, Coorg, and Hyderabad succeed, and the last in order, come the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. Full accounts of each of the races of tribes represented have been furnished by Dr. Watt in the Special Catalogue. Besides the figures the ordinary domestic and other utensils and arms of each are shown on the adjacent sides of the Courts.

### THE TEA, COFFEE, AND TOBACCO COURT.

The Court devoted to the tea, coffee, and tobacco of India, is filled with the largest assortment of samples that has ever been collected together. The exhibits are displayed in glass vessels, arranged according to the districts; and the visitor can practically sample the beverages, and purchase packets for home testing.

Up to the year 1823, China was believed to be the exclusive home of the tea-plant, and to possess an indisputable monopoly of the tea trade. In that year the tea-plant was discovered to be indigenous in Assam, and the first attempt to introduce tea cultivation into India commenced about 1830. The Government of India employed Mr. Fortune to collect varieties of the Chinese plants and to import seeds, and labourers skilled in the cultivation, Assam being selected as the first locality for the new enterprise. The first twelve chests of tea from Assam were received in England in 1838. From Assam the cultivation of tea extended into Cachar and Sylhet, and by degrees into the Hill districts, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Tea plantations were subsequently established, and are now flourishing in the Nilgiri Hills. The importance of the tea trade is seen from the following statement:—The tea gardens in India are estimated to occupy an area of 266,286 acres, of which Assam and Cachar

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possess over 188,000, while nearly 60,000 are in Bengal. The North-West Provinces and the Punjab are equal with about 8000 each, and Madras has 5551 acres. The quantity of Indian tea exported has increased from 25½ million pounds in 1875 to 60 millions in 1884, representing a value of over 4 millions of pounds sterling.

The coffee plantations of Southern India have not been prosperous of late years. The destructive leaf disease has diminished the yield, while the prices obtainable have fallen. The value of the total exports in 1884-85 was about £1,250,000.

The cultivation of cocoa or cacao has only within recent years been introduced like cinchona from South America, but there are now thriving plantations in the Madras Presidency, and the trade is an increasing one.

Great attention has been paid, both by private growers in Madras and on experimental farms under the Government of Bengal, to the growth and cultivation of the tobacco plant in India, and its subsequent manufacture. The exports of leaf and manufactured tobacco during the year 1884-85 were valued at £150,000.

#### THE KUCH BEHAR TROPHY.

At the head of the North Grand Avenue there is a striking scenic illustration of jungle life and tiger hunting, arranged by Mr. Rowland Ward, F.Z.S. In "The Jungle" are specimens and groups of great game; in this division may be noted, wounded boar finding refuge; cheetahs and axis; gaur, buffalo, bears and young, ovis ammon, ibex, goral, nilgai, markhor, *Bara singha*, hog deer, blackbuck, an Albino blackbuck, sambur, leopards, &c., and many birds. Among the reptiles are alligators, pythons, and other snakes, lizards, &c.

The Hunting Trophy immediately adjacent, is mainly due to the generous assistance of H.H. the Maharaja Kuch Behar. The scene represents a hunting elephant preceding the beaters, which has come upon a group of tigers, one of which he has stricken, while another has sprung upon him with deadly grip. Others are near, or retreating in the tall grass and bamboo copae. Among other animals of Kuch Behar are leopard, buffalo, various deer, bear, wild cat, boar, porcupine, monkey, &c. Vultures, pea fowl, jungle fowl, green pigeon, and other birds.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE COURT.

The Administrative Court, devoted to exhibits prepared by the various departments of the Government of India, occupies the galleries leading from the right or north side of the building above the steps leading to the Central Courts. The Imperial Secretarial Departments are:—I. The Department of Revenue and Agriculture, which is represented in minor departments, viz., Survey of India, Meteorology, Geological Survey, Agriculture, Land Revenue, Internal Trade and Emigration. II. The Department of Finance and Commerce includes General Finance, Salt, Customs and Port Dues, Excise, Opium, the Mint, Stamps, the Post Office, External Trade and Government Printing. III. Under the Home Department are the sections Education, Law and Justice, Police Sanitary and Medical, Archæological Survey Forests Statistics, Jails. IV. The Public Works Department represents Railways, Roads, Irrigation, Public



Buildings and Telegraphs. V. The Legislative Department has only to do with Acts and Regulations. VI. The Foreign Department regulates Native States and Imperial Orders and Decorations. VII. The Military and Marine Department; is subdivided into Army Head-Quarters, Military and Marine.

Of these, Meteorology and Geological Survey are represented in the Economic Court *anneze*, where also will be found exhibits illustrative of Salt, Excise, Opium, Forests and Irrigation.

The Survey of India Department contributes illustrations of the various processes by which the results of the surveying operations are transferred to maps, and the maps themselves, in which are made accessible to every one the exact knowledge collected by the labours of science, and the observations of dauntless and patient explorers. The Revenue Settlement Maps and charts showing the internal trade and the emigration are both worthy of study. Everyone will be interested to learn of the large and constant emigration of Indian labourers to the tea-gardens of Assam, the Island of Mauritius, and to the distant labour fields of the West Indies and Demerara, and even to our young but vigorous colony of Fiji. Some return after their contract of service expires, with their savings. Others remain as settlers.

In the divisions of the Department of Finance and Commerce, besides the printed reports, there are exhibited specimens of the coinage of India, and the processes of the Mints. Patterns of all stamps used which make up a revenue of over three million pounds, are shown by Messrs. De la Rue. The Post Office shows from the different Presidencies models illustrating the peculiar means of carriage which are needed in distributing the 184 millions of letters, cards, &c., delivered throughout India in one year, models of mail runners and riders, &c. Specimens of buffalo horns sounded to scare away wild beasts in Assam, or bows and arrows carried for defence in Rajputana, carts, coaches, boats and rafts are ranged according to the particular provinces. Our printers and bookbinders can compare the tools and work of their Indian fellow-craftsmen.

The Home Department sends a most curious and complete illustration of the means and appliances employed in the 111,237 schools with their 2,790,061 pupils inspected in 1882-3. The indigenous schools of the Punjab, and all schools not inspected are of course omitted. The model of an indigenous school in Bombay is well worthy of examination.

The models shown by the Public Works Department, illustrating the Indian railway carriages, the public buildings, and the great works constructed for irrigation, on which the lives of millions constantly depend, can only be pointed out as claiming much more than a passing glance.

The Military and Marine Department, in addition to the portrait models which stand round the vestibule, contributes not only descriptions but various models illustrating the internal economy of the army, and the soldier life and work in barracks. The medical ambulances, the war material, elephant *khedaks* for catching the wild elephants, which become the most useful and docile servants, and other instructive exhibits, will be found illustrated in the somewhat confined space available.

The Forest Department has charge of the immense tracts of forest, the conservation of which is needful not merely for the supply of timber, but for

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the guarding against the necessary rainfall being, as has happened in so many districts, lessened even to drought, by the denudation arising from indiscriminate destruction of timber. The practical exhibits are to be seen throughout the Economic Court.

The Meteorological Section of the Home Department, also, has as its principal object, not merely the collection of reports on which to found weather warnings (though these in the country of cyclones are of the highest importance), but also to watch, and, if possible, forecast the failure, whole or partial of the rains, and so to warn the Government officers to prepare to cope with the danger of drought and distress and death among the agricultural millions of India.

#### SILK COURT.

A special collection illustrating not only the silk manufactures, but also the exact state of sericulture in India, is arranged in cases lining the half of the curved passage around the Durbar Hall. Under the joint auspices of the Government of India and the Royal Commission, Mr. Wardle, who is well known as having done more than anyone else to promote improvements in the growth of raw silk as well as the manufacture of silks in India, has been charged with making the collection. Not only is the finer product of the mulberry silkworm exhibited, but also that of what is known as the *tussar* as well as the *muga* and *eria* worms, noticed in the view of the Assam Court. Important improvements in the method of reeling the raw silk from the cocoons have recently been made, and appear to promise a more hopeful future for the Indian silks.

#### THE INDIAN PALACE.

Previous Exhibitions have served to illustrate some of the multitudinous Arts and products of our Indian Empire, but it has been left for this occasion to bring before us the technical processes of their manufactures, the application and use of objects which otherwise would have remained but beautiful curios, suitable only for the glass cases of a Museum.

For this purpose the Secretary of the Royal Commission made arrangements last year for the utilisation of Indian Art work (as far as possible) in the construction and decoration of the Courts, and submitted for the approval of H.R.H. the President, a plan for the draping of the vestibule with Indian printed cottons, the separation of the Courts by carved wooden and stone screens, the construction of a Palace Durbar Hall in carved wood, and in connection with it the peculiar feature of most oriental Palaces, a "Karkhaneh," or workshop, where jewellers, weavers, carvers, and others would carry on their trades, and produce before the visitors the marvellous and beautiful objects of their handiwork.

At the request of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education gave permission to Mr. C. P. Clarke, C.I.E., the Keeper of the India Museum, to visit India, and this gentleman returned in May last, having completed the necessary arrangements, and brought back a party of wood-carvers, who immediately commenced the Durbar Hall.

The great stone gateway presented to the South Kensington Museum by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia having also been lent by the Authorities of the Science and Art Department, a design made by Mr. Purdon Clarke whilst

in India was approved, and the gateway incorporated with the Durbar Hall and artisans' shops. The whole now represents a typical Royal Palace and Courtyard, with shops overlooked by an Audience Hall, and the public portions of an Indian Palace in the Hindu-Persian style known as Moghal. Protected by two bastion towers and loop-holed walls, the courtyard is entered through the Gwalior gateway, a remarkable example of modern Indian Art which would alone merit a visit to the Exhibition from the richness of its decoration, and peculiarity of construction, so completely at variance with our system of masonry. It was designed, and the work of execution superintended, by Major James Keith, the Curator of Antiquities at the Gwalior Fort.

The shops surrounding three sides of the courtyard number thirteen, and seven more line a passage on the right which leads to the Private Exhibitors' Gallery. These are raised about two feet above the level of the pavement, and each front is divided into three openings by columns and foliated arches with lattice panels over. They are occupied by artisans selected by, and under the charge of, Dr. Tyler of Agra, who ply their several trades, and are desirous not only of inspection of their work, but of the patronage of their visitors.

On the fourth side is a wide porch extending back and on either side; the low ceiling being supported by cross beams, and many columns with bracket capitals. Here are the carpet looms, and office where all arrangements are made and orders received for work to be executed by the artisans in the courtyard.

Passing through the porch, or Hall of Columns, the garden vestibule is reached, a building of somewhat mixed character, partaking more of the form and construction of a large marquee tent than the glimpses of solid masonry showing through the tent-like hangings will admit. The mosaic floor and curious tank fountain again add to this look of solidity, which is confirmed by the red sandstone staircase leading up to the Durbar Hall overlooking the Palace courtyard.

This room is certainly the most remarkable object in the Exhibition, being of foreign origin, yet made in the Exhibition by two natives of Bhera in the Punjab. Entered on the east side through a triple arched opening, the Hall is seen at a *coup-d'œil*, and visitors are bewildered with the mass of intricate ornament which covers the walls and ceiling. The foliated arches of the heads of the thirteen recessed windows are again repeated in the casements, and the peculiar bracketed cornice carries another line of these graceful arches round the room.

The pictures relating to India are exhibited in the Upper Gallery of the Royal Albert Hall.

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## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE Dominion of Canada occupies the northern half of the North American continent. It covers an area of 3,500,000 square miles, and is territorially about equal in extent to the continent of Europe. Reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the western half has a southern frontier which, if extended across the Atlantic Ocean, would strike the latitude of Paris, while the southernmost point of the eastern section of the country is in the latitude of Rome. Canada is thus the physical equivalent on the continent of North America of the great empires and kingdoms of Germany, France, Italy, Russia in Europe, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, and the British Islands; it is, above all, an integral portion of the British Empire, containing natural resources as varied and as great as of those countries.

Nineteen short years ago Her Majesty's possessions in North America entered upon a corporate existence, and the change that has since taken place in the general development and the prosperity of Canada cannot but be accepted as a remarkable proof of the sagacity of the imperial and colonial statesmen who directed the movement. The confederation grew out of the natural desire of the people of the disconnected provinces to unite for their mutual benefit. To the petition for the privilege of confederating, the British Parliament responded, in 1867, by passing the "British North American Act," providing for the voluntary union of the various provinces in North America under the name of the "Dominion of Canada," and for the cession to the Dominion of all the vast unsettled area of British America formerly dominated by the Hudson's Bay Company, with power to create new provinces and admit them into the union when sufficiently populated. The Act came into operation on the 1st of July, 1867—the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick uniting with Upper and Lower Canada, henceforth Ontario and Quebec. This union of the inland and maritime provinces gave to Canada an importance she had never before possessed. In 1870, the Province of Manitoba was created, having been carved out of that portion of the territory lying on both sides of the Red River of the North, embracing the city of Winnipeg and the old Red River settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1871, the large and prosperous Province of British Columbia was added, comprising all that region lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, including the numerous large islands fringing the coast, and extending from the United States to and beyond the southern limit of Alaska; and in 1873 Prince Edward Island joined the confederation.

This political bond has been strengthened by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the great national undertaking which has now been brought to a successful termination, and by means of which the extreme eastern and western portion of the Dominion are brought into close relationship with each other and with the hitherto scarcely known prairie regions of the North-West Territory. The completion of the new line must largely stimulate travel, immigration, settlement, and commerce, and draw the attention of the people of every nation to the enormous area of the Dominion, its large population, and the great variety and magnitude of its natural resources.

The population of the Dominion approximates 5,000,000, which is augmenting at a rapid rate, and which, notwithstanding the diversity of origin, has, under the force of circumstances, been welded into a homogeneous whole. About one-half are of English, Scotch, and Irish extraction; one-fourth are of direct French descent; Germany is well represented; and every nation in Europe has contributed its quota to swell the population. Of Indians there is an estimated population of 100,000. About one-third of these live in the older provinces, and have been long since gathered into settlements under the care of officers of the Indian Department, in some cases having industrial schools and other organisations to aid them in their progress toward a higher civilisation; and it is only necessary to glance at the products of Indian industry in the Exhibition in order to learn how marked that progress has been.



The Government of Canada, as at present constituted, is a representative one, the executive authority being vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain, and carried on in the name of the Crown by a Governor-General, assisted by a Privy Council. These form the chief Government of the whole Dominion. The legislative branch consists of a Dominion Parliament, composed of two houses. The Upper House, or Senate, consists of members who are appointed for life by the Governor-General in Council. The House of Commons is a purely representative body, elected by the people, the representation being apportioned to the various provinces in the ratio of their population. Each province enjoys local self-government, having a provincial legislature elected by the people, and a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the chief or Federal Government. There is also a very perfect system of municipal government throughout the Dominion. Both the counties and townships have local governments or councils which regulate their local taxation for roads, taxes for schools and other purposes, so that every man directly votes for the taxes which he pays. This system of responsibility, from the municipalities up to the General Government, causes everywhere a feeling of contentment and satisfaction, the people believing that no other form of government can give them greater freedom.

The utmost religious liberty everywhere prevails in Canada. Persons coming to the Dominion from Europe, of different persuasion, will find places of worship and abundant facilities for the practice of their faith among neighbours who will sympathise with their views.

Before school boards were established in England the Dominion had a well-organised system of public or common schools in operation, in which instruction is not merely confined to the rudiments of education. In many cases the higher branches are taught, and the children receive a sound practical education, fitting them for any ordinary position in life. Both in the country districts and in the towns, boards of trustees, elected by the people, manage the affairs of the public schools. Provision is also made for the establishment of separate schools in districts where the inhabitants are divided in their religious opinions, and mixed schools are not possible. The public schools are absolutely free, and are supported partly by a local tax and partly by a grant from the Provincial Treasury. In addition, there are grammar schools in all parts of the country, managed like the public schools, at which, as well as at the many excellent private schools, pupils receive a good classical and modern education. Above these again are the high schools, collegiate institutes, and universities, the latter liberally endowed with scholarships, where the cost of attendance is comparatively so small as to place the facilities for education they offer within the reach of all. There are also schools of surgery and medicine in the larger cities, and the religious denominations also have colleges at which young men are prepared for the ministry. The higher education of girls is also met in the fullest manner by numerous high schools, generally denominational in character. In fact, means of education, from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion.

The variations of the Canadian climate are less than in many countries of much smaller extent. But throughout nearly its whole area Canada is characterised by a greater heat in summer, and a lower temperature in winter than in corresponding European latitudes. The climate of the eastern and especially of the western provinces is moderated by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans respectively, while the great water system of rivers and lakes, which extends throughout the Dominion, helps to preserve an equable climate in the interior provinces. The degrees of latitude, therefore, are a very imperfect guide to the character of the Canadian climate as compared with that of the British Isles, and any statement of the mean temperature of the two is deceptive. The severity of the winter, as tested by the thermometer, leads to a very exaggerated impression of Canadian experiences. Owing to the dry, clear, bracing atmosphere which generally prevails, raw easterly winds and damp fogs are rarely experienced in a Canadian winter. There are, indeed, every winter some days of intense cold, as in the summer there are brief periods of equally intense heat, when the thermometer ascends, or descends very much. But throughout the greater part of the winter season in Canada the sky is bright and clear, and the weather thoroughly enjoyable. Everywhere the appearance of the snow is hailed as reasonable and beneficial. It protects the wheat sown in autumn from the frost, affords facilities to the farmer for bringing his produce to market, aids the lumberman in collecting the fruits of his labour in the forest at suitable points for transport, and so contributes alike to business and pleasure. In short, the Canadian climate is marked by the striking contrast of two seasons—summer and winter—bringing with them alternations of fruitful labour and of repose, intermingled with

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profitable industry and pleasure. This characteristic prevails, with slight variations, throughout the greater part of the Dominion.

While it is impossible, within the limits of this introduction, to speak in detail of the agricultural capabilities of Canada, it may be stated generally that its soil and climate are such that the country produces a greater variety of grains, grasses, vegetables, and fruits than is usually grown in Great Britain and Ireland. It possesses the largest extent of cultivable land yet opened for settlement, adapted to the growth of productions of the temperate climates, not only on the American Continent, but in the world. Canada is pre-eminently a country of yeoman farmers. The land is held in possession and tilled by the settler on his own account; and with every addition to the numbers of its industrious population, fresh acres are recovered from the wilderness and added to the productive resources and the wealth of the Dominion. By patient industry and frugality it is in the power of every Canadian to become owner of a house and proprietor of whatever amount of land he can turn to profitable account. The majority of the farms are small, tilled by the proprietor with his own hands, with the help of his sons and occasional hired labour in the busy season of harvesting. But capital is also successfully applied to farming, and large stock farms in the eastern provinces, and latterly in the ranching country at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, are now carried on with great success.

The forests of Canada abound in fine timber, adapted to almost every variety of useful or ornamental work, and furnishing one main element of wealth. Their value is becoming more apparent every year. At present the produce of the forests exceeds in value any other yield of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominion. The total value of the annual exports of timber products approximates £8,000,000, for which Great Britain and the United States are the principal markets.

The mineral resources are represented by coal fields of immense extent, both on its Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and there are large deposits beneath the surface of its prairie lands east of the Rocky Mountains. It has iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, and other mines of great richness, and almost every description of the most valuable building materials; also petroleum, salt, and phosphates.

Looking to the native fauna of Canada from an economic point of view, it is abundantly evident that the animal life of its seas and rivers is one of its great and inexhaustible sources of wealth. Alike on the sea coasts, in the estuaries, and throughout its great inland lakes and rivers, the most valuable fish abound. Canada has been esteemed from its earliest discovery for its valuable fur-bearing animals, and has been the trapping and hunting ground for two centuries for the Hudson's Bay Company and other organisations. For sportsmen the country offers unusual attractions, both in the abundance and variety of its game—which is well distributed over the backwoods of the eastern provinces, the districts immediately west of Lake Superior, the prairie region, and in British Columbia. The northern sections of Canada are the breeding grounds of an immense variety of the feathered tribe.

Thus, with an advantageous geographical position, with resources not widely dissimilar to those of England, and institutions calculated to secure law and order, civil and religious liberty, and the best traditions of the mother country, Canada may, in the no distant future, become the home of one of the most populous and powerful peoples of the earth.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

**GAINSFORD & CO.,**

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED

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MAKERS,**

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED

INTERNATIONAL  
INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.**UPHOLSTERERS,**

AND

**House Furnishers.**

Messrs. **GAINSFORD & CO.** were appointed by the Executive Council of the above Exhibitions to supply the Furniture, Carpets, &c., for the Council Chamber, Chairman's Room, the Press and Jurors' Offices.

Also by the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886, for the Furnishing of the Executive President's Chamber,

**H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,**

the Chairman's Reception Room, and the Indian and General Offices, &c., &c.

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## VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

## GROUP I.—AGRICULTURE.

## CLASS 1.

*Machinery and Implements.*

**ABELL, JOHN, Toronto, Ontario.**—“Toronto Advance” Steam Thresher. Compound Portable Engine for all fuels. Ten-H.P. “Triumph” Portable Engine. Twelve-horse Level Tread-power Thresher.

**A. S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Oshawa, Ontario.**—Scythes, Forks, Hoes, Rakes.

**BEDARD, J. B., & SON, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.**—Agricultural Implements.

**BERTRAND, F. X., St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.**—Cross-furrow Plough.

**BESSETTE, J. & S., Iberville, Quebec.**—Upright Hay Press. Two-H.P. Threshing Mill.

**BOYD & CO., Huntingdon, Quebec.**—Two-H.P. Sweep Thresher. Hay Tedder. Rake. Corn or Potato Hoe.

**BRANDON MANUFACTURING CO. OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.** Garden Wheelbarrow.

**CAMPBELL, MANSON, Chatham, Ontario.**—Fanning Mill.

**CHALIFOUX, O., & SONS, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.**—Thresher. Rake.

**COCKSHUTT PLOUGH CO., Brantford, Ontario.**—Root and Corn Cultivator. Jointer Ploughs. One-horse Plough. Sulky “Gang” Plough. Riding Single Plough. Turf and Stubble Plough. Breaker Plough.

**COULTHARD, SCOTT, & CO., Oshawa, Ontario.**—Combined Grain Drill and Broadcast Sower.

**DUBOIS, LOUIS E., Toronto, Ontario.**—Model of a Plough for ditching.

**DUNDAS HORSE-SHOE AND DROP FORGING CO., Dundas, Ontario.**—Threshing Machine Teeth.

**ELLIOTT, JOHN, & SON, London, Ontario.**—Milwaukee. Self-Binder. Sulky Plough with power lift. Ordinary Field Plough.

**FORSYTH, W., Peterborough, Ontario.**—Improved Fanning Mill and Seed Separator. Hand Pump for well.

**GILLIES, GEORGE, Gananoque, Leeds, Ontario.**—(1) Steel Harrow. Steel Field Cultivator.

**GOOLD, EDWARD L., & CO., Brantford, Ontario.**—Fanning Mill.

**GOWDY, THOMAS, & CO., Guelph, Ontario.**—Lawn Mowers.

**HARRIS, A., SON, & CO., Brantford, Ontario.**—Harvesting Machinery.

**LARMONTH, JOHN, & CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—One-H.P. Thresher. Two-H.P. Thresher.

**McFARLANE, THOMPSON, & ANDERSON, Fredericton, New Brunswick (Agent, MR. IRA CORNWALL, Junr., Canadian Section).**—Mowing Machine. Horse Rake. Steel Plough.

**MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—“Toronto” Light Binder. “Toronto” Mower. “Massey” Harvester. “Massey” Mower. Sharp’s Hay Rake. Sharp’s Hay and Stubble Rake.

**MAXWELL, DAVID, Paris, Ontario.**—Harvester Binder. Reaper. Rake. Mower.

**MOODY, MATTHEW, & SONS, Terrebonne, Quebec.**—Seeding Machine for broadcast sowing. Two-horse Threshing Machine. Two-horse Mowing Machine. One-horse Hay Rake.

**MORRIS & WATTS, Brantford, Ontario.**—“Morris” Top Double-dresser Threshing Machines.

**NORTH-AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO., London, Ontario.**—Twino Binding Harvesting Machine. Grass Mowing Machine.

**ONTARIO LEAD AND BARB WIRE CO.**—Barb Wire Fencing.

**ONTARIO PUMP CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—10-ft. “Halliday” Standard Pumping Windmill, with Pumps attached in working order. Three sizes of Feed Grinders.

**OTTERVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.**—Tools.

**PAXTON, TATE & CO., Port Perry, Ontario.**—18-in. “Perfection” Turbine Water Wheel. 20-in. “Vulcan” Turbine Water Wheel. 23-in. “Leffel” Turbine Water Wheel.

**ROSS, DAVID, Huntingdon, Quebec.**—Reversible Steel Tooth Harrow.

**RYAN, WILLIAM, Chatham, Ontario.**—Scotch Plough—silver-plated handle, polished beam and share.

**SAWYER, L. D., & CO., Hamilton, Ontario.**—Mowing Machine. Reaping Machine.

**STEVENS, TURNER, & BURNS, London, Ontario.**—Twelve-H.P. Portable Threshing Engine and Boiler on wheels. Combined Threshing Machine, Separator, and Cleaner.

**WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., Ayr, Ontario.**—“New Hummer” Single Mowing Machine. “Daisy” Horse Rake. “Lion” Single Reaping Machine.

**WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING CO., St. Catherine’s, Ontario.**—Axes, Scythes, Forks, Horse Rakes.

**WHITE, GEORGE**, London, Ontario.—Threshing Machine.

**WILKINSON, G., & CO.**, Aurora, Ontario.—Ploughs, Steel Scrapers (Wheeler and Drag), Seed Drills, Cultivators, Scufflers, Wheelbarrows.

**WILSON, J. C., & CO.**, Picton, Ontario.—Iron Water Wheels, "Little Giant."

**WILSON, MATTHEW, & CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Agricultural Implements.

**WISNER, J. O., SON, & CO.**, Brantford, Ontario.—Comb Drill. Hay Tedder. Hay Rake. Spring Tooth Cultivator.

**YOUNG, E. C.**, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.—Apple Barrel Press. Chopping Axe.

**CLASS 2.**

*Cereals.*

**ALLISON, R. W.**, Newport, Nova Scotia.—Grain.

**ANDERSON, W. A.**, Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company, Assiniboia.—White Oats. Wheat.

**ANTICOSTI**, an Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Province of Quebec, the property of F. W. and T. G. STOCKWELL.—Collection of Cereals.

"**ANTSYERE**," Pasqua's Reserve, Assiniboia.—Red Fyfe Wheat.

**ASHAM, GEORGE**, Pasqua's Reserve, Assiniboia.—Red Fyfe Wheat.

**BALL, JOHN**, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Sheaf of White Oats.

**BELL, GEORGE**, Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia.—White Oats.

**BLACK, REV. A. O.**, Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Wheat.

**BLAKE, WILLIAM**, Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia.—Gravel Buckwheat.

**BOKER, R. & SON**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Peas.

**BOLE, J.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Barley.

**BOYD, HUGH**, North Arm, Fraser River, British Columbia. — (1) Wheat. (2) Oats.

**BRYANT, J. D.**, South Saanich, British Columbia. — Varieties of Indian Corn.—field and garden.

**BUCHANAN, R.**, Fort Qu'Appelle District, Assiniboia. — Red Fyfe Wheat, Black Oats.

**BULMAN, ROBERT**, South Rustico, Queen's County, Prince Edward Island. —Two-rowed Barley, White Oats.

**BULMAN, THOMAS**, South Rustico, Queen's County, Pr. Edw. Is. — White Oats, Black Oats, White Wheat, Fodder Corn.

**BURKE, JAMES**, Southport, Queen's County, Pr. Ed. Is.—Indian Corn (three ears).

**BURNS, G.**, Burns District, Assiniboia.—Barley.

**BUTHOUR, JULIUS**, North Saanich, British Columbia.—Fall Wheat and Peas.

**CAMPBELL, JOHN W.**, Post Office, Box 48, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Egyptian Cream Oats in straw and in bulk.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Collection of Cereals, Vegetables, Roots, &c., from the various Provinces.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY** (see Group I, Class 1).—Collection of Cereals, Roots, &c., from the N.-W. Territories.

**CARSON, R.**, Pavillion, Lillooet, British Columbia. — Wheat, Oats, and Barley.

**CHESLEY, B.**, Bridgetown, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.—Winter Wheat.

**CHISHOLME, J. A.**, Clydesdale, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.—White Russian Spring Wheat and Oats.

**CHURCH, JOHN**, Amherst, Cumberland, Nova Scotia.—Oats and Black Barley.

**CLAPPERTON, JOHN**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Wheat and Oats.

**CLARK, JOHN**, Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia.—Weevil-proof Wheat in bulk and stalk. Oats in the straw.

**CLARKE, JAMES**, Tatamagouche Bay, Colchester, Nova Scotia.—Wheat. Barley. Buckwheat.

**CLINTON & MURRAY**, Okanagan, British Columbia.—Oats.

**CROSBY, ISAAC**, Marshfield, Queen's County, Pr. Edw. Is.—Pearl Barley.

**CUNNINGHAM THOMAS**, Howick, Quebec.—Wheat.

**DARBY, EDWIN**, Egmont Bay, Prince County, Pr. Edw. Is.—Fodder Corn.

**DAVISON, FRED.**, Burlington, Prince Co., Pr. Edw. Is.—Black Oats.

**DEWAR, JOHN**, Lot 48, Queen's Co., Pr. Edw. Is.—White Oats.

**DICKIE, J. H.**, Moose Mountain District, Assiniboia.—Black Oats, Red Fyfe Wheat.

**DICKSON, JOHN A.**, Onslow, Nova Scotia.—Barley.

**DRINKWATER, JOSEPH**, Somenos, Cowichan, British Columbia.—Wheat and Oats.

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DUNCAN, W. C., Maple Bay, Cowichan, Brit. Columbia.—Fall Wheat.

EAGLE, C. B., 150 Mile House, Cariboo, British Columbia.—Peas.

EATON, W., Kentville, Nova Scotia. Winter Wheat. Beans. Indian Corn.

EDYSON, MILTON, Maple Bay, British Columbia.—Barley.

ELLIOTT, ALANSON, Oxley, Essex, Ont.—White and Yellow Dent Corn.

FERGUSON, J., North Arm, Fraser River, British Columbia.—Barley.

FERRIS, MATTHEW, Burnside, Manitoba.—White Fyfe Wheat.

FISHER, H., Regina District, Assiniboia.—Barley, White Oats, Wheat.

FORD, J., Moose Mountain District, Assiniboia.—Wheat.

FOSTER, J. R., Moncton Steam Flour Mills, Moncton, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., in the Canadian Court).—Corn, Buckwheat, Cracked Wheat.

FOSTER, J. W., Clinton, Lillooet, British Columbia.—Barley.

FRASER, DONALD, Acadia Farm, Pictou, Nova Scotia.—Grains, Timothy.

FULTON, CLIFFORD C., Lower Stewiacke, Colchester, Nova Scotia.—Black Barley.

FURSTMAN, E. M., British Columbia.—Wheat.

GILCHRIST, CHARLES, Port Hope, Ontario.—Wild Rice prepared for culinary purposes.

GIROUARD, L., Okanagon, British Columbia.—Wheat.

GRAHAM, D., Okanagon, British Columbia.—Wheat.

GRANT, C., Thornbury, Ontario.—Wheat.

GREEN, CHARLES, Manitoba.—Red Fyfe Wheat.

GRINDER, P., Big Bar, Fraser River, British Columbia.—Wheat.

HARTNEY, H., Menteith, Turtle Mountain, Manitoba.—Red Fyfe and Spring Wheat.

HAWKS, J. F., Soda Creek, British Columbia.—Spring and Fall Wheat.

HAY, JOHN, Charlesburg, Ontario.—Black Oats. Two-rowed Barley.

HENCH, H., Big Bar, Fraser River, British Columbia.—Wheat.

HETHERINGTON, J., Lac la Hache, Lillooet, British Columbia.—Barley.

HILLHOUSE, R., Broadview District, Assiniboia.—Rye-Grass Seed, Wheat.

HISLOP, T., Moose Mountain District, Assiniboia.—Wheat, Field Peas, White Oats.

HOAR, ISAAC, Post Office Box 3, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Black Norway Oats, Squirrel-tail Barley.

HOEGG, D. W., & CO., Fredericton, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Corn.

HOEY, R., Lillooet, British Columbia.—Wheat.

IRVING, THOMAS, Post Office Box 996, Montreal, Quebec.—Collection of Cereals.

ISIDORE, G., Dog Creek, Lillooet, British Columbia.—Wheat.

JOHNSON, D. McG., Upper Stewiacke, Colchester, Nova Scotia.—Field Seeds, various kinds.

KEATLEY, WILLIAM, Fraser Valley, British Columbia.—Wheat.

KENNEDY, ALEXANDER, Lot 49, Queen's County, Pr. Edw. Is.—Two-rowed Barley, Red Wheat.

KENNETH & MACKENZIE, Burnside, Manitoba.—Red Fyfe Wheat.

KESTERING, C., Big Bar, Fraser Valley, British Columbia.—Wheat.

KING, G. H., Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Fodder Corn.

KIPP, HENRY, Chilliwack, British Columbia.—Peas (Grey and White), Spring Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn.

KNOX, A. B., Okanagon, British Columbia.—Wheat.

LARTZ, O. H., St. Catherine's, Ontario.—Yellow Corn on cob.

LEFURGEY, WILLIAM, Summerside, Pr. Edw. Is.—Indian Corn.

LONG, ROBERT M., Cowichan, British Columbia.—Early Spring Wheat and White Russian Oats.

LOVITT, H. L., Kentville, Nova Scotia.—White Oats.

McBEAN, BROTHERS, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Grain.

McCALLUM, STEPHEN, Brackley Point Road, Queen's County, Prince Edward Island.—Black Oats.

McCAW, WILLIAM, Whitewood, Pipestone Country, Assiniboia.—Wheat.

MACDONALD, DONALD, South Saanich, British Columbia.—Wheat.

McCURDY, JAMES, Onslow, Colchester, Nova Scotia.—Buckwheat.

McEWEN, ADOLPHUS, St. Peter's Bay, King's County, Pr. Edw. Is.—White Wheat

- McKAY FARMING CO.**, Indian Head District, Assiniboia.—White Oats, Wheat.
- McKINNON, ALEXANDER**, Charlottetown Royalty, Pr. Edw. Is.—Sheaf of Black Oats, Fodder Corn.
- McLELLAN, J. A.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Red Fyfe Wheat, White Oats.
- McMYN BROS.**, North Arm, Fraser River, British Columbia.—Oats.
- McPHERSON, DONALD**, Cowichan, British Columbia.—Oats.
- MALLET, WILLIAM**, Union Rd., Queen's Co., Pr. Edw. Is.—Buckwheat.
- MANITOBA EXHIBITION COMMITTEE**, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Cereals.
- MARCOTTE, X.**, South Saanich, British Columbia.—Wheat.
- MARSHALL, RITSON**, Wilmet, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.—Shepody Buckwheat, Field Beans.
- MARSHALL, ROBERT**, Wilmet, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.—White Oats.
- MARTIN, R.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Wheat.
- MIDDLESEX**, County of.—Collection of Roots and Grain.
- MONTREAL COLONISATION CO.**, Kimbrae, Assiniboia.—Wheat.
- MOORE, E. T.**, Kentville, King's County, Nova Scotia.—Winter Wheat.
- MURCHISON, MALCOLM**, North River, Queen's County, Pr. Ed. Is.—Fodder Corn.
- MUTCH, E. W.**, Fort Qu'Appelle District, Assiniboia.—Gold Drop Wheat.
- NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)**, Fredericton, New Brunswick.—Collection of Cereals of the Province. (For details, see Canadian Government Official Catalogue.)
- "OSOUP,"** Little Child's Reserve, Assiniboia.—Barley.
- PARKIN, W.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Black Oats.
- PENITENTIARY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**, New Westminster, British Columbia.—Wheat.
- PETERS, GEORGE E.**, Lower Montague, King's Co., Pr. Ed. Is.—Buckwheat.
- PINCHBECK & LYNE**, Williams' Lot, Cariboo, British Columbia.—Wheat.
- PLAXTON, WILLIAM**, Prince Albert, North-West Territories.—Wheat.
- POLLARD, JOHN**, Clinton, British Columbia.—Russian Barley.
- PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT** (per T. A. KEEFER, Esq.), Port Arthur, Ontario.—Cereals and Grain from the Free Grant Township of Oliver, exhibited by the Citizens of Port Arthur, Ontario. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)
- POSTILL BROS.**—Wheat.
- PURDY, L.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Wheat.
- QUEBEC GOVERNMENT**, Quebec.—Collection of Cereals of the Provinces.
- RAMSAY, CHARLES**, Paradise, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.—Spring Wheat.
- REHILL, WILLIAM**, Seaforth, Ontario.—Peas, Various Wheats, Spring Wheat, crossed with Gold Drop and Club.
- RISKE, L. W.**, Soda Creek, Cariboo, Brit. Columbia.—Wheat and Spring Wheat.
- ROBERTSON, D.**, Brudenell, King's Co., Pr. Ed. Is.—Red Wheat.
- ROSS, JOHN**, Prospect Farm, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.—Austrian Wheat and New Zealand Oats, grown in Canada.
- RYERSON, S. M.**, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Silver-hull Buckwheat.
- ST. HYACINTHE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Collection of Cereals.
- SANDOVER, S.**, North Saanich, British Columbia.—Barley.
- SCHUBERT, G. A.**, British Columbia.—Wheat and Oats.
- SCOTCH CROFTERS**, Pipestone District, Assiniboia.—Sheaves of Grain.
- SEMLIN, CHARLES A., M.P.P.**, Cache Creek, Yale, British Columbia.—Wheat and Barley.
- SEKSMITH, W. A.**, Wolsley District, Assiniboia.—Wheat.
- SHARMAN BROS.**, Surrey, British Columbia.—Wheat.
- SHAW ALEXANDER**, West River, Pr. Ed. Is.—Sheaf of Norway Oats.
- SIMPSON, H.**, South Saanich, British Columbia.—Peas and Oats.
- SKINNER, J.**, Katapwa, Fort Qu'Appelle District, Assiniboia.—Flax Seed.
- SLUGGETT, JOHN**, North Saanich, British Columbia.—Wheat and Oats.
- SMITH, R. R.**, Fort Qu'Appelle, District, Assiniboia.—Hull-less Barley.
- SMITH, T. B.**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Fodder Corn.
- SPAIN, MRS. M. B.**, Wilmet, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.—Cereals in bulk and straw.
- STEELE BROTHERS AND CO.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Seeds.
- STEPHENSON, R.**, Chilliwack, British Columbia.—Barley.

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**SWITZER, S. W.**, Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Co., Assiniboia.—Wheat, Black Oats.

**SYMBURNER, R. H.**, Fort Qu'Appelle District, Assiniboia.—Hull-less Barley.

**SYMONDS, J.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Flax Seed.

**"THE MAN WHO TOOK THE COAT,"** Assiniboia Reserve, Assiniboia.—Wheat.

**THOMPSON, WILLIAM**, South Saanich, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.—Fall Wheat grown in South Saanich. Oats.

**THORNE, EDWARD**, Okanagan, British Columbia.—Wheat.

**"THREE BULLS,"** Blackfoot Reserve, Assiniboia.—Barley.

**TROYER, C.**, Moose Mountain District, Assiniboia.—Wheat.

**VENOT, A. J.**, Mahone Bay, Lunenburg, N.S.—White Russian Spring Wheat.

**VICTORIA RICE MILLS**, Victoria, Brit. Columbia.—Rice, and Rice Products.

**VIEUX, C. B.**, Okanagan, British Columbia.—Wheat.

**WARD, JOSEPH, W.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Hops, Hay, Beans, &c.

**WARWICK, G. C.**, New Westminster, British Columbia.—Millet heads.

**"WEASEL CALF,"** Blackfoot Indian Reserve, Assiniboia.—Oats.

**WESTINGTON, W. J.**, Plainville, Northumberland, Ontario.—Barley.

**WHITE, R. W.**, Newport, Hants, Nova Scotia.—Natural Grain and Seeds.

**WHITE, WILLIAM**, North Saanich, British Columbia.—Fall Wheat.

**WILLIAMS, T.**, Abernethy, Qu'Appelle Dist., Assiniboia.—White Wheat.

**WILSON, S.**, Whitewood, Pipestone Country, Assiniboia.—Wheat.

**WILTSHIRE, F.**, Kentville, Nova Scotia.—White Oats ("Burpee Welcome").

**YORK COLONISATION CO.**, York Colony, Assiniboia.—Wheat.

## CLASS 3.

*Vegetables and Fruit.*

**ANTICOSTI** (see Group I., Class 2).—Collections of Vegetables.

**BAYFIELD, EDWARD**, Charlotte-town, Pr. Ed. Is.—Ono Mangold.

**BAYLEY, W. E.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Pink-top Turnips.

**BENNETT, E.**, Clarksburg, Ontario.—Beans.

**"BIG PLUME,"** Blackfoot Reserve, Assiniboia.—White Potatoes.

**BISHOP, W. C.**, Long Lake District, Assiniboia.—Potatoes.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT** (Department of Agriculture), Victoria, British Columbia.—Cranberries.

**BULMAN, ROBERT** (see Group I., Class 2).—Potatoes, "Early Rose."

**BURKE, JAMES** (see Group I., Class 2).—Cabbage. Twelve Roots of Celery.

**BUTHOUR, JULIUS** (see Group I., Class 2).—Field Peas.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.** (see Group I., Class 1).—Preserved Roots.

**CHOWAN, H.**, Princetown Road, Queen's Co., Pr. Ed. Is.—Turnip, 27 lbs.

**CLAPPERTON, J.** (see Group I., Class 2).—Peas.

**COMPTON, GEORGE, St. Eleanor's**, Prince County, Pr. Ed. Is.—Twelve Potatoes, "McIntyre's."

**CRAIG, S. H.**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Potatoes, 30 different kinds.

**CULLUM, W. C.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Field Swede Turnips.

**DEARMOND, LEANDER**, Belmont, Colchester, Nova Scotia.—Potatoes of different variety.

**DEWAR, A. E.**, Southport, Queen's County, Pr. Ed. Is.—Mangold.

**DICKIE, J. H.**, Moose Mountain District, Assiniboia.—White Turnips.

**DRAKE, R.**, Cornwall, Queen's Co., Pr. Ed. Is.—Potatoes ("McIntyre").

**ELLIOTT, LEONARD W.**, Clarence, Nova Scotia.—Small Field Peas.

**"ESS,"** Pasqua's Reserve, Assiniboia.—Potatoes.

**FARQUHARSON, JAMES**, Lot 48, Queen's County, Pr. Ed. Is.—Potatoes (new kind).

**GILBERT J.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—Pink-top Turnips. White Turnips.

**GILL, ABRAM**, Little York, Queen's County, Pr. Ed. Is.—Potatoes, "Beauty of Hebron." "White Star." "Burbank Seedling."

**GRANT, JOHN, M.P.P.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Potatoes grown on 60th parallel North Latitude, Northern Boundary of British Columbia, on Liard River.

**HAZARD, C. J.**, Bellevue, Queer Co., Pr. Ed. Is.—Potatoes, "Lato Rose."

**HENDERSON, M.**, Regina District, Assiniboia.—White Potatoes.



**HISLOP, T.** (see Group I, Class 2).—Potatoes: "Early Rose," "Beauty of Hebron," White Turnips.

**HOEGG, D. W., & CO.** (see Group I, Class 2).—Tomatoes.

**JONES, LOCK, Pownal, Queen's Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes, "White Star."

**KNIGHT, ISAAC, Charlottetown, Fr. Edw. Is.**—Red Onions. White Onions. Indian Corn (Yellow).

**McDONALD, D., Loon Creek, Fort Qu'Appelle Dist. Assiniboia.**—Field Peas.

**McDONALD, DONALD, North Bedeque, Prince Co., Fr. Ed. Is.**—Turnip.

**McDONALD, WM., Panmure Island, Queen's Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes, "Beauty of Hebron."

**McINNES, BRUCE, Regina District, Assiniboia.**—White Turnips.

**McLEOD, NORMAN, Orwell Point, Qu. Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes, "McIntyre."

**McMILLAN, JOHN, West River, Queen's Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Field Peas.

**MALLETT, WILLIAM** (see Group I, Class 2).—Field Peas.

**MONKLEY, GEORGE, Port Hill, Prince Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Field Peas.

**MONTGOMERY, D., Summerside, Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes: "Early Rose," "Silver Dollar."

**MOODY, J., Regina District, Assiniboia.**—White Turnips.

**MORRIS, THOMAS, Charlottetown, Fr. Edw. Is.**—Turnip, 1½ lbs.

**MUTCH, J., Regina District, Assiniboia.**—Field Peas.

**"NAKOTOOS," File Hills, Assiniboia.**—White Potatoes.

**NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT** (see Group I, Class 2).—Collection of Vegetable Products of the Province.

**"OSOUP"** (see Group I, Class 2).—Potatoes.

**PENITENTIARY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA** (see Group I, Class 2).—Peas, Potatoes.

**PINCHBECK & LYNE** (see Group I, Class 2).—Potatoes.

**PROUGHT, N., Gallas Point, Qu. Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes, "Early Rose."

**PURDY, T., Regina District, Assiniboia.**—Beets. Field Swede Turnips. Mangolds. Beets and Carrots. Potatoes.

**"RABBIT SKIN," Assiniboine Reserve, Assiniboia.**—Mangolds.

**ROBERTSON, JOHN, New Perth, Queen's Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Speckled Beans, White Field Beans. Three Beets. Carrots. Parsnips. "Hollow Crown" Turnip Seed. Long Small Blood Beet Seed.

**ROGERS, WM., Freetown, Prince Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes, "Prolific."

**ROSS, DONALD, North Bedeque, Prince Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes: "Early Rose," "McIntyre." Swedish Turnip.

**ROSS, R., Regina District, Assiniboia.**—Marrowfat Peas.

**ROWE, JOHN J., Charlottetown, Fr. Edw. Is.**—Roots of Celery. Italian and Plain Tomatoes (see Group I, Class 2).

**ST. HYACINTHE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Vegetables. Peas.

**SCHURMAN, WILLIAM, Bedeque, Prince Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes.

**SHARMAN BROTHERS, Surrey, British Columbia.**—Peas.

**SMITH, D., North Arm, Fraser River, British Columbia.**—Peas.

**SMITH, J. F., Regina District, Assiniboia.**—Marrowfat Peas.

**SPAIN, MRS. M. B.** (see Group I, Class 2).—Carrots, Onions, and Potatoes.

**STEWART, D., Southport, Queen's Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes, "New York."

**"THE LOUSE," Blackfoot Reserve, Assiniboia.**—Potatoes.

**TORRANCE, J. FRASER, B.Sc., Montreal, Quebec.**—Fresh Vegetables.

**TWEEDY, GEORGE, North River, Qu. Co., Fr. Edw. Is.**—Potatoes: "Prolific," "Dakota Red," "White Star," Turnip, 1½ lbs.

**WELLS, ALLEN, J.P., Chilliwack, British Columbia.**—Cauliflowers.

**WILSON & SIBBALD, Regina District, Assiniboia.**—White Turnips.

**YOUNG, J., Pense District, Assiniboia.**—White Turnips. Field Swede Turnips.

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**"LUXOR" CIGARETTES.**  
PURE TURKISH TOBACCO.  
WARRANTED HAND-MADE.

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ALEXANDRIA CIGARETTE CO., Ltd., 63 & 64, New Broad St., London, E.C.  
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## FRUIT.

**BEGBIE, SIR M. B.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Peaches.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Fruits of all kinds grown in Canada (preserved in alcohol). An assortment of late-keeping apples in fresh condition. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**CHESLEY, B.**, Bridgetown, Annapolis, N. Scotia.—Apples, "Nonpareils."

**EVANS, MRS. J.**, Chilliwack, British Columbia.—Pears.

**HOEGG, D. W., & CO.** (see Group I., Class 2).—Apples, Blueberries.

**NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT**, Fredericton, New Brunswick.—Collection of Apples.

**NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT**, Halifax.—Collection of Fruits. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**PENWELL, CHARLES T.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Pears.

**ROWLING, W. H.**, New Westminster, British Columbia.—Grapes.

**SELWYN, MISS**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Fruit from the "Shepherdia Argentea."

**SPAIN, MRS. M. B.** (see Group I., Class 2).—Long-keeping Apples. Native Grapes.

**TORRANCE, J. FRASER, B.Sc.** (see Group I., Class 3).—Fresh Fruit.

**TRONA, THOMAS**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Apples, "Baldwin."

**TRUTCH, THE HON. JOSEPH W.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Pears.

**WELLS, ALLEN, J.P.**, Chilliwack, British Columbia.—Apples.

## CLASS 4.

*Farinaeous Products.*

**BEER & SONS**, Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Potato Farina.

**EDWARDSBURGH STARCH CO.**, Cardinal, Grenville, Ontario.—Laundry and Culinary Starches.

**FARQUHARSON, D.**, Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Potato Farina.

**FISH & IRELAND**, Lachute Mills, Argenteuil, Quebec.—Desiccated Wheat, Barley, Peas. Rolled Oats and Wheat. Snowflake Barley. Prepared Pea Flour, Groats and Wheat. Whole Wheat Meal. Pearl Barley.

**McKINNON & McLEAN**, Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Farina.

**PROWSE & SONS**, Murray Harbour, King's Co., P. E. I.—Potato Farina.

**RANKINE, T., & SONS**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Farinaeous Products.

## CLASS 5.

*Dwellings. Utensils. Fertilizers.*

**ARMSTRONG, J. S.**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORN-

**WALL, Jun.**, Canadian Section).—Complete Models of Prairie Settler's House, Town House, Church.

**BONNYN, WILLIAM**, Wingfield, Halifax, Nova Scotia (Agents in England, **MESSRS. PILLANS, FISHER, & CO.**, 79 Mark Lane, London, E.C.).—Manufactured Cod-fish Guano.

**BURRARD INLET FISHING CO., Limited**, British Columbia (Agents, **MESSRS. BELL HARRISON, & CO.**, 11 Clements Lane, London, E.C.).—Fish Guano.

**CAMPBELL, CHARLES**, Richmond, Quebec.—Butter Tubs.

**CANADA CHEMICAL MANURE AND FERTILISER CO.**, Rothesay, New Brunswick.—Manures.

**CLIFFORD, HON. W.**, Austin, Manitoba.—Model of Dairy Farm.

**DAVIS, WILLIAM**, Richmond, Quebec.—Patent Splash and Drop Churn.

**DOMINION DAIRY HOUSE**, Danville, Richmond, Quebec.—Dairy Implements.

**ECOLES, D. E., & SONS**, Mouth of the Nerepis, King's County, New Brunswick.—Patent Beehive.

**FISH FERTILIZING CO.**, Digby, Nova Scotia.—Fish Fertilizer.

**GEMMILL, J. D.**, Almonte, Ontario.—Dressed Buffalo Skin Tent.

**GOOLD, EDWARD L., & CO.**, Brantford, Ontario.—Bee Hives.

**HENDERSON LUMBER CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Emigrants' Portable Residence, complete.

**HOLTERMANN, R. F.**, Fisherville, Haldimand, Ont.—Hive. Honey Extractor.

**HUDSON'S BAY CO.**, Winnipeg, Manitoba (Agent, T. H. INCE, 156 Oxford Street, London).—Indian Leather Lodge.

**MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST IMPROVED FARM AGENCY**, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Views of Improved Farms in Manitoba. Other Views and Sketches.

**PUTT, F. R.**, Chatham, Ontario.—Dairy Utensils.

**SMITH & CO.**, St. Jerome, Terrebonne, Quebec.—Butter Tubs.

**STANDARD FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL CO., Lim.**, P. O., Box 176, Montreal, Quebec.—Phosphate Manures.

**STRICKLAND, R. A.**, 4 De Burg Crescent, West Drayton, England.—Model of a "Settler's Commencement in the Bush," illustrating cutting down timber, &c. Sugar making.

**TANNER, PROF.**, 2 St. Oswald's Road, West Brompton, London.—Drawing of a Model Colonial Settlement, now being established in the North-West of Canada.

## GROUP II—FORESTS.

### CLASS 1.

*Trees, Plants, and Flowers. Forest Products. Timber, Worked and Unworked.*

**ANTICOSTI** (see Group I, Class 2).—Various Woods, polished and unpolished.

**BLACK, W. W.**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Collection of Woods from Nova Scotia.

**BURSTALL, J. & CO.**, Quebec.—Pine Deals.

**CAMPBELL, G. GORDON**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Collection of the Indigenous and Naturalised Plants of Truro, Nova Scotia.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Botanical Exhibit, prepared by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.** (see Group I, Class 1).—Woods of the North-West Territory of Canada. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**CHAMBERLIN, MRS.**, Ottawa, Ontario.—250 Plates of single specimens of Wild Flowers and Fungi. 25 Groups of Flowers, by Mrs. C. P. Trall, folio, 1869. Plates of "Plant Life in Canada." Two large framed Pictures of an enormous Fungus.

**CONSTANT, JANE A.**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Wreath of Natural Flowers grown in Canada.

**GIGNAC, O., & SON**, 129 Pr. Edw. St., Quebec.—Canadian Woods used in Mouldings.

**HAMILTON, JOHN**, New Perth, King's County, Pr. Edw. Is.—Specimens of Prince Edward Island Foliage.

**HASTINGS SAW MILL CO.**, Granville, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia (Agents in London)—**HEATLEY, WOTTON & CO.**, 11 George Yard, Lombard St., E.C.—Sections of Douglas Fir Trees. Section of Spruce Tree. Planks, Spars, Railway Ties, Shingles.

**HAZELHURST, WM.**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Court).—Wood Fibre.

**HILL, ALBERT J.**, Port Moody, British Columbia.—Album containing specimens of British Columbia Ferns.

**HILL, MRS.**, Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Album containing 50 Plates of British Columbia Wild Flowers.

**HOWE, J., & G. D.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Wood.

**JACK, MISS E. M.**, care of J. J. AUSTIN, Jun., Chateauguay Basin, Quebec.—Forest-tree Seeds, with the Flower of each Seed Painted and Classified.

**KEITH, A., & SON**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—A Half-Hoghead (Oak).

**McLAREN, J. H., & Co.**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Wood.

**MOHUN, EDWARD, C.M.**, Port Hammond, British Columbia.—Specimens of Woods of British Columbia.

**MORRIS, D. W.**, Sainte Thérèse, Terrebonne, Quebec.—Peat.

**NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT**, Fredericton, New Brunswick.—A Collection of the Woods of the Province arranged as a Trophy. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.** (see Group I, Class 2).—Collection of the Woods of New Brunswick. Portable Office. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**NOVA SCOTIAN GOVERNMENT**, Halifax.—Plants collected in the vicinity of Truro, Nova Scotia, A.D., 1884.

**PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT** (per T. A. KEEFER, Esq.), Port Arthur, Ontario.—Collection of Woods as samples of Mining Timbers from the Gold and Silver Regions in the district of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**PROVANCHER, THE ABBÉ L.**, Cap Rouge, Quebec.—Round Table in Marquetry.

**ROBERTS, ALFRED E.**—Panelling exemplifying six different woods of British Columbia. Two planks of figured Vancouver Fir.

**ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS CO., Limited**, New Westminster, British Columbia.—Fir Spruce. Fir Bark.

**SAYWARD, W. P.**, Post Office Box 190, Victoria, British Columbia.—Wood.

**STEVENSON, S. C.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Collection of Woods.

**WHITE, J.**, Woodstock, Ontario.—Picture Frames. Chess Board.

**WHITEHEAD, W. T.**, Fredericton, New Brunswick.—Samples of Wood.

### CLASS 2.

*Trades in connection with Forests.*

**ANGUS, WM., & CO.**, East Angus, Compton, Quebec.—Prepared Wood Pulp.

**BLANCHARD, W. H.**, Windsor, Hants, Nova Scotia.—Wood Pulp or Manufactures from the Ellershouse Pulp and Paper Mills.

**BUCKINGHAM PULP CO.**, Montreal, Quebec (**JOHN FARMAN**, Secretary and Treasurer, 467 St. Paul Street).—Wood Pulp and Ligneous Meal. Samples of the Wood.

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**BULMER, H. JUN., & BROTHER,** Montreal, Quebec.—Assortment of Manufactured Lumber.

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**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT,** Ottawa, Ontario.—Boxes, Rope, Baskets, &c., made from wood and bark by Indians.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.** (see Group I., Class 1).—A Manitoba Settler's Outfit of Furniture. Wheelbarrow, in use in the North-West.

**CIMON, SIMON X., M.P., Murray Bay, Charlevoix, Quebec.**—Wood Pulp and Wood Pulp Board.

**CRILLY, JOHN, & CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—Manilla Blotting. Rope Manilla. Paper Bags.

**CROFT & ANGUS, Chemaines, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.**—Manufactured Lumber.

**DALBY, WM., Victoria, Brit. Columbia.**—Tan Bark (Vancouver Island Hemlock). Sample of Ground Bark, with Skin tanned by it.

**DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO., Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Cordage.

**DE BECK BROS. & CO., Brunette Saw Mills, New Westminster, British Columbia.**—Large Planks of Fir, Spruce, Cedar, and Hemlock. Other kinds of small Lumber. Salmon Boxes, as made for canneries.

**DICKINSON, GEO. L., Manotick, Ontario.**—Cat Bungs and Spiles of Hard and Soft Woods.

**ELLIOTT & CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Linsced and its Products.

**GIBSON, ALEXANDER, Marysville, New Brunswick.**—Battings, Shingles, Laths, Boards and Deals.

**HASTINGS SAW MILL CO.** (see Group II., Class 1).—Wood and Manufactured Lumber. Table.

**INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ, Port Maskinongé, Quebec.**—Wood Pulp.

**LOGAN, ALEXANDER, North Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.**—Iron Stump-Extractor.

**LYMAN, SONS, & CO., 384 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Linsced and Products.

**MENNAUGHTEN, JOHN, & CO., Quebec, Quebec.**—Wood Pulp. Wood Board.

**MOODYVILLE SAW MILL CO., Moodyville, British Columbia.** Rough and Dressed Lumber. Beams. Scantlings. Laths. Wickets.

**RATTENBERG, W., Charlottetown, Pr. Ed. Is.**—Pressed Hay.

**ROYAL CITY PLANING CO., Limited** (see Group II., Class 1).—Sawn and Split Shingles. Laths.

**RUSSELL, W., & SON, Newcastle, New Brunswick** (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Spools.

**THOMPSON & CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec.**—Bobbins and Spools made of Wood.

**WOODBURN SARVEN WHEEL CO., St. Catherine's, Ontario.**—Material for Wheels.

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**ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS, BIRDS AND TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS, INSECTS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.**

**HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE, MAR-CHIONESS OF LORNE**—Collection of Canadian Birds.

**ANTICOSTI** (see Group I., Class 1).—Collection of Animals and Birds (stuffed). (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**BIRMINGHAM, M., St. John, New Brunswick** (Agent, MR. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Court).—Stuffed Moose (*Alces macchis*).

**BISHOP, WATSON, Kentville, King's County, Nova Scotia.**—Collection of Stuffed Birds.

**BOLE, W. NORMAN, New Westminster, British Columbia.**—A Big-horn Mountain Sheep.

**CAMERON, JOHN, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Elk Horns.



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**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (see Group I., Class 2).—Collection of Canadian Birds, prepared by the Geological and Natural History Survey. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**CONLON, JOHN, Wilmot, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.**—Native Furs—Fox, Raccoon, Mink, Muskrat, Weasel, Beaver, &c.

**CREASE, HEN. F. PELLEW, Victoria, Brit. Columbia.**—Two pairs of large Elk Horns from Salmon River, British Columbia.

**CROSS, WM., Toronto, Ontario.**—Cases of Canadian Birds and Mammals.

**DUBOIS, LOUIS E.** (see Group I., Class 1).—Ostrich Feathers, dyed and prepared.

**EARLE, SAMUEL M., Charlotte-town, Pr. Edw. Is.**—Birds.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO** (Incorp. 1870), London, Ontario.—Collection of Canadian Insects.

**GEMMILL, J. D.** (see Group I., Class 4).—Heads of Buffalo, Elk, Moose, Canadian Deer. Skin of Moose.

**GUTMANN & FRANK, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Furs.

**HOLTERMANN, R. F.** (see Group I., Class 4).—Natural Honey.

**HUBBARD, J. H., Winnipeg, Manitoba.**—Collection of Stuffed Birds and Animals. (For details see Canadian Official Catalogue.)

**HUDSON BAY CO.**—Collection of Stuffed Animals and Fur Skins. Collection of Hudson Bay Furs, prepared by James Ince, 156 Oxford Street, London, W. (For details, see Canadian Official Govt. Catalogue.)

**HYDE, H. A., New Westminster, British Columbia.**—Insects peculiar to British Columbia. Cariboo Head and Horns.

**KAIZER, A. G., Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Head of a Moose (*Alces Americanus*).

**LA LIBERTÉ, J. B., St. Roch Quebec, Quebec.**—Furs.

**McDOUGALL, ALEX., New Westminster, British Columbia.**—Honey.

**MAY, E. PASSMORE, M.D., Toronto, Ontario.**—Red Deer.

**NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT, Fredericton, New Brunswick.**—Mammals and Birds.

**NICOL, DAVID, Cataragui, Ontario.** Cases of Stuffed Birds of Canada. Case of Stuffed Mammals.

**PELOQUIN, CHARLES, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec** (Contributed per THE ST. HYACINTHE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY).—Improved Beehive.

**POCOCK, FRETCH, & POCOCK, Emerson, Manitoba.**—Head of Buffalo (*Bos Americanus*). Bear (*Ursus*).

**PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT, Ontario** (Per T. A. KEEFER, Esq., Port Arthur).—White Beaver Skin from the Lake of the Woods. Black Fox Skin. Spruce Partridge or Grouse. Stuffed Beaver. Stuffed Cariboo. Heads, the property of Mr. Allan McDougall.

**POWELL, J. W., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Cariboo Heads, male, female, and calf. Mountain Goat Head.

**PROVANCHER, ABBÉ** (see Group II., Class 1).—An Insect sculptured to size of 27 feet in length.

**RENFREW, G. R., & CO., 35 Bnads Street, Quebec, Quebec.** (Agent in England, J. A. HOLT, 24 Thavies Inn, London, W.C.)—Stuffed Animals and Furs. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**REYNOLDS, THOMAS, 98 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.**—Head of Buffalo (*Bos Americanus*).

**SMALL, G. R., New Westminster, British Columbia.**—Deer's Head.

**STEINER, ALDERMAN N. L., Toronto, Ontario.**—Head of Moose (*Alces Americanus*).

**STRATFORD, H., Kingston, Ontario.**—Head of Moose. Heads of Virginia Deer.

**WILSON, ROBERT, Booth, Pontiac, Quebec.**—Moose Heads (*Alces Americanus*), mounted.

## GROUP III.—FISHERIES.

### CLASS 1.

#### Fishes.

**ANTICOSTI** (see Group I., Class 2).—Otters. Seal Skins. (See the Collective Exhibit from the Island.)

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (Department of Marine and Fisheries), Ottawa, Ontario.—Stuffed and preserved Specimens of Canadian Fishes and Marine Invertebrata. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**CLARK & ROBBLEE, Summerside, Prince Co., Pr. Ed. Is.**—Fresh Mackerel.

### CLASS 2.

#### Marine Mammals.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (see Group III., Class 1).—Collection of Marine Mammals. (For List, see Canadian Govt. Official Cat.)

### CLASS 3.

#### Apparatus and Products.

**ALLCOCK, LAIGHT, & WESTWOOD, Toronto, Ontario.**—Fishing Tackle.

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**ANTICOSTI** (see Group I., Class 2).—Lobster Claws. Seal Oil. Cod Oil. (In the Collective Exhibit from the Island.)

**BAIN, FRANCIS**, North River, Queen's County, Pr. Edw. Is.—Mussel Mud. Black Mud. Marl.

**BEST, H. W.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Oyster Shells.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (see Group III., Class 1).—Oyster Shells. Modern Whale Gun. Old Harpoon. Kelp-fishing Lines, and Lines from Spruce-root and Cedar-bark.

**CORBETT, G. E.**, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.—Mussel Mud.

**DALZELL, JOSEPH**, St. John, New Brunswick. (Agent Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Gentleman's Sporting Case: Combination Rods, Six-strip Lancewood Salmon Rod, Greenheart-wood Salmon Rod, Lancewood Trout Rod.

**GOODWIN, DANIEL**, Canso, Guysborough, Nova Scotia.—Squid Jiga used in catching Squid.

**GUTMANN & FRANK** (see Group II., Class 2).—Implements for the Capture of Seals and Dog Fish.

**HUDSON'S BAY CO.** (Agent at the Exhibition, T. H. INCE, 156 Oxford Street, London).—Esquimaux Whalebone Net. Root-fibre Fish Net. Bark-fibre Fish Net.

**KING, J. W.**, Windsor, Nova Scotia.—Fish-way Ladder, in operation.

**MATHIAS, OWEN**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Dried Herring Spaw, for Artificial Hatching and Breeding.

**NAAS, ENOS**, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.—Squid Hooks.

**PICKERING, WM.**, Summerside, Prince County, Pr. Ed. Is.—Pair of Oyster Rakes or Tonga.

**SCRIBNER, D., & SON**, St. John, New Brunswick. (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Salmon and Trout Fishing Rods, made from greenheart-wood.

**SEIFERT, G.**, 34 Fabrique Street, Quebec.—Canadian Pearls.

**SPRATT, JOSEPH**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Fish Guano.

**TATE, HENRY L.**, Causo, Guysborough, Nova Scotia.—Eel Spear.

#### CLASS 4.

##### Fish as Food.

**ALERT BAY CANNING CO.**, Nimpkish River, British Columbia. (Agents in England, FINDLAY, DURHAM, & BRODIE, 61 St. Mary Axe, E.C.).—Canned Salmon.

**ANTICOSTI** (see Group I., Class 2).—Dried Cod-fish. (With the Collective Exhibit from the Island.)

**BENT, GILBERT, & SONS**, St. John, New Brunswick. (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Mess Shad. Eastern Herring. Mackerel. Dry Cod-fish.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT** (see Group I., Class 3).—Fish.

**EARLE, T.**, Victoria, Brit. Columbia.—Canned Salmon. Canned Clams.

**EWEN & CO.**, New Westminster, British Columbia (Agent, H. J. GARDINER & CO., 1 Gresham Buildings, London, E.C.).—Canned Fraser River Salmon, Smoked Salmon.

**FORREST & CO.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Canned Salmon and Lobster.

**"GOLDEN CROWN" PACKING CO.**, Halifax, N. Scotia.—Preserved Fish.

**GRANT, JAS. E.**, Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Preserved Mackerel. Lobsters. Claw Lobster.

**GREGORY & CO.**, New Westminster, British Columbia.—Salt Salmon.

**HAMBLE, J. B., & CO.**, Pictou, Nova Scotia.—Preserved Lobsters.

**HARDING & HATHEWAY**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Boneless Cod-fish.

**HOEGG, D. W., & CO.** (see Group I., Class 2).—Tinned Lobsters.

**LEONARD BROS.**, Post Office 266, St. John, N. Brunswick.—Boneless Fish.

**LONGWORTH & CO.**, Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Preserved Mackerel. Preserved Lobster.

**McDONALD, McDONALD, & CO.**, Souris East, King's Co., Pr. Edw. Is.—Boneless Hake. Boneless Cod-fish.

**McDOWELL, McNEILL, & McDOWELL**, Rivers Inlet, Victoria, British Columbia.—Canned Clams.

**McLEOD, A. C.**, Park Corner, Queen's County, Pr. Edw. Is.—Lobsters—"Key-stone brand."

**McNEIL, ARCHIBALD**, Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Mackerel.

**McNUTT, D. & P.**, Malpeque, Prince Co., Pr. Edw. Is.—Lobsters in Tins.

**MATHESON, J. A.**, Campbelltown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Lobsters.

**NOBLE, R. B.**, Richibucto, County Kent, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Canned Lobsters.

**O'LEARY, HENRY**, Richibucto, Co. Kent, N. Brunswick.—Canned Lobsters.

**TAYLOR, ALFRED**, Mabou, Inverness, Nova Scotia.—Salmon.

**TODD, I. H., & SON, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Canned Salmon from Richmond Cannery, North Arm, Fraser River.

**TORRASE, A., New Westminster, British Columbia.**—Salt Salmon.

**TURNER, BEEFON, & CO., British Columbia (Agent, H. C. BEETON & CO., 33 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.).**—Canned Salmon and Canned Clams.

**WELCH, RITHEIT, & CO., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Canned Salmon, various brands.

## MINERAL KINGDOM.

### GROUP IV.—MINES AND MINERALS.

#### CLASS 1.

*Mining and Metallurgy, and Industries connected therewith.*

**ACADIA COAL CO., Stellarton, Nova Scotia.**—Block of Coal.

**ALBERT MANUFACTURING CO., Hillsborough, Albert, New Brunswick.**—Crude Gypsum. Specimens of Plaster of Paris and Ground Gypsum.

**ALLAN, W. A., Ottawa, Ontario.**—Specimen of Apatite (74 and 89). Micas (87). Apatite Crystal (93). Orthoclase.

**ALLAN, W. G., Marlbank, Ontario.**—Limestone, Marl, and Whiting.

**ALLISON & PLATT, Adolphustown, Ontario.**—Magnetite.

**ANGLO-CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., Montreal (London Office, 110 Cannon Street, E.C.), Quebec.**—Crude Asbestos.

**ANGLO-CANADIAN PHOSPHATE CO., Liverpool, England.**—Apatite from Bottle Lake Mines, Templeton, Quebec.

**ANTICOSTI** (see Group I, Class 2). Soil from Comoran Point, including stones, marble fossils, polishing sand. (See the Collective Exhibit from the Island.)

**ARCHIBALD, CHARLES, Cow Bay, Cape Breton.**—Coal and Patent Fuel. Bituminous Coal and Coal Tar.

**ASBESTOS MINING & MANUFACT. CO., Quebec.**—Asbestos Goods.

**ATLANTIC PETROLEUM WORKS (ISAAC WATERMANN), London, Ontario.**—Crude and Refined Petroleum, Oils, Greases, and Paraffins, White and Coloured Candles. Model of Oil Derrick and Engine-House.

**AUSTIN, R., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Anthracite Coal.

**BAKER, WM., Monab, R. 13, E. 1, L. 7, Ontario.**—Clay. Limestone. Lime.

**BATTLE, JOHN, Thorold, Welland, Ontario.**—Barrels of Thorold Hydraulic Cement.

**BECK, C., & CO., Penstanguishene, Simcoe, Ontario.**—Clay. Bricks.

**BEER, ISIAH, Hamilton, Ontario.**—Machine-pressed Brick.

**BELL, JAMES, Storrington, Quebec.**—Apatite.

**BENTLEY, M., & SON, Dudswell Flag Quarry, Quebec.**—Flagstone.

**BOSTON ASBESTOS PACKING CO., Thetford, Quebec.**—Chrysolite.

**BOTSFORD, G., Fredericton, New Brunswick.**—Plumbago.

**BREAULT, D., & SONS, St. John's, Quebec.**—Limestone. Lime.

**BROSSEAU, FRANÇOIS, L'Acadie, St. John's, Quebec.**—Limestone. Lime.

**BROWN, J., Carleton Place, Ontario.**—Red Brick.

**BROWN, R. H., Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.**—Fossil Plants.

**BULLEN, W. F., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Fig Iron Ores.

**BULMER & SHEPPARD, Montreal, Quebec.**—Specimens of Bricks and Drain Tiles.

**CALABOGIE MINING CO. Limited, Bagot, Ontario.**—Magnetite.

**CANADA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING CO., Delors, Hastings, Ontario.**—Mispickel carrying Gold. Crude Arsenic (Nos. 132, 133, 133a, 133b, 133c, 133d).

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT (PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS), Quebec.**—Sandstones and Limestone.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, Ottawa, Ontario.**—Collection of Soils, in glass tubes. Obelisk, representing the gold obtained in British Columbia during the past-25 years.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT (GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF CANADA—Director-General, Dr. ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, F.R.S.), Ottawa, Ontario.**—Collection of Minerals, &c. (For details, see Canadian Government Official Catalogue.)

**CANADIAN GRANITE CO. Limited, Ottawa, Ontario.**—Granite (100), Serpentine, Marble, &c.

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**CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR CO.**, Capeltown, Quebec.—Yellow Copper Ore. Purple Copper Ore and Malachite.

**CARTER, ALEX.**, Onslow, Nova Scotia.—Manganese Ore.

**CARTER, CALVIN**, Quebec.—Steatite; Steatite Powder; Steatite Pencils—from White River Soapstone Mine. Chronic Iron Ore.

**CASHMORE, THOMAS**, Pembroke, Ontario.—Brick Clay. Brick.

**CENTRAL ONTARIO RAILWAY**.—Magnetite. Pyrrhotite.

**CHAMBERS & MACLEOD**, Wollaston, R. 1, L. 14, Ontario.—Magnetite.

**CHAMBERS, R. E.**, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.—Limonite. Freestone.

**CHAPMAN, R. H. G.**, Alfeld, Pontiac, Quebec.—Dolomite (white, coarse, crystalline).

**CHICAGO AND VERT ISLAND STONE CO.**, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.—Red Sandstone.

**CHRISTIAN, C.**, Hull, Quebec.—Hornblende Gneiss, for macadamised road-making.

**CHURCHILL, E. & SON**, Hantsport, Nova Scotia.—Manganese Ore.

**CLARK, NORMAN**, Palmerston, Ontario.—Magnetite. Hematite. Chalcocopyrite.

**CLARKE, THOMAS**, Salt Springs, Nova Scotia.—Block of Coal.

**COBOURG, PETERBOROUGH, AND MARMORA MINING CO.**, Belmont, Ontario.—Iron Ores—Hematites and Magnetite (Nos. 78 to 86).

**COLLIE, T. R.**, River John, Nova Scotia.—Sandstone.

**COLONIAL COPPER MINING CO.**, Dorchester, New Brunswick.—Copper Glance from the Mine.

**CONNORS, G. & SONS**, Canning, King's County, Nova Scotia.—Clay. Drain Tiles and Collars.

**CORNELL, JONAS**, Bosanquet, R. 3, L. 23, Ontario.—Clay. Tiles.

**CUMMINS, W.**, Louisville, Moncton, New Brunswick.—Clay. Stock Brick.

**CURTIS, M. & SON**, Ontonabee, Ontario.—Clay. White Brick. Plinth Brick. Tiles. Red Brick.

**CYRETTE, A.**, Fort William, Ontario.—Silver Ore.

**DAY, JOHNSON**, Cataragui, Kingston, Ontario.—Silver Ore.

**DETERLING, ABRAHAM**, Bertie, R. 2, L. 29, Ontario.—Clay. White Brick. Clay. Red Bricks.

**DE WOLF, O. A.**, Lennox Passage.—Gypsum.

**DICKSON, WILLIAM**, Pakenham, Ontario.—Limestone. Rensselaerite.

**DOANE, L. L.**, New Westminster, Brit. Columbia (Agents, GRIFFITHS, BROTHERS, & CO., Webber Street, S.E., London).—Metallic Ores, &c.

**DOBIE, WILLIAM M.**, Ekfrid, R. 6, L. 2.—Clay. Bricks. Drain Tiles.

**DUDSWELL MARBLE AND LIME CO.**, Dudswell, Quebec.—Limestone Lime.

**DUFFERIN GOLD MINING CO.**, Salmon River East, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Auriferous Quartz.

**DUNSMUIR & SONS, R.**, Union Mine Comox, British Columbia.—Coal.

**DUPUIS, N.**, Joliette, Quebec.—Fire Clay, Marble, &c.

**DUSSAULT, C.**, St. Alban Quarry, La Chevrolière, Quebec.—Limestone.

**EDGAR, JOHN**, Three Brooks, Victoria, New Brunswick.—Gypsum.

**EAGAR, J. W. F.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Spectral Iron Ore.

**ELARTON SALT WORKS CO.**, Warwick, Ontario. Fine Salt. Coarse Salt. Brine.

**FENWICK & SCLATER**, 229, Commissioners Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Asbestos, Crude, and Manufactured.

**FERGUSON, P.**, Ross, R. 4, L. 21, Ontario.—Limestone. Lime.

**FLETT, GEORGE A.**, Miramichi, New Brunswick. Clay. Stock Brick.

**FORSYTH, ROBERT**, Montreal, Quebec.—Polished Granite Pedestals.

**FOWLIE, G. C.**, Kilmarnock, Ontario.—Artificial Stone: Keystones, Chimney.

**FREEK, M. C.**, St. Thomas, Ontario.—Clay. Bricks. Drain Tiles.

**FRID, G.**, Greenfield, Glengarry, Ontario.—Fancy Red Brick.

**GALBRAITH, R. L. T., M.P.P.**, Kootenay, British Columbia.—Galena, Argentiferous (102).

**GIBBONS, R.**, Southampton, Ontario.—Clay. Bricks.

**GIBSON, J.**, Yorkville, Ontario.—White Brick.

- GOOD, THOMAS**, Ben Miller Lime Works, Colborne, R. 1, L. 1, Ontario.—Limestone. Lime.
- GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**, Victoria, British Columbia (per the Hon. G. Robinson, Provincial Secretary).—Native Gold in Quartz.
- GRAND RIVER PLASTER CO.**, Gypsum Mines, Haldimand, Ontario.—Gypsum.
- GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA**, Kingston, Ontario.—Limestone.
- GRAY, YOUNG, & SPARLING**, Seaforth, Ontario.—Salts and Brine.
- GREENSIDE, W.**—Carleton, Ontario.—White Brick.
- GRIFFIN, ELIZABETH**, Laxton, Victoria, Ontario.—Kaolin.
- GRUNDY, H.**, Peterboro', Harvey, Ontario.—Lithographic Stone.
- GUNN, A., & CO.**, Fitzroy Lead Mine, Chats Island.—Pig Lead.
- HALDANE AND SONS**, Aymer, Quebec.—Apatite.
- HAMBLEY, R.**, Bowmanville, Ontario.—Clays. Bricks. Tiles.
- HANES, R.**, Matilda, Ontario.—Clay.
- HARRINGTON, J.**, Yorkville, Ontario.—Red Brick.
- HAYCOCK, EDWARD**, Haycock Location, Templeton, Quebec.—Hematite and Magnetite.
- HEFFER, THOMAS**, Bathurst, New Brunswick.—Clay (brown and dark grey). Stock Brick. Pressed Brick.
- HOGAN, PETER**, Westmoreland Union Freestone, Quarry.—Sandstone.
- HOGG, J.**, Almonte, Ontario.—Limestone. Lime.
- HOOKER, T. W.**, Welland, Ontario.—Clay. Bricks.
- HOWE MINING CO., Limited** (E. C. BAKER, Sec.), Howe Sound, British Columbia.—Purple Copper Ore.
- HURD & ROBERT**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Marble Monument, with Limestone base. Marbleized Mantelpiece.
- IRWIN, HOPPER, & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec (London Office, 110 Cannon Street, E.C.).—Manufactured Asbestos.
- JAMIESON, C.**, Walton, N. Scotia.—Gypsum (polished column and base).
- JAMIESON, J. A.**, Renfrew, Ontario.—Limestone. Lime.
- JARVIS ISLAND SILVER CO.**, Jarvis, Ontario.—Ore with Silver.
- JEFFREY, W. H.**, Danville, Richmond, Quebec.—Crude Asbestos (No. 131).
- JENKINS & CHAMBERS**, Wollaston, Ontario.—Magnetites.
- JENKINS, CHAMBERS, BROWN, & CO.**, Wollaston, Ontario.—Magnetite.
- JENKINS, CHAMBERS, BROWN, & CLUTE**, Wollaston, Ontario.—Magnetites.
- JESSOP, JOHN**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Galena, Argentiferous (104).
- JOHNSON & CO.**, Thetford, Quebec.—Crude Asbestos (88).
- JOHNSON, CHAMBERS, & MALLETT**, Madoc, Ontario.—Magnetite.
- JOHNSON, JAMES**, Westminster R., L. 5,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of London, Ontario.—Clay. Brick.
- JOHNSON, JAMES**, Stafford, R. 1, L. 30, Ontario.—Brick Clay.
- JONES, JOHN**, Marmora, Ontario.—Auriferous Vein Matter (Mispickel).
- JONES, JOHN**, Leslieville, Ontario.—Red Brick.
- KING BROS.**, Thetford Mines, Quebec.—Crude Asbestos (88).
- KOOTENEY SYNDICATE, Limited**, Kootenay, British Columbia (Agent, ARTHUR FELL, 46 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.).—Samples of Gold-bearing Quartz. Silver-bearing Lead Ores (Galena). Sample of Quartz, containing gold, silver, and copper. Sample of Fire Clay. Samples of Silver-bearing Lead Ores (Galena).
- LAKE SUPERIOR NATIVE COPPER MINING CO.**, Point Mainse, Lake Superior.—Copper Ore.
- LA ROCHE & CO.**, Belleville, Ontario.—Red Brick.
- LEGAULT, PAUL**, St. Valentine, Stottsville, Quebec.—Limestone.
- LEMANG, RICH.**, Fifteen Point Prince Co., Fr. Ed. Is.—Bricks.
- LEWIS, CAPTAIN**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Magnetite.
- LINGHAM, N.**, Belleville, Ontario.—Red Brick.
- LIONAIS, CHARLES**, Box 97, Post Office, Montreal, Quebec.—Asbestos.
- LOMER, ROHR, & CO.**, 8 Custom House Square, Montreal, Quebec.—Apatite (Rock Phosphate of Lime), from various mines.

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**NATIVE**  
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**LONGMAN, R.,** Rawdon, Ontario.  
—Clay. Bricks.

**LOOMAS, DR.,** Madoc, Ontario.—  
Roofing Slate. Planed Slate.

**LORNE, MARQUIS OF, K.T.,**  
G.C.M.G., England.—Chalcedonic Pebbles.

**McCREADY, R. L.,** Sussex, New  
Brunswick.—Infusorial Earth.

**McCULLOCH, W. F.,** Victoria,  
British Columbia.—Gold and Silver Ore.

**McELROY, HENRY, & SON,** Rich-  
mond, Ontario.—Clay. Brick.

**McEWEN, G.,** Hensall, Huron, On-  
tario.—Salt.

**McGILLIVRAY, D.,** Athole Brick-  
yard, Kenyon, Ontario.—Clay. Bricks.

**McGUIRE & McLAREN,** Caledonia,  
Queen's County, Nova Scotia.—Auri-  
ferous Quartz.

**McKEEN, ADAM, & SONS,** Pictou,  
Nova Scotia.—Sandstone (fine-grained grey).

**McKELLAR BROS.,** Fort William,  
Ontario.—Auriferous Quartz.

**McKELLAR & EAMES, R. M.,**  
Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.—Silver  
Ore.

**MACKENZIE, ALEX,** Montreal,  
Quebec.—Infusorial Earth (Tripollite) from  
various sources.

**McLAURIN & BLACKBURN,** Ot-  
tawa, Ontario.—Apatite.

**MACPHERSON, JOHN,** West River,  
Pictou, Nova Scotia.—Brown Sandstone.  
Grey Sandstone.

**McVETTY, JOHN A.,** Kinear's Mills,  
Ontario.—Magnetite.

**MALLETTE, L. N.,** Pointe Claire,  
Quebec.—Limestone.

**MARKHAM, ALFRED,** Markham-  
ville, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA  
CORNWALL Jun., Canadian Section).  
—Samples of Manganese Ore.

**MATHISON, JOS.,** Lower L'Ardoise,  
Richmond, Nova Scotia.—Iron Ore.

**MILLER, ERASTUS,** Parkhill, Mid-  
dlesex, Ontario.—Bricks, and samples of the  
Clay used. White Stock Bricks.

**MILNE, COUTTS, & CO.,** St. George,  
Charlotte County, New Brunswick.—  
Polished Granite Pedestal.

**MOODY & NELSON,** Victoria,  
British Columbia.—Silver Ore.

**MOORE, DAVID,** Ramsay, R. S,  
L. 20, Ontario.—Clay.

**MOORE, ISAAC,** Ottawa, Ontario.—  
Apatite (Crystal).

**MORTON, C.,** Victoria, British  
Columbia.—Silver Ore (98).

**MURDOCH, WILLIAM,** St. John,  
New Brunswick.—Infusorial Earth.

**NEW ROCKLAND SLATE CO.,**  
Montreal, Quebec.—Roofing Slates, and  
manufactured articles of slate.

**NICHOLS, G. H., & CO.,** New York,  
U.S.A.—Copper pyrites.

**NICHOLSON, WILLIAM,** Mon-  
tague, Ontario.—Clay. Bricks.

**NIGHTINGALE, T.,** 988 Yonge St.,  
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**NORTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL**  
**CO.,** Goderich, Huron County, Ontario.  
—Various kinds of Refined Salt, for dairy and  
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**NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT.**—  
Obelisk, representing gold obtained in Nova  
Scotia from 1862 to 1888. Specimens of Gold.

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LIST OF MINERALS SENT BY AND TO THE  
GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA FOR  
EXHIBITION COLLECTIVELY:—

**GENERAL MINING ASSOCIA-**  
**TION,** Sydney Mines, Cape Breton,  
Nova Scotia.—1. Block of Coal (1200 lbs.).

**LOW POINT, BARASOIS, AND**  
**LINGAN MINING CO.,** Cape Breton,  
Nova Scotia.—2. Block of Coal (1000 lbs.).  
3. Block of Coal (1000 lbs.).

**INTERNATIONAL COAL MINING**  
**CO.,** Bridgeport Mines, Cape Breton,  
Nova Scotia.—4. Block of Coal (1000 lbs.).

**SYDNEY AND LOUISBURG COAL**  
**AND RAILWAY CO.,** Reserve Mines,  
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—5. Block of  
Coal (400 lbs.) 6. Sample of Coke (200 lbs.).

Established in 1863.]

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**GLACE BAY MINING CO.**, Glace Bay Mines, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—7. Block of Coal (300 lbs.).

**GOWRIE COAL MINING CO.**, Gowrie Mines, Cow Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—8. Block of Coal (400 lbs.). 9. Sample of Patent Fuel. 10. Coal Fossils.

**OLD BRIDGEPORT MINES**, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia (H. MITCHELL, Manager).—11. Block of Coal (300 lbs.).

**SPRINGHILL RAILWAY AND COAL CO.**, Springhill Mines, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia (W. HALL, Manager).—12. Column of Coal (11 ft. high). 13. Block of Coal (200 lbs.). 14. Sample of Nut Coal (120 lbs.). 15. Block of Coal (900 lbs.).

**JOSEPHS COAL MINING CO.**, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia.—16. Block of Coal, column (1000 lbs.).

**HALIFAX CO.**, Limited, Albion Mines, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.—17. Block of McGregor Coal; 18, 19. Samples of McGregor Coal; 20. Sample of Coke; =900 lbs.

**VALE COAL CO.**, New Glasgow, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.—21. McBean Coal (250 lbs.). 22. Six-foot Coal (250 lbs.).

**ACADIA COAL CO.**, Westville, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.—23. Samples of Acadia Seam, large coal (250 lbs.). 24. Nut coal (250 lbs.).

**INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO.**, Westville, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.—25. Samples of Acadia Seam, large coal (250 lbs.). 26. Nut coal (250 lbs.).

**BROWN, R. H.**, Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—27. Coal Fossils.

**BARTLETT, J. H.**, Springville, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.—28-32. Iron Ores.

**GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA**, Halifax, Stewiacke, Colchester Co.—33. Red Hematite (150 lbs.).

**KENNEY, CHARLES**, Salmon River Lakes, Guysboro' Co., Nova Scotia.—34. Specular Iron Ore (200 lbs.).

**CALLAHAN, THOMAS**, Manchester, Guysboro' Co., Nova Scotia.—35. Specular Iron Ore (200 lbs.).

**CUMMINGER, A.**, Melrose, Guysboro' Co., Nova Scotia.—36. Specular Iron Ore from Boyleston, Guysboro' Co.

**MOSELEY, E. T.**, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—37. Red Hematite Iron Ore.

**STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA**, Limited, Londonderry Mines, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia.—38-41. Iron Ores. 42. Limestone. 43, 44. Pig Iron. 45, 46. Bar Iron.

**NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT**, Halifax.—47. Chilled Iron. 48. Bog Iron Ore.

**McLAUGHLIN, D.**, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., Nova Scotia.—49. Silver Lead Ore. 50. Marble. 51. Marble. 52. Limo. 53, 54. Gypsum and Plaster.

**DIMOCK, E. W.**, Windsor, Hants Co., Nova Scotia.—55. Gypsum (200 lbs.).

**CLOUGH, G.**, Lennox Passage, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—56. Gypsum (50 lbs.).

**NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT**, Halifax.—57. Polished Gypsum. 58. Concretionary Limestone. 59. Two samples of Polished Marble.

**MOSELEY, E. T.**, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—60. Pyrolusite (77) from Morrison's Mine.

**STEPHENS, J. W.**, Teny Cape, Hants Co., Nova Scotia.—61. Manganese Ore. 62. Manganese Ore.

**CARTER, ALEXANDER**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—63. Manganese Ore (50 lbs.).

**BROWNE, J.**, Springville, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.—64. Manganese Ore (35 lbs.).

**HENDERSON & POTTS**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—65. Sample of Barytes (100 lbs.). 66. Sample of Paint.

**COXHEATH COPPER MINING CO.**, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—67. Copper Ore. 68. Copper Matte. 69. Iron Ore (flux). 70. Limestone (flux). 71. Slag from Copper Ore. 72. Assays, Charts, Photographs, &c.

**JOHNSTONE, L.**, Stellarton, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.—73. Copper Ore.

**NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT**, Halifax.—74. Copper Ore.

**POOLE, H. S.**, Stellarton, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.—75. Cabinet of Minerals.

**GRANT, J.**, Halifax.—76. Mineral Collection.

**WHIDDEN, C. B., & SONS**, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.—77. Sandstone. 78. Limestone.

**EAGAR, J. W. F.**, Halifax.—79. Two Cabinets of Nova Scotian Minerals.

**RUGGLES, M.**, Lockeport.—80. Cabinet of Nova Scotian Minerals.

**DAVIDSON, B. M.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—81. Antimony Ore (1000 lbs.).

**SCOTIA MINING CO. (W. S. COPELAND, Secretary)**, North Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—82. Mica (10 lbs.).

**NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT**, Halifax.—83. Mineral Map of Nova Scotia.

**ALBION GOLD MINING CO.**, Montague, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia.—84. Auriferous Quartz.

**CHRISTIE, G. F.**, Bedford, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia.—85. Auriferous Alluvium.

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**DUFF**  
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—89. Auriferous  
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**DALE, ROBERTE**, Ottawa, Ontario.—A Writing Desk in Butternut Wood, made by Robert Dale, who has been blind from the age of six years.

**DOMINION OILCLOTH CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Oil Cloths.

**EGGINGTON, JOSEPH A.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Cut-Glass Door Panels and Bevelled Plate-Glass Mirrors.

**EGMOND (VAN), A. G., & SON**, Seaforth, Blyth, & Exeter Wood Mills, Seaforth, Ontario.—"Union" Blinds and Woollen Druggets.

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**EVERALL, JOHN B.**, 194 St. George Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Solution for Restoring and Preserving Wall Papers.

**GALE, GEORGE, & SONS**, Waterville, Compton, Quebec.—Combination Iron Bedsteads. Patent "Dominion" Wire Mattresses.

**GOHIER & DAGENAIS**, 1054 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Doors, Sashes, &c.

**GOTTWALS, WILLIAM O.**, Preston, Ontario.—No. 42 Tueker Letter-filling Cabinet.

**GRAY, 'E. J.**, Victoria, Briti Columbia.—Stairs, Handrails, &c., in native woods. Model of Stairs and Lift combined.

**GUELPH, CITY OF**, Ontario.—A Large Walnut-wood Frame, containing views of Guelph.

**HARDY, A. LAWSON**, Lockeport, Nova Scotia.—Window Blinds. Folding Camp Chairs.

**HASTINGS SAW MILL CO.** (see Group II., Class 2).—Table, inlaid with various Woods.

**HEAP'S PATENT DRY EARTH OR ASHES CLOSET CO.**, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.—Self-Acting Bedroom Commode, with Urine Separating Receptacle. Indorous Ottoman Convenience.

**HEWSON, FRANK**, Montreal, Quebec.—Art Decorations.

**HOAR, MRS. ISAAC**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Hand-made Hearth Rug, of Canadian yarn.

**HOODLESS, J. & SON**, 51 King Street West, Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario.—Furniture: Walnut and Marble Bedroom Suite. Walnut Sideboard. Mahogany and Marble Bedroom Suite.

**HOPE & CO.**, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Furniture.

**HOPKINS, JOSEPH**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Two Rug Carpets.

**HUOT, LUCIEN**, Montreal, Quebec. Mirrors.

**JOHNSON, WALKER, & FLETT**, Queen City Planing Mills, Victoria, British Columbia.—Doors.

**KENNEDY BROS.**, Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario.—Automatic Bedroom Commode. A Bedroom Suite of Furniture,

containing three pieces, viz., Bedstead, Dressing Bureau, and Washstand.

**KINSMAN, MISS M.**, Kentville, Nova Scotia.—Plush Panels, Plush Mantel-border.

**KRAMER, FREDERICK**, Preston, Waterloo, Ontario.—Hand-made Furniture:—Secretary, Lady's Writing Table, Sewing Table.

**LONGLEY, MISS**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Sofa Pillow, Panel, Table Cloth, &c.

**McARTHUR, COLIN, & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Wall Papers, Borders, &c.

**McFARLANE, McKINLAY, & CO.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Window Shades.

**McGARVEY, OWEN, & SON**, 1849 1851 and 1853 Notre Dame Street Montreal, Quebec.—A Complete Chamber Set, nine pieces.

**McNAMEE, B.**, Sand Bay, Leeds, Ontario.—Union Carpet (Yarn.)

**MALLABY, PETER**, Carlton West, York, Ontario.—Ornamental Mantel and Mirror.

**MARSHALL, G. C.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Hat and Coat Rack.

**MAY, SAMUEL, & CO.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Billiard Tables and Appurtenances.

**MONTREAL CARRIAGE LEATHER CO. (J. ALEX. STEVENSON)**, 20 Lemoine Street, Hochelaga, Montreal, Quebec.—Upholstering Leathers. Patent and Enamelled Leather.

**MONTREAL FRINGE AND TASSEL WORKS**, Montreal, Quebec.—Furniture, Trimmings, &c.

**MORIN, L. P.**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Wood Mouldings, &c.

**MUIRHEAD & MANN**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Set of Inside Window Blinds of Yellow Cedar. Mantelpiece of Red Cedar.

**MURPHY, JOHN**, Montreal, Quebec. Panel Painting of Egyptian Wall Decoration. Panel Painting of French Renaissance Decoration. Royal Arms on Glass. Specimens of Graining.

**NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Chairs, Tables, Folding Camp-Beds, Tents, Marquees, Hammock-Chairs.

## ❁ The Toronto Globe. ❁

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**OTTERVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.** Otterville, Ontario.—Carpet Sweepers, Folding Camp Chair, Combined Chair and Cane.

**OXFORD MANUFACTURING CO.**, Oxford, Nova Scotia.—Roll of Carpeting.

**PAQUET & GODBOUT**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Doors, Sashes, &c.

**PEARL, JESSIE M.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Panel Screen, painted in oils.

**PETERBOROUGH LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.** Peterborough, Ontario.—Door Locks, Knobs, Bells, Levers, and Pulls. Chain and Foot Bolts.

**PETERS, MISS F. A.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Design in Blossoming Maple for a Panel.

**PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT** (see Group IV., Class 1).—Cabinet Table made of Native Woods.

**RHODES, CURRY, & CO.**, Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Wood Mantels. Newel Posts. Pair of Front Doors and Frame. Samples of Mouldings and Turnings in Native Woods.

**ROSS, R. W.**, Guelph, Wellington, Ontario.—Rugs and Rug Patterns. Rugs in process of manufacture.

**ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS CO., Limited** (see Group II., Class 1).—Doors, Window Sashes. An Outside Blind. Inside Blinds.

**SEHL, JACOB**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Furniture.

**SELLON, MRS. S. T. N.**, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.—Stool made from the Horns, Hides, and Tails of a yoke of Steers.

**SCHLICHT & FIELD CO.**, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.—Office Furniture.

**SHEARER, JAMES**, Montreal, Quebec.—Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Blinds, Architraves, &c.

**SIMPSON & CO.**, Berlin, Waterloo, Ontario.—Set of Dining Room Furniture.

**SLOAN, JAMES F.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Mattresses, with Self-stretching Frames.

**STAHLSCHEMIDT, W., & CO.**, Preston, Waterloo, Ontario.—Office and School Desks, the latter with iron standards.

**STANSTEAD AND ORLEANS VENEER CO.**, Beebe Plain, Stanstead, Quebec.—Veneer Goods.

**STAUNTON, M., & CO.**, 4 and 6 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.—Wall Papers, Borders, &c. Paperhangings.

**STEWART, A. BISHOP**, 743 Craig Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Carved Wood Mirrors.

**STEWART, ALEXANDER B.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Canvas Screen, painted in Oils.

**STEWART & WHITE**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Walnut Hall Stand. Walnut Bedroom Suite.

**TEES & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Office and Book Desks. Assorted (Wood Carpeting).

**THOMPSON, JAMES**, Post Office 1757, Montreal, Quebec.—Sideboard, Dining Table, Side Table, Chairs, and other Furniture of Canadian Woods.

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**VALIÈRE, P.**, Quebec, Quebec.—Furniture.

**WATSON, JOHN C.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Wall Papers, Dados, Ceilings, &c.

**WHITE, J.**, Woodstock, Ontario.—Geometrical Design Mosaic Table. Geometrical Design Mosaic Casket. Picture Frame, inlaid with different Canadian Woods. Casket in Foreign Woods and Mouldings. Looking-glass, inlaid with Canadian Marbles and Foreign Woods. Chess Board in Canadian Wood.

**WHITEHEAD, W. T., Fred.**, New Brunswick. Portable Office. Samples of Wood. Wall Map.

**WILDER, H. A., & CO.**, 404 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Spring Beds and Bedsteads.

## CLASS 4.

*Pottery and Glass.*

**GRAY & BETTS**, Tilsonburg, Ontario.—Rockingham and Bristol Ware.

**HART BROTHERS & LAZIER**, Bellville, Ontario.—Earthenware.

**ST. JOHN'S STONE CHINAWARE CO.**, St. John's, Quebec.—Table and Toilet Chinaware (plain and decorated). White Granite Ware, for general domestic purposes.

**WELDING, W. E.**, Brantford Ontario.—China and Stone Ware.

## CLASS 5.

*Musical Instruments.*

**BELL, W., & CO.**, Guelph, Ontario (London Office, 58 Holborn Viaduct E.C.).—Organs in choice woods.

**BROILLEAU, E.**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Organ Pipes in Wood and Metal.

**BROTHERHOOD, J.**, Stratford, Perth, Ontario. "Technicians." (Shown with Messrs. Heintzman's exhibit of Pianos.)

**CHUTE, HALL, & CO.**, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Cabinet Organ.

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**DOHERTY, W., & CO.,** Clinton, Ontario.—Cabinet Organs.

**DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,** Bowmanville, Ontario.—Pianos and Organs.

**GATES' ORGAN & PIANO CO.,** Limited, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Wood for inside work of Pianos.

**GATES, W. & A.,** Post Office Box 193, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Cabinet Organs.

**HEINTZMAN & CO.,** Toronto, Ontario.—Pianos: Concert Grand. Parlour Grand. Upright Square.

**HUNTINGDON ORGAN CO. (D. BOYD, Manager),** Huntingdon, Quebec.—Cabinet Organ. Organs, all different in size and finish.

**KARN, D. W., & CO.,** Woodstock, Ontario.—Ten different styles of Cabinet Organs.

**KILGOUR, J. & R.,** Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario.—Cabinet Organs.

**LANSDOWNE PIANO CO.,** Toronto, Ontario.—Upright Pianos, all different styles.

**MASON & RISCH,** Toronto, York, Ontario.—Pianos: Parlour Grand. Upright—large, medium, and small.

**NEWCORBE, OCTAVIUS, & CO.,** Toronto, Ontario.—Pianofortes — Grands and Uprights.

**RICHER, O. H.,** 210 Christopher Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Two Violins.

**STOKEL, R.,** Ottawa, Ontario.—Nickel Piccolo (Stokel's system), with scale of fingering.

**UXBRIDGE CABINET ORGAN CO.,** Uxbridge, Ontario.—Parlour Organs of different designs.

**WEBER, G. M.,** Kingston, Ontario.—Violin.

**WILLIAMS, R. S., & SON,** Toronto, Ontario.—Pianos — Square; Grand, and Upright.

#### CLASS 6.

*Iron and Steel Building Construction. Ironmongery and Smiths' Work. Ventilation, Heating, and Lighting.*

**ALBION IRON WORKS CO.,** Limited, Victoria, British Columbia.—Photographs of Stoves, Grates, &c.

**ARMSTRONG, J. B., MANUFACTURING CO.,** Guelph, Ontario.—Specialities in Hardware for Carriages, Buggies, and Sleighs (shown in the Carriage Department).

**ARMSTRONG, J. S.,** St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section). Building Materials, of Concrete or Artificial Stone, with metal ties or latches—fire-proof, and cheaper than ordinary construction. Models, Prairie Settlers' House, Town House, Church.

**BEAUDET & CHINIC,** Quebec.—Nails. Mill Stones. Carpenters' Tools.

**BEER, ISALAH** (see Group IV., Class 1).—Machine-pressed Brick (exhibited in Mineral Section.)

**BOOTH & SON,** Toronto, Ontario.—Copper and Brass Goods. Bath Tubs.

**BOYD & CO.,** Huntingdon, Quebec.—Sashes, Doors, Mouldings, and House Finishings.

**BULLOCK, F. G.,** Otterville, Ontario.—Patent Radial Centre Brass-jacket-drive Well Points. Bung-brushes for Brewers' use. Wrench for inserting Bushes in Kegs. Carpet Sweeper. Wire Stretchers and Wire Splicers.

**BULMER & SHEPPARD** (see Group IV., Class 1).—(Exhibited in Mineral Section.)

**BURN & ROBINSON MANUFACTURING CO.,** Hamilton, Ontario.—Pressed and Stamped Ware. Japanned and Brass Wire Bird Cages. Tubular Lanterns. Iron and Brass Wire. Tin Plates. Tinned Sheet Iron. Sheet Zinc and Brass.

**BURNS, JOHN,** Montreal, Quebec.—Wrought Iron Range. Small Family Boiler. Copper Tank.

**BUTTERFIELD & CO.,** Rock Island, Stanstead, Quebec.—Stocks, Dies, and Taps.

**CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).**—Axes, Chisels, Steels, Hatchets, Gouged Springs, &c.

**CARREAU, A.,** Montreal, Quebec.—Patent Foot-warmer and Patent Smoothing Irons, Patent Fuel.

**CASTLE & SON,** Montreal.—Stained Glass Lights.

## HUMPHREYS' IRON BUILDINGS.

The whole of the Iron Buildings erected for the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibition by J. C. HUMPHREYS (Works, Albert Gate, Kensington Road), are FOR SALE. For sizes see Page 262 in Catalogue.

Office at Principal Entrance, South Promenade. Manager always in attendance.

N.B.—Several Iron Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Public Buildings, now on Show, FOR SALE, at the Works (a few minutes' walk, Kensington Road).

**CHANTELOUP, E.**, 587 to 593 Craig Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Brass and Iron Work.

**CIMON, SIMON X., M.P.** (see Group V., Class 3).—Wood Pulp and Wood Pulp Board, for panelling partitions and lining under carpets, &c.

**CLARKE, DARLING, & CO.**, 6 Turner Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.—Automatic Window Balance. (See Class 14.)

**CLENDENNING, W., & SON**, Montreal, Quebec.—Stoves and Cooking Range.

**CLUTHE, CHARLES**, Toronto, Ontario.—Ventilator and Chandelier (exhibited in Class 15). System of Ventilating Houses, Schools, Theatres, &c.

**COGSWELL, E., & CO.**, Sackville, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Stoves. Charter Oak Ranges.

**COLE, T. H., & CO.**, 214 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.—The J. H. Wood Weather Stripping and Door Sills, for the prevention of cold draughts, &c., fitted on a sample door.

**COPP BROS.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Stoves: Base or Cylinder Burners (Coal). Cooking Stoves. Ranges for coal and wood. Hotel Cooking Stove. Cooking Stoves for wood. Parlour Stove for wood. Box Stove for wood. Parlour Cooking Stove for wood and coal. Copper Reservoir. Six Pots. Three Spiders.

**COURLAND, J. M., & SON**, Toronto, Ontario.—Coloured and Stained Glass.

**DAWSON, EDWARD C.**, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.—Tent Pegs.

**DOMINION BRIDGE CO., Limited**, Room 2, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Quebec.—Photographs and Plans of Bridge Works and Bridges in Iron and Steel.—Samples of Tests, Forgings, and Shapes in Iron and Steel.

**FLETCHER, JOHN**, Toronto, Ontario.—Refrigerators.

**FORSYTH, W.**, Peterborough, Ontario.—Hand Pump for Well.

**FOSTER, S. R., & SON**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Nails and Tacks.

**FOWLER, G. C.** (see Group IV., Class 1). (Exhibited in Mineral Section.)

**FOWLIE, JOSIAH**. (Exhibited in Machinery Gallery.)

**FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN**, Montreal, Quebec.—Shovels.

**GALE, GEORGE, & SONS**, Waterville, Compton, Quebec.—Patent Bread, Meat, and Vegetable Slicers. Spring Beds.

**GARTH & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Engineers', Steam Fitters', and Plumbers', Brasswork. Hot-water Furnace, and Apparatus for warming.

**GIBSON, ALEXANDER**, Marysville, New Brunswick.—Cotton Cloth. Butting. Shingles. Laths, Boards, and Deals. Brick. Brick Clay.

**GIGNAC, O., & SON**, 129 Prince Edward Street, Quebec.—Mouldings.

**GILMAN, F. J.**, Craig Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Patent Safety Dampers, for preventing stove pipes and flues taking fire.

**GILMORE, GAWEN**, Côte St. Paul, Montreal, Quebec.—Augers, Bits, Boring Tools.

**GOHIER & DAGENAIS**, 1045 St. James Street, Montreal.—Doors. Sashes. (Exhibited in the Machinery Gallery.)

**GOLDIE & McCULLOCH**, Galt, Ontario.—Safes.

**GOOLD, EDWARD L., & CO.**, Brantford, Ontario.—Family Refrigerators.

**GOULETTE, O. V.**, Gananoque, Ontario.—Assorted Handles for Edge Tools. Tools of every description. Escutcheons. Furniture Knobs and Rosettes. Patent Wheel Heads.

**GRAY, SAMUEL**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Model of Twin Stairs, Lift and Ventilating Shaft, and Screw Elevator combined.

**GREENING, B., & CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Perforated Sheet Metals. Wire Rope, Wire Cloth, Wire Work. Moulders' Supplies. Boiler-tube Cleaners, and Wire Fence and other Staples.

**HALIFAX MANUFACTURING CO.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia (Agents in London, MESSRS. T. & E. KENNY, Gresham House, E.C.; and Manchester).—Fenerty's Patent Socket Shovels, Military Shovels, Entrenching Tools. Fenerty's Patent Socket Interchangeable Pans and Handles. Handles of Canadian Ash.

**HAMILTON IRON FORGING CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Iron forgings.

**HANRAHAN, J. F.**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Refrigerator.

**HAWES & CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Junr., Canadian Section).—Doors, Sash Frames, B'inds and Shutters, Balusters, Newel Posts, &c.

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Closet, fitted with Wire Separator. Automatic  
Dustless Clander Sifter.

**HENDERSON, D., M.D., 64 Princess  
Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.**—Automatic  
Cut-off Gas Burner.

**HEWSON, FRANK, Montreal,  
Quebec.**—Art Signs in Gold and Wood.

**HOUGHTON, W. V., Toronto, Onta-  
rio.**—A Scarf Shield.

**HUMBER, M.** (see Group IV., Class 1).  
(Exhibited in the Mineral Court.)

**HURD & ROBERTS** (see Group IV.,  
Class 1). (Exhibited in the Mineral Court.)

**IRWIN HOPPER, & CO., Montreal,  
Quebec** (London Office, 110 Cannon  
Street, E.C.).—Roofing Paper. (Exhibited in  
Class 10.)

**IVES, H. R., & CO., Montreal, Que-  
bec.**—Patent Smoothing Irons, with adjustable  
handles. Card of Barb Wire Fencing. Egg  
Beaters. Stoves, Stools, &c.

**JAMES SMART MANUFACTUR-  
ING CO.** (see Group V., Class 2).—Hard-  
ware and Stoves. Brass and Silver-plated  
Goods.

**KELLER, W. N., Toronto, Ontario.**—  
Needle Threader.

**KENNEDY BROS.** (see Group V., Class  
3).—Automatic Earth Closet. Bed Commode.

**KERR & KEYS, 517 Lagachetiere  
Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Patent Low-  
water Alarm, for boilers.

**KINNEY, ISRAEL, Windsor, Onta-  
rio.**—Sheet-metal Fabric.

**LAIDLAW MANUFACTURING  
CO., Hamilton, Ontario.**—Self-feeding  
Stoves. Cooking Ranges.

**LEMANG, RICHARD** (see Group IV.,  
Class 1). (Exhibited in Mineral Section.)

**LEWIS, P., 12 Conroy Street, Que-  
bec.**—An Adjustable Tent Pole and Ventilator.

**LYON, N. T., & CO., 77 Richmond  
Street West, Toronto, Ontario.**—Leaded  
Lights, with figures, in Stained and White  
Glass. Leaded Stained and Cut Glass.

**McARTHUR, ALEXANDER, &  
CO., 393 St. Paul Street, Montreal,  
Quebec.**—Tarred Felt, Carpet Felt, Building  
Paper, Sheeting Felt, &c.

**McAVITY, T., & SONS, St. John,  
New Brunswick.**—Brass, Nickel-plated,  
Steel, and Iron Goods. Tackle Block Fittings.  
Pumps.

**McCAUSLAND, JOSEPH, & SON,  
Toronto, Ontario.**—Stained Glass.

**McCLARY MANUFACTURING  
CO., London, Ontario** (Agents, WOOLF  
& CO., 119 New Broad Street, London).

Stoves. Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Goods.  
Stamped Pieceed, and Japanned Tin-Ware.  
Stove Boards. Refrigerator, &c.

**MATTHEWS, M., Toronto, Ontario.**  
Mineral Oil Lamps.

**MILLER, ERASTUS** (see Group IV.,  
Class 1). (Exhibited in Mineral Section.)

**MILNE, COUPTS, & CO.** (see Group IV.,  
Class 1). (Exhibited in Mineral Section.)

**MITCHELL, ROBERT, & CO., Mon-  
treal, Quebec.**—Valves, Cocks, &c.

**MONTREAL (CITY OF), Quebec.**—  
Model of Cast Iron Street Gully, Model of  
Wood Block Pavement.

**MOORE, E. R., & CO., St. John,  
New Brunswick.**—Cut Nails and Spikes.

**MUIRHEAD & MANN, Victoria,  
Brit. Columbia.**—Manufactured Wood-work.

**MURPHY, JOHN, Montreal, Que-  
bec.**—Panel Faintings. Royal Arms on Glass.  
Specimens of Graining.

**NIGHTINGALE, T.** (see Group IV.,  
Class 1). (Exhibited in Mineral Section.)

**NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT,  
Halifax.**—Plan showing general construction  
of Highway Bridges in Nova Scotia.

**OLMSTED BROS., Hamilton, Onta-  
rio.**—Counter Scales, Platform Scales. Vases.  
Pedestals. Settees.

**ONTARIO PUMP CO., Toronto,  
Ontario.**—Pumps.

**ONTARIO ROLLING MILLS CO.,  
Hamilton, Ont.**—Cut Nails, Wrought Nails.

**OTTERVILLE MANUFAC-  
TURING CO.** (see Group V., Class 3).—  
Carpet Sweepers. Folding Camp-Chair. Com-  
bined Chair and Cane. Samples of Dowel Rod  
Fence-Making Tools (Post-hole Diggers, Wire  
Strainers.) Hand Corn Planter. Brewers' Bung-  
Brushes for Beer Kegs. Wrench-drive Well  
Points.

**PAQUET & GODBOUT** (see Group V.,  
Class 3).

**PAYZANT, FREEMAN, Lockport,  
Nova Scotia.**—Oil Extractor.

**PETERBOROUGH LOCK MANU-  
FACTURING CO.** (see Group V., Class 3).

**PHILLIPS, T., & CO., Orillia, Sim-  
coe, Ontario.**—One Set Tin Stove Furniture.  
Tabular Lantern, with T. Phillips' Patent Im-  
proved Wing attached.

**PILLOW, HERSEY, & CO., Mon-  
treal, Quebec.**—Nails, Tacks, Horse Shoes,  
Spikes. Bolts.

**PIPER, NOAH L., Toronto, Ontario.**  
—Railway Lamps, Ship Lamps, Street Lamps.  
Lawn and Station Seats. (Exhibited in the  
Machinery Gallery.)

**PONTBRIAND BROS.**, Sorel, Quebec.—Saws.

**POWER, W. E., & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Frosser's Patent Self-Acting Cisterns for Water-Closets. (Exhibited in the Machinery Gallery.)

**PROWSE, GEORGE R.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Wrought-iron Cooking Ranges.

**RAMSAY, A., & CO.**, 16 Inspector Street, Montreal, Quebec. — Embossed Glass. Glass etched by Acid, and showing various designs for Ornamental and Advertising Purposes. Intended to be seen by transmitted light.

**REED, G. W.**, Post Office Box 1538, Montreal, Quebec.—Refrigerators.

**ROBB, A., & SONS**, Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Parlour or Hall Stove, surface-burning base heater. Portable Cooking Range, for soft coal. Parlour "Franklin" Open Grate. Parlour Stove, close front. Heating Furnace, for soft coal.

**ROBINSON, G. M.**, Kingston, Ontario.—Patent Tuyau Iron (cast and wrought iron) for Smith's Forge.

**ST. JOHN BOLT & NUT CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section). — Bolts, Long Screws, Rivets, Washers, Nuts.

**SEARS & CO.**, Toronto, Ontario.—White Enamelled Letters, for signs.

**SHEARER, JAMES** (see Group V., Class 3). (Exhibited in the Machinery Gallery.)

**SHIRLEY & DIETRICH**, Galt, Waterloo, Ontario.—Saws.

**SKINNER & CO.**, Gananoque, Ontario.—Nickel, Brass, and Silver-plated Iron Frames and Hooks. Wood Frames. Seythe Sheaths.

**SMITH & CLARKE**, Victoria, British Columbia. — Mouldings and other Manufactured Wood.

**SMITH, T. B.**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Hone Stones for sharpening edge tools.

**SPENCE & SONS**, Montreal, Quebec.—Stained Glass.

**STARR MANUFACTURING CO.**, Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Skates. Shovels and Spades, steel and iron, handles of ash. Nails, Spikes, Nuts, Washers.

**STEWART, JAMES, & CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Stoves.

**TALLMAN, W., & SON** (see Group IV., Class 2). — Builder's Brick. (2) Drain Tiles. Specimen of the Clay used.

**TAYLOR, J. & J.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Fire and Burglar-proof Safes.

**TAYLOR, W.**, Carleton Place, Ontario. — Oil Cabinet, made from Canadian hardwoods, with brass pumps. Set of Liquid Measures of polished copper, with brass banda.

**TODD, J. O.**, Waterloo, Quebec.—Smoothing Irons and Tailor's Goose.

**TORONTO LEAD & COLOUR CO.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Paints in prepared forms. White Leads. Vermillion and Red Lead ground in Oil. Vermilion dry.

**TORRANCE, J. FRASER, B.Sc.** (see Group IV., Class 1).—Patent Boiler Covering. Fire Bricks. Stove Linings. Pipe Coverings, &c. Polishing Powder. Patent "Infusorial" Fruit Case.

**TOWNSHEND, J. E.** (see Group V., Class 1).—Bootjack.

**UNION PUMP CO.**, Portland, New Brunswick.—Covey & Grant's Patent Chain Pump.

**WARNOCK & CO.**, Galt, Ontario.—Implements, Tools, and Edge Tools.

**WARREN, HENRY H.**, Côte St. Paul, Montreal, Quebec. — Hammers, Sledges, Edge Tools.

**WHELPLEY, J. A., & CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Ice Skates. Roller Skates.

**WILLIAMS, J. M., & CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Sheet Metal, Tin, &c. Stoves and Ranges.

**WILSON BROS.**, Merritton, Lincoln, Ontario.—Hammers, Hatchets, Small Axes.

**WILSON, R. T.**, Dundas, Ontario.—Axes and other Tools.

**WINDSOR FOUNDRY CO.**, Windsor, Nova Scotia.—Cooking Ranges and Stoves. Heating Stoves.

**WINTEMUTE & STILL**, Tilbury Centre, Essex, Ontario.—Fork, Rake, Axe, Sledge, Pick, Hammer, and Chisel Handles.

**WITHROW & HILLOCK**, Toronto, Ontario.—"Queen's" Refrigerator. Milk Refrigerator. Family Refrigerator. Cooling Room.

#### CLASS 7.

*Woven and Textile Fabrics, and Accessories.*

**BACHAND, MRS. A.**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Home-made Cloth.

**BELDING, PAUL, & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Sewing Silks, Ribbons, &c.

**BLACK, BROTHERS & CO.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Silk Table Covers.

**BLACKBURN, T., & CO.**, 242 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Patent Waterproof Covering for Textile Fabrics.

**BOSDET, MRS. PETER** (see Group V., Class 3).—Woollen Rug Mat.

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**CANADA COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.**, Cornwall, Ontario.—Cotton Manufactures.

**CANADA JUTE CO. (THE), Limited**, Montreal, Quebec.—Jute and Cotton Bags.

**CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLLEN CO.**, Charlottetown, Pr. Ed. Is.—Tweeds, Domestic Wools.

**COATICOOK KNITTING CO.**, Coaticook, Quebec.—Knitted Goods. (Exhibited with D. Morrice, Sons, & Co.

**COBOURG WOOLLEN CO.**, Cobourg, Ontario.—Canadian Tweeds.

**CORRIVEAU SILK MILLS**, Montreal, Quebec.—Silks, Satins, Ribbons, &c.

**D'AIGLE, J. B.**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Home Made Flannels.

**DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO.**, Dundas, Ontario.—Cotton Goods.

**EDGECOMBE, F. B.**, Fredericton, New Brunswick. (Agent. Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Homespun All-wool and Union Cloth Socks and Mitts.

**EGMOND (VAN), A. G., & SONS**, (see Group V., Class 3).—Fancy Check Wool Flannels, Fancy Check Union Flannels, Spotted Half-finch Tweeds. Woolen Tweeds.

**ELLIOTT & CO.**, Almonte, Ontario.—Canadian Tweeds.

**ELLIS, JONATHAN**, Port Dover, Ontario (Agents, MESSRS. MORRICE, SONS, & CO., Montreal, Quebec).—Hosiery.

**GAULT BROS. & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Tweeds, Cottons, and Flannels.

**GRAND RIVER KNITTING MILLS CO.**, Paris, Brant, Ontario.—Smyrna Rugs and Knitted Goods.

**HARRISON, JEREMIAH, & CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Spools for Sewing Cotton.

**HOCHELAGA COTTON CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Cotton, Bleached and Unbleached.

**KINGSTON COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.**, Limited, Kingston, Ontario.—Grey Cotton Cloths.

**LOMAS, A., & SONS**, Sherbrooke, Quebec.—Flannels.

**MAGOG TEXTILE & PRINT CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Printed Cotton Goods.

**MERCHANT MANUFACTURING CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Cottons, Bleached and Unbleached.

**MILLS & HUTCHISON**, Montreal, Quebec.—Canadian Tweeds and Woollens.

**MONCTON COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.**, Moncton, New Brunswick.—Cottons.

**MONTREAL COTTON CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Sateens, Linings, Beetled Twills. Variety of Dyed Cotton Spools.

**MONTREAL FRINGE & TASSEL WORKS** (see Group V., Class 3).—Silk Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Furniture Trimmings, &c.

**MOORHOUSE, DODDS & CO.**, Glentay, Ontario (Agents, MESSRS. MORRICE, SONS, & CO., Montreal, Quebec).—Tweeds.

**NOVA SCOTIA COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. (W. STEVENSON, Manager)**, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Agents in London, MESSRS. T. & E. KENNY, 161 Gresham House, E.C.)—Grey Cotton Shirting and Sheeting. Grey and Coloured Warps, single and double.

**ONTARIO COTTON MILLS CO.**, Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario.—White and Dyed Ducks, Awnings, Woven Ducks, Cottonades, Shirting, and Cotton Sail Ducks.

**OXFORD MANUFACTURING CO.** (see Group V., Class 3).—Halifax Tweeds, Flannels, Shirtings, &c., made from the pure wool of Canadian sheep.

**PARKS, WM., & SON, Limited**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Fancy Checked and Striped Shirtings. Cottonades. Ball Knitting Cotton. Cotton Yarn, Cotton Warp, Two-ply Warp Yarn. Hosiery Yarn.

**PATON MANUFACTURING CO.**, Sherbrooke, Quebec.—(1) Tweeds, Travelling Rugs and Plaids. (2) Military Goods.

**PENMAN MANUFACTURING CO.**, Paris, Ontario.—Knitted Goods.

**ROSAMOND WOOLLEN CO.**, Almonte, Ontario.—Woolen Cloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, and Suitings. Canadian Tweeds and Cloths.

**ST. JROIX COTTON MILLS, Milltown, N.B.** (Agents, MORRICE, SONS, & CO., Montreal).—Cottons.

## SADDLERY SPECIALITIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. LEVEL SEAT SIDE SADDLES. NARROW GRIP HUNTING SADDLES.

Patent Safety Appliances for both.

CIRCULARS AND PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

F. V. NICHOLLS & CO., 2, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

**ST. HYACINTHE MANUFACTURING CO.**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Woolen Flannels.

**SLINGSBY, WM., & SONS**, Brantford, Brant, Ontario.—Blankets made from Canadian Wool.

**STORMONT COTTON CO.**, Cornwall, Ontario.—Coloured Check Cottons, Gingham, Cottonades, &c.

**THOBURN, WM.**, Almonte, Ontario.—Grey Flannels.

**TRENT VALLEY WOOLLEN CO.**, Campbellford, Ontario (Agents, MORRICE, SONS, & CO., Montreal).—Flannels.

**WANZER, R. M., & CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Specimens of Work by Sewing Machines.

**YARMOUTH DUCK & YARN CO.**, Ltd., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. (Agents in England, MESSRS. T. & E. KENNY, 161 Gresham House, London; and Manchester).—Cotton Sail Duck. Sail Twine.

**YARMOUTH WOOLLEN MILL CO.**, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Cloths manufactured from Nova Scotia Wool.

**KETCHUM, E. B.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—A Drawing of the "St. John Cotton Mill."

#### CLASS 8.

*Carriages, Carts, and Waggon. Harness and Saddlery, Saddlers' Ironmongery, &c.*

(These are shown in the space marked T. on the Plan, which is near the Colonial Market.)

**ADAMS & SON**, Paris, Ontario.—Farm Waggon. Team Waggon.

**ARMSTRONG (J. B.) MANUFACTURING CO.** (see Group V., Class 6).—Specialities in Hardware for Buggies, Carriages, and Sleighs. Carriage Springs, Sheet Steel Seats, &c.

**BAIN WAGGON CO.**, Woodstock, Ontario.—Farm Waggon.

**BLACKWELL, K. W.**, Corner of Canal and Condé Streets, Montreal, Quebec.—Car Springs of various kinds, and Steel Castings.

**BOWNESS, WM. B.**, New Annan, Prince County, Prince Edward Island.—One Single Covered Phaeton.

**BOYD, JOHN**, Baltimore, Ontario.—Single Carriage, with top side bars and elliptic springs.

**BROWN BROS.**, Danville, Quebec.—Farm Waggon. Democrat Waggon.

**BROWN, J. W., & CO.**, Kingston, Ontario.—Landau Carriage. Extension Top Carriage. Canadian Buggy. Canadian Phaeton. Trotting Sulky. Two Canadian Cutters.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.** (see Group I., Class 1).—Native Red River Cart.

**CHOQUETTE H., & BROS.**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Carriages and Sleighs.

**CHOQUETTE, J.**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Express and Buggie Harness.

**CLARKE, F. L.**, 114 Queen Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Sleigh Bells and Gong.

**CROTHERS, HENDERSON, & WILSON**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Phaeton Top Buggy. Covered Waggon.

**CRUIKSHANK, JAMES, & SONS**, Weston, Ontario.—Farmer's Waggon, with detachable springs.

**DE WOLFE, JOHN M.**, North-West Common, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Light Carriages. Spokes and Hubs.

**DOMINION LEATHER-BOARD CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Leather-board and Stiffeners.

**DUNDAS HORSE SHOE & DROP FORGING CO.**, Dundas, Ontario.—Horse Shoes. Carriage Irons.

**ELLIS, WM.**, London, Ontario.—New Patent Curry Comb.

**FISHER & BLOUIN**, Fabrique Street, Quebec.—Harness and Saddlery.

**FOWLER, JOSIAH**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Carriage Springs and Axles.

**GANAQUE CARRIAGE CO.**, Ganaque, Ontario.—Two Top Buggies. Top Phaeton. Two-wheel Top Cart.

**GILLIES, GEORGE**, Ganaque, Ontario.—Carriage Forgings.

**HAMILL, W. J.**, St. Catherine's, Ontario.—Gentleman's Road Waggon. Skeleton or Traek Waggon. Trotting Sulky. Gentleman's Speed or Trotting Sleigh.

**HAMILTON WHIP CO.**—Hamilton, Ontario.—Whips—general assortment.

**HARRIS, J., & CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—A pair of Washburn "Peerless" Steel-tired Car Wheels, fitted on Axle.

**HAY, JAMES, & CO.**, Woodstock, Ontario.—Chairs. Rattan Chairs. Children's Carriage.

**HUDSON'S BAY CO.**, Winnipeg, Manitoba (Agent at the Exhibition, T. H. INCE, 158 Oxford Street, London, W.).—Dog Sledge and Harness complete.

**HUTCHINGS, E. F.**, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Manitoba Ox-cart Harness. Train of Manitoba Husky Dog Harness. Cowboy Outfit.

**KELLY**, Brunswick WALL, Sleigh.

**KILD**, tario.—1

**LAW**, Bradford Trimming

**LEDO**, Montreal seated Sleigh

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**Screws.**

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**PENDER**, Brunswick

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**PRICE &** Brunswick C

**WALL, Jun.**, Sleigh. Side-be

**QUESNEL**, Quebec.—T D

ony Sleigh.

**KELLY & MURPHY**, Portland, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section). Double Sleigh. Top Buggy. Extension Top Carriage.

**KILDUFF, PETER**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Horse Shoes.

**LAWRENCE, JAMES, & SONS**, Bradford, Ontario.—Buggy. Carriage Trimming Work. Horse Shoes.

**LEDOUX, B.**, 131 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Close Brougham. Four-seated Sleigh.

**LINTON, LAKE, & CO.**, Galt, Ontario.—Carriage Axles, Machine Set, and Cap Screws.

**McCONNEL, JOHN**, Guelph, Ontario.—Top Phaeton Buggy.

**McKINNON, D. W.**, North Sydney, Cape Breton.—Section of Waggon Body, showing Exhibitor's Patent End Gate Fastening.

**McKNIGHT, P. W.**, 33 St. Stanislas Street, Quebec.—Covered Buggy. Two-seated Waggon. One Sleigh.

**McLAREN, J. R., Jun.**, 63 College St., Montreal, Quebec.—Children's Sleighs, Waggons, and Carts. "Star" Toboggans.

**MILLER, EBEN, & CO.**, Fredericton, New Brunswick.—Canopy-top Phaetons patent shifting top.

**MINOCHIN, GEORGE**, Shakespere, Perth, Ontario.—Sets of Carriage Wheels, ironed and finished with Minochin's Patent Spoke and Felloe Joint.

**MONTREAL CARRIAGE LEATHER CO.** (see Group V., Class 3).—Samples of Carriage Leather, viz., Dash, Winker, Top, and Collar Leather.

**MORGAN BROS.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Whips.

**NORTON BROS.**, Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (Agents in London, Messrs. T. HUBBOCK & SON, 24 Lime Street, E.C.).—Gentleman's Driving Buggy. One Phaeton or Top Buggy.

**PENDER, JAMES**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Horse-shoe Nails.

**PENMAN MANUFACTURING CO.**, Paris, Ontario.—Patent Horse Rugs.

**PILLOW, HERSEY, & CO.** (see Group V., Class 6).—Horse-shoes.

**PRICE & SHAW**, Portland, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Single Sleigh. Side-bar Extension-top Carriage.

**QUESNEL, THOMAS**, Montreal, Quebec.—T Double Cart. Village Sleigh. Pony Sleigh.

**ROBINSON, G. W.**, Princess Street, Kingston, Ontario.—Ladies' Phaeton. Doctor's Covered Cart. Covered Buggy. Pony Cart. Shifting-seat Sleigh. Pony Sleigh. Child's Sleigh. Pair of Patent Shaft Couplings. Spring Seat. Skeleton Top. Stik Seat. Two-seated Covered Phaeton. Canopy-top Phaeton. Canopy-top Pony Phaeton. Covered Buggy. Trotting Sleigh. Trotting Sulky. Democrat Waggon. Surrey Buggy, open.

**RUDD, WILLIAM, & CO.**, Dresden Ontario.—Road Cart.

**ST. THOMAS CAR WHEEL CO.**, St. Thomas, Ontario.—Charcoal Cast-iron chilled Wheels. One Street-car Wheel.

**TISDALE (P. G.) CO.**, Brantford, Ontario.—Iron Feed Boxes.

**VICTORIA WHEEL CO.**, Galt, Ontario.—Carriage Material of Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Neck Yokes, and Bent Stuff.

**WARNOCK & CO.**, Galt, Ontario.—Patent Carriage Springs, with Steel Axles.

**WOODBURN SARVEN WHEEL CO.**, St. Catherine's, Ontario (Agents, **HAMMERTON & MILES**, 70 Aton Street, London, W.C.).—Carriage, Waggon, and other Wheels. Wheel Material.

**YOUNG, E. O.**, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.—Horseshoes.

## CLASS 9.

*Leather and Skins. Leather Work and Needlework. Lace Work. Tapestry Work.*

**BELMONT TANNING AND BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Leather, from Cattle raised in British Columbia: One Whole Hide, Half a Hide. Sample of Hemlock Bark.

**BREITHAUP, LOUIS, & CO.**, Berlin, Ontario.—Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather. Kip and Calf Skins.

**CANADIAN RUBBER CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Rubber Goods—Shoes, Hose, Belting, &c.

**CLARKE, A. R., & CO.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Morocco, Goat, Calf, and Sheepskin Leathers.

**CLOUTIER, ZACHARIE**, St. Jacques, Montcalm, Quebec.—Two Sashes, hand-made.

**COTE (LOUIS) & BROTHER**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Machine for Measuring Leather and Skins.

**DRUMMONDVILLE TANNERY** (Shaw Brothers & Cassils), Montreal, Quebec.—Salted Texas Leather.

**DUCLOS & PAYAN**, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—Buff Splits and Stiffenings.

**GALIBERT BROTHERS, 22 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Kid and Morocco Leather.

**GEMMILL, J. D.** (see Group I., Class 5).—Dressed Moose Skins and Skin Moccasins. Deer and Buffalo Skins. Black and Grizzly Bear Robes. Moose Skin dressed, with hair on. Moose Skin Caps. Deer Skins, dressed, with hair on.

**GOURDEAU, FELIX, St. Roch, Quebec, Quebec.**—Leather.

**GUAY, DESIRÉ, St. Roch, Quebec, Quebec.**—Leather.

**HARRIS, HEENAN, & CO., 124 Queen Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Leather Belting.

**HEATHOW, W., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Leather.

**JOHNSON & MCGILL, Victoria, Brit. Columbia.**—Side of Harness Leather, Native Hide. Side of Sole Leather.

**LANDSBERG & BARNEY, Fredericshurg, Missisquoi, Quebec.**—Sole Leather.

**MONTREAL CARRIAGE LEATHER CO.** (see Group V., Class 3).—Patent and Enamelled Leather.

**MOONEY, G. A., & CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—Goat, Calf, and Sheep Skins.

**PION, A., & CO., 252 Prince Edward Street, Quebec.**—Prepared Calf and Sheep Skins.

**POLIQUIN, J. H. D., St. Roch de Quebec, Quebec.**—Leather.

**RALSTON, PETER, & SONS, Montreal, Quebec.**—Buff Leather.

**RENFREW, G. R., & CO.** (see Group II., Animal Kingdom).—Dressed Skins of Labrador Otters, Beavers, Lynx, Musk Ox, Buffalo Foxes, and Indian-Dressed Cariboo Leather.

**RICHARD & CO., St. Roch, Quebec.**—Shoe Stiffenings in leather board and leather.

**ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal, Quebec.**—Leather Belting.

**ROCHETTE, C., Quebec, Quebec.**—Patent Boot and Shoe Stiffeners in pressed leather.

**ROCHETTE, GASPARD, 312 & 314 St. Valier Street, St. Roch, Quebec, Quebec.**—Patent Leather.

**ROCHETTE, O., 316 St. Valier Street, St. Roch, Quebec, Quebec.**—Leather.

**SEIDLER, F., Visitation St., Montreal, Quebec.**—Leather—Kid and Cordovan.

**WINDSOR TANNING CO., Windsor, Nova Scotia.**—Sole Leather.

**BENNETT, C. L., Department of Finance, Ottawa, Ontario.**—Leather Work.

**DION, NAPOLEON, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec** (Exhibitor through the St. Hyacinthe Agricultural Society).—Counterpane.

**DUCLOS, MRS. SILAS T., St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.**—Table Cover in Crazy-work.

**EVELEIGH, J., & CO., Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Trunks, Bags, and Leather Goods.

**GAUCHER, CALIXTE, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec** (Contributor through the St. Hyacinthe Agricultural Society).—Counterpane.

**HARLOW, J. C., Shelburne, Nova Scotia.**—Trunk, "Lansdowne Saratoga." Trunk, "Princess Saratoga."

**HOAR, MRS. ISAAC** (see Group V., Class 3).—Fancy Network. Woolen Mat.

**JACOBS, MRS. LOUIS, Coughnawaga, Quebec.**—Needlowork.

**MACDONALD, MISS, Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Crazy-work Table Cover, made of 900 pieces of silk.

**McKAY, M. B., Pictou, Nova Scotia.**—Needlework in Wool. (In the Nova Scotian Educational Section.)

**MARSHALL, GEORGE C., Toronto, Ontario.**—Fancy Needle Work.

**MASON, LAVINIA, Ingram Arm, Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Crochet Quilt. Crochet Tidy.

**PAYAN, MRS. P. F., St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.**—Crazy Quilt and Sofa Pillow.

**POTTER, AMELIA JANE, Post Office Box 4471, Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Patchwork Quilt.

**ROSS, MRS. JOHN A., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.**—Point Lace. Switch of Hair.

**SPARROW, MRS. LAVINIA, Napana, Ontario.**—Tapestry Work.

**WADE, MISS E., Belleisle, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.**—Embroidery on Black Satin.

**WETMORE, MARY R., St. George, New Brunswick.**—Screen in Berlin Work. Handkerchief, Brooch, and Lace, &c.—all hand work.

#### CLASS 10.

*Turnery. Basket, Brush, and Wooden Ware. Fancy Articles. Toys. Indian Ware.*

**AARONSON, ANDREW A., Post Office, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Indian Curiosities.

**ASSANEE, NOAH** (an Indian Chief), Penetanguishene, Simcoe, Ontario.—Indian Manufactures.

**BALDWIN, P., Quebec.**—Match Splints, Material for Matches.

**BECK**  
Scotia.  
and Bask

**BOE**  
Toronto  
low-ware.

**BOLT**  
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**BECKWITH, J. E.**, Kentville, Nova Scotia. — Ornamental Bead Work. Textile and Basket Work.

**BOECKE, CHARLES, & SONS**, Toronto, Ontario.—Brushes, Brooms. Household-ware, Woodware, &c.

**BOLTON VENEER CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Veneer Barrels and Kegs. Hardwood Veneers, and Veneers generally.

**BOYD, JOHN**, 1854 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Quebec. — Brushes, Whisks, and Corn Brooms.

**BRANDON MANUFACTURING CO.** (see Group II., Class 2).—Wooden Goods—Children's Waggon and Carts. Children's Sleighs. Children's Toys. Brush Handles. One Broom Rack. Two Boot-blackening Cabinets. Two Clothes Horses. Two Step Ladders. "Diamond" Mops. Kitchen Woodenware. Washboards.

**BRAZEAU, F. X., & CO.**, Post Office 118, Montreal, Quebec.—Indian Goods.

**BRUCE, JAMES**, Caughnawaga, Quebec.—Lacrosses and Indian Curiosities.

**BURLAND, BROWN, & CO.**, 164 Post Office, Montreal, Quebec.—Canadian Inventions and N. American Indian Curiosities.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Stone Carvings, Totem Posts, &c., by Haida Indians.

**CHITTENDEN, C. V. H.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Collection of Indian Curiosities, and Fancy Basket, Bead, Grass, and Quill Work, &c., made by the Natives of Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

**CHRISTIE BROTHERS & CO.**, Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Coffers and Caskets.

**CROOKED LAKE INDIANS**, Qu'Appelle District, Assiniboia.—Collection of Indian works and Curiosities.

**DESMOND, REV. F. B.** (for the *Caw Bay Indians*), Enfield, Nova Scotia.—Indian Fancy Articles.

**DIXON, JAMES S.**, Berthierville, Berthier, Quebec.—Views of Berthier-entant and vicinity.

**DOWNES, ANNIE**, Agricola St., Halifax, N. Scotia.—Birch-bark and Moss Picture.

**DOWNES, EDITH**, Agricola St., Halifax, N. Scotia.—Birch-bark and Moss Picture.

**DOWNES, MARY**, Agricola St., Halifax, N. Scotia.—Birch-bark and Moss Picture.

**EDDY, E. B.**, Hull, Ont.—Woodenware.

**EDGECOMBE, F. B.** (see Group V., Class 1).—Snow Shoes, Moccasins, Fancy Beaded Work, and Baskets in Chip and Hay, Larrigans, Shoe Packs, and Moccasins tanned by Indians.

**FITCH, EDSON, & CO.**, Etohemine, Levis, Quebec.—Match Splints, Cords, Round Wood and Skilletts, for making Matches; Broom Handles.

**FRANCIS, FRANK** (Indian Chief), Andover, New Brunswick.—Indian Fancy Work.

**FRANCIS, MICHAEL** (an Indian), Rocky Point, Queen's Co., Pr. Edw. Is.—Wooden Shovel, Indian make.

**GATES, G. O.**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Specimens of Wood for inside work of Pianos.

**GEMMILL, J. D.** (see Group I., Class 6.).—Sioux Indian Bows, Buffalo Skin Quiver with Arrows. Pipe Stem.

**HAWES & CO.** (see Group V., Class 6.).—Clothes and Towel Racks, Bread and Meat Boards, Table Legs, &c.

**HEARN & HARRISON**, Montreal, Quebec.—Stereoscopic Views.

**HUDSON'S BAY CO.** (see Group III., Class 3).—Collection of Articles of Indian make. (For details, see Canadian Official Catalogue.)

**HUNT, RICHARD**, Summerside, Pr. Edw. Is.—Baskets, Models.

**JOHNSTON, JOHN**, Scougog, Ontario.—Indian Baskets and Fancy Work, made from Split Wood, Sweet-scented Honey Wood, Birch Bark, and Porcupine Quills.

**KECHECHEMON** (a Chief), Salem West, York, Ontario.—Fancy Work: Baskets, Paddles, &c.

**LANG, C.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Seaweed Picture Frame.

**LEWIS, MRS. ANNA**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—A Picture made from the Bark of the Nova Scotia Birch Tree, the Foliage composed of Mosses.

**McKEE, WILLIAM**, 635 Craig Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Bar Bells, Clubs, Dumb Bells.

**McLAREN, J. R., Jun.**, 63 College Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Wood Turning.

**SIR JOHN BENNETT**, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

**LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETERS.** In 18-carat hunting, half-hunting or crystal glass cases, plain polished or richly engraved, 4-plate, finely jewelled movements, chronometer balance, specially adapted for all climates. £18 to £35.

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**MARVEN, MRS. W. H.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Bark Pictures.

**MANITOBA INDIAN DEPARTMENT**, Winnipeg, Manitoba. — Bead Work, &c., made by Indians.

**MANITOBA & NORTH-WEST IMPROVED AGENCY** (see Group I., Class 4).—Curiosities: Buffalo Horns, Sioux Indian War Clubs, Blackfoot Indian Peace Pipes, Wigwams, Canoes, Snow Shoes, Toboggans, &c. Heads of Mountain Sheep.

**MAYNARD, R.**, P.O. Box 75, Victoria, Brit. Columbia.—Photographic Views.

**MEGIS, PETER** (Indian Chief), Parry Sound, Ontario.—Baskets, Mats, Birch Bark Articles. Bead Work. Snow Shoes, &c.

**MITCHELL, THOMAS**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Corn Brooms and Whisks.

**NAMGISHKINIG, J. B.** (Indian Chief), Fawn, Ontario.—Indian Fancy Articles.

**NELSON, H. A., & SONS**, Montreal, Quebec.—Corn Brooms and Whisks.

**NEWBERY, ARTHUR**, Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Photographic and other Views and Maps of Prince Edward Island.

**NORMAN, N. T.** (care of H. A. NELSON & SONS), Montreal, Quebec.—Baby Jumpers.

**ORCHARD, R. W.**, Brantford, Ontario.—Lacrosse Sticks of different make and size. Snow Shoes. Toy Lacrosse Sticks. Toboggans, &c.

**PANE, JAMES** (Chief, Miamac Indians), Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia.—Indian Manufactures.

**PARADIS, HUBERT**, St. Romauld, Levis, Quebec.—Matches.

**PEACOCK, WILLIAM**, Montreal, Quebec.—Cricket Bats.

**PHAIR, J. HENRY**, Fredericton, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Birch Bark and Bark Pictures, and Portfolios. Ivory.

**PITT, NICHOLAS**, 117 King Street, Montreal.—Model in Wood of Ice Palace, Montreal Carnival, 1884.

**PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT** (see Group II., Class 2).—Indian Arrow Heads, War Clubs, Pipes, Sheath Knife and Case.

**POWELL, J. W.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Three Carved Figures by Haida Indians, representing Medicine Spirits.

**PROSPER, FRANK**, Summerside, Antigonishe, Nova Scotia.—Canoes. Toboggans. Snow Shoes.

**RENFREW, G. R., & CO.**, (see Group II., Animal Kingdom).—Furs, Indian Curiosities, &c.

**RHODES, CURRY, & CO.**, Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Turnings and Mouldings in Native Woods.

**ROGERS, MRS. J. N.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Bark Work.

**ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS CO.**, Limited (see Group IV., Class 1).—Turnings in various Woods.

**SHARMAN, A.**, 18 Knightbridge Street, London, E.C.—Composition Picture, from birch bark and moss, representing an old Ruin near Hostermans, North West Arm, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

**SIMMS, T. S., & CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Brushes and Corn Brooms.

**SMITH, PROFESSOR**, Lachute, Quebec.—Miniature Cottage, made of cork and spruce boughs.

**STEMSHORN, C.**, 141 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Indian Goods. Indian Basket, Bead, and Quill Work. Moccasins. Pipes. Fancy Articles in Bark, Skin and Feathers.

**SUSSEX WOOD MANUFACTURING CO.**, Sussex, New Brunswick.—Tool Handles. Spools. Other Turned Work.

**THOMAS, ALEXANDER** (an Indian), Rocky Point, Queen's Co., Pr. Edw. Is.—Three Baskets (Indian make).

**THOMPSON, W. J.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Fancy Goods in Basket, Bark, Feather, Porcupine Quill, and other Work. Toboggans. Snow Shoes. Moccasins. Canoes, &c.

**TOMAS, FRANCIS** (Indian Chief), Fredericton, New Brunswick.—Indian Wares.

**TONEY, MRS.**, Sawmill Creek, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.—Basket of Fancy Work.

**TOURANGEAU, NAPOLEON** (Group V., Class 1).—Hat and Cup Block, Wood.

**WHITE, DAVID C.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Ornamental Wood Turning.

**WHITEHEAD & TURNER**, Quebec.—Brooms, Brushes, and Woodenware.

**WILLIAMS, H.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Indian Curiosities.

**WILMOT, PETER** (Indian Chief), Truro, Nova Scotia.—Indian Work in wood and bark.

**WINTEMUTE & STILL**, Tilbury Centre, Essex, Ontario.—General Assortment of Woodenware.

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BANK NOTE  
Steel Plate  
Railway Bonds

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## CLASS 11.

*Paper, Stationery, Painting and Drawing Materials, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.*

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, Exhibition Building.**—Official Catalogue of Canadian Section of the Exhibition.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,** Ottawa, Ontario.—Post Office Stationery, &c. (For details, see Canadian Government Official Catalogue.)

**ATKINSON BROS., 35-37 King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario.**—Christmas Cards.

**BISHOP, GEORGE, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO., Limited (GEORGE BISHOP, Managing Director), 169 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Engraving, Lithography, Printing, Photo-engraving, Die-sinking, Colour Stamping, Electrotyping, &c.

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BANK NOTE CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—Steel Plate Engraving, including Bank Notes, Railway Bonds, Postage Stamps, Post Cards, &c.

**BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC CO., Limited, Montreal, Quebec.**—Maps and Lithographic Work.

**CANADA BANK NOTE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—Steel Engraving, Autotype Colour Printing, Maps, &c.

**"GRIP" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Books, Framed Pictures.

**ROLPH, SMITH, & CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Lithographic Drawing, plain and colours. Embossing and Illuminating.

**SOMERVILLE, BENALLACK, & Co., Montreal, Quebec.**—Specimens of Commercial Lithographic Work.

**STEVENS, H. T., Moncton, New Brunswick.**—Blank Account Books and Specimens of Printing.

**TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Specimens of Lithographing and Engraving.

**BEATTY, SAMUEL, Toronto, Ontario.**—Newspaper engraved *The Canadian Breeder.*

**BIGGAR, E. B. (Exhibited in Class 12.)**

**BRENNAN, WILLIAM, Summerside, P. E. Island.**—Bookbinding.—"*The Summerside Journal.*"

**BROWN BROS., Toronto, Ontario.**—Account Books, Bookbinding, Diaries, Leather Goods, &c.

**CANADA PAPER CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—Canadian-made Papers.

**CANADA PRINTING INK CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Printing Ink.

**CANADIAN COMMISSION, Exhibition Building.**—Copies of the Newspapers published in Canada. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

**"CANADIAN MANUFACTURER" Publishing Co., Limited, Public Library Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.**—Specimen Sheets of the *Canadian Manufacturer.*

**CHEESEWORTH, WILLIAM L., Toronto, Ontario.**—The Tailor's Compendium, Measure, and Account Book.

**DOMINION PAPER CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—Printing, Book, Coloured, Hanging, and Manila Papers.

**DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., 15 Chenneville Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—A Case of Job Type.

**ELLIS, ROBERTSON, & CO., St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).**—Job Printing in Album.

**FLEWWELLING, FRED. E., St. John, New Brunswick.**—Printing.

**FORTIER, JOSEPH, 258 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Blank Account Books, and Specimens of Bookbinding.

**HICKS, S. N., 223 McGill Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Show Cards, Advertising Mediums, Decorative Motteos.

**HUNGERFORD, W. A., Belleville, Ontario.**—"Hunter & Hungerford" Patent Wrapping-paper Holder and Cutter.

**INGERSOLL UNION PUBLISHING CO. (J. F. MORREY), Ingersoll, Ontario.**—"Morrey's Business and Farmers' Directory."

**IRWIN, HOPPER, & CO., Montreal, Quebec (London Office, 110 Cannon Street, E.C.).**—Water-Fire- and Acid-proof Paper; and Paper Stock for the Manufacture of Acid Chambers, Funnels, Tubings, Gunpowder Cartridge Cases, Roofings; and for Lining Petroleum Vats, Packing Cases and Trunks.

**LAWSON, J. MURRAY, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.**—Title Record of the Shipping of Yarmouth. Title Record of the Shipping of Yarmouth, with Appendix.

**"LE MONDE" JOURNAL, Montreal, Quebec (J. LESSARD, Agent, 1650 Notre Dame Street, Montreal).**—Photograph of the Press from which the Journal is printed.

**McNAIRN, J. H., & CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Tissue and other Thin Papers coated with Paraffin.



**METHODIST BOOK & PUBLISHING HOUSE (WILLIAM BRIGGS, Book Steward), Toronto, Ontario.**—Printing, Binding, Electrotyping, and Stereotyping.

**MOORE, H. P., Acton, Ontario.**—Samples of Job Printing done on Canadian Gordon Press.

**MOTT, T. PARTHON, St. John, New Brunswick.**—The "Trade Reporter" Newspaper.

**RAWBONE KEYLESS STREET-CHEER CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Patent Keyless Artists' Stretchers.

**RODWELL, GEORGE T. B., Toronto, Ontario.**—Hand Stamp for Etching on Steel.

**ROLLAND PAPER CO., St. Jérôme, near Montreal, Quebec.**—Varieties of Paper: Note Paper, Foolscap, Flatcaps, and Posts, Bristol-board, Book and News Paper, Coloured Paper.

**ROLPH, SMITH, & CO. (see Group V., Class 11).**—Christmas Cards. Labels. Menus. Wedding Invitations. Copper-plate Engraving.

**TIPPITT, BURDITT, & CO., St. John, New Brunswick.**—The "Provincial Agriculturist" Newspaper.

**"TORONTO GLOBE" NEWS-PAPER, 26 & 28 King Street, Toronto, Ontario (London Office, 86 & 87 Fleet Street, E.C. Agent, E. A. JUDGES).**—"Files of The Toronto Globe" as now published, with specimen copies of the paper as originally issued when established in 1844, to show the development of Journalism in Canada during the past forty years. Illustrated Plate presented with Special Christmas Number, 1885. Register for Canadian Visitors.

**TORONTO PAPER CO. (J. YOUNG, Manager), Cornwall, Stormont, Ontario.**—Paper.

**WELD, W., London, Ontario.**—Books, Newspapers, and Periodicals.

**WILSON, J. C., & CO., 584 Craig Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Paper, consisting of Manilla of different kinds. Also Paper Bags and Envelopes.

#### CLASS 12.

##### Machinery and Machine Tools.

**BERTRAND, F. X., St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.**—Shingle Machine, in motion.

**BIGGAR, E. B., Montreal, Quebec.**—Printing Press, Type, Paper, and Fittings for Newspaper Work, shown in operation.

**BUTTERFIELD & CO., Rock Island, Stanstead, Quebec.**—Stocks, Dies, and Taps for hand use and machines.

**CARREAU, A., Montreal, Quebec.**—Patent Steam Boiler.

**COCHRANE, W. F., Hamilton, Ontario.**—Double Roller Mills, for Crushing Grain and Making Flour, known as "Cochrane's Flour Roller Mills," with relief-gear mechanism.

**COTE (LOUIS) & BROTHBE, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.**—Machine for Measuring Leather and Skins.

**COWAN & CO., Galt, Ontario.**—Double Cope Tenoning Machine. A Power Morticing Machine. A Pony Surface Planer.

**CREELMAN BROTHERS, Georgetown, Ontario (Agent in England, Mr. W. HARRISON, 128 Portland St., Manchester, and 67 Oxford St., London).**—Knitting Machines: Special Ribbing Machines (manufacturing). Plain Machine (manufacturing). Ribbing Machine (family). Plain Machine (family).

**DENNIS, C. W., Toronto, Ontario.**—Washing Machine.

**DUBOIS, LOUIS, E., Toronto, Ontario.**—Improved Pedal for Hand Loom.

**FRECHETTE, ISAÏE, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.**—"Eureka" Shingle Machine.

**GARDNER, ROBERT, & SON, Montreal, Quebec.**—Biscuit Machinery.

**GRAY, SAMUEL, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Model of Twin Stairs, Light and Ventilating Shaft, and Sorew Elevator combined.

**GURNEY & WARE, Hamilton, Ontario.**—Weighing Machines.

**HAMILTON INDUSTRIAL WORKS CO., Hamilton, Nova Scotia.**—Clothes Wringers, Mangles, Washing Machines, Churns, Carpet Sweepers.

**HAMILTON (WILLIAM), MANUFACTURING CO., Peterborough, Ontario.**—Automatic Saw Sharpeners.

**HARRIS, HEENAN, & CO., 124 Queen Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Leather Belting.

**HARRISON, JEREMIAH, & CO., St. John, New Brunswick.**—Spools made of Birch.

**HART EMERY WHEEL CO., Hamilton, Ontario.**—Emery Wheels. Paper Wheels. Saw Sharpener. Two Emery Wheel Stands.

**HAY, PETER, Galt, Waterloo, Ontario.**—Machine Knives.

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**BARTON & CO.,**  
WINE MERCHANTS  
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**HOPKINS, JOSEPH**, Hamilton, Ontario.—A Model Hand Carpet Loom, made by an amateur mechanic.

**INGLIS & HUNTER**, Toronto, Ontario.—"Corless" Steam Engine, 100 H.P. "Westinghouse" Engine, 85 H.P.

**KENNEDY, WM., & SONS**, Owen Sound, Ontario.—Pearson's Patent Sharpened Propeller Wheel, with movable blades.

**KERR & KEYS**, 517 LaSalle Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Patent Low-Water Alarm for Boilers.

**McGREGOR, GOURLAY, & CO.**, Galt, Ontario.—Iron Machinery Power for working Wood.

**McKECHNIE & BERTRAM**, Dundas, Ontario.—Lathes, Planers, Moulding Machine, Cutting-off Machine, Bolt Cutter, Iron Shaper, Milling Machine, Drilling Machine, Wood-mortising Machine, Bead Saw, in motion.

**MARTEL, A. F.**, 165 Amherst Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Self-acting Motor.

**MONTREAL (CITY OF)**, Quebec.—Model of Street Levelling Snow Plough. Model of Street Snow-plancer.

**ONTARIO PUMP CO.**, Toronto, Ontario.—The following are in the Grounds, near the Colonial Market: One 10-feet "Halladay" Standard Pumping Windmill, with Pumps attached, in working order. One 18-ft. "Halladay" Standard Railroad Windmill. One 14-feet "Halladay" Standard Windmill, geared, with Towers.

**PETTNER, B. J.**, 39 William Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Boot and Shoe Machinery, in motion. Patent Cutting Boards.

**QUACO WOOD MANUFACTURING CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Spools, Bobbins.

**RAYMOND, C.**, Guelph, Ontario.—Lland and Treadle Sewing Machines.

**RIEPERT & SOMERVILLE**, Montreal, Quebec.—Automatic Liquid Measuring Tanks. (In the Fisheries Annex.)

**ROBIN & SADLER**, Montreal, Quebec.—Leather Belting.

**RODWELL, GEORGE T. B.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Combination Rubber Stamp Machine.

**ROSS, R. W.**, Guelph, Ontario.—"Novelty" Rug Machine.

**RUSSELL, J.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Snow Plough.

**SHELLE, A.**, 129 St. Philippe Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Patent Sewing-Machine Needle Threader.

**THOMPSON & CO.**, Sherbrooke, Quebec.—Bobbins and Spools.

**TORONTO KNITTING MACHINE CO.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Family Knitting Machine.

**WANZER, R. M., & CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Sewing Machines and Specimens of Sewing-Machine Work.

**WHITE, ROBERT**, Montreal, Quebec.—Shoe Counter Machinery.

**WILLIAM HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.**, Peterborough, Ontario.—Saw Sharpeners for Mill Saws, in motion. Saw Bench for Dressing and Hammering Mill Saws. Saw Swadge for Swadging Saw Teeth, worked by hand. Illustrations showing the different kinds of Sawmill Machinery built and used by the Exhibitors in the Manufacture of Lumber.

**WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Sewing Machines.

**WILSON, FRANK H., & CO.**, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Two-power Capstans.

**WOODBURN, J. R., & CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, MR. IRA CORNWALL, Junr., Canadian Section).—Machine (in motion) for pulverizing Sugar and other friable substances to an impalpable powder.

**ALBION IRONWORKS CO.**, Limited, Victoria, British Columbia.—Photographs of Marine and Land Engines, Fish-canning Machinery, &c.

**WALLACE, HOWARD D.**, St. George, New Brunswick.—Photograph of Stone-dressing Machine.

### CLASS 13.

*Navigation. Ship and Boat Building.*

**ANDERSON, M. & A.**, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.—Stern Boat. Whale Boat.

**ANDERSON, THOMAS**, Windsor, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Schooner.

ESTAB.  
100 YEARS.

**BARTON & COMPANY.**

ESTAB.  
100 YEARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS.

FULL DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

For Abbreviated Particulars see Foot Notes on pages 21, 37,  
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BARTON & CO.,  
WINE MERCHANTS  
and SHIPPERS.

BARTON & CO.,  
56 St. James' Street,  
London, E.W.

**BACHMAN, ALBERT**, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Patent Main-sheet Blocks.

**BENHAM, LOUIS C.**, Lockeport, Nova Scotia.—Ships Blocks, *lignum vitae* centre.

**BUTLER, ALBERT**, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Two Dorics, 120 ft. over all. Dory, 17 ft. over all.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Indian (Northern) Canoe made from Cedar. Indian Pine Bark Canoe. Indian Cottonwood Canoe.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (see Group I., Class 2).—Model of Northern Canoe, with Paddles, Sails, &c.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (see Group III., Class 1).—Model of Government Steamer "Lansdowne."

**CHISHOLM, GEORGE H.**, Port Medway, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Monitor—Man-of-War Ship.

**CLUTHE, CHARLES** (see Group V., Class 6).—Ventilator and Chandelier for Steamboats.

**CONRAD & ANDERSON**, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.—A Boat. Three Trawl-fishing Dorics.

**COOMBS, HENRY F.**, St. John, New Brunswick (for Self and Others).—Model of an Improved Metallic Life Boat. Model showing the application of Life-saving Appliances to ordinary Ships' Boats.

**CROWELL, ISAAC C.**, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—One Bank Fishing Dory, full size.

**ELLIS, ISAAC D.**, Maitland, Hants, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Ship.

**EMBREE, H. W., & SONS**, Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Yacht. Improved Family Row-Boat, fitted with Sail. An original Esquimaux Kayak from the N.E. coast of Labrador.

**ENGLISH, WILLIAM**, Peterborough, Ontario (Agents in England, **ROWLAND, WARD, & CO.**, 166 Piccadilly, London, W.).—Open Canoes.

**FAIRBANKS, LEWIS P.**, Dartmouth, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Model of Patented Invention for better application of Screw Propeller to Ships of War, Merchant Ocean Steamers, and Vessels navigating Canals.

**FERGUSON, JAMES S.**, Pakenham, Ontario.—Salmon-fishing Canoe.

**GALE, R.**, Harrison St., Portland, New Brunswick.—Model of Patent Anchor.

**GEMMIL, J. D.** (see Group I., Class 5).—Two-fathom Birch Bark Canoe, with Paddles, from Cabotage Lake, Ontario.

**GILBERT, GEORGE G.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Anchor-Cutter and

Fisher, patented, and entitled Purdy's "Patent Anchor-Cutter."

**GORDON, THOMAS**, Lakesfield, Peterborough, Ontario (Agents in England, Messrs. **HOWLAND WARD & CO.**, 166 Piccadilly, London, W.).—Assorted Canoes.

**GRIDLEY, W. H.**, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Patent Ship's Tiller—wrought iron, hand-forged.

**HARDY, A. LAWSON**, Lockeport, Nova Scotia.—Harness Casks.

**HARLOW, STEPHEN**, Lockeport, Nova Scotia.—Models of Fishing Schooners and of Brigantines.

**HARRIS, ALLEN, & CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Ship's Gongs.

**HASTINGS SAW MILL CO.** (see Group II., Class 1).—Spurs.

**HENDERSON, BROTHERS**, Montreal, Quebec.—Models of Lumber Vessels for shipping lumber.

**HERALD & HUTCHISON**, Gore's Landing, Northumberland, Ontario.—Three Canoes, made from Cedar, Basswood, Oak, Rock Elm, and Butternut, and sometimes Black Walnut, fastened with copper and copper nails.

**HOOD, ARTHUR**, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Model of Schooner, "Arthur."

**HUDSON'S BAY CO.** (see Group I., Class 5).—Birch Bark Canoe. (See the Collective Exhibit by the Company.)

**KENNEDY, WILLIAM, & SONS**, Owen Sound, Ontario.—Pearson's Patent Sharpened Propeller Wheel.

**KING, C. C.**, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Fishing Schooner. Model of a Coaster.

**LANGILLE, TITUS**, Maitland, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Ship (Brigantine). Model of a Fishing Miniature Fishing Schooner.

**LAWRENCE, WILLIAM**, Maitland, Hants, Nova Scotia.—Models of Ships built in Exhibitor's yards: "W. Lawrence." Clipper Ship. Clipper Ship.

**LOCKE & CO.**, Lockeport, Nova Scotia.—Models of Ships.

**LOVITT, WILLIAM P.**, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Two Models of Ships.

**LOYE, PETER, & CO.**, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.—Ships' Blocks.

**MCDONALD, RODERICK**, Jordan River, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Bark. Model of a Schooner.

**MCDUGALL, WILLIAM**, South Maitland, Hants, Nova Scotia.—Models of Ships built and building in Exhibitor's yards: "McDougall." Barque, "Salmon" (Building

**MOFF**, Cape Breton, Model of a

**MOOR**, Shelburne

**MORA**, Nova Scotia.—

**MORA**, Nova Scotia.—

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**MUNICH**, Nova Scotia.—

**NORTON**, Nova Scotia.—

**ONTARIO**, Peterborough

**CORDING**, London, V.

**PIPER**, Ships L.

**QUACO** (see Group V.

**SEELY**, Nova Scotia.—

**STEMMER**, Halifax, N.

**STEWART**, Jordan Riv.

—Model of a

by L. E. Ryan

**STRICKLAND**, Crescent, V.

Model made 2

**TAYLOR**, Nova Scotia.—

**THOMPSON**, Hants, Nov

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**THOMPSON**, Hants, Nov

—Answick.

**TREFFRY**, Nova Scotia.—

Pair

Trippers.

**WAGNER**, Nova Scotia.—

**WILLIAM**, Nova Scotia.—

**WILSON**, Nova Scotia.—

**WINDSOR**, Nova Scotia.—

Ship's Caboose.

**WOLFE, J.**, Nova Scotia.—

**ZUCKER**, Nova Scotia.—

**MOFFAT, G. B.**, North Sydney, Cape Breton.—Models of Coasting Schooners. Model of a Brig. Model of a Yacht.

**MOORE, JAMES**, Jordan River, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Ship's Tiller.

**MORASH, BEN.**, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.—Caulker's Mallet. Caulking Iron.

**MORASH, STEPHEN**, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.—Model Boats and Ships.

**MORRISON, J. C.**, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Fishing Dory.

**MUNCEY, T. A.**, Cape Traverse, Fr. Edw. Is.—Model of Ice Boat.

**NORTH, J. B.**, Hantsport, Nova Scotia.—Model of a ship.

**ONTARIO CANOE CO.**, Limited, Peterborough, Ontario (Agents, J. C. GORDING & CO., 19 Piccadilly, London, W.).—Various Canoes.

**PIPER, NOAH L.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Ships Lamps.

**QUACO WOOD MANUFACT. CO.** (see Group V., Class 12).—Ships' Blocks.

**SEELY, A. Y.**, Port Medway, Nova Scotia.—Glass Balls and Trucks.

**STEMSHORN, C.**, 141 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Birch-bark Canoe.

**STEWART, FREEMAN, & CO.**, Jordan River, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Ship built by Exhibitors, modelled by I. E. Ryan.

**STRICKLAND, R. A.**, 4 De Burg Crescent, West Drayton, England.—Model made 27 years since of a dug-out canoe.

**TAYLOR, WM. S.**, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Schooner.

**THOMPSON, F. W.**, Maitland, Hants, Nova Scotia (Agents in London, Messrs. T. & E. KENNY, Gresham House, London, E.C., and at Manchester).—A Ship's Windlass.

**THOMPSON, W. J.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—Canoes.

**TREFFRY, R. P.**, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.—Pair of Patent Anchor Supporters and Rippers.

**WAGNER, ISAAC**, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.—Model Ship.

**WILLIAM, JOHN**, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Bank Fishing Dory.

**WILSON, FRANK H. & CO.**, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Capstans.

**WINDSON FOUNDRY CO.**, Windsor, Nova Scotia.—Ships' Power Capstans. Ship's Caboose. Ships' Mooring Bitts.

**WOLFE, JOSEPH W.**, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.—Model of a Seine Boat.

**ZUICKER, JOHN H.**, Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia.—Models of Fishing Vessels.

## CLASS 14.

*Life-Saving Apparatus.*

**CHANTELOUP, E.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Lighthouse Lantern and Apparatus.

**CHRISTIE, R.**, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Model of Fire Escape.

**COOMBS, H. F.** (see Group V., Class 13).—Model of an improved Metallic Lifeboat.

Model showing the application of Life-saving Appliances to ordinary Ships' Boats.

**EMBREE, H. W., & SONS** (see Group V., Class 13).—Model of a Lifeboat.

**GILMAN, F. J.**, Craig St., Montreal, Quebec.—Patent Safety Dampers for preventing Stove-pipes and Flues taking Fire.

**GLOBE FIRE - EXTINGUISHER CO.**, London, Ontario.—Hand-Grenade Fire-Extinguishers.

**HENDERSON, D. M.D.**, 64 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Automatic Cut-off Gas-Burner.

**JENSEN, W.**, Victoria, British Columbia (Sole Agents, ROSE & CO., Engineers' Hose Manufacturers, Manchester, England).—Patent Fire Escape (up to 50 ft.).

**KERR & KEYS** (see Group V., Class 12).

## CLASS 15.

*Railway and Telegraph Work. Telephony.*

**BUTLER, THOMAS PAGE**, Montreal, Quebec.—Patent Nut-lock for Railway and other purposes, fitted on wooden sections of rail with ordinary railway fishplate.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (Department of Railways and Canals), Ottawa, Ontario.—Drawing of a Steel Bridge. Views of Scenery along the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

**CHANTELOUP, E.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Head Lantern and Tail Light for Railway Train.

**CLARKE, DARLING, & CO.**, 8 Turner Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.—Compensating Spring Balances as applied to Railway Carriages. Automatic Window Balanco.

**CLENDENNING, W., & SON** (see Group V., Class 6).—Patent Railway-car Heater.

**CLUTHE, C.** (see Group V., Class 6).—Ventilator and Chandelier for Railway Cars and other Conveyances.

**FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN**, Montreal, Quebec.—Railway Tools.

**GISBORNE, F. N.** (Superintendent of Government Telegraph Service), Ottawa, Ontario.—Model Semaphore. Iron Telegraph Pole. Anti-induction Cable. Insulator Telephono. Drawings of same.

**HARRIS, J., & CO.**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Junr., Canadian Section).—Intercolonial (Dominion Government) Railway

Standard Freight Car Truck. Pair of Washburn "Peerless" Steel-tyred Car Wheels, fitted on Axle.

**HASTINGS SAW MILL CO.** (see Group II, Class 1).—Railway Ties.

**MITCHELL, GEORGE, Newcastle, Northumberland, New Brunswick.**—Railway Standard Draw-Bar, with Automatic Coupler and Link.

**O'NEILL, HENRY, 31 Moreau Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Improved Railway Semaphore.

**ONTARIO PUMP CO.** (see Group V, Class 12).—18 ft. "Halladay" Standard Railroad Windmill.

**PIPER, NOAH L.** (see Group V, Class 14).—Railway Lamps and Station Seats.

**ROSEBRUGH, DR. ABNER M., 121 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario (Agents, NEW TELEPHONE CO., Limited, 4 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.)**—Mechanical Telephone Exchange System.

**ST. THOMAS CAR WHEEL CO., St. Thomas, Ontario.**—Charcoal Cast-iron Chilled Car Wheels.

#### CLASS 16.

##### Food Preparations.

**ALERT BAY CANNING CO.** (see Group III, Class 4).—Canned Salmon.

**AYLMER CANNING CO., Aylmer, Elgin, Ontario.**—Canned Meats and Poultry. Canned Vegetables and Fruits. Evaporated Fruits.

**BARRAN, JULIUS, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Lard.

**BEAK & CO., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Prime Mess Beef.

**BENT, GILBERT, & SONS** (see Group III, Class 4). (Exhibited in the Fisheries Department.)

**BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 & 12 Bleury Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Prepared Food Products.

**CLARK, W., Montreal, Quebec.**—Canned Meats. Tinned Soups.

**EWEN & CO.** (see Group III, Class 4).—(Exhibited in the Fisheries Department.)

**FEARMAN, F. W., Hamilton, Ontario.**—Ham, Bacon, Lard.

**FORREST & CO., Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Canned Salmon and Lobster.

**"GOLDEN CROWN" PACKING CO., Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Preserved Meats.

**GOODAIRE, LAWRENCE, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Mess Salt Beef.

**GRANT, JAMES A., & CO., Ingersoll, Ontario.**—C. C. Bacon. Longrib Bacon. Ham. B. Bacon. Wiltshire Bacon. One Whole Hog.

**GRANT, JAMES E.** (see Group III, Class 4). (Exhibited in the Fisheries Department.)

**GREGORY & CO., New Westminster, British Columbia.**—Salt Salmon.

**HAMBLÉN, I. B., & CO., Pictou, Nova Scotia.**—Preserved Lobster.

**HARDING & HATHEWAY** (see Group III, Class 4).—Boneless Codfish.

**HOEGG, D. W., & CO.** (see Group III, Class 4).—Tinned Beef and Mutton.

**JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—Johnston's Fluid Beef.

**KERR, S. G., & SONS, Canning, King's Co., Nova Scotia.** (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section.)—Evaporated Vegetables for Soup.

Sliced Strained Potatoes, evaporated. Evaporated Squash, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbages, and Onions.

**LONGWORTH & CO., Charlotte-town, Pr. Ed. Is.**—Preserved Mackerel and Lobsters.

**MCDONALD, McDONALD, & CO.** (see Group III, Class 4).—Boneless Hake and Cod-fish.

**MCDOWELL, McNEILL, & McDOWELL** (see Group III, Class 4).—Canned Clams from Bella Bella Cannery.

**MCLEOD, A. C.** (see Group III, Class 4).—Lobsters, "Keystone" brand.

**MCNUTT, D. & P.** (see Group III, Class 4).—Lobsters in Tins.

**NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT, Fredericton, N.B.**—Tinned Fruits.

**NOBLE, R. B.** (see Group III, Class 4).—Canned Lobsters.

**O'LEARY, HENRY** (see Group III, Class 4).—Canned Lobsters.

**ONTARIO CANNING CO., Hamilton, Ontario.**—Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

**TAYLOR, ALFRED** (see Group III, Class 4).—Salmon.

**TODD, J. H., & SON** (see Group III, Class 4).—Canned Salmon, from Richmond Cannery, North Ann, Fraser River.

**TORRASE, A.** (see Group III, Class 4).—Salt Salmon.

**TURNER, BEETON, & CO.** (see Group III, Class 4).—Canned Salmon and Clams, from the Inverness, Mettahabieta, Balmoral, and Wenneck Canneries.

**VAN VOLKENBURGH BROS., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Mess Beef. Mess Pork.

**WATKINS, J., Hochelaga, Quebec.**—Smoked Hams and Bacon.

**WELCH, RITHEP** (see Group III, Class 4).—Canned Salmon, "Maple Leaf," "Welling-ton," and "Dominion" brands.

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ABBOTT, MRS., Union Road,  
Queen's County, Pr. Ed. Is.—Cheese.

ANDERSON, ALEX., Crow Bay,  
Ontario. (Agent, Mr. IRA CORN-  
WALL, Jun., Canadian Section.)—  
Cheese.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON,  
Montreal, Quebec.—Dairy Products.

McLEOD, R. E., Sussex, New Brun-  
swick.—Cheese.

McNAMEE, B., Sand Bay, Ontario.—  
Dairy Butter.

MILLAR, J. D., Ingersoll, Oxford,  
Ontario.—Cheese, of large and small size.

ONTARIO PROVISIONAL GO-  
VERNMENT. (Commissioner of Agri-  
culture, Hon. A. M. ROSS; Repre-  
sentatives, at Exhibition, THOMAS  
BALLANTYNE, M. P. P., and D. M.  
MACPHERSON).—Cheddar, Stilton, Pine-  
apple, and other kinds of Cheese, samples of  
which may be obtained in the Colonial Market.

ST. ELEANOR'S CHEESE FAC-  
TORY, St. Eleanor's, County Prince,  
Pr. Ed. Is.—Cheese.

SCOTT, MRS. DUNCAN K., North  
River, Queen's Co., Pr. Ed. Is.—Butter.

TITUS & CO., Sussex, New Brun-  
swick.—Butter from Sussex Creamery.

TRURO CONDENSED MILK AND  
CANNING CO., Truro, Nova Scotia.—  
Condensed Milk. Condensed Coffee (Reindeer  
Brand). Preparation, Condensed Cocoa and  
Milk.

YOUNG, D. J., Truro, Nova Scotia.  
—Condensed Milk and Coffee.

BAGNALL, RICHARD E., Clyde  
Mills, Queen's Co., Pr. Ed. Is.—Coarse  
Oatmeal. Fine Oatmeal.

BRACKMAN & KER, North Saa-  
nich, British Columbia.—Flour, Oatmeal,  
and Split Peas.

BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 & 12  
Bleury Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Self-  
raising Flour.

CANADIAN FOOD CO., Toronto,  
Ontario.—Farinaceous Food prepared from  
Cereals.

CATELLI, C. H., 57 Perthuis Street,  
Montreal, Quebec.—Macaroni, Vermicelli,  
and Alimentary Paste.

EWING, S. H. & A. S., Montreal,  
Quebec.—Vienna Baking Powder.

FISH & IRELAND, Lachute Mills,  
Argenteuil, Quebec.—"Boravena" Milk  
Food.

FOSTER, J. R., Moncton, New  
Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORN-  
WALL, Jun., Canadian Section.)—Corn  
Meal. Buckwheat Meal. Graham Flour.

GILCHRIST, ARCHIBALD,  
Guelph, Ontario.—Hermetically sealed  
Peaches and Grape Juice, in glass bottles.

GOLDIE, JAMES, Guelph, Ontario.  
—Two grades of Winter Wheat Flour, roller  
process.

LUNAN, WILLIAM, & SON, Sorel,  
Richelieu, Quebec.—"Princess" Baking  
Powder.

McKAY, THOMAS, & CO., Ottawa,  
Ontario.—Flour and Oatmeal.

MORGAN BROS., Hamilton, Onta-  
rio.—Flour manufactured from Canada  
Wheat only, on the roller system.

MURTON, H., Guelph, Ontario.—  
Oatmeal, Split Peas.

OGILVIE, A. W., & CO., Montreal.  
Quebec.—Flour.

PEARMAN, M. W. D., Halifax,  
Nova Scotia.—Woodhill's German Baking  
Powder.

"PURE GOLD" MANUFAC-  
TURING CO., Toronto, Ontario.—  
Baking Powder.

SAYLOR, A. H., Consecon, Ontario.  
—Wheat Flour. Pastry Flour. Buckwheat  
Flour. Granulated Wheat. Corn Meal.

SMITH, CHARLES, Campbellford,  
Ontario.—Flour manufactured at Exhibitor's  
mill.

THOMPSON, ISAAC, Suffolk Mills,  
Queen's Co., Pr. Ed. Is.—Oatmeal.

WHITLAW, BAIRD, & CO., Paris,  
Brant, Ontario.—Flour.

#### CLASS 17.

*Condiments, Sugar, Confectionery, Stimulants,  
Tobaccos.*

ALLEN, W. H., & CO., Toronto,  
Ontario.—Flavouring Extracts and Fruit  
Essences.

BOURRET, TURCOT, & CO., Mon-  
treal, Quebec.—Vinegar manufactured from  
Spirits of Wine.

BRYDEN BROS. & CO., St. John,  
New Brunswick.—Pilot, Soda, and Navy  
Ship Biscuits.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO.,  
Montreal, Quebec.—Sugars.

CHRISTIE, BROWN, & CO.,  
Toronto, Ontario (Established 1852).—  
Biscuits.

CLARK & ROBBLEE, Summerside,  
Prince County, Pr. Edw. Is.—Preserved  
Blueberries. Preserved Raspberries.

EARLE, THOMAS, Victoria, British  
Columbia.—Spices, manufactured in Victoria,  
British Columbia.

**EVANS, SONS, & MASON, Limited,** Montreal, Quebec.—Lime Fruit Juice.

**EWING, S. H. & A. S.,** Montreal, Quebec.—White, Black, and Red Pepper. Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, and other Spices.

**FORTIER, J. M.,** Montreal, Quebec.—Cigars.

**FOUCHER, F. A. M.,** St. Jacques, Montcalm, Quebec.—Tobacco grown in Quebec.

**GARROD & CO.** Toronto, York, Ontario.—Sauces and Pickles.

**HALIFAX SUGAR REFINING CO., Limited,** Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Sugar.

**HAMILTON VINEGAR WORKS CO.,** Hamilton, Ontario.—Pickles, Jams, and Jellies.

**HARRISON, THOMAS,** Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.—“Clow-clow.”

**HICKEY & STEWART,** Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Tobacco.

**JACKSON, HENRY A.,** 43 McKay Street, Montreal, Quebec.—“Tomato-sofeen” Sauce, a relish with meats, &c.

**JOLIETTE CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURING CO. (Compagnie Manufacturière de Tabac Canadien de Joliette),** Joliette, Quebec.—Tobacco manufactured from leaf grown in the Province of Quebec.

**LYMAN, SONS, & CO.,** 384 St. Paul St., Montreal, Quebec.—Extract of Coffee.

**MCDUGALL, ALEXANDER,** New Westminster, British Columbia.—Honey.

**McLACHLAN, S. & SON,** Owen Sound, Ontario.—Confectionery. Biscuits.

**MONCTON SUGAR REFINING CO.,** Moncton, New Brunswick.—Granulated and Yellow Sugars.

**MORRISON, THOMAS,** Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.—Pickles.

**MORRISON, W. A.,** 168 Peel Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Maple Sugars and Syrups.

**MOTT, JOHN P., & CO.,** Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Cocoa.

**MYLES, ANDREW,** Portland, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Fruit Syrups: Raspberry Vinogar, Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Lime-juice; and Winter Green Syrups.

**NIXON, WILLIAM,** Granby, Shefford, Quebec.—Basswood Honey.

**NORTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO. (see Group IV., Class 1).**

**NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT (see Group I., Class 8).—Fruits in Syrup—** Apples, Blackberries, Cherries, Citron Melon, Crab Apples, Cranberries, Currants, Grapes, Pears, Plums, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberry. Tomatoes.

**PELOQUIN, C. (see Group II., Class 2.—** Honey. Tobacco.

**PRATT, M.,** St. Hyacinthe, Quebec (Exhibitor per the St. Hyacinthe Agricultural Society).—Maple Sugar and Syrup.

**“PURE GOLD” MANUFACTURING CO. (see Group V., Class 16).—**Canadian grown and prepared Chicory. Celerysalt; Curry Powder. Powdered Herbs. Ground Spices. Flavouring Extracts.

**RANKINE, T., & SONS,** St. John's, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Biscuits.

**REED, GORING, & CO.,** Hamilton, Ontario.—Cigars.

**RICHARD, J. B. A.,** Joliette, Quebec.—Tobacco grown in the Province of Quebec.

**RICHARDSON, GEORGE ISAAC,** 26 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Tomato Catsup and Sauce.

**RILEY THOMAS B.,** Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Tobacco.

**ROBERTSON BROTHERS,** Toronto, Ontario.—Confectionery.

**ROWE, JOHN T.,** Charlottetown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Chicory.

**SELWYN, MISS,** Ottawa, Ontario.—Jam and Jolly made from the fruit of the “Shepherdia Argentea.”

**SMITH, M. R.,** Victoria, British Columbia.—Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

**TASSE, WOOD, & CO.,** Montreal, Quebec.—Cigars.

**TUCKETT, GEORGE E. & SON,** Hamilton, Ontario.—Myrtle Plug and Myrtle Cut Tobaccos, manufactured from the raw leaf.

**VANQUELLE, J. B.,** St. Hyacinthe, Quebec (Contributor per the St. Hyacinthe Agricultural Society).—Maple Sugar and Syrup.

**WATKINS, J.,** Hochelaga, Quebec.—Preserved Fruits.

**WHITMAN, LEVI R.,** Knowlton, Brome, Quebec.—Maple Sugar and Syrup.

**WOODBURN, J. R., & CO.,** St. John, New Brunswick.—Confectionery.

**WRIGHT, J. D.,** 48 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ontario.—Flavouring Extracts.

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## CLASS 18.

*Fermented Drinks. Other Beverages. Malt and Hops.*

**BARRÉ & CO.**, 188 Fortification Lane, Montreal, Quebec.—Canadian Wines: Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Sauternes, Vermouth, and Sacramental Wine.

**BEDSON, J. W. C.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Malted Barley.

**BOSWELL, J. K., & SON**, Quebec.—Ale and Porter.

**BRIGHT, THOMAS A.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Wine.

**CARLING BREWING & MALTING CO.**, London, Ontario.—Ale, Porter, Lager Beer.

**CARTER BROTHERS**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Ale and Porter.

**DAWES & CO.**, Lachine, Quebec.—Canadian Ales and Porter, in wood and bottle.

**GOODERHAM & WORTS**, Toronto, Ontario (Established 1832).—Canadian Malt and Rye Whiskies, and pure Spirit.

**GOWER, C.**, Victoria, British Columbia.—Ale, Beer, and Stout.

**HAMILTON, S. C., & CO.**, Brantford, Ontario, and The Vineyards, Pelee Island.—Wines from Grapes of Canadian Growth.

**JONES BREWING CO. (ROBERT BRIMS)**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Ale and Stout.

**JONES, SIMMONS**, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Ma. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Ale and Porter.

**KEITH, A., & SON**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Ale and Porter.

**LABATT, JOHN**, London, Ontario.—Draught Ale. Bottled Ale in quarts. Bottled Stout in quarts. Barley Malt. Ale and Stout manufactured from Barley, Malt, and Hops.

**LOEWEN & ERLE**.—Bottled Beer. One Barrel of Beer.

**MCCREADY, THOMAS, & SONS**, Portland, New Brunswick.—White Wine. Cider. Vinegar (Government Proof).

**MCLAUGHLIN, C. H.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Malt.

**MORRIS & HYNDMAN**, Charlotteown, Pr. Edw. Is.—Malt.

**OLAND, S., SONS, & CO.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Ale and Stout.

**O'MULLIN, P. B. & J.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Ale and Porter. Ale on draught.

**ONTARIO GRAPE GROWING AND WINE MANUFACTURING CO.**, St. Catherine's, Welland, Ontario.—Canadian Grape Wines.

**PRESCOTT BREWING AND MALTING CO.**, Prescott, Ontario.—Ale and Porter.

**SEAGRAM, JOSEPH E.**, Waterloo, Ontario.—Canadian Malt and Rye Whiskies. Pure Spirits. Alcohol.

**TROOP, GEORGE A.**, St. John, New Brunswick.—White Wine. Cider. Malt. Vinegar.

**WALKER, HIRAM, & SONS**, Walkerville, Ontario.—Canadian Rye Whiskies. Cognac Spirit.

**BORTHWICK, WILLIAM**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Natural Saline Mineral Water in Kegs. Natural Mineral Water in Bottle. Natural Mineral Aerated Water.

**GURD, CHARLES, & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Natural Mineral Waters. Belfast Ginger Ale. Soda Water. Champagne-Cider. Lemonade, Seltzer, Vichy, Kissengen, Potash, and Aerated Medicated Waters.

**HART, J. A.** (Exhibited in Evans, Sons, & Mason's Case, Class 16, Group V.)

**IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Soda, Seltzer, Potash, and Lithia Waters.

**PHILLIPS, ALEXANDER**, Post Office, Box 76, Victoria, British Columbia.—Carbonated Beverages.

**TAYLOR, HENRY**, Strathroy, Ontario.—Ginger Ale. Double Soda Water.

## CLASS 19.

*Firearms.*

**MCDONALD, COLIN**, Nanaimo, British Columbia.—A Kentucky Rifle.

## CLASS 20.

*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.*

**A'HEARN, A.**, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Mineral Polish.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN ART CO. OF TORONTO (C. R. BESWETHERICK)**, Toronto, Ontario.—Mediums for mixing Colours for artists.

**ARCHDALE, WILSON, & CO.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Pharmaceutical Preparations.

**BARSALOU, J., & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Soap.

**BATES, THOMAS**, Freshwater, Nova Scotia.—Scap Powder.

**BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Varnishes, Paints, and Gums.

**BLACKBURN, T., & CO., 242 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Patent Waterproof Covering for Textile Fabrics.

**BRAULT, P. L., St. John's, Quebec.**—Brault's Negative Varnish for Photograph Negatives. Gentian Bitters, an Appetizer in cure of Dyspepsia.

**CANADA CHEMICAL MANURE AND FERTILISER CO., Rothesay, New Brunswick.**—Chemical Manures in bottles.

**CARLETON, WILLIAM, Trenton, Hastings, Ontario.**—Extracts of Dandelion, from top of plant and the root.

**EAGAR, J. W. F., Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—"Phospheline," a Remedy for Consumption, &c.

**ESTY, E. M., Moncton, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).**—Fragrant Philodermia. Iron and Quinine Tonic. Cod Liver Oil Cream.

**EVANS, SONS, & MASON, Limited, Montreal, Quebec.**—Pharmaceutical Preparations and Proprietary Medicines, Druggists' Sundries. Perfumery.

**EVERALL, JOHN B., 194 St. George Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Solution for Restoring and Preserving Wall Paper.

**FRECHETTE, ISALÉ (see Group V, Class 12).**—Lubricator.

**FROST, E. H., Rockland View, St. John, New Brunswick.**—Shoe Dressing (Excelior brilliant gloss). "National Policy" Crystal Mucilage. "National Policy" Ink. Perfumed Black Kid Glove Dressing.

**GATES, C., SONS, & CO., Middleton, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.**—Proprietary and Patent Medicines.

**GREENWAY & SON, 194 St. George Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Hair Renewer.

**GUTMANN & FRANK, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Oils.

**HANINGTON BROTHERS, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).**—Proprietary Medicines. Robinson's Phosphorised Emulsion.

**HENDERSON & POTTS, Halifax, Nova Scotia.** Paints. Shoe Blacking.

**LAMB, PETER R., & CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Glue. Flint Paper. Blacking. Fertilisers.

**LYMAN, SONS, & CO., 364 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Pharmaceutical Preparations. Chemicals. Paints and Lead. Putty. Inks. Perfumes, &c.

**MCCASKILL, D. A., & CO., 190 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Varnishes and Japans.

**MCDONALD, J. E., & CO., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Laundry Soaps.

**MERCER, WILLIAM, London, Ontario.**—Polish for Renovating Varnished Wood.

**MILLER, JOHN J., Upton, Bagot, Quebec.**—Hemlock Bark Extract.

**MILLER'S TANNERY EXTRACT CO., Limited, Millerton, Northumberland, Nova Scotia (London Office, 9 Leather Market, Bermondsey).**—Tanning and Dyeing Extracts.

**MORSE SOAP CO., Toronto, Ontario.**—Soaps.

**MORTON, DAVID, Hamilton, Ontario.**—Laundry Soap.

**MOTT, T. PARTHON, St. John, New Brunswick.**—Composition Liquid for Slating Blackboards.

**NELSON, W. J., Bridgewater, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.**—"Minard's Liniment."  
**NORTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO. (see Group IV., Class 1).**—Collection of Chemicals.

**PARKER, JOSEPH, 143 1/2 Champ-lain Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Boot Polish. Fruit Saline.

**PENDRAY, W. J., & CO., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

**POURTIER, MICHEL, 35 St. John Street, Quebec.**—"Sotherion"—a remedy for diseases of the respiratory organs.

**PRESCOTT EMERY WHEEL CO., Prescott, Ontario.**—Emery Wheels, made of solid emery, and pressed together, after mixing, with cement or flax.

**"PURE GOLD" MANUFACTURING CO. (see Group V., Class 17).**—Carbon Paste Blacking. Powdered Borax.

**PUTTNER BROS., Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—"Budd's Cream Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil."

**RAMSAY, A., & CO., 10 Inspector Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Sulphide of Zinc—a new pigment composed of zinc and sulphur, non-poisonous, unalterable in impure atmospheres, and possessing four times the covering power or body of pure white lead. Six Panes of Glass and Six Pieces of Wood painted with the sulphide of zinc, to illustrate its quality.

**RICHARDS, D., Woodstock, Oxford, Ontario.**—Laundry Soap.

**SAUNDERS, WM., & CO., London, Ontario.**—Pharmaceutical Products.

**SNOW, JOHN, Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Mineral Paints.

**SPRATT, JOSEPH (see Group III, Class 3).**—Fish Guano.

**STANDARD FERTILIZER AND CHEMICAL CO. (see Group I, Class 3).**—Chemical Products. Artificial Manures.

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**STEWART, ALEXANDER**, 20 Germain Street, St. John, New Brunswick (Agent, Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Jun., Canadian Section).—Laundry Soaps.

**STRACHAN, W., & CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Petroleum, Lubricating, and Lard Oil.

**WALKER, JAS.**, Hamilton, Ontario.—Soaps—product of tallow, resin, and alkali.

**WATERMAN, ISAAC**, London, Ontario.—Canadian Petroleum and Products, Paraffin Products, in different stages, and Candles, &c. Refuse Gas Oils, Fuel Oils, &c. (For details, see Canadian Official Catalogue.)

**WATTS, A., & CO.**, Brantford, Brant, Ontario.—Soap—"Ivory Bar," "John A.," "Tiger," "Klensodor Electric."

## CLASS 21.

*Sanitary Appliances.*

**HEAP'S PATENT DRY EARTH OR ASHES CLOSET CO.** (see Group V., Class 3).—Automatic Dry Earth Closet, fitted with urine separator.

**KENNEDY BROS.** (see Group V., Class 3).—Automatic Earth Closet. Automatic Bedroom Commode.

**NORMAN, N. T.** (see Group V., Class 10). (Exhibited in Fancy Articles Department.)

**POWER, W. E., & CO.** (see Group V., Class 6). Self-acting Water-closet Cisterns.

**STACKHOUSE, C. G., L.D.S.**, Ottawa, Ontario.—Artificial Teeth, Dental Vulcanisers, Flasks, Articulators, Impression Cups, Amalgams, Cements, &c.

## CLASS 22.

*Surgical, Optical, and Philosophical Instruments.*

**CLUTHE, C.** (see Group V., Class 3).—Trusses and Surgical Appliances.

**GRANT, HENRY, & SON**, Montreal, Quebec.—Spectacles and Eye-glasses, manufactured from native pebble found in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains.

**HEARN AND HARRISON** (see Group V., Class 10).—Stereoscopes, Graphoscopes, Spectacles, Celluloid Eye-glasses, &c. Stereoscopic Views.

**LEON, L. K.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Patent Adjustment for Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

**MONTREAL OPTICAL AND JEWELLERY CO.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Spectacles and Eye-glasses.

**SHELL, A., and HART, M.**, 659 Craig Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Spectacles and Eye-glasses (Alaska stone).

**WILLIAMS, H.**, Toronto, Ontario.—Optical Goods made from British Columbia Pebbles.

## CLASS 23.

*Photography.*

**ALBION IRON WORKS CO.**, Lim. (see Group V., Class 6).—Photographs of Marine and Land Engines and Causing Machinery.

**BAILLIE-GROHMAN, W. A.**—Two Sets of Photographs of the Kootenay Valley.

**BARRIE**, County Town of Simcoe, Ontario.—Photographs.

**BRAULT, P. L.**, St. John's, Quebec.—Photographs, coloured and uncoloured.

**CAMPBELL AND SON**, Toronto, Ontario.—Photographs of Scenery.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (see Group II., Class 1).—50 to 60 Photographs of Canadian Timber Trees, in frames of the wood of the trees represented.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (see Group V., Class 15).—Views along the Inter-colonial Railway.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (Emigration Department).—Photographs of Emigrants.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** (Department of Agriculture).—Photographs of Public Buildings in Nova Scotia.

**CLAPHAM, CHARLES C.**, Montreal, Quebec.—Group Tinted Photographs: Sir John Macdonald and Ministers.

**CLARK AND BOWNESS**, Summerside, Pr. Ed. Is.—Photographs.

**COOKE, J. F.**, Port Arthur, Ontario.—Photographs.

**FRANCIS, A. W.**, Woodstock, Ontario.—Photographs of Buildings and Scenery in the County of Oxford, Ontario.

**HABERER, EUGENE**, 516 St. Denis Street, Montreal, Quebec.—Bird's-eye View of the City of Montreal, from Victoria Bridge to Hochelaga Cotton Mills.

## CLARKE'S New Patent

**"FAIRY" LAMPS AND "FAIRY" LIGHTS**

—FOR + ORNAMENTALLY + LIGHTING—

DRAWING AND BALL ROOMS, CONSERVATORIES,  
EVENING FÊTES, TABLE DECORATIONS, &c.

**SAMUEL CLARKE**, Patent Pyramid and Fairy Lamp and Light Works,  
CHILD'S HILL, LONDON; and NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

**HALIFAX CITY COUNCIL, Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Photographic Views.

**HARBOUR COMMISSION OF QUEBEC.**—Collections of Photographs and Plans of the Harbour of Quebec and of the Graving Dock at Levis.

**HASTINGS, J. C., Victoria, British Columbia.**—Photographs.

**HENSHAW, F. C., Montreal, Quebec.**—St. George's Snow Shoe Club mustering for a Tramp.

**JACK, PETER, Halifax, Nova Scotia.**—Photographs of Scenery on the Sackville River, Nova Scotia. (Taken by Lieut. Gladstone, R.N.)

**JESSOP, JOHN, Victoria, British Columbia.**—Photographs of Buildings in Victoria.

**"LE MONDE" JOURNAL** (see Group V., Class 11).—Photographs of the Press from which the Journal is printed.

**LETSON, WILLIAM A., Liverpool, Nova Scotia.**—Photographic Views.

**MCINTYRE, PETER, Charlottetown, P. E. Is.**—Photographic Views, in frame, of Churches, Parochial Houses, Schools, &c.

**MARSHALL, G. C., Toronto, Ontario.**—Photographs.

**MILLER, J. B., Parry Sound, Ontario.**—Photographs.

**MONTREAL HUNT (THE), Montreal, Quebec.**—Photographic Picture, showing interior and exterior of Club House, Stables, Grounds, &c.

**NEWBERRY, ARTHUR, Charlotte-town, P. E. Is.**—Photographic Views.

**NOTMAN, WILLIAM, AND SON, Montreal, Quebec.**—Photographs.

**OTTAWA, CITY OF.**—Photographs of Buildings, &c., in Ottawa.

**PARK & CO., Brantford, Brant, Ontario.**—Photographs.

**PARKER, G. F., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.**—Photographs.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GOVERNMENT, Charlottetown.**—Photographs of portion of City of Charlottetown.

**REID, ALEXANDER P. (Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane), Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.**—Photographs.

**RHODES, Aaron, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.**—Photographic Views of Bridgewater, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

**RICHARDSON, LETITIA, 182 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Photographs of Montreal.

**SINCLAIR, GEORGE I. (Assistant Superintendent of the Nova Scotia**

**Hospital for the Insane), Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.**—Photographs.

**SMITH, ANDREW (Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College), Toronto, Ontario.**—Photographs of the College, the Dissecting-room, Operating-room, and Dwelling of the Senior Class at the Ontario Veterinary College.

**SMITH, C. R., Hamilton, Ontario.**—Photographs.

**SOULE AND MARSHALL, Parkdale, York, Ontario.**—Photographs.

**STEVENS, H. S. (Mayor of Moncton), Moncton, New Brunswick.**—Photographs of Public Buildings in Moncton.

**STUBBERT, JAMES A., North Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.**—Photographs.

**TOPLEY, W. J., Ottawa, Ontario.**—Views on the Marguerite River.

**VALLÉE, LOUIS P., 39 St. John Street, Quebec.**—Photographic Views and Portraits.

**WALLACE HOWARD D., St. George, New Brunswick.**—Photograph of Stone-dressing machine. (Exhibited in the Machinery Gallery.)

**WELLAND COUNTY, Ontario.**—Photographic Views.

**WHITNEY, JOHN L. (Mayor of Kingston), Kingston, Ontario.**—Photographs of the City of Kingston.

**WINDSOR HOTEL CO., Montreal, Quebec.**—Combination Picture, showing views of the Windsor Hotel, interior and exterior.

#### CLASS 24.

*General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.*

**BARBER, ROBERT, Toronto, Ontario.**—Model of Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto, with Drawing of the same.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, Ottawa, Ontario.**—Medal struck in Commemoration of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

**DESJARDINS, ALFRED, 186 Iberville Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—Collection of Canadian Coins.

#### CLASS 25.

*Various Drawings; Pen and Ink Sketches.*

**ARIWAKENHA, SAWATIS, Indian Reserve, Caughnawaga, Quebec.**—Pencil Freehand Drawing.

**BOGGS, MISS, Coburg, Ontario.**—Drawing of a Fungus.

**COX, EDWIN, & CO., 114 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, Quebec.**—One Frame of Illuminated Work, done by hand.

**DEER, Montreal.**

**GARR, Qu. Co.**

**KIRK, Ontario.**

**MASON, Macdonald.**

**MASO, Department.**

**Two Water and Ferns.**

**SKILL, N. Bruns.**

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DERBE, I. T., 294 Seigneur Street,  
Montreal, Quebec.—A Pastel Portrait.

GARDNER, MRS. F. T., Brooklyn,  
Qu. Co., N. Scotia.—Landscape Drawing.

KIRKWOOD, MISS H., Kemptville,  
Ontario.—Portrait in Indian Ink of Sir John  
Macdonald, and one of an elderly gentleman.

MASON, WILLIAM (Royal Engineer  
Department), Halifax, Nova Scotia.—  
Two Water-Colour Drawings of Maple-Leaves  
and Ferns, copied from nature.

SKILLEN, MRS. W. E., St. Martin's,  
N. Brunswick.—2 Water-Colour Drawings.

VAUGHAN, MISS A. L., St. Martin's,  
New Brunswick.—Pen and Ink Drawing.

WALDEN, G., Hamilton, Ontario.—  
Crayon Portrait, copied from a photograph.

WEBSTER, MISS A. E., Kentville,  
King's Co., N. Scotia.—Water-Colour Draw-  
ing.

WELLS, A. E., & CO., Halifax, Nova  
Scotia.—Coloured Crayon Portrait.

WILKINS, LOUISA A., Windsor,  
Hants, Nova Scotia.—Crayon Drawing.

## GROUP VI.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

### COLLECTIVE COLLECTIONS.

ORGANISATION, METHODS AND APPLIANCES, AP-  
PARATUS AND MODELS, DRAWINGS, SCHOOL  
MATERIAL, PUPILS' WORK, &c.

Education Department.—ONTARIO  
GOVERNMENT, Toronto; Minister of  
Education—Hon. G. W. ROSS, LL.B.,  
M.P.; Commissr. of Education at the  
Exhibition—S. F. MAY, M.D., C.L.H.

—NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, PUBLIC AND  
HIGH SCHOOLS, COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, &c.

1. *Historical and Statistical.*—Educational  
sports; Journal of Education; Statutes and  
regulations for High and Public Schools;  
charts, showing progress of High and Public  
schools, County Model Schools, Training Insti-  
tutes, &c.; Map of Ontario, showing the Public,  
separate, and High Schools, Collegiate Insti-  
tutes, &c.

2. *School Method and Organization.*—School  
registers; Examination Papers; Text Books  
History of Education, School Management,  
teaching, &c.; Manual of Hygiene; Scripture  
readings for Public and High Schools; School  
architecture.

3. *School Architecture and Photographs of  
School Buildings.*—Hints and Suggestions on  
School Architecture, and Hygiene, with 75  
plans and Illustrations, for the use of School  
trustees in Ontario, prepared under the direc-  
tion of the Hon. the Minister of Education, by  
Geo. Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Minister.

Photographs of Schools, Colleges, &c.—Nor-  
mal and Model Schools, Toronto and Ottawa;  
Public Schools, Brantford, Goderich, Hamilton,  
Ingersoll, London, Morrisburgh, Napanee, Ot-  
tawa, Peterborough, Toronto, Woodstock. In-  
dian Schools: Sault Ste. Marie. Union High  
and Public Schools: Belleville, Port Perry.  
High Schools: Goderich, Morrisburg, Stratford,  
Woodstock. Collegiate Institutes: Brantford,  
Guelph, Ingersoll, Ottawa, Peterborough, St.  
Catherine's Toronto.

4. *School Furniture and Fittings*—Bennet  
Furnishing Co., London, School Desks. W.  
Stahlschmidt, Preston, School Desks. Map Sup-  
ply Co., Toronto, Numeral Frames, Erasers, &c.

5. *Kindergarten Material.*—Selby & Co.,  
Toronto, Kindergarten Tables, Chairs, and  
Toys.

6. *Physical Education.*—Maclean's Physical  
Education. Gymnasium, Dumb Bells, Indian  
Clubs, Mehercules Chest and Rowing Machines.

7. *Text Books for Public Schools.*—Reading  
and English Literature, Book-keeping, Arith-  
metic, Geography, Grammar and Composition,  
History, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry and  
Agriculture, Natural Philosophy, Elementary  
Physica, Music, Drawing.

Canada Publishing Co., Toronto.—Collection  
of Text and other Books, Canadian Drawing  
Course Copy Books.

7. *Text Books for High Schools and Collegiate  
Institutes.*—English, Latin, Greek, French,  
German, Mathematics, History, Geography and  
Antiquities, Physical Science, &c. Copp, Clark,  
& Co., Toronto.—Readers, authorised by the  
Minister of Education. First Book mounted  
on Caris. Reading Lessons. Mercantile Graded  
Copy Book.

8. *Reading Charts, Phonetic Charts, Reading  
Lessons.*—Copp, Clark, & Co.

C. P. Simpson, Leamington. — Tabulated  
Phonetic Alphabet Charts.

9. *Drawing, Drawing Models, Drawing Books,  
&c.* Selby & Co., Toronto.—Drawing Models  
and Geometrical Figures.

10. *Music.* R. S. Williams & Son, Toronto.—  
Public School Cabinet Organ, Public and High  
School Piano.

Canada School Publishing Co., Toronto.—  
Music Charts and Books.

11. *Geography and Astronomy.*—Topogra-  
phical Illustrations: Terrestrial Globes, Raised  
and Physical Globes, Maps, Raised Maps.

Map and School Supply Co., Toronto.—Maps,  
Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Dominion of  
Canada, Ontario, Map Case, &c.

Canada School Publishing Co., Toronto.—  
Railway Map of Ontario.

Selby & Co., Toronto.—Newtonian or Astro-  
nomical Globe.

Astronomical Illustrations: Celestial Globes,  
Orreries, &c.; Astronomical and Physical  
Charts.

12. *Chronology.*—Genealogical and Chrono-  
logical Charts, Ancient and Modern.

13. *Ethnography.*—Portrait Busts of distin-  
guished Canadians; Portraits of Indians.



14. *Anatomy and Physiology.*—Manikin, Anatomical Models, Anatomical and Physiological Charts and Diagrams.

15. *Zoology.*—Audubon's Mammals of North America, Zoological Diagrams.

Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa.—Collection of Corals.

16. *Botany.*—Botanical Charts and Diagrams, Object Lessons, Models of Plants and Fruit.

17. *Geology & Mineralogy.*—Geological Charts, Models of Crystals.

18. *Philosophical Charts.*

19. *Physical and Chemical Apparatus.*—Apparatus for illustrating Matter, Force, and Motion; Gravitation and Molecular Attraction; Hydrostatics; Properties of Gases; Acoustics; Heat; Light; Magnetism; Frictional Electricity; Dynamical Electricity, Chemical Apparatus, Miscellaneous.

Map Supply Co., Toronto.—Collection of School Apparatus for experiments with Gases, Electricity, &c.

20. *Pupils' Work—Kindergarten.* Provincial Model School, Toronto. Work conducted by Miss Hurlman.—Beads, Chains, Stick-laying, Parqueterie, Folding—Forms of Cognition—Weaving Mats, Cutting and Pasting, Sewing, Freehand Weaving, Interlacing.

Kindergarten Work, Toronto Public Schools. Exhibit of Training Class, conducted by Mrs. J. L. Hughes. Children's Work.

21. *Pupils' Work, Public and Separate Schools.*—Specimens of Writing, Drawing, Map Drawing, Arithmetic, Composition, Sewing, Kindergarten, &c., from rural schools and schools in cities, towns, and villages. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

## II. MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

Examination Work on Drawing, Specimens of Examination Work from different Mechanics' Institutes. (For details, see Canadian Govt. Official Catalogue.)

W. Edwards, Secretary, Ontario Mechanics' Institutes Association, Toronto.—Roll and Record and Accession Books.

Carleton Place Mechanics' Institute.—Pupil Work. Machine Drawing.

Lacey R. Johnson, Carleton Place.—Working Model of English Locomotive.

A. Parker, Carleton Place.—Ornamental Inlaid Wood Table.

James McVety, Carleton Place.—Model of Early Settlers' Dwelling House or Shanty.

J. O'Brien, Guelph Free Library.—Collection of Wood Carving.

Anthony Mahone, Garden Island.—Model of a Dram of Timber, as prepared for running the rapids of the river St. Lawrence.

Galt, Milton, Port Perry, and Whitby Mechanics' Institutes.—Machine, Freehand, and other Drawings.

Mechanics' Institutes and Branch Art Schools.—Reynolds' Chart of Condensing and other Engines, &c.; Mabrun's Turbine Wheel; Examples of Machine Details; Sopwith's Surveying Diagrams.

A. Cumming, Garden Island.—Working Model of a Harbour Tug Steam Engine.

## III. ART SCHOOLS.

Ontario School of Art (Dr. S. P. May, C.I., Superintendent), Toronto.—Specimens of Drawing in Grades B and A: Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Modelling in Clay and Plaster Casts, Sculpture in Marble, Chasing on Brass, Repoussé Work, Electro-Metallurgy, Carving in Wood.

School of Art, London.—Specimens of Drawing in Grades B and A: Machine Drawings, Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Modelling in Clay and Casts, Painting on China.

School of Art, Ottawa.—Specimens of Drawing in Grade B & A: Mechanical Drawing, Life Studies, Water Colours, Oil Paintings.

School of Art, Kingston.—Specimens of Drawing in Grades B and A: Architectural Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Water Colour, Oil Paintings.

## IV. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB.

Ontario Institute for the Blind, Brantford.—Historical and Statistical Reports, Charts, &c.; Photography of Buildings; Pupils in Work-shops, &c.; Appliances for Teaching. Pupils' work: Reading and Writing, Willow Work, Crochet Work, Bead Work, Machine and Hand Sewing, Machine-knitted Goods, Hand-knitting. Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.—Reports and Charts, Photography of Buildings and Pupils, Text Books, &c.

## V. COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—Specimens illustrating the Geology of Ontario, Rocks which chiefly compose the earth's crust, Minerals which constitute the majority of rocks, Animals which have influenced the formation of soil; Specimens illustrating Systematic and Economic Botany; Collection of Minerals used for reference in the Museum, Anatomical Models of Horse and Cow, Head of Devon Deer, Head of Prince Albert Windsor Boar; Collection of Insects and Agricultural Seeds; Charts showing experiments made on the farm, Reports, &c.

Fruit Growers' Association, and Entomological Society, Ontario.—Reports.

Ontario Veterinary College.—Andrew Smith, V.S., Principal and Proprietor, Toronto. Large Photographs of Buildings, Dissecting Rooms, Students at work, Operating Rooms, and Graduation Classes.

## VI. SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, ETC.

School of Practical Science, Toronto.—Photograph of Building and Reports, Specimens of Drawing from the Department of Engineering.

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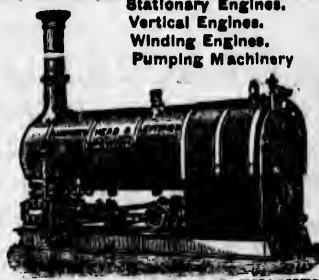
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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

In these brief pages it is only proposed to give a short account of New South Wales, the great "Mother Colony" from which has sprung all the other English dependencies of Australasia.

Without going into any detailed accounts of the voyages of the early Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese navigators in the waters of the Pacific, it is sufficient to recall the fact, that the first Englishman who beheld the Australian coast was the world-renowned buccaneer, William Dampier, one of the greatest of English seamen. Dampier merely saw a portion of the northern coast of the vast Island-Continent, and the present generation of "Australian English" owe little to that erratic seafaring genius, inasmuch as his adverse report retarded settlement for many years. He briefly denounced the country as a desert, and the inhabitants as the most wretched savages on the face of the earth, a character which subsequent ethnologists have been only too ready to endorse.

It was not until the year 1770 that Captain Cook sailed into Botany Bay, and, unfurling the British flag, took possession of the Island-Continent in the name of the British Crown. This was in the reign of George III., a reign ill-starred, in that England then lost for ever her great North American colonies; but during which also, by her unconquerable supremacy at sea, she was enabled to compensate herself for her losses in the Atlantic by new and glorious acquisitions in the Pacific. Fitly, therefore, does Captain Cook's monument proudly stand in Hyde Park, Sydney, overlooking the Antipodean metropolis which has sprung up on the shores of the series of exquisite bays which form the Harbour of Port Jackson.

It was not, however, until the 18th of May, 1787, that any serious attempt to utilise these new possessions of the British Crown was made.

Then it was that England's great Imperial Minister—William Pitt—despatched Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., with certain ships to these newly-acquired territories, and with orders to form a settlement at the Bay which Cook had named from the luxuriant vegetation of its sloping shores.

Phillip finding Botany Bay an unfit spot for his settlement, sailed round to Port Jackson. There he landed his 750 persons and founded Sydney, so called after the then Secretary of State, and established the nucleus of the great Colony of New South Wales, of which he was the first governor.

Governor Phillip was succeeded by Captain Hunter, and then by Captain King, whose admirable reign was followed by the troublous times of Governor Bligh; to whom, after the "interregnum" of Lieutenant-Cols. Johnstone and Paterson, succeeded Governor Macquarie, from whose time the prosperity of the Colony may not unfitly be dated.

Passing over the time of the early explorers, such as Dawes, Patterson, Hacking, Cayley, Mann, and Bass, whose discoveries were confined to the coast line, we come to that of William Charles Wentworth (afterwards the most illustrious of Australian statesmen), who, with Gregory Blackland and Lieutenant William Lawson, in May, 1813, effected a passage across the Blue Mountains, and discovered the great plains of the interior.

From this achievement of these three pioneers, therefore, may be traced what is accurately described as the "opening up" of the country. Governor Macquarie turned their discoveries to account by sending Surveyor Evans and Major, afterwards Sir Thomas, Mitchell, to open up a pass, following whose discoveries of the "Wide Western Slopes" came the merino sheep introduced by Macarthur, and the inauguration of the pastoral era of the Colony.

After the pastoral era (we are compelled in this brief summary to proceed by "leaps and bounds") came the era of the gold discoveries. This was followed by the full tide of emigration. The province of Port Phillip separated from the "Mother Colony" in 1851, and became the Colony of Victoria; and subsequently, in 1859, the district of Moreton Bay was constituted a

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separate colony under the name of Queensland. From these days the history of New South Wales is one of ever increasing progress and prosperity. The "settlement," with its population of 1,000 persons, has developed into a great self-governing colony, with a population of nearly a million, and with a metropolis, world-renowned for the pre-eminent beauty of its site, of some 300,000 souls. This briefly is the history of New South Wales from the days of Governor Phillip to those of Lord Carrington; and it is a not unworthy or ignoble record of a century's work in what the late Walter Bagehot would call "Nation-making."

New South Wales is situated between the 28° 15' and 37° 35' south latitude, and the 141° and 159° 35' east longitude, and comprises an area of 310,700 square miles, which in round numbers is some 200,000,000 acres, and about three times the extent of Great Britain and Ireland. Sydney, the capital of the Colony, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, a harbour of romantic beauty and surpassing loveliness, not having its equal in the world. Wooded to the water's edge, and stretching inland in a hundred finely rounded bays, land-locked and secure, where all the mercantile and armed fleets of the world might ride at anchor at one time. The city extends some four miles north and south, by a breadth of six miles east and west. It has been estimated to contain about 125 miles of streets, and some 40,000 houses, with a population, inclusive of its extensive suburbs, of close on 300,000. The Botanic Gardens, Government Domain, Hyde Park, Prince Alfred Park, Belmore Park, Victoria Park, Wentworth Park, Moore Park, and other public reserves, cover an area of 800 acres, and are all easily accessible for purposes of recreation, forming, like those of London, the "lungs" of the rapidly increasing city. Not only is the population of the metropolis of the Colony increasing with wonderful rapidity, but the city is being yearly more and more beautified by the splendid new buildings that have been erected, both for business and residential purposes.

The main wealth of a country is of course its territory, and it is to the rich agricultural lands as well as to the boundless pastoral plains of New South Wales that its present progress and future prosperity must be chiefly attributed. Glancing at the pastoral interest, it reads like a romance — though the romance be embedded in Mr. Goschen's favourite form of figures. In 1792 the live stock of New South Wales, which was then the whole of Australia, consisted only of 23 head of cattle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, 43 pigs, and a few goats. In 1885, or during a period of 90 years, the numbers had increased to 9,000,000 cattle, 80,000,000 sheep, 1,500,000 horses, 1,000,000 pigs. These numbers include the live stock of New South Wales and the other two colonies which separated from her, viz., Victoria and Queensland—as well as those of Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand, which during the same period have been chiefly stocked from the offspring of the Mother Colony. In the annals of the world's history, no country can show such a marvellous progress in pastoral enterprise; and the lucky "accident" of the introduction of the merino sheep, from which by careful breeding and natural differentiation from the original Spanish type, New South Wales, at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, "obtained the Grande Medaille d'Honneur," in competition against the whole world.

With the increase of population, and by the action of land laws specially designed to settle the people on small farms, agriculture has more than kept pace with its older pastoral rival. Some 80,000 persons are engaged in agricultural pursuits alone, and 852,000 acres are under wheat, barley, oats, maize, and other cereals. This quantity is actually under crop, but some 34,000,000 acres comprise the agricultural holdings of the Colony, of which perhaps 28,000,000 acres are enclosed.

The following table, compiled from the returns of 21st March, 1885, shows the quantity of land under cultivation and the produce of each crop:—

	Acreage.	Produce.
Wheat .. .. .	275,249½	4,203,394 bushels.
Maize .. .. .	115,600½	2,989,585 "
Barley .. .. .	7,035½	148,869 "
Oats .. .. .	19,472½	425,920 "
Rye .. .. .	1,110½	16,739 "
Millet .. .. .	118½	1,843 "
Potatoes .. .. .	12,417½	31,334½ tons.
Tobacco .. .. .	1,046	9,914½ cwts.
Sorgham and Imphu .	41	187 "

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While 7,000 acres classed as productive and 10,500 as unproductive represent the acreage of the sugar cane producing 21,835,072 lbs.; and 4,584 acres in vines yielding 441,612 gallons of wine, 1,432 gallons of brandy, and 1,465½ tons of fruit for the table. There are 6,911½ acres of orangeries producing 4,097,666 dozens of oranges.

Aggregate value of Gold mines in N. S. W. up to 1884 .. ..	£25,961,550.
Yield for 1884 .. ..	£890, 229.
Aggregate value of Coal mines in N. S. W. up to 1884 .. ..	£15, 700, 291.
Value of "output" for 1884 .. ..	£1,303,077.

The following table, which is compiled from the 'Statistical Register of New South Wales for 1884,' published by the Government, will show the relative values of the two great mineral products for the last ten years:—

Year.	GOLD.		COAL.	
	ozs.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£.		£.
1875	229,385,55	881,480	1,253,475	765,131
1876	155,166,37	581,689	1,319,918	803,300
1877	122,629,24	463,130	1,444,271	858,998
1878	117,977,88	423,184	1,575,497	915,228
1879	107,640,38	399,187	1,583,381	950,879
1880	116,750,52	434,641	1,466,180	615,337
1881	145,532,05	550,111	1,775,224	603,248
1882	129,233,28	491,534	2,109,282	948,966
1883	122,256,58	452,611	2,521,457	1,201,942
1884	105,933,43	390,229	2,749,109	1,303,077

In addition to her gold and coal, New South Wales is rich in copper, silver, tin, iron kerosene shale, antimony, asbestos and bismuth.

The value of her various minerals for 1884 alone is estimated at £2,250,171. While the aggregate mineral wealth of all kinds to the end of that year reaches a grand total of £64,068,585.

Besides these minerals, diamonds, rubies, opals, sapphires, and other precious stones are found in various parts of this rich and highly favoured Colony.

The following, showing in tabular form the shipping trade of the various Australian colonies during the year 1883, shows that New South Wales, notwithstanding the healthy rivalry of the younger Colonies, maintains the lead.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New South Wales . . .	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048	5,361	4,006,237
Queensland . . . . .	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	882,491
South Australia . . . .	1,032	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
Victoria . . . . .	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964,331
Western Australia . . .	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
Total . . . . .	6,827	4,799,125	6,991	4,947,801	13,818	9,746,926
New Zealand . . . . .	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
Tasmania . . . . .	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
Grand Total	8,289	5,524,143	8,490	5,696,996	16,779	11,221,139

To which may be added, that the total number of vessels entered inwards for the year 1884 was 2,935, with a tonnage of 2,284,517; while outwards the figures are—vessels, 3,016, tonnage

2,376,441; making a total of 5,945 vessels and 4,660,958 tonnage, as against 5,361 vessels with 4,006,237 tonnage for 1883; while the return of the vessels registered in the Colony shows a corresponding increase.

Although these figures afford some slight idea of the enormous material progress of the Colony, it is necessary to add a few words in order to illustrate the social and intellectual condition of this important portion of our world-wide Empire.

With regard to religion, all the sects stand on the same level of equality, there being no "Established" or State Church. These churches are supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, as all "State aid" ceased in 1862, except some small outstanding liabilities to the then existing incumbents. Roughly speaking, out of a population of 950,000 there are some 600,000 Protestants, the great majority belonging to the Church of England, and about 280,000 Roman Catholics, the remainder being made up of various nationalities. It may be added that the Protestant bishop of Sydney, the accomplished Dr. Barry, is the Metropolitan; and that the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Dr. Moran, is the first Cardinal who has been appointed by the Pope to any British dependency. The Catholic and Protestant cathedrals of St. Mary and St. Andrew are two of the greatest architectural ornaments of the City.

The education of the rising generation has not been neglected by the State. The Public Instruction Act was passed in 1880, and under its provisions the teachers are classified as civil servants. Owing to the compulsory clauses, great progress has been effected in the matter of increased attendances, and new schools. The decennial return shows an increase from 1,586 schools in 1875, to 2,535 in 1884, and from 124,756 scholars to 202,519. If we add to these latter figures the numbers of those attending private schools, we should probably find a school population of some 280,000, or almost one-third of the entire population of the Colony. The gross expenses of working the Public Instruction Act—in school sites, building, furniture, &c., exceed £700,000 annually.

The crown of the educational system of the Colony is the University of Sydney, incorporated in 1851, and which owes its existence largely to the patriotic efforts of the great Australian statesman, Wentworth, aided by Sir Charles Nicholson, and other prominent colonists.

It enjoys a public grant of £16,000 annually, but has been enriched by princely bequests from wealthy colonists, the largest of which is that of Mr. Challis, for £180,000. Its degrees and diplomas are both recognised through the British world, and its Professors and Lecturers, including, until his death, the illustrious Badham, have always been men of high academic distinction.

Following the worthy example of the City and Guilds of the London Institute, the Board of Technical Education established a Technical College in August, 1883.

Sydney also possesses a Museum, Free Public Library, and National Art Gallery, where much of the genius and culture of the Old World has been introduced into the New.

It remains to add that the public press of the Colony has kept pace with its other progressive institutions; and in the admirable daily and weekly journals, the residents of Sydney have the means of knowing what is going on all over the civilised world.

Even a summary so necessarily brief as this should serve to show that our race in New South Wales, though under brighter skies, and under somewhat more democratic social conditions, have not in any way fallen back from their sires of the old land in the unceasing struggle for existence that marks the progress of communities as well as the lives of individuals.

*New South Wales Government Emigration.*—Emigrants are selected by the Agent-General or his officers, and selection is limited to such adults as can pay towards the cost of the passage as follows: £6 for each married couple, single men £4 each, and £2 each for single women. Children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, have a free passage; and children of three and under fourteen years are charged for at the rate of £1 each. The selection is made from England, Scotland, and Ireland, as far as practicable, proportionately to the number of people of these nationalities already in the Colony, as shown by the last census; but 10 per cent may be selected from other European countries. Sound health and good moral character are indispensable qualifications. Married couples must not exceed forty years of age each person, and are taken with or without children; unmarried men or women must not exceed thirty-five years of age; and not more than one-third of the whole number of adults shall be unmarried men. When the age exceeds these limits, the contribution for passage-money is increased to 4

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Mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, are chosen with a special view to the requirements of the industrial callings of the Colony. Small working capitalists in any branch of colonial industry are deemed highly eligible. Families with a preponderance of very young children are considered ineligible. Full particulars as to the Government emigration regulations, as well as the latest facts and statistics concerning the labour markets of the Colony, may be obtained on application to the office of the Agent-General for New South Wales, 5 Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

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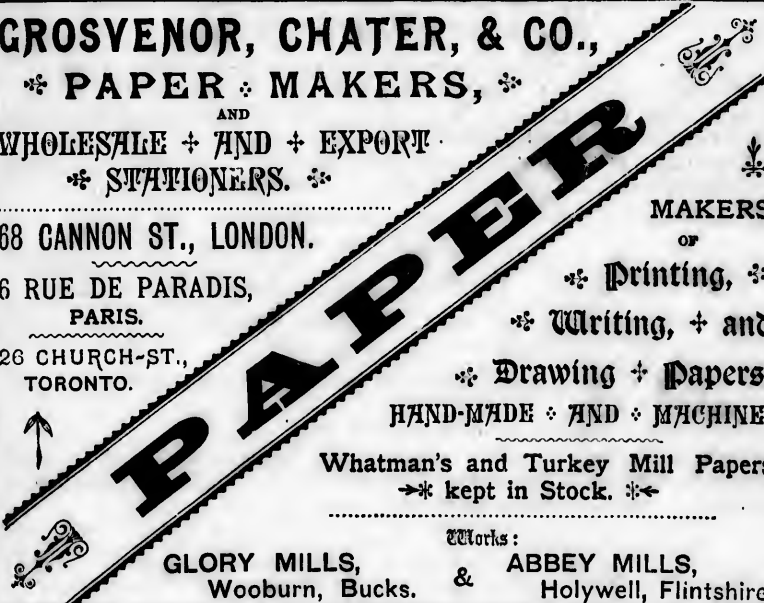
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## SECTION A.—FINE ARTS.

## CLASS 1.

*Paintings and Drawings.*

1. **COCKS, G., Kiama.**—Panoramic view of the Coast District of Kiama.
2. **COLLINGRIDGE, ARTHUR, Ryde.**—Oils and Water Colours.
3. **COLLINGRIDGE, GEORGE, Hawkesbury River.**—Water-Colour Drawings.
4. **HERN, CHARLES E.**—Water-Colour Drawing, "Katoocaba Falls, Blue Mountains."
5. **PIGUEKIT, W. C., Sydney.**—Oil Painting, "A Billabong on the Murray River, N.S.W." Price £100. 6. Oil Painting, "Sydney in 1882, from North Shore, showing Garden Palace, destroyed by fire, 22nd September, 1882." Price £100.
7. **SAYER, JAMES W., Sydney.**—Oil Painting, "View on the Kurrajong."
8. **TURNER & HENDERSON, Sydney.**—Hand-painted Water-Colour Drawings of Australian Wild Flowers and Scenery.
9. **VIVIAN, WALTER H., Sydney.**—Six Landscapes painted on Eucalyptus leaves.
10. **WATSON, P. FLETCHER, Sydney.**—Four Sketches.
11. **WOODHOUSE, E. B., Campbelltown.**—Oil Painting. 12. Oil Painting.

## CLASS 2.

*Sculptures, Die-Sinking, and Embossing.*

13. **TURNER & HENDERSON, Sydney.**—Heraldic, Mercantile, and Colour Embossing, and Die-Sinking on Paper.

## CLASS 3.

*Architectural Drawings, Models, &c.*

14. **AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK (Directors of), Sydney.**—Water-Colour Drawing of New Head Office, Australian Joint Stock Bank, George and King Streets. E. H. C. Blackmann and Parkes, Architects.

15. **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney.**—Designs and Photographs of Public School Buildings, prepared in the Architect's Office of the Department.

16. **ELLIS & SLATYER, Sydney.**—Architectural Drawings.

17. **PRITCHARD, WILLIAM, Architect, Sydney.**—Drawing of Sydney Exchange, showing the building. 18. Drawing of Messrs. Mort & Co.'s Wool Stores, Circular Quay, Sydney. 19. Drawing of Messrs. Goldsborough's Wool Stores, Sydney.

20. **SMITH, ROBERT BURDETT, M.P., Sydney.**—Silver Miniature Statue of Captain Cook, erected in Hyde Park, Sydney.

21. **SHEERIN & HENNESSY, Sydney.**—Architectural Drawing, Design of St. Patrick's College, being erected at Manly, near Sydney.

22. **STUART, THOMAS PETER ANDERSON, M.D., &c., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, University of Sydney.**—Design of New Medical School, Sydney University.

23. **SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Sydney.**—Plans and Drawings of the Town Hall, and Centennial Hall, Sydney.

## CLASS 4.

*Engravings, Lithographs, &c.*

24. **COLONIAL ARCHITECT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Lithographs of Garden Palace, in which was held Sydney International Exhibition of 1879.

25. **COLLINGRIDGE, ARTHUR, Ryde, Sydney.**—Wood Engravings.

26. **COLLINGRIDGE, GEORGE, Hawkesbury River.**—Wood Engravings.

27. **GIBBS, SHALLARD & CO.**—Specimens of Chromo-lithography.

28. **TURNER & HENDERSON, Sydney.**—Chromo-lithographed specimens of Australian Wild Flowers.

## CLASS 5.

*Photography.*

29. **AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Photographs.

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WHITEFIELD WORKS, GOVAN, GLASGOW.

30. **ARMIDALE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographic Views of Armidale and the New England District.

31. **BATHURST MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographs of Views in the City of Bathurst.

32. **BAYLISS, CHARLES, Sydney.**—Panoramic View of Sydney and Harbour, and Views of Public and Mercantile Buildings, Suburban and Country Residences, &c.

33. **BOAKE, B. C., Sydney.**—Photographic Trophy, commemorative of the New South Wales Military Expedition to the Soudan, consisting of portraits of officers and members of the Contingent.

34. **CAMPBELLTOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographs.

35. **CANEY & CO., Mount Victoria.**—Silver Print Photographs of Subterranean Views of Fish River Caves and Blue Mountains.

36. **CASPERS, RUDOLPH, Goulburn.**—Photographic Views of Buildings and Scenery.

37. **COLONIAL ARCHITECT OF N. S. WALES, Sydney.**—Photographic Views of Public Buildings.

38. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Panoramic Photo, View of Sydney from Garden Palace.

39. Photographic Views of the Streets, &c., of Sydney. 40. Photographic Views of Scenery of the Colony.

41. **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Sydney.**—Photographs of Mountain Scenery, Public Buildings, Railway Works, &c.

42. **DIXSON & SONS, Sydney.**—Photograph of Dixon's Tobacco Works, Park and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

43. **DÖRNER, HENRY, Goulburn.**—Photographs.

44. **DRINKWATER, CHARLES, Tamworth.**—Photographic Views of Tamworth, &c. &c.

45. **FORBES MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Forbes.**—Photographs.

46. **GEYER, HENRY, Photographer, Hay.**—Landscape Photographs, illustrating Town of Hay and District.

47. **GOVERNMENT PRINTER (Thomas Richards), Sydney.**—Photography and Photo-Mechanical Printing. Samples of Photography and of Photo-Mechanical Printing, executed at the Government Printer's Department, Sydney, New South Wales.

48. **HAY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographs of different parts of the town of Hay.

49. **HERFORD, GUSTAVUS, Photographer, Yass.**—Photographs of Murrumbidgee River, and other Scenery.

50. **HOLTERMANN, B. O., The Trustees of the late, Sydney.**—Large Panoramic View of Sydney and Harbour.

51. **KERRY & JONES, Photographers, Sydney.**—Photographic Views of N. S. W. Scenery.

52. **KIAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Kiama.**—Photographic Views of Scenery in and around Kiama.

53. **LEIBINGER, CARL, Sydney.**—Photographs showing the departure and return of the N. S. W. Contingent to the Soudan.

54. **LORENZINI, AUGUSTO, Sydney.**—Two Photographs of Ball-room at the residence of Mr. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G., M.P., Sydney.

55. **MORIARTY, E. O., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney.**—Photographic Views, illustrating the Sydney New Water Supply System. 56. Photographic Views, illustrating the Hunter River District Water Supply.

57. **MUDGEER MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographs of Mudgee.

58. **NEWCASTLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Newcastle Photographs.

59. **NEWMAN, J. HUBERT, Photographer, Sydney.**—Portrait of the late Archbishop Vaughan.

60. **PAINÉ, JOHN, Sydney.**—Photographs of N. S. Wales, and Sydney Harbour and Buildings.

61. **RANDWICK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographs.

62. **RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., Government Astronomer, Sydney.**—Photographs

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**63. SAUNDERS, ROBERT, Sydney.**  
—Photographs, representing three separate  
Stone Quarries, at Pymont, near Sydney.

**64. SINGLETON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographs of Public Build-  
ings, Streets, and Privato Residences, Singleton.

**65. SLADE, WILLIAM, Sydney.**—  
Landscape and Architectural Photographs.  
66. Photo, Portrait of the Hon. W. B. Dalley,  
Q.C., M.L.C.

**67. TENTERFIELD MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographic Views of Tenter-  
field.

**68. TAMWORTH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Photographs.

**69. WARK, WILLIAM, Kurrajong**  
Heights.—Twelve Photographs of Landscape  
Scenery.

**70. WEST MAITLAND MUNICI-  
PAL COUNCIL.**—Photographs of Town  
and Surrounding Scenery.

**71. YOUNG MUNICIPAL COUN-  
CIL.**—Photographic Views of Young.

## CLASS 6.

*Works of Art not Specified.*

**72. BRAY, JAMES S., Sydney.**—A  
Picture representing a "Wreath of Flowers,"  
wholly made out of Feathers from Australian  
Birds.

**73. GOSTELOW, E. E., Sydney.**—  
Work of Art, entitled "The Pencil and Pen,  
their uses to Man," and comprising Pencil,  
Crayon, and Ink Drawings, Mapping, and  
Penmanship.

**74. LAING, EMMA, Sydney.**—Pen-and-  
Ink Etching, "Australian Flowers."

**75. LYON, COTTIER & CO., Sydney.**  
—Stained Glass Window. Subject, "Emble-  
matic Figure of Australia."

**76. RICKEYTS, JOHN J., Sydney.**—  
Specimen of Illumination.

**77. ZAHEL, L. J., Sydney.**—Dessert  
Service, Hand-painted with Australian Wild  
Flowers.

SECTION B.—EDUCATION  
AND APPLICATION OF  
LIBERAL ARTS.

## CLASS 8.

*Educational Appliances, Models of Schools,  
School Furniture, and Books.*

**78. CHISSELL, WILLIAM J.,**  
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Sather-  
land's "History of Australia," from 1602 to  
1876. Transcribed into Phonography.

**79. MYERS, MARK, Sydney.**—  
"Rienzl," by Lytton, written in Phonography.

**80. PRINGLE, JAMES M., Bathurst.**  
—Geometrical Drawing Board with Models, for  
use in Science and Art Classes.

**81. REEVE, GEORGE J., Sydney.**—  
Book of Australian Speeches, Lectures, and  
Poems. Written in Phonography by the  
Exhibitor.

## CLASS 9.

*Maps, Charts, Plans, and Geographical  
Apparatus.*

**82. GOODCHAP, CHAS. A., Com-  
missioner for Railways, Sydney.**—Map,  
showing the Railway System of the Colony of  
New South Wales, with miles in operation, lines  
in course of construction, lines authorised, &c.

**83. LAMBTON, STEPHEN H.,**  
Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney.  
—Map showing the Postal and Telegraph Lines  
in the Colony of New South Wales.

**84. MINISTER FOR MINES,**  
Sydney.—(1) Geological Map of New South  
Wales. (2) Mineralogical Map of New South  
Wales. (3) Map showing Borings for water  
and minerals. [See also CLASS 46A.]

**85. RUDDER, ENOCH W., Macleay  
River.**—Geological Map of the Macleay River  
District.

**86. ROWLEY, GEO. B., Survey  
Office, Sydney.**—Station Map of New South  
Wales.

**87. RUSSELL, H. C. B.A., Govern-  
ment Astronomer, Sydney.**— Maps  
showing Rainfall of N. S. Wales.

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88. SURVEYOR - GENERAL OF N. S. W. (P. F. Adams), Sydney.—Maps, &c., of Colony.

89. TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Sydney.—Geology Class Map.

CLASS 10.

*Specimens of Work done by Pupils in Schools.*

90. TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Sydney.

91. CAMDEN PARK PUBLIC SCHOOL, Camden Park.

92. FORT STREET MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Sydney.

93. GLEN INNES PUBLIC SCHOOL.

94. GOONELLEBAH PUBLIC SCHOOL, Richmond River.

95. JEMBAICUMBENE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

96. JERILDERIE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

97. MOLONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

98. MOUNT KEMBLA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

99. WATERLOO PUBLIC SCHOOL.

100. WHITTINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL.

101. WICKHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL.

102. WINDSOR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

CLASS 12.

*Printing and Bookbinding.*

103. FAIRFAX & SONS, JOHN, "Herald" Office, Sydney. — Files of "Sydney Morning Herald," "Sydney Mail," "Echo."

104. FAIRFAX & SONS, JOHN, "Herald" Office, Sydney.—Photographs.

105. RICHARDS, THOMAS (Government Printer), Sydney.—(1) Printing, Bookbinding, and Account Books. (2) Collection of Books, illustrating operations and processes carried on at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, New South Wales, comprising specimens of Letterpress, Lithographic, Photolithographic, and Photo-Mechanical work, and samples of Bookbinding and Engraving, and of Account Books manufactured for the Public Service.

106. RICHARDS, THOMAS (Government Printer), Sydney.—Stereotypes, Electrotypes, Type, and Furniture.

107. HOLMES & CO., J. L., Sydney.—Specimens of Letterpress Printing, in black and tints.

108. LYNE, CHARLES, Sydney.—"New Guinea: an Account of the Establishment of the British Protectorate on the Southern Shores of New Guinea." Sampson Low, Munston, Searle, & Rivington, London, 1885. With Illustrations.

109. WOODS & CO., JOHN, Limited, Sydney.—(1) Specimen of Wood's Australian Diarics. (2) Specimen of Litho. Posters, and Window Bills. (3) Specimen of General Printing and Embossing.

CLASS 14.

*Scientific Instruments.*

110. RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., Government Astronomer, Sydney.—Scientific Instruments.

111. WIESENER, T. F., Sydney.—Made by an Apprentice (M. Mendel) in his workshop. Compound Microscope, and other Optical goods.

CLASS 15A.

*Scientific Reports and Publications.*

112. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney.—Catalogue of Australian Fishes, Mollusca, and Seals and Whales. 113. Works on Ichthyology.

114. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.—Proceedings and Publications of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

115. FITZGERALD, ROBT. D., F.L.S., Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.—Australian Orchids.

116. GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA (Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., President), New South Wales Branch.—Journal of Proceedings of Society.

117. LIVERSIDGE, A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Sydney.—Scientific Reports and other Publications.

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**118. ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Journal of Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, from 1867 to 1884. Vols. I. to XVIII. (inclusive).

**119. RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., Government Astronomer, Sydney.**—Scientific Publications.

**SECTION D.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OR DECORATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.**

**CLASS 22A.**

*Toys.*

**120. RUSSELL, JOHN EDMUND MILLER, Sydney.**—Bullion Bank, made of Colonial wood.

**CLASS 22B.**

*Furniture and Upholstery.*

**121. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Dining-room Suite of Furniture, constructed by Messrs. Wallach Brothers, York Street, Wynyard Square, Sydney, to the order of the Commissioners. It is made of Cedar from the Richmond River.

**122. Bed-room Suite of Furniture, constructed by Messrs. Farmer & Co., of Pitt and Market Streets, Sydney, to the order of the Commissioners, from Colonial Cedar.**

**123. (1) Dining-room Suite of Blackwood; (2) Bed-room Suite No. 1 of Colonial Beechwood; (3) Bed-room Suite No. 2, of Colonial Rosewood; and (4) six Occasional Tables of Blackwood, Black Pine, Myall, Forest Oak, Beefwood, &c., constructed to the order of the Commissioners, by Messrs. Turberville, Smith, & Brown, Sydney.**

**124. Snow-cases made from Colonial timbers, so as to show their adaptability for purposes of use or ornamentation.**

**125. HAY, ARCHIBALD, Newcastle.**—One Wardrobe.

**126. HODGSON, H. W., Sydney.**—Venetian Blinds.

**127. HULBERT, BENJAMIN, Sydney.**—Billiard Table and Fittings, made from Colonial Blackwood, embellished with carvings of Australian ferns, &c.

**CLASS 23.**

*Glassware of all kinds.*

**128. BISHOP, C., Sydney.**—Glass Bottles.

**129. POWYALL & CO., H., Sydney.**—Etched and Engraved Glass Tumblers, and Water Sets, &c.

**130. WEBB, FRANK PIGOTT, Sydney.**—Engraved Glass Decanters, &c.

**CLASS 24.**

*Stone Utensils, Pottery, Porcelain, and Earthenware.*

**131. MACARTHUR, GILBERT, Clyde Pottery, Camperdown.**—Two Pairs Garden Vases.

**CLASS 25.**

*Metalware, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

**132. ELLIS & SLATYER, Sydney.**—The Improved Patent Roller, for moving weights of various kinds, made of iron.

**CLASS 27.**

*Brushware.*

**133. FOUNTAIN, T., West Maitland.**—Millet Brooms (half-dozen), small bundle of Millet Heads.

**134. JONES, HUGH HENRY, Raymond Terrace, Hunter River.**—Millet Brooms.

**135. SMALLWOOD, D. J., Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.**—Brooms made from Native Currant Tree, Brooms made from Native Curly Grass.

**CLASS 28.**

*Basketware.*

**136. PACKMAN, HENRY, Sydney.**—Chairs, &c., of Colonial workmanship and material, in Basketware, with samples of material.

Trade Mark—  
Obelisk of Luxor.

ALL  
CIGARETTES  
MARKED

“LUXOR.”

**“LUXOR” CIGARETTES.**

PURE TURKISH TOBACCO.  
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THREE DISTINCT QUALITIES.—SPECIAL—FIRST—SECOND.

ALEXANDRIA CIGARETTE CO., Ltd., 83 & 84, New Broad St., London, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED FOR ALL THE COLONIES.

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EGRAPHY,

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S., A.S.T.E.

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nent Scientific and  
to the Secretary.



## CLASS 30.

*Decorative Work, including Carving and Art Ware.*

137. **GRANT & MALCOLM, Sydney.**—Brackets and Ceiling Ornaments, &c.

138. **HATHERLY, WILLIAM, Newcastle.**—Engraved and Painted Shells.

139. **WILLIAMS, CHARLES, Sydney.**—Painted Imitations of Woods and Marble.

## CLASS 33.

*Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.*

140. **JONES, EVAN, Sydney.**—Goldsmith's and Silversmith's work from Australian material.

141. **MITCHELL, PHILIP, Jeweller, Sydney.**—Bust of General Gordon, made of sterling silver from mine at Silvertown, mounted on pedestal of Colonial sandal wood.

142. **SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT, Sydney.**—Coins, Medals, &c., struck at the Sydney Mint.

## SECTION E.—FABRICS.

INCLUDING APPAREL, TOILET REQUISITES, AND OTHER ARTICLES OF PERSONAL WEAR OR USE.

## CLASS 35A.

*Wool.*

143. **BLACK, JOHN, Musclebrook.**—Grown at Musclebrook. Six Fleeces Angora Mohair.

144. **CHISHOLM BROTHERS, Kippilaw, Goulburn.**—Grown at Kippilaw, Upper Wollondilly. Six Fleeces Fine Combing, from Rams 13 months old. 145. Grown at Kippilaw, Upper Wollondilly. Six Fleeces Fine Combing, from Ewes 13 months old. Descended from rams imported from Silesia 35 years ago.

146. **COLLAROY COMPANY, Limited, Collaroy, Merriwa.**—Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa. One bale of Ewes' skirted Fleeces Combing. Pure Australian Merino, Collaroy bred. 147. Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa. One bale Ewe Hoggets' Combing, Pure Australian Merino, Collaroy bred. 148. Grown at Collaroy, Merriwa. One Ewe's Fleeces, lightly skirted; cut, 14 lbs.; growth of fleece, 365 days. Pure Australian Merino. 149. One Ram's Fleeces, cut 20 lbs., lightly skirted. Pure Australian Merino. 150. Fleeces—Ewes' unskirted; fleece combing. Pure Australian Merino. 151. 425 lbs. Pure Australian Merino.

152. **COOPER, R. C., Willeroo, Tarago.**—One bale Combing Ewe Hogget, unskirted.

153. **COX, Hon. GEORGE HENRY, Winbourn, Mulgoa.**—Six Fleeces Saxon Merino Ewes, fine Combing. 154. Six Fleeces Saxon Merino Ewes, fine Combing. 155. Six Fleeces Saxon Merino Rams, Combing.

156. **DANGAR, MACDONALD BROS., Wagga Wagga.**—Six Fleeces, Merino Ewe Fleeces, Combing. 157. Six Fleeces, Merino Ewe Hogget Combing.

158. **DARCHY, MRS. S., Oxley Station.**—Superior Combing (scoured) from 4-tooth Ewes. Australian Merino.

159. **DOWLING, VINCENT, Lue, Rylstone.**—One Bale Fine Combing. 160. Six Fleeces Greasy Combing.

161. **FETHERSTONHAUGH, CUTHBERT, Goorlanawa, Mundooran.**—Six unskirted greasy Rams' Fleeces, Australian Merino.

162. **GIBSON & CO., JAS. T., Union Works, Bourke.**—Six Fleeces, Combing. 163. Skin Wool. 164. Strong Combing. 165. Combing Wool; ordinary flock.

166. **HAMMOND, THOMAS W., Old Junee, Riverina.**—Six Fleeces from 2-tooth ewes; fine Combing Merino, 12 months' growth.

167. **HAMMOND, THOMAS W., Old Junee, Riverina.**—Six Fleeces from aged breeding ewes; fine combing Merino, 12 months' growth.

168. **HANNAH, DAVID, Cowabee, Coolaman.**—Six Fleeces, greasy clothing. 169. Six Fleeces.

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USE

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THE  
NEW WOOL  
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The material is rapidly replacing Soap in England for cleansing wool. Wool may be washed with Hydroleine at the rate of 1s. per pack. A sample of the Wool washed by Hydroleine may be seen at the Stand of the COLLAROY COMPANY, Limited, New South Wales Department, Section E, Class 35a. Agents wanted for all the Colonies.

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170. H  
ford.—Six

171. H  
Fleeces

173. H  
Ewes' Fleec

175. J  
—Six Fleec  
greasy Mo

178. J  
Six Fleeces

180. L  
Lake.—Six

182. M  
Wallabad

Rams' Fleec

184. M  
Sample Wo

185. M  
—Six Ewes

187. One b  
Wethers' F

Fleeces.

190. M  
Wagga.—

Flock Ewes

Flocks.

193. O  
W., Camd  
Merino. 19

195. O  
Wentwort

196. P  
MINERA

Fleeces, un

Wool, Skirt

Skirted.

199. P  
Merino Ram

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201. Six Fle

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Fleeces Gre

One bale of

Merino. 20

Merino Ewes

205. S  
One bale H

Merino Ewes

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**PANY, Ltdm.**  
Grown at Col-  
Ewes' skirted  
Australian Merino,  
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oggets' Combing.  
roy brod. 148.  
One Ewe's  
4 lbs.; growth  
Australian Merino.  
20 lbs., lightly  
no. 150. Fleeces  
Combing. Pure  
s. Pure Austr.

Willeroo, Tar-  
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**HE HENRY,**  
Fleeces Saxon  
154. Six Fleeces  
Combing. 155. Six  
Combing.

**DONALD**  
—Six Fleeces,  
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Combing.

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**CENT, Luu,**  
Combing. 160.

**UGH, CUTH-**  
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Fleeces, Australian

**AS. T., Union**  
Fleeces, Combing  
Combing. 165.

**MAS W., Old**  
Fleeces from 2-  
ino, 12 months'

**MAS W., Old**  
Fleeces from aged  
ino, 12 months'

**D., Cowabee,**  
greasy clothing.

170. **HAYDON, BERNARD,** Bland-  
ford.—Six Fleeces.

171. **HIGGINS, R. G.,** Sydney.—Six  
Fleeces 172. One bale Cross-Bred.

173. **HUMB, F. W.,** Burrowa.— Six  
Ewes' Fleeces. 174. Six Rams' Fleeces.

175. **JAMES, C. H., & GRAY,** Corowa.  
—Six Fleeces greasy Merino. 176. One bale  
greasy Merino. 177. Forty lbs. scoured Merino.

178. **JENKINS, G.,** New England.—  
Six Fleeces. 179. Six Ewe Fleeces.

180. **LEE, JAMES,** Molong, Larras  
Lake.—Six Fleeces. 181. Six Fleeces.

182. **MACDONALD, J. M. LINDSAY,**  
Wallabadah.—Six Ewes' Fleeces. 183. Six  
Rams' Fleeces.

184. **M'GREER, P.,** Tumut. — Small  
Sample Wool.

185. **MANCHEE, J. C.,** Willow Tree.  
—Six Ewes' Fleeces. 186. Six Rams' Fleeces.  
187. One bale Ewes' Fleeces. 188. One lule  
Wethers' Fleeces. 189. One bale Ewe Hogget's  
Fleeces.

190. **MULHOLLAND, G. J.,** Wagga  
Wagga.—Six Flock Rams' Fleeces. 191. Six  
Flock Ewes' Fleeces. 192. One bale General  
Flocks.

193. **ONSLOW, MRS. ARTHUR A.**  
W., Camden Park.—Six Fleeces Greasy  
Merino. 194. Six Fleeces Greasy Merino.

195. **ORMOND & BROOKE BROS.,**  
Wentworth.—Six Unskirted Fleeces.

196. **PEEL RIVER LAND AND**  
**MINERAL CO., Limited.**—Six Rams'  
Fleeces, unskirted. 197. One bale Combing  
Wool, Skirted. 198. One bale Clothing Wool,  
Skirted.

199. **PENZER, J.,** Dubbo.—Six Fleeces  
Merino Rams.

200. **ROBERTSON, R. G. A.,** Deep-  
water.—Six Fleeces Greasy Combing Merino.  
201. Six Fleeces Greasy Combing Merino.

202. **SLOANE, A.,** Mulwala. — Six  
Fleeces Greasy Combing, Merino Ewes. 203.  
One bale of Greasy Wool from maiden Ewes,  
Merino. 204. Six Fleeces washed Combing,  
Merino Ewes, skirted.

205. **SUCKLING, J. L.,** Blandford.—  
One bale Hoggets' Merino. 206. One bale  
Merino Ewes' Fleeces.

207. **SUTOR, F. B.,** Bathurst.—Six  
Ewe Fleeces in Grease, Merino Combing.  
208. Six Fleeces in Grease, Merino Rams.  
209. 30lbs. Scoured Merino Combing.

210. **TOBIN & SONS, A.,** Coonamble.  
—One bale Scoured Fleeces, Ewes.

211. **TRAILL BROS.,** Cassilis.—One  
bale Merino, Greasy Combing Wool.

212. **WALKER, HENRY,** Rylstone.—  
Six Rams' Fleeces, Greasy Combing. 213. Six  
Ewes' Fleeces, Greasy Combing.

214. **WHITE, H. C.,** Mudgee.—Six  
Fleeces Greasy Merino. 215. Six Fleeces Greasy  
Hogget. 216. One bale Greasy Combing Wool

217. **WHITE, J. F. & H.,** Scone.—Six  
Fleeces, Greasy.

218. **WILSON, HON. WM.,** Corowa.  
—Six Merino Ewes' Fleeces.

219. **WOODHOUSE, E. B.,** Campbell-  
town.—Six Fleeces, Combing. 220. Six  
Fleeces, Combing.

## CLASS 35B.

## Wool Fabrics.

221. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW**  
**SOUTH WALES,** Sydney.—Woolen  
Good

## CLASS 38.

## Fancy Needlework.

222. **CALVERT, MRS. MARY MUR-**  
**RAY,** Marrickville.—Pair of Braces  
worked in fine Silk.

223. **HELLYER, MRS. E. A.,** 97  
Bathurst Street, Sydney.—Two specimens  
Poonah Painting.

224. **LEARMONTH, M. J.,** Rooty Hill.  
—Crewel Work, Cushion, &c.

225. **RYAN, M.,** Mathoura, via  
Deniliquin.—Crewel Silk Work.

226. **USHER, S.,** Public School, Wan-  
ganella.—Terra-cotta Wall Plaque, hand-  
painted. Small Table-top in Art Needlework.

## CLASS 39A.

## Furs and Skins.

227. **ALLEY, G. U.,** Sassafras via  
Nowra.—Native Skins.

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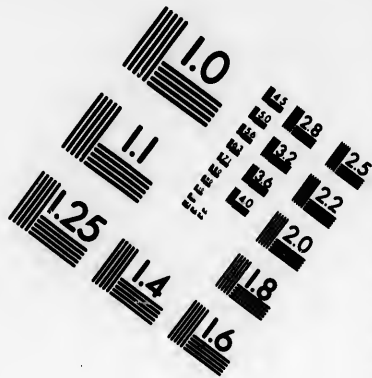
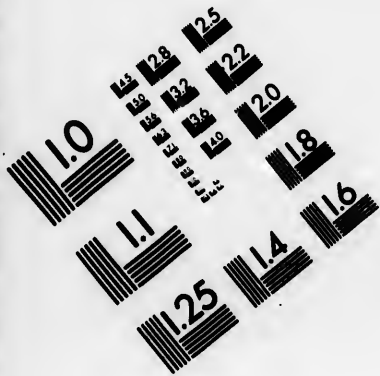
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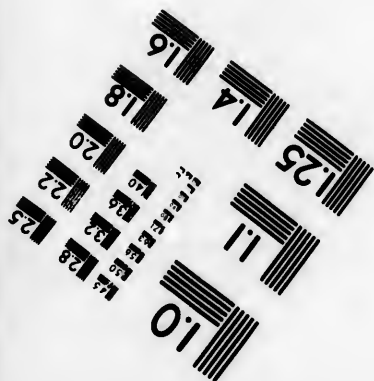
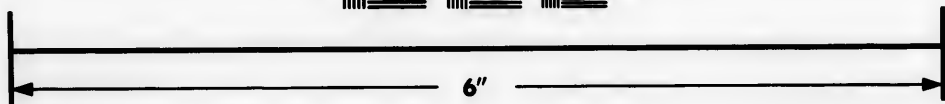
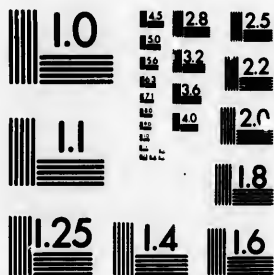
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228. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.—Opposum Rug.  
 229. Platypus Rug.  
 230. DEERING & SON, Taralga.—Leather.  
 231. LODER, T. J., Taralga.—Collection of Skins.  
 232. One Pair of Gloves and one Pair of Socks, made from the Fur of the N. S. Wales Opossum.  
 233. NEWTON, W. R., Little Plains, Bombala.—Collection of Furs of Native Animals.  
 234. WILSON, A. S., Lawson, Blue Mountains.—Twelve Tanned Snake Skins.

## CLASS 39B.

Apparel, Haberdashery, and Travelling Equipments.

235. LEPLAW, A. M., Corunna, via Wagonga.—Colonial Woollwork, Knitted.

## CLASS 41.

Hats and Caps.

236. COCHRAN, W., Sydney.—Hats made from the Australian Cabbage-tree Palm, *Corypha australis*.  
 237. PRIDDY & Co., C. F., Sydney.—Hats.

SECTION F.—RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM PRODUCTS NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

## CLASS 46A.

Minerals and Metals and Mining Models.

238. AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL & MINERAL CO., Limited, Sydney.—Shale (Boghead Mineral) from the Company's mine at Joadja Creek, near Berrima.  
 239. BARRIER RANGES SILVER-MINING ASSOCIATION, Limited, Silverton Barrier Ranges.—Silver Ores.  
 240. BLACKALL & HUNT, Tamworth.—Chrome Iron Ore.  
 241. BLATCHFORD, JOHN HUXHAM, Bell's Creek, Braidwood.—Specimens representing the different Ores in the lode of the "El Capitan Gold and Silver Mining Co.," Captain's Flat, Molonglo River.

242. BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY CO., Limited, Silverton, Barrier Ranges.—Silver and Lead Ores.

243. BROWN & KELLY, Trangle.—Stamiferous Carbonate of Copper.

244. BULLI COAL MINING CO., Bulli.—Sample of Coal.

245. BURWOOD COAL-MINING CO., Newcastle.—Sample of Coal.

246. CARLOS' GAP COAL MINING & SMELTING CO.—Iron, Cobalt, Limestone, Coal.

247. CARR, M. W., Proprietor, "Red Cross" Mine, The Gulf, near Emma-ville, New England.—Specimens of Tin Ore.

248. COAL CLIFF COAL CO., Coal Cliff, Illawarra.—Block of Coal Cliff Coal.

249. DEITZ, Temora.—Mining Models. A pair of Puddling Machines, showing the manner of graduating the wash-dirt down to gravel, also the manner in which it is sluiced to obtain the gold; also mode of elevating the water required.

250. ESKBANK COLLIERY CO., Eskbank, Lithgow.—Coal.

251. GRETA COLLIERY, Greta.—Cubes of Coal from the Greta Mine.

252. HAYTON, G., Newbridge.—Brown Hematite Iron Ore.

253. IRBY, E., Bolivia, Tenterfield.—Collection of Silver Ores.

254. IZAACSOHN, M., Mundle.—Collection of Auriferous and other Mineralogical and Geological Specimens.

255. KENNEDY, G., Tenterfield.—Specimens of Lode Tin, lately discovered within 8 miles of Tenterfield. Specimens of Grit Stone.

256. LITHGOW VALLEY COLLIERY CO., Limited, Lithgow.—Two Cubes of Coal from the Lithgow Valley Mine.

257. LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Sydney.—Collection of Gold Specimens, Gems, and Precious Stones. 258. List of Scientific Papers by.

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259. MINISTER FOR MINES, Syd-  
ney.—Collection of Minerals from New South  
Wales, arranged under the direction of C. S.  
Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in  
charge, by J. E. Carne, Curator of Mining and  
Geological Museum. 260. Mining Maps, &c.  
261. Mining Reports, &c.

262.

263. MELVILLE, JOHN SMITH,  
Alexandria.—Two Plates Star Antimony.

264. MOUNT PLEASANT COL-  
LIERY, Wollongong.—Coal.

265. N. S. W. SHALE & OIL CO.,  
Limited.—Sample of Shale.

266. NEWCASTLE COAL MINING  
CO., Limited.—Section of Seam of Coal.

267. OPPENHEIMER, A., Sydney.  
—One Ton of Ore (Auriferous Antimony).

268. OSBORNE WALLSEND COL-  
LIERY, Mount Keira, Wollongong.—  
Two Cubes of Coal from top seam, Illawarra  
district.

269. PASCOE, W., Bathurst.—Sample  
Coal.

270. PILLAR, J. W., Tenterfield.—  
Collection of Silver, Tin, and Copper Ores.

271. ROBERTSON, J. B. R., Oak-  
hampton Park, West Maitland.—Fossils.

272. ROBINSON, H. F., Tenterfield.  
—Specimen of Plumbago, from a reef at Under-  
cliff.

273. STOCKTON COAL CO.,  
Limited, Stockton, Newcastle.—Coal.

274. SUNNY CORNER SILVER  
MINING CO., Mitchell.—Silver Ore.

275. SUTHERLAND, HON. JOHN,  
Sydney.—Ferro-Manganese Oxide, taken from  
a shaft 30 feet, Green Swamp, near Bathurst.  
The lode crops out on the surface for three  
miles, and it is from 3 to 10 feet wide, in a slaty  
and limestone country.

276. TAIT, FRANCIS, M.P.—Gold  
and Silver-bearing Pyritous Lodestuff, from  
lode 20 feet wide, Cookbundoon.

277. VICKERY & SONS, E., Proprie-  
tors of the Greta Colliery, Greta.—Two  
Cubes of Coal.

278. UMBERUMBERKA SILVER-  
LEAD MINING CO., Silverton.—Silver  
Ores, characteristic of the lode.

279. WALKER, H., Tong Hong, near  
Bylestone.—Coal.

280. WALLERAWANG COAL CO.,  
Limited, Irondale Colliery, Piper's  
Flat, Hartley District.—Samples of Coal.

281. WATSON, R. A., Sydney.—Auri-  
ferous Pyritous Quartz, from United Miners  
Mine, Major's Creek, N. S. Wales.

282. WISEMAN'S CREEK SILVER  
MINING CO. Wiseman's Creek.—  
Copper Ore.

283.—YOUNG & LARK, Sydney.—  
Minerals.

#### CLASS 46B.

*Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

284. ALLEY, GEORGE UNDER-  
WOOD, Sassafras, via Nowra.—Indi-  
genous Timbers:—Forest Oak, Gum, Hickory,  
Messmate, Musk, Sassafras.

285. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW  
SOUTH WALES, Sydney.—New South  
Wales Timbers in ordinary commercial use, and  
of marketable value, in planks 6 feet 6 inches  
long.

286. DAVIS, THOMAS, Terrigal,  
Brisbane Water.—Samples of Colonial Tim-  
bers, described by the Exhibitor.

287. HIGGINS, ROBERT GEORGE,  
Sydney.—Timber Specimens from the Western  
Interior Districts of New South Wales.

288. M'ALLISTER, P., Warren.—  
Piece of Colonial Pine, with knot resembling  
bird rising out of the water.

289. MINISTER FOR MINES, Syd-  
ney.—Forestry Exhibits.—Collection of Tim-  
bers procured for the New South Wales Com-  
mission by the Officers of the Forest Conser-  
vancy Branch, Department of Mines of New  
South Wales, by the authority of the Minister,  
and prepared at the expense of the Commission.

290. Leaf Specimens, with numbers to corre-  
spond with Timber Specimens from Department  
of Mines. 291. Seeds of Timber Trees. List of  
Seeds, the numbers and distinguishing letters on  
which correspond with those attached to the  
Timber and Leaf Specimens. 292. Timbers for  
Wood Engraving. 293. Turnery Exhibits, pre-  
pared from Timbers collected by the Officers of  
the Forest Conservancy Branch, Department of  
Mines, Sydney for the Colonial and Indian  
Exhibition Commission. 294. Tanning and  
other Barks. 295. Fibres and Fibre Barks.  
296. Gums.

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596. **HOLMES, J. B.**, "The Wilderness," Allandale, Hunter River.—(1) Red Hermitage. (2) Red Hermitage. (3) Red Hermitage. (4) Red Verdöt. (5) Red Hermitage. (6) Red Hermitage. (7) Madeira. (8) Madeira. (9) White Pineau. (10) Madeira. (11) Pineau. (12) Red Hermitage. (13) Red Hermitage. (14) White Madeira. (15) White Madeira.

611. **JACK, DAVID**, Fernmount, Inverell, on the western slopes of New England.—(1) Reising. (2) Hermitage No. 3. (3) Pineau. (4) Hermitage No. 1. (5) Hermitage No. 2. (6) Hermitage No. 3. (7) Shiraz No. 1. (8) Shiraz No. 2. (9) Blended Madeira, Pineau, and Reising. (10) Malbec. (11) Hermitage No. 1. (12) Hermitage No. 2. (13) Madeira, or Verdelho. (14) Shiraz No. 1. (15) Shiraz No. 2. (16) Malbec.

627. **KELMAN, JAMES**, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River.—(1) Kirkton, sweet red. (2) Kirkton, sweet white. (3) Kirkton Hermitage. (4) Kirkton Hermitage. (5) Kirkton Hermitage. (6) Kirkton Hermitage. (7) Kirkton Hermitage. (8) Kirkton Claret. (9) Kirkton Claret. (10) Kirkton White Reising. (11) Kirkton White Reising. (12) Kirkton White Reising. (13) Kirkton White Reising. (14) Kirkton White Verdelho. (15) Kirkton White Verdelho. (16) Kirkton White Verdelho. (17) Kirkton White Hermitage. (18) Kirkton Hook. (19) Kirkton Hook. (20) Spirit, or Brandy; vineyard Kirkton.

647. **LINDEMAN, H. J.**, Carrara Paterson River.—(1) Carrara Red Hermitage; vineyard, Carrara. (2) Carrara Red; vineyard, Carrara. (3) Carrara White vineyard Carrara.

## EASY CHAIRS & SOFAS

By **HOWARD & SONS**, 25 BERNERS ST.,  
FOR HOME OR THE COLONIES

62. MA...  
Bollinger  
mitage, mixe  
Pineau, mixe

652. MA...  
Inverell.—  
Madeira. (3)  
delho or Ma  
(7) Pineau  
Reising. (1  
Malbec. (14  
(16) Hermit  
Hermitage.

670. MUR...  
Bannockbu  
mitage. (2)  
Tokay. (4)

674. MUN...  
beach, near  
Port. (3) V  
Pineau (old).  
(8) Malbec.  
(11) Shiraz.

686. WILL...  
alta, Branx  
Sydney.—(1)  
alta. (3) Co  
mitage. (5)

(7) Coolalta S  
Pineau and M  
mitage. (10)  
Red Hermitag  
Madeira. (13)  
Red Hermitag  
Madeira. (16)  
17) Madeira.  
hook.

[Full partic  
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quantity in sto  
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atalogue.]

705. COLO...  
NG CO., S  
pirit.

707. BARR...  
ordials and S

708. DEAR...  
alm.

709. HUM...  
ordials.

710. ONSL...  
Camder  
emon Syrup.

711. WAT...  
Corowa, and

C. Mount  
(1) Bur-  
berry. (4)

OP & CO.,  
) Ettamogah  
) Ettamogah  
) (5) Etta-  
Muscat. (7)  
) ogah White.  
amogah Red.

hton, Whit-  
(2) Hermit-

the Wilder-  
River.—(1)  
Hermitage. (3)  
et. (5) Red  
(7) Madeira.  
Pineau. (10)  
Red Hermitage.  
White Madeira.

Fernmount,  
opes of New  
(2) Hermitage  
age No. 1. (6)  
age No. 3. (7)  
(9) Blended  
(10) Malbec.  
Hermitage No. 2.  
(14) Shiraz  
(8) Malbec.

S, Kirkton,  
(1) Kirkton.

et white. (3)  
Kirkton Hermitage  
Kirkton Hermitage  
Kirkton Claret  
Kirkton White  
Reisling. (13)  
Kirkton White  
White-Verdeilho  
(18) Kirkton  
on White Her-  
(19) Kirkton  
andy; vineyar

J., Carrawa  
awa Red Her-  
(2) Carrawa  
Carrawa White

FAS

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66. **MARX, JOHN, Johannesburg,**  
Bellinger River.—(1) Isabella and Her-  
mitage, mixed. (2) Verdelho and White  
Pineau, mixed.

65. **MATHER, THOMAS, Roslyn,**  
Inverell.—(1) Tokay. (2) Verdelho or  
Madeira. (3) Verdelho or Madeira. (4) Ver-  
delho or Madeira. (5) Shiraz. (6) Shiraz.  
(7) Pineau. (8) Pineau. (9) Reisling. (10)  
Reisling. (11) Claret. (12) Claret. (13)  
Malbec. (14) Hermitage. (15) Hermitage.  
(16) Hermitage. (17) Hermitage. (18)  
Hermitage.

67. **MURRAY, ANDREW, Hillside,**  
Bannockburn, near Inverell.—(1) Her-  
mitage. (2) Hermitage. (3) Salvanna or  
Tokay. (4) Malbec.

67. **MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Be-**  
beah, near Singleton.—(1) Sherry. (2)  
Port. (3) Verdelho. (4) Hermitage. (5)  
Pineau (old). (6) Burgundy. (7) Pineau.  
(8) Malbec. (9) Reisling. (10) Hermitage.  
(11) Shiraz. (12) Claret.

68. **WILKINSON, JOHN A., Coo-**  
lalta, Branxton, and 354, George Street,  
Sydney.—(1) Coolalta Hermitage. (2) Coo-  
lalta. (3) Coolalta Hook. (4) Coolalta Her-  
mitage. (5) Burgundy. (6) Coolalta Claret.  
(7) Coolalta Shiraz and Pineau. (8) Coolalta  
Pineau and Madeira. (9) Coolalta Red Her-  
mitage. (10) Coolalta Shiraz. (11) Coolalta  
Red Hermitage. (12) Coolalta Shiraz and  
Madeira. (13) Coolalta Malbec. (14) Coolalta  
Red Hermitage and Malbec. (15) Coolalta  
Madeira. (16) Coolalta Pineau and Madeira.  
(17) Madeira. (18) Light Sherry. (19) Full  
Hook.

[Full particulars of New South Wales wines,  
giving description of vines when planted;  
quantity in stock, price, cost of cultivation per  
acre. Nature of soil, &c. &c., can be ascer-  
ained on reference to the New South Wales  
Catalogue.]

#### CLASS 95.

##### Spirits.

705. **COLONIAL SUGAR-REFIN-**  
**ING CO., Sydney.**—(1) Rum. (2) White  
spirit.

#### CLASS 96.

##### Cordials, Syrups, &c.

707. **BARRETT & CO., Sydney.**—  
Cordials and Syrups.

708. **DEAR, R., Tumut.**—Raspberry  
alm.

709. **HUME & PEGRUM, Sydney.**—  
Cordials.

710. **ONSLow, MRS. ARTHUR A.**  
V., Camden Park, Menangle.—(1)  
Lemon Syrup. (2) Mulberry Vinegar.

711. **WATSON & YOUNG, Albury,**  
Corowa, and Rutherglen.—Cordials.

#### CLASS 97.

##### Aerated and Mineral Waters.

712. **BARRETT & CO., Sydney.**—  
Aerated Waters.

713. **DALM & OERTEL, Sydney.**—  
Mineral Waters.

714. **HUME & PEGRUM, Sydney.**—  
(1) Aerated Waters. (2) Mineral Waters.  
(3) Medicinal Waters.

715. **WATSON & YOUNG, Albury,**  
Corowa, and Rutherglen.—Aerated  
Waters.

#### CLASS 98.

##### Vinegar.

716. **BARRETT & CO., Sydney.**—  
Vinegar.

717. **MONK, DAVID JOSEPH,**  
Sydney.—(1) Vinegar Malt. (2) Vinegar,  
Wine.

#### CLASS 99.

##### Other Provisions, not specified.

718. **GOWING, D., Bega.**—(1) Bacon.  
(2) Ham.

719. **MEAKER, GEORGE, Bega.**—(1)  
Bacon. (2) Ham.

## SECTION I—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

#### CLASS 100.

##### Agricultural Products.

720. **BAKER, THOMAS, Spring Ter-**  
race, near Orange.—White Wheat; also  
soil in which it was grown.

721. **BLAND, CHARLES, Greig's**  
Flat, via Panbula.—(Shown through the  
White Agricultural Society.) 100 cobs of  
White Maize, grown upon the alluvial flats  
of the Bega River. Yield, about 80 bushels  
to the acre.

722. **BOXSELL, JAMES, Culling.**—  
Purple-straw Wheat.

723. **BROADHEAD, DAVID, Inve-**  
rery Park, Bungonia.—Potato Oats (crop  
1886). 724. Cape Barley (crop 1886). 725.  
White Tuscan Wheat crop (1886). 726. Golden-  
drop Wheat (crop 1886). 727. Oaten Hay  
(crop 1886).

728. **BROADHEAD, JOHN MARSH,**  
Inverary Park, Bungonia.—Wheat (crop  
1886). 729. Oats (crop 1886). 730. Malting  
Barley (crop 1886). 731. Oaten Hay (crop  
1886).



732. BROWNE, G. W., Deniliquin.—Wheat. Yield per acre, 16 bushels. (Weight per bushel, 68½ lbs.)

733. BUCKLEY, W., Tumut.—(Shown through Tumut Agricultural Society).—Skinless Oats.

734. BURROWS, W., Morebringer, Albury District.—(Shown by W. H. Easterby).—Wheat.

735. CARN, JAMES, Brocklesby, Albury District.—(Shown by W. H. Easterby).—Wheat.

736. CLOUT, GEORGE, Brungle, near Tumut.—(Shown through Tumut Agricultural Society).—Golden Drop Wheat. Yield per acre, 38 bushels. 737. Millet Seed. 738. Oats. 739. Sorghum. 740. Red Spindle Maize. Yield per acre, 50 bushels.

741. COHEN & LEVY, Tamworth.—Wheat.

742. CONLON, BERNARD, Windsor.—Maize (large yellow or flint) in cob. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs. 743. Maize (large yellow or flint) in grain. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs. 744. Maize (white spindle) in cob. 745. Maize (white spindle) in grain. 746. (1) Peas. (2) Beans. 747. Wheat (white). 748. Wheat, red, rust-proof. Yield per acre, 80 bushels. 749. Brown Millet—seed and heads. 750. Planter's Friend (similar to sorghum). 751. Sorghum—in grain; sorghum—bunch of heads. Yield per acre, seed, 50 bushels. Yield per acre, as green food, 40 tons. 752. Maize (earliest) in cob. Matures in 90 days. Yield per acre, 80 bushels. 753. Maize (earliest) in grain. Matures in 90 days. Yield per acre, 80 bushels. 754. Maize (soft white) in cob. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels. 755. Maize (soft white) in grain. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels. 756. Maize (small yellow or flint) in cob. Average yield per acre 80 bushels. 757. Maize (small yellow or flint) in grain. Average yield per acre, 80 bushels. 758. Maize (red spindle or Hogan) in cob. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels. 759. Maize (red spindle or Hogan) in grain. Yield per acre, 80 to 100 bushels.

760. COSGROVE, A. & T., Goombargoona, Albury District.—(Shown by W. H. Easterby). Wheat.

761. COX, WILLIAM GEORGE, Excelsior Flour-mills, Goulburn.—Wheat. 762. Purple-straw Wheat.

763. COX, HERBERT A., Burrundulla, Mudgee.—Maize in cob.

764. DALTON BROS., Sydney and Orange.—Wheat.

765. DEBINETT, JOHN, Cawdor, Camden.—Wheat (White Lammas). Yield per acre, 80 bushels.

766. DITZELL, JOHN, Moaham, Inverell.—Wheat (White Lammas). 767. Skinless Barley. 768. Maize (in cob).

769. DUNN, JAMES, Goombargoona, Albury District.—Wheat.

770. EASTERBY, WILLIAM HENRY, Howlong.—Wheat.

771. EATHER, JAMES, Boat Harbour, Bellinger River.—Maize.

772. ELLIS, W., Burrumbuttock, Albury District (shown by W. H. Easterby).—Wheat.

773. FAINT, GEORGE, Armidale.—Rust-proof Wheat. 774. Red Spring Wheat. Yield per acre, 80 bushels; weight per bushel, 68 lbs. 775. Wheat (White Lammas). Yield per acre, 25 bushels; weight per bushel 66 lbs. 776. Large Yellow Maize. Yield per acre, 60 bushels. 777. Small Yellow Maize. Yield per acre, 50 bushels. 778. Rye. Yield per acre, 60 bushels. 779. Barley. Yield per acre, 40 bushels. 780. Oats. Yield per acre, 40 bushels. 781. Red Wheat (crop 1886). 782. White Wheat (crop 1886).

783. FOUNTAIN, T. Lorn, West Maitland.—Heads of Millet.

784. FRASER, JOHN & DAVID, Inverell.—Wheat (White Lammas). Yield per acre, 26 bushels; weight per bushel 64 lbs. 5 ozs. 785. Maize (in cob). Yield per acre, 55 bushels; weight per bushel, 53 lbs. 8 ozs.

786. GORMLEY, PETER, Belmore River, Macleay.—Maize (Emms's Prolifio) in cob. Yield per acre, 120 bushels. 787. Maize (Emms's Prolifio) in grain. Yield per acre, 120 bushels.

788. GOWING, DANIEL, Bega.—One hundred cobs of common yellow Maize, grown upon the alluvial flats of the Bega River. Yield, about 80 bushels to the acre.

789. HAYDEN, JOHN, Tumut.—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).—Maize (in cob).

790. HAYTER, JAMES, Camden.—White Wheat. 791. Soft Red Nib Corn (Maize). 792. Outen Hay. 793. Lucerne Hay. 794. Cupe Barley.

795. HONEYSETT, JOHN, Tallawang, near Mudgee.—Wheat.

796. HOOD, WALTER, Tumut.—(Shown through the Tumut Agricultural Society).—Oats (Tartarian).

797. HURST, WILLIAM, Perth, near Bathurst. Wheat. Yield per acre, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 67 lbs.

798. ISBESTER, THOMAS, Gulgong.—Wheat. 799. Barley.

800. JACK, DAVID, Fernmount, Inverell.—Wheat. 801. Barley. 802. Maize (in cob).

803. KE... Albury D

804. KE... Albury D

805. KI... Flour Mill

806. LI... Mudgee.

807. LE... field.—White acre, 25 bus

808. LOO... Plains, In

809. Red S... bushels; w

810. Skinless B... weight per b

811. (Golden Dro... weight per b

812. Lammas). Y... per bushel,

813. Yield per ac... 60 lbs.

814. LOO... Manning R

815. LUC... Bellinger R

816. M'AI... Pearl Maize.

817. M'GI... near Tumut

818. M'LL... FEVRE, T

819. Maize (R

820. M'LE... Tumut.—Ma

821. MOF... Armidale, I

822. Maize (Large... (Early Yellow

823. (French). 830... cob. 832. W

824. Broom Millet... Italian Millet.

825. Lucerne seed.

803. **KREN, JAMES**, Morebringer, Albury District.—Wheat.
804. **KELTON, J. L.**, Bungowannah, Albury District.—Wheat.
805. **KITE, WILLIAM**, Britannia Flour Mills, Bathurst.—Wheat.
806. **LEE, JAMES**, Ashbourne, Mudgee.—Wheat.
807. **LIECH, WILLIAM**, Tentersfield.—White Talaverian Wheat. Yield per acre, 25 bushels.
808. **LOCKREY, WILLIAM**, Brodie's Plains, Inverell.—White Meal Maize. Yield per acre, 50 bushels; weight per bushel, 56 lbs.
809. Red Spindle Maize. Yield per acre, 70 bushels; weight per bushel, 58 lbs. 810. Skinless Barley. Yield per acre, 50 bushels; weight per bushel, 60 lbs. 811. White Wheat (Golden Drop). Yield per acre, 40 bushels; weight per bushel, 65½ lbs. 812. Wheat (Red Lammas). Yield per acre, 80 bushels; weight per bushel, 64½ lbs. 813. Maize (90-day). Yield per acre, 30 bushels; weight per bushel, 60 lbs.
814. **LOOKE, JAMES**, Woodside, Manning River.—Maize (Hogan) in cob.
815. **LUCAS, SAMUEL**, Fernmount, Bellinger River.—Maize.
816. **M'ALISTER, R.**, Tumut.—Red Pearl Maize. 817. Oats.
818. **M'GILLIVRAY, D.**, Gilmore, near Tumut.—Horse Beans.
819. **M'LEVY, HEYDON & LEFEVRE**, Tumut.—Maize (Yellow) in cob. 820. Maize (Red) in cob.
821. **M'LEVY, H., & CLOUT, G.**, Tumut.—Maize Trophy.
822. **MOFFATT, JOSIAH**, Saumarez, Armidale, New England.—Wheat (Red Lammas). Yield per acre, 40 to 50 bushels (weight per bushel, 67 lbs.). 823. White Purple-straw Wheat. Yield per acre, 35 to 45 bushels (weight per bushel, 65 lbs.).
824. **MOORE, JOHN, & CO.**, Armidale.—Wheat. 825. Barley.
826. **MUNN, A. L.**, Merimbula.—Maize in cob.
827. **ONSLow, MRS. ARTHUR A. W.**, Camden Park, Menangle.—Maize (Large Yellow Flint). 828. Maize (Early Yellow Flint). 829. Maize (Earliest French). 830. Maize in cob. 831. Maize in cob. 832. Wheat (White Lammas). 833. Buckwheat. 834. Silver hulled buckwheat. 835. Cape Barley. 836. Sorghum. 837. (1) Broom Millet. (2) German Millet. (3) Italian Millet. 838. Planter's Friend. 839. Lucerne seed. 840. Rye-grass. 841. Canary seed.
842. **OWEN, PATRIOK**, Bell River, near Molong.—Wheat.
843. **PARRY & CO.**, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.—Maize (from which meal is made), in cob. 844. Maize (from which meal is made), in grain. 845. Wheat, from which self-raising flour is made.
846. **PARSONS, W. J.**, Wingham, Manning River.—Golden drop maize, in cob.
847. **PTOLEMY, JAMES**, Belgrave, Macleay River.—Maize.
848. **ROBERTSON, D. F.**, Brungle, near Tumut.—Wheat (White Lammas). Yield per acre, 32 bushels (weight per bushel, 65½ lbs.). 849. Purple straw wheat. Yield per acre, 33 bushels (weight per bushel, 65 lbs.).
850. **ROSS, DR. ANDREW, M.D., M.P.**, Molong.—Wheat.
851. **SMALLWOOD, D. J.**, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.—Rust-proof Wheat. Yield per acre, 30 bushels. 852. Rye. Yield per acre, 25 bushels (weight per bushel, 68 lbs.). 853. Skinless Barley. Yield per acre, 30 bushels (weight per bushel, 45 lbs.). 854. Cape Barley. Yield per acre, 40 bushels (weight per bushel, 42 lbs.). 855. Small seedling Oats. Yield per acre, 45 bushels (weight per bushel, 36 lbs.). 856. Maize (large white). Yield per acre, 70 bushels (weight per bushel, 56 lbs.). 857. Maize (large yellow). Yield per acre, 60 bushels (weight per bushel, 60 lbs.). 858. Maize (early). Yield per acre, 60 bushels (weight per bushel, 60 lbs.).
859. **SNODDEN, ALEXANDER**, Tumut.—(Shown through Tumut Agricultural Society.) Maize.
860. **SOMERVILLE, J.**, Wingham, Manning River.—White maize, in cob.
861. **STEEL, W.**, Morebringer, Albury District.—Wheat.
862. **THOMAS, JAMES**, Mona, Bombala.—Wheat.
863. **WADE, JOHN, & CO.**, Coorin Mills, Dungog, and Sydney.—Maize.
864. **WALL, J. H.**, Brooklesby, Albury District.—Wheat.
865. **WALSH, SAMUEL**, Long Swamp, near Orange.—White Tartarian Oats.
866. **WARBOYS, THOMAS C.**, Spring Hill, near Orange.—White Lammas Wheat. 867. White Blue-drop Wheat. 868. Potato Oats.
869. **WHITAKER, T.**, Howlong.—Wheat.
870. **WREN, HENRY, & SONS**, Tarraganda, Bega.—100 cobs of common yellow Maize, grown upon the alluvial flats of the Bega River. Yield per acre, 80 bushels.

## CLASS 103.

*Processes, Implements, and Machinery applied to Horticulture, &c.*

**87r. BRUCE, ALEXANDER, Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.**—System of Sheep Ear-marks in use in the Colony of New South Wales:

*Particulars of Exhibit.*—(1) Explanatory statement pointing out—(i) The necessity for ear-marking sheep. (ii) The defects of the previous system of marking. (iii) The measures taken to remedy the defects. (iv.) The result of these measures. (v.) The expense of working the new system. (2) The Sheep Acts and Regulations under which the system is carried out. (3) List of authorized ear-marks. (4) Map of Sheep District, illustrating the working of the system. (5) Sheep Brands and Marks Directory for 1884. (6) Samples of ear-pliers used in marking.

*Appendix A.*—Particulars relating to the Sheep District of Forbes, and Ear-mark scheme for that district, of which No. 4 is a copy.

System of registration of Horse and Cattle Brands in use in the Colony of New South Wales.

*Particulars of Exhibit.*—(1) Explanatory statement as to the objects and utility of the system, and its extent. (2) The Registration of Brands Acts of 1866 and 1874. (3) The Horse and Cattle Brands Directory for 1884.

## CLASS 106.

*Manures.*

**87z. GREEN, THOMAS, Mitchell Road, Alexandria.**—Bone dust (two samples).

**87z. WALSH, ELLIOT, & RENNIE, Sydney.**—Bone dust.

## SECTION K.—ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

## CLASS 107.

*Ethnological Collections.*

**874. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM** (Trustees of), College Street, Sydney.—Australian Ethnological Specimens; got together at the instance, and partly at the expense of the Commissioners for New South Wales. **875.** Ethnological Specimens from New Guinea, got together at the instance, and partly at the expense of the Commissioners for New South Wales.

**876. BEVAN, THEODORE F., care of MESSRS. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, & CO., O'Connell Street, Sydney.**—The "Theodore F. Bevan" collection of New Guinea Ethnology. (For particulars, see the N.S.W. Special Catalogue).

**877. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Photographs of Australian Aborigines, prepared by J. W. Lindt, of Grafton, New South Wales, and Melbourne, Victoria.

[The photographs were taken from life by Mr. Lindt, and comprise men, women, and children, of various ages, belonging to the tribes of the Clarence River, Richmond River, Urara River, Yulgilbar, Cunglebung, and the northern coast of New South Wales.]

**878. COX, ARTHUR B., Sydney.**—Ethnological Collection.

**879. HARRINGTON, CHARLOTTE, 74 Holt Street, Surry Hills, Sydney.**—Modelling in Clay, "Camp of New South Wales Aborigines."

**880. LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Sydney.**—Stone Adzes or Tomahawks, &c.

**88r. PALMER, EDWARD G. W., Rosedale, Cheltenham Road, Gurwood.**—Collection of Weapons, Implements, &c.

**882. ROBERTSON, J. B. R., Oakhampton Park, West Maitland.**—Aboriginal Tomahawk.

## CLASS 108.

*Archaeological Collections.*

**883. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Views of Old Sydney and Parramatta, at and about the period of Settlement, photographed by the Government Printer, for the Commissioners from Collins' Account of the English Colony of N.S.W., London, 1798, and Hunter's Journal of Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, London, 1793, lent for the purpose by the Secretary to the New South Wales Commission (A. Cumming).

[These views will serve to contrast Sydney as it was and Sydney as it is, the latter as shown by photographic panoramas and other landscapes. Ed.]—(1) View of the Settlement of Port Jackson, 20th August, 1788. (2) Southeast View in Sydney. (3) North View of Sydney Cove, showing Pitt Road. (Pitt Street is now the second business street of Sydney. (4) Western View of Sydney Cove. (5) Direct South View of the Town of Sydney. (6) Eastern View of Sydney. (7) Brickfield Hill or High Road to Parramatta, 11th August, 1796. (This is the site of the chief business thoroughfare of Sydney, George Street.) (8) View of the Governor's House, Rose Hill, Parramatta. (9) View of Rose Hill, Parramatta. (10) By water to Parramatta, with distant view of the Western Mountains. (11) Youlong erah-la-Diangy. (Initiation of native youth into the privileges of manhood by extraction of front teeth.) (12) Burning a Corpse.

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**884. DYMOCK, WILLIAM, Book** Arcade, 208 Pitt Street, Sydney.—Views of Old Sydney in 1810.

## CLASS 110.

*Collections of Animals, Stuffed, &c.*

**885. ALLEN, CHARLES, Quirindi.**—Indigenous Animals and Reptiles, preserved in spirits.

**886. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (TRUSTEES OF),** College Street, Sydney.—Mammals.

**887. TOST & ROHU, Sydney.**—Two Glass Cases, containing stuffed Australian birds and animals.

## CLASS 111.

*Other Natural History Specimens.*

**888. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (TRUSTEES OF),** College Street, Sydney.—Australian Birds, mounted in groups.

**889.** Birds from the south-east end of New Guinea. **890.** Photographs of N.S.W. Fish. **891.** Reptiles.—The species here enumerated are among the most common in New South Wales, and most generally met with in the forests.

**892. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (TRUSTEES OF) AND COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney.**—Marine Mammalia.

**893. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM (TRUSTEES OF),** College Street, Sydney.—Butterflies. **894.** Interior and Exterior Photographic Views of the Museum.

**895. BENNETT, MRS. KENRICK H. Mossiel, via Hay.**—Collection of Grasses and Fodder Plants, &c., from the Lachlan River district of New South Wales, collected by exhibitor. (Sent through the Australian Museum.)

**896. CAMPBELLTOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Campbelltown.**—Indigenous Botanical Specimens (Flowering Plants). Arranged by the Rev. Thomas V. Alkin, M.A., L.C.P., Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Campbelltown.

**897. COCKS, G. WALFORD, Kiama.**—Rare Orchids and Ferns, collected during a botanical tour in the south coast districts of New South Wales; also Specimens of Plants recently added to the Flora of New South Wales.

**898. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**—Plants, representing types of the natural orders and genera of the Flora of New South Wales. By Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., &c., &c., Director of the Botanic Gardens, at the instance of the Commission. **899.** Ferns of New South Wales. By Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., &c., &c., Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, at the instance of the Commission.

**900. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES (Assisted by TRUSTEES OF AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM).** [E. P. RAMSAY, Curator.]—Australian Sponges.

Dr. Von. Lendenfeld estimates the number of known species of Australian sponges at 350. Considering how little is known of the Australian Marine Invertebrates, compared with those of European seas, this number shows that there must be more species of sponges in Australian waters than in any other locality of similar extent.

Divided from the other continents by mostly deep, and for shallow-water sponges unsurpassable oceans, Australia has a sponge Fauna of its own. Only three or four European species have up till now been discovered in Australia.

The collection of Sponges in the Australian Museum comprises nearly all Australian species, and will be found enumerated and described in the catalogues published by that Institution.

The species exhibited are described in that catalogue. They are few in number, for limit of space precluded a more extensive display.

**901. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, AND TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, Sydney.**—Australian Fish in Alcohol. **902.** Stuffed Fishes.

**903. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES, Sydney.**—Edible Mollusca, Oysters. (*Ostrea glomerata*, *O. viracens*, *O. subtrigona*, *Sow.*, *O. mordax*, *Gld.*, *O. edulis*, var. *purpurea*, Hanley.) A large collection of oysters, in numerous varieties, and from beds in different localities. Most of these are natural beds, very few of them formed by artificial layings; all are under lease, and more or less under cultivation.

**904. COX, JAMES C., M.D., F.L.S.,** 78 Hunter Street, Sydney.—Collection of Australian Shells, giving a correct record of the localities from which they were obtained.

**905. CUMMING, ALEXANDER,** Secretary to N. S. W. Commission, Sydney.—Collection of Australian and New Zealand Ferns mounted in 24 sheets, by the late Mr. H. H. Field, of Sydney.

**906. KENNEDY, MRS. ROBERT,** Warnaminta, Wilcannia, Albert District.—Collections of Indigenous Grasses, collected by Exhibitor. [Botanically named by Rev. Dr. W. Woolls, F.L.S., Richmond, N.S.W.]

**907. LAING, EMMA,** 104 Cooper Street, Surry Hills, Sydney.—Australian Flowers, mounted on Cardboard.

**908. TURNER, FRED.,** Overseer, Hyde Park, Sydney.—A Collection of indigenous grasses. (100 varieties.)

## ADDENDA.

## CLASS 5.

## Photographs.

909. CANEY & CO., Mount Victoria, and Government Printer, Sydney.— Exhibits of Photographs of Fish River Caves.

## CLASS 31.

## Matting, Tapestry Hangings.

910. BERRY, CHARLES, Thorne Street, Paddington.— Mat (hand-made) from Manila Rope.

## CLASS 33.

## Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.

911. KERB, WILLIAM, 544 George Street, Sydney.— Ornamental Work in Silver.—(1) Centre-piece Cricketing Trophy, containing 70 ozs. of sterling silver. (2) Silver-plated Emu-Egg Chariot. (3) Two Australian Aborigines and Fern-trees in Silver.

## CLASS 35a.

## Wool.

912. BUSBY, MESSRS. A. & W., Cassilis.—Samples of Merino Wool.

913. HONEYSETT, JOHN, Tallewang, Mudgee.—Six Fleeces, Merino Ewes' Wool.

## CLASS 94.

## Wines.

910. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.— Wines purchased for the Colonial Wine Bar in London, from growers, in quantities and of varieties and vitages as hereunder specified.

Name of Grower.	Address.	Name and Vintage of Wine.	Quantity.
Barker, T. C.	Maryland, Bringelly.	White Wine, 1880.	20 dozen
Bouffier, F. J.	{Oxford Street, Sydney, and Mar-	Hook . . . . .	20 "
	{cobrunner, Hunter River	Burgundy . . . . .	10 "
Brocht, Carl	Rosemount, Denman.	Madeira . . . . .	20 "
		Claret . . . . .	20 "
Carmichael, G. S., & J. B.	{Porphyry, Seaham . . . . .	No. 1 Porphyry . . . . .	20 "
		No. 2 . . . . .	20 "
Fallon, James S.	{91, Pitt Street, Sydney, and Al-	Reisling, 1868 . . . . .	20 "
	{bury	Verdeilho, 1874 . . . . .	20 "
		Muscat, 1874. . . . .	20 "
Frère, Léonce (by Messrs. J. T. M'Innes & Co., Agents).	St. Hilaire Vineyard, Albury	Champagne (dry) . . . . .	20 "
		" (sweet) . . . . .	20 "
		" . . . . .	20 "
Harbottle, Alsop, & Co.	{89, Pitt Street, Sydney, and Et-	Reisling, 1879 . . . . .	20 "
	{tamogah, Albury . . . . .	Sweet Red . . . . .	20 "
		No. 1 White . . . . .	20 "
		Hook . . . . .	20 "
		Reisling . . . . .	20 "
Kelman, J.	{247, George Street, Sydney, and	No. 1 Red . . . . .	20 "
	{Kirkton, Branxton. . . . .	Claret . . . . .	20 "

## CLASS 38.

## Fancy Work.

914. CARRINGTON, THE HON. LADY, Government House, Sydney.— Fancy Work.

## CLASS 46b.

## Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.

915. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney.—(1) Woods considered suitable for engraving, prepared for the Engraver, and with Engravings thereon to show their adaptability for the purpose. (2) Six Walking-Sticks made from the "Walking-stick" Palm.

## CLASS 86.

## Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

916. BRADY, CHARLES ANTONY, Tumbulgum, Tweed River.—Fruits grown on Tweed River.

917. BUCHOLTZ, F. A., Fredericksberg, Mudgee.—Fruits grown in Mudgee District.

918. FAINT, GEORGE, Spring Valley, Armidale.—Fruits grown at Armidale, New England.

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935. **BROGDEN, MRS.**—Case of stuffed Platypus. (*Ornithorynchus paradoxus*).

936. **COMBES, E. C.M.G., President, Fine Art Society, New South Wales.**—Water Colour Drawings: (1) Mirage effect on the Plains of the Bogon, near Nyngan, N.S.W. (2) Hobson's Bay, near Williamstown, Victoria. (3) Road from Tarana to Oberon, N.S.W. (4) Outskirts of an Australian Forest. (5) Pacific coast scene at the bottom of Fletcher's Glen, near Sydney. (6) Bush fire on the Myall Plains, N.S.W. (7) Burrawang Lagoon, N.S.W. (8) Glenmire Residence of Mr. Combes, Bathurst, N.S.W. (9) Little Coogee, near Sydney. (10) Saltbush and Myall country, Bogon District, N.S.W. (11) Mount Ovens, near Bathurst, N.S.W. (12) Upper Severn, New England, N.S.W. (13) Conobola Mountain Range, near Orange, N.S.W. (14) Road to Turon gold mines, near Wyagdon, N.S.W. (15) Road from Condobolin to Hillston, N.S.W. (16) McCulloch's Wharf, Hay, Murrumbidgee River, N.S.W. (17) Entrance to Lake Timsel, Suez Canal. (18) Road from Blackman's Swamp to Calucla, N.S.W. (19) Lime Kiln at Sans Souci, Botany Bay, N.S.W. (20) Cascade Brewery thirty years ago, Mount Wellington, Tasmania. (21) Farmers Creek, Lithgow,

N.S.W. (22) Moorland at Coogee, near Sydney, N.S.W. (23) Road from Bondi to Rose Bay, Sydney. (24) Skirts of Liverpool Plains, N.S.W. (25) Hunter River Ferry, N.S.W. (26) Bush Inn, between Forbes and Condobolin, N.S.W. (27) Minnie Creek, Glenmaire, N.S.W.

937. **CUMMING, MISS GORDON.**—Collection of Water Colour Drawings of N.S.W. scenery.

938. **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. COMPANY.**—Models of Steamships.

939. **ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Models of Steamships.

940. **MONTEFIORE, J. B.**—Sketches of Aboriginal Chiefs, N.S.W.

941. **MACKRELL, JOHN.**—Collection of Relics of Captain Cook.

941a. **SWINBURNE, MAJOR.**—Miniature of Captain Cook, R.N.

942. Collection of Relics of the late Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., the great circumnavigator and discoverer. Exhibited by Mr. John Mackrell at the request of the Government of New South Wales.

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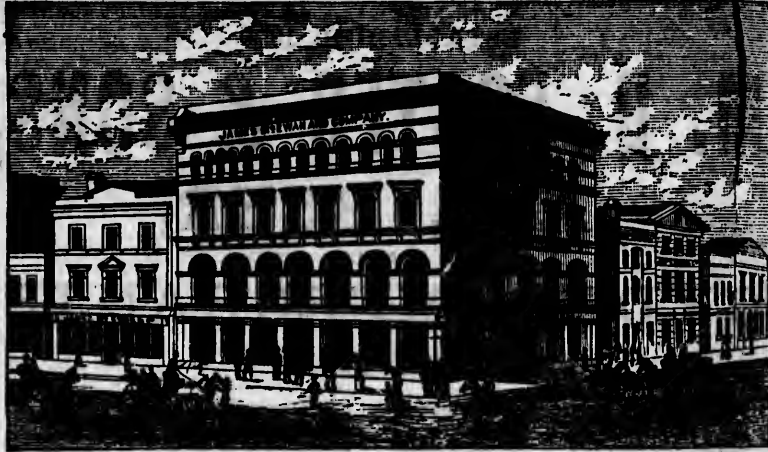
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# VICTORIA.

BY JAMES THOMSON,

*Secretary to the Royal Commission for Victoria.*

In the comparatively limited space, allotted for the introductory notices of each of the Colonies represented at the Exhibition, it is not possible to give anything like a detailed description of their varied products and resources, or of their remarkable material and social development and progress. This is more particularly the case with the colony of Victoria, one of the youngest members of the great family of the British Empire, but whose history and advancement is amongst the most interesting and wonderful events of the century. With the view of furnishing the people of Great Britain with the latest and most reliable information respecting the Colony—its progress, resources, and future prospects—the Government has, through the Royal Commission for Victoria, prepared a handsomely illustrated 'Handbook of Victoria,' for circulation in connection with the Colonial Exhibition. This work contains specially written articles by gentlemen possessing extensive and diversified Australian experience, and who are recognized as authorities on the subjects which they have severally undertaken. The history and progress of the Colony, its leading industries, and the social and material condition of the people, are all fully dealt with, while numerous engravings are given of characteristic scenery, public buildings, mines, vineyards, and other objects of interest. It is mainly from Mr. Julian Thomas's interesting article on Victoria that the present notice has been taken, want of space only compelling its curtailment.

The colony of Victoria lies at the south-eastern extremity of the vast Australian continent, between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth about 260 miles, and its extent of coast line nearly 600 geographical miles. On the north and north-east it is bounded by the colony of New South Wales, and on the west by the colony of South Australia. On the south-east its shores are washed by the Pacific Ocean, and on the south by the Southern Ocean. The area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, being about a thirty-fourth of the whole continent of Australia, and nearly as large as England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland combined. Although not the largest of the Australian colonies, Victoria is the most populous, now containing, it is estimated, one million inhabitants, being 40 per cent. of the population of all Australia. It also with justice claims to be the richest and most prosperous of England's colonies in the Southern hemisphere.

Several attempts were made in the early part of the present century to colonise that part of Australia now known as Victoria, but they ended in failures, and it was not until the year 1835 that permanent settlement was commenced on the site at present occupied by the city of Melbourne. Good land was discovered in various parts of the district then known only as Port Phillip, and a steady stream of population soon set in. Melbourne, the infant city, was named after the Prime Minister of England at that time, and it soon rose into importance. In 1850, only fifteen years after its settlement, Port Phillip had a revenue of £230,000, its Exports amounted to nearly a million sterling, and its population had increased by rapid strides to 100,000. This was a year before the discovery of gold, which "uplifted the Colony in a night to the position of a nation and a power in the world, and advanced her destinies hundreds of years at one bound." In the year 1851 Port Phillip became a separate colony and was named "Victoria," in honour of the young Queen who had recently ascended the throne of England, and who has ever since ruled the vast Empire of which Australia forms a part. The discovery of gold in 1851 gave the Colony a wonderful impetus at the time; when people from all parts of the world hastened to the Californian gold-fields, Australia suffered a loss of hundreds of her people, who flocked thither. This in the end, however, proved a blessing, for when the gold-seekers returned they were struck with the similarity between

the rock and soil of their adopted land and that they had just left. They sought for gold and found it. A man named Emond discovered it in quartz rock at Clunes. Then it was found at Buninyong and at Ballarat. When the reports reached Melbourne, members of all classes were seized with the gold mania, and there was a "rush" to the gold-fields. Decks, offices, shops, ships were deserted. Closely following the Ballarat finds came those of Mount Alexander and Bendigo, which fanned the flames of excitement to a frenzy. The people were "drunk with the hope of gold." From every quarter of the globe ships sailed into the once peaceful harbour. Victoria was crowded with searchers for fortune; in one year nearly 80,000 immigrants being added to the population of the Colony. From that time it has advanced with giant strides. Well may Victoria and its capital be terraced marvellous! Well may old men who remember Collins Street as a broken forest shake their heads when they gaze upon the fashionable crowd on the "Block," and feel like Tulliver, that "the world is too much for them." Who would recognise in the Melbourne of 1886 the "bush town" of thirty years ago? Then the streets were full of gum-tree stumps and deep ruts. The principal thoroughfare, Elizabeth Street, was for months in the year a flooded quagmire in which on one occasion a waggon and team of horses were absolutely swallowed up, and bullock drays were daily bogged. Iron buildings and bark "humpies" were seen on every hand, and what is now the important municipality of South Melbourne was a field of tents known as Canvas Town. The old pioneers who have not "made their pile" tell strange tales of the doings in those early days when Gold was King, and each man did that which was right in his own eyes. Yet the records of crime are very slight. The rude, rough, hard life on the gold-fields, whilst it produced a few bushrangers, tempted by the enormous spoils within their grasp, was not productive of petty offences. With gold flowing from every man's hand and pocket, hunger and want were unknown there. Melbourne may not have been very moral in those days, but of "habitual" criminals it had few, and the vagrants and the pauper were unknown.

Melbourne is now one of the most beautiful capitals in the world, and it is also the most populous and important city in the southern hemisphere. Including its suburban municipalities, eighteen in number, all lying within a radius of ten miles from the Town Hall, it contains 325,000 inhabitants. Mr. Anthony Trollope well described it as "one of the most successful cities on the face of the earth." It is well laid out with wide and regular streets, with broad side-walks well paved and lighted. Tree planting in the streets has been extensively carried on, giving a pleasant shade as well as refreshing the eye. The buildings are not only handsome but many are of great architectural merit. The cathedrals and churches, schools, Parliament Houses, Treasury, Town Hall, Post Office, Law Courts, Custom House, University, Museum, Free Library, National Gallery, clubs, theatres, and other public institutions are worthy of special admiration. The banking corporations are settled in buildings which would adorn Lombard Street. The wharfs on the banks of the Yarra now give accommodation to large ocean-going steamers. The shops and warehouses are equal to those of most cities in the World. Everything necessary to make life content and easy can be procured in Melbourne. The suburbs are connected with the heart of the city by railways and the most perfect system of tramways in the world. And the mansions in the fashionable suburbs are only less gratifying evidences of the prosperity of the people than the thousands of pleasant cottages which one sees on every road within a few miles of the city. Any visitor to the Colony must be struck with the perfect arrangements for water supply. There is hardly the smallest cottage without its bathroom. The most important reservoir is the Yan Yean, which is an artificial lake at the foot of the Plenty Ranges, nearly nineteen miles from Melbourne proper. The numerous parks and reserves and public gardens in and around Melbourne are heritages sacred to the health and enjoyment of the people, which astonish the "new ohum" from crowded European cities, where one is taxed for space to breathe. This is above all a place for the people. In no large town in the world has a working man so many enjoyments as in Melbourne, or so many privileges. There is no State Church here, but free State schools give secular instruction to children whose parents may be willing to accept it. Children between the ages of six and fifteen who do not attend the State school must give evidence that they are educated at a private school up to a given standard. The whole country, as well as the metropolis, is dotted with State schools. The Free Library, Museum, and Picture Galleries, and the Botanic and Zoological Gardens afford

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recreation and instruction to the labourer and mechanic, as well as to the clerk or shopman. Melbourne is plentifully furnished with provident, charitable, literary, scientific, and social institutions to suit all classes and creeds. In the matter of amusement, the inhabitants of the metropolis are furnished with four theatres and several music-halls. At the Exhibition Building and at the Town Hall grand concerts are weekly given. Besides the Mayor and Town Clerk, the two greatest civic functionaries outside London, Melbourne possesses a "city organist," whose position in the musical world is as that of the Poet Laureate in literature. But theatre and concert-loving as are the Victorians generally, it is in outdoor sports that they chiefly relax. Cricket, lawn tennis, football, rowing, yachting, and bicycle riding are the most popular amusements. In cricket our native youth have made their mark against the Gentlemen and Players of England at Lord's. There are no more perfect arrangements of the kind in the world than those at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, where the members' pavilion is not only a "grand stand," but possesses dining, billiard, and bath-rooms. Football is as popular here as in some parts of England. It is proposed that a football team shall be shortly sent to Great Britain from Victoria. Next to cricket, horse-racing absorbs the affections of the Victorian people. In any new township a racecourse is one of the first things laid out. Young Australian natives of both sexes are as much at home in the saddle as Arabs or Comanche Indians. Melbourne possesses two first-class racecourses within a few minutes' ride by rail from the city. At Flemington the greatest race in Australia, the "Melbourne Cup," is run early in November (our spring). From every part of the continent people of all classes then flock to Victoria's metropolis. The "Cup Week" is the Carnival of Australia. If Flemington is like Epsom, Caulfield course may be said to be the Ascot of Melbourne. The stranger at the Cup meeting will perhaps get a better sample of Victorian customs than anywhere else. There is an annual attendance of not less than 100,000 people on Cup Day, yet the "new chum" will be surprised to see that policemen are conspicuous by their rarity, that there is scarcely a trace of drunkenness, and that amongst the vast crowd, the members all well dressed, and with money in their pockets, nothing but good-humoured order prevails. Here, where every one's working hours are so much shorter than in other parts of the world, the toiler with hand or brain has no temptation to make a Saturnalia of his holiday. There is less drunkenness in Victoria and as little crime as anywhere in the world.

Victoria, however, should not be judged only by its metropolis. The inland townships deserve mention. Ballarat, the second city in the Colony, is situated exactly 100 miles from Melbourne. It well bears the title of the "Golden City." In the early days, the gold-yielding waters of Ballarat were simply marvellous. No district in the world produced so much gold in such a short space of time. It has been stated that, in many instances, "claims," not more than 8 feet square and about the same depth, yielded from £10,000 to £12,000 each. At the Prince Regent mine, men made as much as £16,000 each for a few months' work. At one claim, a cubic yard of dirt yielded £3,325. The "Welcome Nugget," found in 1858, was sold for £10,500. These days have gone, but Ballarat, as it is now, is still more wonderful than when gold was, in every truth, "more plentiful than blackberries," when it was "scattered a thousand times like seeds on the earth." Anthony Trollope, some thirteen years ago, said with justice, of Ballarat, that "it struck him with more surprise than any city in Australia, that "in point of architectural excellence, and general civilized city comfort, it is certainly the metropolis of the Australian gold fields." Sturt Street, the principal thoroughfare, is a mile and a half long, 200 feet wide, and has a row of trees in the centre. The principal buildings on either side are the City Hall, Post Office, Mechanics' Institute, banks, theatre, hospital, and several large churches. The population is 40,000. The reservoirs from which the water supply is obtained have a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. These works cost £300,000. Lake Wendouree now adds to the charming aspect of the city; hundreds of small yachts, miniature steamers, and rowing boats in numbers are on the lake, which is stocked with perch, trout, and carp. The Botanical Gardens, on the other side of the lake, are prettily laid out and well kept. The finest wool in the world is produced near Ballarat, and on Sir William Clarke's estate, a few miles from the town, and on the various farms in the forest of Bungaree splendid crops are grown. Ballarat, of which a picture may be seen close to the Golden Arch in the Victoria Court, is now not only "a city of gold," but an important inland centre. A charming picture of Ballarat as it appeared in 1851 is preserved in the Fine Arts Section of the Victoria Courts, and a comparison with the view of the city in 1886 will show its remarkable progress.



Sandhurst, or, as it was formerly termed, Bendigo, is a little over 100 miles from Melbourne. It has about the same population as Ballarat, 40,000. In 1851, shortly after the first gold discovery, Sandhurst was found to contain that precious metal in such abundance that in a short time it became famous for the number of its immense nuggets, the best known of which was the "Victoria Nugget," which was bought by the Victorian Government and presented to Her Majesty. In 1872 Sandhurst took rank as a principal Victorian city. It is certainly equal to any European city of the same size. The most prominent buildings are the Masonic Hall, the Town Hall, and hospital, together with a very fine theatre. The streets of Sandhurst are beautifully planted with English trees, the cool shade of which is as pleasant to visitors as to the residents. In the centre of the town is a public fernery known as "Rosamond's Bower." Pall Mall is the principal business thoroughfare. The streets have a total length of about 100 miles. Sandhurst is rich in other ways besides gold. The district produces yearly more than 1,000,000 bushels of grain, 17,000 tons of hay, and some 100,000 gallons of good wine. Fruits of all kinds grow most luxuriantly in the volcanic soil. An excellent panoramic view of Sandhurst as shown close to the gold arch of Victoria.

Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat, to which are attached museums, containing geological and technological specimens, models of mining machinery and mining plant, sections of mines, and geological maps and plans. At these schools instruction is given not only in the various branches of science connected with mining operations, in the theory and practice of mining and safe conduct of mining works, mining surveying and mining engineering, but also in many other subjects not necessarily connected with mining. Students at the Sandhurst school number about 380, and at the Ballarat school about 500. The annual income of the two institutions is about £5,900, of which all but £1,900 is granted by Government. Schools of Design have also been established at twenty-five other places in Victoria, in connexion with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. There are over 2,800 pupils on the rolls of these schools. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Geelong, which takes rank as fourth in Victorian cities, is picturesquely situated in Corio Bay. At one time it was thought it would continue to rival Melbourne, and from its fine harbour, position, and rich back country there was a good foundation for the idea. But an idea it remains, although Geelong is ever ready to come to the front. Some important woollen factories are situated here, and "Geelong tweeds" are celebrated in the colonies. There is no danger of any "Mississippi wool" getting into this fabric. In the Western District of Victoria there are many important towns, Warrnambool being the chief centre as well as an important shipping port. Belfast and Portland rank next to Warrnambool as sea-port towns. Hamilton, nearer to the South Australian border, is the capital of a fine pastoral district. In the east, Sale is the chief town in Gippsland, an extensive and prosperous division of the Colony, which was discovered by Mr. Angus MacMillan in 1839. Echuca, on the Murray, is the principal city in the North of Victoria. In the old days this was a crossing-place for stock from New South Wales. From Echuca there is a vast river traffic. During the winter months, when the Murray's waters are swelled by the thousand tributaries from the Australian Alps, steamers ply to Albury on the one hand, and to South Australia, New South Wales, and far inland rivers on the other. Echuca, a river-port, is only second to Melbourne in the amount of its shipping tonnage inwards and outwards. Castlemaine, Stanwell, Maryborough, Kyneton, Hamilton, Warrnambool, and Horsham, are all handsome Victorian towns; these, with the names of a number of others, being shown in the Court.

It is but 50 years since the first settlement was made in Victoria; now it possesses a million of inhabitants. Melbourne, its capital, is the largest city in the Southern hemisphere, its population being 320,000. The country is traversed by a network of 1,700 miles of railway, and dotted with prosperous townships. Its imports are valued at £20,201,633, its exports at £16,050,465. Last year gold yielded 778,618 oz.; pastoral produce about £10,000,000; agricultural produce £6,500,000. Manufacturing interests have been fostered in the capital and other towns of the Colony; the yearly value of manufactured goods is computed at £18,500,000. There are State schools and churches and newspapers everywhere—of the latter, five "dailies" in

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Melbourne. The Colony possesses an Observatory and a Government Astronomer, who, like the Government Botanist, is a scientist of world-wide repute. Victoria has also a military and naval force, and the shores are well protected. Victorians are proud of their Colony, but they are also proud of being Australians of British blood. More than 95 per cent. of the Victorian population is British, or of British parentage, and England and Great Britain are yet spoken of as "home," and in spite of the establishment of the Melbourne University, which grants every degree except those in Divinity, a large number of Victorian youths are yearly sent "home" to school and college (partly, it is said, because the examinations are much easier there). That the British race in Victoria does not suffer deterioration is amply proved by the fact that in each of the University boats in the memorable struggle of the 3rd of April last was a Victorian born oarsman; Mr. S. Fairbairn, who rowed No. 5 for Cambridge, and Mr. Robertson, who pulled No. 3 in the Oxford boat. On several previous occasions Victorian natives have occupied similar positions, while as members of various Australian elevens, they have well maintained the honour of their adopted home in the cricket field. There is room for many of the British race; for although, by the side of the flocks and herds of the squatter, one sees the corn-fields and potato-patches of the small farmer, and the vineyards of the wine-maker, there is plenty of forest yet to be cleared and good land to be cultivated. There is a tendency in Victoria, as in all the colonies, to centralization in the cities and townships, the urban population amounting to more than half the population of the whole Colony. The factories and mechanical trades absorb perhaps too large a proportion of our youth. Girls, too, prefer to work sewing-machines in the clothing warehouses to domestic service, although they would find the latter a better paid and easier employment. The immigrants most welcomed in Victoria will be female servants and country labourers, men who can fight churlish Nature, or train her in softer moods, as the early pioneers of the Colony did.

To the early pioneers of Victoria may be traced much of the spirit of enterprise and perseverance which has always characterised the Colony. From Henty and Batman and Fawkner and Robertson, to the men of the last decade, farmer or sailor, or trader or miner, they were all the very salt of the earth. During the gold fever, the brains and the blood, the mental courage, as well as the bone and muscle, of Europe flocked thither; and the fittest survived. Victoria has ever been essentially a pioneer Colony. It owed nothing to Government aid; in fact its early prosperity was retarded by Government interference. It was founded solely by individual energy; and its people have ever remained pioneers. It is in their blood. Victorians, Burke and Wills were the first to cross the continent in 1860. They lost their lives, but made their names immortal. A massive monolith of granite was placed over their graves in the Melbourne Cemetery, and a fine bronze statue of the two explorers, from a design by Charles Summers, still remains an object lesson for our youth. The Burke and Wills expedition cost the people of Victoria £57,000. The end justified it, for within two years of the death of the leaders from starvation "tieces of beef were displayed in Melbourne, salted down from cattle pasturing on the spot where they perished." Far away in the "back blocks" in the centre of the Continent, in the sugar lands of the North, on every new gold-field, Victorian muscle and energy and capital are to be found. In the South Sea Islands, in the pearl fisheries of Torres Straits and Western Australia, Victorian pioneers are foremost; and Victorian enterprise has done much towards the exploration of New Guinea. Although they claim Victoria to be the richest, the most populous, the most prosperous, and the most energetic of all the Australian colonies, yet Victorians were the first to raise their voices for the Federation of the Colonies, the Political Unity of Australia. Then the peoples of all the provinces, at present divided by local prejudices and jealousies will be joined together; and some day in the future, following out the manifest destiny of the British race with the dear old mother country, and her eldest-born the United States of America, will be linked together in a strong bond, ruling land and seas and giving laws to all the world.



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GLANVIL

## DIVISION A.—WORKS OF ART.

[The whole of the Fine Arts Gallery in the Victoria Court has been arranged under the personal superintendence of Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons, 5 & 6 Haymarket, London, S.W.]

## CLASS I.

Oil Paintings.—Paintings on Canvas, on Panel, and on other Grounds.

**A'BECKETT, MISS EMMA MINNIE**, 77 High Street, Prahran.—One pair Terra-cotta Plaques.

**ANNAND, JOSEPH**, Hetherlie, 56 Punt Road, Prahran.—A Spring Morning near Fernshaw, by the late J. Whitehead.

**ASHTON, GEORGE ROSSI**, 95 Collins Street East, Melbourne.—An Australian Hunter.

**BELL, MISS E.**, late of Melbourne, now of 47 Broadhurst Gardens, Finchley Road, London.—Decorative Panels shown in Reception Room of Victoria Court.

**BRUFORD, FREDERICK HORATIO**, Merton Street, Albert Park.—Three Landscapes: (1) The River Hopkins near Framlingham. (2) The Upper Yarra. (3) The Yarra near Warburton.

**BURT, J. W.**, 142 Collins Street East, Melbourne.—(1) Suburban Melbourne. (2) Portrait of J. Boalisto, M.P., President of the Victorian Commission.

**CEDERBERG, JOHN PETER**, Oscar II. Villa, 46 Alfred Street, College Lawn, Prahran.—Mid-Winter, a view from Albert Park, showing the lagoon, Government House, a part of South Melbourne, with Melbourne in the distance.

**DOWLING, ROBERT**, Australian Mutual Buildings, Collins Street West, Melbourne.—(1) Portrait of His Excellency Sir Henry B. Loch, Governor of Victoria. (2) Going out with the Tide.

**FELTON, ALFRED**, Flinders Lane, Melbourne.—Mount Macedon, by Reilly.

**FLETCHER, A.**, Fine Arts Gallery, 87 Collins Street East, Melbourne.—(1) A Waterpool at Coleraine, by L. Buvelot. (2) Waterfall at Riddell's Creek, by J. Mather.

**FULLER, S. PEARCE**, Planet Chambers, 8 Collins Street East, Melbourne.—Oil Painting: View in the Strathbogie Ranges, Euroa.

**GIBSON, RICHARD**, Queen Street, Melbourne.—Four Paintings, Prize Cattle: (1) Roan Duchess. (2) Second Duke of Alva. (3) Third Duchess of Derrimut. (4) Twenty-fourth Duke of Derrimut.

**GLANVILLE, DOYLE**.—

**GREGORY, CHARLES**, late of Melbourne, now of Bridgefoot House, Ripley, Surrey.—Thorns.

**HULME, EDWARD, SEN.**, Milawa, Oxley.—(1) Diggers' Camp on the way to a New Eldorado, with Black Guide. (2) Evening Glow, Upper King River.

**KEESING, SAMUEL R.**—Pink Terrace, Rotomahana, N.Z.

**MATHER, JOHN**, 95 Collins Street East, Melbourne.—(1) On the Black Spur, Fernshaw. (2) On the Upper Yarra. (3) At Healesville, Evening. (4) Mount St. Leonards.

**MOORE, JOHN**, Wangaratta.—(1) On the Castra Road, Tasmania. (2) On the Owens River, near Myrtleford, Victoria. (3) View between Wangaratta and Glenrowan.

**MORANT, JOHN C.**, 95 Collins Street East, Melbourne.—Various Paintings.

**MOUCHETTE, MADAME**, Oberville, St. Kilda.—Portrait of M. Mouchette.

**ODDIE, JAMES**, Ballarat.—Portrait of Self, by E. Goodwyn Lewis.

**PANTON, J. A.**, Windsor, Melbourne.—(1) Cadell's First Steamer on the Murray. (2) Eagle Rock, Angahook. (3) Lake Corangamite.

**PANTON, MISS**, Windsor, Melbourne.—(1) Head of Old Woman, from Nature. (2) Head, from Nature.

**PATERSON, J. F.**, 1 Earnbank Terrace, Cardigan Street, Carlton.—Five Paintings: (1) Morley's Track, Fernshaw. (2) Evening on the Yarra. (3) The Old Falls Bridge. (4) On the Lerderberg, Bacchus Marsh. (5) Evening at Fernshaw.

**PRICE, MISS JANER**, Beechworth.—Western Australian Eucalypts.

**PURVES, MISS**, lately of Melbourne, now of De Vere Mansions, South Kensington, London.—Hand-painted Panels (shown in rooms, Victoria Court).

**RIGBY, MISS LUCY**, Greenville, Acland Street, St. Kilda.—Paintings: (1) Study of Poppies, from Nature. (2) Picnic Point, near Brighton. (3) Faience Plaque—Scene near Werribee. (4) China Plaque—Waratah and Eucalypt Blossoms.

**ROBERTS, TOM**, 95 Collins Street East, Melbourne.—Four Paintings: (1) Coming South. (2) Mary: a portrait. (3) Darebin Creek. (4) Winter Morning after Rain, Gardiner's Creek.

**ROLANDO, CHARLES**, Cleveland House, Flinders Lane East, Melbourne.—(1) Early Morning on the Watts River. (2) Sunset on the Watts. (3) Noon tide, Fernshaw. (4) The Wilkin Valley, Mount Kakapo (snow clad) in the distance. (5) Woodcutters, Fernshaw. (6) Morley's Track, Fernshaw.

**SASSE, MISS HARRIET M. B., 63 Myers Street, Geelong.**—Landscape: Western Beach, Corio Bay.

**SCOTT, ARTHUR, Menningoort, Camperdown.**—(1) The Western District Plains. (2) Dairy Paddock, Menningoort.

**SCOTT, MISS ROSAMOND, 4 Wellington Terrace, Wellington Parade, East Melbourne.**—(1) At Beechworth. (2) At Tallarook.

**SPRIGG, W. G., Market Buildings, Market Street, Melbourne.**—On the Otway Ranges, by E. Von Guerard.

**STIRLING, MRS. ELIZABETH ANNIE, Survey Office, Omeo.**—Native Flowers.

**THOMAS, MISS MARGARET, late of Victoria, now of London.**—(1) Portrait of the late Charles Summers. (2) Portrait of an Artist. (3) A Circassian Girl.

**THOMSON, W. K., Kamesburgh, North Road, Brighton, Melbourne.**—(1) On the Murray, by H. J. Johnston. (2) View at Tallarook, by H. J. Johnston. (3) Morning, Fernshaw, by Rolando. (4) Sunset, Fernshaw, by Rolando. Views near Yarra-wonga, Victoria, by J. A. Turner: (5) Alarmed. (6) Pursued. (7) Hard Pressed. (8) Wounded. (9) Bailed up. (10) Wearily Homeward. (11) Using a Leader. (12) A Coming Squall. (13) Travelling by Water. (14) Log Fencing (near Wangaratta.) (15) Ringing Timber (a Murray selection). (16) On a Woolshed Track (Murray district). (17) On the Wallaby Track, Free Quarters.

**TRUSTEES OF BALLARAT FINE ART GALLERY.**—Old Ballarat, by E. Von Guerard.

**TWYCROSS, JOHN, Glenhuntly Road, Caulfield.**—Dromana from the Bay, showing Mount Martha and Arthur's Seat.

**VAN DEN HOUTEN, MRS., 11 Henry Street, Windsor.**—(1) Scene at Macodan, in the Bush. (2) Scene at Fernshaw, Camping for the Night. (3) Australian Bush Scene, Black Hills at Kynctou.

**WALLIS, MRS. ALFRED EDWIN, Bank of Victoria, Colac.**—Australian Summer.

**WILSON, CHARLES VERNON, Glenoore, Domain Road, South Yarra.**—On the Banks of the Yarra.

**WOODHOUSE, FREDERICK, SEN., 16 Market Buildings, Collins Street West, Melbourne.**—(1) Group of Morino Sheep. (2) Coursing. (3) Shooting. (4) Greyhound and Whelps. (5) Landscape with Cattle.

## CLASS II.

*Various Paintings and Drawings.—Miniatures, Water-colour Paintings, Pastels, and Drawings of every kind; Paintings on Enamel, Earthenware, and Porcelain; Cartoons for Stained-glass Windows and Frescoes.*

**A'BECKET, MISS EMMA MINNIE, 79 High Street, Prahran.**—Water-colour Drawings. (1) Wattle Blossom, the Yarra, Heidelberg. (2) Homcaick. (3) A Study.

**ASHTON, G. R., 95 Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—Water-colour Drawings. (1) Tel-el-Kebir. (2) Playmates. (3) Alone.

**ASHTON, J. R., 95 Collins Street East.**—Water-colour Drawing: On the Hawkesbury, N.S.W.

**BENNETT, CHARLES S., 29 Darling Street, South Yarra.**—Ten Water-colours descriptive of Victorian Scenery.

**BRIEN, LIZZIE, Domain Road, South Yarra.**—Drawing-room Dado, hand-painted: Australian Plants and Birds.

**CALVERT, SAMUEL, 87 Little Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—Water-colour Drawings.

**CAMPBELL, MALCOLM A., 32 Collins Street West, Melbourne.**—Water colour Painting: A Bend of the River.

**D'ALTON, HENRIETTA, Glenbower, Stawell.**—Frame of Water-colour Paintings: Victorian Wild Flowers.

**FOSTER & MARTIN, 29 and 31 Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—Two Water-colour Portraits of Ladies.

**FOSTER, C.**—Water-colour Drawing.

**JENNINGS, MISS ALICE, 66 Lennox Street, Richmond.**—(1) Cup, Saucer, and Plate Australian Birds' Feathers. (2) Cup, Saucer, and Plate Australian Silver Wattle Blossom. (3) Cup and Saucer, Victorian Scenes. (4) Mounted Plaque, Australian Native Flowers.

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**JOLLY, ROBERT, & CO., 18a Little Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—Twelve specimens of Australian Flowers, hand-painted from Nature, by Miss Hammond.

**MASON, CYRUS, Octavia Street, St. Kilda.**—Sketches of the Bridges over the Yarra Yarra River, Melbourne, 1884.

**PARSONS, MRS. GEORGE, Charnwood Road, St. Kilda.**—Water-colour Pictures: (1) After the Storm, at Riddell's Creek. (2) The Camping Place, Healesville. (3) At Narbethong. (4) The Ovens River, at Bright, Mount Feathertop in the distance. (5 to 10) Views in the neighbourhood of Melbourne.

**ROBERTSON, MRS. ANNIE IRVINE, Cheltenham House, Toorak Road, South Yarra.**—Cheval Draught Screen; Water-colour, Australian Scenery; and Dado of Australian Flowers.

**ROWAN, MRS. ELLIS, Derewit, Macedon.**—Ninety-five Water-colour Drawings of Australian Flowers.

**RUSSELL, ROBERT, 90 Johnson Street, Collingwood.**—(1) Framed Water-colour Drawings of Old Melbourne. (2) Etchings on Glass.

**SWEET, EDWARD GEORGE LEIGH, Cambridge Street, Maryborough.**—Water-colour: View of Maryborough.

**THALLON, JOHN, 95 Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—Water-colour Drawings: (1) Landscape, Bacchus Marsh. (2) Low Tide, Lorne. (3) Gum Trees, near Blackwood. (4) On the Werribee River. (5) Back Beach, Sorrento. (6) Landscape, with Cattle.

**THE BAND OF HOPE & ALBION CONSOLS CO. (R. M. SERJEANT, Manager), Skipton Street, Ballarat.**—Water-colour view of locality of mine.

**THE EXHIBITION TRUSTEES (HON. L. L. SMITH, Chairman, JAMES E. SHERRARD, Secretary), Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne.**—Sixty Water-colour Drawings of Victorian Fishes.

**WARE, SARAH, Treasury, Omeo.**—Folio of Water-colour Paintings: Australian Wild Flowers.

**WILSON, CHARLES VERNON, Glencore, South Yarra.**—Indian Ink Drawing: A Rest.

### CLASS III.

*Sculpture and Die Sinking.*—Sculpture in High Relief, Bas-reliefs, Chased and Repoussé Work: Medals, Cameos, Engraved Stones.

**FERRY, GRAHAM R., Leopold Street, South Yarra.**—Sculpture: Oliver Twist asks for more.

**LION, MDLLE., Melbourne.**—Sculpture in high relief: Portrait of a lady.

**McEWAN, JAMES, & CO., Melbourne.**—One Siolian Marble Mantelpiece carved with Native Plants in high relief; made by Exhibitors.

**MACKENNAL, J. S., 198 Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—Sculpture in high relief: Phaeton Driving the Chariot of the Sun.

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Victorian Scenes  
Australian Native

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EWAN & CO.,  
ARD STREET  
DON, &C.

KYLE, JOHN, Coburg.—Deodoriser,  
Disinfectant, and Fertiliser, known as Bud-  
geroe.

McINTOSH, DAVID M., & SON,  
Manufacturers, Nicholson Street,  
Footscray.—Turkish Bath.

THE AUSTRALASIAN DEODOR-  
ISING, DISINFECTING, AND FER-  
TILISING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
59 Queen Street, Melbourne.—Hunter's  
Patent Vegetable Disinfectant, and Samples of  
Artificial Manure.

### CLASS XV.

*Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.*

ELLERY, ROBERT L. J., F.R.S.,  
Government Astronomer, the Obser-  
vatory, Melbourne.—An Astronomical  
Chronograph with Parabolic Pendulum  
Governor.

GAUNT, THOMAS, 14 Bourke  
Street, East, Melbourne.—(1) Microscope  
Stand. (2) Telescope Stand. (3) Three  
Telescopes. (4) Syphon Barometer. (5)  
One Large Thermometer. (6) Two Hand Ane-  
mometers. (7) Surveyor's Level. (8) Three  
Microscopes. (9) Three Microscope Lamps.  
(10) Three Microscope Condensers. (11) Three  
Thermometers for Brewers' purposes. (12)  
Microscope Section Cutter. (13) Microscope  
Mounting Table. (14) Three dozen Micro-  
scopic Objects.

### CLASS XVI.

*Maps and Geographical and Cosmographical  
Apparatus—Plans in Relief.*

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH  
FOR THE COLONY OF VICTORIA  
(J. W. COLVILLE, Secretary).—Model  
of the Quarantine Station at Point Nepean.

CRELLIN, WILLIAM, Napier Street,  
Fitzroy.—Reading Instrument and Calculat-  
ing Machine.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND  
SURVEY (The HON. A. L. TUCKER,  
M.P., President; A. MORRAH, Secre-  
tary).—Maps of Continental Australia, Vic-  
toria, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES (The  
HON. A. F. LEVIEN, Minister; **CHARLES W. LANGTREE**, Secre-  
tary).—Set of Geological Maps, Gold-fields  
Maps, and other publications issued by the  
Department.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND  
CUSTOMS (The HON. G. D. LANG-  
RIDGE, M.P., Commissioner; A. W.  
MUSGROVE, Secretary).—Charts of the  
Victorian Coast and adjacent Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS  
(Secretary, P. F. LABRETTOUCHE).—  
Raised Map of Victoria, showing existing and  
proposed lines of Railways.

ELLERY, ROBERT L. J., F.R.S.,  
Government Astronomer, the Obser-  
vatory, Melbourne.—Books.

HAYTER, HENRY HEYLYN,  
O.M.G., Government Statist, Mel-  
bourne.—Victorian Year-Book and other  
statistical works.

MUELLER, BARON FERDINAND  
VON, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., Govern-  
ment Botanist, Melbourne.—A Geo-  
graphical Koilosphere dimidiated.

STIRLING, JAMES, Survey Office,  
Omeo.—Topographical and Geological Maps,  
Publications to Scientific Society's *re* Aus-  
tralian Alps.

BAND OF HOPE AND ALBION  
CONSOLS COMPANY (THE)  
(R. M. SERJEANT, Manager, Skipton  
Street, Ballarat).—Statistics of Mine.

VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB  
INSTITUTION, St. Kilda Road, Mel-  
bourne (F. J. ROSE, Superintendent).—  
Statistics and Annual Reports.

### DIVISION C.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

#### CLASS XVII.

*Furniture.—Sideboards, Book-cases, Tables,  
Dressing-tables, Sofas, Couches, Billiard-tables,  
&c., manufactured from Australian Woods.*

ALCOCK & CO., 132 Russell Street,  
Melbourne.—(1) Billiard-table, manu-  
factured of Queensland Tulipwood. (2) Bil-  
liard-table, Victorian Blackwood. (3) Com-  
bination Cabinet Pool Money-receiver and  
Marking Board. (4) Electric Marking ar-  
rangements. (5) Revolving Cue Stand and  
Cues.

CARR & SONS, 132 Spring Street,  
Melbourne.—Venetian Blinds.

COOPER, WILLIAM HENRY,  
High Street, Avoca.—Picture Frame, made  
from Victorian and other bush seeds.

McEWAN, JAMES, & CO., Eliza-  
beth Street, Melbourne.—(1) Two Hip  
Baths, Japanned, in Oak and White Marble,  
and in sicna and green. (2) One Japanned  
Deed Box, in Maple and Walnut. (3) Three  
Japanned Travelling Trunks, in maroon, Oak  
and Walnut. (4) Two Japanned Coal Vases,  
painted by hand, and inlaid with Mother-of-  
Pearl.

**MOWBRAY, ROWAN, & HICKS,** 33, 35, and 37 Collins Street, Melbourne. (1) Complete Dining-room Suite, consisting of Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dining-table, Mantelpiece and Overmantel, twelve Small Chairs, two Carving Chairs and Couch. (2) Complete Bedroom Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Dressing-table, Washstand, Towel Horse, Chest of Drawers, Commode Pedestal, three Chairs. All manufactured out of colonial woods, and of original design.

**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA, Melbourne (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General).**—Cabinet or Whatnot.

**ROCKE, W. H., & CO.,** Collins Street East, Melbourne. — Dining-room Suite complete, of original design, made of Australian Blackwood, and manufactured entirely by Exhibitors: Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Chinney-piece or Mantelshelf with tall Overmantel, Extension Dining-table, twelve Chairs, Couch, and two Easy Chairs, made entirely of colonial woods.

**STEINFELD, LEVINSON, & CO.,** 83 to 89 Elizabeth Street, and Little Collins Street West, Melbourne. — Complete Bedroom Suite.

**TORY, THOMAS,** Omeo, Victoria. — Loo-table, made from indigenous shrubs and timber trees of the Australian Alps.

**WILLSON, HELEN FERMOR,** Flinders Lane West, Melbourne. — Table Top, Huon Pine, painted with colonial ferns.

### CLASS XVIII.

*Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.*

**PATERSON, C. S., BROS.,** 33 Collins Street East, Melbourne. — Decorative Panels.

**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA, Melbourne (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General).** — Specimens in Oil of Ornamental Writing and House Decorating Work.

**ROYCROFT, JOHN ROBERT,** 16 Leveson Street, Hotham. — Painted imitations of Woods and Marbles, ten panels.

### CLASS XIX.

*Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.*

**AUSTRALIAN GLASS COMPANY, Limited,** Melbourne. — Glassware, &c.

**GIBBS, MRS. JAMES HATCH,** Melbourne, Victoria. — Arrasene Work.

**MELBOURNE GLASS BOTTLE WORKS COMPANY,** Graham Street, South Melbourne (LAMBTON I. MOUNT, Manager). — Glass Bottles.

### CLASS XX.

*Pottery, &c.*

**CAWKWELL, HENRY ATKINSON,** High Street, Malvern. — Mosaic and Encaustic Tiles, for pavements, hall floors, &c.

**NOLAN, LUKE,** Park Street West, Brunswick. — Majolica Cans and Rockingham Ware, Stoneware, Chesterfield Ware, Stoneware Jars, Preserve Jars, Rustic Ware.

**TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM,** Melbourne (J. COSMO-NEWBERRY, C.M.G., Superintendent). — Potteryware.

**BENDIGO POTTERY CO., Limited (THE),** Epsom, near Sandhurst (G. D. GUTHRIE, Managing Director). — Ornamental Parian and Majolica Vases and other Art Pottery, with a General Collection of Bristol and Stoneware Articles, Jars, Butter Pots, Jam Pots, &c., &c.

**VICTORIAN BRICK & ORNAMENTAL TILE CO., Limited (THE),** 121 Collins Street West, Melbourne. — Art Tiles for decorative purposes, in various colours; printed and hand-painted, glazed and enamelled.

### CLASS XXI.

*Carpets, Mats, &c.*

**BIRCH, HELEN CORDELIA,** 44 Argo Street, South Yarra. — Three Fancy Tweed Hearth Rugs.

**CLARK, S. R.,** Furrier, Brunswick; City Dépôt, Sydney Buildings, Flinders Street West. — Fur Mats.

**MILLER, JAMES,** Rope Works, Moray Street North, South Melbourne. — Mats.

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### BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER. WATER-MOTOR VENTILATOR.

Sole Makers—

**THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING CO., LIMITED,**  
57, Fore Street, and 22, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA, Melbourne (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General).** — 24-inch C

**QUINLAN, JAMES,** Road, S

**SCHOENBERG,** Flats.—M

**VICTORIAN SCHOOL,** Road, S

**MOSS, S.**

**MUNRO,** Yarravill

—Rugs and Wool.

**STOKES,** lins Street

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**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA, Melbourne (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General).**—One Roll 24-inch Coir Matting.

**QUIN, JAMES, 104 & 106 Domain Road, South Yarra.**—Fur Mats.

**SCHOFIELD, J., & CO., Yarra Flats.**—Mats made from Skins of Native Animals.

**VICTORIAN ASYLUM AND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, St. Kilda Road, Prahran (THE REV. WILLIAM MOSS, Superintendent).**—Four Mats.

**MUNRO, ALEXANDER, & CO., Yarraville Woollen Mills, Melbourne.**—Rugs and Mats made from pure Australian Wool.

**STOKES & MARTIN, 29 Little Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—(1) Electro-plated Fern-tree Trophy. (2) Electro-plated Mounted Emu Eggs.

### CLASS XXIII.

*Bronzes and various Art Castings.*

**McEWAN, JAMES, & CO., Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.**—(1) Handsome Marble-top Table. (2) Handsome Hat and Coat Stand, bronzed. In the centre over the mirror is an Aboriginal's head, set in a group of ferns. On right side of marble slab is a pair of kangaroos, and a tree, on a branch of which is perched a laughing jackass with snake in beak. On the left, a pair of emus, a tree with cockatoo perched on a branch. In centre of marble slab is a group of ferns. Door panels are heads of Aborigines, surrounded with spears, shields, and other native war implements. (3) Cast-iron Chair in Bronze to match. (All manufactured by exhibitors.)

**RICHARD, F. C. W.**—Art Metal Work in Iron and Copper, hand-wrought, samples and photographs.

### CLASS XXIV.

*Clocks and Watches.*

**GAUNT, THOMAS, 14 Bourke Street East, Melbourne.**—Gold Watch, Gold Watch Case Enamelled, and Diamond Marine Chronometer, Marine Timepiece Movement, Carriage Clock.

### CLASS XXV.

*Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.*

**JEANS, SAMUEL ENGLAND, High Street, St. Kilda.**—Jean's Patent Gas-burning Stove No. 3, with copper boiler, roaster, oven, with four boiling burners on top.

**McEWAN, JAMES, & CO., Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.**—Cast-iron Kitchener, fitted with oven and roaster, Gas Stoves, Water Heaters, Fenders, Grates, &c.

**LONGMORE, FRANCIS, Flinders and King Streets; and 188 Bourke Street East, Melbourne.**—Perfumery of various kinds: Eau de Cologne, Cherry Tooth Paste, Lavender Water, with Musk and Rose.

### CLASS XXVII.

*Leather Work, Fancy Articles, and Basket Work.*

**CLARKE, EMILY FRANCIS, 1 Fairmouth Terrace, Toorak Road.**—Flowers made of Feathers of Australian Birds.

**FAWCETT, A. M., MRS., Omeo.**—Fretwork.

**FLATOW, JOSEPH, MRS., 45 Madeline Street, Carlton.**—(1) Collection of Sponges; also Designs in Seaweed, Coral, and Shells. (2) Pictures and Frames ornamented with Pressed Flowers, Ferns, and Grasses.

**FULLER, ELIZABETH, MISS, Inverleigh.**—Flowers made of Native Birds' Feathers.

**JACKSON, LIZZIE, MISS, 3 Forest Street, Sandhurst.**—Cushion worked on Silk and Wool: Australian Wattle-bird and Wattle Blossom.

**ROBERTSON, FRANK, 21 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.**—Four-leaved Screen, composed of coloured plates of Australian subjects, forming a pictorial history of the progress of the Colony.

**VICTORIAN ASYLUM AND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, St. Kilda Road, Prahran (THE REV. WILLIAM MOSS, Superintendent).**—Baskets, Nets, and Cotton, and Woolwork of all kinds by the pupils.

### DIVISION D.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES.

#### CLASS XXVIII.

*Woolen Yarn and Fabrics.*

**BALLARAT WOOLLEN MILL CO., Limited (THE) (DAVID MELVIN, Manager, Sunnyside, Ballarat).**—Cloth and other Woolen Fabrics, Blankets, Tartans (indigo blue), Plaids and Wool Rugs (coloured).

**CASTLEMAINE WOOLLEN MILL CO., Limited (THE).**—Blankets, Flannels, and Serges.

**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA, Melbourne (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General).**—Samples of Tweed, Blankets, and Rugs.



**VICTORIAN WOOLLEN AND CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., Limited (THE) (R. S. NICHOLS, Secretary, Geelong).**—Tweeds and Military Clothing.

**ALEXANDER MUNROE & CO., Yarraville Woollen Mills, Melbourne.**—Tweeds made from Pure Australian Wool.

**WILDE, JAMES, Dorset Cottage, Mollison Street, Collingwood.**—Fancy Silk Loom, in motion, for weaving silk brocades for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; also quantity of Silk Goods manufactured by machine.

### CLASS XXIX.

**CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Abbotsford (SISTER MARY O. CURTAIN, Superioress).**—New Silk in Cocoons; Unprepared Floss Silk.

### CLASS XXX.

*Clothing and Accessories, including Boots and Shoes.*

**HENDERSON, SAMUEL, Clayton and Gipps Streets, Richmond.**—Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.

**JEFFRIES, GEORGE, 59 Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—Hand-made bespoke Boots and Shoes and Lawn Tennis Shoes.

**KELLY, JOHN M., Truphitt House, 188 Russell Street, Melbourne (Boot-maker by special appointment to His Excellency Sir Henry B. Loch, K.C.B., Governor of Victoria, &c., &c.).**—Boots and Shoes, shown in handsome case of Australian cedar. All hand-sewn; made and closed by resident artisans.

**LINCOLN, STUART & CO., 109 Flinders Lane East, Melbourne.**—Men's Clothing made from Victorian Tweeds and Cloths, comprising: Men's Sac Suit, Walking Suit, Frock Suit, Militia Suit, Cadet Suit, Australian Contingent Suit, and general assortment of Clothing as worn in Australia.

**McGUIGAN, JOHN, 75 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.**—Racing, Shooting, Walking, and Dress Boots, Court-dress Shoes, Patent Oxford do., Clump Sole, &c. Ladies' Boots and Shoes in every variety and style.

**THE LONDON AND PARIS HAT FACTORY, North Fitzroy, Melbourne.**—Hats made from Victorian Wool and Rabbit Fur; also Dress Hats, &c., from imported materials. All made in the Colony.

**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA, Melbourne (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General).**—Boots and Clothing.

**THOMAS, PAUL, 3 Collins Street East, Melbourne.**—Boots of all kinds of superior finish.

### CLASS XXXII.

*Portable Weapons and Hunting and Shooting Instruments.*

**BOARD FOR PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES (CAPTAIN PAGE, Secretary).**—(1) Representation of a Camp of Victorian Aborigines, showing the construction of a Mia-mia or rude shelter, with models of Natives from Life. (2) Collection of Native Weapons.

### CLASS XXXIII.

*Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.*

**CLARK, S. R., Furrier, Brunswick; City Depot, Sydney Buildings, Flinders Street West, Melbourne.**—Fur Wraps, Robes, Rugs, Caps, Coats, Vests, Muffs, in Sloth, Kangaroo, Wallaby, Wallaroo; Black, Silver, Ringtail, and Common Opossum.

**CUNNINGHAM, OLIVER F., Omeo.**—Stockman's Outfit, consisting of Saddle, Bridle, Breastplate, Leggings, Knife Sheath, Pouch, Saddlebag, Hobbles, Stockwhip, Valise and Straps. All made from locally-prepared leather.

**CURTIS, JOHN, 95 Bourke Street West, Melbourne.**—Portmanteaux and Travelling Bags.

**DAHLKE'S FILTER CO.; RUBEN THOMAS ADAMS, City Road, Prince's Bridge, South Melbourne.**—The Traveller's Syphon Filter.

**JONES, GEORGE THOMAS, Maffra, North Gippsland, Victoria.**—Travelling rug, made from 920 tanned Opossum tails.

## SADDLERY SPECIALITIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. LEVEL SEAT SIDE SADDLES. NARROW GRIP HUNTING SADDLES.

Patent Safety Appliances for both.

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**PAUSACKER, EVANS & CO.**, 8 and 10 Lonsdale Street West, Melbourne.—(1) Traveller's Sample Case (Commercial). (2) Lady's Trunk. (3) Gent's Trunk. All made of Victorian leather.

**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA**, Melbourne (**WILLIAM GORE BRETT**, Inspector-General).—Leather Work, Despatch Bags, &c.

**SCHOFIELD, J., & CO.**, Yarra Flats.—Fur Rugs.

**VICTORIAN ASYLUM & SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND**, St. Kilda Road, Prahran (the Rev. Wm. MOSS, Superintendent).—Brushes of all kinds.

**ZEVENBOOM, JOHN & SON**, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.—Collection of Brushware.

**DIVISION E.—TIMBER, WOOL, LEATHER, AND OTHER RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.**

#### CLASS XXXIV.

*Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.*

**ABBOTT, J. H., & CO.**, Market Square, Sandhurst.—Barks for Tanning purposes.

**BAIRNSDALE SHIRE COUNCIL** (H. BRETT, Shire Secretary).—Samples of Timber from Gippsland Forest Trees.

**BARRY, JAMES MORGAN**, Alpine Tannery, Omeo.—Bark for Tanning.

**BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES** (Capt. PAGE, Secretary), Temple Court, Melbourne.—Basket Work.

**BONETTI, GIUSEPPI**, 130 Spring Street, Melbourne.—Examples of Coopering.

**COSTIN, HENRY**, Lydiard Street, Ballarat.—Assortment of Timber.

**DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS** (Secretary, P. P. LABERTOUCHE).—Three Sleepers of Red-gum, Ironbark, and Box.

**GEYER, GEORGE WILLIAM**, St. Arnaud.—Products of the Australian Forest.

**JACKSON & BREARLEY**, Bark Merchants, Bairnsdale.—Bark.

**JOHNSTON, WILLIAM**, Tongio Station, Tongio.—Samples of Indigenous Timber.

**MAFFRA SHIRE COUNCIL** (**GEORGE THOMAS JONES**, Shire Secretary).—Two bundles Wattle Bark, portions of the trunk of a Red Gum-tree.

**MUELLER, BARON von, M. & Ph.D., K.O.M.G., F.R.S.**, Government Botanist, Melbourne.—(1) Four Repositories containing samples of 168 species of Australian Woods in book form. (2) Three Glass Cases containing 182 Articles manufactured of different kinds of Australian Woods.

**TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM** (J. COSMO NEWBERRY, Esq., B.Sc., C.M.G., Superintendent).—(1) A court formed of the principal Victorian Timbers, comprising 200 specimens of the most valuable; named and illustrated by pictorial specimens of the fruit, leaf, and flower of each. (2) Collection of Specimens of Woods, from the Trees and Shrubs of Victoria, adapted for economic purposes. Prepared for exhibition by F. W. Barnard. (The flowers and foliage painted in the Museum by Miss M. Vale.)

**APOLLO BAY TIMBER CO.**, Limited (THE), Office, 54 Lydiard Street, Ballarat (**CHARLES SEAL**, Chairman).—Assortments of Victorian Timber, Seed Pods of Blue-gum, and leaves of Blue-gum, Musk, Beech, and Blackwood.

**UNITED SHIRE OF METCALFE** (W. C. REEVES, Secretary), Shire Hall, Metcalfe.—Sample of Native Woods grown within the Shire of Metcalfe.

**WIGHTMAN & SON**, Blackwood Steam Saw Mills, Blackwood.—Specimens of Blue-gum, Blackwood, Stringybark Timber, and assorted sizes of Colonial Building Timber.

**WILLEY, R.**, Avondale, East Bellarine.—Wattle Bark and Wattle Seeds.

#### CLASS XXXV.

*Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products, Machines and Instruments connected therewith.*

**BRUMBY, ALFRED**, Omeo.—Case of Natural History Specimens.

**BUCHAN, CAPTAIN JOHN**, St. Leonards, near Sale.—Stuffed Native Animals: Flying Fox, Flying Squirrel, Iguana, Native Bear, Native Cat, Opossum, Paddy Melon, Platypus, Porcupine, Rook Lizard.

**CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD J.**, H. M. Customs, Melbourne.—Scientific Collection of Australian Birds' Eggs.

**CLARK, S. R.**, Furrier, Brunswick (City Depot, Sydney Buildings, Flinders Street West, Melbourne).—Skins of Native Animals.

**FRENCH, CHARLES**, Botanical Museum, South Yarra.—Five cases containing Specimens of the Insect-Fauna of Australia, prepared for the Commissioners by C. French, F.L.S., Department of Government Botanist, Melbourne.

**LUCAS, DR. T. P.**, Bank and Cecil Streets, South Melbourne.—Exhibit of Australian Birds' Eggs, Australian Lepidoptera, and Australian Coleoptera.

**MUELLER, BARON FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.**, Government Botanist, Melbourne.—Five cases containing nine Albums with Dried Specimens of Plants illustrative of the Resources of Victoria, including some from other parts of Australia.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA** (Director, **PROFESSOR MCCOY, F.R.S., &c.**).—A Collection illustrating the natural history of Victoria.

**QUIN, JAMES**, 104 & 106 Toorak Road, South Yarra.—Fur Rugs.

**SCHOER, HERMANN J. H.**, Omeo.—Native Furs.

**STIRLING, ELIZABETH ANNIE**, Survey Office, Omeo.—One case (Entomological Collection).

**WILSON & LINAKER**, Briagalong, North Gippsland.—Stuffed Birds and Animals.

#### CLASS XXXVI.

*Agricultural Products not used for Food.*

**ABBOTT, J. H. & CO.**, Market Square, Sandhurst.—Beeswax.

**BOSISTO, JOSEPH, M.P.**, Richmond, Melbourne.—Essential Oils, Gums, Resins, &c. (1) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus of commerce, obtained from the allied varieties of the Amygdalina species. (2) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus Amygdalina. (3) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus Amygdalina. (4) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus (the Blue-gum tree of Victoria). (5) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus Oleosa. Rectif. (6) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus Dumosa. Non-rectified. (7) Oleo Resin of Eucalyptus. (8) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus Citriodora. (9) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus Fissilis, or Messmate. (10) Essential Oil of Gonocalyx—White Gum. (11) Essential Oil of Eucalyptus Obliqua—Stringybark. Specimen samples only, showing the many aromas existing in this family of plants. Thirty-three other exhibits (all fully described in Victoria Court Catalogue).

**FERGUSON, JOSEPH**, Bowman's Forest.—Tobacco and Leaf.

**GUILFOYLE, W. R., F.L.S.**, Director Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.—Fibre-yielding Plants, and other Exhibits from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

**JACOBS, HART, & CO.**, 72 Queen Street, Melbourne.—Cigars of all kinds, manufactured by Exhibitors in Melbourne.

**MAFFRA SHIRE COUNCIL** (**GEORGE T. JONES**, Shire Secretary).—Shire Fibres, made from inner bark of trees, found on Macalister River, North Gippsland.

**MILLER, JAMES**, Moray Street North, South Melbourne.—Ropes, Twines, Hessians, &c.

**MUELLER, BARON FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.**, Government Botanist, Melbourne.—Australian Resins, Kinoc, and Gums.

#### CLASS XXXVII.

*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.*

**ATKIN, CHARLES AGER**, Chemist, 41 & 43 Errol Street, North Melbourne.—Quinine Wine.

**CARWARDINE, WALTER HENRY**, Charlton Road, Sandhurst.—Samples of Tallow for export.

**DIXON, P. J., & CO.**, 32 Rosslyn Street, Melbourne.—Aerated Waters.

**ECKERSLEY, JOHN**, St. Arnaud.—Eucalyptus Oil, Ointment, Powder.

**FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.**, 31 & 33 Flinders Lane West, Melbourne.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

**HATTERSLEY, JOHN**, Yackandandah.—Soda Water.

**JOHNSTONE, JEANNIE H.**, Corio Terrace, Geelong.—Dental and Detergent Soap Tablets.

**KITCHEN, J., & SONS; and APOLLO COMPANY, Limited**, 26 Flinders Lane West, Melbourne.—Stearine Candles, Soaps (Household and Fancy), Soda Crystals, Refined and Crude Glycerine, Oils, Soft Soap, Mutton and Bee Tallow.

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**MICHA**  
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bourne.—  
Sole Leather.

**PENAL**  
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**KITCHINGMAN & CO., 270 Wellington Street, Collingwood.**—Samples of the Flexible Enamel for ships' bottoms, &c., on wood and iron.

**LEWIS & WHITTY, Flinders Lane West, Melbourne.**—Starch, Washing Blue, Borax Soap, Carbolic Soap, Borax Eucalyptus Soap, Borax, Extract of Soap, Blacking, Knife Polish.

**LOAN, LEWIS, Walhalla, Gippsland.**—(1) Aërated and Mineral Waters. (2) Fluid Magnesia.

**MILLER, JOSEPH, 123 Lonsdale Street West.**—Disinfectants; and Specifics for diseases of Vines, Fruit Trees, &c.

**MUELLER, BARON FERDINAND VON, M. & Ph.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, Botanical Museum, South Yarra.**—Vegetable Products.

**SULLIVAN, JOSEPH, 15 King William Street, Fitzroy.**—Bullet-formed Disinfecting Balls, made of a very hygroscopic silica and alumina sinter.

**WALKER, FREDERICK, Spring Street, Preston.**—Gluc.

### CLASS XXXVIII.

#### Leather and Skins.

**ABBOTT, J. H., & CO., Market Square, Sandhurst.**—Tanned and Curried Leather of all kinds.

**BARRY, JAMES MORGAN, Alpine Tannery, Omeo.**—(1) Hides, tanned; Rough Tanned Kip and Crop. (2) Tanned Kangaroo and Wallaby Skins. (3) Tanned Furs—Opossum, Emu, Dingo, Platypus, Wallaby, Kangaroo, Native Bear, Native Cat.

**BRUMBY, ALFRED, Omeo.**—Samples of Dressed Native Furs.

**CUNNACK, GEORGE, Tanner and Leather Merchant, Castlemaine.**—Sole Leather.

**HAYMAN, J. B., Tannery, Simpson's Road Depot, Gertrude Street, Fitzroy.**—(1) Shoe Leather. Two Crop Butts. (2) Saddle and Harness Leather.

**JACKSON & BREARLEY, Bark Merchants, Bairnsdale.**—Leather and Furs.

**MICHAELIS, HALLENSTEIN & CO., 30 Lonsdale Street East, Melbourne.**—(1) Light Sole Leather. (2) Heavy Sole Leather.

**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General).**—Tanned Leather, consisting of Calf, Kip, and Kangaroo.

### WOOL.

#### CLASS A.

##### Merino Wool, Washed.

Bailey and Wynne, Terrinallum Estate, Darlington, Victoria.

Russell, The Hon. Phillip, Carngham, Victoria.

Russell, Thos., Warrook, Rokewood, Victoria.

Russell, T., and Co., Barunah Plains, Hesse, Victoria.

Simson, Robert, Langikalkal, by Trowalla, Victoria.

Bailey and Wynne, Terrinallum Estate, Darlington, Victoria.

Russell, T., and Co., Barunah Plains, Hesse.

Bailey and Wynne, Terrinallum Estate, Darlington, Victoria.

Russell, The Hon. Phillip, Carngham, Victoria.

Russell, T., and Co., Barunah Plains, Hesse.

Simson, Robert, Langikalkal, by Trowalla, Victoria.

Bailey and Wynne, Terrinallum Estate, Darlington, Victoria.

#### CLASS B.

##### Merino Wool, Unwashed.

Owners of South Brighton Estate, Horsham.

Bailey and Wynne, Terrinallum Estate, Darlington, Victoria.

Buchanan, Lieut.-Colonel, Titanga, Lismore, Victoria.

Bullivant, Wm. Hose, Longerenong, Murtoa, Victoria.

Currie, J. L., and Co., Larra, Camperdown, Victoria.

Elder, William and N. G., The Meadows, Rokewood, Victoria.

Lewis, William, Stoneleigh, Beaufort.

Russell, Phillip, Carngham, Victoria.

Russell, T., and Co., Barunah Plains, Hesse, Victoria.

Wilson, John, Galla, Lismore.

Ayrey, Charles, Warrooke, Glenorchy, Victoria.

Buchanan, Lieut.-Colonel, Titanga, Lismore, Victoria.

Currie, J. L., and Co., Larra, Camperdown, Victoria.

Buchanan, Lieut.-Colonel, Titanga, Lismore, Victoria.

Bullivant, Wm. Hose, Longerenong, Murtoa, Victoria.

Currie, J. L., and Co., Larra, Camperdown, Victoria.

Russell, T., and Co., Barunah Plains, Hesse, Victoria.

Wilson, John, Galla, Lismore.

Ware, Joseph, Minjah, Caramut, Victoria.

Bailey and Wynne, Terrinallum Estate, Darlington, Victoria.

Buchanan, Lieut.-Colonel, Titanga, Lismore, Victoria.

Currie, J. L., and Co., Larra, Camperdown.  
 Ware, Joseph, Minjah, Caramut, Victoria.  
 Wilson, John, Galla, Liamore, Victoria.  
 Bailey and Wynne.  
 Buchanan, Lieut.-Colonel, Titan ga, Liamore,  
 Victoria.  
 Currie, J. L., and Co., Larra, Camperdown,  
 Victoria.  
 Lewis, William, Stoneleigh, Beaufort.  
 Russell, Phillip, Carngham, Victoria.  
 Wilson, John, Galla, Liamore, Victoria.

#### CLASS D.

##### *Long Wool, Unwashed.*

Clarke, Sir W. J., Bart., 27 Queen-street,  
 Melbourne.  
 Clarke, Sir W. J., Bart., 27 Queen-street, Mel-  
 bourne.

#### CLASS E.

##### *Scoured Wool.*

Halliburton, J. H., and Co., 100 Collins-street  
 west, Melbourne.  
 Halliburton, J. H., and Co., 100 Collins-street  
 west, Melbourne.  
 Halliburton, J. H., and Co., 100 Collins-street  
 west, Melbourne.

*Special Exhibit shown in handsome case of Vic-  
 torian blackwood by R. Goldsbrough and Co.,  
 Limited, Melbourne, containing samples of  
 wool from the following growers.*

Currie, J. L., Eildon, St. Kilda.  
 Degraives, C. and J., Coliban Park, Elphin-  
 stone.  
 Russell, Hon. Phillip, Carngham, Victoria.  
 Thompson, G. W., Challicum, Buangor.  
 Molesworth and Matheson, Moranghurk, Leth-  
 bridge.  
 Williamson, Walter, De Cameron, Wimmera  
 East, Victoria.  
 Carmichael, George, Retreat, Casterton, Vic-  
 toria.  
 Chrystal, Le Fevre, and Co., Messrs., Engle-  
 field, Ca vendish.  
 Davis, Charles Percy, Mount Carmel, Red-  
 castle, Victoria.  
 Dowling, Thos., and Son, Jellalabad, Dar-  
 lington, Victoria.  
 Hayman, W. K., Fulham, Balmoral.  
 Ramsden, Richard, Brungbrungle, Wannan,  
 etid Hamilton.  
 Wight, E. Byam, jun.

Williamson, Walter, De Cameron, Wimmera  
 East, Victoria.  
 Dowling, Thos., and Son, Jellalabad, Dar-  
 lington, Victoria.  
 Russell, Hon. Phillip, Carngham, Victoria.  
 Wight, E. Byam, jun., Spring Vale, etid Bal-  
 moral.  
 Williamson, Walter, De Cameron, Wimmera  
 East, Victoria.  
 Chrystal Le Fevre & Co., Englefield, Caven-  
 dish.  
 Hayman, W. E., Hulham Estate, Balmoral.  
 Robertson, William, Gringegalgon, Victoria.  
 Williamson, Walter, De Cameron, Wimmera  
 East, Victoria.  
 Austin, Josiah, Skelmorlie, Dandenong-road,  
 Caulfield.

*Special Exhibits of Wool are also shown by the  
 following.*

Ware, Joseph, Minjah, Caramut, Victoria.  
 Metcalf, United Shire of, Coliban Park,  
 Elphinstone.  
 New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency  
 Company, Limited, Collins-street west, Mel-  
 bourne.  
 The Australian Mortgage and Agency Com-  
 pany, Limited, Melbourne.  
 Russell, Thomas, Esq., Yarima Station,  
 Cressy.  
 Russell, Thomas, Esq., Wurrook Station,  
 Rokewood.  
 Russell, Hon. Phillip, Carngham, Victoria.  
 Wilson, Sir Samuel, 9 Groavener Square, W.,  
 London. Samples of Wool grown on the Ercil-  
 doune Estate, Victoria. (4 exhibits.)

#### DIVISION F.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

#### CLASS XXXIX.

*Agricultural Implements and Processes used  
 in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.*

**BEARD & SISSON, Natimuk  
 Foundry, Natimuk.**—(1) One Stripping  
 Machine. (2) One Winnowing Machine

**FLOOD, FREDERICK, 139 Lonsdale  
 Street West, Melbourne.**—Floating Mill  
 and Flood's Water-lift combined, for watering  
 townships, irrigating land, gold sluicing on  
 river banks, or any purpose where a continuous  
 supply of wster is required.

Steel Ropes of Special make and Strength  
 for Cable Roadway and  
 Wire Overhead  
 Tramways.

# BULLIVANT & COMPANY.

Also for  
 Inclines, Collieries,  
 Mines, and Bridgework, &c.  
 Makers of Wire Netting, Fencing, &c. &c.

Chief Office—72, MARK LANE, London. Works—MILLWALL, POPLAR, London.

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**KELLY & PRESTON, Creswick Road, Ballarat.**—Double-furrow Plough.

**PERRY, JOHN, 167 Russell Street, and 85 Lonsdale Street East, Melbourne.**—Trophy Wheels, Hay Rakes, Axe, and other Handles of various descriptions, made from Australian timbers.

**TYNAN, JOHN, Ballarat, exhibited under the auspices of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society.**—Single-furrow Plough.

#### CLASS XL.

*Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works and in Works for the Preparation of Food.*

**CHERRY, EDWARD, & SONS, Gisborne.**—Collection of Butter Churns.

**LANCE, GEORGE, Liebig Street, Warrnambool.**—Combined Iron and Tin Cheese Vat.

**MILLER, JOSEPH, 32 Collins Street West.**—Beehives composed of New Zealand stone.

**NOLAN, LUKE, Park Street West, Brunswick.**—Drain Pipes.

#### CLASS XLII.

*Machines and Apparatus in general.*

**PENAL AND GAOLS DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General), Melbourne.**—Writing Machine, Sewing Machine, and Desk, manufactured by prison labour at the Penal Establishment, Pentridge.

**TYRER, PETER, 425 King Street, Melbourne.**—Samples of Patent Spark Arresters, as made for Locomotives and Portable Engines; also samples of Cork Extractors.

**WALLS, JOHN, Blacksmith and Carriage Builder, Camperdown.**—Patent Clothes Washing Machine, with Wringer attached.

**WILLSON, R. J. FERMOR, Flinders Lane West, Melbourne.**—Patent Washing Machine.

#### CLASS XLIII.

*Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.*—Carriages.

**PERRY, JOHN, 167 Russell Street, and 85 Lonsdale Street East, Melbourne.**—Steam Bent Timber for Carriage Builders' and Wheelwrights' work.

**PICKLES, G. F., & SONS, Melbourne and Sandhurst.**—(1) Abbot's Buggy. (2) Brewster Pattern Buggy. (3) Convertible Buggy. (4) Brougham.

**ROBINSON & MORSE, Fairy Street, Warrnambool.**—Open Single-seated Concord Buggy.

**STEPHENS BROS., Coachbuilders, Liebig Street, Warrnambool.**—Victorian Single-seated Open Concord Buggy, with polo and leading bars, close plated silver mountings.

**WHITE, DANIEL, Swanston Street, Melbourne.**—Goddard Buggy, with inner hood, patent wheels, and spring washer axle; painted lake, and trimmed in brown cloth.

#### CLASS XLIV.

*Harness and Saddlery.*

**ALTON, DAVID, & CO., 25 Bourke Street West, Melbourne.**—(1) Buggy Harness. (2) Saddle, Pack. (3) Saddle, Australian Horse-breaking or Buck-jumping. (4) Saddle, Australian Stock, Patent Panel, open Gullet. (5) Bridles, Saddles, Australian Stock, two. (6) Water Bottles.

**KNIGHT, WILLIAM, & CO., Bath Buildings, Charing Cross, Sandhurst.**—(1) Buggy Harness. (2) Saddles, Lady's and Gentleman's.

**PENAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA.**—Saddles.

#### CLASS XLV.

*Railway Plant of all kinds*

**GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM GEORGE, Newport Workshops, Victorian Railways.**—Model of State Railway Carriage, constructed of Australian Woods, fitted with model Wood's patent continuous brake.

#### CLASS XLVI.

*Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.*

**DEPARTMENT OF POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.**—Relay, Signal Key, Batteries, and section of Telegraph Pole.

#### CLASS XLVII.

*Building Materials, Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.*

**ARCHIBALD, JOSEPH, Curator of Museum, Kepler Street, Warrnambool.**—Stone for building material.

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figwork, &c.  
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FLAB, London.

**BEEBE, WILLIAM, & SON, Mit-**  
chell Street, Sandhurst.—Polished Granite  
Fountain of Harcourt (Mt. Alexander) Granite.

**BROWN, EDWIN, Shire Engineer,**  
Benalla.—Improved Castors of brass and other  
metals.

**BROWN, JOHN WILLIAM, Made-**  
line Street, Carlton.—Colonial Stone as  
used in public buildings.

**CORNWELL, EGAN, & STONE, 16**  
Market Buildings, Flinders Lane West,  
Melbourne.—Patent Victoria Hydraulic  
Freestone.

**KARA KARA SLATE COMPANY**  
(J. BRACHE, Agent), 105 Collins Street  
West, Melbourne.—Slates (roofing).

**KELSON, J. H., Mansfield.—Freestone,**  
Encrinital Marble.

**MELDRUM, JAMES, Sale, Gipp-**  
land.—Limestone and Lime.

**PENDERGAST, JAMES, Mt. Lein-**  
ster, Hinnoomunje Post Office.—Samples  
of Marble and Building Stones.

**THE HOFFMAN PATENT**  
STEAM BRICK CO., Limited, 55  
Queen Street, Melbourne.—Bricks of  
various kinds.

**THE STAWELL & GRAMPIAN**  
FREESTONE QUARRY CO. (P.  
GALBRAITH, Secretary), Patrick  
Street, Stawell.—Four blocks of Dressed  
Grampian Freestone, specimen of the Stone  
used in the construction of the New Parliament  
Houses, Melbourne.

**UNITED SHIRE OF METCALFE**  
(W. C. REEVES, Shire Secretary), Met-  
calfe.—Polished Column of Harcourt Granite.

**WILSON, CORBEN & CO., 158**  
Lonsdale Street East, Melbourne.—  
Enamelled Slath Bath and Lavatory, one  
Castlemaine Slate Step, and one Rough Flag.  
The Enamelled Bath is manufactured from  
Castlemaine Slate, of which the rough flag is a  
specimen.

## CLASS XLVIII.

### Navigation and Life-saving.

**ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF**  
AUSTRALIA, 41 Selborne Chambers,  
Melbourne.—Medals and Certificates of  
Merit awarded by the Royal Humane Society  
of Australia for saving human life, either ashore  
or at sea.

**THIRKETTLE, W. J., Kyneton.—**  
Models of Yachts

**WATTS, WALTER KEEVIL, River-**  
side, St. Helliers Street, Abbotsford.—  
Model of Cutter Yachts.

**WILLSON, R. J. F., 90 Flinders**  
Lane West, Melbourne.—Working Model  
of Steamer.

## CLASS XLIX.

### Materials and Apparatus for Military Purposes.

**PERRY, JOHN, 167 Russell Street,**  
and 85 Lonsdale Street East, Mel-  
bourne.—Spokes and Naves, specially suitable  
for Gun Carriages.

## DIVISION G. — AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER ALIMMENTARY PRODUCTS.

### CLASS L.

#### Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.

**ALLAN, GLOVER & CO., 28 King**  
Street, Melbourne.—Wheat, Barley, Malting  
Barley, Cape Oats, Tartarian Oats, Pollard,  
and others; Peas, Field (Dun and Grey).

**ARNOLD, JAMES, Loy Yung, near**  
Bairnsdale.—Maize (White).

**BRUNTON, T., & CO., Australian**  
Mills, Melbourne.—(1) Wheat. (2) Flour  
(Patent). (3) Flour (Imperial).

**BURSTON, SAMUEL, & CO., 123**  
—129 Flinders Street East, Melbourne.  
—(1) Barley (Chevalier), Victorian grown.  
(2) Pneumatic Malt, made on Galland's Pneu-  
matic system. (3) Amber Malt. (4) Black  
Malt. (All manufactured from Victorian-grown  
Barley.)

**BARTON & CO.,**  
WINE MERCHANTS  
and SHIPPERS.

ESTAB.  
100 YEARS.

**BARTON & COMPANY.**

ESTAB.  
100 YEARS.

**WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS.**

FULL DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

For Abbreviated Particulars see Foot Notes on pages 21, 37,  
50, 165, 308, 339.

**BARTON & CO.,**  
59, St. James' Street,  
London, E.W.

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**CALVERT, JOHN**, Bruthen, Gippsland.—One bale Hops.

**CHANDLER, JAMES**, Elm Farm, Rutherglen.—Wheat, Purple Straw.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (D. E. MARTIN, Secretary)**, Melbourne.—Samples of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Linseed, Flax, Caraway Seed, Coriander Seed American Broom Seed, Sugar Beet Seed, Buck Wheat Seed, Castor Oil Beans, Arrowroot (prepared), Almonds, Figs (dried), Olive Oil, Linseed Oil, Olives (pickled), Wine (red), Wine (white), Wool. Also Forest Tree Seeds.

**DIMBOOLA & NORTH WIMMERA AGRICULTURAL & PASTORAL SOCIETY (J. FISHER, Secretary)**, Dimboola.—Wheat (one bushel).

**FOSTER, HENRY**, Omeo.—Cereals (various).

**GEYER, GEORGE WILLIAM**, St. Arnaud.—Wheat grown in Mallee country.

**GIBSON, JOHN**, Hinnoomunjie, Victoria.—Wheat, Oats, Barley.

**GILLESPIE, JAMES & CO.**, Patent Roller Flour Mills, Leicester Street, Carlton, Melbourne.—Flour, Victorian Wheat.

**GILLIES, DANIEL**, Dry Diggings, P.O.—(1) Tartarian Oats. (2) Dun Peas.

**GORDON, HUGH**, Ballyrogan.—(1) Frampton Wheat. (2) Tartarian Oats.

**GORDON, PETER**, Ballyrogan.—Frampton Wheat.

**HARVEY, THOMAS TEAGUE**, Glenorchy.—Wheat, Purple Straw.

**HOPFNER, CHRISTOPHER**, Swan Reach, Tambo, Gippsland.—One bale Hops.

**JOHNS, ALFRED J.**, Kerang.—Loddon Purple Straw Wheat.

**JOHNS, JOHN**, Katandra.—(1) White Lamas Wheat. (2) Italian Battledore Barley. (3) Poland Oats (short).

**KIERATH, CHARLES**, Chiltern.—Purple Straw Wheat.

**LANAGAN, JOHN**, Lallat Plains Rupunyup.—Purple Straw Wheat.

**LEWIS, MINCHEN**, Ballyrogan.—(1) White Frampton Wheat. (2) Tartarian Oats. (3) Short Oats.

**LEWIS, WILLIAM**, Shepherd's Flat.—Purple Straw Wheat.

**LEWIS & WHITTY**, Flinders Lane West, Melbourne.—Egg Powder, Baking Powder, Curry Powder, Custard Powder.

**LONGMORE, THOMAS**, Werona P.O., *via* Smeaton.—(1) Tartarian Oats, (2) Short Oats. (3) Field Peas (Dun).

**MAXWELL, DANIEL**, Cohuna.—(1) Wheat. (2) Malting Barley. (3) Garden Peas.

**MOODY, J. O.**, Flinders Lane West, Melbourne.—(1) Five bales Tasmanian Hops. (2) Five bales Victorian Hops.

**MURTOA & CENTRAL WIMMERA AGRICULTURAL & PASTORAL SOCIETY**, Murton.—(1) Chevalier Malting Barley, grown by Charles Langley, sen. (2) Wheat, grown by Joseph McDonald, Carchap.

**MCDONALD, JOHN**, Myall Flat, Cohuna.—Wheat.

**MCINTOSH, JAMES**, Tahbilk.—(1) Wheat. (2) Oats.

**NAGEL, JACOB**, Malmesbury.—(1) Wheat, in sheaf and grain. (2) Oats. (3) Rye. (4) Seeds.

**NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO.**, Collins Street West, Melbourne.—Wheat, Oats, Barley, &c., &c.

**PATERSON & CO.**, Warrnambool.—Farina.

**PENDERGAST, PATRICK**, Cooyalmerang, near Bairnsdale.—(1) Barley. (2) Oats. (3) Maize. (4) Mangolds.

**POLSON, ANGU**, Ararat.—Wheat.

**RIDGWAY, ANTHONY**, Clyde, *via* Cranbourne.—(1) Wheat. (2) Oats.

**ROBERTS & PARRY**, Franklindford.—Short Oats.

**THOMPSON, HUGH, JUN.**, Dry Lake, Kerang.—Purple Straw Wheat.

**WALTERSON & TAYLOR**, Omeo.—Flour from Wheat grown on the Omeo Plains.

**WILLEY, ROBERT**, East Bellarine, Port Arlington.—(1) Peas. (2) Beans, Broad Windsor. (3) Flax Seed. (4) Onion Seed. (5) Carrot Seed.

**YEAMAN, ARCHIBALD**.—(1) Wheat. (2) Oats. (3) Oats and Wheat, in sheaf. (4) Twenty-four varieties Australian Native Grasses.

**ZORN, EDWARD**, Clayton's Road, Oakleigh.—(1) Curry Powder. (2) Curry Paste.

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BANTON & CO.,  
59, St. James' Street,  
London, E.W.

## CLASS LI.

*Bread, Biscuits, &c.*

**GUEST, T. B., & CO.**, William Street, Melbourne.—Fancy Biscuits, exhibited in handsome trophy. (Samples on sale in Colonial market.)

**SWALLOW & ARIEL**, 4 Queen Street, Melbourne; Factory, Port Melbourne.—Fancy Biscuits, Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Meat, Aërated Flour; shown in handsome octagon-shaped trophy. (Samples on sale in Colonial market.)

## CLASS LII.

*Fatty Substances used as Food.*

**CURRIE, JOHN**, Little Collins Street West, Melbourne.—Cheese, specially manufactured and packed for export (On sale in Colonial market.)

**FOSTER, HENRY**, Shire Valuer, Shire Hall, Omeo.—Dairy Produce.

**LONGWIRE, THOMAS**, Werona.—(1) Salt Butter. (2) Powdered Butter.

**McMEEKIN BROS.**, Warrnambool.—Cheese.

**ROBERTS & PARRY**, Franklindorf.—Salt Butter.

## CLASS LIII.

*Meat and Fish.*

**LONGMORE, FRANCIS**, Flinders and King Streets, Melbourne.—Mince Meat.

**THE MELBOURNE MEAT PRESERVING CO.**, Limited (H. R. CUDDEN, Secretary), 56 Queen Street, Melbourne.—Preserved Meat in tins.

**THE WESTERN MEAT PRESERVING CO.**, Limited, Colac and Camperdown (C. M. FARRINGTON, Manager, Colac).—(1) Boiled Rabbit. (2) Curried Rabbit. (3) Rabbit and Onions. (Samples on sale in Colonial dining rooms and markets.)

## CLASS LIV.

*Vegetables and Fruits.*

[Special arrangements have been made for conveying fresh vegetables and fruits to London, in refrigerating chambers, during the months the Exhibition remains open; and these will be on sale in the Colonial fruit market.]

**BROWN, W. P.**, Dandenong Road, Malvern.—Conserve of Tomatoes.

**MARRINER, GEORGE**, Colac.—Native Bread, found at Cobden, near Camperdown.

**MELLON, FRANCIS**, Dunolly.—Dried Fruits: (1) Apples. (2) Currants. (3) Peaches. (4) Pears. (5) Almonds. (6) Prunes.

**PIERCE, W. C., & CO.**, McIvor Road, Sandhurst.—Mixed Pickles, Mustard Pickles, Sultana Pickles, Tomato Pickles, Onions, &c.

**RED CROSS PRESERVING CO.**, Melbourne (D. C. McAUSLANE, Agent, Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.)—Preserved Victorian Fruits (various).

**ZORN, EDWARD**, Clayton's Road, Oakleigh.—Conserve of Tomatoes, Pickled Tomatoes, Dried Herbs.

## CLASS LV.

*Condiments and Stimulants—Confectionery.*

**ABBOTT, J. H., & CO.**, Market Square, Sandhurst.—Honey.

**BARRETT, WILLIAM**, Clayton Street, Ballarat.—Victorian Worcestershire Sauce.

**BILLSON, ALFRED A.**, Beechworth.—Cordials, Bitters.

**BROWN, WILLIAM P.**, Dandenong Road, Malvern.—Tomato Sauce, Garden Sauce.

**COMFORT, HENRY**, Cheltenham.—Tomato Sauce.

**DILLON, BURROWS, & CO.**, La Trobe Street, Melbourne.—Confectionery, Preserved Fruits, Citron Peel, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel.

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**DIXON, P. G., & CO.,** 32 Rosalyn Street, Melbourne.—Cordials, Liqueurs, &c.

**HARRIS, RICHARD S.,** Liebig Street, Warrnambool.—Tomato Sauce.

**HOADLEY, ABEL,** Burwood.—Tomato Sauce.

**HOLT, ANDREW,** 233 Swanston Street, Melbourne.—Tomato Sauce.

**HURST, EDWARD, & CO.,** Beechworth.—Cordials, &c.

**KIERATH, CHARLES,** Cornish-town, near Chiltern.—Tomato Sauce.

**LOAN, LEWIS,** Walhalla, Gippsland.—Hop Bitters and Cordials.

**LONGMIRE, THOMAS,** Werona.—Honey.

**LYTTLETON, M., & CO.,** Dimboola.—Salt Table, gathered from lake in natural state.

**PALMER, RICHARD,** Clayton's Road, Oakleigh.—Chutney, Mushroom Catsup.

**PIERCE, W. C., & CO.,** McIvor Road, Sandhurst.—Chutney, Tomato, and other kinds of sauce.

**REID, JOHN, & CO.,** Market Square, Sandhurst.—Federal Sauce, Tomato Sauce.

**REID, T. R., & CO.,** 116 Drummond Street, Carlton.—Tomato Sauce.

**ROWLEY, JOHN S.,** Timor Street, Warrnambool.—Hop Bitters, &c.

**SPINK, E. J. & S.,** 147 to 149 La Trobe Street West, Melbourne.—Jams, Preserved Fruits, and Candied Peel.

**THE MARYBOROUGH FRUIT PRESERVING CO.,** Limited (F. J. OUTTRIM, Secretary), Maryborough.—Preserved Fruits.

**TROUETTE & BLAMPED,** Great Western.—Vinegar.

**ZORN, EDWARD,** Clayton's Road, Oakleigh.—Tomato Sauce, Oakleigh Sauce, and various other Sauces.

**BOYD & HEAD,** Shaurock Brewery, Collingwood.—Ale from Victorian malt and hops, Ale (bottled), Trophy for beer.

**COHN BROS.,** Brewers, Sandhurst.—Lager Beer, specially brewed on under-fermentation principles.

**HEDLEY BROS.,** Bridgewater, London.—Ale (bottled), Stout (bottled).

**HURST, EDWARD, & CO.,** Spring Creek Brewery, Beechworth.—Ale, Porter.

**LOAN, LEWIS,** Walhalla, Gippsland.—Ale (bottled).

**MELBOURNE BREWING AND MALTING CO.,** Limited (EDWARD LATHAM, Managing Director), Carlton Brewery, Melbourne.—Running Ale, Stock Ale, Porter.

**MCCRACKEN & CO.,** City Brewery, Melbourne.—Australian Bitter Ale, in wood and bottled; a Trophy formed with stand casks, show cards, bottles, &c. The casks and stand are entirely made from Victorian wood.

**SHELDRIK, WALTER, & CO.,** New Brewery, Warrnambool.—(1) Ale in bulk. (2) Porter in bulk. (3) Bottled Ale, Bottled Stout.

**WARRENHEIP DISTILLERY,** Unlimited, Mount Warrenheip, Dunns-town (Office, 30 Lydiard Street, Ballarat).—Whisky, Geneva, Rectified Spirits of Wine.

## WINE EXHIBITS.

*In the Albert Hall Cellars and at the Bars and Dining Rooms.*

Australian Freehold Land and Produce Co., Limited, 131 Collins Street West, Melbourne; and Château Tahbilk, Goulburn River.

Joseph Best, Great Western Vineyard, Great Western.

Thomas Blayney, Goulburn Valley Vineyard, Nagambie.

Braché & Co., 112 Collins Street West, Melbourne.

E. Breusing, Erbelung Vineyard, Nagambie. Albert Bruhn, Emu Vineyard, Emu Creek, Sandhurst.

Charles Buchanan, View Bank, Beec.

F. Busse & Sons, Burrabunna Vineyards, Burrabunna.

Caldwell & Co., Melbourne. (London agent: Mr. H. Urquhart, 16 Water Lane, E.C.)

Alex. Caughey, Mount Prior Vineyard, Gooramadda.

Chateau Yering Wine Co., 32 Eastern Market Cellars, Melbourne.

## CLASS LVI.

*Fermented Drinks.*

**BILLSON, ALFRED A.,** Beechworth.—Ale (bottled), Porter (bottled).

John Currie, Little Collins Street West, Melbourne.

John Davis, Ngarveno, Moonee Ponds.  
De Castilla & Rowan, St. Hubert's. (London agent: Mr. Alex. Cumming, 24 Whitcomb Street, S.W.)

G. de Pury, Yeringberg.  
A. W. Fox, Emu Creek, Bendigo.  
Hugh Fraser, "Olive Hills" Vineyard, Brown's Plains.

Charles Fuller, Amphitheatre Vineyard, Inverleigh.

E. Graham Fulton & Co., Echuca Vineyard, 32 Collins Street East, Melbourne.

John Gemmell, Fairlawn, Wooragee, near Beechworth.

Baptista Gianetta, Benliba.  
H. M. Gooch & Co., 99 Collins Street West, Melbourne.

Graham Bros., Rutherglen.  
F. Grosse, Bendigo Wine Cellars, 106 Collins Street West, Melbourne.

Lawrence Hanlon, Katapora.  
William Hughes, Rutherglen.

Joachim Kaldand, King Street, Sandhurst.  
L. Kitz & Sons, Chancery Lane, Melbourne.

Robert Kurrie, Sunbury.  
M. Lang & Co., 83 Collins Street West, Melbourne.

Lawrence & Adam, 61 William Street, Melbourne.

David Mitchell, Burnley Street, Richmond.  
George F. Morris & Sons, Brown's Plains.

Oakley, Adams & Co., Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

Joseph Pearce, Wahgunyah.  
E. Schroeder, Castlemaine.

August Schwerkolt, Ringwood.  
T. K. Shaw, Goornong.

Daniel Smith, Eversley.  
G. Sutherland Smith & Sons, All Saints Vineyard, Wahgunyah.

J. & C. Smith, Barnawartha.  
Robert Smart, Gooramadda.

Albert Trinkaus, Wintergarden, Muckleford.  
Trousset & Blamfried, Great Western.

Sir Samuel Davenport, Champagne, made by Exhibitor from South Australian grapes.

#### DIVISION H.—HORTICULTURE.

##### CLASS LVII.

*Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.*

ALCOCK & CO., 132 Russell Street, Melbourne.—Twelve Garden Seats.

McEWAN, JAMES, & CO., Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.—Three Rustic Garden Seats, One Rustic Garden Table, all of Colonial Woods.

##### CLASS LVIII.

*Species of Plants and Examples of Culture.*

FLATOW, MRS. JOSEPH, 45 Madeline Street, Carlton, Melbourne.

GUILFOYLE, W. R., F.L.S., Director, Melbourne Botanic Gardens.—Collection of Victorian Grasses from the Port Phillip district.

KIDSON, ADELE MARIE, 2 Park Terrace, St. Kilda.—Australian and New Zealand Ferns, pressed, dried, and mounted on cardboard in album, all botanically named.

MUELLER, BARON F. VON, M. & Ph.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, Botanical Museum, Melbourne.—(1) A Todea-Fern (*Osmunda barbara*, Thunberg), weighing approximately 4000 lbs. (2) Group of young Fan-Palms of Gippsland.

ROBERTSON, FRANK, 21 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.—Dried Ornamental Grasses, Ferns, and Everlasting Flowers.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VICTORIA AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.—Fern Gully, representing a common feature of a Victorian forest.

STIRLING, JAMES, Survey Office, Omeo.—Two Volumes Dried Plants.

WATSON, EMILY MARY, Edwards' Boathouse, Albert Park.—Picture of Pressed Ferns.

##### CLASS LIX.

*Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.*

GUILFOYLE, W. R., F.L.S., & C.M., Royal Botanic Society, London (Director, Melbourne Botanic Gardens).—Australian Carpological Collection, specially prepared for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

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**DIVISION I. — MINING INDUSTRIES, MACHINERY, AND PRODUCTS.**

**CLASS LX.**

*Mining and Metallurgy.*

**AUSTRALIAN LITHOFRACTEUR CO., Limited (THE),** 31 Little Collins Street East, Melbourne (T. TOLLEY JONES, Manager).—Models of Dynamite and Lithofracteur Cartridges, and Drawings of various methods of using the same in mining, submarine, and other operations.

**BAND OF HOPE AND ALBION CONSOLS, No Liability (R. M. SERJEANT, Manager),** Skipton Street, Ballarat.—Working Model of Mining Machinery, comprising three steam engines, winding and pumping gears, safety cages, pumps, working model of quartz-crushing battery with forty head of stampers, stone breaker, amalgamating apparatus, &c.

**CAMPBELL, W., late, M.L.C.,** of Victoria.—First speck of gold, discovered in Victoria by W. Campbell's party in 1849, on the site of the Port Phillip gold mine at Clunes.

**CAMPBELL, W., late, M.L.C.,** of Victoria.—Gold in Quartz, from Campbell's Creek, found early in 1851.

**JOHNSON & CO., Tyne Foundry,** Yarra Bank, Melbourne.—Rock-boring Machine, with hose coupling, pole clip, and connexions complete.

**MINING DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA (C. W. LANGTREE, Secretary for Mines).**—Collection of thirty-eight Facsimiles of Large Nuggets of Gold found in Victoria.

**MURCH, WILLIAM HENRY,** "Ramnee," Burwood Road, Hawthorn.—Plans and Specifications of Rotary Engine.

**CLASS LXI.**

*Mining and Metallurgy.*

[The arrangement of the various specimens in this department has been carried out under the personal superintendence of F. W. Rudler, Esq., of the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, S. W.]

**BAND OF HOPE AND ALBION CONSOLS COMPANY, No Liability,** Ballarat (R. M. SERJEANT, Manager). Blocks of Auriferous Quartz, samples in various stages of treatment.

**BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (THE),** Melbourne.—Alluvial and Retorted Gold, obtained from celebrated Australian mines.

**COLLIER, JENKIN, "Rockleigh,"** George Street East, Melbourne.—Block of Auriferous Quartz, weighing 8 cwt., taken from the reef, at a depth of 1000 ft., in Mr. J. B. Watson's Kentiah Claim, Sandhurst. The stone yields about 2 oz. of gold to the ton.

**CROSS, ANDREW WILSON,** Herald Office, Albert Street, Daylesford.—Collection of Minerals, Petrified Wood, &c.

**FINCHAM, GEORGE,** Organ Builder, Bridge Road, Richmond, Melbourne.—Sheet of Spotted Metal, for organ pipes, made out of Australian Metal.

**HORWOOD, JOHN WILLIAM,** Castlemaine Bell Foundry, Castlemaine.—One 33-inch Diameter Church Bell, with cast-iron gudgeon and metal wheel, and improved suspension bolt and crown.

**KITCHINGMAN, EDWIN L.,** 270 Wellington Street, Collingwood.—Mineral Ores, containing gold, silver, copper, arsenic, sulphur, and iron, from mines at Bethagana, near Wodonga.

**MAFFRA SHIRE COUNCIL (THE) (GEORGE THOMAS JONES, Secretary),** Maffra, North Gippsland.—Fossil Wood, from the Tertiary drifts, Glenmaggie, North Gippsland.

**MANNING, CHARLES,** Rushworth.—Auriferous Quartz.

**MOE COAL CO. (THE),** Moe, Gippsland.—Large Block of Coal.

**NOLAN, LUKE,** Park Street West, Brunswick.—Samples of Victorian Clays, suitable for pottery and tile-making.

**PAGE, GEORGE H.,** Bridport Street, Daylesford.—Patent Improved Lever Carriage-lifting Jack.

**PENAL AND GAOLS DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA (WILLIAM GORE BRETT, Inspector-General).**—Useful and Ornamental Tinware.

**PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL CO. (THE),** Clunes (R. H. BLAND, Manager).—Auriferous Quartz.

**QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY QUARTZ CO. (THE),** Dunolly (WALTER T. HANSFORD, Manager).—Auriferous Quartz Specimens, Cubical Pyrites, Quartz Crystals.

**ROWE, E. W. H.,** Fryerstown.—Auriferous Quartz Specimens, Crystals, &c., of rare form and beauty, obtained at various levels from the mines of Rowe Bros., at Fryerstown.

**SCARLETT, WILLIAM, Mirboo, Gippsland.**—Large Block of Coal from Mirboo

**STIRLING, JAMES, Survey Office, Omeo, Gippsland.**—Geological Collection (rocks of the Australian Alps).

**STERRY, D. C., THE HON., M.L.C., Sandhurst.**—Specimen of Rich Gold-bearing Quartz, from the Lady Barkly Gold Mine Sandhurst.

**TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM (THE), Melbourne (J. COSMO NEWBERRY, C.M.G., Director).**—Illustrations of the Clays and other substances found in Victoria, suitable for the manufacture of pottery and porcelain, with manufactured illustrations.

**LONG TUNNEL GOLD MINING CO., Registered (THE), Walhalla, North Gippsland (RAMSAY THOMSON, Manager).**—Trophy representing column of gold, rock minerals, &c., obtained from the Long Tunnel Gold Mine, Walhalla.

**MINING DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA (THE) (CHARLES W. LANGTREE, Secretary for Mines; R. A. F. MURRAY, F.G.S., Government Geologist).**—(1) Geological Collection, including about 800 specimens of the characteristic rock formations of Victoria, with fossils. (2) Mineral Collection, including about 400 specimens illustrative of the different minerals found in Victoria. (3) Economic Collection,

including large and conspicuous specimens of the mineral products of Victoria possessing economic value, or likely to become of commercial importance, viz:—ores of gold and silver, tin, lead, copper, antimony, iron, manganese, coal, lignite, infusorial earth, building stones, &c. (4) Collection of Cores, obtained during boring with the diamond drills.—(5) Collections of Fac-similes of Nuggets of Gold found in Victoria.

**NEW CHUM AND VICTORIA CO. (THE), Sandhurst (W. W. BARKER, Manager, Albion Chambers, Sandhurst).**—Auriferous Quartz.

**WHITE, THOMAS, Manager, Granya Pyrites Works.**—Ores and Products.

**SCHOOL OF MINES (exhibited by THE), Ballarat.**—Specimens of Rocks and Minerals, collected in Western Victoria and adjacent localities. After exhibition, to be presented to the Museum of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, London.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES (THE) (CHARLES W. LANGTREE, Secretary; REGINALD A. H. MURRAY, Government Geologist).**—Geological Collection. Specimens of rocks, &c.

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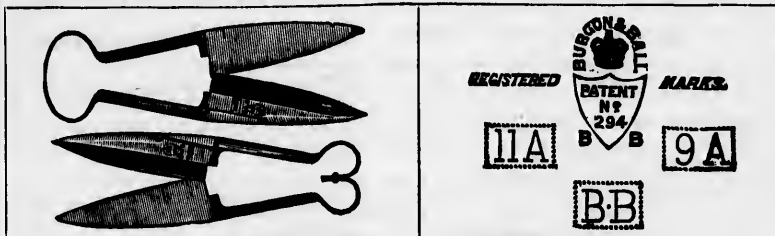
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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE aim of this preface is to give to the British public, in a concise manner, some information respecting one of England's great Antipodean Colonies. The importance of the Australian settlements is apparent to anyone who has visited them, or who from a distance has had occasion to make himself acquainted with their advancement in national wealth, or to contemplate their immense natural resources—which at present are only in the infancy of development. The vast proportion of the British public, however, know little of Australia—the “Greater Britain” of the Southern seas—and it is hoped that the Handbook distributed by the South Australian Commission will be helpful in disseminating practical information of service to all who are interested in the triumphs of British colonisation, but particularly to those who may contemplate a removal from the crowded populations of the United Kingdom to the attractive fields presented by Britain's Colonies. It will not be the privilege of the writer to draw upon a rich historic past for the story he has to tell. There may be open to him no daring military achievements to invest his story with the glory of national renown; there may be no venerable institutions or relics, with inspirations of reverence and wonder; and there may be no magnificent literature to command the attention or awaken the interest of the student and the scholar. Scarcely fifty years have passed since South Australia was proclaimed a British Colony, and yet the record of this half-century is full of interest to all who care to note the advancement of the Anglo-Saxon stock. The bold enterprise, the indomitable pluck, the dogged perseverance, and the love of freedom, which form such striking characteristics of the English race, have been called into full operation in the peaceful subjugation of primeval wastes to the service of man and their rapid transformation into a hive of human industry. Few pages in the history of British colonisation are fuller of interest than those which record the establishment and growth of these countries in the Southern Hemisphere, that are vaguely known in Europe under the generic name of “Australia.” The story of how a handful of Britons have, within the cycle of a century, founded countries that are rivalling Old World nations in wealth and power and in the elegances of advanced civilisation is instructive and inspiring. It speaks of the vigour and genius of the old stock re-asserting itself in the younger strength and ardent effort of the offshoots; and it shows how the same characteristics of courage, sagacity, perseverance, industry, and prudence, which have made England what she is, are operating in the development of these daughter-nations under the Southern Cross. In these pages special attention will be drawn to one of the seven Colonies that form the Australasian possessions of Great Britain—The Province of South Australia.

In the year 1831, Captain Sturt—one of the earliest Australian explorers—discovered the great River Murray, which runs down into South Australia, and empties itself into the Southern Ocean; and, on his return to Sydney, gave a glowing report of the fertile country he had seen at a distance, but was unable to explore. In the early part of the same year a few gentlemen met in London to discuss the propriety of founding, on the southern shores of Australia, a Colony upon principles which at that time were advanced principles of Political Economy. The promoters opened up negotiations with the Imperial Government, but were not successful, and the project fell through. The matter was not, however, allowed to slumber very long. In 1834 the project was renewed, and in June of that year a meeting of gentlemen was held at Exeter Hall, London, to discuss the principles upon which the proposed settlement should be founded. Just at that time a scheme of colonisation propounded by Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield was attracting attention. That gentleman, thoughtfully observing the course of events in the other Australian Colonies, had come to the conclusion that land without the operation of capital and labour was useless. He sought to give a fixed price to land; to provide that land should only be sold, and not disposed of by free grants; and to apply the proceeds of waste lands to the cost of importing

labour from the crowded cities and towns of the United Kingdom. These principles commended themselves to the promoters, who in 1834 secured the passing of an Act by the Imperial Legislature authorising the Sovereign to erect one or more provinces in that part of Australia lying between the 132nd and 141st meridians of east longitude, and between the Southern Ocean and the 26th degree of south latitude. To the persons who should reside within the said province or provinces was accorded freedom of action—they were not to be subject to the law or constitution of any other part of Australia; and furthermore it was provided—and the saga—the originators in this respect is worthy of mention—that no criminals should at any time under any circumstances be transported to any place within the limits described. The curse of convictism therefore has never attached itself to the Province of South Australia.

The first Commissioners appointed under the Act were eight in number—viz., Colonel Torrens, F.R.S. (Chairman), and Messrs. W. A. MacKinnon, M.P., Jacob Montefiore, W. Hutt, M.P., Geo. Palmer, Jun., John Wright, Geo. Fife Angus, and Samuel Mills. Only one of these Commissioners survives, and it is an interesting circumstance that this survivor—Mr. Jacob Montefiore—is one of the Hon. Commissioners for South Australia at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886. To him—in his advanced age—it must be a source of deep gratification that he has been spared to see a Colony, in the inception of which he took a deep personal interest, qualified to honourably take her position among the colonies of Britain in the interesting and important Exhibition before referred to.

The project of colonisation, however, almost proved abortive. The Imperial Act provided that a sum of £35,000 must be raised before the powers given under the Act could be exercised, and the scheme hung fire. Just then, however, the late Mr. George Fife Angus, who was one of the Commissioners, came to the rescue. He formed an association known as "The South Australian Company," and resigning his commissionership, he assumed the chairmanship of the company. This company subscribed the balance of capital required, and the scheme proceeded. The late Sir James Hurtle Fisher was appointed Resident Commissioner in the Colony, and the late Colonel Light was sent out, as first Surveyor-General, to choose a site for the capital, and push on the survey of the land for settlers. In August, 1836, Colonel Light arrived at Kangaroo Island, and thence he proceeded to the mainland east of St. Vincent's Gulf, where he commenced his work, and selected the present site of the capital—Adelaide. In the following December the first Governor of South Australia—Captain Hindmarsh, R.N.—arrived and took possession of the land in the name of the Sovereign of England, on the 28th December, 1836, the anniversary of which day is always closely kept as a public holiday.

Since the proclamation of the Province South Australia has witnessed many changes in fortune, but through all her vicissitudes she has made substantial advancement. Some of the other Colonies have attained wealth and importance by the discovery of rich goldfields, the development of which has enormously increased their resources, besides attracting—as few other discoveries have the power of doing—a large and able-bodied population from a distance. These resources of wealth and population, springing from adventitious circumstances, have made the progress of some of the other Australian provinces quite phenomenal in its character. The advancement of South Australia, on the other hand, has been achieved by patience, endurance, industry, and enterprise. Although rich goldfields have not been discovered, gold is found in many parts of the Colony, and the many productive copper mines have poured out great mineral wealth. Indeed, on more than one occasion South Australia has made onward progress, due to the rich yields of copper from the far-famed Kapunda, Burra Burra, Moonta, Wallaroo, and other mines.

South Australia is, with the single exception of Western Australia, the largest in area of the Australian Colonies, and it stretches across the whole island continent from south to north. Its southern shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, whilst the waters of the Indian Ocean lave its northern coasts. It touches all the mainland Colonies of Australia, being contiguous to New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland on the east, and is bounded on the west by the extensive Colony of Western Australia, extending from lat. 38° to 26°, between the 129th and 141st meridian of east long., and from lat. 26° to the northern coast, between the 129th and 139th meridians. Running right up through the centre of Australia, it covers an area extending from latitude 38° to latitude 11°, and from the 129th to the 141st meridians of east longitude. Twice since the establishment of the Colony its limits have been extended. In 1861, a strip of land between the

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boundaries of South and Western Australia, south of lat. 20°, was detached from New South Wales and annexed to South Australia by the Imperial Legislature; and in 1863, after the adventurous journey of the gallant explorer, John McDouall Stuart, across the heart of the Australian continent, the northern boundary of the colony, which was originally the 26th parallel of latitude, was shifted to the northern coast line, thus bringing within her borders the large area now known as "The Northern Territory."

The area of South Australia (including the Northern Territory) is 578,801,600 acres, an area which affords "ample scope and verge enough" for an extensive population. At the present date (January, 1886) 10,042,963 acres have been alienated; the remainder being available for agricultural, pastoral, and mineral settlement.

The area of mineral land, or land held under mineral lease, is comparatively small; so that, roughly speaking, the whole province may be divided into country of two classes—agricultural and pastoral land. Of the alienated land, a very large proportion is devoted to agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, market gardening, and like purposes, whilst the balance is used almost exclusively for raising sheep and cattle. The liberalisation of the land laws, some years ago, gave an enormous stimulus to agricultural settlement, so that the area now under wheat is immensely larger than it was.

The following information is from the Statistical Register for 1884, the latest official record. The increase of population during the year was, by births 7058, by immigration 1208, making the total number on the 31st of December 312,781 persons, composed of 164,877 males, and 147,904 females. In 1875 the population was 210,442, and in 1880 it was 267,573. During the year 1884, 356 foreigners obtained letters of naturalisation, and thereby became British subjects; of these 44 were Russians, 136 Germans, 114 Chinese, and the others made up of various nationalities. The proportion of births per thousand of the population was 37·69, the proportion of marriages 9·40 per thousand, and the proportion of deaths 15·24 per thousand.

The area of land alienated from the Crown in 1884 was 10,767,605 acres. In 1875 it was little over 6,000,000 acres. The area under cultivation was, in 1875, 1,444,586 acres; in 1884, 2,785,490 acres. The area of land enclosed in 1875, 20,286,007 acres; in 1884, 53,444,411 acres. The production of wheat, the principal crop, was in 1875, 10,739,834 bushels; in 1884, 14,621,755 bushels. In 1884 there were in the Colony—horses, 162,420; horned cattle, 389,726; sheep, 6,896,406; goats, 8159; pigs, 163,807; poultry, 927,909. The shipment of wool amounted in 1875 to the value of £2,066,227; in 1884 to £2,618,626. The shipment of minerals amounted in 1875 to £762,386, in 1884 to £491,950. The production of wine in 1884 was 473,585 gallons.

The value of imports amounted in 1875 to £4,203,802; in 1884, £5,749,353. The value of exports amounted in 1875 to £4,805,050; in 1884, £6,623,704. The proportion of imports from the United Kingdom in 1884 was £2,983,296, the balance being from other places. The combined import and export trade of the Colony was in 1875, £9,008,851; in 1884, £12,373,057.

The arrivals of shipping were in 1884—British, 768,301 tons; foreign, 141,034 tons; total, 909,335 tons. The number of vessels belonging to Port Adelaide were—in 1875, steamers, 75, tonnage, 7443; sailing vessels, 212, tonnage, 24,948. In 1884, steamers, 88, tonnage, 10,665; sailing vessels, 220, tonnage, 27,931.

In 1875 the general revenue of the Colony amounted to £1,143,312; in 1880 it was £2,027,963, and in 1884 it amounted to £2,024,928. The expenditure in 1884 upon public works was £2,163,149; a large proportion was provided from loan funds. The amounts expended by Corporations and District Councils was £114,537. The receipts from Government railways were, during 1884, £424,416.

The number of churches or chapels existing in 1884 was 928; the number of sittings provided, 200,123; the number of Sunday-schools was 727; teachers, 6729; scholars, 57,311.

The number of public schools in 1884 was 227; scholars, 42,758; persons employed in teaching, 1000. Cost of department, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, £76,879. In addition to these there are 287 private schools with 11,296 scholars. There are over 112 country institutes, which have libraries attached to them containing an aggregate of 98,688 volumes.

In the year 1884 there were 1035 miles of railway open for traffic. The total number of passengers conveyed since they have been open is 34,194,692.

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## GROUP I.—WORKS OF ART.

## CLASS 1.

*Oil Paintings.*

**BENHAM, MISS ANNIE M.**, Childers Street, North Adelaide.—(1) Arum Lilies, with old jug and fruit. (2) Fruit-peace—Pomegranate, &c. (3) Start Pea.

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS**, Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.—Oil Paintings by E. Gouldsmith. (1) Morning Scene on the Onkaparinga. (2) Marine View, Port Adelaide.

**DAVENPORT, SIR S.**, Beaumont.—Oil Painting by R. H. Shaw: "Preparing for a Corrobboree." (In the bushman's hut.)

**JAGOE, R.**, Semaphore.—Painting of Fish caught at Kangaroo Island; very rare; supposed to be of Wrasse species.

**MILLER, MRS. K. ST. BARBE**, Beaumont.—(1) Morning View on Onkaparinga. (2) Evening View on Onkaparinga.

**ROWAN, MRS.**, London.—Painting of South Australian Flora. Lent by the Exhibitor to the South Australian Commission.

**SMART, MRS. R. K.**, Norwood.—Oil Painting, "Eagle Hawk."

**STRAWBRIDGE, MRS.**—Drawings of the flora of Kangaroo Island, S.A.

**WOODHOUSE, HERBERT J.**, Currie Street, Adelaide.—Two Oil Paintings.

## CLASS 2.

*Water Colours and Drawings.*

**BROAD, ALFRED SCOTT**, Hanson Street, Adelaide.—Water Colour Paintings.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA**.—(1) View of Adelaide from plateau near western end of Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, looking south-east. (2) View of King William Street, Adelaide (the principal street of the city), looking north.

**DAVENPORT, SIR S.**—Drawings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Grape.

**ESAM, ARTHUR**.—Two Sketches. "Australian Coaching."

**FIVEASH, MISS**.—Group of South Australian Flowers in water-colour.

**JOYNER, W. G. P.**—Illuminated Address.

**SEILS, REV. A. M.A.**, Mitcham.—Twenty-four Water-Colour Sketches of South Australian Scenery.

**SMITH, E. T., M.P.**, Marryatville.—"Group of South Australian Flowers," by Miss Fiveash.

## CLASS 3.

*Sculpture, Statuary, Artistic Modelling.*

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA**.—(1) Plaster cast of Mulla-way fishes. (2) Plaster cast of South Australian fishes (painted, natural tints, by A. Saupe). (3) Wax models of Fruits grown in South Australia (made by Mrs. Gray, Melbourne Street, North Adelaide). (4) Plaster Casts of Merino Ram, and one double profile cast of same.

**KENNEDY, WILLIAM**, Noarlunga.—Carving on slate by a self-taught workman, "Old England and the New."

**SAUPE, AUGUST**, Adelaide.—(1) Bust of Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., ex-Governor of South Australia. (2) Medallion of the Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.O.M.G., President Legislative Council. (3) Medallion of late Rev. James Way, Bible Christian Minister. (4) Medallion of Dr. Way. (5) Medallion of the late Dr. Charles Gosse. (6) Hoh-relief copy of Thorwaldsen's "John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness."

## CLASS 4.

*Photographs.*

**ANDERSON, GEORGE**, Engineer and Manager of South Australian Gas-Works.—Photographs of the Company's Gas works at Brompton, and other towns.

**ANGAS, JOHN HOWARD**, Collingrove, Angaston.—(1) Photographs of Stock bred at Hill River Station. (2) Photograph of Prize Ram "Hercules," for which 1,150 guineas was paid by Exhibitor.

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**BROWN, H. Y. L., F.L.S.,** Government Geologist, Adelaide.—(1) Photographs illustrative of Geological features of South Australia. (2) Photographs illustrating traces of glacial action at Hallett's Cave.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Opal pictures (by J. Hammer, Rundle Street), representing natural size fruits grown in the colony. (2) Photographs representing fruit and flower trees grown in South Australia. These are shown in the handsome photograph stand designed by Mr. E. J. Woods, Architect-in-Chief. (3) Albums of photographs (by Captain Sweet) of scenes in South Australia; public works and buildings, private residences (interiors and exteriors), &c. (4) Album of photographs (taken by the Government Printing Department) of public works and buildings, &c.

**DUNCAN & FRASER, Franklin Street, Adelaide.**—Photographs of Railway Carriages, Trams, Carriages, and other vehicles made by Exhibitors.

**FOELSCH, PAUL, Palmerston, Northern Territory.**—Set Views of Northern Territory Scenery.

**GEORGE & WALTON, Rundle Street, Adelaide.**—(1) Six Frames of Photographs of celebrities. (2) Stand (Cleopatraneele shape) with miscellaneous portraits.

**HAWKER, HON. G. C., Bungaree.**—Photographs of stock raised on the station.

**KRICHAUFF, F. C., Norwood.**—Photographs of South Australian scenery, principally Views on the River Murray.

**LINDSAY, R., Carron Iron Works, Port Adelaide.**—Photographs of 20-h.p. compound-surface condensing engines made in the colony by Exhibitor for the Marine Board of South Australia.

**MURRAY, JOHN.**—Photographs of "Wool Prince," a merino stud ram.

**PRINCE, GEORGE, Mitcham.**—Frame containing four Photographs of Mitcham (by Captain Sweet).

**SCHOMBURGK, DR., Director of Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.**—Views of Botanic Gardens (taken by Captain Sweet).

**SCOTT, H. J., Norwood, S. A.**—Photographs of Mob of Camels imported by Exhibitor.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES (INCORPORATED), Adelaide.**—Photographs of various Industrial Exhibitions held in connection with the Chamber.

**STOTT, J. W., Alma.**—(1) Photographs of Stump-jumping Ploughs and Scarifiers made by Exhibitor—the original maker. (2) Photographs of Implements used in South Australian husbandry.

**SUTHERLAND, GEORGE, Angas Street, Adelaide.**—Engravings and Prints produced by the new process of type-photography, invented by Exhibitor.

**SWEET, MRS. S. W., Arcade, Adelaide.**—Six Frames, each containing six Mounted Photographs.

**TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G., Postmaster General, and Superintendent of Telegraphs.**—Photographs of General Post Office.

**WARREN, GEORGE, Springfield, Mount Crawford.**—Photographs of country in interior of Australia, and Photographs of country in District of Barossa.

#### CLASS 5.

##### *Architectural Drawings and Models.*

**ELDER, SIR THOMAS.**—Elevations of Residence at Mount Lofty, about ten miles from Adelaide, at an elevation of 2,000 ft. above sea level.

**GARLICK, D., & SON, Architects, Adelaide.**—Perspective Views of Buildings erected from designs by Exhibitors.

**MURRAY, A. J., Morialta Chambers, Adelaide.**—Perspective View of a Public Building.

**WOODS, E. J., Architect-in-Chief, Adelaide.**—Front Elevation of New Parliament Buildings, in course of erection in Adelaide, South Australia. Basement of granite, superstructure of marble; both local materials.

#### CLASS 6.

##### *Engravings, Lithographs, &c.*

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES, Incorporated, Adelaide.**—(1) Illustrations of Work by J. E. Brown, Esq., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, on "Tree Culture," lithographed

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at the Government Printing Office, Adelaide.

(2) Artist's Design for Certificate of Merit, and processes of reproduction by lithography, by J. H. Sherring & Co. Nine plates in portfolio.

**SPILLER, E., Government Printer, Adelaide.**—Specimens of Lithography, Chromo-lithography, and Photo-lithography.

### CLASS 7.

*Musical and Literary Compositions.*

**ANDREWS, MRS. H. J., North Adelaide.**—Original Musical Compositions.

**BLACKMORE, E. G., Clerk Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Assembly, Adelaide.**—Decisions of Right Hon. the Speaker of House of Commons.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Handbook of South Australia, prepared by John Fairfax Conigrave. (2) Bibliography of South Australia, prepared by Thomas Gill.

**GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA (South Australian Branch).**—Reports of the Society.

**GIBBS, J. G., North Road.**—(1) Cantata, "Princess Alice." (2) Cantata, "Thoughts on the Soudan."

**GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST (MR. H. Y. L. BROWN, F.L.S.).**—Reports of Geological Department.

**HAMILTON, E. W., Protector of Aborigines, Adelaide.**—(1) South Australian Aboriginal Folklore, by late Rev. J. G. Taplin. (2) The Boondik Tribe of South Australian Aborigines, by Mrs. James Smith. (3) The Deeyerie Tribe of South Australian Aborigines, by T. Gason. (4) Manners and Customs of the Aborigines of Encounter Bay, by E. A. Myer. (5) Wonnin-Pepa Dieri Jaurani Worapala (a first reading book of Far North natives), by J. Fliert.

**HARDY, THOMAS, Bankside Vineyard, near Adelaide.**—Notes on Vineyards in America and Europe.

**MARSHALL, S., & SONS, Rundle Street, Adelaide.**—Musical Compositions published by Exhibitors.

**SCHOMBURGK, R., Ph.D., Director of Botanic Gardens.**—Reports of Botanic Garden, Adelaide.

**WORSNOP, THOMAS, Town Clerk, Adelaide.**—(1) History of the City of Adelaide. (2) Guide Book to Adelaide.

### CLASS 8.

*Maps, Diagrams, &c.*

**BROWN, H. Y. L., F.G.S., Government Geologist.**—Mineralogical Map of South Australia. The coloured discs on the

map are intended to indicate the chief localities where metals have been discovered and mined: Gold, yellow; copper, vermillion; silver-lead, blue. The rock formations are indicated on the map as under:—Post Tertiary and Tertiary, by a green tint; Cretaceous and Oolitic, by a brown tint; Silurian and Devonian, by a purple tint; Silurian Limestone, by a blue tint; Highly Metamorphic, by a purple tint with red bars; Plutonic, by a pink tint; Volcanic, by a red tint.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Plan of Public School, Hindmarsh, near Adelaide; drawn in Architect-in-Chief's Department.

**CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE.**—Photo-lithographed copy of Cadastral Survey Plans of the City of Adelaide, compiled from notes of Trigonometrical Survey made under the direction of Mr. Charles W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., Hydraulic Engineer's Department, Adelaide.

**GOYDER, G. W., Surveyor-General, Adelaide.**—(1) Map of Adelaide and Suburbs. (2) Map of South Australia, showing lands alienated and leased, counties, hundreds, railways, telegraphs, lighthouses, jetties, &c.

## GROUP II.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

### CLASS 1.

*Scholastic Establishments for Primary, Secondary, and Superior Education.*

**HARTLEY, J. A., B.A., B.Sc., Inspector-General of Schools.**—Appliances, &c., used in public schools. (1) Arithmetical Diagrams. (2) Map of South Australia (large). (3) Map of Australia. (4) Notation Box. (5) Copies of "Course of Instruction." (6) Time-tables. (7) Calendar. (8) Programmo of Lessons. (9) Two sets *Education Gazette*.

### CLASS 2.

*Educational Appliances and Accessories.*

**BRUCE, J. D., Superintendent, Poonindie Native Institution.**—(1) Three Paintings, in cone frames made by aborigines. (2) One Small Cone Cottage. (3) Cone Brackets. (4) Writing done by native children. All these are the work of natives attending the Institution.

**THREADGOLD, W. J., College Park.**—"The Gospel Ship;" picture being an allegorical representation of Religion and Christianity. This is intended purely as an educational object lesson.

**GROUP III.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES CONNECTED WITH THE LIBERAL ARTS.**

**CLASS 1.**

*Printing and Typography.*

**BASEDOW, EIMER, & CO.,** Adelaide.—The 38th Annual Volume of the *Australische Zeitung*, a weekly German newspaper, published every Wednesday morning, in Adelaide.

**BURDEN & BONYTHON,** Adelaide.—Bound copies (for year 1885) of *South Australian Advertiser*, *South Australian Chronicle*, and the *Express and Telegraph*.

**DAVENPORT, SIR S.,** Beaumont.—(1) "South Australia," illustrated by George French Angas. (2) "Ampelographie," by Rendu.

**FREARSON BROTHERS,** Adelaide.—Bound volumes of the "Pictorial Australian," a monthly illustrated paper circulating throughout the colonies.

**MOLINEUX, A.,** Adelaide.—Bound volumes of *Garden and the Field*.

**MURPHY, C. A.,** Adelaide.—(1) Bound volumes of the *Lantern*, a weekly satirical newspaper. (2) Collection of Cartoons published in the *Lantern*.

**SPILLER, E.,** Government Printer, Adelaide.—Letterpress, Lithography, Photo-lithography and Chromo-lithography.

**THOMAS, W. K., & CO.**—Bound volumes of *S.A. Register*, *Adelaide Observer*, and *Evening Journal*, for 1885.

**TODD, C., C.M.G.,** Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.—Reprint of Postage Stamps issued in South Australia.

**CLASS 2.**

*Bookbinding, Ruling, Stationery, &c.*

**ANDREWS, W. B. T.,** Registrar-General, Adelaide.—Set of Documents and Deeds illustrative of operations in transfer of real property, under Real Property Act, known as Torrens's Act, an enactment first passed in South Australia.

**SPILLER, E.,** Government Printer, Adelaide.—Account Books and Letterpress.

**WHILLAS & ORMISTON,** Flinders Street, Adelaide.—Presentation Address Case.

**CLASS 3.**

*Work in Wood, Engraving, Turnery, Joinery, &c.*

**A. D. A. M. S., EDWARD ARTHUR,** Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide.—Models of Cooperage Work, made by Exhibitor.

**CHAMBERS, A. O.,** Flinders Street, Adelaide.—Patent Washing Machine, "The Perfect Cure."

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Specimens of Turnery from indigenous timbers. (2) Photograph Stand, designed by Mr. E. J. Woods, Architect-in-Chief, and made to order by Messrs. McDougall and Gow, of Adelaide. This piece of furniture is made from South Australian blackwood—the metal brackets are manufactured from South Australian copper and Northern Territory tin. (3) Cereals Stand, made by Messrs. McDougall and Gow, from South Australian blackwood. (4) Table for wax models of fruit, made by Messrs. Duncan and Fraser, from South Australian blackwood. (5) Tables for exhibits of Government Geologist, made by Messrs. Matte and Co., from South Australian blackwood, Northern Territory sandalwood, and milkwood. (6) Wool cases for fleeces, front frames made from South Australian blackwood and Northern Territory milkwood.

**HALES, HARRY, 53 Currie Street,** Adelaide.—Specimens of Turnery in South Australian woods—Walking Sticks, Cups, &c.

**HARVEY, S., and KING, WILLIAM,** Flinders Street, Adelaide.—Bentwood from Australian timbers.

**K. N. A. P. T. O. N. B. R. O. S.,** Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide.—Specimens of Turnery in Native Woods, Walking Sticks, Cups, Balls, &c.

**SCHROEDER, F. W. G.,** Lower North Adelaide.—One dozen Walking Sticks, turned and carved from South Australian blackwood (9 sticks) and olive wood, grown in the colony (3 sticks).

**WELLBOURNE, T. P.,** Gilles Street, Adelaide.—Patent. Propeller Dash Churns.

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## CLASS 4.

*Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.*

**YEATES, HORATIO**, Pulteney Street, Adelaide.—(1) Small Induction Coil. (2) Improved form of Magneto-Electric Machines, one in box and one under shade.

## CLASS 5.

*Maps, Statistical Diagrams, &c.*

**BROWN, H.Y.L., F.L.S.**, Government Geologist, Adelaide.—Map showing the mineral resources and discoveries of the colony, coloured.

**GOYDER, G. W.**, Surveyor-General, Adelaide.—(1) Plan showing Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and surrounding towns and villages, railways, tramways, reservoirs, &c. (2) General Plan of South Australia, (including the Northern Territory), showing sold land, pastoral leases, and explorers' routes, with descriptions. (3) Map of southern part of Province, showing counties, hundreds, railways, telegraphs, lighthouses, jetties, &c.

**HARTLEY, J. A., B.A., B.Sc.**, Inspector-General of Schools.—Maps and plans used in Education Department.

**JONES, J. W.**, Conservator of Water, Adelaide.—Map showing the operations of Water Department.

## CLASS 4.

*Rope.*

**HARRIS, G. P., SCARFE & CO.**, Gawler Place, Adelaide.—Manilla Rope.

## CLASS 5.

*Jewellery, Watchmaking, &c.*

**BRUNKHORST, A. L.**, Rundle Street, Adelaide.—Silver Goods, Jewellery, &c.

**DAVIS, J. W.**, Rundle Street, Adelaide.—Silver Goods, Jewellery, &c.

**LORRAINE, F. J.**, King William Street, Adelaide.—Twenty-four-hour Clock, of special construction.

**WENDT, J. M.**, Rundle Street, Adelaide.—Silver Goods, Jewellery, &c., Silverware, Emu Egg Ornaments, and Malachite Ornaments.

## GROUP V.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

## CLASS 1.

*Specimens of Forest Trees.*

**BROWN, J. E., J.P., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.**, Conservator of Forests, Adelaide.—Collection of Indigenous Timbers and Forest Flora.

## FORESTRY EXHIBIT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

**BROWN, J. E., F.L.S., J.P., F.R.G.S.**, Conservator of Forests, Adelaide.—A work upon "The Forest Flora of South Australia" is now being published by the Exhibitor in quarterly parts. Each part contains five plates and corresponding descriptive matter. All the printing and lithographing in connection with the book is done in the establishment of the Government printer, Adelaide. It is expected that the work, when completed, will consist of about thirty parts. Of those issued, plates are shown in frames upon the top of the trophy.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Myall Wood, turned into pipes, &c.

**DUNN, JOHN**, Mount Barker.—Redgum Plank, 15 ft. by 8 ft. by 2½ in.; also piece of same French polished.

**GOVERNMENT RESIDENT (HON. J. L. PARSONS)**, Palmerston, Northern Territory.—Herbarium Specimens of Timbers of Northern Territory, collected by Maurice Holtze.

## GROUP IV.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING, AND ACCESSORIES.

## CLASS 1.

*Woolen Fabrics.*

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WOOLLEN FACTORY, Limited**, Lobethal.—Tweeds.

## CLASS 2.

*Clothing.*

**PARKER & CO.**, King William Street, Adelaide.—Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.

## CLASS 3.

*Silk.*

**CLELAND, DR. W. I.**, Resident Medical Officer, Parkside Lunatic Asylum.—Silk worm cocoons.

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**RAMSAY, J. G., & CO.,** Mount Barker.—Blocks of indigenous Timber—Blackwood, Redgum, and Sheoak, forming stand for model of stripping machine.

## CLASS 2.

*Tanning Materials.*

**BORROW & HAYCRAFTS.**—Tannin in liquid.

**MOFFLIN & CO.,** Currie Street, Adelaide.—Mimosa Bark for Tanning.

**PEACOCK, W., & SONS,** Hindmarsh.—Sheepskins tanned with Honeysuckle Bark.

**PFLAUM, F., & CO.,** Blumberg.—Ground Mimosa Bark.

**REID, JOHN, & SONS,** Hindmarsh.—Mimosa Bark.

**SCRIVEN BROTHERS,** Hindmarsh.—Mimosa Bark.

**TATE, PROFESSOR RALPH,** F.G.S., Adelaide University.—Wattle Bark, and other illustrations of the industry.

**WILLIS, H., & CO.**—Mimosa Bark.

## CLASS 3.

*Products of Hunting, Shooting, and Fishing, &c.*

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) One Leopard Sealskin. (2) Emu Eggs. (3) Ostrich Eggs. (4) Native Peach Stones.

**DAVENPORT, SIR S.,** Beaumont.—Emu skins; tuft of Emu Feathers; tuft of Eagle Feathers; Lizard Skin; Dingo Skin; 11 Emu Eggs; 2 Ostrich Eggs; Grasstree Flower Stems; package Saltbush Twigs; Native Peach Stones (3 varieties); wreath of Everlasting Flowers from Carooona, Gawler Ranges; Fossil Leaf of Eucalyptus.

## CLASS 4.

*Aquatic Plants, &c.*

**HAWKER, HON., G. C., M.P.,** "The Briers," Midindie.—Collection of Seaweeds from Encounter Bay, South Australia (in portfolio), collected and mounted by the Exhibitor.

Steel Ropes of Special make and Strength for Cable Roadway and Wire Overhead Tramways.

**BULLIVANT & COMPANY,**  
Also for  
Inclines, Collieries,  
Mines, and Bridgework, &c.  
Makers of Wire Netting, Fencing, &c. &c.

Chief Office—72, MARK LANE, London. Works—MILLWALL, FOLK, London.

## CLASS 5.

*Wool and Pastoral Products.*

**ANDERSON, JAMES,** White's River, Port Lincoln.—One bale of Wool and eight Fleeces from Merino rams on Baila Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 25,000.

**ANGAS, J. H.,** Collingrove, Angaston.—(1) Merino ram (stuffed), bred on Hill River Station. (2) Merino ewe (stuffed), bred on Hill River Station. (3) Merino lamb (stuffed), bred on Hill River Station. (4) Lincoln ram (stuffed), bred at Collingrove Station. (5) Lincoln ewe (stuffed), bred at Collingrove Station. (6) Case of Wool Samples from Merino and Lincoln sheep. Number of sheep shorn last season, 65,100.

**BOWMAN, EDMUND,** Martindale, Mintaro.—Two bales of Merino Wool in the Grease, and eight Fleeces from Merino ewes on Martindale Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 9150.

**BOWMAN, E. & C. W.,** Wandillah.—Two bales of Merino Wool in the Grease, and eight Fleeces from Merino ewes on Wandillah and Mount Bryan Stations. Number of sheep shorn last season, 31,900.

**BRUCE, J. D.,** Port Lincoln.—One Fleece from a Merino ewe at Poonindie Native Institution. Number of sheep shorn last season, 2000.

**CLELAND, MRS. J. F.,** Beaumont.—White Kangaroo Skin Muff.

**CROZIER, WILLIAM,** Adelaide.—Six Fleeces from Merino ewes on Moorna Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 62,000.

**DUFFIELD & MAKIN,** Adelaide.—(1) Four Fleeces Merino Wool, from Sheep bred on Koonoona Station. (2) Two Bales Merino Wool in the Grease.

**ELDER, SIR THOMAS,** Birks-gate, near Adelaide.—(1) Nine Fleeces from Merino ewes on Beltana Station, 70,000 sheep shorn last season. (2) Nine Fleeces from Merino sheep on Cordillo Station, 35,000 sheep shorn last season. (3) Nine Fleeces from

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Mount Lyndurst Station, 89,000 sheep shorn last season. (4) Two Camels (stuffed) bred in South Australia.

**HAWKER, HON. G. C., M.P., Bungaree.**—(1) Eight Merino Ewes' Fleeces. (2) Samples of Wool cut from Stud Rams. (3) Six Fleeces from Merino ewes. (4) Six Fleeces from Merino rams, bred on Bungaree Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 75,000.

**HOGARTH & WARREN, Mount Crawford.**—(1) Two bales of scoured Merino Wool, and eight Fleeces Merino Wool from their flock. (2) Two bales of Merino Wool scoured, and four Fleeces from Merino sheep on Strangways Springs Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 22,000.

**KEYNES, R. R., Keyneton.**—(1) Eight Merino Wool Fleeces. (2) Four Fleeces from Merino rams. (3) Four Fleeces from Merino ewes on Keyneton Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 12,300.

**MALCOLM'S OSTRICH FARMING CO., Limited, Gawler and Port Augusta.**—(1) Ostriches bred in South Australia. (2) Ostrich Feathers, Eggs, &c.

**MURRAY, HON. A. B., Magill.**—(1) Merino ewe (stuffed). (2) Twelve Fleeces from Merino ewes on Wirrabara Station. Number of stud sheep shorn by Exhibitor last season, 2000.

**MURRAY, JOHN, Murray Vale, Mount Crawford.**—(1) Six Merino Fleeces from rams bred on Mount Crawford Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 27,000. (2) Six Merino Fleeces from wethers and ewes on Capedda Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 27,000.

**PRICE, MAURICE, Castambul, near Adelaide.**—(1) Eight Angora Fleeces dressed. Market Brand "Castambul 1st Lustré." (2) Eight Angora Goat Skin Mats. (3) Group of Angora Goats (stuffed).

**REID, JOHN, & SONS, Hindmarsh.**—Wool Mats.

**RIDDOCH, JOHN, Yallum, near Penola.**—(1) Pure Merino Ram and Ewe (stuffed). (2) Two Merino Fleeces. (3) Six Fleeces from Merino rams, bred at Yallum Station. (4) Six Fleeces from Merino ewes. Number of sheep shorn last year, 60,000.

**ROBERTSON, JOHN, Golden Grove.**—(1) Two Fleeces from Merino rams. (2) Two Fleeces from Merino ewes, bred on Golden Grove Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 2500.

**ROUNSEVELL, JOHN, Adelaide.**—(1) Stud Merino Ram, stuffed. (2) Case containing samples of Merino Wool taken

from sheep ranging in age from one to four years; ewes and rams. (3) Four Fleeces from Merino sheep, bred on the Station, Corryton Park. Number of sheep shorn last season, 8000.

**17. SALTER, E., Angaston.**—(1) Four Fleeces from pure Merino sheep, bred on Mamre Brook. Number of sheep shorn last season, 1600.

**SANDERS, JAMES, & CO., Canowie.**—(1) Merino Ram, Canowie bred (stuffed); 2 years old; bred by Exhibitors at Canowie, 125 miles north of Adelaide; paddocked and grass-fed only; 54,000 sheep shorn by Exhibitors last season, and average weight of fleeces, 9 lbs. 12½ oz. (2) Bales of Merino Wool. (3) Eight Merino Fleeces from stud rams, bred on Canowie Station. Number of sheep shorn last season, 54,000, and the average weight of fleeces was 9 lbs. 12½ oz.

**SCHLORK, F. H., & CO., Gawler Place, Adelaide.**—(1) Specimens of South Australian Wool, dyed in various colours. (2) Mats, &c., from South Australian wools.

**SEPPELT, B., Sappeltfield, near Greenock.**—(1) Six pure bred Merino Fleeces from Sappeltfield Station, near Greenock, S. A. Number of sheep shorn last season, 738.

**SMITH & SWAN, Fowler's Bay, Adelaide.**—(1) Two Merino Ewes' Fleeces; weight, 13½ lbs.; two years. (2) Two Fleeces of pure Merino sheep, bred on Fowler's Bay Station. Average number of sheep shorn yearly is 120,000; and the average weight of fleeces is 7 lbs. 10 oz.

**STIRLING, MESSRS. E. C. & J. L., Nalpa, Adelaide.**—(1) Bale of Wool. (2) Eight unskirted Fleeces of Merino Wool. (3) One bale of Merino Wool in the grease. (4) Eight Fleeces of Merino Sheep, bred on Nalpa and Highland Valley Stations. (5) One sample case of Wool specimens. Number of sheep shorn last season, 9769.

**WATSON, J. J., Adelaide.**—Ram's Head encrusted with Salt. Bones, sticks, and other articles placed in salt lagoons in some portions of the Colony become speedily encrusted with saline particles, which form into beautiful crystals similar to the specimens.

#### CLASS 6.

*Leather, Skins, Furs, &c.*

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Furs and Skins of Native Animals, and Manufactures therefrom, including rugs, mats, duchesses, capes, muffs, caps, &c., made by Mr. S. Lawrance, Adelaide, and Mr. H. Lush, Kingston. (2) Stuffed Specimens of Kangaroos, Emus, Wallabies, Dingoes, and other Native Animals.

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**DOWIE, ALEXANDER, Hindmarsh.**—Leather.

**GIDDINGS, W. J. P., Norwood, South Australia.**—Flowers made from Native Birds' Feathers.

**PEACOCK, W., & SONS, Hindmarsh.**—Sheepskins Tanned with Honey-suckle Bark.

**REID, JOHN, & SONS, Hindmarsh.**—Leather.

**SCHLORK, F. H., & CO., Gawler Place, Adelaide.**—South Australian Ostrich Feathers, dressed, curled, and dyed.

**SORIVEN BROTHERS, Commercial Tannery, Hindmarsh.**—Dressing Leather.

**WILLIS, H., Hindmarsh.**—Leather.

#### CLASS 7.

##### Vegetable Products.

**GOVERNMENT RESIDENT (HON. J. L. PARSONS), Palmerston, Northern Territory.**—(1) Gum Arabic (2) Gum Acaia.

**HARDY, ARTHUR, M.P., Mount Lofty.**—Cork (*Quercus suberosa*), grown at Mount Lofty.

**MOFFLIN, W., & CO., Currie Street, Adelaide.**—Gums.

#### CLASS 8.

##### Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

**BARTON & CO., Hackney, near Adelaide.**—(1) Baking and other Powders. (2) Brunswick Black.

**BICKFORD, A. M., & SONS, Currie Street, Adelaide.**—(1) Six dozen Cough Elixir. (2) Six dozen Sea Spray.

**BRADDOCK & SONS, Brompton, near Adelaide.**—(1) Samples Printing Inks. (2) Gold Lacquer. (3) Pure Benzole. (4) Eucalyptus Oil.

**LOWRY, MICHAEL, Gawler River.**—(1) Annealing Fluid for softening

cast iron. (2) Boiler Fluid, to prevent incrustation on steam boilers (18-gallon cask).

**SEPPELT, B., Soppeltzfeld, Greenock.**—(1) Spirits of Wine, the produce of South Australian grapes; strength 65° over proof. (2) Extract of Wattle Flowers, for perfumery purposes.

#### CLASS 9.

##### Tobacco.

**ARMBRUSTER & UHLMANN, Rundle Street, Adelaide.**—Tobacco and Cigars made in the Colony.

**DIXSON, ROBERT, & CO., Light Square West, Adelaide.**—Manufactured Tobaccos.

#### CLASS 10.

##### Tallow.

**MOFFLIN, W., & CO., Currie Street, Adelaide.**—Tallow.

#### CLASS 11.

##### Portable Weapons, and Hunting and Shooting Equipments.

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS, PUBLIC LIBRARY, &c.**—Native Mi-mi, or Wurley, with figures of aboriginal man, lubra, and piccaninny.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Figure of Aboriginal in Primitive Canoe, Spearing Fish, modelled from life, by Mr. A. Saupe. (2) Figure of Aboriginal making Fire by Friction, modelled from life, by Mr. A. Saupe. (3) Native Baskets and Native Mats. (4) Spears from the Northern Territory.

**DAVENPORT, SIR S., Beaumont.**—Native Baskets.

**GERRARD, E., Camden Town, N.W.**—Natural History Scene.

**JONES, J. W., Conservator of Water, Adelaide.**—Collection of Native Weapons. (1) 7 boomerangs and 4 spears, from Diamantina, north-east corner of the province. (2) 9 boomerangs; 1 shield; 3 slippers for concealing track; 1 bag containing charms, &c., used in the rites of circumcision; 1 parcel of stone ornaments; 1 womera, for throwing

Registered Trade Mark for Lamps.  
"FAIRY."  
Stamped on every Lamp.

CLARKE'S (New Patent)  
'Fairy' Lamps and 'Fairy' Lights.

Registered Trade Mark for Lamps.  
"FAIRY."  
Stamped on every Light.

These Lamps are made entirely of Glass, ensuring absolute safety from fire and dropping of Grease. They require no cleaning, and NEVER WEAR OUT; when burning they fully realize their title of "Fairy Lights."  
The Patent "Fairy" Lights give a beautiful soft, steady light, and require no attention after lighting. They can instantly be extinguished by use of the "Fairy" Extinguisher supplied with every Lamp, and readily relighted.

N.B.—The "Fairy" Lamps and "Fairy" Lights are Patented in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, and the United States. The Trade Marks are also Registered in all the above Countries.

**SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid and Fairy Lamp and Light Works, CHILD'S HILL, LONDON; AND NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.**

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spears; 3 native bowls, for carrying water from Charlotte Waters to north-west corner of province.

**PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES, Adelaide.**—Waddies, shield, spear-throwing sticks (woomeras), boomerangs, clubs or swords, spears, bags or wallets of native hemp, from Kopperamana, Cooper's Creek, Far North.

**WILKINSON, W. B., Pirie Street, Adelaide.**—14 Barbed Spears; 4 Stone-headed Spears; 4 clubs and 1 woomera, for throwing spears—weapons made and used by aborigines of Northern Territory.

## GROUP VI.—MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

### CLASS 1.

#### *Agricultural Implements.*

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Seed Sowers used on South Australian farms — (a) Mr. A. W. Dobbie's; (b) Mr. H. B. Hawke's. (2) Stump-jumping implements used in cultivating rocky and stumpy land—(a) Scarifier, invented and made by Messrs. J. W. Stott & Son, Alma; (b) Subsoil Plough, made by Mr. S. Bracegirdle, Edithburgh, Yorke's Peninsula.

**MARTIN, JAMES, & CO., Limited, Gawler.**—One South Australian Stripper.

**RAMSAY, J. G., & CO., Mount Barker.**—Model of Stripper used in South Australia to reap and thresh crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c., leaving the straw standing on the ground, to be either burned or gathered at leisure.

### CLASS 2.

#### *Farm Appliances, Accessories, &c.*

**HODDINOTT, HENRY HERBERT, Tea-tree Gully, near Adelaide.**—Patent Self-regulating Incubator to hatch 100 eggs, invented by Exhibitor.

**ROBERTSON, J., Adelaide.**—Collection of Apianian Appliances made from Indigenous timbers.

### CLASS 3.

#### *Miscellaneous Machinery and Models.*

**GIBBES, WM. KENTON, Victoria Square, Adelaide.**—Bottling Apparatus; the Patent outside Stopper Bottle for aerated waters, Wine, Spirit, and Beer Bottles.

**MILLER, JAMES, West Terrace, Adelaide.**—Working Model of Automatic Apparatus, proposed to be applied to sea-going vessels, or vessels on rivers or canals, for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels during the night to ascertain the course.

### CLASS 4.

#### *Work in Metals.*

**DOBBIE, A. W., Gawler Place, Adelaide.**—Specimen of Lobby Name-plate Frame, nickel plated.

**FULTON, G. E., & CO., Kilkenny, near Adelaide.**—Iron Castings and Patent Water Meter.

**GRAY, W. F., & CO., Gawler Place, Adelaide.**—Zinowork ventilator, as used in the Government schools.

**REVELL, ADAMS, & CO., Freeman Street, Adelaide.**—Iron castings.

### CLASS 5.

#### *Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.*

**BARLOW, THOMAS, & SONS, Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide.**—Small Wagonette, made chiefly from indigenous woods.

**CLARKE BROS., Franklin Street, Adelaide.**—Buggy made from woods indigenous to South Australia and Northern Territory; leather and iron also manufactured in the Colony.

**RAY, W. H., O'Connell Street, North Adelaide.**—Carriage made from indigenous woods, with patent lug and shaft attachment, invented by Exhibitor.

### CLASS 6.

#### *Harness and Saddlery.*

**COLTON, J., & CO., Currie Street, Adelaide.**—Saddlery.

**GENERY, W., Rundle Street, Adelaide.**—Camel Saddle, as made for the use of explorers, surveyors, and others travelling in the interior of South Australia.

### CLASS 7.

#### *Railway and Tramway Apparatus.*

**CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES, Incorporated, Adelaide.**—Model of Tramcar in use in Adelaide.

## CLASS 8.

*Navigation.*

**FLETCHER, H. C.,** Port Adelaide.  
—(1) Photograph of new graving dock in course of construction at Port Adelaide. (2) Photograph of ship *Albany* being lengthened on patent slip, the property of the Exhibitor.

## CLASS 9.

*Military Appliances, &c.*

**SIMPSON, A. & SON.**—Electric Contact Mine (Torpedo), with circuit closer, unloaded; manufactured in Adelaide by the Exhibitors.

## CLASS 10.

*Brushware.*

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,** Brougham Place, North Adelaide.—Brushware and Mats, made by blind workers.

## GROUP VII.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

## CLASS 1.

*Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived therefrom.*

**ADELAIDE MILLING & MERCANTILE CO., Limited.**—Two tons of flour.

**ANGAS, J. H.,** Collingrove.—One bag Lammas wheat (254 lbs.); one bag purple straw wheat (266 lbs.); one bag Tuscan wheat (259 lbs.); one bushel purple straw wheat; one bushel Scotch wonder wheat, and part bushel rye; also one bushel Lammas wheat, and one bushel Tuscan wheat.

**CUSTANCE, PROFESSOR,** Agricultural College, Roseworthy.—Cereals in the straw.

**DELAND & CO.,** Hamley Bridge.—One bag flour (200 lbs.).

**DUNN, J. & CO.,** Freaman Street, Adelaide.—Flour and Grain.

**FINCK, C. H.,** Greenock.—One bag flour.

**GOVERNMENT RESIDENT (Hon. J. L. PARSONS),** Palmerston, Northern Territory.—(1) Tapioca. (2) Arrowroot.

**HAY, ARCHIBALD,** of "The Glen," Bremer.—One Bag Wheat, grown on the Bremer, purple straw variety; weight, 66 lbs. 14 ozs.

**HILFERS, G. & CO.,** Gawler.—One Bag of Flour (200 lbs.).

**MCCOLL, A. & J.,** Richman's Creek.—One Bag of twenty weeks' Wheat (4½ bushels).

**MALCOLM, WILLIAM,** Currie Street, Adelaide.—Flour.

**ROBERTSON, JOHN,** Golden Grove.—(1) Chevalier Barley. (2) Cape Barley.

## CLASS 2.

*Fatty Substances used as Food, &c.*

**BARNARD, G. L.,** Walkerville, near Adelaide.—Olive Oil in bottle.

**CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE.**—Olive Oil (5 gals.), produced in South Australia, from fruit grown in the City of Adelaide plantations.

**DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL,** Beaumont, near Adelaide.—Olive Oil.

**GOVERNMENT RESIDENT (Hon. J. L. PARSONS),** Palmerston, Northern Territory.—(1) Peanut, Sesame, Castor and Cotton Oils. (2) One bag Dholl. (3) Ground Nuts, Sesame Seed, prepared by Maurice Holtze.

**NORTH, BENJAMIN,** Adelaide.—Olive Oil.

**ROBERTSON, J.** Adelaide.—Olive Oil.

## CLASS 3.

*Meat and Fish.*

**CONRAD, LEOPOLD,** Hindley Street, Adelaide.—(1) Six tierces Corned Beef, each containing 300 lbs. (2) Five cases assorted Preserved Meats, each containing 96 lbs. net. (3) Twenty-Four Mutton Hams.

**KITHER, WM.,** Rundle Street, Adelaide.—(1) Eight tierces Beef. (2) Two barrels Pork.

## CLASS 4.

*Condiments.*

**BARNFIELD, TURNER, & CO.,** London Condiment Works, East Adelaide.—Pickles, Sauces, Powders, Essences, Brunswick Black, &c.

**BARTON & CO.,** Hackney, near Adelaide.—Tomato Sauce, Pickles (assorted), Sauces, Culinary Essences, Condiments, and Oilmen's Stores.

**FORBES,** near Adelaide.  
Jellies.

**HANTON,** near Adelaide.  
Jams.

**McEWIN,** near Adelaide.  
Jams.

**MARGENTHAU,** near Adelaide.  
Sauces.

**MURPHY,** near Adelaide.  
Jellies.

**ROBERTSON,** near Adelaide.  
Vinegar.

**SEPPERS,** near Adelaide.  
White Wine, Australian Wine.

**WAVERLEY,** near Adelaide.  
Terrace, Adelaide.  
Caster Sauce, Curry Powder, manufactured in Adelaide.

*Wines, Spirits.*

**AULD, W.** near Adelaide.  
Auldana; excellent character, dry, case White, Auldana; vintage, 1883; wine is made, Doradilla, and

**AULDAN PRIETORS,** near Adelaide.  
Ruby, No. 1; extent 120 acres; medium dry; from which wine is made; quantity on hand, 30,000 gallons; Ruby, C.; color, vintage, 1883; Shiraz, Matarand, 30,000 gallons; name of

BU

Dr. J. T. Combe's is an extra much ple

**FORBES, ALEXANDER, An-**  
gaston.—Fruits in Preserve, Jams, and  
Jellies.

**HANTON, HENRY B., Fullarton,**  
near Adelaide.—Jams, Jellies, and Marma-  
lades.

**McEWIN, GEORGE & SONS,**  
Glen Ewin, Teatree Gully.—Assorted  
Jams.

**MARGETTS, C., Parkside.**—Tomato  
Sauce.

**MURRAY, ALEXANDER, &**  
**SONS, Coromandel Valley.**—Jams and  
Jellies.

**ROBERTSON, J., Adelaide.**—Condi-  
ments, Vinegar, &c.

**SEPPELT, B., Soppeltsfeld.**—Pure  
White Wine Vinegar, made from South  
Australian Wine.

**WAVERLEY VINEGAR CO., West**  
Terrace, Adelaide.—Tomato Sauce, Wor-  
cester Sauce, Walnut Pickles, Almond Pickles,  
Curry Powder, Flour of Mustard, and Vinegar,  
manufactured by Exhibitor from South Austral-  
ian grown seed.

#### CLASS 5.

*Wines, Spirits, Beers, and other Beverages.*

**AULD, WM P., Auldana.**—(1) One  
case Auldana Ruby, No. 1; name of vineyard,  
Auldana; extent 100 acres; colour, ruby;  
character, dry, light; vintage 1871. (2) One  
case White, A; colour, amber; character, light,  
dry; vintage, 1873; names of grapes from which  
wine is made, Verdelho, Palomino, Blanco,  
Doradilla, and Gouais fermented together.

**AULDANA VINEYARD PRO-**  
**PRIETORS, Auldana**—(1) Auldana  
Ruby, No. 14; name of vineyard, Auldana;  
extent 120 acres; colour, ruby; character,  
medium dry; vintage, 1883; name of grapes  
from which wine is made, Mataro and Shiraz;  
quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons. (2) Auldana  
Ruby, C; colour, ruby; character, medium, dry;  
vintage, 1883; grapes from which wine is made,  
Shiraz, Mataro, and Carbinet; quantity on  
hand, 30,000 gallons. (3) Ruby Cup; colour  
ruby; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintage,  
1883; name of grapes from which this wine is

made, Shiraz and Mataro; quantity on hand,  
15,000 gallons. (4) Auldana Ladies' Pride;  
colour, white; character, full-bodied, sweet;  
vintage, 1883; name of grape from which wine  
is made, Grenache. (5) Auldana Cup; colour,  
white; character, light, dry; vintage, 1883;  
name of grapes from which wine is made, Ver-  
delho, Doradilla, Riesling, and a few Muscatels;  
quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (6) Auldana  
Riesling; colour, white; character, light, dry;  
vintage, 1883; name of grape from which wine  
is made, Riesling; quantity on hand, 2000  
gallons. (7) Auldana Muscatel; colour, white;  
character, light, dry; vintage, 1883; name of  
grape from which wine is made, Muscatel;  
quantity on hand, 2000 gallons.

**BICKFORD, A. M., & SONS,**  
Currie Street.—Cordials—Linejuice Cordial,  
Raspberry Balm, Raspberry Vinegar, Ginger  
Brandy, Ginger Wine, Quinine Wine, Stomach  
Bitters, Orange Bitters, Curacao, Hop Bitters,  
Maraschino, and Noyeau.

**CHAMBERS & BLADES, Dragon**  
Brewery, Adelaide.—Stout, bulk.

**CROWDER & CO., Franklin**  
Street, Adelaide.—Cordials and Aerated  
Waters.

**CROZIER, HON. JOHN, Oaklands,**  
Vineyard near Adelaide.—(1) White  
Wine, eight years of age. (2) Red Wine, eight  
years of age.

**DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL,**  
Beaumont, near Adelaide.—(1) Sauterne;  
name of vineyard, Beaumont; extent, 25 acres;  
colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1889;  
name of grape from which wine is made, Serrial.  
(2) Dry Sauterne Wine; quantity on hand, 100  
gallons; other particulars as above. (3) Chateau  
Beaumont Wine; colour, red; character, full-  
bodied, sweet; vintage, 1871; name of grapes  
from which wine is made, Grenache and Shiraz,  
Mataro, and Gouais; quantity on hand, 4000  
gallons. (4) Chablis Wine; colour, white;  
character, light; vintage 1884; name of grape  
from which wine is made, Doradilla; quantity  
on hand, 200 dozen and 500 gallons. (5) Shiraz  
Wine; colour, red; character, liqueur; vintage,  
1868; name of grape from which this wine is  
made, Shiraz. (6) Port Wine; colour, red;  
character, full-bodied; vintage, 1883; name of  
grape from which wine is made, Grenache;  
quantity on hand, 500 gallons. (7) Claret;  
colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1884;

## BURGOYNE'S AUSTRALIAN WINES.

Dr. J. THOMPSON, Leamington.—“The ‘Tintara’ and ‘Higher-  
combe’ seem to me to be likely to be of use to invalids; the former  
is an extremely agreeable wine with great bouquet. I shall have  
much pleasure in recommending them.”

name of grapes from which this wine is made, Shiraz and Carbinet. (8) Crème d'Alicante Wine; colour, red; character, liqueur; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Grenache; (9) Hermitage Wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; quantity on hand, 1500 gallons. (10) Vin Ordinaire; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1885. (11) Madeira Wine; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1875; name of grape from which wine is made, Sercial.

**ELDER, SIR THOMAS, Glen Osmond.**—(1) Madeira Wine; name of vineyard, Birkegate, Glen Osmond, near Adelaide; extent of vineyard, 17½ acres; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Madeira. (2) Port Wine; colour, dark red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1880 and 1881 blended; names of grapes from which wine is made, Shiraz, Mataro, Black Portugal, and Caryguane. (3) Sherry Wine; colour, white; character, full-bodied, dry; vintage, 1880; names of grapes from which wine is made, Gousis, Verdelho, Tokay, and Doradilla. (4) Burgundy Wine; colour, dark-red; character, full-bodied dry; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz.

**GILBERT, WILLIAM, Pewsey Vale.**—(1) Riesling Wine; name of vineyard, Pewsey Vale; extent, 28 acres; colour, white; character, light, about 18 per cent.; vintage, 1878 and 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Riesling; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons. (2) Carbinet Wine; colour, red; character, light, about 18 per cent.; vintage, 1879 and 1880; names of grapes from which wine is made, Carbinet and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons.

**GRAY, GUILDFORD E., Hyde Park Brewery, Unley.**—Bottled Ale and Porter.

**HALL, GEORGE, & SONS, Norwood, near Adelaide.**—(1) Aerated Waters—Lemonade, Soda-water, Ginger-ale, Sarsaparilla, Tonic-water, and Seltzer-water. (2) Cordials—Limejuice Cordial, Raspberry Balm, Ginger Wine, Ginger Brandy, Sarsaparilla, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Cloves, and Lemon Syrup. (3) Bitters—Orange, Stomach, Tannin Wine, Kent Hop, Fluid Magnesia.

**HARDY, THOMAS, Adelaide.**—(1) Oomoo Red; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1882; names of grapes from which this

wine is made, Carbinet and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (2) Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; extent, 500 acres; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1884; name of grape from which this wine is made, Mataro; quantity on hand, 15,000 gallons. (3) Carbinet; name of vineyards, Tintara and others; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1876; name of grape from which this wine is made, Carbinet. (4) Doradilla; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1884; name of grape from which this wine is made, Doradilla; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (5) Riesling; name of vineyard, Wangolere; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which this wine is made, Riesling. (6) Sherry; name of vineyard, Angaston; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Sherry. (7) Verdelho; name of vineyard, Bankside; extent, 60 acres; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Verdelho. (8) Shiraz; name of vineyard, Bankside; colour, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (9) Sauvignon Blanc; name of vineyard, Tintara; extent, 500 acres; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Sauvignon Blanc. (10) Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which this wine is made, Mataro. (11) Port; name of vineyard, Angaston; extent, 100 acres; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz. (12) No. 1 Claret; name of vineyard, Tintara and other; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1882; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (13) Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1883; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Mataro and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (14) Doradilla; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Doradilla; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (15) Shiraz; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons.

**H A Y, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., Linden, near Adelaide.**—(1)

Tokay; nine ac bodied; which w kay; vin 1880; c names of Grenache den Claret, light wine is guane.

**JACO**  
—(1) Riesling; name of vineyard, Moorooroo; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Verdelho; name of vineyard, Bankside; extent, 60 acres; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Verdelho. (2) Shiraz; name of vineyard, Bankside; colour, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (3) Sauvignon Blanc; name of vineyard, Tintara; extent, 500 acres; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Sauvignon Blanc. (4) Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which this wine is made, Mataro. (5) Port; name of vineyard, Angaston; extent, 100 acres; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz. (6) No. 1 Claret; name of vineyard, Tintara and other; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1882; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (7) Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1883; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Mataro and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (8) Doradilla; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Doradilla; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (9) Shiraz; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons.

**PENF**  
Adelaide.—(1) Riesling; name of vineyard, Moorooroo; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Verdelho; name of vineyard, Bankside; extent, 60 acres; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Verdelho. (2) Shiraz; name of vineyard, Bankside; colour, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (3) Sauvignon Blanc; name of vineyard, Tintara; extent, 500 acres; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Sauvignon Blanc. (4) Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which this wine is made, Mataro. (5) Port; name of vineyard, Angaston; extent, 100 acres; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz. (6) No. 1 Claret; name of vineyard, Tintara and other; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1882; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (7) Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1883; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Mataro and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (8) Doradilla; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Doradilla; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (9) Shiraz; name of vineyard, Tintara; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons.

## BURGOYNE'S AUSTRALIAN WINES.

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Tokay; name of vineyard, Linden; extent, nine acres; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintage 1878; name of grape from which wine is made, Tokay. (3) Linden Tokay; vintage, 1883. (3) Linden Red; vintage, 1880; colour, red; character, full-bodied; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Grenache, Mataro, and Caryguane. (4) Linden Claret; vintage, 1884; colour, red; character, light; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Grenache, Mataro, and Caryguane.

**JACOB, WILLIAM, Moorooroo.**

—(1) Riesling Wine; name of vineyard, Moorooroo; extent, sixty-five acres; colour, white; character, dry; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Riesling. (2) Verdelho Wine; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Verdelho. (3) Red Wine; colour, red; character, dry; vintage 1880; names of grapes from which wine is made, Carbinet and Shiraz. (4) One case, containing two bottles Riesling, 1865; two bottles Riesling, 1869; two bottles Spanish, 1867; three bottles Carbinet, 1875; two bottles Verdelho, 1878; and one bottle Verdelho, 1869 (special assortment); the produce of Moorooroo vineyard. ("To be submitted to experts to test keeping qualities of the wines.")

**PENFOLD & CO., Magill, near Adelaide.**

—(1) Frontignac Wine; name of vineyard, The Grange; extent, 105 acres; colour, red; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintages, 1876, 1881, and 1882; name of grapes from which wine is made, Frontignac, Madeira, and Grenache; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (2) Frontignac Wine; vintages, 1882 and 1883; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Grenache, Madeira, Frontignac, and Temprano; quantity on hand, 30,000 gallons. (3) Muscadine; colour, white; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintages, 1881 and 1882; names of grapes from which wine is made, Muscat and Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (4) Muscadine Wine; vintages, 1882, 1883, and 1884; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons; of Constantia type. (5) Grange Tawney; colour, tawney; character, sweet, full-bodied; vintages, 1870 to 1875; names of grapes from which wine is made, Madeira, Frontignac, and Grenache; quantity on hand, 3000 gallons. (6) Port Wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1876 to 1878; name of grapes from which wine is made, Gre-

nache, Shiraz, and Frontignac; quantity on hand, 5000 gallons. (7) Constantia Wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1879 and 1881; name of grapes from which this wine is made, Frontignac and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (8) Constantia Wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied, medium, sweet; vintages, 1882 and 1883; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Frontignac and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 40,000 gallons. (9) Grenache Wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1878 to 1881; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Mataro and Grenache; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (10) Grenache Wine; vintages, 1882 and 1883; quantity on hand, 40,000 gallons. (11) Carbinet Wine; colour, red; character, dry; vintage 1881; names of grapes, Shiraz and Carbinet; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (12) Carbinet Wine; vintages 1881 and 1882; quantity on hand, 2000 gallons. (13) Carbinet Wine; character, dry, light-bodied; vintages, 1882 and 1883; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons. (14) Riesling Wine; colour, light white; character, dry, light; vintages, 1882 and 1883; name of grape, Riesling; quantity on hand, 3000 gallons. (15) Riesling Wine; colour, white; character, light dry; vintages, 1881 and 1882; name of grape, Riesling; quantity on hand, 2000 gallons. (16) Tokay Wine; colour, white; character, full-bodied medium hook; vintages, 1882, 1883, and 1884; names of grapes, Tokay, Temprano, and Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 30,000 gallons. (17) Tokay Wine; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1881 and 1882; names of grapes, Tokay, Temprano, and Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 3000 gallons. (18) Tokay Wine; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1880 and 1881; names of grapes, Tokay, Temprano, and Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 2000 gallons. (19) Pedro Ximenes Wine; colour, white; character, full-bodied, medium dry; vintages, 1882 to 1884; name of grape, Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 30,000 gallons. (20) Pedro Ximenes Wine; vintages, 1881 and 1882; character, dry, full-bodied; quantity on hand, 2000 gallons.

**PHILLIPSON BROS., Hackney, near Adelaide.**—Ale in bottle, Porter in bottle.

**ROSS, HON. R. D., M.P., Highercombe.**—(1) Red wine; name of vineyard, Highercombe; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1862. (2) Sherry; white; full-bodied; 1866. (3) Frontignac; white;

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full-bodied; 1867. (4) Sherry; white; full-bodied; 1867. (5) Sherry; white; full-bodied; 1868. (6) Fenchal; white; full-bodied; 1869. (7) Burgundy; red; full-bodied; 1869. (8) Burgundy; red; full-bodied; 1870. (9) White; white; light; 1875. (10) Claret; red; light; 1883. (11) Hermitage; red; light; 1883. (12) Amber; white; light; 1883. (13) Sherry; white; full-bodied; 1883. (14) Sparkling Cider, made in May, 1885; bottled in November, 1885. This sample, made from the fruit of one variety of apple, is the first sparkling cider made in Australasia. (15) Sparkling and Still Cider, made in May, 1885; bottled in October, 1885. Several varieties of apples were used.

#### SALTER, W., & SON, Angaston.

(1) Dry Sherry wine; name of vineyard, Saltram, near Angaston; extent, eighty acres; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Sherry. (2) Shiraz wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, principally 1868; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; a quantity on hand. (3) Sweet Sherry wine; colour, white; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1876 and 1878; names of grapes from which wine is made, Sherry and other grapes. (4) S.A. Port wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; a quantity on hand; (5) Shiraz wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied, dry; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz. (6) Shiraz wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1879 and older; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz.

#### SEPPELT, B., Seppeltsfeld.

Greenock.—(1) Mataro; name of vineyard, Seppeltsfeld; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1883. (2) Sweet Mataro; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1883. (3) Seppeltsfeld Red; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1884. (4) Claret; colour, red; character, light; vintage, 1881. (5) Blanquette; colour, white; character, light, dry; vintage, 1882. (6) Seppeltsfeld White; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1882. (7) Riesling; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1882. (8) Sherry; colour, white; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintage, 1881. (9) Port; colour, red; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintage, 1882. (10) Frontignac; colour, white; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintage, 1881.

#### SMITH, S., & SON, Angaston.—

(1) Frontignac wine; name of vineyard, Yalumba; colour, white; character, light; vintage, 1882; names of grapes from which wine is made, Frontignac and other good kinds. (2) Ruby wine; colour, ruby; character, sweet; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz. (3) Muscat wine; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Muscatel. (4) Sherry wine; colour, light; character, light; vintage, 1882. (5) Port wine; colour, red; character, full; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons. (6) Port wine; vintage, 1882. (7) Frontignac wine; vintage, 1882. (8) Ruby wine; vintage, 1882. (9) Muscat wine; vintage, 1882. (10) Sherry wine; vintage, 1882. (11) Port wine; vintage, 1876.

#### WIGG, R. H., & SONS, King

William Street, Adelaide.—(1) S.A. Port; colour, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1876; blended wine. (2) Old Constantia; colour, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1868; blended. (3) Constantia; colour, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1877; blended. (4) S.A. Sherry; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1876; blended. (5) Tokay; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1878; blended. (6) Frontignac; colour, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1878; blended.

#### WRIGHT, EDMUND W., Home

Park Vineyard, Magill.—(1) Pedro Wine; extent of vineyard, forty acres; colour, straw; character, light; vintage, 1882; name of grapes from which wine is made, Pedro Ximenes. (2) Frontignac Wine; colour, light-red; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintage, 1882; names of grapes from which wine is made, Frontignac and Muscatel. (3) Shiraz Wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz. (4) Port Wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1882; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Shiraz and Mataro. (5) Burgundy Wine; colour, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1875; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz.

#### YOUNG, C. B., Adelaide.—(1)

Red Wine; name of vineyard, Kanmantoo; extent, thirty-five acres; colour, red; character,

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gaston.—  
vineyard,  
light; vin-  
which wine  
kinds. (2)  
cter, sweet;  
which wine  
ine; colour,  
1882; name  
e, Muscatel.  
; character,  
vine; colour,  
82; name of  
raz; quantity  
t wine; vin-  
ne; vintage,  
1882. (9)  
(10) Sherry  
ine; vintage,

NS, King  
1) S. A. Port;  
intage, 1876;  
ntia; colour,  
68; blended.  
racter, sweet;  
A. Sherry;  
intage, 1876;  
ate; character,  
(4) Fron-  
sweet; vin-

W., Home  
Pedro Wine;  
colour, straw;  
name of grapes  
Kimenea. (2)  
ed; character,  
82; names of  
la, Frontignac  
; colour, red;  
1882; name of  
e, Shiraz. (4)  
r, full-bodied;  
s from which  
Mataro. (6)  
character, full-  
of grape from

elaide. — (1)  
Kanmantoo;  
red; character,

ES.

ported into  
of

medium; vintage, 1880; names of grapes from which wine is made. Shiraz, Mataro, and Greenache; quantity on hand, 18,000 gallons.

## CLASS 6.

*Biscuits.*

**AERATED BREAD CO.**, Waymouth Street, Adelaide.—Biscuits, Ships' Bread, &c.

**MURRAY, ALEXANDER, & SONS**, Coromandel Valley.—Biscuits.

## CLASS 7.

*Honey.*

**COLEMAN & MAY**, Fairfield Apiary, Mount Barker.—Extracted Honey (219 lbs.); and eight dozen Section Boxes, each 1 lb. of Comb Honey.

## GROUP VIII.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

## CLASS 1.

*Farm and Garden Seeds, &c.*

**DUNN, JOHN**, Mount Barker.—Collection of Native and Exotic Grasses, Herbage, and Bushes, grown at Mount Barker, scientifically classified by Dr. Schomburgk, Director Botanic Garden, Adelaide.

**HACKETT, E. & W.**, Rundle Street, Adelaide.—Seeds and Grasses.

**HEYNE, E. B., & CO.**, Rundle Street, Adelaide.—Collection of Seeds.

**HOLTZE, MAURICE**, Palmerston, N. T.—Collection of Seeds.

**SCHOMBURGK, Dr. R.**, Director Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.—Herbarium (in 4 vols.) of South Australian Plants.

**WILCOX, CHARLES**, Waymouth Street, Adelaide.—Sheaf Wheaton Hay and Wheaton Chaff, as used for feeding horses.

## CLASS 2.

*Living Plants.*

**SCHOMBURGK, Dr. R.**, Director Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.—(1) Four Fern Trees (*Todea Africana*). (2) Two Grass Trees (*Xantorrhoea*).

## CLASS 3.

*Native Plants, Grasses, Fibrous Plants, &c.*

**BRUCE, J. D.**, Superintendent Poonindie Native Institution, South Australia.—Collection of Native Grasses.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Grasses, &c., for decoration of native scene. (2) Five bales of Porcupine Grass, for testing as a vegetable fibre suitable for paper manufacture. (3) Mullett's Fibre (*Lepidosperma*), suitable for paper manufacture.

**ELDER, SIR THOMAS**, Adelaide.—(1) Fodder Plants (twenty-four varieties), grown at Cordillo run, South Australia, in latitude 36° 40' S., longitude 140° 30' E. (2) Fodder plants (three varieties), grown at Mount Lyndhurst, South Australia, latitude 30° 10' S., longitude 138° 35' E. (3) Fodder Plants (five varieties), grown at Beltana, latitude 30° 45' S., longitude 138° 25' E.

**GOVERNMENT RESIDENT (Hon. J. L. PARSONS)**, Palmerston, Northern Territory.—(1) Upland Cotton. (2) Ramee Rope Fibre. (3) Pineapple Fibre, prepared by Maurice Holtze,

## CLASS 4.

*Vegetables and Fruit.*

**AULDANA VINEYARD**, Proprietors of, Magill, near Adelaide.—Fresh Fruits in season.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Dessert Raisins.

**DAVENPORT, LADY**, Beaumont.—Zante Currants and Sultana Raisins.

**DAVENPORT, ROBERT**, Bathunga, near Macclesfield.—Apples and Pear, Walnuts, and Potatoes.

**DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL.**—Zante Currants, Sultana Raisins.

**GOYDER, G. W.**, Warrakilla, Aldgate.—Fresh Fruits in season.

**HAGUE, EDWARD**, Truro.—Dried Currants.

**HARDY, THOMAS**, Bankside Vineyard, Reedbeds.—(1) Dried Fruits. (2) Fresh Fruits in season.

**MURRAY, HON. DAVID, M.L.C.**, Adelaide.—Hops.

**PASCOE, JOHN F.**, Korra Weera, near Adelaide.—Fruits.

**ROBSON, T. B.**, Elythorp, Hec-torville.—(1) One cwt. Pudding Raisins. (2) Half cwt. Sultana Raisins. (3) Eighteen lbs. Dessert Raisins.

**ROSS, HON. R. D.** (Speaker of House of Assembly), Highercombe.—Fresh Fruits in Season.

## GROUP IX.—MINING INDUS-TRIES—MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

### CLASS 1.

*Boring Apparatus, &c.*

**JONES, J. W.**, Conservator of Water, Adelaide.—(1) Specimens of bores, &c., undertaken by the Water Conservation Department. (2) Map of the Natural Waters in the Colony.

### CLASS 2.

*Collections and Specimens of Rocks, Building Stones, Minerals, Ores, &c.*

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS**, Public Library, &c.—Collection of Building Stones.

**BROWN, H. Y. L.**, Government Geologist, Adelaide.—Specimens (in three cases) of Rocks and Fossils.

**BUNDEY, WILLIAM**, Teatree Gully Quarry.—Freestone Pedestal and Column.

**CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES**, Adelaide.—(1) Specimens of Strata upon which the city of Adelaide stands, obtained from a bore in the Waterworks Yard. (2) Cubes of South Australian Building Stones.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA**.—(1) Collection of South Australian Minerals, prepared for the Commission by T. C. Cloud, Esq., A.R.S.M., F.O.S., F.I.C. (2) Tin from Northern Territory, smelted in Adelaide.

**COOKE, H. D.**, Town and County Bank.—Specimens of Alluvial Gold.

**DAVENPORT, SIR J. SAMUEL**, Beaumont.—Iron Ore.

**GOVERNMENT RESIDENT** (Hon. J. L. PARSONS), Palmerston, Northern Territory.—Specimens of Copper Ore, from Daly River Mine.

**HORN, T. S.**, Adelaide.—Silver Ore, from Eureka Mine, Woodside; taken from 100 ft. level. Assays  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. of gold, and 15 ozs. silver to the ton of 20 cwt.

**JANSEN, OLAF**, Eleanor Reefs, Pine Creek, Northern Territory.—(1) Specimens containing 65 ozs. of Fine Alluvial Gold taken from reef. (2) Quartz Specimens.

**JANSEN, OLAF**, Palmerston.—Quartz Specimens, from various claims, at Yam Creek.

**KAPUNDA MARBLE & BUILDING COMPANY**, Limited.—(1) Two Blocks of Light-gray Marble, from Company's quarries, at Kapunda. (2) One Pillar of Black Marble.

**KEMPSON, HENRY**, Teatree Gully, near Adelaide.—Kaolin.

**MARTIN, T.**, Slate Quarries, Willunga.—Roofing Slates and Flagging.

**MOLINEUX, A.**, Adelaide.—Kaolin.

**OLIVER, A.**, Port Victor.—Two Blocks of Granite, forming pedestal.

**PARSONS, HON. J. L.**, Government Resident, Palmerston, Northern Territory.—(1) Specimens of Copper Ore from Daly River Mines. (2) Quartz Specimens from various claims at Yam Creek.

**PROPRIETORS OF ELEANOR REEF**, Pine Creek, Northern Territory.—Sixty-five ozs. Alluvial Gold and Auriferous Specimens.

**SINGLETON, FRANCIS CORBET**, Adelaide.—Ore from Aclaire Silver Mine, situated 30 miles east of Adelaide, taken from depths varying from 60 ft. to 113 ft. This ore yields the following metals—gold, silver, nickel, lead, zinc, antimony, iron and sulphur; the yield of silver ranging from 302 ozs. to 57 ozs. to the ton, and of gold from 3 ozs. to 13 dwts. to the ton.

**STIRLING DISTRICT COUNCIL**, Mount Lofty.—Blocks of Freestone.

### CLASS 3.

*Copper.*

**THE ENGLISH & AUSTRALIAN COPPER CO.**, Limited, Port Adelaide.—Refined Copper.

**THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WALLAROO MINES**, Limited, Adelaide.—Trophy of Refined Copper, made at the Company's Smelting Works, at Wallaroo, Yorke's Peninsula.

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**GROUP X.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

**ALGER, JOHN.**—A Specimen of a 25 Token (coined in South Australia in 1852). It has been in possession of owner for over thirty-two years.

**BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Collection of Tokens coined in Adelaide in 1852.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Bushman's Hut, with furnishings, used in South Australia in pioneer settlement. (2) Grass trees, &c., for decoration of native scene.

**MONTIFIORE, J. W.**—Malachite from mines in South Australia.

**RIDLEY, JOHN.**—Testimonial made in Adelaide of Australian Silver, and presented to exhibitor for the public boon of his invention of the South Australian Skipper.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CO.,** North Terrace, Adelaide.—Pictures, &c., Illustrative of Adelaide in early years.

**YOUNG, SIR HENRY FOX** (late Governor of South Australia).—A Gold Medal, presented to His Excellency commemorative of his trip up the River Murray, in 1853, on board the first steamer navigating its waters. (Exhibited by Lady Fox Young.)

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**WILLIAM BROWN & CO.,**

**Wholesale Manufacturing**

AND

**Export Stationers, &c.,**

**38-40 St. Mary Axe, and 40-41 Old Broad Street,**

**LONDON, E.C.**

**Colonial and Foreign Indents carefully executed.**

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## QUEENSLAND.

IN December last, the Colony of Queensland completed her twenty-sixth year; and, as was the case with Victoria, this, the latest-born of the Australian group, was named after Her Most Gracious Majesty. The scattered 25,000 British subjects who were thus constituted as a separate Colony at the close of 1859, had assigned to them 668,224 square miles (427,663,360 acres) of then almost unknown territory, an area about five-and-a-half times the size of the United Kingdom; and in the subsequent twenty-six years the population has grown up to 325,000, or to thirteen times what it was a quarter of a century ago. Even as it is, the population of Queensland is not one-tenth that of London. But then, the herds of cattle and the flocks of sheep she already possesses would serve to feed two Londons easily; and from Queensland sheep, wool is now-a-days clipped to the weight of some 42,472,000 lbs. annually, worth about one-half the entire wool clip of the United Kingdom. Queensland is no longer the string of isolated settlements, surrounded by an unpeopled wilderness, she was in 1860. It is true that the Government have as yet parted with the fee simple of only about 11,500,000 acres out of the above 427,663,360; but a further 316,000,000 acres have been leased as sheep and cattle runs; and thus it is that the Colony is no longer lying idle in any direction. If the people are scanty, the Colony is in possession of 4,162,000 cattle (a considerably larger total than is in the possession of all the other Australian Colonies put together) and of 3,994,000 sheep; while the horses number 255,116. Here of itself there is occupation for a large and rapidly increasing population. When Queensland was established in 1860, her population was less than one-third that of Tasmania, and only one-fifth that of South Australia; but though both these other Australian Colonies have grown steadily, Queensland has now passed them. It will be shown that Queensland possesses other exceptional sources of wealth besides her cattle and sheep runs; and the development of her resources in this vast territory has resulted in a great and increasing flow of British capital and labour into the Colony. But labour in the Old Country has not the means of conveying itself to the New; and so the Government and inhabitants of the Colony have together expended about £3,000,000 (including £1,065,000 in the past four years) in assisting the working classes to the Colony. In fact, Queensland at the present time assists a larger number of emigrants from Great Britain than all the rest of Australasia put together.

Yet not so very many years ago it was thought that much of this north-east quarter of Australia was unsuitable for European settlement. The present town of Rockhampton has been built just within the Tropic of Capricorn; and whereas at no point does Queensland extend so much as 400 miles to the southward of this tropic, Cape York, the most northerly point of the Colony, is more than 800 miles within it, and a good deal of the low-lying land is tropical in the character of its vegetation. But a short distance inland there are long ranges of mountains, often stretching down to the coast, and attaining an elevation at times of 6000 ft.; and it is largely owing to the proximity of this elevated country that the winter may almost be described as bracing, with oftentimes sharp frosts at night. The summer may be regarded as the rainy season, especially within the tropics, and is naturally hot; but Queensland possesses this advantage over Southern Australia, that even in winter the vegetation is not altogether arrested; while a northerly wind in summer will render both Adelaide and Melbourne hotter than Brisbane is. At Brisbane the average temperature is 70°, the maximum temperature in 1884 being 102°, and the minimum 40°, as compared with 105·6°, and 30·2° in Melbourne, and with 110° and 35° in Adelaide. The sea breezes in summer also tend to keep the coast without excessive heat; and though to the west of the mountain ranges a higher range of temperature is experienced, it is not hotter than in the western areas of New South Wales. It may here be remarked that after about 200 miles from the eastern coast, the rivers are either found to flow north-west into the Gulf of Carpentaria, or south-west into the Darling River, or into Central South Australia. With the exception of the Murray, it may be said that most of the longest and finest rivers in Australia take their rise in Queensland; and not a few of them, like the Fitzroy, Brisbane, Burdekin, Mitchell, Gilbert, Norman, Flinders,

and Leichhardt rivers, are situated wholly in Queensland. With regard to the Darling, it may be said that its navigation depends almost entirely upon the rainfall in Southern Queensland. All along the east coast of tropical Queensland at a varying distance, but seldom many miles from shore, there stretches the Great Barrier Reef, interspersed with numberless coral islets, and thus the force of the waves from the Pacific is broken. The entire eastern coast line is most picturesque, with a succession of islands, bold headlands and harbours, and with the lofty ranges of the mainland seldom out of sight. But in strong contrast with this is the coast-line of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which is everywhere flat, and for some distance inland unattractive and often swampy.

It is said that every kind of temperate and tropical product can be grown in Queensland. Upon the Downs, wheat, oats, and barley flourish, and are grown for hay and green-food for cattle, as well as for grain. But a decidedly larger area is devoted to maize, from which an average crop of about 25 bushels per acre is obtained. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated; the growth and make of sugar is now represented by upwards of 55,900 tons manufactured; the arrowroot grown in 1884 was 574,768 lbs.; and tobacco, coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, grapes, pine-apples, bananas, and English fruit are also cultivated. The fruit it has been found impossible to bring for exhibition here, but sugar is extensively shown; and it will be seen it bears comparison with the products of the West Indies and the Mauritius. So also are coffee, tobacco, rice, wheat and flour, arrowroot, and cassava. Then, too, there is Queensland rum, preparations from Queensland *Eucalypti*, and hundreds of exhibits of Queensland timbers, some manufactured, others varnished, and others yet again in the rough: These will serve in a measure to show the numerous descriptions of vegetable products raised in Queensland. They already give employment to a considerable population, and the agricultural resources of the Colony will in time be greatly extended.

But no reference has yet been made to the Queensland mines. These are of altogether exceptional richness, and have yet to be developed. The mineral collections shown by the Government, as well as by private enterprise, are of a very complete character. Gold ores and quartz of all descriptions, silver and silver-lead ores, coal, tin, copper, manganese, chrome iron ore, plumbago, stone from Queensland quarries, and clay and shale are all of them represented; and there is no section of the Australian continent so rich in regard to minerals as Queensland is. Thus, as regards gold:—

	Quartz crushed in 1884.	Gold obtained.	Average per ton.
	Tons.	ozs.	ozs. dwts. grs.
Queensland . . .	148,552	259,254	1 14 21
Victoria . . .	876,691	432,997	0 9 21
New South Wales . .	52,759	32,979	0 14 10
New Zealand (1880)*.	98,460	84,184	0 17 12

This is sufficient to show that the richness of the Queensland quartz is far in excess of that in the other Colonies; and it may be mentioned that, in all, some 600 or 700 tons of Queensland gold quartz have been sent home for exhibition, either in the Queensland Court, or for crushing and treating by the gold-reduction machinery. The Charters, Towers, and Gympie gold fields have now been connected with the coast by railway, and the extensions in progress will bring a further large extent of auriferous country within access of the port. Quite as important are the sanctioned railway extensions to the great tin and silver deposits at Herberton, and to the copper mines of Cloncurry. It is the opinion of the Government geologist that the Cloncurry copper lodes are the richest yet discovered in Australia, if not in the world; but a railway of 230 miles is requisite to connect them with the gulf of Carpentaria, and as yet the Colony places but little copper in the market. In 1883 the value was £30,872, and it was less in 1884, works being practically at a standstill until railway communications are in a more advanced state. Tin is

\* These are the latest official returns published.

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found in more accessible localities, and the yield in 1884 was 3,383 tons, the value being set down at £130,460 at the place of production. At the port of shipment, however, it was £228,457, and the addition fairly indicates the importance of improved communications. The value of the galena (silver-lead) raised in 1884 was £35,327; and this description of mining enterprise is also destined largely to extend, as the ores are very rich in silver. As yet, the quantities of antimony and manganese worked are not large; but the coal mines of Queensland in 1884 yielded 120,727 tons, and this is a description of mining to which it is impossible to assign limits. At present almost the whole of this coal is raised in the Ipswich district, whence there is direct railway communication with Brisbane; but there is good coal at Maryborough and at other places, specimens of which are now being exhibited here. In this particular New South Wales and Queensland are placed at a considerable advantage over the rest of Australia, in which coal is wanting. A good deal of building stone is now being raised from Queensland quarries, including bluestone, freestone, and some marble. It may be safely asserted that the world is destined to hear a great deal more of Queensland mining enterprise, possessing as she does all the most important known metals and minerals in great abundance.

Public works, including railways, telegraphs, roads and bridges, harbour and river improvements, and reservoirs for securing water supply during dry seasons, have been pressed forward as rapidly as is consistent with the influx of labour and capital. It has been pointed out that the Government debt of Queensland now averaging £60 per head is as high, measured in this way, as that of any country in the world, and a great deal higher than that of the mother country. But this is an altogether misleading statement, for the debt of Queensland has been incurred, almost the whole of it, upon reproductive works, and in fulfilling the duties of the ground landlord; and the effect of this upon the revenue is shown in the following figures:—

	Revenue per head in 1884-5.			Together.
	From Taxation.	From services rendered (Govt. railways, Post Office, Telegraphs, &c.).	Rents.	
Queensland .	£ s. d. 3 12 7	£ s. d. 3 4 3	£ s. d. 1 18 9	£ s. d. 8 15 7
United Kingdom .	£ s. d. 2 1 3	£ s. d. 0 7 3	£ s. d. 0 0 3	£ s. d. 2 8 9

The debt, in fact, is incurred with the direct object of increasing the contributions to revenue, and at the same time opening up a territory of 1200 miles long by 900 miles broad to the outer world. In Queensland there is not the same tendency to concentrate at one centre as there is at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide; consequently along the large extent of coast line (2250 miles), there are a number of important ports—Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Maryborough, Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, and Normanton (on the Gulf of Carpentaria), being the twelve principal, and ranking about in the order named. The present population of Brisbane approaches 50,000; that of Rockhampton is about 12,000; Maryborough, 11,000; Townsville, 10,000; Ipswich, about 8000; and Toowoomba, 6000. The leading exports are wool, gold, sugar, tin, hides and skins, pearl-shell, tallow, live-stock, preserved meat, béche-de-mer, and silver ore; while the imports mainly consist of British manufactures. The total value of the external trade of Queensland imports and exports, which in 1860 was £1,267,500, has now risen until in 1884 it reached £11,055,840.

At the present time there are 1407 miles of railway in operation in the Colony, and a further considerable mileage under construction; there are 11,636 miles of telegraph wire—which is more than in any other Australasian Colony, except New South Wales; there are 425 State schools, with 1161 teachers; the banking deposits to the 30th September, 1885, were £6,915,763, apart from the £1,940,255 in the hands of the Government savings banks at the end of the year. These are statistics of a miscellaneous character, but they all testify to the growth and vigour of this youthful Colony.

Established 1852. Telegraphic Address—"ORIGINAL, Manchester."

# JOHN CAMERON,

Inventor and Maker of the Original "Cameron" Pump.

ALL OTHERS ARE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

These Pumps are used for feeding boilers of all kinds, both land and marine, also in Chemical Works, Collieries, Mines, Brick Works, Water Works, Iron Works, &c.; also Fire Pumps for Mills, &c. Over 20,000 in use. Made in sizes from 2-inch to 20-inch Rams. *Special Quotations for High Pressure Pumps.*

Also Patentee and Maker of the celebrated **Cam and Lever Punching and Shearing Machine** which has been universally adopted in all the Docks and Ship Yards both at home

and abroad. Also other Shipbuilders' Tools, Plate Bending Rolls to take in Plates from 7 to 21 feet long; Plate Planing Machines to take in Plates from 10 to 22 feet long; Horizontal Punching, Shearing, and Angle Cutting Machines. Bar Cutting and Plate Shearing Machines.



FOR PRICE LISTS, &c., ADDRESS—

**JOHN CAMERON,**  
**OLDFIELD ROAD IRON WORKS, SALFORD,**  
**MANCHESTER.**

Agent for London and District—**PRICE & BELSHAM, 52, Queen Victoria St., E.C.**



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Owing to want of space it is not practicable to give full particulars here of all the Exhibits, but these will be found in the Colony's separate Catalogue.]

## GROUP I.—FINE ARTS.

### CLASS 1.

#### Paintings and Drawings.

1. **ALLOM, W. J.**, Charters Towers. — "Bowen, Port Denison." Oil painting.

2. **AUSTIN, WILLIAM**, Brisbane. — (1) "Brisbane from the North." Water-colour. (2) "Arrival of First Gold-Escort at Melbourne, 1852." Water-colour.

2a. **BEDWELL, E. P.**, Westbourne. — (1) View in Botanical Gardens, Brisbane. (2) Meerhaye. (3) View on the Mary River. (4) Somerset, Port Albany, 1872. (5) Bank Residence, near Ipswich. (6) Queensland Government Steamer "Kate." (7) Bush Inn, Goodna.

3. **CLARKE, JOSEPH A.**, Brisbane. — Orchids (1) *Stenocarpus sinuatus*. (2) *Dendrobium bigibbum*. (3) *Dendrobium Dalhousiana*. (4) *Nepenthes Bernaysii*.

4. **DENNIS, HERBERT**, Brisbane. — "Anatomical Study from Plaster Cast."

5. **EWART, WILLIAM**, Brisbane. — "Portrait of the Hon. Samuel Walker Griffith, M.A., Q.C., Premier of Queensland."

5a. **FRIESTROM, C.** — Oil painting, "Mary, Queen of Scots."

5b. **HODGSON, ARTHUR**, Clopton. — (1) Brisbane River, from Todrak, 1869. (2) View from the main Dividing Range. (3) Eton Vale, Darling Downs.

6. **JENNER, WALTER**, Brisbane. — (1) "S.S. 'Roma' entering Sebassa Channel after the eruption of Krakatoa." (2) "S.S. 'Roma' off the remains of Krakatoa, steering for Batavia."

7. **MILLS, THOMAS**, Charters Towers. — (1) "Charters Towers Gold Field." Oil painting by W. J. Allom.

8. **SAMWELL, WILLIAM**, Gold Warden, Etheridge. — Nine Water-colour Sketches representing views on the Etheridge Gold Field.

### CLASS 2.

#### Sculptures, Die-Sinking, and Embossing.

### CLASS 3.

#### Architectural Drawings and Models.

8. **CLARKE, J. J.**, Brisbane. — (1) Public Offices, Brisbane. (2) New Town Hall, Brisbane (premiated design). (3) Interior of Grand Hall, New Town Hall, Brisbane.

10. **GALLEY, RICHARD**, Brisbane.

— (1) Offices of the Brisbane Newspaper Company, Limited. (2) Treasury Buildings, Brisbane. (3) Girls' Grammar School, and Pupils' Residence, Brisbane. (4) Head Master's Residence, Boys' Grammar School, Brisbane. (5) Buildings, corner of Queen Street and Albert Street, Brisbane. (6) City Brewery, Margaret Street, Brisbane.

11. **HOEPPNER, HENRY**, Brisbane. — Design for a Villa Residence.

11a. **PUBLIC WORKS and MINES DEPARTMENT**, Brisbane. — (1) The Immigration Depôt, Brisbane. (2) Immigration Depôt, Rookhampton. (3) Court House, Rookhampton. (4) Court House, Mackay. (5) Court House, Warwick. (6) Hospital Maryborough.

12. **STANLEY, F. D. G.**, Brisbane. — "Queensland National Bank," Brisbane.

### CLASS 4.

#### Engravings, Lithographs, &c.

### CLASS 5.

#### Photographs.

13. **BANCROFT, THOMAS L.**, M.D., Geraldton. — "Geraldton and Johnstone River."

14. **BERNAYS, LEWIS ADOLPHUS, F.L.S.**, Brisbane. — "Brisbane Water Reservoir, Gold Creek."

15. **COBB & CO.**, Brisbane. — Two Views of a "Cobb's Coach."

16. **CRAN, ROBERT & CO.**, Bundaberg. — "Millaquin Sugar Refinery."

17. **FRIEND, HENRY, Sen.**, Gladstone. — Eleven Views of Gladstone.

18. **LETHEM, H. W.**, and **SOUTH-ERDEN, R. W.**, Brisbane. — "A Railway Surveyor's Camp."

19. **LOMER, A., & CO.**, Brisbane. — Views of Brisbane and District.

20. **QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS**, Brisbane. — (1) "Views of Brisbane." (2) "Bush Township and Station Life." (3) "Bush and Plantation Life." (4) "Clermont and District." (5) "Cloncurry and District." (6) "Cooktown." (7) "Darling Downs." (8) "Etheridge Gold Field." (9) "Gladstone and District." (10) "Gympie and District." (11) "Ipswich and District." (12) "Lake's Creek Meat Preserving Works." (13) "Beenleigh and District." (14) "Mackay and District." (15) "Main Range, Toowoomba." (16) "Maryborough and District." (17) Mount Britton Gold Field." (18) Mount Morgan

Gold Mines." (19) "Queensland Aborigines." (20) "Rockhampton and District." (21) "Roma and District." (22) "Squatting Life on the Darling Downs." (23) "Toowoomba and District." (24) "Yeppoon."

21. RICARDO, PERCY R., Brisbane.—Brisbane in 1858, 1862, and 1885.

22. SUTTON, J. W., & CO., Engineers, Brisbane.—Views of the Exhibitors' Works and Machinery, Ships, &c., constructed by them.

23. TUCKER, Rev. W. F., Bowen.—Views of Bowen.

#### CLASS 6.

*Works of Art, not otherwise specified.*

24. ADDISON, E. L., Manse, Bundaberg.—Cushions.

25. ALTERIETH, MISS, Mackay.—Basket, made from seeds gathered from trees, shrubs, and beans, growing in the Mackay District.

26. DE JERSEY, MADAME, Brisbane.—Flowers made of Burrumundi Fish Scales and Shells.

### GROUP II.—EDUCATION.

#### CLASS 7.

*Educational Appliances, Models of Schools, School Furniture, and Books.*

#### CLASS 8.

*Maps, Charts, and Plans.*

27. McKELLAR, J. A., Brisbane.—Map of Brisbane.

28. POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, Brisbane.—Map showing Postal and Telegraph routes.

29. PUBLIC LANDS DEPARTMENT, Brisbane.—Map of Queensland, in six sheets. Edition 1885. Scale: 16 miles to the inch. Four other Maps showing Agricultural, Pastoral, Geological, and Mineral areas, &c.

30. PUBLIC WORKS AND MINES DEPARTMENT, Brisbane.—(1) Map of Day Dawn P.C., and Day Dawn Block Gold Mines, Charters Towers. (2) Map of Charters Towers, showing total yields from principal Mining Leases. (3) Map of Gympie Gold Field, showing total yields from principal Mining Leases. (4) Map of Ravenswood Gold Field, showing total yields of principal Mining Leases.

31. RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Railway Map of Queensland.

32. SIRCOM, J., Georgetown.—Map of the Etheridge Gold Field.

33. THORPE, JAMES, Brisbane.—Meteorological Map of Queensland.

#### CLASS 9.

*Specimens of work done by pupils in school.*

34-45. BRISBANE.—Two hundred and sixty-two Exhibits.

46. BOWEN.—Sixteen Exhibits.

47 & 48. CHARTERS TOWERS.—Twenty-six Exhibits.

49. GLADSTONE.—Seven Exhibits.

50-52. GYMPIE.—Fifty Exhibits.

53-58. IPSWICH.—Fifty-seven Exhibits.

59 & 60. MACKAY.—Twenty-four Exhibits.

61 & 62. MARYBOROUGH.—Eighty Exhibits.

63 & 64. ROCKHAMPTON.—Twenty-two Exhibits.

65 & 66. TOOWOOMBA.—Ten Exhibits.

67 & 68. TOWNSVILLE.—Twenty-eight Exhibits.

69. WARWICK.—Fourteen Exhibits.

### GROUP III.—STATISTICS.

#### CLASS 10.

*Statistical Information of every Description.*

70. ARCHIBALD, JOHN, Ravenswood.—Statistics of the Ravenswood Gold Field.

71. McARTHUR, ALEXANDER, Gladstone.—Statistics of the Gladstone Gold Field.

72. POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Comparative Statistics, 1862 and 1885.

73. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Sheet of General Statistics of Queensland.

74. SAMWELL, WILLIAM, Georgetown.—Treatise on the Etheridge Gold Field.

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## GROUP IV.—APPLICATION AND APPARATUS OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

### CLASS 12.

*Printing, Bookbinding, &c.*

**75. BLACKMAN, F. A., Brisbane.**—(1) "Adventures in Queensland." (2) "Ronald Walton."

**76. GORDON & GOTCH, Brisbane.**—(1) Mrs. Baileys' "Fern World." (2) Mrs. Footo's "Poems." (3) "Pugh's Almanac." (4) "Geography of Oceania." (5) "Slater's Almanac." (6) Cooto's "History of Queensland," vol. i.

**77. HOCKINGS, ALBERT JOHN, Brisbane.**—(1) Queensland Garden Manual. (2) "Flower Garden in Queensland."

**78. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—(1) Baileys' "Synopsis of the Queensland Flora." (2) Baileys' "Supplement to the Synopsis of the Queensland Flora." (3) Baileys' "Catalogue of Plants in the two Metropolitan Gardens." (4) Bernays' "Cultural Industries." (5) Boyd's "Old Colonials." (6) "Brisbane Directory." (7) Brunton Stephens' "Poems." (8) Donovan's "Catalogue of the Queensland Parliamentary Library." (9) Gregory's "Explorations." (10) Kerr's "Outlines of Australian History." (11) "Queensland: its Resources and Institutions" (a series of descriptive Essays on the Colony).

**79. REGISTRAR OF BRANDS, Brisbane.**—Two "Brands Directories for Queensland, for 1884."

**80. WOODCOCK & POWELL, Brisbane.**—Specimens of Printing.

**81. THOMPSON, J. W., Brisbane.**—"The Land Question."

### CLASS 14.

*Scientific Information.*

**82. FISHER, HENRY EDWIN, Brisbane.**—Universal (mean time) Sun-dial or Settler's Clock; will, when correctly set and kept properly regulated according to the equation of time, show the mean time, within a fraction of a minute, at all seasons of the year.

## READING ROOM.

The Reading Room will be supplied with files of the following newspapers and periodicals:—

Allora Guardian, Border Post and Stannum Miner (Stanthorpe), Brisbane Courier, Bundaberg and Mount Perry Mail, Bundaberg Star, Cairns Chronicle, Cairns Post, Capricornian (Rockhampton), Carpentaria Times (Normanton), Charleville Times, Christian Messenger (Brisbane), Colonist (Maryborough), Cooktown Courier, Cooktown Independent, Cunnamulla Express, Dalby Herald, Darling Downs Gazette (Toowoomba), Evangelical Standard (Brisbane), Gladstone Observer, Gympie Miner, Gympie Times, Herberton Advertiser, Hughenden Ensign, Ipswich Advocate, Journal of Commerce (Brisbane), Logan Witness (Beenleigh), Mackay Mercury, Mackay Standard, Maryborough Chronicle, Morning Bulletin (Rockhampton), Nord Australische Zeitung (Brisbane), Northern Argus (Rockhampton), Northern Miner (Charters Towers), Northern Standard (Townsville), North Rockhampton Times, Observer (Brisbane), Palmer Chronicle (Maytown), Planter and Farmer (Brisbane), Peak Downs Telegram, Port Denison Times, Port Douglas Chronicle, Port Douglas Times, Queenslander (Brisbane), Queensland Figaro (Brisbane), Queensland Good Templar (Brisbane), Queensland Leader (Brisbane), Queensland Mercantile Gazette (Brisbane), Queensland Times (Ipswich), Ravenswood Mining Journal, Roma Free Press, Sandgate Directory, Southern World (Brisbane), St. George Standard, Telegraph (Brisbane), Temperance Record (Brisbane), Toowoomba Chronicle, Towers Herald (Charters Towers), Townsville Bulletin, Townsville Herald, Warwick Argus, Warwick Examiner and Times, Week (Brisbane), Western Champion (Blackall), Western Star (Roma), Wide Bay and Burnett News (Maryboro'), Wild River Times (Herberton), Winton Herald.

## GROUP V.—SANITARY.

### CLASS 15.

*Drugs and Medicine.*

**83. BANCROFT, JOSEPH, M.D., Brisbane.**—Pepper Vine; Queensland Sassafras; Sweet Bark; Taj Bark; Tincture of

## TO ALL COLONIAL AND FOREIGN VISITORS.

In connection with this Exhibition, CITY COLONIAL ROOMS are thrown open (gratis) at Leadenhall Buildings, E.C. (corner of Leadenhall Street and Gracechurch Street), for business appointments; for receiving letters; for the private exhibition of Minerals, Precious Stones, Dyes, Woods, Fibres, Shells, Skins, Feathers, &c., for which large Show Cases are erected; and for introductions between Colonials, Merchants, Brokers, Manufacturers and Syndicates to open and develop practical business from Colonial Exhibits.

The rooms are well appointed with every business requisite, and all the English and Colonial Newspapers. Colonial Exhibitors or Visitors desiring practical business results are invited to communicate with the Proprietor—

**Mr. F. J. BIGGS, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.**

*Duboisia Hopwoodii*; Extract of *Erythroxylon australe*, a powerful astringent; Extract of *Alstonia constricta*; Bitter Bark, used as a strong tonic; Duboisine, Alkaloid, used in eye diseases; Extract of *Sideroxylon laurifolium*, a sweet astringent, used in diarrhoea.

84. CLARKE, DAVID, Maryborough.—*Eucalyptus*, *Alstonia constricta* (Queensland Fever-tree), and Toilet preparations.

85. INGHAM, THOMAS, Rockhampton.—Extract of *Euphorbia plulifera*. The plant when dried and smoked is an anti-asthmatic.

86. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—(1) *Duboisia Hopwoodii*, used by the blacks like tobacco as a stimulant or excitant before battle. (2) *Duboisia myoporoides*. (3) *Alstonia constricta* (Fever-bark). (4) Kamala.

87. WICKHAM, GEORGE, J., South Toolburra.—Kangaroo Sinews, applicable as Sutures in surgical operations.

## GROUP VI.—FURNITURE.

### CLASS 19.

*Furniture, Upholstery, and Household Appliances.*

88. COOKE, WILLIAM DANIEL, District Engineer, Mackay Railway.—Inlaid Table of 78 Specimens of Woods indigenous to Queensland.

89. FAIRLIE, JAMES, & SONS, Maryborough.—Red Cedar Door, polished. (2) White Cedar Door, varnished.

89a. JOHNSON, GREGSON, CURRIE & CO.—Two Sideboards and one Over Mantleshelf, made of Queensland Bean-tree.

### CLASS 21.

*Hardware, Cutlery, &c.*

90. PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, St. Helena, Moreton Bay.—32 exhibits in tin and galvanised iron ware.

### CLASS 26.

*Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other metals.*

91. EDGAR, W. J. G., Rockhampton.—Silver mounted "Emu Egg" Inkstand.

92. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Emu Eggs, mounted.

## GROUP VII.—FABRICS, CLOTHING, TOILET REQUISITES, &c.

### CLASS 27.

*Wool Fabrics.*

93. QUEENSLAND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Ipswich.—(1) Tweeds, five patterns. (2) Indigo Sergo. (3) Blankets.

### CLASS 28.

*Fancy Work.*

### CLASS 29.

*Apparel, Haberdashery.*

94. PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, St. Helena, Moreton Bay.—87 Exhibits, Cloths, Hats, Saddlecloths, Bags, &c.

### CLASS 30.

*Travelling Equipments, such as Trunks, Saddlery, &c.*

95. FRIEND, HENRY, Sen., Gladstone.—Stockwhip Handles.

96. JARMAN, RICHD. EDWD.—Brisbane.—(1) Best Hogskin Saddle, with doeskin seat, knee and thigh pads. (2) Hogskin Saddle, doe-skin seat. (3) Best all-over Hogskin "Wagga Wagga" Saddle. (4) Demi-Hogskin Park Saddle. (5) Demi-Hogskin Training Saddle. (6) Demi-Hogskin Roll Seat Stock Saddle. (7) All-over Bag Leather Roll Seat Somerset Breaking-in Saddle. (8) All-over Bag, leather hogskin seat. (9) Hogskin Treeless Racing Saddle. (10) Set of Pair-horse Silver-mounted Carriage Harness. (11) Set of Pair-horse Silver-mounted Brown Leather "Concord" Buggy Harness.

97. LA DE, N., Brisbane.—Solid Leather Travelling Trunk, "The Mugrave." (2) The "Vade Mecum" Solid Leather Travelling Trunk.

98. PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, St. Helena, Moreton Bay.—49 Exhibits—Saddles, Bridles, Leggings, Belts, Pack-bags, Hobbles, Pouches, Sword-belts, and other leather work.

99. PURCELL, WM., Rockhampton.—(1) Patent Saddle, with Girths, made for ordinary use, such as breaking-in horses, over-landing, and station uses. (2) Bag Leather Stock Saddle. (3) Gentleman's Town Hogskin Saddle.

100. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—(1) Stockman's Whips, hand made. (2) Hobbles—greenhide,

&c. (1) Whips (2) Ca 100 of L Whip I

101. ST. H and Slip

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to. (3) Hide Halters. (4) Bullock Driver's, Whips. (5) Lady's Riding Whip, hand made. (6) Carriage Whips, hand made.

100a. SCOTT, WALTER J., Valley of Lagoons.—(1) Stock Whip. (2) Two Whip Handles.

CLASS 31.

*Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.*

101. PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, ST. HELENA, Moreton Bay.—Boots and Slippers.

CLASS 33.

*Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

102. BOND, HERBERT WILLM., Torrington, Toowoomba.—(1) Opal Necklace, containing representative Stones from Exhibitor's Opal Mines. (2) Opal and "Opalite" Gems. (3) Opals, in the matrix (4) Opals, worked in Cameos, &c.

103. HAMPTON, R. C. E., Thargomindah.—Opals in the matrix.

GROUP VIII.—ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, AND MINERAL PRODUCTS (RAW AND MANUFACTURED).

(a) ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS 36.

*Animal Oils.*

104. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Dugong Oil, refined and unrefined.

105. HOGARTH AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRESERVING CO., Limited, Oakay Creek, Darling Downs.—(1) Neat's Foot Oil. (2) Trotter Oil.

CLASS 37.

*Soap, Tallow, Wax, &c.*

106. HANCOCK, WILLIAM, Ipswich.—Soap and Candles.

107. HOGARTH AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRESERVING CO., Limited, Oakay Creek, Toowoomba.—(1) Mutton Tallow. (2) Beef Tallow.

108. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Beeswax, grown by Walter Bunny, Rosewood.

109. RUDELL, RICHARD, Bundaberg.—(1) Block of best No. 1 Soap. (2) Eight large bars of best No. 1 Soap.

CLASS 38.

*Hides.*

110. BARTON, A. H. E., Stanthorpe.—Kangaroo Skin, tanned.

111. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—(1) Dugong Hide, preserved and dried. (2) Dugong Hide, tanned.

CLASS 39.

*Leather and Manufactures of Leather.*

112. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Collection of Queensland Furs and Skins, prepared by L. Wittgenstein viz.—(1) Six Wallaby Skins. (2) Six Mountain Wallaby. (3) Four Rook Wallaby. (4) One Scrub Wallaby, Leopard centre. (5) Six Wallaby Skins, dressed for boot leather. (6) Three Wallaby Skins, dressed for bookbinding. (7) Seven Seal Kangaroo. (8) Two Mainland Kangaroo. (9) Three Flyer Kangaroo. (10) Three Mountain Kangaroo. (11) One Kangaroo Head and Tail. (12) Six Wallaroo. (13) Three Dingo, or Native Dog. (14) Nine Opossum. (15) Two Opossum, tanned. (16) Two Black Opossum. (17) One Paddy Melon. (18) Six Kangaroo Rat. (19) Five Black and White Native Cat. (20) Two Tiger Cat. (21) Twelve Native Bear. (22) Thirty-six Platypus. (23) Hunting Coat of Rook Wallaby and Stained Opossum. (24) Black Opossum Carriage Rug, Native Dog centre. (25) Grey and Black Opossum Buggy Rug, Black Opossum centre. (26) Blue Opossum Buggy Rug, black border. (27) Kangaroo Hearthrug, Opossum border. (28) Black Opossum Hearthrug, Rabbit border. (29) Wallaroo Hearthrug, Opossum-tail border. (30) Rook Wallaby Hearthrug. (31) Scrub Wallaby Hearthrug, Opossum border. (32) Blue Opossum Rug. (33) Mat (square), Black and White Native Cat. (34) Mat (square), Blue Opossum, black border. (35) Mat (square), Rook Wallaby, Opossum and Rabbit border. (36) Mat (oval), Rook Wallaby, Opossum border. (37) Mat (oval), Black and White Native Cat centre. (38) Mat (oval), Feather centre. (39) Lady's Cape, Blue Opossum. (40) Lady's Cape, Rook Wallaby. (41) Lady's Cape, Young "Joeys" (small kangaroo). (42) Chair Mat, Black Opossum. (43) Three Foot-warmers, Blue and Black Opossum and Native Cat. (44) Smoking Cap. (45) Pair of Gloves, Opossum Fur. (46) Twelve Chest Preservers. (47) Coloured Sheepskin Mat, and other small skins.

113. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Leathers, manufactured by A. Peck, viz.—(1) Two sides Black Harness Leather. (2) Three sides Brown Harness Leather. (3) Three sides Stained Bridle Leather. (4) Two sides Brown

Bridle Leather. (6) One side Black Rein Leather. (8) Three sides Brown Kip. (7) Four sides Satin Kip. (8) Three sides Black Kip. (9) Two Grained Kid Skins. (10) Two Kangaroo Skins. (11) Four Kangaroo Skins, in the russet. (12) Two French Calf Skins. (13) Three Satin Calf Skins. (14) Two Black Calf Skins. (15) Four Brown Calf Skins. (16) Two Native Bear Skins.

114. STEPHENS, WILLIAM, Brisbane.—(1) One Side Sole Leather. (2) One side Harness Leather. (3) One side Bag and Bridle Leather. (4) Three Bastia.

115. WICKHAM, GEORGE T., South Toolburra.—Opossum's Fur.

## CLASS 40.

*Silk—Raw, Cocoon, and Thread.*

116. GIBSON, MISS, Stanmore, Yatala.—Skeins and Cocoons.

117. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Raw and Cocoon, Bengal variety of Worm. Grown by Edward Carrington, Upper Coomera.

## CLASS 41.

*Tortoise Shells, Sponges, and Shells.*

118. BROWN, FRANK (Care of W. R. Humphrey, Cooktown).—Trophy of Marine Shells.

119. CLARK, JAMES, Thursday Island.—Clam Shells.

120. HARTMANN, CARL H., F.R.H.S., Toowoomba.—Sponge Coral, Flexible Coral, Spongelans, &c., from Torres Straits.

121. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Shells, Corals, &c., from Torres Straits.

## CLASS 42.

*Pearl Shell.*

122. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Pearl Shell—"Chicken," small and large "Bold Shell." Trophy.

## GROUP VIII. (b.)

Queensland Commissioners' Exhibits of Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products comprise an extensive collection of 427 exhibits in book-block, plank, and veneer. Some few remarks are necessary to account for what otherwise might be considered as defects in some of the samples. These defects are principally noticeable in the plank exhibits, several of which will be found to have slightly cracked or split at the ends; for this, allowance will readily be made by practical men when informed that in no case has time been allowed for seasoning, neither could advantage be taken of the proper period for felling the trees. It must be borne in mind that this collection had to be got together hurriedly, leaving no time even for selecting the most suitable tree; thus, the first to hand was felled, and a four-foot length of the stem forwarded to the establishment in Brisbane, where all the exhibits were immediately prepared. This will account also for the stains observable in several of the softer woods, which, being full of sap when cut, became discoloured before reaching their destination—in some cases nearly 2,000 miles from their local habitat.

Although many of the kinds are in sufficient quantity to allow of being exported, this display of the colony's woods has been prepared rather with a view to point out to intending emigrants and others that Queensland possesses in her indigenous vegetation woods suitable for all and every kind of work.

## CLASS 43.

*Private Exhibits of Indigenous Timber and other Forest Products.*

123. ADAMS, CHARLES E., Goondi Plantation, North Queensland.—Collection of Woods indigenous to the Johnstone River district.

124. BROWN, JOHN, Mackay.—Obelisk, consisting of 2,000 pieces of Woods indigenous to Queensland, collected in the Mackay district.

125. BURGESS, ISAAC, Mellum Creek.—Two logs of Cedar, grown on the Blackall Range, Moreton district, one 20 ft. 5 in. in girth, the other 18 feet 8 in. in girth.

126. COWLEY, JOSEPH L., Upper North Pine River.—Arrowroot Plant.

127. FAIRLIE, JAMES & SON, Maryborough.—Cedar Plank.

128. FRIEND, HENRY, SEN., Gladstone.—Collection of Woods indigenous to the Gladstone district.

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129. JACKSON, J. W. W., & CO., Mitchell, Maranoa District.—(1) Piece of Bloodwood, suitable for railway purposes; durable underground. (2) Piece of Cypress Pine; takes a beautiful polish, and is proof against the ravages of the white ant.

130. HARTMANN, CARL H., F.R.H.S., Toowoomba.—Cone of Bunya-Bunya Pine (*Araucaria Bidwillii*).

131. LANE ROBERT, Brisbane.—Cone of Bunya - Bunya Pine (*Araucaria Bidwillii*).

132. NORVILL, EDWARD, Gladstone.—Paper Knives of Beefwood.

133. QUEENSLAND COLLIERIES CO., Limited, Howard.—Polished Woods.

133a. QUEENSLAND COMMIS- SIONERS.—Collection of Walking Sticks.

134. STRÜVER F., Pine Creek, Toowoomba.—Sample boards of Cypress Pine.

## CLASS 44.

## Vegetable Oils.

135. QUEENSLAND COM- MISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Collection of Essential Oils, prepared by the Hon. A. C. GREGORY, O.M.G., and Mr. K. T. STAIGER, viz.:—(1) *Melaleuca leucadendron*, 320 ozs. oil obtained from one ton of leaves. (2) *Eucalyptus Staigeriana*, 1,200 ozs. oil obtained from one ton of leaves. (3) *Eucalyptus microcorys*, 375 ozs. oil obtained from one ton of leaves. (4) *Eucalyptus Planchoniana*. (5) *Eucalyptus Baileyanana*. (6) *Eucalyptus hæmastoma*, 672 ozs. oil obtained from one ton of leaves. (7) *Eucalyptus dealbata*. (8) *Eucalyptus maculata*. (9) *Eucalyptus maculata*. (10) *Eucalyptus populifolia*. (11) *Backhousia citriodora*. (12) *Calophyllum inophyllum*, useful for varnishes, soap making, &c. (13) Oil of *Aleurites moluccana*, or Candle Nut; used extensively in oil painting as a substitute for Walnut oil. Kernel of nut produces 54.3 per cent. of oil. (14) Essential Oil of *Beilshamedia obtusifolia* (Sassafras bark), 770 ozs. oil obtained from one ton of leaves.

## CLASS 45.

## Fibres, and Articles Manufactured therefrom.

136. FORSYTH, A., & CO., Bris- bane.—Rope Trophy.

As a certificate of its purity and efficiency, this marvellous cleanser has recently secured the Diploma of the SANITARY INSTI- TUTE of Great Britain, being the highest award

**HYDROLEINE**  
HYDRATED  
**SOAP POWDER.**

Sole Manufacturer: F. J. HARRISON & Co, Watling Street Works, Leicester.

137. QUEENSLAND COM- SIONERS, Brisbane.—FIBRES, grown near Brisbane, prepared by Alexander MacPherson, viz.:—Jute, Rosella, Curragong, Fan Palm, Palm, Bowstring Hemp, *Pandanus pedunculatus* (locally called Bread Fruit), Yuca Aloe, Black Wattle, Flax, Bamboo, Moreton Bay Fig, &c.; also fibres dyed.

## CLASS 49.

## Gums, Resins, Vegetable Dyes, Varnishes.

138. BAILEY, FREDERICK, MANSON, F.L.S., Colonial Botanist, Brisbane.—(1) Gum of Apple-tree. (2) Gum of Rusty Gum. (3) Gum of Ironbark; perfectly soluble in water. (4) Gum of Scribbly Gum. (5) Gum of Stringybark. (6) Gum of Turpentine or Tee. (7) Gum of Gum-topped Box. (8) Gum of Jimmy Low. (9) Gum of Spotted Gum. The analysis also showed the presence of 59.03 per cent. of substance insoluble in water; alcohol dissolved, 10.82 per cent., leaving 48.21 per cent., which was mostly soluble in caustic soda. This insoluble substance was intensely black, and was partly derived from altered kino-tannin, and partly from other substances not yet thoroughly investigated. (10) Gum of Moreton Bay Ash. (11) Gum of Rough Stringybark. (12) Gum of Narrow-leaved Ironbark.

139. BANCROFT, JOSEPH, M.D., Brisbane.—(1) Purified Gum of *Eucalyptus corymbosa*. (2) Purified Gum of *Eucalyptus siderophloia*. (3) Purified Gum of *Eucalyptus siderophloia*. (4) Purified Gum of *Eucalyptus hæmastoma*.

140. NORVILL, EDWARD, Glad- stone.—Assortment of Gums.

141. SWAIN, JOHN WILLIAM COWLING, Brisbane.—Skeins of Worsted Yarn, dyed Yellow and Scarlet. Dyes extracted from native woods.

142. WICKHAM, GEORGE J., South Toolburra.—Grass-tree Gum.

## CLASS 50.

## Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured.

143. HOCKER, J. H., Brisbane.— Queensland-grown Tobacco, raw and manu- factured.

ever received for Soap Powders, or so-called extracts of soap.

Sold by all Grocers and Olives in 4 lb. tin-foil packets at 1d. each, and in 1 lb. blue wrappers at two for 1d.; also in 1, 2, 4, and 7 lb. bags, at 3d. per lb.

**144. TYRELL, Mrs. J. DE POIX,** Stanthorpe.—Tobacco Leaf.

**CLASS 51.**

*Materials used for Tanning, Currying, &c.*

**145. LOCAL COMMITTEE,** Stanthorpe.—Tanning Barks, comprising:—(1) Mountain Green Wattle. (2) Scrub Wattle. (3) Silver Wattle. (4) Golden-leaf Wattle. (5) Swamp Green Wattle. (6) Green Wattle.

**146. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS,** Brisbane.—Tanning Barks, viz.:—(1) Bark of Brisbane Box. (2) Bark of Turpentine or Tee. (3) Bark of Black Wattle. (4) Bark of Gum-topped Box. (5) Bark of Hickory Wattle. (6) Bark of Ironbark. (7) Bark of Oak. (8) Bark of Honeysuckle. (9) Bark of Bitterbark. (10) Bark of Rough Stringybark. (11) Bark of Scribbly Gum. (12) Bark of Stringybark. (13) Bark of Red Ash. (14) Bark of Wattle. (15) Bark of Silver Wattle. (16) Bark of Green Wattle. (17) Bark of Black Wattle.

**CLASS 52.**

*Minerals.*

The Mineral Exhibits of this Colony are catalogued in a separate pamphlet. They are no less than 1,407 in number, comprising gold, silver, silver-lead, tin, copper, iron, coal, plumbago, magnetic ore, manganese, malachite, cobalt, agates, amethysts, building and other stone, marble, shale, clay, &c.; and together weigh several hundred tons. Much of the gold quartz will be actually treated in the Exhibition, for which purpose a quartz-crushing battery has been erected. The principal fields from which these minerals have been obtained are Gympie, Charters Towers, Ravenswood, Clermont, Rockhampton, Palmer, Herberton, Cloncurry, Killinan, Nebo, Normanby, Etheridge, Stanthorpe, Gladstone, Norton, and Tinaroo. The coal exhibits are from the Bunaba and Maryborough districts.

**GROUP K.—FOOD PRODUCTS (RAW AND MANUFACTURED).**

**CLASS 60.**

*Coffee, Spices, &c.*

**147. BAILEY, WILLIAM B.,** Pimpama.—Coffee Beans.

**148. BURNETT, J. K.,** Suderum Mountain, Mooloolah.—Coffee.

**149. CHUBB, CHAS. FREDK.,** Ipswich.—(1) Coffee. (2) Cayenne Pepper, from birds-eye chillies.

**150. COSTELLO, J. M.,** Millicent Plantation, Mackay.—(1) Coffee, from Beans of the year 1884. (2) Coffee Beans, of the year 1885.

**151. GIBSON, MISS, STANMOR** Yatala.—Coffee, husked and unhusked.

**152. HART, DANIEL,** Mossman River.—Coffee, raw, and prepared for use.

**153. PENAL ESTABLISHMENT,** ST. HELENA, Moreton Bay.—Coffee, green, roasted, and ground.

**154. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS,** Brisbane.—Coffee, grown by Joseph C. Dixon, Buderim Mountain.

**CLASS 61.**

*Sugar.*

**A. NORTHERN DISTRICT.**

**155. SWALLOW AND DERHAM,** Hambledon Plantation, Cairns.—(1) Sugar; S. and D. No. 1, three-star class. (2) Sugar; S. and D., No. 2, three-star class.

**B. JOHNSTONE RIVER DISTRICT.**

**156. MOURILYAN SUGAR CO.,** Mourilyan Harbour.—(1) Sugar, half-a-ton, A star class. (2) Sugar, half-a-ton, A class.

**157. NOLAN & WARLISS,** Innisflat Plantation, Johnstone River.—Sugars made from third ratoon "Meera" cane, by old open fire-flat battery; small vacuum pan; lime and sulphur process.

**158. QUEENSLAND SUGAR CO.,** Limited, Geraldton.—Samples of Sugar.

**C. HERBERT AND BURDEKIN RIVERS.**

**159. COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING CO. OF SYDNEY,** Victoria Plantation, Herbert River.—Cane Sugar, prepared for Refining purposes only.

**160. GAIKLOCH SUGAR CO.,** Gairloch Plantation, Lower Herbert River.—Sugar: A class.

**161. HAMLEIGH SUGAR CO.,** Limited, Hamleigh, Ingham, Lower Herbert.—(1) Crystals Sugar, made by the Icory, Ehrmann, and Bernard process. (2) Medium-grain White Sugar. (3) First Molasses Sugar.

**162. MACKENZIE, JAMES,** Seaforth Plantation, Lower Burdekin.—Medium-grain White & Yellow Sugars, made by the Icory, Ehrmann, and Bernard process, vacuum-pan.

**163. WOOD BROTHERS & BOYD,** Ripple Creek Estate, Herbert River.—Unrefined vacuum-pan Sugar.

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FOR



## D. MACKAY DISTRICT.

164. **ADRIAN, W. S. D.**, Mount Pleasant Plantation, Mackay.—White unrefined vacuum-pan Sugar.

165. **HENDERSON, A., & CO.**, Beaconsfield Plantation, Mackay.—White, vacuum-pan Sugar.

166. **MACKAY CO-OPERATIVE CO.**, Mackay.—Fifteen samples of Sugar, being the prize exhibit of the Mercantile Collection of Sugars at the Mackay Agricultural Show, 1885.

167. **McBRYDE, JOHN**, Richmond Plantation, Mackay.—(1) White Sugar, animal charcoal process. (2) Seconds Sugar, animal charcoal process.

168. **McCREADY, HENRY**, Palmyra Estate, Mackay.—Six samples of Sugar.

169. **MELBOURNE - MACKAY SUGAR CO.**, Palms Plantation, Mackay.—Collection of six varieties of Cane Sugar, made by the Icery, Ehrmann, and Bernard process of clarification (phosphoric acid).

170. **PAGET BROTHERS**, Nindaroo Estate, Mackay.—Straw-Coloured and yellow Sugars, manufactured by the common lime process.

## E.—ROCKHAMPTON DISTRICT.

171. **QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS**, Brisbane.—Counter Sugar, manufactured by the Yeppoon Sugar Co., grown in Central Queensland—a dry belt.

172. **YEPPON SUGAR CO.**, Limited, Rockhampton.—White Sugar, A1 class, grown in Central Queensland—a dry belt.

## F.—BUNDABERG DISTRICT.

173. **ADAMS, WALTER**, Bundaberg.—Sugar manufactured by the common process.

174. **CRAN, ROBERT, & CO.**, Millaquin, Bundaberg.—(1) Refined Sugar. (2) Refined White Sugar. (3) One ton large-grained Refined Sugar.

175. **PENNY & CO.**, Millbank Plantation, Bundaberg.—(1) White Sugar manufactured by the Icery, Ehrmann, and Bernard process (Millbank A class). (2) (Millbank 1 class). (3) Yellow Sugar made

from the molasses from first sugar (Millbank 2 class).

176. **QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS**, Brisbane.—(1) White Sugar, manufactured by Penny & Co., Millbank Plantation. (2) Yellow Sugar, manufactured by Penny & Co., Millbank Plantation. (3) Granulated White Sugar (Fairymead 1 class) manufactured by A. H. & E. Young. (4) Brown Sugar manufactured by A. H. & E. Young, Fairymead Plantation (Fairymead 3 class).

177. **YOUNG, A. H. & E.**, Fairymead Plantation, Bundaberg.—(1) Sugar, manufactured by the Icery, Ehrmann, and Bernard process, without charcoal First. (L1 class.) (2) Seconds (L2 class).

## G.—MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT.

178. **CRAN, ROBERT, & CO.**, Yengarie.—One ton Refined Grocer's Sugar.

## H.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

179. **DAVY & GOODING**, Beenleigh.—Vacuum-pan, unrefined, Sugar.

180. **PENAL ESTABLISHMENT**, St. Helena, Moreton Bay.—Sugar, manufactured by the open-pan process.

181. **QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS**.—(1) Vacuum-pan, unrefined. Sugar, manufactured by Buderum Mountain Sugar Co., Limited, Mooloolah. (2) Sugar from Cane Juice, filtered through animal charcoal, manufactured by Alexander A. Robinson, Helensvale Plantation, Coomera River. (3) First Sugar manufactured by Alexander Watt, Bannockburn Plantation, Beenleigh, by the open-pan process, lime only being used in manufacture (B1 class). (4) Molasses Sugar, manufactured by Alexander Watt (B2 class).

182. **SMITH, THOMAS LORIMER**, Woodlands Plantation, Marburg.—Sugar. Analysis: Co-efficient, 99.63; moisture, .37—100.00.

183. **WITTY, W. K.**, Yatala, Brisbane.—Sugars.

## CLASS 62.

## Breadstuffs.

184. **ALFORD, HENRY KING**, Allora, Darling Downs.—(1) Wheat, sample A. (2) Wheat, sample B.

# EASY CHAIRS & SOFAS,

By **HOWARD & SONS**, 25 BERNERS ST.,  
FOR HOME OR THE COLONIES.

185. DOUGALL, JAMES, Allora, Darling Downs.—Flour.

186. GIETZ, ADAM, Allora.—Wheat.

187. HAYES, W. & C., Warwick.—(1) White Tuscan Wheat. (2) White Lammas Wheat. (3) Spring Wheat. (4) Hybridised Wheat. (5) Defiance Wheat, rust proof, Indian variety. (6) Flour manufactured by the steel roller process. All the above grown on the Darling Downs.

188. HENDERSON, JAMES, Tamboourine, Beenleigh.—Wheat.

189. HORWITZ, J. & CO., Warwick, Darling Downs.—(1) Flour, two samples. (2) Wheaton Meal. (3) Maize Meal. (4) Maize. (5) Wheat.

190. JOHNSON, JOHN P., Daintree River, North Queensland.—Potato Flour.

191. KENNEDY, DAVID, Allora, Darling Downs.—Wheat.

192. KENNEDY, JAMES, C., Allora, Darling Downs.—Wheat grown on rich black soil, seven feet deep, yielding from 25 to 40 bushels per acre.

193. KENNEDY, BROS., Steam Flour Mills, Allora.—Superfine Flour, manufactured from same description of wheat as the two preceding exhibits; ground with 48lb. French Burns.

194. STEWART, JAMES, Bald Hills.—Indian Wheats.

#### CLASS 63.

*Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Rice, &c.*

195. BAIRD, JAMES O., Cooktown.—Rice grown on the Endeavour River.

195a. BANCROFT, DR. JOSEPH, Brisbane.—Sheaves of Rice.

196. COWLEY, JOSEPH L., Upper North Pine River.—Arrowroot.

197. DOHERTY, WILLIAM, Pimpama.—Arrowroot.

198. HART, DANIEL, Mossman River.—(1) Arrowroot. (2) Rice.

199. LAHEY, F., & SONS, Pimpama.—Purple Arrowroot.

200. LAHRÉ, CLAUS, Yatala.—Two varieties of Rice.

201. MILLS, GEORGE, Nerang.—Arrowroot.

202. PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, St. Helena, Moretown Bay.—Arrowroot.

203. WILLIAMS, ALFRED, Eight-Mile Plains, Brisbane.—Cassava.

#### CLASS 65.

*Preserved Meats, Soups, &c.*

204. CENTRAL (The) QUEENSLAND MEAT EXPORT CO., Limited, Rockhampton.—(1) Fitzroy Luncheon Beef—Rounds and Sirloin. (2) Luncheon Tongues—Smoked and Corned. (3) Sandwich Beef—Compressed. (4) Compressed Corn Beef. (5) Corned Beef. (6) Compressed Beef Brawn. (7) Boiled Beef. (8) Compressed Boiled Beef. (9) Rump Steak and Onions. (10) Minced Collops. (11) Ox Marrow. (12) Roast Beef. (13) Boiled Mutton. (14) Corned Mutton. (15) Compressed Mutton. (16) Concentrated Beef Tea. (17) Liebig's Extract of Meat. (18) Boiled Beef. (19) Corned Beef. (20) Boiled Mutton. (18, 19, and 20 are specimens of superior Meat packed in America and labelled in England, purporting to be Queensland Beef and Mutton.)

205. HOGARTH AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRESERVING CO., Limited, Oakley Creek, Darling Downs.—(1) Compressed Boiled Beef. (2) Compressed Corned Beef. (3) Compressed Boiled Mutton. (4) Boiled Mutton. (5) Corned Mutton. (6) Boiled Beef. (7) Corned Beef. (8) Stewed Ox Tails. (9) Ox Tongues. (10) Sheeps' Tongues. (11) Stewed Sheeps' Kidneys. (12) Sheep's Kidney Soup. (13) Tripe. (14) Potted Ox-Head. (15) Ox-Tail Soup. (16) Stewed Ox-Kidney Soup. (17) Ox-Kidney Soup. (18) Beef Marrow. (19) Beef Jelly.

206. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Dugong Bacon.

207. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS.—Meats, Soups, &c., prepared by B. Skinner, Brisbane, viz.—(1) Turtle Soup. (2) Turtle for invalids. (3) Turtle Jelly. (4) Stewed Turtle. (5) Bêche-de-mer Soup. (6) Potted Dugong.

HOWARD AND SONS'  
**FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.**  
 DESIGNS ON APPLICATION.  
 25, 26, 27, BERNERS STREET, W.

208.  
—Bêche  
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CLASS 66.

*Fish—Fresh and Preserved.*

208. BAIRD, JAMES C., Cooktown. —Bêche-de-mer:—(1) Teat Fish. (2) Black Fish. (3) Red Fish. (4) Prickly Red Fish.

CLASS 67.

*Fruit and Vegetables—Fresh and Preserved.*

209. HARDY, CHARLES, Eight-mile Plains, Brisbane.—(1) Ginger, preserved. (2) Cumquats, preserved.

210. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Queensland Fruit-preserved by B. Skinner, viz.:—(1) Pineapple. (2) Pineapple Pulp. (3) Guava. (4) Cape Gooseberry.

CLASS 69.

*Jams and Jellies.*

211. HARDY, CHARLES, Eight-mile Plains, Brisbane.—(1) Rosella Jam. (2) Pie Melon Jam. (3) Yellow Tomato Jam. (4) Red Tomato Jam. (5) Peach Jam. (6) Apricot Jam. (7) Pineapple Jam. (8) Grape Jam. (9) Cape Gooseberry Jam. (10) Passion Fruit and Tomato Jam. (11) China Date-Plum Jam. (12) Wild Gooseberry Jam. (13) Cherry Jam. (14) Damson Jam. (15) Green-gage Jam. (16) Loquat Jam. (17) Orange Marmalade. (18) Cumquat Marmalade. (19) Citron Marmalade. (20) Lemon Marmalade. (21) Lisbon Lemon Marmalade. (22) Shaddock Marmalade. (23) Rosella Jelly. (24) Apple Jelly. (25) Orange Jelly. (26) Grape Jelly. (27) Passion Fruit Jelly. (28) Yellow Tomato Jelly. (29) Red Tomato Jelly.

212. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Jams prepared by B. Skinner:—(1) Citron Jam. (2) Pineapple Jam. (3) Guava Jam. (4) Loquat Jam (5) Cape Gooseberry Jam.

213. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.—Ginger, preserved by McLeod & Wills.

CLASS 70.

*Honey.*

214. CRIBB, ROBERT JOSEPH, Milton, Brisbane. — One cwt. of best Eucalypt Honey. Extracted, and in the Comb.

CLASS 72.

*Pickles, Sauces, &c.*

215. HARDY, CHARLES, Eight-mile Plains, Brisbane.—(1) Mango Pickle. (2) Mango Chutney. (3) Red Cabbage. (4) Peach Chutney. (5) Tomato Chutney. (6) Tomato Sauce. (7) Tomato Pickle. (8) Cucumber Pickle.

CLASS 73.

*Ale, Beer, and Porter.*

216. McKAY, B., Mackay. — Bottled Ale.

217. STEINDL & FLEMING, City Brewery, Bundaberg.—(1) Ale and Stout, in cask. (2) Bottled Ale and Stout.

218. TOWNSVILLE BREWERY COMPANY, Limited, Townsville. — Bottled Stout and Ale.

CLASS 74.

*Wines.*

219. BASSETT, S. S., Roma. — (1) Sherry, in case, three years old. (2) Hermitage. (3) Burgundy. (4) Reissling. (5) Sherry, in bottle.

220. BEH, DAVID, Summithill Vineyard, Toowoomba.—(1) White light table Wine, vintage, March, 1885. (2) Red table Wine, vintage, March, 1885.

221. BENSLEY, MARK, Grange Farm Vineyard, Rosewood, Ipswich.— (1) Light dry "Red Salvino," vintage 1880. (2) Full-bodied sweet Wine, "Red Hermitage," vintage 1880.

222. BISHOP, D. S., Newton Vineyard, Southport.—Sweet Red Wine, from Isabella" grape, vintage 1882.

223. CHUBB, CHARLES F., & CO., Malmesbury Vineyard, Ipswich.—Dry Red "Malmesbury," vintage 1879.

224. DICK, JAMES, Reside Vineyard, Ipswich.—(1) Red Wine, vintage 1883. (2) Sweet White Wine, vintage 1883.

BURGOYNE'S AUSTRALIAN WINES.

Dr. WATSON. — "Your 'Tintara' and 'Highercombe' are undoubtedly wines of high quality."

**225. HERZER, HENRY, Saxony Gardens, Toowoomba.**—(1) White light table Wine, vintage 1883. (2) Table Wine, "Red Spanish," vintage 1882.

**226. IRWIN BROTHERS, Warrilla Vineyard, Ipswich.**—(1) White Wine, "Verdelho," vintage, February, 1883. (2) Red Wine "Ma'aro," vintage 1883.

**227. KIEHM, HENRY, Ruthven Vineyard, Toowoomba.**—(1) Red, full table Wine, vintage, February, 1885. (2) Full table Wine, vintage, February, 1885.

**228. KIRCHER, JACOB, Assmanshausen Vineyard, Warwick.**—(1) Red "Hermitage," vintage 1879. (2) White "Verdelho," vintage 1879. (3) Red "Hermitage," vintage 1884. (4) White "Verdelho," vintage 1884.

**229. LAMBERT G., Mt. Walker, Ipswich.**—(1) Black "Hermitage," Full-bodied Wine, vintage 1884. (2) White "Hermitage," vintage 1883.

**230. LE GRAND, ROBERT W., Wooyumboong Vineyard, Ipswich.**—(1) Dry Wine, "White Sherry," vintage 1885. (2) Sweet White "Hermitage," vintage 1885. (3) Dry Red Wine, vintage 1883.

#### CLASS 75.

##### *Spirits.*

**231. CASTLES, WILLIAM, Loganholme.**—Rum.

**232. DAVY & GOODING, Beenleigh.**—Rum, 18 months old.

**233. GARDNER, OWEN, Normanby Distillery, near Brisbane.**—Rum, in cask and in bottle.

**234. MELBOURNE-MACKAY SUGAR CO., Limited, Alexandra Plantation Distillery, Mackay.**—(1) Proof Rum, from Alexandra Plantation. (2) Proof Rum, from Tekowai Plantation.

**235. MILTON DISTILLERY CO., Brisbane.**—Rum.

**236. PLEYSTOWE SUGAR CO., Mackay.**—Rum, in bottle and in cask.

**237. RAFF, GEORGE, Caboolture.**—Plantation Rum, in bottle, distilled in 1875.

#### CLASS 76.

##### *Ærated and Mineral Waters.*

**239. HELIDON SPA WATER CO., Brisbane.**—Holidon Spa Water, in bottle. This Water rises from a depth of 60 feet, and spouts to a height of 20 feet above the ground, at the rate of 2,000 gallons per hour. *Analysis.*—Bicarbonate of Sodium, 221.36 grs. per gallon; Bicarbonate of Potassium, 2.94 grs. per gallon; Bicarbonate of Lithium, 1.81 grs. per gallon; Bicarbonate of Calcium, 10.65 grs. per gallon; Bicarbonate of Magnesium, 1.82 grs. per gallon; Bicarbonate of Rubidium—Traces in the spectroscope; Chloride of Sodium, 48.08 grs. per gallon; Silica, 2.13 grs. per gallon; Alumina and Iron, 3.23; total, 291.42 grs. per gallon.

**239. HOOPER, J. H., Ipswich.**—Ærated Waters.

#### CLASS 77.

##### *Vinegar, Cordials, &c.*

**240. BAIN, JAMES, Ipswich.**—(1) Malt Vinegar, &c. (2) Cordials.

**241. HOOPER, JOHN HENRY, Ipswich.**—Cordials.

#### CLASS 78.

##### *Other Provisions.*

**242. BRISBANE REFINERY CO., Limited, Brisbane.**—Golden Syrup.

**243. HART, DANIEL, Mossman River.**—Ginger, Raw.

### GROUP XI.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

#### CLASS 79.

##### *Agricultural Products.*

**244. BAILEY, FRED. M., F.L.S., Colonial Botanist, Brisbane.**—Collection of Native Grasses.

**245. HUTCHINSON, ABRAHAM, Northumberland House, Gympie.**—(1) Pumpkins, grown in virgin soil. (2) English Potatoes, grown in virgin soil during a very dry season—1885. (3) Maize, in cob—an average

## BURGOYNE'S AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE WINES ARE SELECTED FROM THE VINEYARDS  
OF EACH COLONY.

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sample; soil under crop for fifteen years, yielded, without manure, nearly 60 bushels per acre. (4) Maize, first crop from a black alluvial soil. (5) Truss of Hay, from Kangaroo Grass, made in December, 1884.

**246. WIPPY, W. K., Yatala.**—*Saocheureka*; cattle food.

## CLASS 80.

*Horticultural Products.*

**247. BAILEY, FREDERICK MANSON, F.L.S., Colonial Botanist, Brisbane.**—Indigenous Ferns—dried specimens (in charge of the attendant).

**248. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Live Plants and Orchids.

## CLASS 81.

*Machinery applied to Agricultural Products.*

**249. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Bullock Dray, as used by Queensland squatters; now being gradually superseded by horse teams and the railway.

## CLASS 84.

*Manures.*

**250. HOGARTH AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRESERVING CO., Limited, Oakey Creek, Darling Downs.**—Bone Manure.

## CLASS 85.

*Objects not otherwise Specified.*

**251. BLACKMAN, F. A., Brisbane.**—(1) Model of a Stockyard (cattle), and all appliances complete. (2) Model of Farm Gates, Speying Bail; and other models.

**252. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—A Bark Hut, or Bush Residence, to illustrate the way in which a shelter is quickly constructed in the bush, and generally used by the early settlers.

**253. SHANN, WILLIAM, Bowen.**—Model of a Bush Hut or Humpy.

**254. VAGG, ARTHUR JOHN, Poole Island, Bowen.**—Model of Poole Island Freezing Works.

made and used by the natives of New Guinea:—

(1) Gourds for carrying lime (the lime is chewed with betel-nut). (2) Coconut Cups. (3) Pottery Vessels for cooking. (4) Armlets. (5) Necklaces. (6) Stone Adzes. (7) Adzes, set in handles. (8) Large Pipes. (9) Small Pipe. (10) Clubs. (11) Grass Petticoats. (12) Short Grass Petticoats. (13) Bows. (14) Nets, including Kangaroo Nets. (15) Arrows. (16) Spears. (17) Native Drill. (18) Model, New Guinea Catamaran or boat. (19) Yam Stick.

**256. MILMAN, HUGH, Cooktown.**

—New Guinea Curios, comprising:—(1) Spears. (2) Stone Adzes. (3) Paddles. (4) Models of Canoes. (5) Clubs. (6) Swords. (7) Shell Armlets. (8) Necklaces. (9) Head Ornaments. (10) War Masks. (11) Wooden Knives. (12) Shields. (13) Lime Gourds. (14) Pipes. (15) Fibre Armlets. (16) Coconut Bowls. (17) Grass Petticoats. (18) Cauldrons. (19) Dishes. (20) Water Carriers. (21) Shell, Teeth, and other Ornaments.

**257. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Collection of New Guinea Curios, comprising:—

(1) Stone Clubs. (2) Stone Adzes. (3) Stone Processional Axes. (4) Shields. (5) Drums. (6) Lassoes or Man-catchers. (7) Bamboo Pipes. (8) Combs. (9) Lime Gourds. (10) Shell Armlets. (11) Wallaby Teeth Necklaces. (12) Food Dishes. (13) Bone Knives. (14) Grass Skirts. (15) Netted Bags. (16) Wooden Dugongs. (17) Telescopic Baskets. (18) Coconut Cups. (19) Ebony Lime Spoons. (20) Whale-rib Lime Spoon. (21) Shell Kneband. (22) Pandanus Leaf Mat. (23) Paddles. (24) Mourning Arm-bands. (25) Two-man Canoe, carved and painted. (26) One-man Canoe, carved and painted. (27) Paddles for the above. (28) Curved and Painted Idol. (29) Bowls, or Wooden Cauldrons. (30) Coconut Ladles. (31) Carved Calabashes. (32) Large Masks or Head-dresses, used in war dance. (33) Horn Bell Crest. (34) Flax Bag. (35) Model Canoe. (36) Net-catchers. (37) Bundle of Arrows. (38) Bamboo Knife. (39) Head-dresses. (40) Pipe. (41) Water Shells. (42) Bead Necklace.

**257a. ROMILLY, HUGH, Brisbane.**

—New Guinea Curios.

*Queensland Aboriginal Exhibits.*

**258. AHERN, JOHN, Muttaborra.**

—(1) Boomerangs. (2) Nulla-nullas. (3) Coolamans. (4) Shields. (5) Net worn round the waist at Boras on special occasions. (6) Spears. (7) Woo-ma-rahs.

**259. BANCROFT, T. L., M.D., F.L.S., Geraldton, Johnstone River.**—

Aboriginal exhibits collected in the Johnstone River district.

## GROUP XII.—ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

## CLASS 86.

*Ethnological Collection.*

## NEW GUINEA EXHIBITS.

**255. LIVESSEY, W. B., Special Commissioner "Brisbane Courier."**—Curios,

**260. BRANNELLY, P., Normanton.**  
—Aboriginal Curios.

**261. GUNN, DONALD, Pikedale, Stanthorpe.**—Stone Tomahawks.

**262. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Bowen.**  
—Curios, comprising:—(1) Boomerangs. (2) Nulla-nullas. (3) Shields.

**263. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Cardwell.**—Aboriginal Curios collected in the Cardwell district.

**264. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Clermont.**—Aboriginal Curios collected in the Clermont district, comprising:—(1) Boomerangs. (2) Nulla-nullas. (3) Knives. (4) Hielemans. (5) Dilly Bags. (6) Stone Tomahawks. (7) Spears. (8) Woo-me-rah.

**265. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Cooktown.**—Spears, &c.

**266. MORRISBY, Mrs. ROWLAND, Blackall.**—Pituri Bag.

**267. MURRAY, FREDERICK JOHNSTONE, Blackall.**—(1) Boomerangs. (2) Grass Dilly Bags. (3) Wool Dilly Bags. (4) Bag of Pituri. (5) Necklaces. (6) Cotton Dilly Bags. (7) Carving Tool. (8) Letter. (9) Fishing Net. (10) Material from which Nets are made. Rounded Stones.

**268. PINK, JAMES, F.R.H.S., Brisbane.**—Stone Tomahawk, found at Cleveland, near Brisbane.

**269. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Curios from Shannassy River:—(1) Skull. (2) Stone Tomahawks. (3) Ornaments, &c.

**270. SAMWELL, WILLIAM, Georgetown.**—Curios, collected in the Etheridge district, viz.:—(1) Long Hunting Spears, for killing kangaroos, &c. (2) Fighting Spears, pointed and barbed with pieces of telegraph wire. (3) Nulla-nullas, or Clubs. (4) Woo-me-rah, by which spears are thrown. (5) Wooden Shields. (6) Women's Ornaments.

#### CLASS 87.

*Implements connected with Fishery.*

**271. LIVESEY, W. B., Brisbane.**—(1) Fish Spears made by natives of New Guinea. (2) Fishing Nets.

**272. MILMAN, H., Cooktown.**—(1) Fish Spears. (2) Fishing Nets.

**273. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Fishing Nets.

#### CLASS 88.

*Collection of Animals, Stuffed.*

**274. BYTHEWAY, B., Gympie.**—Glass-shade containing Birds procured in the Gympie Gold Field.

**275. DYER, EDWARD, Sandgate, Brisbane.**—Native Companion or Australian Crane.

**276. HART, DANIEL, Mosman River.**—Pair of Sooty Owls.

**277. HYNE, RICHARD M., Maryborough.**—Case of Stuffed Birds and Animals.

**277a. PATERSON, A., R. T. Department.**—Case of Stuffed Birds.

**278. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Natural History Specimens, stuffed and prepared by Natives of New Guinea, viz.:—(1) Raggiana. (2) King Bird of Paradise. (3) Rifle Bird. (4) Mountain Pigeon.

**279. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Prepared by E. Spalding, Taxidermist to the Queensland Museum. (1) Saw Fish (*Pristis zyrzron*), from Moreton Bay. (2) Dugongs (*Halicore australis*), found on the Queensland coast; Moreton Bay its southern limit.

**280. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Natural History Specimens, prepared by Anthony Alder, Brisbane, viz.:—(1) Water Lizard. (2) Carpet Snake. (3) Porcupine. (4) Platypus. (5) Wonga Wonga Pigeon. (6) Wallaby. (7) Blue Heron. (8) Cockatoo. (9) Ibis. (10) Opossum. (11) Squatter Pigeon. (12) Dove. (13) Great-billed Heron. (14) Wild Duck. (15) White-necked Heron. (16) White Heron. (17) Eagle, killing a Wallaby. (18) Hawk. (19) Stilt. (20) Sandpiper. (21) Puff Lizard (22) Wild dog, killing a Kangaroo. (23) Iguanas. (24) Seythrope, or Gigantic Cuckoo. (25) Regent Bird.

**281. QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONERS, Brisbane.**—Specimens of Natural History, viz.:—13 Mammals, 107 Birds, 4 Reptiles, 4 Lizards, and Iguana.

**281a. ROMILLY, HUGH, Brisbane.**—Specimens of New Guinea Birds.

#### CLASS 89.

*Other Natural History Specimens.*

**282. AHERN, JOHN, Muttaburra.**—Emu Eggs.

**283. BAIRD, J. C., Cooktown.**—Case of Moths, Beetles, and Butterflies from the Cook district.

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**284. BRANNELLY, P., Normanton**  
—Alligator's Eggs.

**285. BREWSTER, GEORGE H.,**  
Cooktown.—Skin of Carpet Snake (21 feet  
long, 19 inches wide).

**286. BROWN, FRANK, Cooktown.**  
—Trophy of Marine Shells.

**287. HARTMANN, CARL H., Too-**  
wombo.—(1) Fossil Shells from Colaroy,  
and from Maryborough. (2) Fossil Coral  
Rock from Murray Island. (3) Fossil Shell  
Rock, Prince of Wales Island. (4) Fossil  
Bones, Darling Downs. (5) Cast of the head  
of the Marsupial Lion, from the only complete  
head discovered.

**288. McNICOLL, JOHN, Dynevor**  
Downs.—Emu Eggs.

**289. MILLMAN, HUGH, Cooktown.**  
—New Guinea Shells.

**290. QUEENSLAND COMMIS-**  
SIONERS, Brisbane.—Dingo, or native  
Dog—alive.

**290a. QUEENSLAND COMMIS-**  
SIONERS.—Dugong Skull and Bones.

**291. RAYMOND, PERCY A.,**  
Mackay.—Alligator Skin, Skull and Jaw  
intact

### GROUP XIII.—MINING, ME- TALLURGY, AND THEIR AP- PLIANCES.

#### CLASS 90.

*Models and Drawings of Mining Machinery  
and Tools.*

**292. MAWE, FRANCIS WALFORD,**  
Ravenswood.—Mining Tools.

#### CLASS 91.

*Crushing Machines.*

**293. A Quartz Crushing Machine or Battery**  
of five heads, constructed by John Walker & Co.,  
Limited, Maryborough. Will be exhibited at  
work in the Queensland Court.

#### CLASS 94.

*Sections of Metalliferous Lodes and Mineral  
Strata.*

**294. ARCHIBALD, JOHN, Gold-**  
warden, Ravenswood.—(1) Plan of King's  
Silver Lode. (2) Plan of Black Jack Reef.

**295. FARLEY, HERBERT, Stan-**  
thorpe.—Model of a Section of a Tin Mine

**296. MAWE, FRAS. J., Ravenswood.**  
—(1) Plan of the Day Dawn Mine, Charters  
Towers. (2) Drawings of King's Silver Lode  
and Black Jack Reef, Ravenswood.

**297. SHAKESPEARE, JOSEPH,**  
Charters Towers.—Plans of underground  
Workings and Sections of Gold-bearing Lodes  
at Charters Towers:—(1-6) Day Dawn Block  
Mine. (7) Day Dawn P. C. Mine. (8) Craven's  
Caledonian Mine, Fault. (9-11) North Queen  
Mine. (12 & 13) Bonnie Dundee Mine. (14)  
Victory Mine. (15) Eastward Ho! Mine,  
Wyndham Reef. (16) Rainbow Mine. (17)  
Broughton Consolidated Mine, Esperanza Reef.  
(18) Nos. 1 and 2 S. W. Queen Cross Reef.  
(20) Represents faces in mines situate in the  
Georgetown portion of the Etheridge Gold  
Field, 300 miles distant from Charters  
Towers.

### GROUP XIV.—WOOL.

[NOTE.—In consequence of the severe drought,  
prevailing throughout the whole of the year,  
the Wool Exhibits cannot be considered fair  
specimens of the clips of the Colony.]

#### CLASS 95.

*Wool—Fine Combing and Combing, Heavy  
Combing, Crossbred, Coarse Wool—washed,  
in grease, in fleece, and in bale.*

**298. ALLAN, WILLIAM, Dalveen,**  
Warwick (latitude S. 28 degrees).—(1) Bale  
of Black Ewes' Wool, 70 fleeces, about 370  
days' growth; weight, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs.;  
sheep fed on natural grasses only; altitude,  
2,800 feet; the wool at the London sale, 1885,  
brought 1s. 6jd. per pound, for the fleeces all  
round, in grease. (2) Combing Wool, in fleece  
—Black, Dark Grey, and Light Grey; 370  
days' growth; sheep fed on natural grasses

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only. (3) Combing Wool, in fleece—one ram and ten ewes; about 370 days' growth; ram partially hand-fed; ewes fed on natural grasses only.

**299. ARMITAGE, C. A., Afton Downs Station, Hughenden, Burke District** (latitude S. 20 degrees 50 minutes).—Combing Wool, in grease; common flock; lambing ewes; 360 days' growth; sheep fed on natural grasses only.

**300. CHIRNSIDE, RILEY, & CO., Vindex Station, Muttaborra, North Gregory** (latitude S. 20 degrees 30 minutes).—Combing Wool, in fleece—ewes'; 360 days' growth; sheep grass-fed.

**301. CLARK, GEORGE, East Talgal, Hendon, Darling Downs** (latitude S. 28 degrees).—(1) Fine Combing Wool, in grease—ewes'. (2) Fine Combing Wool, in grease—ewes'; six fleeces; 365 days' growth. (3) Fine Combing Wool, in grease—rams'; six fleeces; 390 days' growth.

**302. DARLING DOWNS AND WESTERN LANDS CO., Limited, Jimbour, Dalby** (latitude S. 27 degrees).—(1) A fleece of strong Combing Wool, in grease—ram; bred from a Spanish merino (Le Grand) ram; grass-fed; under 12 months' growth. (2) Combing Wool, in fleece—ewes'; 365 days' growth; five fleeces. (3) Combing Wool, in fleece—rams'; 365 days' growth; five fleeces. (4) Combing Wool, in fleece—rams'; 365 days' growth; five fleeces.

**303. FANNING, NANKIVELL, & CO., Tambo Station, Barcoo River, Mitchell District** (latitude S. 24 degrees).—Six fleeces of Clothing Wool—ewes'; 300 days' growth. Hot-water washed; heat of water 110 degrees (a small quantity of soap and caustic soda used, the latter to take the hardness from the water), afterwards hot water spouted. The sheep were grass-fed entirely in paddocks.

**304. FISHER, C. B., Ellangowan, Darling Downs** (latitude S. 27 degrees 56 minutes).—(1) Strong Combing Wool—Merino rams, two years old; six fleeces; 395 days' growth; greasy. (2) Strong Combing Wool—Merino rams, two years' old; six fleeces; 395 days' growth; greasy.

**305. GORE & CO., Yandilla, Darling Downs** (latitude S. 27 degrees 50 minutes).—(1) Fine Combing Wool—ewes';

six fleeces; 300 days' growth; washed by spouts with Condamine River water (very soft); sheep grass-fed. (2) Combing Wool—ewe hoggetts'; six fleeces; 315 days' growth washed as above; sheep grass-fed.

**306. HODGSON & RAMSAY, Eton Vale, Cambooya, Darling Downs** (latitude S. 27 degrees 47 minutes).—(1) Fine Combing Wool—rams'; three fleeces; average growth 381 days; one fleece from sheep grass-fed, the others from sheep partially hand-fed; rams have been used for breeding purposes. (2) Fine Combing Wool—ewes'; three fleeces, No. 1, 373 days' growth; No. 2, 380 days' growth; No. 3, 373 days' growth. Nos. 2 and 3 have been rearing lambs. Sheep grass-fed.

**307. MACANSH, JOHN D., Canning Downs, Warwick** (latitude S. 28 degrees 12 minutes).—(1) Fine Combing Wool—breeding ewes, from Rambouillet blood; five of the ewes 3 years old, and one 4 years old; six fleeces, weighing 75 lbs. 10 oz.; one fleece 364 days' growth, one 367 days, one 368 days, three 369 days; sheep grass-fed. (2) Fine Combing Wool—ewes', from Rambouillet blood; six fleeces, weighing 75 lbs. 8 oz.; one fleece from breeding ewe 3 years old, the others from maiden ewes; one fleece 360 days' growth, one 361 days, one 367 days, three 364 days' growth; the breeding ewe was grass-fed, the others partially hand-fed. (3) Rams' Wool; six fleeces, weighing 94 lbs. 8 oz.; two fleeces 358 days' growth, one 361 days, one 364 days, two 365 days' growth; one grass-fed, the others partially hand-fed.

**308. MARSHALL & SLADE, Glangellan, Warwick** (latitude S. 28 degrees 5 minutes).—(1) Six Fine Combing Ewes' Fleeces; sheep partly housed and partly paddock-fed; 365 days' growth; age of sheep, 1 to 2 years; weight of fleece, skirted as exhibited, 0 lbs. 8 oz. to 8 lbs. (2) Six Fine Combing Ram Hoggets' Fleeces; 14 months' growth; age of sheep, 14 months; partly fed on natural grasses, partly housed; weight of fleeces, skirted as exhibited, 15 lbs. to 13 lbs. (3) Six Fine Combing Rams' Fleeces; 365 days' growth; sheep partly paddock-fed, partly housed; 16 months to 2 years; weight of fleeces, skirted as exhibited, 16 lbs. 8 oz. to 12 lbs. (4) Six Fine Combing Rams' Fleeces; 365 days' growth; sheep grass-fed; aged; weight of fleeces skirted, as exhibited, 12 lbs. 12 oz. to 15 lbs. (5) Six Fine Combing Ewes' Fleeces; 365 days' growth; yearlings; grass-fed; weight

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of fleeces skirted, as exhibited, 10 lbs. 8 oz. to 9 lbs. 6 oz. (6) Six Fine Combing Ewes' Fleeces; 365 days' growth; sheep partly housed, partly paddock-fed; weight of fleeces skirted, as exhibited, 11 lbs. to 8 lbs. 10 oz.

**309. SHANAHAN & JENNINGS,**  
Westbrook, Darling Downs (latitude S. 27 degrees 32 minutes).—(1) Six 4-tooth Ewes' Fleeces (clothing), with pieces and locks; greasy; 387 days' growth; sheep grass-fed; total weight, 49 lbs. 7 oz. (2) Six 4-tooth Ewes' Fleeces (clothing), with pieces and locks; greasy; 337 days' growth; sheep grass-fed; total weight, 46 lbs. 8 oz. (3) Six Clothing Rams' Fleeces; 365 days' growth; partly hand-fed, and, for last six months, grass-fed; total weight, 77 lbs. 5 oz. (4) Six Clothing Ewes' Fleeces; 270 days' growth; sheep fed on grass only; total weight, 44 lbs. 2 oz.

**310. STRUVER, F., Pine Creek,**  
Darling Downs.—Malden Merino Ewe's Fleece — Combing Wool; weight, 26 lbs.; greatest length of staple, 13 inches; sheep grass fed.

**311. QUEENSLAND CO-OPERA-  
TIVE PASTORAL CO., Limited,**  
Pikedale, Stanthorpe (latitude S. 28 degrees 40 minutes).—(1) Ten Fine Clothing Ewes' Fleeces, heavily skirted; 365 days' growth; hot-water spouted; sheep fed on indigenous grasses. (2) Two Clothing Rams' Fleeces, heavily skirted; 365 days' growth; hot-water spouted; sheep fed on indigenous grasses. (3) Two Clothing Hoggets' Fleeces, heavily skirted; 365 days' growth; hot-water spouted; sheep fed on indigenous grasses. (4) Two

Combing Ewes' Fleeces, heavily skirted; 365 days' growth; hot-water spouted; sheep fed on indigenous grasses. (5) Two Combing Wethers' Fleeces, heavily skirted; 365 days' growth; hot-water spouted; sheep fed on indigenous grasses. (6) Four Combing Hoggets' Fleeces, heavily skirted; hot-water spouted; sheep fed on indigenous grasses.

**312. QUEENSLAND LAND AND  
PASTORAL ASSOCIATION, Limited,**  
Daandine, Darling Downs (latitude S. 27 degrees 5 minutes).—(1) Six Medium Combing Rams' Fleeces; 351 days' growth; sheep fed entirely on indigenous grasses; weights, unskirted, 11 lbs. 4 oz. to 16 lbs. 9 oz. (2) Six Medium Combing Hoggets' Fleeces, skirted; 351 days' growth; sheep fed entirely on indigenous grasses; weights, unskirted, 7 lbs. 5 oz. to 6 lbs. 2 oz.

**313. WEST, F. J., St. Helen's, Dar-  
ling Downs.**—Specimens of Clip of Hoggets; strong combing Merino, taken promiscuously from shearing-floors; average weight of the whole clip of 14,000 sheep, 6 lbs. 8½ oz.; fed entirely on indigenous grasses in paddocks.

**314. WESTERN QUEENSLAND  
PASTORAL CO., Burenda** (latitude, S. 25 degrees 45 minutes).—Specimens of strong Combing Merino Wool, from Burenda stud sheep; 358 days' growth; weights per fleece, from 13 lbs. 4 oz. down to 8 lbs.

**315. WIENHOLT, EDWARD,**  
Goomburra (latitude S. 28 degrees).—Six Crossbred Hoggets, Fleeces' Lincoln and Merino cross; greasy; 336 days' growth; fed on indigenous grasses.

## QUEENSLAND.

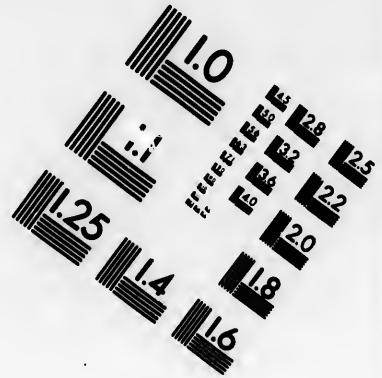
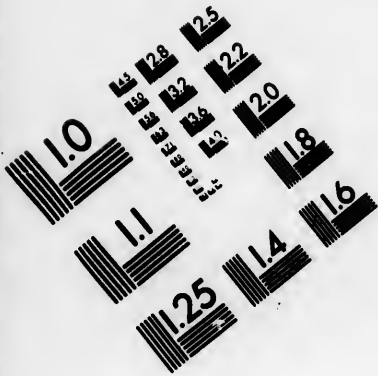
- (1.) TROPHY of Animal Life, with scenic background. Marsupials, and Wingless Birds of the region, as well as the very curious *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, or Duck-billed Platypus—a remarkable type. (2.) Collection of the Birds of Flight.

Both the cases have been specially constructed of wood grown in Queensland, to exhibit its applicability.

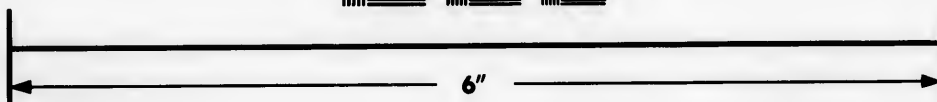
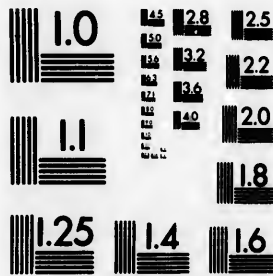
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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This Colony embraces nearly one-third of the Australian Continent, comprising all that portion westward of 129° E. longitude, and is the nearest of the Australasian groups to England, from which it is distant 10,950 miles. Its area is over a million square miles, or about eight times that of the United Kingdom. It possesses a population of about 85,000, principally located within 100 miles of the sea coast.

Western Australia is a Crown Colony, the Government being administered by a Governor appointed by the Colonial Office, and assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the Legislative Council consisting of the members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Colonial Treasurer, four nominees of the Governor, and sixteen elected members.

The climate is one of the most salubrious and enjoyable in the world. Even in the tropical northern districts the heats are counterbalanced by nocturnal sea breezes. The annual average death-rate from 1865 to 1882 was 15·13 per thousand, while that of Great Britain for the same period was 21·55. The mean annual rainfall at Perth is 32·73 inches for the past nine years, and the mean temperature 65° Fahrenheit. On the whole, the meteorological conditions have been compared with those of the south of Europe.

The chief products are wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, lead, copper, horses, &c. The export of wool for 1885 was estimated at £248,400; that of timber at £67,650, and £36,216 for sandalwood; pearls and pearl-shells, £58,496; lead ore, £3255; copper ore, £1792; horses, £10,475. The returns of stock in the Colony showed—horses, 34,392; cattle, 70,408; sheep, 1,702,719; goats, 4529; pigs, 24,200. Cereals, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits grow abundantly. The vine grows luxuriantly in the southern portions of the Colony, and as population increases, there will in all probability be a large export of wine, raisins, &c. There are 687 acres of vineyards in the Colony. Altogether at present 77,728 acres of land are under cultivation, the yield per acre for 1885 being,—wheat 11½ bushels, barley 14½ bushels, oats 14½ bushels, maize 12½ bushels, hay 1 ton, potatoes 2½ tons. Horses, bullocks, and sheep are exported to Singapore. Among the timber trees are the sandalwood, occupying large forests in the southern districts; jarrah, extending over some 14,000 miles, and largely exported to India, South Australia, and New Zealand, recently also to England; karri, white gum, &c. Gold has been recently discovered in the Kimberley District in the extreme north. Copper and lead mines have been worked for some years in the Champion Bay District.

The principal towns in the Colony and the number of their inhabitants are—Perth, about 7000; Fremantle, about 5000; Albany, about 1000; Geraldton, about 1000; York, about 800; Bunbury, about 600; Guildford, about 600. About one-third of the entire population of the Colony is therefore located in Perth and Fremantle. There are smaller townships scattered throughout the Colony, viz., Northampton, Busselton, Bridgetown, Pinjarra, Beverley, Northam, Newcastle, Gingin, Chidlow's Well, Carnarvon, Cossack, Roebourne, Derby, Kojonup, Moorumbine, Rockingham, &c., &c.

Perth, the capital of the Colony, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle, where the river debouches into the sea. A railway connects Perth with Fremantle, the port, and York in the interior, a total length of 90 miles.

Government Schools exist all over the Colony, and are managed by the District Boards.

Assisted schools, by different denominations, having grants-in-aid from Colonial funds, as well as a school in Perth for the higher education of boys. The amount expended on Education for 1885 was £10,244. There is a High School for girls, under the direction of the Anglican Bishop, and another conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, both situated in Perth.

## STATISTICS FOR 1885.

Area of Colony . . . . .	1,060,000 sq. miles	
Area alienated in Fee Simple . . . . .	2,749 sq. miles	1876
1. Population—Males . . . . .	19,989	1877
"    Females . . . . .	15,197	1878
"    85,186		1879
Births—Males . . . . .	623	1880
"    Females . . . . .	577	
"    1200		
Deaths—Males . . . . .	406	
"    Females . . . . .	194	
"    600		
Marriages . . . . .	256	
2. Revenue . . . . .	£323,213	
3. Expenditure . . . . .	£308,849	1876
4. Imports . . . . .	£650,391	1877
5. Exports . . . . .	£446,692	1873
6. Imports, value per head of mean population . . . . .	£19 1s. 9½d.	1879
7. Exports " " . . . . .	£13 2s. 2½d.	1880
8. Land Sales—amount realized . . . . .	£24,374	
9. Guano Licenses . . . . .	£312	
10. Land Revenue—Rents . . . . .	£75,364	
11. Leases and Licenses from Crown in existence . . . . .	153,775,473 acres	
12. Land in cultivation . . . . .	77,728 acres	
13. Average produce per acre—Wheat . . . . .	11½ bushels	
"    "    Barley . . . . .	14½ bushels	
"    "    Oats . . . . .	14½ bushels	
"    "    Maize . . . . .	12½ bushels	
"    "    Hay . . . . .	1 ton	
"    "    Potatoes . . . . .	2½ tons	
14. Live Stock—Horses . . . . .	34,392	
"    Sheep . . . . .	1,702,719	
"    Horned Stock . . . . .	70,408	
"    Pigs . . . . .	24,280	
"    Goats . . . . .	4,529	
"    Camels . . . . .	27	
15. Public Debt . . . . .	£1,238,100	
16. Indebtedness per head of the population . . . . .	£36 12s. 2d.	
17. Shipping: Inwards—Steam . . . . .	113	
"    Sailing . . . . .	119	232
"    Outwards—Steam . . . . .	116	
"    Sailing . . . . .	113	229
"    Tonnage inwards . . . . .	231,761	
"    Tonnage outwards . . . . .	236,274	468,035

## General Exports of Western Australia during 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Horses . . . . .	£10,475	Brought forward . . . . .	£22,193
Cattle . . . . .	448	Provisions, &c. . . . .	8,905
Sheep . . . . .	794	Pearls . . . . .	15,000
Dogs . . . . .	117	Sandalwood . . . . .	36,218
Guano . . . . .	3,432	Shells, Mother of Pearl . . . . .	43,496
Hides . . . . .	279	Skins . . . . .	2,259
Gum . . . . .	1,091	Tallow . . . . .	389
Leather . . . . .	510	Timber . . . . .	67,850
Ore, Copper . . . . .	1,792	Wool . . . . .	248,400
"    Lead . . . . .	3,255	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,984
Carried forward . . . . .	£22,193	Total value of Exports, 1884 . . . . .	£446,692

Revenue and Expenditure during last ten years.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Revenue.	Expenditure.
1876	162,189	179,484	1881	254,313	197,386
1877	165,412	182,959	1882	250,372	205,451
1878	163,344	196,248	1883	284,364	240,566
1879	196,315	195,812	1884	290,819	291,307
1880	180,049	204,337	1885	323,213	308,849

Value of Imports and Exports during last ten years.

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1876	386,037	397,293	1881	404,831	502,769
1877	362,706	373,352	1882	508,755	583,055
1873	379,049	428,491	1883	516,846	447,010
1879	407,299	447,983	1884	521,167	405,693
1880	353,669	499,183	1885	650,391	446,692

Total Population in 1885.

Males, 19,989; Females, 15,197; Total, 35,186.  
 Births, 1,200; Deaths, 600; Marriages, 256.

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Value.  
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 1,984  
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# J. C. HUMPHREYS, IRON BUILDINGS CONTRACTOR

TO THE  
Fisheries, Health, and Inventions Exhibitions;

ALSO,

Appointed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Builder of the whole  
of the Iron Buildings for the  
**COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.**

## THE IRON GALLERIES AND BUILDINGS FOR SALE

AT THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

Apply at *Humphreys', Exhibition Office, adjoining Railway entrance, South Promenade.*

	Length.	Width.	Sides.	Height.
Cottage, Mr. P. ... ..	30	30	10	20
Offices, S. & P. ... ..	40	18	10	18
Canteen, S. & P. ... ..	120	30	14	25
Post Office ... ..	20	18	9	15
Indian Houses (12) ... ..	150	13	7	12
Electric Light Shed ... ..	166	90	14	25
Store Houses ... ..	40	20	8	15
Office, H. & C. ... ..	17	9	7	12
Cottage, K. & Co. ... ..	30	13	10	15
Office (Superintendent) ... ..	12	10	8	11
Cottage (Fireman's) ... ..	28	22	8	18
Refreshment Room, S. & P. ... ..	121	20	8	20
Goods Warehouse... ..	81	28	10	21
Indian and Colonial Market... ..	160	25	10	20
Bombay and Burmah Trading Co. ... ..	50	30	11	20
Canadian Bee House ... ..	90	25	10	24
Canadian Agricultural Implement House ... ..	85	25	10	22
Chinese House, with Verandah ... ..	51	32	14	28
J. C. H.'s Office and Lecture Hall... ..	40	20	8	17
Electric Light Testing House ... ..	50	20	11	21
Malta and Cyprus Building ... ..	212	30	14	30
Lean-to to ditto ... ..	60	7	7	
National Fish Culture Association ... ..	31	16	8' 6"	15
Ditto ditto ditto ... ..	22	15	8	14
Queensland Building ... ..	50	32	14	28
With Lean-to ... ..	10	10		
Gatekeeper's Office ... ..	13	7	7	10
Office, G. & Co. ... ..	10	7	7	10
Office, Mr. L. ... ..	12	10	7	10

*N.B.—Several Chapels, Schools, Club and Reading Rooms, on Show  
at the Works, ALBERT GATE, KENSINGTON ROAD, few Doors  
from the Exhibition.*

The above does not include any of the Iron Galleries or Buildings which have been sold previous  
the Opening of the Exhibition.

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## ARTS.

## Paintings.

1-4. TAYLOR, MRS. Campbell, Lynburn, Thomas River, Western Australia.—(1) Oil painting: Wreath of Wild Flowers of south-east coast of Western Australia (2) Water-Colour Painting of Orchids, gathered 400 miles east of Albany. (3) Water-Colour Painting, containing five views of Albany scenery and four groups of wild flowers. (4) Water-Colour Painting of Bush Homestead, Lynburn, Thomas River, portraits of seven aborigines.

5, 6. FURNELL, MISS, Bunbury.—(5) A Series of Water-Colour Paintings of the Wild Flowers of Bunbury District. (6) A series of Water-Colour Paintings of the Wild Flowers of Bunbury District, mounted on screen.

7-12. FRANKLYN, MISS, Albany.—(7) Oil Painting, Red Mallock and White Jessamina Creeper. (8) Two Plates, Orchids botanically painted, ten species each. (9) Oil Painting, group of flowers. (10) Water-Colour Painting, single spray on moss. (11) Water-Colour Painting, Eucalyptus Flowers. (12) Water-Colour Landscape of Ord River. Kimberley, from a pencil drawing by Mr. E. T. Hardman, Government Geologist.

13-31. KNIGHT, MRS. W. G., Albany.—(13) Painting, Porongerop Hills and Homestead; showing the Bolganup Pass. (14) Painting, Millinup Pass, thirty miles north of Albany. (15) Painting, Tom South's Lake, Pootanup, showing part of Stirling Range, eighty miles from Albany. (16) Painting, Part of Toolbarnup Hills, Stirling Range, with natives starting on a journey. (17) Painting, Princess Royal Harbour, Albany. (18) Painting, Youle Hill, Albany. (19) Painting, Sketch of Marblup, Albany. (20) Painting, King George's Sound, from Middleton Bay. (21) Painting, Sketch of Canbyup, showing the Entrance to Oyster Harbour, Albany. (22) Painting, Elbow Island Reach, Kalgan River, nine miles from Albany. (23) Painting, Sketch of Hay River, St. Werburgh Chapel in the distance. (24) Painting, Oyster Harbour and Entrance to King River. (25) Painting, Princess Royal Harbour, and native camp. (26) Double picture in Oils of proposed site of New Albany. (27) Landscape showing Mount Money Peak and Entrance to Two Peoples Bay. (28) Rock Dunder. (29) Two Peoples Bay. (30) Mount Gardner and Cape Vaucouver. (31) A Pair of Pencil Sketches of Albany from the rocks.

32, 33. COOPER, MISS LOUISA, Albany.—(32) A Pair of Water-Colour Drawings of Wild Flowers (in grass tree frames). (33) Water-Colour Wreath of Wild Flowers (framed in Sandal wood).

## EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

## Photographs, Proofs, and Photolithography.

34. SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—(34) A Series of Maps of the various districts of the Colony.

35. MIDLAND OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA LAND AND RAILWAY SYNDICATE, Limited.—(35) Plans, Publications, Photographs, relating to the proposed railway and colonisation scheme, together with specimens of vegetable and mineral products of the district through which the railway will pass.

36, 36a. WEST AUSTRALIAN LAND COMPANY.—(36) Map of portion of the Colony to be served by the Albany Beverley Railway to be constructed on land grant concessions. (36a) Water-Colour Sketch of a fresh water lake nine miles west of Albany.

36d. SAMSON, LOUIS, London.—(36d) A Lithograph of a Sketch made by H. Samson, of Freemantle, in 1852.

36e. SAMSON, E.—(36e) Lithograph of a Sketch made by H. Samson, of Perth, in 1852.

## Printing.

37. TRAYLEN, W., Perth.—(37) A Portfolio of Specimens of Printing.

38. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(38) A work on the Timber Trade and Resources of Western Australia; published by authority of the Government.

## Photographs.

38a. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(38a) A Collection of Photographs of various towns and works, Views of Scenery, &c., from negatives taken by E. T. Hardman, Government Geologist, and H. J. Johnson, Government Surveyor.

## ETHNOLOGY.

39, 39a. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(39) Collection of Native Weapons and Implements illustrative of the manners and customs, mode of warfare, and means by which the aborigines procure their food, collected from all parts of the Colony. Native Skulls, Ornaments, &c. (39a) Weapons used by the natives, viz., Spears, Kileys (Boomerangs) Shields, &c., arranged as trophies.

## BOTANICAL.

39b. Specimens of various Eucalypts, with leaves and seed vessels, &c. Exhibited for Botanical purposes.

## MANUFACTURES.

## Furniture, &amp;c.

40. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(40) Furniture made from woods indigenous to the Colony, consisting of a dining-room suite, viz.:—Sideboard, Dining Table, Waster, made of Banksia, Sheoak, Jam, York Gum. Bedroom-suite: Wardrobes, made from Native Pear; Washstand, made from Sheoak; Dressing Table, made from Banksia; Rail and Chairs, made from Tuart. Hall suite: Stand, made from Sheoak, Jam, Native Pear, York Gum; Hall seats—(a) made from Native Pear, York Gum, Sheoak; (b) made from Jarrah, Jam, Banksia, Native Pear; (c) made from Native Pear.

41. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(41) Centre Show Case containing collection of the Birds, Mammals, &c. The woods used in the manufacture of this Show Case are—Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), Sheoak (*Casuarina*), Raspberry Jam (*Acacia acuminata*), Banksia, Native Pear.

42. WRIGHT, Hon. J. A., Perth.—(42) Small Table made from, and inlaid with Colonial Woods by T. Smith, Guildford.

43. NORRISH, J., Albany.—(43) Small Child's Chair, carved by a shepherd out of the native peach wood.

43a. TRINDER, O. I., Caterham, Surrey.—(43a) A Table made of woods indigenous to Western Australia, by the Western Australian Manufacturing Co., Limited, Perth.

## Carvings, &amp;c.

44. PASSMORE, H., Albany.—(44) Three Carved Photograph Stands, containing the photograph of His Excellency Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor of Western Australia, and the Honorable Malcolm Fraser, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

## LEATHER WORK.

## Leather and Skins, Boots, Shoes, Rugs, &amp;c.

45. CHRISTIE, J. S., William Street, Perth.—(45) Glass case containing specimens of Boots and Shoes.

## Harness, &amp;c.

46, 46a. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(46) Set of Cart Harness, made by Wood and Arundel, of Colonial Leather. (46a) Specimen of Boots and Shoes, made of Colonial Tanned Leather, for railway navvies.

47. VICTORIAN TANNERY, Geraldton.—(47) Specimens of Colonial Tanned Leather, consisting of 1 side Bull Leather, 1 side Kip, 1 side Brown Harness, 1 side Black Harness.

48. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(48) Six Rugs (Opossum skins).

49. HAY, D. A., Bunbury.—(49) Rug (Opossum skin).

50. THOMSON, A. F., Perth.—(50) Rug (Opossum skin).

51. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Albany.—(51) Rug (skins of various animals).

52. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(52) Several Rugs (Opossum skins), bush tanned and mounted.

53. WEST AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(53) Two Native Dog Skins, mounted.

54. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(54) Two Emu Skins, mounted.

55. BUNBURY LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(55) Two Emu Skins, mounted.

56. MONGER, C. S., Newcastle.—(56) Specimen of Tanned Kangaroo Skins.

57. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(57) Rug (Opossum). Exhibited to show the kind of rug used by teamsters and working men.

## TEXTILE FABRICS.

## Silk and Silk Fabrics.

58. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(58) Two Banners made from silk, the produce of silk worms raised in the colony.

## Lace Work, Embroidery, Wool Work.

59. PASSMORE, H., Albany.—(59) Wool-Work Pictures of Princess Royal Harbour, Albany.

**BARTON & CO., WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS & SHIPPERS.**  
WEST END OFFICES—59, ST. JAMES' STREET, LONDON, S.W.

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, PORT, SHERRY, CHABLIS, SAUTERNE, MADEIRA, HOCK, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, WHISKY, BRANDY, &c., &c.

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60. SEWELL, MISS, Guildford.—(80) Specimens of home-made Hosiery, &c.

Clocks, &c.

61. GALLE, JEAN, Albany.—(81) Carved Brass Work Clock, style of Louis XVI.

Diving Dress.

61b. STREETER, E. W., London & Cossack.—(81b) A Diving Dress, with apparatus complete. The cabinet contains sundry curious formations of coral.

## RAW AND UNMANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Products of the Cultivation of Forests and Trades Relating thereto.

[FIRST ROOM.]

62. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Perth.—(82) A Trophy of Timber, composed of Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*). This Eucalypt extends over the greater portion of the country from the Moor River to King George's Sound, advancing also to Cape Lewin, forming mainly the forests of these tracks. The tree occasionally exceeds 100 ft. in height, but rarely 150 ft. The wood has obtained a world wide celebrity; when especially selected from hilly localities, cut while the sap is least active, and subsequently carefully dried, it proves impervious to the borings of the Chelura, Teredo, and Termites; it is therefore in extensive demand for jetties, piles, railway sleepers, fence posts and all kinds of underground work, and it is equally important as one of the most durable for the planking and frames of ships. It is also much used for flooring, rafters, spars and furniture. It is remarkable for its non-inflammable character.

63-65. KEANE & WHITE.—(83) A Selection of Jarrah. Cut on the reserves and sawn at the Marion Vale Saw Mills, York Road. (84) A Large Log measuring 116 cub. ft., the end of which has been polished to show the fine figure or pattern this timber possesses. (85) Ditto.

66. DUNNE BROS.—(86) Two Sections of Karri Timber, exhibited to show cleavage and fibre.

67. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(87) About Four loads Tuart Timber (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*). (See Bridge.) Cut in the neighbourhood of Vasse. Used for shafts, naves, felloes, and various implements. It is solid, hard, and does not rot. It has come into use for shipbuilders' purposes and various artisans' work. (Vide Baron F. von Mueller, Forest Resources.) Of late this timber has been in

request for railway wagon construction, its toughness being of peculiar advantage for this kind of work.

68. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(88) Plank of Tuart (cut eight years).

69. BUNBURY LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(89) Slab Tuart.

70. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(70) Poroh, erected of Jamwood, and shingled with Casuarina.

71. COMMISSION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—(See Bridge.) (71) A Selection of Wandoo (*Eucalyptus redunca*). A smooth barked tree and the principal white gum tree of Western Australia, so called on account of the hue of its bark, which on friction imparts a white colour, and is not shining. The wood is pale, hard, and durable, and is much used for cart shafts, spokes, cogs, rollers, naves, felloes, indeed for these purposes it is on the whole regarded as the best in Western Australia. (Baron F. von Mueller.) It is now used in railway wagon building.

72, 73. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(72) Slab of Jarrah, suitable for counter-top. (73) An excrescence cut from a Jarrah tree. These excrescences are very common, and show generally a pretty pattern when polished. They make handsome tops for small tables.

74-76. BUNBURY LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(74) A Slab Jarrah cut from a baulk which has been lying on the beach at Bunbury thirty-six years. This baulk has been at times buried in sand drift, at others exposed to wind and weather. (75) A Small Pile Jarrah, taken from the Bunbury Jetty, of which it formed part for twenty-two years. (76) Three pieces of a Jarrah Fencing Post, exhibited to show the durability of the timber. The fence was erected by the late Mr. James Chapman in Busselton, over thirty years ago.

77-79. CLARKSON, B. D., Newcastle.—(77) Log Wandoo (*Eucalyptus redunca*). Cut in the Toodyay District. (78) Log Morrel (*Eucalyptus longicornis*). Grows principally near the sources of the Swan River. This wood is remarkable for its hardness, and is much used by wheelwrights. The leaves are rich in oil. (79) Log Mungart.

79a. BUNBURY LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(79a) Log, Sheoak (*Casuarina*).

80-82. DUNNE BROS.—(80) A specimen piece of Yate (*Eucalyptus cornuta*). (81) A square piece of Yate (*Eucalyptus cornuta*). (82) A Log of Red Gum (*Eucalyptus calophylla*). Porongorup Ranges.

83. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(83) A section of Log, Sheoak (*Casuarina*).

84. **DUNNE BROS.—(84)** Log, Paper Bark (*Melaleuca leucadendron*).

85. **PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(85)** Log, Paper Bark (*Melaleuca leucadendron*).

86. **DUNNE BROS.—(86)** Log, Paper Bark (*Melaleuca leucadendron*), from Forongrup Ranges.

87. **PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(87)** Block, Swamp Oak (*Casuarina*), obtainable in large quantities, and said to be superior to Hickory for axe handles, &c. (88) A section River Banksia (*Banksia verticillata*). This beautiful pale and soft wood is sought for by joiners for furniture purposes, and is preferred by boat builders for small boats, being very tough and light. It can be obtained in lengths of 15 ft. to 20 ft. 16 in. by 16 in.

89. **DUNNE BROS.—(89)** A Section River Banksia, from the Southern District.

90. **YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(90)** Two Slabs River Banksia, York District.

91. **PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(91)** A Slab of Raspberry Jam (*Acacia acuminata*), obtainable in considerable quantities. This specimen was cut eighteen years ago. A small tree widely distributed through extra tropic Western Australia. It yields lasting fencing posts, though its scented and hard wood should realise a good export price for ornamental woodwork.

92. **DUNNE BROS.—(92)** Small Log Raspberry Jam, cut in the neighbourhood of Phillips River.

93. **YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(93)** A selection of Sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*). The sandalwood of commerce extends from the Great Bight to Sharks Bay. A very lucrative export trade has for years been done in this timber with China principally.

93a, 93b. **WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(93a)** Polished specimens of various kinds of Furniture Woods. (93b) Four Album backs inlaid with various woods.

94. **HASELL, A. & A., Kedenup.—(94)** Logs of Sandalwood, cut in the southern districts (Eticup).

95. **VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(95)** A Trying plane of Tuart which has been in constant use for over three years.

96. **PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(96)** Small plank of Native Pear. A small tree pretty widely distributed, furnishes a good furniture timber of exquisite pattern.

97. **VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(97)** A number of Boat Crooks from the Peppermint tree (*Agonis flexuosa*); can be obtained in any quality; much esteemed by local boat builders.

98. **CARNARVON LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(98)** A piece of Sandalwood grown in Carnarvon district.

99. **ALBANY LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(99)** A selection of Hardwoods, Albany Districts, White Gum, Yate, Red Gum, Banksia, Jarrah.

100. **PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(100)** Four Pieces of a Pile (Jarrah), taken from the old Perth Causeway. Exhibited to show its durability, it having been in and out of water for over 40 years.

101-103. **YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(101)** Two Slabs York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*). (102) Slabs White Wattle. (103) Two Pieces White Gum.

104. **SHERATT, T., Albany.—(104)** Two Pieces of a Pile which have formed part of a jetty for over 41 years.

105. **PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(105)** Small Butter Keg, composed of Jarrah and Sheoak staves.

106. **McKAIL, J., Albany.—(106)** A piece of Curly Jarrah.

107. **MUIR, A., Albany.—(107)** Six Silver Wattle Sticks, with creepers round them.

108. **DAVIES, M. C. AUGUSTA.—(108)** Seventeen Crooked Walking Sticks.

*Native and other Grasses, Fibrous Plants, &c.*

In the earlier days of the settlement of the coast country the land was comparatively free of scrub and richly grassed, which grew so high that animals feeding could barely be seen. Thick scrub has since overgrown the country, and all but destroyed the original grasses; they however quickly reappear on land which has been cleared and fenced, and are greedily eaten by stock.

109. **VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(109)** A collection of Native Grasses from the Vasec District.

110. **W. COMM. Grasses Mead.**

110a. **D. Pressed 5 Fodder Pl.**

111-118. **MITTEE.** This grass is exhibited suitability paper making from the Zar Banksia Co. Staple (Xan flower, Kingee. carriage wh but compar tires, though often used owing to its A Black Box of an export Gum Nut.

119. **VIC.** of fibrous w together wit by the native

120-126. **MITTEE.** as Carpenter in flavouring water makes of Herb know the earlier d cinally. The tea. (122) plentifully i coast, and b bruised and h to that of the Specimen of who eat it co earth. (124) natives for fo used by nati Jackard, used

127. **CAR. MITTEE.** Herbs, Carn

128. **P. E. MITTEE.**

129. **YOR.** (129) A s duct of a kind quantities.

130. **VAS.** (130) Five

*Under the direct Patronage of the British, United States, Canadian, and other Governments.*

## JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

One ounce of Johnston's Fluid Beef is guaranteed to contain more real and direct nourishment than fifty ounces of Liebig's or any similar Extract of Meat. One Hundred Guineas will be forfeited if this statement can be refuted.

EXHIBIT IN CANADIAN COURT.

Agents:—10, TRINITY SQUARE, TOWER HILL, LONDON

**110. WESTERN AUSTRALIA COMMISSION.**—(110) A collection of Native Grasses, Swan District, collected by Mrs. Mead.

**110a. DUNNE, MRS., Albany.**—Pressed specimens of Native Grasses and Fodder Plants of the Southern District.

**111-118. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(111) Specimen Broom Grass. This grass is obtainable in large quantities, and is exhibited with the view of ascertaining its suitability for manufacturing purposes, such as paper making, &c. (112) A Quantity of Fronds from the Zamia Palm (*Cycad*). (113) A package Banksia Cones. (114) A Package Blackboy Staple (*Xanthorrhoea*). (115) A Grass Tree in flower, Kingee. (116) A Grass Tree in flower, Kingee. The heart of this tree is used for carriage wheel brakes, being not only durable but comparatively harmless in its action on the tires, though very effective as a brake. It is often used in road making over boggy places, owing to its power of resisting decay. (117) A Black Boy (*Xanthorrhoea*), 20 feet in height, of an exceptional size. (118) A Sack of Red Gum Nuts.

**119. VICTOR, H. E.**—(119) Specimen of fibrous grass from the North West Coast, together with a piece of rope made therefrom by the natives.

*Herbs, Roots, &c.*

**120-126. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(120) Specimen of Herb known as Carpenters' Bitters, frequently used with hops in favouring home brewed beer. An infusion in water makes a valuable tonic. (121) Specimen of Herb known as Native Tea. The settlers in the earlier days of the Colony used it medicinally. The taste is not unlike the ordinary tea. (122) Specimen of Sarsaparilla; grows plentifully in the swamps adjacent to the coast, and is frequently used. The roots bruised and boiled yield a liquor very similar to that of the sarsaparilla of commerce. (123) Specimen of Mena, so called by the natives, who eat it cooked and mashed up with clay or earth. (124) Specimen of Cutash, used by natives for food. (125) Specimen of Quandiac, used by natives for food. (126) Specimen of Jackard, used by natives for food.

**127. CARNARVON LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(127) Specimen of Shrubs and Herbs, Carnarvon District.

**128. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(128) Two Packets Native Tea.

*Gums.*

**129. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(129) A sample of Manna Gum, the product of a kind of acacia. Is obtainable in large quantities.

**130. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(130) Five Bottles Red Gum Sap.

**131. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(131) A sample of Manna Gum.

**132. DEMPSTER, C. E., Newcastle.**—(132) A sample of Arabic Gum.

**132a. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(132a) A sample of Black Boy Resin (*Xanthorrhoea*). Obtainable in large quantities, used for tanning purposes, also for dyeing and varnishing. The aborigines make from it a bright yellow paint with which they smear their bodies.

**133. DEMPSTER, C. E., Newcastle.**—(133) A sample of Black Boy Resin (*Xanthorrhoea*).

**134. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(134) A sample of Black Boy Resin (*Xanthorrhoea*).

**135. BUNBURY LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(135) A sample of Black Boy Resin (*Xanthorrhoea*).

**136. DUNNE BROS., Albany.**—(136) A sample of Black Boy Resin (*Xanthorrhoea*).

**137, 138. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(137) A sample of Gum obtained from the *Eucalyptus rostrata*, the flooded gum of the interior. Possesses astringent and tanning properties. (138) A sample of Gum obtained from the Cabbage Tree. Not soluble in water, but probably useful in making oil or spirit varnish.

**139. DUNNE BROS., Albany.**—(139) A sample of Gum obtained from the *Eucalyptus calophylla*. Red gum tree, obtainable in large quantities.

**140. BUNBURY LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(140) A Sample of Gum obtained from the *Eucalyptus calophylla*. Red gum tree, obtainable in large quantities.

**140a. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Albany.**—(140a) Sample of Red gum obtained on the R. C. Giebe, Albany.

**141. LLOYD, C., Toodyay.**—(141) Nine Bottles Red gum sap.

**142. DAVIES, M. C. AUGUSTA.**—(142) One Bottle Jarrah Sap. One Bottle Karri Sap.

*Fibrous and Tanning Barks*

**143. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Roeburne.**—(143) A Bag of Mangrove Bark, used for tanning purposes. Furnishes a purple dye. A post of this wood will stain the ground surrounding it for a considerable distance.

**144. ANDERSON & GRANT, Champion Bay.**—(144) Three varieties of Wattle Bark.

**145. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(145) Specimen of Paper Bark obtained from the Paper Bark Tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*). This bark is used by the natives in building their huts. It is extremely durable. Instances

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are known where it has been used for dam and drainage purposes in conjunction with timber, and it has been found after many years that, although the timber had decayed, the paper bark was quite sound. It is impervious to water.

**146. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(146) Specimen of Paper Bark obtained from the Paper Bark Tree (*Melaleuca leucodendron*).

**147. 148. LLOYD, C., Toodyay.**—(147) A Specimen of Wattle Bark. (148) Specimen of Manna Bark.

**149. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(149) A Sample of Black Wattle Bark (Acacia).

**150. BUNBURY LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(150) Sundry samples of Black Wattle Bark (Acacia).

**151. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(151) Sundry Samples of Wattle Barks.

**152. DUNNE BROS., Albany.**—(152) Two Samples of Tanning Bark, one Wattle Bark and one Salmon Bark.

**153. 154. PERTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(153) Sack of Banksia Bark. (154) Sack of Wattle Bark.

**155. 156. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Newcastle.**—(155) Sample Manna Bark. (156) Sample Narker Bark.

**157. DUNNE BROS., Albany.**—(157) Sample Manna Bark from Phillips River.

**158. 159. LLOYD, C., Toodyay.**—(158) Sample Wattle Bark. (159) Sample Manner Bark.

**160. WHITFIELD, GEORGE, Toodyay.**—(160) Two Bundles Fibrous Plants.

*Sundries.*

**160a. HILLAS, G. P., Perth.**—(160a) Small Bag of Quandong Nuts (native peach).

**160b. SEWELL, J., York.**—(160b) Small Bag of Quandong Nuts (native peach).

**161. LOCAL COMMITTEE, Perth.**—(161) Zamia Palm Nuts and Seeds.

**PRODUCTS OF SHOOTING, HUNTING, FISHING, AND SPONTANEOUS PRODUCTS.**

**162. C. G. NICOLAY, REV., Fre mantle.**—(162) A collection of edible fish preserved in spirits of wine.

**163. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.**—(163) A Cabinet containing a collection of the Fauna of Western Australia, collected by Mr. Webb of Albany.

**164. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.**—(164) A number of Pelican Skins. These birds frequent the estuaries along the coast in large numbers, and their skin yields a fine down.

**165. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE**—(165) Swan Skins. Swans are still very abundant, although for years mercilessly shot down or taken alive whilst moulting. An act has, however, lately been passed making it illegal to shoot them during the close season.

**166. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.**—(166) Twelve Swan Skins, from the Murray River.

**167. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(167) Twelve Kangaroo Skins.

**168. NEWCASTLE COMMITTEE.**—(168) Twelve Opossum Skins tanned.

**169. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(169) Opossum Skins.

**170. J. OLINCH.**—(170) One Emu Skin.

**171. 172. LOCAL COMMITTEE, YORK.**—(171) Five Dalgite Skins. (172) Five Native Cat Skins.

**173. NEWCASTLE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(173) Specimens of various Birds' Eggs, collected to the eastward of Newcastle.

**174. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(174) Sundry Emu Eggs.

**175. GASGOYNE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(175) Sundry Emu Eggs.

**176. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(176) Sundry Emu Eggs.

*Fish Oils.*

The numerous whales, sharks, porpoises, dugong, &c., which frequent the coast of Western Australia all yield fine oils. There is also con-

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**NORTON'S  
PATENT REGISTERING TURNSTILES**

Used at the Fisheries, Inventions, and Health Exhibitions, and also at the Colonial and Indian Exhibitions, 1886.

**LE GRAND and SUTCLIFF,**  
SOLE MAKERS, 100, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.

siderable trade in the Northern Coast in "Boche de Mer."

177. **VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.**—(177) A Sample of Whale Oil. (178) Sharks' Oil.

*Fishery Products.*

179. **MORAN & HARPER.**—(179) Twenty Mother-of-Pearl Shells, weighing 2 owt., of exceptional size.

180. **WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.**—(180) A Trophy of Pearl Shells from the northern coast fisheries.

181. **NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE CO.**—(181) A selection of Mother-of-Pearl Shells.

182. **WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.**—(182) A collection of various Shells and Sponges found on the coasts (Rev. C. G. Nicolay).

183. **BETHELL, MRS.**—(183) A Cabinet containing Specimens of Coral and Shells from the north-west coast of Western Australia.

184. **MOORE, W. D., & CO., Fremantle.**—(184) A Selection of Mother-of-Pearl Shells from Sharks Bay.

185. **HOWARD, E. W.**—(185) Vertebrae of a Saw Fish caught by Mr. Baston, Jun., in the Gascoyne River, measuring 16 ft. 6 in., and the saw 5 ft. 5 in. long.

185a. **GALE, MRS., Perth.**—(185a) Specimens of Coral.

185c. **PERTH SYNDICATE (Agent—F. H. CHEESEWRIGHT.**—(185c) The Southern Cross Pearl. This extraordinary pearl was found in 1834 by Captain Davies of the schooner "Ethel." It consists apparently of nine pearls, but on examination these are found to be attached to each other, forming an almost true cross.

185d. **STREETER & CO., Cossack and London.**—(185d) A Collection of Pearls.

185e. **WALDECK, SMITH & CO. (Agents—MACDONALD, SCALES & CO., Fremantle).**—(185e) A Collection of Pearls.

185f. **MONGER, J. H., Perth (Agent—F. H. CHEESEWRIGHT).**—(185f) A Collection of Pearls.

185g. **H. HELLBROUN & CO.**—(185g) Specimens of Shells from Western Australia, also process of cutting, polishing, and mounting Mother of Pearl for Cabinets, Ornaments, &c.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.**

Used in Manufactures, &c., and Household Purposes.

186. **GIBNEY, THE VERY REV. M., Vicar-General.**—(186) Six Bottles Olive Oil, extracted from olive by the boys at the Catholic Boys' Orphanage, Subiaco.

**COLONIAL PRODUCTS.**

Not Used for Food.

*Wool.*

187. **MONGER, J. H., York.**—(187) Six Fleeces of Wool, greasy combing Merino.

188. **ANDERSON & GRANT, Champlain Bay.**—(188) Six Fleeces of Wool, greasy.

189. **TAYLOR, NORRIS, Wallawalling, Bunbury.**—(189) Fleeces of Wool.

190. **FLEAY, JAMES, Beverley.**—(190) Six Fleeces of Wool, greasy combing.

191. **MARWICK, W., York.**—(191) Six Fleeces of Wool, crossbred greasy.

192, 193. **SEWELL, I. & H., Hotham River.**—(192) Six Fleeces of Wool, crossbred Merino. (193) Six Fleeces of Wool, crossbred Merino, washed.

194. **LLOYD, C., Nardic, Toodyay.**—(194) Six Fleeces of Wool, greasy crossbred Merino.

194a. **CLARKSON, B. D., Mount Anderson, Toodyay.**—(194a) Six Fleeces of Wool.

195. **DEMPSTER, A., Esperance Bay.**—(195) Six Fleeces of Wool.

196. **DEMPSTER, C. E., Toodyay.**—(196) Six Fleeces of Wool.

197. **LEFROY, G. & W., Gascoyne.**—(197) Six Fleeces of Wool, cross-bred, washed.

198. **GARRITY, P., & SONS, Green Hill, Eticup.**—(198) Four Fleeces of Wool.

199-200a. **HASSELL, A. & A., Kendenup.**—(199) Three Fleeces of Wool, greasy. (200) Three Fleeces of Wool, washed. (200a) Four Fleeces of Wool, Lambs, washed.

201-203. **CLINCH, J., Berkshire Valley.**—(201) Ten Fleeces of Wool, Tega. (202) Fifteen Fleeces of Angora Wool. (203) Fifteen Angora Goat Skins.

203a. **LOTON, W. T., Perth.**—(203a) Sundry Fleeces of Wool.

203b. **LACEY BROS., Murchison.**—(203b) Samples of Wool.

**SALT.**

204. **DUNNE BROS.**—(204) One Bag of Salt from Phillips River.

**CHEMICALS, &c.**

*Aerated Waters.*

205, 205a. **SHERWOOD, H., Perth.**—(205) One dozen Lemonade. (205a) One dozen Soda Water.

206-206b. HERBERT, J. A., Fremantle.—(206) One dozen Ginger Ale. (206a) One dozen Soda Water. (206b) One dozen Lemonade.

207. JOSE, W., Geraldton.—(207) Samples of Aerated Waters.

208. HARWOOD & SMITH, Lion Brewery, Perth.—(208) Samples of Aerated Waters.

## Wax.

209. BUNBURY LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(209) One Package of Bees Wax.

210. THOMSON, A. F., Perth.—(210) Samples of Bees Wax.

211. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(211) Samples of Bees Wax.

## Vinegar.

212, 213. CLINCH, J., Berkshire Valley.—(212) Half-dozen Bottles of White Wine Vinegar. (213) Half-dozen bottles of Mulberry Vinegar.

## WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK.

214-216. LOCAL COMMITTEE, York.—(214) A Selection of Woods suitable for wheelwrights' work. (215) A Pair of Shafts made of York gum. (216) Specimen of Naves, Spokes, Fellos, made from Tuart timber (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*).

217. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(217) Specimen of Tuart Spokes.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS, &amp;c.

218. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—(218) Models of works, constructed of Jarrah timber.

## MINING AND METALLURGY.

219-221. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(219) Cabinets containing a geological collection. *Vide* APPENDIX. (220) A Series of Minerals from the Wheel Fortune Mine, Champion Bay, showing character of lead and copper ore, with the rocks on which they abound, arranged by the Rev. C. G. Nicolay. (221) Specimens of Building Stone in cubes, collected by Rev. C. G. Nicolay.

221a. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(221a) Geological Specimens collected by H. F. Johnson, Government Geologist, whilst surveying Kimberley District.

222, 223. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(222) Specimens of Gold lately discovered in the neighbourhood of the Margaret and Ord Rivers, Kimberley District. (223) Specimens of Gold lately discovered in the Kimberley District.

224. HARWOOD, J. J., Fremantle.—(224) Gold Quartz from the Three Wonders Mine.

225. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(225) Three Blocks of Ironstone Ore from Coates Hill, York Road.

226. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(226) Specimen of Ironstone Ore from Vasse District.

227-229. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(227) Three Specimens of Rich Copper Ore, 3½ cwt., from Messrs. Crowther & Mitchell's Mine, Champion Bay. (228) Six Specimens of Galina from St. Geraldine Mine. (229) Specimen of Rich Galina from Badra Mine, 7½ cwt.

230. GALE, J. H., Geraldton.—(230) Specimens of Copper Ore.

231. HARDMAN, E. T.—(231) Cabinets containing Geological Specimens, collected by Mr. Hardman whilst engaged in a geological survey of the Kimberley District.

231a. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—Lead smelted by Neville, Druce & Co., Llanelly, from lead ore, Northampton, Western Australia.

## GRANITE &amp; OTHER STONE.

232, 233. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(232) Granite Pedestal, cut in the neighbourhood of York Green Mount. (233) Freestone Pedestal.

## SAND.

234. MASON, C. T., Perth.—(234) Specimen of Sand taken from a cutting on the Eastern Railway, suitable for glass-making.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

SILVER HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING  $\frac{1}{4}$ -PLATE KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER, in massive full-sized case, strong and durable. For all extremes of climate this watch is invaluable. £10, £12, £15, £18.

SILVER KEYLESS CENTRE SECONDS STOP WATCH, in strong crystal glass, Hunting or half-Hunting cases, for medical, scientific and racing men.  $\frac{1}{4}$ -Plate lever, chronometer balance, and jewelled in 13 actions. A strong useful Watch. £6, £7, £8, £10, £12, £15.

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235, 235a. THE.—(235) the Aborigines the paint v for festivals made from Clay, from quantities over the col

236. WE.—(236) T Bag of Pip Guildford 2 miles S.E. 3 miles from mass of iron

237, 237a. THE.—(237) from the netion of a T verandah la

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241. ALB.—(241) Albany.

242. TUT.—(242) Specimen of

243. VAS.—(243) One District.

244. SMI.—(244) Beverley. grown in Bev

245. MOI.—(245) One Bushel

246. DEM.—(246) On Toodyay Dist

247, 248. E.—(247, 248) One Bushel of York. (248) grown in the



## CLAYS AND SOILS, &amp;c.

**235, 235b. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(235)** One sample of Clay called by the Aborigines Wilgey, from which they prepare the paint with which they smear their bodies for festivals or corroborees. (235a) A Pigment made from above. (235b) A Specimen of Pipe Clay, from the neighbourhood of Vasse. Large quantities of pipe clay are found distributed all over the colony.

**236. WHITFIELD, GEO., Toodyay.—(236)** Three Specimens of Pipe Clay: (a) Bag of Pipe Clay, white, from a gully near Guildford Road; (b) Bag of Yellow Pipe Clay, 2 miles S.E. Newcastle; (c) Bag of Red Clay, 3 miles from Avon River, found in an isolated mass of ironstone.

**237, 237a. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(237)** A Collection of Clays taken from the neighbourhood of Vasse. (237a) Portion of a Tile made from clay, taken from a verandah laid 30 years ago.

**238. DUNNE BROS.—(238)** Samples of Clay from Phillips River.

**239. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(239)** A Specimen or samples of Earths from the neighbourhood of the Vasse district. The soil in many parts of this district is remarkable for producing heavy crops of potatoes, and under favourable circumstances extraordinary yields have been known.

**240-240c. DUNNE BROS., MESSRS.—(240)** Specimens of Earth from the neighbourhood of Cocanarup. (240a) Specimens of Earth from the neighbourhood of Porongorup Range. (240b) Specimens of Mica Clay from the neighbourhood of Porongorup Range. (240c) Loam from Naremalumerup.

**241. ALBANY LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(241)** Specimen from R. C. Glebe, Albany.

**242. TUNNY & CO., Albany.—(242)** Specimen of Clay for brick-making purposes.

## CEREALS.

*Farinaceous Products.*

**243. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(243)** One Bushel of Wheat, grown in Vasse District.

**244. SMITH, C. C., Moorumbine, Beverley.—(244)** One Bushel of Wheat, grown in Beverley District.

**245. MONGER, J. H., York.—(245)** One Bushel of Wheat, grown in York District.

**246. DEMPSTER, C. E., Newcastle.—(246)** One Bushel of Wheat, grown in Toodyay District.

**247, 248. EDWARDS, W., York.—(247)** One Bushel Brown Oats, grown in the district of York. (248) One Bushel Cape Barley, grown in the district of York.

**249. MONGER, J. H., York.—(249)** One Bushel Cape Barley, grown in the district of York.

**250. SEWELL, J., York.—(250)** One Bushel Rye, grown in the district of York.

**251. GARRITY, P., & SON, Etiooup.—(251)** One Bushel Barley, grown in southern district.

**252, 252a. MONGER, C. S., Toodyay.—(252)** One Bushel Cape Barley, grown in the Toodyay district. (252a) One Bushel Brown Oats, grown in the Toodyay district.

**253. SEWELL, J., York.—(253)** Sample of Large Rye.

**254, 255. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(254)** One Bushel White Oats, grown in Greenough District, Champion Bay. (255) One Bushel Oats, grown in Greenough District, Champion Bay.

**256, 256a. WELLMAN, J., Guildford.—(256)** One Bushel White Oats, grown in Guildford District. (256a) One Bushel Brown Oats, grown in Guildford District.

*Peas.*

**257. SEWELL, J., York.—(257)** Sample of Dwarf Pea, grown in York.

**258. FAUNTLEROY, C. C., Redcliff, Guildford.—(258)** One Bushel Peas, grown near Guildford.

**259-259a. PADBURY, W., Yatheroo.—(259)** Sample of Maize, (259a) Sample of Sorghum Sac (Planters' Friend).

**260, 261. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(260)** 100 lbs. Flour made from Wheat grown in Champion Bay District by Mr. W. J. Maley. (261) 100 lbs. Flour made from Wheat grown in Champion Bay District by Mr. J. Clinch.

**262. MARRIS, C., Toodyay.—(262)** 100 lbs. of Flour.

**263. GREEN, J. J., Perth.—(263)** 100 lbs. of Flour (Perth Mills).

**264. DEMPSTER, C. E., Newcastle.—(264)** 100 lbs. Flour.

**265. TURTON, JOHN, Phoenix Mill Co., Fremantle.—(265)** 100 lbs. Flour made from Wheat, a sample of which is shown, together with Sharps, bran, pollard, &c.

## MEAT AND FISH.

**266. LIDDELOW, JOHN, Perth.—(266)** One Cask of Salt Meat.

**267. PADBURY, W., Perth.—(267)** One Side Bacon.

*Preserved and Tinned Fish.*

**268. TUCKEY, MESSRS., J. & J., Mandurah.—(268)** An assortment of Tinned Fish.

This industry is established on the Murray

Estuary, within half a mile of the sea; the waters of the estuary and river are visited by enormous quantities of fish of different varieties, more especially by a description of Mullet, a fish considered by many superior to Salmon for tinning purposes.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

### Dried Fruits.

269. HERBERT, J. A., Fremantle.—(269) Box of Raisins.
270. RUNDLE, W., Woodhall, Toodyay.—(270) Box of Raisins.
271. O'NEIL, THOMAS, Glenmore, Toodyay.—(271) Box of Raisins.
272. BRITT, —, Toodyay.—(272) Box of Raisins.
273. FAWCETT, MRS., The Park, Pinjarrah.—(273) Box of Raisins.
274. BULL BROS, MESSRS., Toodyay.—(274) Box of Raisins.
275. HARRIS, MRS., ANN, Pinjarrah.—(275) Box of Raisins.
276. JOHNSON, W. G., Guildford.—(276) Box of Raisins.
- 277, 277a. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.—(277) Box of Raisins, grown in the vineyard of Mr. W. G. Johnson, 1885. (277a) Box of Raisins, grown in Mr. Herbert's vineyard, near Rockingham.
278. CLINCH, J., Berkshire Valley.—(278) Box of Raisins.
- 279, 280. COOPER, MRS., J., Pinjarrah.—(279) Box of dried Apricots. (280) Box of dried Figs.
281. LEAKE, N. B., Mooranoppin.—(281) Package of Zante Currants.
282. COOK, JOHN, Dunderagan.—(282) One Box Dried Peaches.

### Preserves.

- 283-283f. HERBERT, J. A., Fremantle.—(283) One dozen Grape Jam (Muscatel). (283a) One dozen Grape Jam (Muscatel). (283b) One dozen Apple Jam. (283c) One dozen Quince Jam. (283d) One dozen Peach Jam. (283e) One dozen Adam Fig Jam. (283f) One dozen Turkey Fig Jam.

284-284c. FAUNTLEROY, C. C., Redcliffe, Guildford.—(284) An assortment of Jams. (284a) One dozen Cape Gooseberry. (284b) One dozen Melon and Lemon. (284c) One dozen Melon and Gooseberry.

285. MOORE, MISS, The Mount, Perth.—(285) One dozen assorted Jams.

286. YORK LOCAL COMMITTEE.—(286) Two bottles Fruit.

287. TUCKEY, MESSRS., J. & J., Mandurah.—(287) An assortment of Fruits in Syrup.

### Confectionery.

288. MITCHELL, J., Fremantle.—(288) An assortment of Confectionery.

289. PERTH CONFECTIONERY COMPANY.—(289) An assortment of Confectionery.

290. FAUNTLEROY, C. C., Redcliffe, Guildford.—(290) A Box of Candied Peel.

291. FAWCETT, MRS., Pinjarrah Park.—(291) A Box of Candied Peel.

292. HARDY, R. D., The Peninsula, Perth.—(292) A Box of Candied Peel.

292a. THE VERY REV. DEAN GEGG, Perth.—Preserved Olives.

## FERMENTED DRINKS.

293-295. EASTON, W.—(293) One dozen Red Wine, vintage 1881. (294) One dozen White Wine (dry), vintage 1880. (295) One dozen Red Wine (Burgundy), vintage 1882.

296-298. JECKS, J., Guildford.—(296) One dozen Pale Verdillo, vintage 1883, from the vineyard of C. W. Ferguson, Esq., Caversham. (297) One dozen Muscat (Fruity), vintage 1882, from the vineyard of Mrs. de Burgh. (298) One dozen Fontainebleau, a dark and full-bodied wine of 1884, from the vineyard of Mr. C. W. Ferguson.

299-301a. WAYLEN, A. R., M.D., Garden Hill, Guildford.—(299) One dozen Reising (dry, light), vintage 1883. (300) One dozen dry, white wine, made from Sweetwater, Reising, and Pedro grapes, vintage 1884. (301) One dozen Red Wine (full-bodied), vintage 1881. (301a) One dozen Burgundy (full-bodied), vintage 1879.

302. HERBERT, J. A., Fremantle.—(302) One dozen White Wine, vintage 1883.

## SANITARY FLOORS.

# HOWARD'S PATENT PARQUET,

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

25, 26, & 27, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

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303. FAUNTLEROY, C. C., Red-  
cliffe, Guildford.—(303) One dozen (Sweet-  
water grape).

304. HASSELL, MESSRS, A. & A.—  
(304) Seven bottles Reising, vintage 1878.

305, 306. CLINCH, J., Berkshire  
Valley.—(305) One dozen Wine, vintage 1884.  
(306) One dozen Wine, vintage 1878.

### CORDIALS.

307. JOSE, W., Geraldton.—(307)  
An Assortment of Cordials.

### BEERS.

308, 308a. FERGUSON & MUMME,  
MESSRS., Perth.—(308) Two dozen Porter,  
manufactured from Colonial malt and Tas-  
manian hops. (308a) Two dozen Ale, manufac-  
tured from Colonial malt and Tasmanian hops.

309. JONES & HALL, Stanley  
Brewery, Perth.—(309) Ale, manufactured  
from Colonial malt and Tasmanian hops.

### DRIED FLOWERS.

*Pressed Dried Flowers.*

310. BUNBURY, MISS, Picton,  
Bunbury.—(310) Books of Dried and Pressed  
Flowers.

311. DUNNE, MISS, Albany.—(311)  
Books of Dried and Pressed Flowers.

312. SEWELL, MISS L., York.—  
(312) One Book of Dried and Pressed Flowers.

313. SEWELL, MISS, near Guild-  
ford.—(313) A Collection of Seeds, &c., and  
Dried and Pressed Flowers.

314. COOPER, MISS L.—(314) Two  
Cards Pressed Flowers.

315. SWEETING, MISS T. E., Guild-  
ford.—(315) Two Books Pressed Flowers.

### HONEY.

The species of bee from which this honey is derived was imported into the Colony, within the last twenty years. To such an extent have they multiplied that they are now to be found over a very great extent of forest land and scrub. It is reported that swarms have been seen 150 miles to the eastward of Perth. Owing to the plentifulness of flowering trees and shrubs, all rich in honey, the bees are never at any time of the year in want of food,

and at the extraordinary rate they are increasing there is every probability that ere very long a lucrative pursuit may arise in the collection of wild honey and wax. The climate being so favourable, hives are robbed twice a year, viz., in September and February.

316. BUNBURY LOCAL COM-  
MITTEE.—(316) Honey.

317. MONGER, C. S., York.—(317)  
One dozen Bottles of Honey.

318. THOMSON, A. F., Luoknow.—  
(318) One dozen Bottles of Honey.

319, 319a. YORK LOCAL COM-  
MITTEE.—(319) Two Bottles of Wild  
Honey (from the wild bees). (319a) One Bottle  
of Hive Honey.

### FANCY WORK, &c.

320-322. COOPER, MISS L., Albany.  
—(320) One Vase, made from grass tree. (321)  
A Pair of Brackets, made from grass tree.  
(322) One Cone Bracket.

323-325. SEWELL, MISS J., Guild-  
ford.—(323) A String of Shells, collected and  
strung by a native of Beagle Bay. (324) Orna-  
ments in Moss Work and Flowers, &c. (325)  
Various Brackets, Rings, &c. (straw work).

326. ONSLOW, MRS., Perth.—(326)  
A Necklace of Shells, collected by Miss  
Princep.

### SUNDRIES.

327. EDWARDS, K., York.—(327)  
A Bottle containing reptiles.

328. MAYNE, CAPTAIN, Roeburne.  
—(328) One Bag of Guano from one of the  
Barrow Island Group.

329. BATEMAN, MESSRS., J. & W.,  
Fremantle.—(329) One Bag of Guano from  
the Ibrohlas.

330. REYNOLDS, G.—(330) A Bag of  
Guano (Vasse Estuary).

331. HOLYOAK, GEORGE,  
Moorumbine.—(331) Specimen of Horse  
Shoes.

332. CLINCH, J., Berkshire Valley.  
—(332) Bell Yokes.

333. DAVIES, M. C., Augusta.—  
(333) A Stalactite.

334. VASSE LOCAL COMMITTEE.  
—(334) A Stalactite.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GOLD KEYLESS LEVER, in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled in 13 actions,  
accurate and reliable, £10, £12, £15.

GOLD KEYLESS 4-PLATE HALF CHRONOMETER, in strong 18-carat crystal glass  
case, jewelled throughout. This watch is specially made for rough wear, and all variations  
of temperature. £21, £25, £30.

ET,  
OON, W.

# SUTTON'S <sup>PURE</sup> GRASS, LUCERNE, CLOVER, SEEDS

FOR NEW ZEALAND.

**SUTTON'S**

**GRASS &**

**CLOVER**

**SEEDS**

enjoy a high reputation in all parts of New Zealand, on account of their high percentage of growth and superiority of produce.

*Samples and Prices  
Post Free  
on application.*



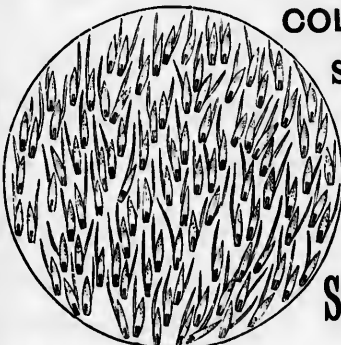
**SUTTON'S**

**PURE GRASS**

**SEEDS**

were introduced into New Zealand 45 years since, and have always given the most complete satisfaction.

*Samples and Prices  
Post Free  
on application.*



A SAMPLE OF *FESTUCA PRATENSIS* IN GROWTH FROM MESSRS. SUTTON'S TRIAL HOUSE.

**COLONISTS**

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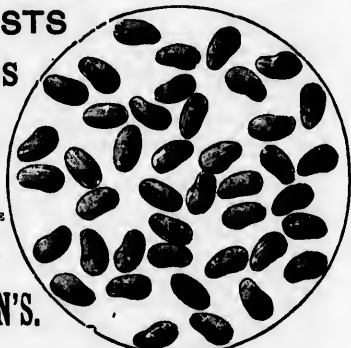
ENGLAND

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TO HAVE

**SUTTON'S.**



A MAGNIFIED SAMPLE OF SUTTON'S CLEANED CLOVER SEEDS AFTER PASSING THROUGH THEIR MACHINERY.

Visitors to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition are invited to visit Messrs. SUTTON'S SEED ESTABLISHMENT and EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS; distant One Hour's ride from Paddington Station, Great Western Railway.

**SUTTON & SONS, Royal Berks Seed Establishment, Reading, England.**

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## NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND lies in the Pacific Ocean to the south-eastward of, and at least one thousand miles from, Australia. The most northern part of New Zealand is in  $34^{\circ} 23'$  South lat., and its most southern is in  $47^{\circ} 19'$  South lat. Extending through nearly thirteen degrees of latitude, its length in a curved line through the centre of the country is more than 1,100 miles; its breadth varies, but in the broadest part it is little more than 150 miles. Two islands, now best known as the North and South Islands respectively, almost wholly constitute New Zealand; they are separated by a navigable strait called Cook Strait, which in its narrowest part is 12 miles across, and in its other parts varies from 50 to 100 miles. The total area of New Zealand is about one-sixth less than that of Great Britain and Ireland. The area of South Island is about the same as that of England and Wales; and the North Island is about one-fourth less. The coast-line is over 3,000 miles, and it is indented by numerous good harbours. This two-fold insular position, and these other maritime features, are remarkable characteristics, specially adapted and materially conducive to the future greatness of the country.

Captain Cook, in 1769, was, for all practical purposes, the first European discoverer of New Zealand. The Maoris, its aboriginal inhabitants, were at that time cannibals, almost wholly ignorant of mechanical arts, practising a rude kind of agriculture, devoid of religious belief, except confused notions of good and evil demons, and addicted to savage inter-tribal warfare. Captain Cook planted in the country the first germ of colonisation. He successfully introduced the pig and the potato. For thirty-seven years after his last departure, in 1777, from New Zealand, it was only known to the civilised world for the danger of its coasts, and for the ferocity of its inhabitants. The first European residents there came in 1814 to the Bay of Islands, almost the northern extremity of the North Island, as representatives of the English Church Missionary Society. From that time, for several years, there was an irregular influx of traders, whalers, runaway sailors, and adventurers. The state of the country at that time became worse than it was before. Anarchy and moral contamination created a pandemonium. The British Government felt itself forced to interfere. But the previous recognition by British authorities of what was called the national independence of the Maori tribes, rendered the position one of great difficulty. Other circumstances hastened the action of the British Government. France, it was thought, was about to take possession of the Islands of New Zealand, and to make them probably a penal station. The New Zealand Company, an English association, formed with the object of systematic colonisation, was taking practical steps to give effect to its object in New Zealand. The result was that the British Government negotiated with various native chiefs for a cession of their (so-called) sovereignty, and, on obtaining that cession, assumed complete possession of New Zealand.

Then, from time to time, various unconnected centres of settlement were formed. Auckland, in the northern part of the North Island, was established by the first Governor, Captain Hobson, R.N., in 1840. Wellington, in the southern extremity of the same island, was founded in the same year by the New Zealand Company. New Plymouth, on the west coast of the North Island, and Nelson, in the north of the South, or Middle Island, were founded by the same Company in the following year, 1841. In 1848, Otago was founded in the southern part of the South Island by a Scotch Association; and in 1850, Canterbury, in the central part of the east coast of the South Island, was founded by a Church of England Association. The Constitution, which was in force in those early days, was that of Crown Colonies. The Governor, except in so far as he was controlled by the Imperial Government, was almost despotic. In 1847, the Imperial Government, however, issued a new charter, making a material change in the constitution of the Colony. The chief features were the division of the Colony into two provinces, the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors, the granting of Provincial Representation, the appointment of a Governor-in-Chief, and the creation of a Colonial Parliament with a Representative Chamber. Before, however, this charter could take effect, the greater part of it was suspended; and in 1853, before the suspension ended, a new Constitution, granted in the previous year by the Imperial Parliament, came into force. That Constitution was based on the popular principle, and was as free as any Colonial Constitution in the British Dominions. The Governor, a Legislative Council composed of members nominated by the Crown for life, and a House of Representatives elected by the people on a liberal franchise, constituted the Colonial Legislature. The Colony was first

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divided into six provinces, each of which was allowed to have an elective Superintendent and an elective Provincial Council. In 1875, however, a Colonial Act was passed abolishing the whole provincial system; and in the following year another Act was passed making provision for the division of the Colony into counties, and for machinery for their local self-government. The provincial system was thus eliminated from the general scheme of the Constitution of New Zealand; but that scheme, so far as it relates to the general government of the Colony, still conforms to the leading lines as originally drawn. The whole tendency of the Imperial authorities has been, for the last thirty years, to give the Colony absolute self-government in its domestic matters. The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with them, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government; and the usage of responsible government, on the English model, is in full force.

The following traditional account of the origin of the native race is from the pen of the late Sir Donald McLean, once Native Minister, one of the best authorities on the subject:—

"There is not any record as to the origin of the Maori race. Its arrival in New Zealand is, according to tradition, due to an event which, from its physical possibility, and from the concurrent testimony of the various tribes, is probably true in its main facts.

"The tradition runs that, generations ago, a large migration took place from an island in the Pacific Ocean, to which the Maoris give the name of Hawaiki, quarrel amongst the natives having driven from it a chief whose canoe arrived upon the shores of New Zealand. Returning to his home with a flattering description of the country he had discovered, this chief, it is said, set on foot a scheme of emigration; and a fleet of large double-canoes started for the new land. The names of the canoes are still remembered; and it is related that the immigrants brought with them the kumera, the taro, seeds of the karaka tree, dogs, parrots, the pukeko, or red-billed swamp hen, &c. Strong evidence that there is truth in this reported exodus is supplied by the facts that each tribe agrees in its account of the doings of the principal 'canoes'—that is, of the people who came in them—after their arrival in New Zealand; and that there is also agreement in tracing from each 'canoe' the descent of the numerous tribes which have spread over the islands. Calculations, based on the genealogical sticks kept by the tohungas, or priests, have been made that about twenty generations have passed since this migration, which would indicate the date to be about the beginning of the fifteenth century. The position of Hawaiki is not known, but there are several islands of a somewhat similar name."

The natives were naturally warlike. Their inter-tribal wars, before Europeans came into the country, were incessant; and their customs in warfare were savage and ferocious. Cannibalism was common. But, as a race, they had intellectual qualities, and their minds were receptive and capable of expansion. The first missionary, the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Colonial Chaplain to the Government of New South Wales, landed with some companions at the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, in 1814, and commenced mission work. Subsequently, Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions were established throughout the country, and, in the course of thirty or forty years, they effected a religious conversion of almost the whole race. The conversion was, no doubt, to a considerable extent, nominal, but the moral and social reform effected was real and national. In 1874, there was a serious relapse from Christianity among the Maoris. A new religion, called *Hau-hau* (from the sound of a frequent ejaculation in their prayers), sprung up, and was a mixture of old superstitions with a perversion of the Old Testament. It was accepted as a national faith by the tribes in rebellion against the British Sovereignty; but it almost wholly subsided when the rebellion came to an end. Physically, the natives are middle-sized and well-formed. The skin is of an olive-brown colour, and the hair is generally black. Their voices are pleasant, and, when not under warlike excitement, their gestures are graceful and dignified. They possess wonderful memories, and are natural orators. They have always recognized among themselves tribal tenure of land; and each tribe holds communally, among its various sections, lands, forests, cultivations, and fisheries, the respective boundaries of which are well known among the tribes generally.

The geographical position and physical features of the islands produce great variety and remarkable salubrity of climate, resembling that of Great Britain, but with a drier and more elastic atmosphere, and the extremes of daily temperature only vary throughout the year by an average of 20°, whilst London is 7° colder than the North, and 4° colder than the South Island of New Zealand. The mean annual temperature of the different seasons for the whole Colony is, in spring 55°, in summer 63°, in autumn 57°, and in winter 48°.

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By the proper selection of soil, and with a system of agriculture modified to suit the great variety of climate which necessarily prevails in a country extending over 12° of temperate latitude, every variety of cereal and root crop may be successfully raised. The progress made in agriculture has been very rapid, and the number of persons engaged in this pursuit is, as compared with other countries, very large, more than one in every five of the adult male population being in this way possessed of a permanent stake in the country.

Wool is undoubtedly the most important production of New Zealand, its value in export approaching nearly treble that of gold. The soil and climate of New Zealand are very suitable for the long-woolled sheep of Great Britain who improve by the change; the length of the wool is increased, and all its valuable properties preserved, owing doubtless to the genial climate and absence of exposure to the extremes of an English temperature.

The early attempts to apply the freezing process for the carriage of fresh meat from South America and Australia by using ice, or freezing mixtures of ice and salt, failed; but now the difficulties are overcome. Carcasses of sheep are now frozen to stony hardness immediately they are slaughtered in New Zealand, and then carried to the ship, and there stowed in refrigerated chambers, and thus brought to England in the same state of stony hardness as that originally produced. The appreciation of New Zealand frozen meat in England is steadily advancing, and the increasing facilities for its distribution in town and country, bring it to the doors of a very large number of consumers.

The establishment of Dairy Factories throughout the Colony is remarkably increasing, and there is a large manufacture of cheese. Biscuits, soap, leather, breweries, bootmaking, and woollen manufacture are also established industries. There were, in 1881, when the last census was taken, 99 breweries, employing about 600 men, and producing about 5,000,000 gallons of beer. The boot factories during the same year numbered 31, employing about 1,300 hands; and produced 280,000 pairs of boots and shoes. Six mills for woollen manufacture are now in operation, and the amount of wool manufactured in 1884 was about 1,600,000 lbs. Other woollen factories are about to start, two being near completion. The building of carriages and other vehicles, shipbuilding, the manufacture of agricultural implements, and works for machinery and manufacturing requisites, are considerable industries. Eighty-three registered steamers have been built in the Colony, and, with few exceptions, their engines were also made there. Eight iron steam dredgers, the largest being 70-horse power, and heavy cranes, one being a 40-ton travelling jib-crane, have been wholly built by local hands. In brass and copper works New Zealand took all the principal prizes at the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions. Some of the small industries of the Colony may be mentioned; they are, manufacture of tobacco and cigars, blacking, confectionery, paper, aerated waters, jam, essences, perfumery, and writing ink. There are two paper mills producing brown and wrapping papers, and some printing paper.

There is abundant supply of water everywhere obtainable. Probably there is no single spot in either island ten miles from a permanent water supply, and the places where the distance is even half as much are few and far between. Both as regards agriculture and manufactures the importance of this supply cannot be overrated.

Gold-mining is still in its infancy, and only awaits the judicious application of capital for its development to a vast extent. Alluvial mining is carried over an area of about 20,000 square miles; and that kind which is carried on in thick deposits of gravel, by means of water-runs and engineering works, is likely to give the means of profitable employment to many persons for some time to come.

New Zealand is peculiarly situated in reference to coal; there is hardly a district in the Colony which has not brown coal. Indeed, beginning at the ranges West of Christchurch, and going to the Bluff, you can scarcely travel twenty miles without finding a brown coal mine. In the district of Auckland, from the Bay of Islands down to the Waikato, there are large deposits of brown coal. The produce of the coal mines in 1864 was approximately 10,000 tons, but it has mounted up to 480,831 tons in 1884. On the West Coast of the South or Middle Island, there are enormous deposits of carboniferous soil, with seams of more than twenty feet in depth, of the finest steam coal in the world. There is also magnificent gas coal at Greymouth. The area of the coalfields of Westport and Grey may be said to amount to 129,000 acres. The improvements now in progress for affording increased railway transport and shipping facilities, will so stimulate this industry that the output will suffice not only for a fair portion of home consumption, but also for a greatly increased foreign trade. Almost every known variety of iron ore has been discovered in New Zealand. Various metallic ores are found, some of which are more or less worked.

mineral oils have been also discovered. Abundant supplies of excellent stone for building purposes and for roads are found in every part of the Colony. Natural cement stones are found quite equal in quality to those which are burnt for the manufacture of hydraulic cement in Europe. The materials for brickmaking are plentiful throughout the Colony. The clays are admirably adapted for the manufacture of the best kinds, and bricks may be made equal to any of British manufacture. The success of pottery works that have been established has proved the adaptability of the fire clays and pottery clays of the Colony for the best kinds of fire-bricks, drain-pipes, chimney-pots, tiles, and all kinds of pottery, porcelain, and terra-cotta goods.

Until the systematic colonisation of the Islands, New Zealand was very destitute of terrestrial or animal life suitable to the wants of civilised man, the only animals being a small rat, a dog (which had probably been introduced since the Islands were peopled by the present race), and pigs, the produce of some animals left by Captain Cook and the navigators that succeeded him; through the agencies of early missionaries, and by whaling ships many useful animals and plants were then introduced. In more recent years all kinds of domestic animals, many of very high quality, have been imported, including valuable breeds of sheep and the American llama. Domestic poultry of almost every species have also been introduced, and many species of game (such as hares, pheasants, partridges, black-game, red grouse, quail, &c.), and a host of the smaller birds of Europe and other countries have been spread throughout the Islands. The rivers also of New Zealand, which formerly produced only the eel and a few small salmonoid fishes of little value, are gradually being stocked with salmon and trout, both European and American, while perch, tench, and carp have also been satisfactorily acclimatised.

The New Zealand sea-water fish, on the whole, resemble those which are found on the coast between Madeira and the Bay of Biscay more than those that are caught about the north of Scotland. Their useful variety bears favourable comparison with fish in British seas. In the latter, out of 208 kinds, only 40 are considered marketable; while in New Zealand it is already known that, out of 192 sea fishes, there are nearly as many varieties used for food as are brought to market in the British Islands.

The total area of New Zealand is upwards of sixty-six million acres. Of this, eighteen millions have been sold, or disposed of in education and other public reserves; fourteen millions belong to the Aborigines or to the Europeans who have purchased from them, and thirty-four millions of Crown Lands still remain for disposal. Of the latter, fifteen millions are open grass or fern country, ten millions forest, and nine millions of mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country.

The Crown Lands are administered under the authority of "The Land Act, 1885." For convenience the Colony is divided into ten land Districts, each being under the local direction of a Commissioner and a Land Board. The Commissioner's office is known as the principal land office. In each district there is a principal land office, and in some of the large districts one or more sub-offices. It is with these land offices the selector has to transact all business, from the first consultation of the maps, the subsequent selection and purchase of land, to the final receipt of the Crown grant. Crown Lands are divided into three classes, namely, Town and Village lands, Suburban land, and Rural land. Town and suburban lands are sold by public auction, while in respect to rural lands provision is made for their disposal in various ways so as to meet the requirements and resources of those who desire to become settlers. Under the Homestead system a limited acreage of land can be obtained without payment, but subject to conditions of occupation and improvement. Under the Deferred Payment system, the payment for land is made by instalments spread over a period of ten years, it being, however, necessary for the settler to reside on the land and to fulfil certain conditions of cultivation and improvement. Then again Crown Lands can be leased with perpetual right of renewal, thus securing to lessees the value of their improvements without requiring to sink any capital in the purchase of the land. Small grazing runs of not more than 5,000 acres are also put aside and let by public auction, the upset rent ranging from 1½d. to 1s. per acre, subject to conditions of occupation, improvement, and to right of renewal at the end of the twenty-one years' lease.

The system of land transfer, which is well known in the Australasian colonies as the Torrens' system, was established in New Zealand in 1870. The general effect of the system is to enable persons, acquiring possession of land by transfer, inheritance or other means, to receive a title thereto direct from the Crown. All lands alienated before the system was established can be brought under it, provided there is a clear title to it. The system further greatly facilitates the transfer at any time of land once brought under it.

In 1884 Native race was as follows: 1885, the population was four and a-half million. Of these there being

The Presbyterian bodies known in New Zealand. According to the Charter to the University of New Zealand, the Second established in New Zealand.

The order of services rendered by the Government in judicial, sales and from sales constitute the proceeds.

The rail has been wisely 3 ft. 6 in. gauge cable connections in exchange in.

One fortnightly with San Francisco and from home. Farmers and trade with weekly commercial principal New Fiji. During there are millions.

There is population. The same time for men with homesteads. It is often mistaken state of settlement.

The general Forty years settlements. and manifest the freedom

In 1864 New Zealand had a population of 184,131 persons, not including those of the Native race. In 1881 the total population of the Colony, exclusive of Maoris (about 40,000) was as follows: Males, 269,605; females, 220,328; total, 489,933; and on the 30th September, 1885, the population was estimated to be 578,234 (exclusive of Maoris), showing an increase in four and a-half years of 86,301. Amongst the population there are people from all parts of the world. Of coloured races outside the Maoris the largest number belong to the Chinese Empire, there being in 1881 over 5,000 Chinese.

The principal religious denominations in New Zealand are the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholic and Wesleyans, but many of the other principal religious bodies known in England as Nonconformists, are also represented. There is no State Church in New Zealand. The State, as such, has no relation to, or connection with, any religious denomination. Accordingly, it does not give or aid religious teaching, but has established schools of its own, in which, for at least four hours a day on five days in the week, the teaching must be purely secular.

The University of New Zealand is purely an examining body. It is empowered by Royal Charter to confer degrees, but it has no teachers in its employment. The teaching part of the University work is done by affiliated institutions: namely, the University of Otago, the Canterbury College, the Auckland University College, the Nelson College, and St. John's College, Auckland.

Secondary Schools (Grammar or High Schools) and Theological Colleges have been also established in various parts of the Colony, and for the most part are affiliated to the University of New Zealand.

The ordinary taxation of the Colony is raised from Customs, stamps, beer duty, and property tax. There is also a duty on gold produced in and exported from the Colony. Receipts for services rendered arise from the traffic on railways which, with a very few exceptions, belong to the Government, from postages, from telegraphs, which are also colonial property, and from fees in judicial, registration, and other public departments. The territorial revenue is raised from land sales and from depasturing licenses, rents, &c. As a matter of account, the proceeds of land sales constitute by themselves what is called the land fund, and are dealt with separately, and the proceeds of depasturing licenses, rents, &c., are treated as ordinary revenue.

The railways, of which there are about 1,500 miles open to the public, have, on the whole, been wisely and inexpensively constructed. The gauge is a narrow one, the rails being 3 ft. 6 ins. apart. All parts of the Colony are in telegraphic communication, and a telegraph cable connects it with Australia and all other parts of the civilised world. There are telephone exchanges in the principal cities and telephone stations in other places.

One great advantage which New Zealand possesses is its general accessibility. A fortnightly line of first-class steamers direct connects it with England, and a monthly line with San Francisco, both of which lines are subsidised for carrying mails. The passage to and from England, without any transhipment, occupies about 45 days outward and 40 days homeward. Assisted passages by these steamers are granted by the New Zealand Government to farmers and agriculturists from the United Kingdom. Sailing ships carry on the New Zealand trade with every part of the globe. There is also a fine fleet of twenty-eight steamers maintaining weekly communication with Sydney and Melbourne, and almost daily communication with the principal New Zealand ports. In addition, there is a monthly service between Auckland and Fiji. During the summer months special excursions are made to the West Coast Sounds, and there are mid-winter excursions to the South Sea Islands.

There is ample room in New Zealand for the comfortable settlement of a large industrial population. The field for the judicious and profitable investment of capital is very great. At the same time, New Zealand is not merely a country for speculators; it offers special capabilities for men with little or no means who are able and willing to work, and for the spread of small homesteads. To say that some who go out to New Zealand fail there, is only to say that man is often mistaken, and that nothing perfect is found in this world. Again, ups and downs in the state of settlements in the Colony are merely the rise and fall of waves in the advancing tide. The general and ultimate onward march of the country is, humanly speaking, beyond doubt. Forty years have, in the face of enormous difficulties, changed it from a waste into thriving settlements. Its maritime character, its position in the Pacific Ocean, its climate, its great and manifold resources, the distinctive nature of its colonisation, the energy of its people, and the freedom of its institutions, are all guarantees of its great destiny in the coming time.

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 shown in the  
 see ante, p.

**ALEXAN**  
 —Portrait of  
**HARRIS,**  
 Painted Screen  
**LINDAU**  
 Maories.  
**PARTRIC**  
 Christchurch  
**WILLIAM**  
 Major von Tem

Various

**CUMMING**  
 Twenty-seven  
 Scenery.

**HARRIS,**  
 Screen painted w

**LAISHLEY**  
 Themes.—Four  
 Heads.

**OUTHWA**  
 and.—Pair of Pa  
 Sketches.

**WIMPERIS**  
 —Two Screens w

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**LYON & B**  
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By the following  
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**LAMBERT, T**  
**LAWSON, R**  
**MASON & W**  
**TOMBS, WM.**

## GROUP I.

[For List of Pictures, Drawings and Photographs shown in the Gallery of the Royal Albert Hall, see ante, p. of.]

## CLASS 1.

*Oil Paintings.*

**ALEXANDER, SAMUEL**, Thames.—Portrait of Maketu, a Maori.

**HARRIS, MISS E. C.**, Nelson.—Painted Screens, Fan, and Two Table Tops.

**LINDAUER, G.**—Twelve Portraits of Maories.

**PARTRIDGE, MISS BEATRICE**, Christchurch.—Painting on Terra-cotta.

**WILLIAMS, J.**, Thames.—Portrait of Major von Tempaky.

## CLASS 2.

*Various Paintings and Drawings.*

**CUMMING, MISS C. F. GORDON**.—Twenty-seven Sketches of New Zealand Scenery.

**HARRIS, MISS E. C.**, Nelson.—Screen painted with New Zealand flowers.

**LAISHLEY, REV. RICHARD**, Thames.—Four Pencil Drawings of Maori Heads.

**OUTHWAITE, MISS ISA**, Auckland.—Pair of Painted Shells, and Miscellaneous Sketches.

**WIMPERIS, MISS M. F.**, Dunedin.—Two Screens with painted panels.

## CLASS 3.

*Sculpture and Die Sinking.*

**LYON & BLAIR**, Lambton Quay, Wellington.—Specimens of Die-sinking.

## CLASS 4.

*Architectural Drawings.*

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**BURWELL, FREDERICK WILLIAM**, Invercargill.

**GRANT, THOMAS N.**, Surveyor-general's Office, Wellington.

**LAMBERT, T. S.**, Christchurch.

**LAWSON, ROBERT A.**, Dunedin.

**MASON & WALES**, Dunedin.

**TOMBS, WM. ALLEN**, Christchurch.

## CLASS 5.

*Engravings and Lithographs.*

By the following exhibitors:—

**BLAIR, DAVID**, Christchurch.

**SPREAT, W. W. J.**, Wellington.

**WILLIS, A. D.**, Wanganui.

## GROUP II.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

## CLASS 6.

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**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**, Wellington.—School Books, Reports and Pamphlets.

## CLASS 8.

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**BAKER, H.**, Hawkes Bay.—New Zealand birds, mounted.

**BELL, LADY DILLON**, London.—Feather mat.

**BROGDEN, JAMES**, Bridgend, Wales.—New Zealand birds.

**BUCKE, E. W.**, London.—Maori curiosities.

**BULLER, Dr. W. L., C.M.G., F.R.S., Wellington**.—(1) New Zealand Birds. (2) Ethnological Collections, illustrating history, arts, customs, and habits of the Maori race. (3) Gallery of Portraits (by G. Lindauer) in illustration of the Maori people of the present day. (4) Maori Tomb in Fernery.

**CANTERBURY MUSEUM (Professor JULIUS VON HAAST, C.M.G., Ph.D., F.R.S., Director)**.—(1) Skeletons of *Dinornis maximus*, *D. elephantopus*, and *D. didiformis*. (2) Bones of other extinct species of birds of New Zealand. (3) Drawings, maps, &c. (4) Skeletons of New Zealand Birds and Reptiles. (5) Stone Implements of the Moa-hunters and kitchen middens.

**CUSTOMS, DEPARTMENT**, Wellington.—Statistical Maps.

**EDGEHILL-HUNT, London.**—Maori curiosities.

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**HOLLIS, EDWIN W., Thames.**—Native Chief's Carved Wooden Mero.

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**SULLIVAN, PATRICK, Thames.**—Maori Cloak of Peacock Feathers.

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**McRAE, G. W.**, Amuri, Canterbury.

**MEINERTZHAGEN & MOORE**, Napier.

**PEARSON, JOSEPH**, Oxford, Canterbury.

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**WARREN STATION**, Executors of, Oxford, Canterbury.

**WATT, JOHN**, Kaihiku, Clutha, Otago.

2.—*Combing Merino.*

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**CAMPBELL, ROBERT, & SONS**, Waitati, Otago.

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**JOHNSTON, ADAM D.**, Paiwatre, Kaihiku, Otago.

**MACFARLANE, D. & A.**, Amuri, Canterbury.

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**McRAE, G. W.**, Amuri, Canterbury.

**PEARSON, JOSEPH**, Oxford, Canterbury.

**PETER, W. L.**, Mount Somers, Canterbury.

**ROWLEY & HAMILTON**, Avondale, Southland.

**WARD, BERNARD**, Brookby, Marlborough.

**WILSON, WM.**, Elslea, Patea County.

Downs.

3.—*South Down.*

**DEANS, JOHN**, Riccarton, Canterbury.

4.—*Hampshire Down.*

**DUDLEY & NORTHEY**, Riversdale, Canterbury.

5.—*Shropshire Down.*

**GRIGG, JOHN**, Longbeach, Canterbury.

**ROWLEY & HAMILTON**, Avondale, Southland.

II.—LONG WOOL BREEDS.

6.—*Lincoln.*

**BAKER, JAMES W. I.**, Brookdale, Wanganui.

**BLAIR, D. & W.**, Wanganui.

**BUCHANAN, W. C.**, Wairarapa, Wellington.

**DEANS, JOHN**, Oamaru, Otago.

**GRESSION, HON. H. B.**, Woodend, Canterbury.

**HAIR, ROBERT**, Brunswick Line, near Wanganui.

**IVEY, W. E.**, Canterbury.

**MORGAN, JOHN**, Wanganui.

**OWEN & LETHBRIDGE**, Wanganui.

**PASHBY, THOMAS**, Kaipoi, Canterbury.

**REID, JOHN**, Riccarton, Canterbury.

**ROBERTSON, G. S.**, Upokongaro, Wanganui.

**STONE, JOHN**, Goat Valley, Kaiwi, Southland.

**SUTTON, FREDK.**, Jacob's Rive, Southland.

**THELKELD, P. C.**, Flaxton, Canterbury.

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ther Muffs, &c.

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ES, Hawkes-

SON, Hawkes-

K, Kaihiku,

Warren Estate,

W., Rakai-

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 THRELKELD, P. C., Flaxton, Canterbury.

8.—*Border Leicester.*

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 IVEY, W. E., Lincoln, Canterbury.  
 REID, JOHN, Oamaru, Canterbury.

9.—*Romney Marsh.*

ALLEN, W. B., Wairarapa, Wellington.  
 BIDWILL BROTHERS, Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington.  
 BRAITHWAITE & ACOCKS, Wairarapa, Wellington.  
 EGLINGTON, HENRY, Lower Hutt, Wellington.  
 MATTHEWS, ALFRED, Wairarapa, Wellington.  
 RED, JOHN, Oamaru, Otago.

10.—*Cotswold.*

OWEN & LETHBRIDGE, Rangitikei, Wellington.

## III.—HALF BREEDS.

11.—

FLEMING, GEORGE ELSLEA, Patea County.

12.—

TAYLOR, T. & J., Waipahi, Otago.

13.—

IVEY, W. E., Lincoln, Canterbury.

16.—

IVEY, W. E., Lincoln, Canterbury.  
 ROWLEY & HAMILTON, Avondale, Southland.

17.—*Long Wool Ewes by Down Ram.*

GREGSON, HON. H. B., Woodend, Canterbury.  
 HAYDON, J., Prebbleton, Canterbury.  
 IVEY, W. E., Lincoln, Canterbury.  
 OWEN & LETHBRIDGE, Wanganui.

## IV.—CROSS BREEDS.

18. *Half-bred Ewes by Lincoln Ram.*

BUCHANAN, W. C., Wairarapa, Wellington.

19. *Half-bred Ewes by Leicester Ram.*

HAYDON, J., Prebbleton, Canterbury.

20. *Half-bred Ewes by Border Leicester Ram.*

IVEY, W. E., Lincoln, Canterbury.

23. *Half-bred Ewes by Down Rams.*

DUDLEY & NORTHEY, Tinwald, Canterbury.  
 IVEY, W. E., Lincoln, Canterbury.

24. *Cross-bred Ewes by Down Rams.*

DEANS, JOHN, Riccarton, Canterbury.  
 GRIGG, JOHN, Longbeach, Canterbury.  
 MORGAN, JOHN, Wanganui.

25. *Cross-bred Ewes by Long Wool Rams.*

BLAIR, D. & W., Wanganui.  
 BUCHANAN, W. C., Wairarapa, Wellington.  
 IVEY, W. E., Lincoln, Canterbury.  
 TANCRED, H. G., Wairarapa, Wellington.

## V.—CROSSES BACK TOWARDS MERINO.

26. *Half-bred Ewe by Merino Ram.*

ELLIS, THOS., Goat Valley, Wanganui.

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## "FAIRY" LAMPS AND "FAIRY" LIGHTS

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DRAWING AND BALL ROOMS, CONSERVATORIES,

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## 27. Cross-bred Ewes by Merino Rams.

**BUCHANAN, W. C.**, Wairarapa, Wellington.

**COURAGE, FRANK**, Amberley, Canterbury.

**IVEY, W. E.**, Lincoln, Canterbury.

*Agricultural Products not used for Food.*

**CHINNERY, CHARLES**, Rangiora.—Dressed Native Flax Fibre.

**GEAR MEAT PRESERVING AND FREEZING COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND**, Limited, Wellington.—Tallow and Oils, &c.

**GLEDHILL & THOMPSON**, Marlborough.—Dressed New Zealand Flax Fibre.

**HOLMES & BELL**, Blenheim.—Dressed Flax Fibre.

**MOORE, EDWARD**, Hawke's Bay.—Rope and Twine.

**WEBBER, WILLIAM**, New Plymouth.—Rope and Twine, made from New Zealand flax.

## CLASS 46.

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**EHRENFRIED BROS.**, Auckland.—Mineral Water from Puriri, Thames, Auckland.

**GRAYLING, WILLIAM I.**, New Plymouth.—Alkaloids, and Extracts from New Zealand Trees.

**HJORTH & CO.**, Horatio, Auckland.—Fancy Toilet Soaps.

**KITCHEN & SONS' MANUFACTURING CO.**, Limited, Wellington.—Specimens of Candles and Soap.

**NEW ZEALAND FROZEN MEAT AND STORAGE CO.**, Limited, Auckland.—Sulphuric Acid, Superphosphate of Lime, Sulphate of Ammonia.

**ROBSON, Te Aroha**.—Mineral Water from Te Aroha hot springs.

**WASHBOURN, R. J., & SONS**, Nelson.—Paints.

## CLASS 48.

*Leather and Skins.*

**LIGHTBAND, ALLEN, & CO.**, Christchurch.—Leather of various kinds.

**MICHAELIS, HALLENSTEIN, & FARQUHAR**, Dunedin.—Crop Leather.

**WILSON, TAINE, & CO.**, Invercargill.—Two Dozen Winter-rabbit Skins.

## GROUP VI.

## CLASS 49.

*Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Field and Forest.*

**GEAR MEAT PRESERVING AND FREEZING CO. OF NEW ZEALAND**, Limited, Wellington.—Bone Dust Samples.

**LOCK BROS.**, Nelson.—Bone Dust.

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**MACKAY & CO.**, Dunedin.—Barbed Wire.

**MALET, F. B. W.**, Christchurch.—Barbed Wire Fencing.

**MURRAY, WILLIAM A.**, Auckland.—Wire Strainer, Horseshoe, and Drill Cultivator.

**NEW ZEALAND FROZEN MEAT AND STORAGE CO.**, Limited, Auckland.—Guano and Bone Manure.

## CLASS 50.

*Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in Works for the Preparation of Food.*

**ELLIS, THOMAS**, Wanganui.—Churn.

## CLASS 52.

*Machines and Apparatus in general.*

**ASHCROFT, GEORGE**, Wellington.—Quartz Crushing and Gold-saving Machine.

**BURT, A. T.**, Dunedin.—Brass and Copper Manufactures.

Makers of every description of Steel and Iron Wire Rope, Patent Flexible Steel Wire Rope for Pulley-Blocks, Cranes, Lifts, Hoists, &c.

**BULLIVANT & COMPANY.**

Makers of Wire Netting, Galvanized Iron Fencing Wire, Steel Ropes for Cable Roadway, and Wire Overhead Tramways.

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**PARKER, JOHN HENRY, New Plymouth.**—Automatic Fire Apparatus and Safe-protector.

CLASS 60.

*Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.*

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**COUSINS & ATKINS, Auckland.**—Five Glass Landau of New Zealand Timber.

**HOWLAND, ABIEL G., Christchurch.**—Princess Phaeton.

**STEWART, J. & W., Dunedin.**—Single Side-bar Buggy.

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**CHUCK, JOSEPH A., Blenheim.**—Colonial Cart, Cab, and Buggy, Collars.

**SEXTON, JAMES, Wellington.**—Assorted Horseshoes.

**SOUTHLAND AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION, Invercargill.**—Horseshoes and Shod Feet.

**WIGGINS, WILLIAM, Wellington.**—Cart Harness.

CLASS 62.

*Railway Apparatus.*

**FLETCHER, R. E., & CO., Dunedin.**—Model Electric Tramcar.

CLASS 64.

*Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.*

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Smeolina, Corn Flour, Wheat Meal, Starch, and  
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Twelve varieties of Grass Seeds.

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TORY.—Cheese.

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CLASS 70.

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**BUTCHER, JOHN, Thames.**—One  
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**CREASE, E. H.**, Wellington.—Coffee, Spice, Baking Powders, &c.

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**GROUP IX.—HORTICULTURE.**

**CLASS 76.**

*Flowers and Ornamental Plants.*

**ENYS, JOHN D., Canterbury.**—*Rauouia eximia*, or Vegetable Sheep.

**GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.**—A large collection of Tree Ferns and Indigenous Plants in the Conservatory.

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**WHANGAREI FRUIT GROWERS, Auckland.**

**CLASS 79.**

*Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.*

**WREN, CHARLES T., Auckland.**—Specimens of Trees.

**GROUP X.—MINING INDUSTRIES, MACHINERY, AND PRODUCTS.**

**CLASS 81.**

*Apparatus and Process of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.*

**MINISTER OF MINES.**—Maps, Sections, and Models of New Zealand Mines, &c.

**COMMISSIONERS' COMMITTEE.**—Map of the Mines and Coromandel Goldfields.

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## FIJI.

THE Colony of Fiji is a group of islands in the South Pacific numbering over 200, of which 80 are inhabited, 1,900 miles from Sydney, and 1,200 miles from Auckland. They are distant from Samoa 500 miles south-west, from Tonga 300 miles north-east, and from New Caledonia 500 miles east.

The principal island is named Viti Levu, and is equal in size to the collective areas of Ken Sussex, Surrey and Middlesex. This one island is also nearly as large as Jamaica, twice as large as Trinidad, and six times as large as Mauritius, while the aggregate area of the whole Colony is greater than *all* the British West India Islands, including Trinidad.

The total area is 4,751,860 acres, and it is therefore larger than Wales.

*Government.*—Crown Colony of a severe type, Governor advised by Executive Council consisting of four members, heads of departments. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President, the Chief Justice, and five other heads of departments as official Members, and of six unofficial Members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen for life.

*Climate* is considered good for the tropics; heat rarely exceeds 90° in the shade, and thermometer does not often go below 60°. Rainfall varies considerably in the different islands, ranging from 40 inches to 180 inches per annum.

*Settlers* are scattered over many of the islands engaged in planting, stock-keeping, trading, &c. As a rule they live comfortably in wooden houses, and possess abundance of poultry, pigs, fruit and vegetables, while in some districts, fresh beef and mutton is obtained weekly. In Suva and Levuka people can live in any style they like to pay for, and partcipate to some extent in the pleasures of society in which settlers' wives are glad to join when they leave their district homes for a change to either of these two pretty towns. There are over 3,000 Europeans in the Colony.

*Natives.*—There are about 115,000 natives who are physically and mentally superior to most coloured races. They are a reddish-brown in complexion, of a free and easy disposition, and view life with a calm philosophy, worthy of imitation by many Europeans. They do not much care about work, because nature supplies nearly all their wants.

*Labour.*—Calcutta Coolies, Polynesians and Fijians are employed. The two former classes cost about 1s. 6d. each daily, this amount includes wages, passage-money, allowances for food and clothing, houses, hospitals, sick percentage, medicines and incidentals. Fijians are cheaper.

*Products.*—*Sugar* is the principal product. 10,586 tons exported last year; the yield is good, the density of juice up to average, the best machinery is at work, and the largest mill in the world is on the Rewa River, Viti Levu.

*Cocoanuts* are exported in large quantities, but the majority are used for making Copra (the dried kernel used for oil) and fibre. They thrive well, and give a good and tolerably safe return on capital judiciously expended. Exports value, 1884: Cocoanuts, £2,219; Copra, £59,241; Fibre, £1,031.

*Cotton.*—This industry, once the largest and most profitable, is now being given up, owing to low price obtained. Certain parts of the Colony are remarkably well suited for the "long stapled" fine qualities. Export value, 1884, £14,121.

*Fruit.*—Bananas and pineapples were exported to the value of £23,994 last year. This trade might be greatly supplemented by oranges, lemons, mangoes, and preserved fruits.

*Molasses* exported to value of £7,186. Present prices so low that much is run to waste.

*Coffee* has not proved the success anticipated. No reason has yet been found to account for the non-productiveness of the tree.

*Tea, Cinchona, and Cardamoms* have been recently tried, and may prove remunerative. The former, Tea, has received high praise from experts in Australia, New Zealand, and London, and it may in a few years surpass in value the export of sugar.

*Tobacco* is only grown to a small extent, but the quality produced favours the idea of a large increase, should experienced men undertake its culture.

Sheep, cattle, horses and goats breed and thrive well, while poultry, pigs and fruit are very abundant throughout the islands.

From the above it will be seen that the Colony is eminently agricultural, and that its natural resources, general climate and prolific soil well fit it to be a pleasant resort for young England, and point to its becoming the future West Indies of the Australasian Colonies.

A more detailed account of its resources, statistics on Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, History and Geography and Institutions will be found in the Handbook now published by the Executive Commissioner for the Colony.

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**COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING CO.**—Sugar, 6 samples.

**ROKO TUI KADAVU.**—Cokouuts.

**J. M. LENNOX.**—Cokouuts.

**MANGO ISLAND CO., Limited.**—Cokouuts.

**HON. JAS. E. MASON.**—Cokouuts.

**PROVINCE OF SERUA.**—Copra.

**HON. CAPT. BARRACK.**—Copra.

**MANGO ISLAND CO., Limited.**—Copra.

**J. M. LENNOX.**—Copra.

**MANGO ISLAND CO., Limited.**—Cotton ginned. Cotton in seed.

**HON. JAS. E. MASON.**—Maize in cob.

**MANGO ISLAND CO., Limited.**—Maize in cob.

**ROKO TUI KADAVU.**—Coffee.

**PROVINCE OF COLO, EAST.**—Coffee.

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**HON. JAS. E. MASON.**—Coffee (Hulled). (In Parchment).

**W. LEDINGHAM & CO.**—Coffee.

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**MACKINNON & BARRATT.**—Tea picked from Seedlings.

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**HON. JAS. E. MASON.**—Tobacco in Leaf.

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**GOVERNMENT OF FIJI.**—Timber, 71 samples different woods.

**Rev. JAMES CALVERT.**—25 Timber samples, different woods.

**PROVINCE OF BA.**—Sandalwood.

**ROKO TUI KADAVU.**—Arrowroot.

**J. B. GIBLIN.**—Arrowroot.

**PROVINCE OF SERUA.**—Arrowroot.

**HON. JAS. E. MASON.**—Arrowroot.

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**W. I. THOMAS.**—Arrowroot.

**C. R. SWAYNE.**—Arrowroot.

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**PROVINCE OF RA.**—Fishing nets.

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**ROKO TUI LOMAI VITL.**—Tappa, or native cloth.

**PROVINCE OF RA.**—Tappa, or native cloth.

**PROVINCE OF BA.**—Tappa, or native cloth.

**ROKO TUI LAU.**—Tappa, or native cloth.

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**HON. H. G. C. EMBERSON.**—Model of canoe.

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61 Spears.

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**M. A. CHABÔT.**—Plan of Fiji group.

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## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BY SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G.

*Its Foundation.*—Bartholomew Diaz, the Portuguese navigator, as far as we know, was the first to double the Cape—now four centuries ago (1486),—although the event is perhaps more frequently associated with the name of Vasco da Gama, who commanded the expedition which, eleven years later, was sent out by King John of Portugal to verify the expectations of an ocean route to India which had been raised by the discoveries of Diaz, and which had led the king to give to the Cape the name which now distinguishes the chief British Colony in South Africa. No permanent settlement at the Cape was effected by the Portuguese, but, for the next century and a half, it was used by their ships, and by those of England and Holland as well, as a port of call when bound to and from the East Indies. In 1620, a party of Englishmen landed and took possession of the peninsula in the name of James I., but nothing came of this attempt, and it was not until 1652 that the Dutch East India Company took possession of Table Bay, establishing a defensive fort, and occupying the lands in Table Valley, chiefly, however, with the object of having always in readiness supplies for their passing ships. It was occupied by the English from 1795 to 1803, restored to the Batavian Government in the latter year, and re-occupied by the British in 1806, whose possession of the place was ratified by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

*Its Extension.*—Although two hundred and thirty-three years have passed since the date of the first European occupation of South Africa, it is only within the last seventy years that colonization has been fairly and freely encouraged in the country. It is necessary to bear this fact in mind when instituting comparisons between the age and progress of the Cape of Good Hope, and the remarkable advancement of the Anglo-Saxon communities in America and Australia.

At the beginning of the present century the Colony contained about 120,000 square miles of territory. Its boundaries were, the Great Fish River to the east, and on the north a curved line extending from near the present village of Colesberg to the mouth of the Buffalo River in Little Namaqualand. Its population consisted of 21,000 whites, 26,000 slaves, and 14,500 Hottentots. Its revenue was about £90,000, and its exports £15,000.

At present the Colony contains 226,000 square miles, including the Transkei. Its boundaries on the north and north-east (excluding the Transkei) are the Orange, the Indwe, and the Great Kei Rivers. Its population at the last census (1875) consisted of 336,783 whites and 484,201 coloured. It is now (1885) estimated at 340,000 whites and 900,000 coloured. Its revenue for the financial year 1883-4 was £2,949,950. Its exports amounted in 1884 to £6,945,674; imports, £5,249,000; value of fixed property £37,344,299.

At the beginning of the century Cape Town contained between eleven and twelve hundred houses, inhabited by about 5,500 whites and free people of colour, and 10,000 slaves. The village of Stellenbosch contained about seventy houses, the Paarl and Swellendam about thirty houses each, and Graaff Reinet about a dozen mud huts. These were the chief "towns" of the time.

In 1875 Cape Town, with its suburbs, had 5,971 houses, with a population of 45,240 souls. Stellenbosch, 465 houses and a population of 3,178; the Paarl, 771 houses and 126 huts with a population of 5,760; Swellendam, 329 houses and 2,000 inhabitants; Graaff Reinet, 857 houses and a population of 4,562; and there are 154 other towns and villages with an aggregate population of over 123,000; Port Elizabeth with a population of over 13,000; Graham's Town with 7,000; King William's Town with 6,000; and East London with 3,000, being the most noteworthy.

*Its Products.*—At the beginning of the century the products of the Colony were limited to grain, cattle, and wine. There are no records of the quantities produced, but the fact that the total exports of the Colony at that time reached to only £15,000 shows that the quantities could not have been large. At present the exports of colonial produce extend over a considerable variety of articles, and include aloes, argol, bones, buchu leaves, coffee, copper ore, ostrich feathers, dried fruits, guano, Angora hair, hides, horns, skins, tobacco, wine, and wool, as well as diamonds, of which special mention will be found hereafter.

In 1875, when the last census was taken, there were nearly seventy million vines planted, yielding four and a-half million gallons of wine and over one million gallons of brandy; 1,688,000 bushels of wheat, nearly half a million bushels of barley, quarter of a million bushels of rye, one million bushels of oats and the same of oat-hay; over three million lbs. of tobacco, two and a-half million lbs. of dried fruits, and 340,000 lbs. of aloes were produced. Indian corn and millet were also very largely raised. At the same period the Colony possessed nearly ten million woolled sheep, 22,000 ostriches, 878,000 Angora goats, and 1,112,000 horned cattle. Mohair first appears as an article of export in 1872, the quantity shipped being 1,036 lbs. In 1884 four and a-half millions lbs. were exported. In 1857 the value of feathers exported was less than £10,000. In 1884 the export had risen to £966,480 in value. In 1830 the total shipment of wool was only 33,000 lbs.; in 1872 it reached the total of forty-nine million lbs., since which time it has fallen off owing chiefly to loss of stock from severe droughts. The total value of this export in 1884 was £1,745,000. In 1884 the value of copper ore exported was about £406,000., and of diamonds £2,807,323. In 1868 the declared value of diamonds exported was £150.

*Its Trade.*—The external trade of the Colony is carried on chiefly with the mother country, and chiefly in British and colonial vessels, as will be seen from the following figures:—

In 1884.		Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	4,023,799	6,520,107
All other Countries .. ..	.. ..	1,225,201	425,567
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>5,249,000</b>	<b>6,945,674</b>
Shipping.		Inwards.	Outwards.
		Tons.	Tons.
British and Colonial .. ..	.. ..	2,517,707	2,528,621
All others .. .. .	.. .. .	133,299	142,490
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>2,651,006</b>	<b>2,671,111</b>

The development of the trade during the last quarter of a century will be seen on comparing the above figures with those for 1860, which are as follows:—

Imports.		Exports.		Shipping.	
£		£		Tons.	
2,665,902	..	2,080,398	..	329,934	..
				335,358	

It will thus be seen that the imports have doubled, and the exports trebled during the period mentioned. It should, moreover, be noted in this connection that this comparison is made at a period when the universal depression of trade has affected Cape Colony, certainly not

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less than other countries. Had 1882 been selected, a very much greater increase would have been shown.

*Its Public Works.*—To revert to the subject of the progress of the Cape Colony during the last quarter of a century, it will be seen in nothing so much as in the development of its railways, telegraphs, harbour and other public works. Its first railway, the line from Cape Town to Wellington, 58 miles in length, was commenced in 1860 and completed and opened in November, 1863. It was constructed by a private company, but was almost immediately purchased by the Government for £773,000.

The Colony now has 1,603 miles of railway open to traffic, and the total amount spent upon their construction and equipment is about £14,600,000. These railways start from three several points on the coast, viz.:—Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, and the systems having their termini at the two former ports are connected by a junction line. There is now direct railway communication between Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Kimberley (the Diamond Fields). In addition to the mileage above mentioned, there is a line constructed by a private company connecting Port Alfred and Grahamstown, a distance of 43 miles. In 1884 the net earnings on the 1,344 miles of railway then open, amounted to £327,462, yielding an interest on capital expended of £2 14s. 1d. per centum. Later returns (1885) show a profit of 3½ per cent. per annum. Two million four hundred and seven thousand passengers were carried in 1884, and four hundred and thirteen thousand tons of goods.

The first telegraph line constructed in the Colony (in 1860) was from Cape Town to Simon's Town, a distance of 22 miles. The Colony now has 4,219 miles of telegraph open, carrying 8,663 miles of wire, at a total cost of £351,007. The number of messages carried in 1884 was 740,791. The revenue was £78,629, the expenditure £53,703, the net earnings £24,926, yielding a percentage of £7 2s. on capital invested. The present tariff is a uniform rate of 1s. for 10 words at all offices in South Africa.

The Colony has telegraphic communication with England by submarine cable *via* Zanzibar and Aden, which was opened on Christmas Day, 1879, and which is subsidized by the Home and Colonial Governments, the contribution of Cape Colony being £15,000 per annum.

The Colony unfortunately possesses no natural harbours, and to supply this deficiency has executed works on an extensive scale at the principal ports of the Colony, the amounts expended upon each up to the close of 1884 being as follows:—

Table Bay Harbour	. . . .	£978,484
Port Elizabeth „	. . . .	437,431
Mossel Bay „	. . . .	8,000
Port Alfred „	. . . .	219,688
East London „	. . . .	502,189
Total	. . . .	<u>£2,145,792</u>

The works at Table Bay include an extensive breakwater 1,870 feet in length, an outer basin six acres in extent, an inner basin or dock ten acres in extent, and a graving dock 420 feet long.

To facilitate communication and transport on the northern side of the Colony, four great bridges have been erected at different points on the Orange River, and one over the Great Kei River. The cost of these works up to the close of 1884 amounted to £407,562, the net revenue in tolls to £17,604, yielding a per centage on capital of £4 6s. 4d. The internal communications of the Colony by means of roads and ordinary bridges have been carried out at a total cost, from January 1860 to June 1885, of £1,100,989. Up to and including the year 1884 the total cost of the public works above mentioned amounts to £18,605,350, on which there is a fair remunerative return.

*Its Industries.*—Besides the raising of sheep and cattle and horses, and the cultivation of the land, which are the staple industries of the Colony, and in which at the time of the last census (1875) 210,000 of the population were engaged, there is the important industry of diamond mining at Kimberley. Old de Beer's, Du Toit's Pan, and Bultfontein, employing in all about 10,400 persons, of whom 1,228 are white and the remainder coloured. Mining was commenced in 1868, and the total declared and known value of diamonds exported from that time to the close of 1884 was £31,772,476. It is well known, however, that the actual export is largely in excess of the declared value. There are also smaller diggings at Barkly West, which in 1884 realised £51,480.

Copper mining is carried on in Namaqualand by the Cape Copper Mining Co., and the Namaqua Mining Co. The annual average produce is 21,000 tons, and 1800 persons are employed. The ores are of very rich quality, after classification and dressing realising an average assay of about 32 per cent. Since 1852, when copper ore was first exported, to the end of 1884, the total produce amounted to 268,215 tons, and in that period the annual export has increased from 31 tons to 22,705 tons. Coal mining, which is of quite recent origin in the Colony, is now carried on at the Cyphergat and Molteno Mines in the Albert Division, and the Indwe Mine in the Wadehouse Division. The present annual produce is about 9000 tons, employing about 200 persons. The coalfields are of immense extent, and will ultimately prove of great value to the Colony. The eastern line of railways is now entirely supplied with coals from these mines: and as soon as the remaining 150 miles or thereabouts of railway connecting all the seaports with the coalfields shall have been constructed, ships of war and transports, as well as merchant vessels, can be supplied with colonial coal and made independent of coal supplies from England. On the ground of economy this will obviously be a great advantage, and politically—in the event of war or accidental closing of the Suez Canal, a local coal supply will be of incalculable importance to the defence and trade of the empire. There are also alum, lead, crocidolite, manganese, and salt-petre mines, several of which are being worked.

There are 17 fisheries at various points on the coast, employing 335 boats, and 1854 men, and the value of the fish caught in 1884 at the 12 stations, from which returns were obtained amounted to £89,563.

There are about 50 salt-pans now being worked in the Colony, many of which are very extensive. According to the returns obtained in 1884 from 26 of these pans the value produced was about £30,000.

Amongst other industries there are in the Colony 89 aerated water manufactories, 129 boot and shoe factories, 302 bread and biscuit factories, 130 brickworks, 37 confectionery and jam factories, 22 cooperages, 129 iron and tin works, 74 printing works, 124 saddlery and harness works, 17 tobacco factories, 301 waggon and cart works, 59 fish-curing establishments, 38 corn and flour mills, 16 wool washeries, 9 of which are worked by steam, and employ about 250 hands each, 9 boat building establishments, 7 tanneries, 7 breweries, and 12 distilleries.

*Its Educational and Religious Provisions.*—In 1884 the Colony had 5 colleges and 1004 schools of various classes. The number of college students was 315. The number of scholars on the roll was 78,037. The Governmental expenditure for the year was £99,918, the Local expenditure £101,644. In the same year there were in the Colony 453 ministers of the various denominations, of whom 100 belonged to the Church of England, 99 to the Dutch Reformed Church, and 97 to the Wesleyan Methodists. The number of persons belonging to the several congregations was 383,765, of whom 150,719 were coloured. The Government contribution to the support of ministers was £11,900, the amount contributed by the congregations for the same purpose was £69,309, and for other purposes £97,231.

*Its Hospitals.*—In 1884 the Colony had 74 hospitals and charitable institutions, the total number of patients treated being 7,060. Six of these received Government aid to the extent of £7,478. The others are supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions.

*Its Bank*  
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*Its Banks.*—In 1884 there were 11 banks in the Colony, with an aggregate nominal capital of £6,303,930 in 124,012 shares on which £1,649,745 had been paid up. At the same period their aggregate reserve fund amounted to £611,703, and their circulation to £708,797. In the same year the Colony had 112 Post Office Savings Banks with 17,886 depositors and £128,689 in deposits. The Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank Society had 232,334 depositors and £528,731 in deposits. The Grahamstown Savings Bank had 1,578 depositors and £14,972 in deposits, and the King William's Town Savings Bank 1,125 depositors and £30,170 in deposits.

The space at our disposal does not afford room for more than the above sketch of the past and present condition of the Colony. For further and more detailed information the reader is referred to the 'Handbook of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope,' to be obtained in the Cape Court of the present Exhibition, and to the 'General Handbook on H.M. Colonies and Dependencies,' published by the Royal Commission.

LONDON, *January*, 1886.

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[NOTE.—A Detailed Catalogue of the Exhibits of the Cape Colony can be obtained in the Cape Court.]

MAPS, STATISTICS, PUBLIC WORKS.

1. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—Handbook of the Cape Colony edited by John Noble, Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town; printed by W. A. Richards and Sons, Government printers, Cape Town; and illustrated and published by Saul Solomon and Co., of the same city. This handbook can be obtained in the Cape Court.

2. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—(1) Map of Cape Colony, showing physical features; railways, telegraphs, &c.; prepared under the direction of A. de Smidt, Esq., Surveyor-General of the Colony. (2) Series of maps showing the results of the latest surveys. (3) Statistical diagrams, illustrating:—*a.* Leading events in the history of the Cape Colony. *b.* Area and population. *c.* Occupation and cultivation of soil. *d.* Revenue and expenditure for 1884–5. *e.* Imports and exports. *f.* Railways and telegraphs. *g.* Harbour and dock accommodation. *h.* Wine production. *i.* Wool production. *k.* Feather output. *l.* Mining. *m.* Climatology. (4) Series of 13 diagrams illustrative of rainfall. (5) Panorama of Cape Town, painted for the Commission by Mr. F. L. Pickering, of Boro' Green, Kent. (6) Photographs of Public Works, collected by the Public Works Department, Cape Town. (7) Botanical Map of the Cape Colony prepared by Henry Bolus.

3. **ASTRONOMER ROYAL (THE), Cape Town (D. GILL, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c.).**—(1) Views of the Royal Observatory, Cape Town. (2) A Series of Stellar Photographs taken at the Royal Observatory.

4. **TABLE BAY HARBOUR BOARD.**—(1) Model of existing and proposed docks at Table Bay. (2) Sample of Paarl granite used in the construction of the Graving Dock and other works.

5. **SMITH, G. W., Port Elizabeth.**—(1) Plan of Anchorage, Algoa Bay. Lent by the Algoa Bay Harbour Board. (2) Plan of coast line from Gamtoos River to Kowie Point.

NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

6. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—(1) Kafir Kraal and Bushman's Hut. These habitations are situated in the Exhibition grounds, opposite the Malay location. They are occupied by four

Kafirs, and by a bushman and his wife, who will carry on their respective native industries, including the manufacture of weapons of war, sticks, baskets and wickerwork, mats, slives, beadwork, and wire ornaments. A. addition to this interesting community is expected during the exhibition. (2) Native implements from Basutoland, collected for the Commission by Colonel Clarke, R.A., C.M.G., British Resident at Maseru. (3) Native implements, collected by Mr. Scott, Northern Border Commissioner.

7. **BAIN, THOMAS, C.E., Rondebosch.**—Bushman Stone Implements.

8. **CLARKE, J., Engcobo.**—Kafir Beads.

9. **CURREY, CHARLES.**—Bushman Drawings, *facsimiles* of G. W. Stow's copies from the originals.

10. **DUNN, H. J., Cape Town.**—Bushman, Hottentot, and Kafir Stone Implements.

11. **KIMBERLEY LOCAL COMMITTEE, Kimberley.**—Bushman Carvings.

12. **LOVEDALE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE, Lovedale.**—Furniture, Wagon Building, Blacksmith's Work, Printing, Bookbinding, Needlework, &c., done by natives under European supervision.

13. **STANFORD, WALTER, Griqualand East.**—Abakwela Dress.

14. **WEBB, CLEMENS DAVIES, Queenstown.**—Native Dresses, Implements and Weapons. Collection of Horns of South African Antelopes.

15. **LEWIS, H., Damaraland.**—Native Weapons.

MALAY DEPARTMENT.

16. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—Wicker and Basketwork by Malays. This industry is carried on in the Exhibition by a family consisting of four Malays.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

*Animals, Animal Products, and Articles made therefrom.*

18. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—(1) Group of Stuffed Sheep, Goats, and Ostriches, arranged on the soil and amongst the herbage upon which they live. (2) Collection of Heads and Horns of

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Antelopes. (3) Skins of the Bluebuck, Ratel, Reicat, Jackal, Meeroat, Wild Cat, Ant Bear, and Leopard. (4) Tortoiseshell.

19. **BAKER, BOWES, & CO., Cape Town.**—Bullock's Head and Horns.

21. **DUNN, E. J.**—Collection of Horns of Cape Antelopes, and other Animals.

22. **HOCKIN, E., Port Elizabeth.**—Buffalo Head and Horns.

23. **MARSHALL, A., Port Elizabeth.**—Bullock's Head and Horns, &c.

24. **PETRIE, T., Port Elizabeth.**—Series of Horns of Antelopes, &c.

25. **WEBB, CLEMENT DAVIES, Queenstown.**—Collection of Horns of Antelopes. See Collection of Native Stone Implements by this Exhibitor.

26. **COMBRINCK & CO., Cape Town.**—Hides.

27. **PRINCE, VINTCENT, & CO., Mossel Bay.**—Goat Skins from the district of Oudtshoorn.

28. **VANDER BYL & CO., Cape Town.**—Sheep, Goat, and Merino Skins.

29. **SPENCE & DE PASS, Cape Town and London.**—(1) Seal Skins. The seals are caught on the rocks and islets off the South-west coast; seal oil from the blubber. (2) Shark Liver Oil.

30. **WILMAN, SPILHAUS, & CO., Cape Town.**—Seal Skins from seals caught on Cape shores.

31. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—Collection of various kinds of Leather made in the Colony, dressed by Messrs. Mossop & Garland, Cape Town.

32. **DU TOIT, A. C., Paarl.**—Set of Harness made from leather tanned at the Paarl.

#### WOOL.

35. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—Samples of Wool, grease and fleece-washed, from Bredasdorp, Caledon, Riversdale, and Swellendam.

36. **BOOYSEN, G. J. N., Patrys Fontein, Richmond.**—Wool, grease, from a stock originally imported.

37. **BREDA, HALKETT, & CO., Cape Town.**—Wool, snow white, scoured at Waverley Mills.

38. **DE JAGER, H. J., Kulls-poort, Beaufort West.**—Wool.

39. **DESPATCH WOOL WASHING CO., Swartkops River, near Port Elizabeth.**—Wool, washed.

40. **ELLIOTT, WILLIAM THOMAS, Nelspoort, Beaufort West.**—Wool, grease, from Colonial-bred wethers and ewes.

41. **FRATER & MOSSOP, Paarl.**—Wool, washed.

42. **GUBB, T. N., Uitenhage.**—Wool, snow white, scoured by Exhibitor at Uitenhage.

43. **HART, W. A., Hartfield, Cathcart.**—Wool, from Colonial-bred sheep.

44. **IRVINE, JOHN J., Waterford, near King William's Town.**—Wool, fine grease, fine washed, and scoured, from Cape-bred merino sheep.

45. **JACKSON, CLIFFORD, Victoria West.**—Wool, grease, from merino ewe.

46. **JACKSON, H. A., Lewisville, Beaufort West.**—Fine grease merino Wool.

47. **JOUBERT, P. J.**—Wool, grease, from merino sheep.

48. **KEMP, J.**—Wool, from Colonial-bred wethers, ewes, and lambs.

49. **KING, GEORGE, & SONS, Elizabeth Farm, Bedford.**—Wool, from maiden ewes from Colonial-bred merinos.

50. **MOORCROFT, JAMES S., Drooge Fontein, Wodehouse.**—Wool, grease, from progeny of imported merinos.

51. **MURRAY, GEO. B., Klip Kop, Colesberg.**—Wool, from Cape merinos.

52. **MURRAY, JOHN J.**—Wool, fine merino grease from Colonial-bred merinos.

53. **O'CONNOR, JOHN.**—Wool, scoured.

54. **RORICH, PAUL C., Groot Zeekegat, Molteno.**—Wool, lambs, from cross-bred Australian and Rambouillet.

55. **ROSE, PETER D., Klaver Fontein, Beaufort West.**—Wool, from Cape-bred sheep.

56. **RUBIDGE, RICHARD, Wellwood, Graaff Reinet.**—Wool, from Colonial-bred merino wethers and ewes.

57. **SAVAGE & HILL, Port Elizabeth.**—Wool and Mohair.

58. SPENCING CO. washed Wool

59. UNWORKS of washed

60. VEBURGER and Colonial

61. WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

62. WELSH, Beaufort sheep.

63. WILSON Wool, from

64. WILSON Cape Town from the W

65. CAPE Wool-wash ment Hall

68. EDWARDS Mohair.

69. EDWARDS Klip Kop kid's hair, cross-bred

70. HALL Mohair.

71. HOLLAND Division series of sar

72. O'CONNOR beth.—Moh

73. PRESTON Angora Ram

74. REYNOLDS Mabus, hair, an ext kinds. (2) Colonial, ha

75. SAVAGE beth.—Wool (Wool.)

**SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**

**Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.**

**SILVER KEYLESS HUNTING MINUTE CHRONOGRAPH,** with independent fly-back minute and seconds hand, 4-plate half-Chronometer, jewelled in 13 actions, registering the minutes, seconds, and fifths of a second. Made for rough wear and all climates. 210, 215, 220, 225.

**SILVER KEYLESS HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING WATCHES,** half-chronometer movement, 4-plate, jewelled in 13 actions, specially made for tropical climates and rough wear. Gentlemen requiring an exact timekeeper will find these Watches give the best results. 215, 218, 221.

R. MUS

Sole LONDON: V

53. **SPRINGFIELD WOOL-WASHING CO. (THE)**, Uitenhage.—Samples of washed Wool.

54. **UNION WOOL-WASHING WORKS (THE)**, Uitenhage.—Samples of washed Wool.

60. **VERMAAK, J. A.**, Zuur Fontein, Burgersdorp.—Wool, fleeces from imported and Colonial-bred sheep.

61. **WAVERLEY WOOL-WASHING CO. (THE)**, Ceres Road, Tulbagh District.—Wool, scoured.

62. **WEEBER BROS.**, Elands Fontein, Beaufort West.—Wool, from Cape sheep.

63. **WIENAND, F. F.**, Bedford.—Wool, from Colonial-bred sheep.

64. **WILMAN, SPILHAUS, & CO.**, Cape Town.—Wool; representative collection from the Western portion of the Cape Colony.

65. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—Model of Wool-washing Machine, made at the Government Railway Workshops, Uitenhage.

#### MOHAIR.

68. **EDWARDS, JOSEPH**, Bedford.—Mohair.

69. **EDWARDS, WALTER JAMES**, Klip Fontein, Graaf Reinet.—Mohair, kid's hair, from imported rams and Colonial cross-bred ewes.

70. **HALL, JOHN**, Port Elizabeth.—Mohair.

71. **HOLLAND, FRANK**, Haddon Division of Bedford.—Mohair, a selected series of samples.

72. **O'CONNOR, JOHN**, Port Elizabeth.—Mohair. (See exhibit of Wool.)

73. **PRETORIUS, GERT.**—Colonial Angora Rams' Hair.

74. **REX, JOHN GEORGE DUTHIE**, Mabus, Klipplaat, Aberdeen.—(1) Mohair, an extensive series of samples of different kinds. (2) Fleeces of imported thorough-bred Colonial, half-bred, and original Goat.

75. **SAVAGE & HILL**, Port Elizabeth.—Wool and Mohair. (See exhibits of Wool.)

76. **STRAUSS, A. F.**, Bovenstadsfont, Colesberg.—Angora Hair, from Colonial-bred goats.

77. **THEOPHILUS BROS.**, Port Elizabeth.—Angora Hair from Cape goats by imported rams from Asia Minor.

78. **WIENAND, F. F.**, Bedford.—Mohair. (See exhibit of Wool.)

#### BIRDS, FEATHERS, ETC.

80. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—(1) Group of Stuffed Ostriches. (2) Collection of Skins of Cape Birds. (See exhibit of Stuffed Animals.)

81. **HARE, W.**—Collection of Birds found in the Knysna Forest. (See exhibit of Forest Department.)

82. **SPENCE & DE PASS.**—Specimens of various birds found in the Ichaboe Guano Islands. (See under Guano exhibits.)

84. **BREDA, HALKETT, & CO.**, Cape Town.—Ostrich Feathers; a general assortment.

85. **DISTIN, JOHN SWEET**, Tafelberg Hall.—Ostrich Feathers; wing feathers from two hen birds.

86. **DOUGLAS, ARTHUR, M. L. A.**, Graham's Town.—Ostrich Feathers of various kinds. (See also No. 89.)

87. **PRINCE, VINCENT, & CO.**, Mossel Bay.—Ostrich Feathers from the district of Oudtshoorn.

88. **RABIE, PETER, & PHILIP**, Welgerivier, Worcester.—Ostrich Feathers, tame, of six months' growth.

89. **DOUGLAS, ARTHUR, M.L.A.**, Graham's Town.—Artificial Ostrich Hatching Machines, with Eggs and Stuffed Young Birds, showing the entire process of artificial hatching. (See also No. 86.)

90. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—The process of feather dressing and dyeing, shown at the request of the Cape Commission by Mr. Clarke Record, of Westbourne Grove.

#### GUANO.

92. **BARRY, M.**, Cape Town.—Samples of Guano.

93. **KEET, R. M.**, Montagu.—Bat Guano.

**R. MUSHET'S SPECIAL AND TITANIC STEELS.**

**R. MUSHET'S Extra Best Welding TITANIC BORER STEEL.**

**Sole Makers, SAMUEL OSBORN & CO., Sheffield.**

**LONDON: Victoria Mansions, Westminster, ARNOLD PYE-SMITH, Resident Partner.**

See detailed Advertisement in Official Catalogue p. 529.

94. **SPENCE & DE PASS, Cape Town.**—(1) Guano from the Ichaboe Islands. The salt, as treated with sulphuric acid. (2) Specimens of the various Birds found on the Guano Islands. (See also exhibit of Seal Skins, &c.)

95. **STEPHAN BROS.**—(1) Guano from Dassen and Jutten Islands. (2) Salt from natural pan, Yzerfontein, near Cape Town.

96. **WILMAN, SPILHAUS, & CO., Cape Town.**—Guano used by farmers as manure for cereals.

## FISHES.

98. **MORSTATT, H., Cape Town.**—Cape edible Fishes, a series of thirty-six water-colour drawings by the Exhibitor.

**THWAITS, FLORENCE.**—Cape Fishes; a series of twenty water-colour drawings. (See *Fine Art Section*.)

**SPENCE & DE PASS, Cape Town and London.**—Shark Liver Oil. (See exhibit of Sealskins and Oil by this firm.)

## INSECTS AND INSECT PRODUCTS.

101. **HICKEY, MARGARET, F., Adelaide, Cape Colony.**—Cabinet of Entomological Specimens.

102. **CLARKE, H. D., Graham's Town.**—Raw Silk.

103. **HIDDINGH, Dr. J. M., Newlands, Cape Town.**—(1) Spun Silk grown at Newlands. (2) Cape Silk manufactured at Macoesfield.

104. **HOLDSTOCK, E. W., East London.**—Silk and Cotton.

105. **LEVEY, G. H., Graham's Town.**—Raw Silk.

106. **ROBERTS, VALENTINE, Uitenhage.**—Silk, in the cocoon and spun.

107. **NEWDIGATE, MISS C. B., Forest Hall, Knyana.**—Dessert d'oyloys, made with raw silk wound by hand.

## VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

*Flowering Plants, Cereals, Fruits, Tobacco, Raisins, Wines, Spirits, &c.*

108. **RIGG, CHRISTOPHER, Port Elizabeth.**—(1) Honey, virgin, product of the South African wild bee. (2) Desiccator for drying fruit, consisting of a stove and drying chamber, with peeler, slicer, cover, &c.

110. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—An extensive representative collection of Cape Flowering Plants and Shrubs, grown by Messrs. Henderson and Sons, of Malda Vale, London. The conservatory in which this collection is exhibited was built for the Commission by Messrs. Dealwood & Co.

111. **TEMPLEMAN, ROBERT, Cape Town.**—Cape Flowering Plants, grown by Messrs. Henderson & Sons from bulbs supplied by the Exhibitor.

**FRERE, CATHERINE F.**—Paintings and Drawings of Cape Wild Flowers. (See *Fine Art Section*.)

**HOLLAND, MRS.**—Paintings and Drawings of Cape Wild Flowers. (See *Fine Art Section*.)

**MARCUS, H. C.**—Paintings and Drawings of Cape Wild Flowers. (See *Fine Art Section*.)

**THWAITS, FLORENCE.**—Paintings and Drawings of Cape Wild Flowers. (See *Fine Art Section*.)

**WAVELL MRS.**—Paintings and Drawings of Cape Wild Flowers. (See *Fine Art Section*.)

112. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—(1) Native Tea Plant. (2) Fleabush. (3) Bushman Grass Seed. (4) Zyoash or Silk Bark.

113. **LADIES OF GEORGE, George.**—Collection of Pressed and Mounted Ferns.

114. **PHILLIP, MARY ANN, Sea Point, Cape Town.**—Cape Grass and Everlasting Flowers.

115. **HOBSON, S. B., & BROS., Ebenezer, Graaff Reinet.**—Specimens of curious Plants.

116. **TEMPLEMAN, R., Cape Town.**—Articles made of everlasting flowers.

117. **VON SCHADE, MRS. JESSIE C., Wynberg.**—Silver Leaves pressed, and Articles manufactured therefrom.

## CEREALS.

119. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—A Collection of Cereals.

120. **ATFWELL & CO., Cape Town.**—Cereals, Flour, and Bread Stuffs, &c.

121. **BROWN, C., King William's Town.**—White and yellow Mealies (Indian Corn).

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## UMGUNGUNDHLOVA.

PERCY J. POOL & CO., 4, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.,

Buyers and Shippers of all classes of Merchandise—European, Dutch, and Kamr Truck—for the South African Markets; and General Export Agents.

Wool, Hides, Skins, Horns, Feathers, Ivory, Precious Stones, and all kinds of Produce received for realisation at the best markets.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. LIBERAL TERMS.

Agents for NATAL AGENCY, TRUST, AND INSURANCE CO. (LIMITED), of Pietermaritzburg.

Office of GARDNER'S PARCELS AND GOODS FORWARDING AGENCY to and from SOUTH AFRICA.

122. CLOETE, JAN.—Wheat.  
 123. LANGFORD & SCOTT, Artois Mill, near Ceres.—Flour.  
 124. PORT ELIZABETH STEAM MILLS CO. (THE), Port Elizabeth.—Samples of Flour, &c.  
 125. RABIE, PETER & PHILIP, Worcester.—Malting Barley, grown from imported seed.  
 126. RUSSAU BROS.—Wheat, Rye, and Peas.  
 127. STEPHAN BROS., Cape Town.—Rye from Saldanha Bay district.

## PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, &amp;c.

129. BERLIN MISSION, Amalienstein, Ladismith.—Dried Fruits, prepared by Natives.  
 130. BEYERS, J. M., Stellenbosch.—Preserved Fruits.  
 131. BROOKES, ALFRED, Port Elizabeth.—Preserves.  
 132. BRUNETTE, MRS., Cape Town.—Chutney and Pickles.  
 133. DYER, J. E., M.D., Cape Town.—Preserved Fruit.  
 134. GLASS, BROS., Graham's Town.—Jams and Jellies made from Colonial Fruits.  
 135. HILL, J. J., & CO., Cape Town.—Jams made from Colonial Fruits.  
 136. KELLY & CO., Port Elizabeth.—Jams and Preserved Fruits.  
 137. VOLSTEEDT, J. P., Cape Town.—Cape Fruits preserved whole in syrup.  
 138. RIGG, CHRISTOPHER, Cape Town.—Desiccator for drying fruit. (See exhibit of Honey.)

## RAISINS.

139. DU TOIT, ANDRIES HENDRIK, JUN., Hex River, Worcester.—Raisins, stalk and loose, from Hex River.  
 140. HAMMAN, JOHANNES N., Worcester.—Raisins, stalk and loose, Sultanas, Currants, grown in Worcester district.  
 141. LE ROUX, D. B., Baden, Montagu.—Raisins, stalk and loose, grown in Montagu district.

142. MARAIS, PIETER WILLEM, Wakkerstrom, Robertson.—Raisins, stalk and loose, grown at Wakkerstrom.  
 143. RABIE, DIRK DE VOS, Brak Vley, Worcester.—Raisins, stalk and loose, grown at Brak Vley.  
 144. HAMMAN, P. E., Worcester.—Raisins, loose. 1st Prize, Worcester Show, 1886.  
 144a. LE ROUX, P. L., Montagu.—Raisins, loose. 2nd Prize, Worcester Show, 1886.

## Hops.

145. CLOETE, D., Newlands, Cape Town.—Hops, grown at Newlands.  
 146. LETTERSTEDT & CO., Newlands, Cape Town.—Hops, grown at Newlands.

## VEGETABLE WAX.

147. HALL, DR., Cape Town.—Berry-wax from berries of Myrica Cerifera.  
 148. ZINN, H. P., Welgelegen, Humansdorp.—Gum Wax, from Cape wax-berry myrtle; used for making soap and candles.  
 149. NUCLEUS SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS (THE), Port Elizabeth.—(1) Vegetable Wax, Ash of Ganna Bush, &c., used for making candles and soap. (2) Specimens of Candles and Soap.

## COTTON.

- HOLDSTOCK, E. W., East London.—Sample of Cotton. (See under Silk Exhibits.)

## TOBACCO.

151. MASON, G. J., Balfour.—Tobacco, grown in Stockenström district.  
 152. OUDTSHOORN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Tobacco.  
 153. POCOCK, A. A., Oudtshoorn.—Tobacco.  
 154. PRINCE, VINTCENT, & CO., Mossel Bay.—Leaf Tobacco, grown in Oudtshoorn district.  
 155. VAN WYK, STEPHANUS JOHANNES, Vergelegen, Oudtshoorn.—Samples of Tobacco of various kinds, grown at Vergelegen.  
 156. JOSEPH & GLUCKSTEIN, Victoria West.—Manufacture of Cape Tobacco.

CHAS. DAY & CO., 17, Water Lane, London, E.C

SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY,"

VAUGHAN-JONES'

"C. I. G."

The Leading DUBLIN MAKE.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Also, VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" Spirits, &c.

Sold by all Dealers throughout India, the Colonies, &c.

## WINES, SPIRITS, &amp;c.

**157. CAPE COMMISSION.**—A selection of Wines made from the following grapes:—Stein, Green Grape, Muscatel, Hanapoort, and Pontac. These Wines have been specially prepared under the superintendence of Baron Von Babo, Expert to the Cape Government.

Wine Spirits, specially distilled by Mr. Van Es, under the direction of Dr. P. D. Hahn, Professor of Chemistry at the South African College, Cape Town. All information respecting these Wines and Spirits can be obtained from Mr. Le Roux, Special Wine Commissioner appointed by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, at the Office of the Cape Commission in the Exhibition. The Wines may be tasted at the General Bodega in the Central Gallery, and at Messrs. Spiers and Pond's refreshment bar adjacent to the Cape Court.

**158. BURGER, A. P., Montagu.**—Cape Wines.

**159. COLLISON, HENRY C., Cape Town.**—Wines of various kinds.

**160. PARKES, JOHN J., Wheatlands.**—Brandy.

**160a. PAARL WINE AND BRANDY CO.**—Wines and Spirits.

**161. BOSENBERG, C. H., Cape Town.**—Aromatic, Stomachic Bitters.

**162. LE ROUX, D. B., Montagu.**—Wines.

**162a. MARAIS, PETER.**—Wines.

**162. SHELDON, THOMAS, Paarl.**—Argol.

## MEDICINAL PLANTS, &amp;c.

**164. CAPE COMMISSION.**—A collection of Medicinal Plants, classified by Mr. Hammond Tooke, Cape Town; from collections placed at the disposal of the Cape Commission by Messrs. Beyers, Fischer, and Hettasch, Dr. Hunau, Dr. Musckett, and J. Rose Innes.

**BEYERS, V. J., Caledon.**—Medicinal Herbs. (See under Cape Commission.)

**165. BECK, J. H. MEIRING, M.B., &c., Rondebosch.**—Protexin, a white crystalline substance, prepared from a species of Loucodendron, of great use in local malarious fevers.

**166. FLETCHER, E. C., Kentbury, King William's Town.**—Croft's Tincture for Snake Bite, made at Graham's Town.

**HETTASCH, Rev. A., Genadendal Moravian Mission, Caledon.**—Medicinal Herbs. (See under Cape Commission.)

**167. JURITZ, Dr. C. F., Cape Town.**—Collection of Medicinal Plants.

**168. LEINBERGER & CO., Port Elizabeth.**—Buchu Leaves.

**169. PRINCE, VINTOENT, & CO., Mossel Bay.**—Aloes, from districts of Mossel Bay and Riverdale.

**170. SHAW, JESSE, Fort Beaufort.**—Colonial Medicinal Preparations.

**171. WOOLBY, Dr., Transkei.**—Medicinal Plants.

**172. PARENT, D. L., Cape Town.**—Medicinal Herbs.

## WOODS.

**173. FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—(1) Collection of Woods from the various Forests of the Cape Colony, comprising:—*a.* Woods from Knysna Forests; *b.* Woods from Eastern Forests; *c.* Woods from Western and Northern Divisions; *d.* Woods of Naturalised Trees. In all, specimens of the wood of eighty-five different trees are shown. (2) List of Trees cultivated at the Nursery of the Western Forest Division, Tokai, for distribution. (3) Portions of old Sleepers, of various ages and different kinds, of Colonial Woods, exhibited by the Railway Department. Table, with parquetry top, made of portions of such sleepers. Portions of Sleepers (*a*) Crossed in the Colony, (*b*) treated with Chloride of Zinc, collected by Mr. John Brown, Resident Engineer. (4) Herbarium, containing botanical specimens of the principal trees of the Eastern Forests, collected by Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Conservator of Forests, King William's Town. (5) Herbarium, containing botanical specimens of the principal trees of the Knysna Forests, collected by Mr. F. G. Fourcade, Forest Department, Knysna. (6) Collection of Barks of some of the Knysna Forest Trees, collected by Mr. J. Cooper. (7) Berries, preserved in spirits, of seventeen species from the King William's Town Forests, collected by Mr. D. E. Hutchins. (8) Euphorbia Juice or Gum, prepared by Mr. D. E. Hutchins. (9)

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

**THE CHEAPSIDE GOLD KEYLESS  $\frac{1}{2}$ -PLATE LEVER,** in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled in 13 actions, chronometer balance. The cheapest Watch ever produced, £12, £15, £18, £21, 1s Hunting or Half-Hunting cases, £15, £18, £21, £24.

**GOLD HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER,** in massive full-sized 18-carat case, strong and durable. For all extremes of climate this Watch is invaluable, and is manufactured for hunting and rough wear. £25, £30, £35.

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Fibres of various Plants made into Rope, con-  
 tributed by Mr. Bromley, Public Works  
 Department, Storms River. (10) Model of  
 Timber Waggon used at Knysna. (11) Sneeze-  
 wood Socket or Shoe, used for ten years in a  
 50-H.P. turbine, contributed by Mr. J. J.  
 Irvine, Waterford, King William's Town. (12)  
 Bowls, Ladles, Walking-sticks, carved by  
 Bushmen at Storm's River Convict Station,  
 contributed by Dr. Kingston. (13) Walking-  
 sticks made by Fingoes in the King William's  
 Town Division. (14) Collection of Knysna  
 Forest Birds, contributed by Mr. Hare, Knysna.

#### FURNITURE.

175. CAPE COMMISSION. — Bedroom  
 Suite in Yellow Wood, with stinkwood decora-  
 tion, by D. Isaacs & Son, Cape Town.

176. ISAACS, D., & CO., Cape Town.—  
 (1) Laurel (stink) Wood Dining-room Suite.  
 (2) Process of Turning Woods.

177. KAFIR INSTITUTION, Gra-  
 ham's Town (Principal, REV. CANON  
 MULLINS).—Furniture made by the Native  
 Apprentices of the Institution.

178. MICHELL, L., Cape Town.—  
 Table made of Colonial Woods.

LOVEDALE MISSIONARY IN-  
 STITUTE, Alice.—Furniture, Specimens of  
 Wood Turning, &c. (See Native Department.)

#### CARTS, WAGGONS, &C.

180. BRINK, ADRIAN SMUTS,  
 Paarl.—Cape Cart made of various Colonial  
 Woods.

181. CLARKE, W., Bedford.—Wheels  
 and Spokes of Assegai Wood.

182. COOPER, W. COLLINS, Cape  
 Town.—Cape Travelling Cart.

183. QUICK & THOROGOOD, Port  
 Elizabeth.—Model of Trader's Waggon of  
 Colonial Wood.

185. ACKERMANN, ALFRED S. E.  
 Cape Town.—Two Violins, one partly the  
 other entirely, of Colonial Woods.

186. BRUNETTE, MRS. Rondebosch.  
—Ornaments made of Melon Seed.

187. DONALD CURRIE & CO., Lon-  
 don and Cape Town.—Collection of Articles  
 of Colonial workmanship.

188. MARAIS, W. B. R., Worcester.—  
 Model of a Wine Wagon.

#### MINERALS.

Diamonds, Crocidolite, Coal, Salt, Copper Ores,  
 Building Stones, &c.

189. CAPE COMMISSION.—A Series  
 of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens  
 collected for the Commission by E. J. Dunn;  
 F.G.S.

191. CAPE COMMISSION.—The entire  
 process of diamond mining, washing, sorting,  
 cutting, and polishing. The blue-ground has  
 been placed at the disposal of the Cape  
 Commission by various Mining Companies at Kim-  
 berley, De Beer's, Du Toit's Pan, and Bult-  
 fontein through the Kimberley Local Com-  
 mittee. The washing and sorting machinery  
 has been lent to the Commission by Messrs.  
 Davey, Paxman & Co., and the cutting, polish-  
 ing and setting is illustrated at the request of  
 the Commission by Messrs. Ford and Wright,  
 of Clerkenwell Green.

192. KIMBERLEY LOCAL COM-  
 MITTEE.—(1) Diamonds in the rough and  
 matrix, exhibited by:—(a) The French Dia-  
 mond Mining Company, Kimberley. (b) De  
 Beer's Diamond Mining Company. (c) Phoenix  
 Diamond Mining Company, Du Toit's Pan. (d)  
 French and D'Estere Diamond Mining Com-  
 pany, Bultfontein mine. (2) Model show-  
 ing a sectional block of the Kimberley mine in  
 1873. (3) Model of a cradle ripple washing  
 machine. (4) Model of horse-whim. (5)  
 Working model of a sectional block of a portion  
 of the Griqualand West Diamond Mining Com-  
 pany, Du Toit's Pan mine. (6) Working model  
 of a complete washing gear with pulsator. (7)  
 Working model of an improved Gravitation  
 Washing Machine designed by Mr. C. A. Black-  
 beard. (8) Model of the Bultfontein Diamond  
 mine, Griqualand West, in 1885, showing with  
 completeness the aerial hauling gears now  
 employed, a portion of the depositing floors, and  
 the complete washing gear and native com-  
 pound of the Bultfontein Diamond Mining  
 Company. (9) Collections of geological and  
 mineralogical specimens from Kimberley mine,

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De Beer's mine, Du Toit's Pan mine, Bultfontein mine, and Vaal River Diggings. (10) Sectional drawings and charts of the above mines. (11) Plans showing ownership of claims in the several mines. (12) A series of photographs illustrative of the mines and methods of working. (13) General plan of the Kimberley Diamond Fields, scale 10 chains = 1 inch. Exhibited by the London and South African Exploration Company, Limited. (14) Plan of the De Beers Diamond Mine, Kimberley. Scale 10 feet = 1 inch. Exhibited by the Victoria Diamond Mining Company of De Beers. (15) Two drawings—plan and section of the De Beers Diamond Mine. Scale 60 feet = 1 inch. Exhibited by the De Beers Diamond Mining Company, Limited. Capital of the Company, £1,045,120 (16) Thirteen photographs showing the various operations of diamond mining. Exhibited by the United Diamond Mining Company, De Beers. (17) Sixty sham diamonds (made of glass)—a new feature of the I. D. B. (illicit diamond buying) trade. Exhibited by the Detective Department, Kimberley.

All information respecting the Diamond Fields exhibits can be obtained from Mr. F. Schlute, the Special Commissioner appointed (with the sanction of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope) by the Kimberley Local Committee, at his office in the Cape Section of the Exhibition.

193. **HILL AND PADDON, Barkly West.**—(1) Diamonds in the Rough from the River diggings near Barkly West. (2) Pebbles from River diggings.

195. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—Specimens of Crocidolite, collected for the Commission by Mr. E. J. Dunn, F.G.F.

196. **HARRIS, ELIAS, Du Toit's Pan**—Crocidolite, asbestos and crystal amethyst from Griqualand West.

197. **HARRIS, LEHMANN & CO., Klipnek, Barkly.**—Crocidolite, rough, polished and manufactured into jewellery.

198. **JOSEPH & GLUCKSTEIN, Victoria West.**—Crocidolite in the rough; polishing, turning, and manufacture.

199. **LILLENFELD BROS., Hope-town.**—Specimens of Crocidolite; cutting and polishing.

200. **PATON, THEOPHILUS, Swinlees, Dalry, Ayrshire.**—A Table of Crocidolite.

#### COAL.

202. **CYPHERGAT COAL MINING CO. (THE), Cyphergat.**—Section of the coal seams worked in the Cyphergat mine.

203. **FAIR VIEW COAL-MINING CO. (THE), J. J. Von Straaten.**—Samples of Coal.

204. **INDWE COAL-MINING CO. (THE), Manager, JAMES M. WEIR, Indwe.**—(1) Section of the Indwe Mine. (2) Specimens of roof, sandstone and coals from each seam.

205. **VICE, G., Molteno.**—Section of coal seams worked at the Molteno mine; fossils found in the coal measures.

#### SALT.

206. **HITZEROTH BROS., Hitzerothspan, near Uitenhage.**—Salt of various qualities from natural pan.

207. **STEPHAN BROS., Cape Town.**—Salt from a natural pan at Yzerfontein, near Cape Town. (See Exhibit of Guano, &c.)

#### COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, &c.

208. **CAPE COMMISSION.**—(1) Copper Ores exhibited by the Cape Copper Mining Company, Namaqualand. (2) Photographic views of the mines. (3) Specimens of Copper from the Oitabi mine, Damaraland.

209. **CAPE COPPER MINING CO. (THE).**—(See previous exhibit.)

210. **NAMAQUALAND COPPER CO. (THE), O'okiep.**—Specimens of Copper ores.

211. **SPENCE & DE PASS, Cape Town and London.**—Silver, lead, and copper ores, from Namaqualand.

212. **LEWIS, J., Vulcan Iron Works, Port Elizabeth.**—Wrought-iron gates proposed for main entrance of Port Elizabeth Market, made entirely by the Exhibitor.

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## BUILDING STONES, CLAY, &amp;C.

213. **CAPE COMMISSION.** — (1) Granite from the Paarl, used in construction of the Graving Dock, Cape Town. (2) Marble from Troe Troe, Clanwilliam division. (3) Sandstone from Mossel Bay. (4) Millstone or grindstone from Mossel Bay. (5) Clays and kaolin from various localities.

214. **MAITLAND JAMES, Graham's Town.**—Stones for building or monumental purposes.

215. **RUSCONI, AUGUST, Maraisburg, Cradock.**—Stone monument made by the Exhibitor.

216. **SEWELL, J. F., Plettenberg Bay, Knysna.**—Sandstones and Clays of various kinds.

217. **ANDERSON, W. G., JUN., Cape Town.**—Stalactite from a cave near Danger Point, Caledon district.

218. **ATHERSTONE, The HON. W. G., M.L.C., Graham's Town.**—Specimens of petrified wood.

219. **CAPE COMMISSION.** — Specimens of Clays from various localities.

220. **LUCAS, J. P., Port Elizabeth.**—Specimens of Clays.

221. **ARROW, J., Port Elizabeth.**—Flower pots, fern pans, &c., made from Colonial clay.

222. **WILLIAMS, THOMAS DAVID, East London.**—Ore Stamper driven by steam power or compressed air, with boxing arrangements adapted to gold mining.

## MINERAL WATERS.

223. **CAPE COMMISSION.** — Specimens of Mineral Waters from the various chalybeate and thermal springs in the Cape Colony; collected and analysed for the Commission by Dr. P. D. Hahn, Professor of Chemistry in the South African College, Cape Town.

## PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

224. **RICHARDS, W. A., & SONS, Government Printers, Cape Town.**—Specimens of printing and bookbinding.

226. **JUTA, J. C., & CO., Cape Town.**—Cape of Good Hope Civil Service List, compiled by E. F. Kilpin, Assistant Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town.

**LOVEDALE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.**—Samples of printing and bookbinding by natives. (See under Native Department.)

## FINE ART SECTION.

## Oil Paintings.

227. **CROSSMAN, MRS. F. G., Rondebosch.**—Belladonna lilies.

228. **DE SMIDT, A., Surveyor-General, Cape Town.**—Knysna Heads.

229. **FALLS, R. E., Rondebosch.**—Kalk Bay.

230. **FLETCHER, MRS. HERBERT, Cape Town.**—(1) Wild flowers. (2) Fruit. (3) Cape Flats, Wynberg. (4) Wynberg Hill.

231. **FORD, JAMES (Master of School of Art), Cape Town.**—Studies of fruit and heath.

232. **LESLIE, HARRY C. (Master of School of Art), Port Elizabeth.**—(1) The Drift, Van Staaden's River. (2) Zwartkops. (3) Van Staaden's River.

233. **MOORE, LOTTIE M., Wynberg, Cape.**—Wild flowers.

235. **SCHRÖDER, W. H., Cape Town.**—Portrait of the late Bishop Colenso.

236. **SOUTH AFRICAN FINEARTS ASSOCIATION, Cape Town.** — (1) Knysna Forest, by W. Hermann. (2) Sunset, Sea-point, by W. Hermann. (3) Ostriches, Sunrise, by C. Rolando. (4) Ostriches, Sunset, by C. Rolando. (5) Table Mountain from Newlands, by C. Rolando. (6) Table Mountain from Bishop's Court, by C. Rolando. (7) Ox waggon, by W. McCollum.

237. **VOLSCHENK, J., Riversdale.**—Montagu Pass.

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238. **WHITE, ROBERT**, Brighton, England.—A series of 56 Paintings of colonial scenery, natives, &c., by the late Thomas Baines.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

240. **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN**.—H.M.S. *Orontes* leaving Simon's Bay with the body of the late Prince Imperial of France, June 15, 1879, H.M.S.S. *Active*, *Boadicea*, *Orontes*, and *Tenedos* firing minute guns: by Catherine F. Frere.

241. **BAIRNSFATHER, K. C.**, Port Elizabeth.—(1) In the Veldt. (2) On the Zwartkops, Evening. (3) Algoa Bay from Emerald Hill.

242. **FRÈRE, CATHERINE F.**—(1) Series of paintings of Cape wild flowers. (2) Landscape Drawings of various places in the Cape Colony.

243. **HOLLAND, MRS.**, Hampstead, London.—Cape flowers.

244. **LESLIE, HARRY C.** (Master of School of Art), Port Elizabeth.—(1) The Valley, Port Elizabeth. (2) Baaken's River, Port Elizabeth. (3) The Valley, Port Elizabeth.

245. **MACLEAR, AUGUSTA**, Mowbray.—(1) Sketches of Cape Scenery. (2) Studies of flowers.

246. **MARCUS, H. C.**, Montagu.—(1) Montagu Village during the Vintage. (2) Birthday Cards. (3) Series of drawings of wild flowers.

247. **MORSTATT, H.**, Cape Town.—Cape edible fishes: a series of thirty-six water-colour drawings. (See *Fishes*.)

248. **ROTHKUGEL, R.**—Eight water-colour drawings.

249. **SCHRÖDER, W. H.**, Cape Town.—Series of 13 Sketches of native chiefs and Malays, Sketch of a Gaika woman and child.

250. **SOUTH AFRICAN FINE ARTS ASSOCIATION**.—Seven Water-colour Drawings by the late T. W. Bowler. (1) Table Mountain from Robben Island. (2) The Native Hospital, King William's Town. (3) The Booma Pass. (4) Fort Armstrong. (5) Knyena Estuary. (6) Wolf River, Kafirland. (7) Water Kloof.

251. **THWAITS, FLORENCE**.—(1) Cape Fishes: a series of twenty water-colour drawings. (2) Cape Flowers: a series of ten water-colour drawings.

252. **WAVELL, MRS.**—Cape wild flowers: a series of 150 water-colour drawings.

252a. **WRIGHT, G. S.**—Kimberley Mine.

STUDENTS' DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS.

253. **SCHOOL OF ART**, Cape Town (Master, James Ford, Esq.).—Drawings and paintings by Miss J. L. Forbes, F. Pfister, L. A. Cobern, T. King, Miss L. Mason, Miss Webb, J. R. Koller, H. A. Tomkins, Miss Steer, Miss Murray, Miss M. Dryden, Miss A. B. Clayton, Miss Ross, Miss A. M. Clayton, Miss E. Clayton, T. Niuham, Miss E. J. Solomon, J. Gray, W. Cook, C. Gollhard, W. Philips, J. Grindlay, J. Arderne, Miss N. Ashley, C. D. Williams, E. M. Ross, G. M. Ross, Miss C. Bradshaw, L. Louw, G. Luckhoff, and Miss Florence Sprigg.

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## ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

257. **KIMBERLEY LOCAL COMMITTEE**, Kimberley. — Drawings and designs of buildings erected or about to be erected in the Colony, by Mr. Sydney Stent, M.Inst.C.I. F.R.I.B.A. (1) New Wesleyan Church, Queenstown. (2) New Wesleyan Church, Schöbol, and Parsonage, King William's Town. (3) Town Hall, Graham's Town. (4) Dutch Church, Tarkastad. (5) New All Saints' Church, Beaconsfield.
258. **REID, A. H., A.R.I.B.A.**, Port Elisabeth. — Drawings of Pietermaritzburg Town Hall.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

260. **BARNARD, S. B.**, Cape Town. — Photographs.
261. **BRUTON, J. E.**, Cape Town. — Photographs of Cape Town and suburbs.
262. **HARRIS, ROBERT**, Port Elisabeth. — Photographs views.
263. **HERMANN, W.**, Cape Town. — Photographs of views in the Cape Colony.
264. **ROE, WILLIAM**, Graaff Reinet. — Photographs of Colonial scenery.

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## NATAL.

THE Colony of Natal is situated on the eastern side of South Africa, 800 miles beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and facing the Indian Ocean. It is included between the 29th and 32nd parallels of south latitude, and has a sea coast about 180 miles long. It comprises within itself 24,000 square miles, or, in round numbers, 13,500,000 acres, of land, and is a little more than one-third the size of England. A line stretching from the sea port to the northern extremity of the Colony is 250 miles long. The Colony is roughly of a diamond shape, the north-western frontier being formed by the Drakenberg Mountains, which constitute the edge of the central tableland of Africa; the south-eastern frontier by the sea coast facing the Indian Ocean; the north-eastern frontier by the River Tugela, which separates the Colony from Zululand; the south-western frontier by the Umtamvuma River, Adam Kok's Land, Basuto Land, and the Orange River Free State. The northern point of the Colony connects it with the Transvaal District

The Colony lies well within the temperate zone, its extreme northern point being still 220 miles outside of the southern tropic. The extreme southern point of the Colony is 1100 miles nearer to the tropic, than the Lands End of England.

The inland frontier of the Colony is formed by an escarpment of mountains constituting the outer edge of the continental table-land, and running approximately parallel to the coast, and at a distance of 150 miles from it. Ribs and corrugations of land descend sinuously from this inland frontier to the sea, including broken and winding valleys between them. An elevated hog's back, in places 5000 feet high, crosses the central part of the Colony from the projecting point of the mountain frontier, and about 70 miles from the sea, forming a river basin towards the north, which is drained into a single river system, terminating in the river Tugela, and fed by its affluents, the Buffalo River, Sunday River, Klip River, main source of the Tugela, Bushman's River, and Mooi River. The rest of the Colony is drained by rivers of varying extents, which all descend by separate mouths to the sea, the 180 miles of sea coast being thus one fringe of not less than 66 rivers, large and small; all that portion of the Colony which lies to the north-west of the great central elevation may be thus spoken of as the region of the convergent single-river water-shed, whilst that which lies to the south-east of the central elevation constitutes the divergent water-shed of many rivers. In advancing from the port directly inland through the midst of the Colony, the main road climbs until it passes the crest of the central upland, at a height of 5000 feet, 70 miles from the sea, passing the capital city of Pietermaritzburg by the way, at a height of a little more than 2000 feet, 56 miles from the sea. It then, after traversing the summit of the upland, dips into the Tugela basin by a few hundred feet of descent, not again to reach as high an elevation until it finally surmounts the inland frontier at the Drakensberg. The immediate consequence of this configuration of the land is that the Colony possesses a very wide range of climate varying from the almost tropical district of the immediate coast to the far more temperate region of the hills. These physical features are all illustrated in the large map of the Colony—Map I.

The predominant direction of the wind is off the sea, the air flowing in and up the slope of the land, abundantly laden with moisture. The rainfall is thus abundant, amounting to something in excess of 30 inches in the course of the year. The large chart, Map No. 4, shows, by the course of the transverse across the perpendicular lines, which represent inches of rainfall, that during the eight years running from 1858 to 1865 the smallest annual fall at Pietermaritzburg, which occurred in 1861, scarcely exceeded 22 inches, whilst the heaviest annual fall, which occurred in 1864, amounted to a little more than 36 inches. This rainfall is not, however, evenly distributed through the several seasons of the year. It is comparatively heavy in the summer season, extending from October to April, and light during the winter season from May to

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September; the large Map No. 5 illustrates this. The transverse line, which crosses the vertical lines that represent inches of rainfall marks a fall in excess of three inches for each month of January, February, March, April, October, November and December, and under one inch for the months of May, June, and July. Four-fifths of the rain falls during the six months of greatest heat, and one-fifth during the six months of lowest temperature. The average rainfall during the two driest mid-winter months is only 0.38 of an inch; during the four intermediate months, it amounts to 4 inches; in each of the six wet months, the average amounts to 4 inches. The average fall for the six wet summer months for the period of eight years was, in exact numbers, 23.87 inches. There are about 230 days in the year on which no rain falls. The fall on the coast districts is about half as heavy again as at Pietermaritzburg, 2000 feet above the sea. The summer in Natal is cloudy and moist, and the winter sunny and dry. There are commonly not more than twenty days of unbroken cloud during the six months of winter. Upon the whole the country is well watered. The rivers never dry up; they run all the year round, but are fuller in summer than in winter.

The temperature in Natal is very much moderated by the abundance of cloud and rain in the season of summer. The mean temperature of the year at Pietermaritzburg is 64.670; the mean temperature of the summer 68.4, and the mean temperature of the winter about 59.4. In the large Map No. 6 the transverse line which runs across the vertical lines that represent the months, and which ranges up and down over the horizontal lines that represent degrees of temperature of Fahrenheit, gives the mean temperature for each of the twelve months of the year, and shows that the mean temperature for February is 71.80, and the mean temperature for June 55.1°. The highest temperature at Pietermaritzburg during eight years was 97.0°, and that occurred during the prevalence of a strong blast of the hot-wind. The mid-winter in Natal is very much like a fine June in England, excepting that the days are shorter, and the nights more cold. There are rarely more than eight days in the winter on which the temperature does not rise to 60°, and rarely twenty nights on which it falls below 40°. During the period of eight years close observation in Pietermaritzburg, already alluded to, the temperature only touched frost at night five times. There are not more than fifty days on the average in which the temperature at Pietermaritzburg rises above 84°, and not more than twelve days on which it rises above 90°. There are about 200 nights in the year on which it falls to 60°. A dry hot land wind blows at Pietermaritzburg for a few hours about twenty-five times in the year, and it is only during its prevalence that the air-temperature rises above 86°. The mean temperature of the summer is 69°, and that of the winter 60°. The coast district is about 3½ degrees warmer on the average than Pietermaritzburg. The sun is less scorching there at midday, but the nights are considerably warmer. Map 3 indicates by its transverse tracing the number of times in which hot winds blow and in which thunderstorms occur in the several months of the year. Thunderstorms are frequent and severe, during the summer season.

At the elevation of Pietermaritzburg, a little more than 2000 feet above the sea, the pineapple, the banana, and the sugar-cane are not found. But the orange ripens in the open air in suitable soils, and the gardens are gay through the season of mid-winter with the bright flowers of the oleander, the brugmansia, the ipomea, the passion flower; and the night-blowing cereus; the apple, the peach, the loquat and the granddilla, flourish side by side in the fruit-bearing season. The vine grows readily, but needs special care on account of the wetness of its season of ripening; the coffee bears abundant crops of berries even at this altitude; and the cotton plant thrives; the mulberry in every variety grows with the utmost luxuriance, the white mulberry being almost as common as a weed. The blue gums and mimosas of Australia have naturalized themselves upon the soil. Malva is a staple production at all elevations, and is grown remuneratively under the rudest cultivation.

Natal was first occupied as a British possession in 1843. Its population now amounts to 35,000 Europeans, 27,000 Indian coolies, and 361,000 Zulu-Kafirs. Sugar is grown along the coast; it was introduced into the Colony 1851. About 29,000 acres of land are under sugar at the present time, and the annual produce amounts to 18,000 tons. Coffee was first planted in 1862; nearly 5000 acres of land have been under coffee; the crop in 1884 was 100 tons. Tea was first planted as recently as 1877, and about 400 acres of tea plantation are under cultivation at the present time. 31,000 lbs. of tea were produced in the last year, and several very excellent

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samples are shown in the Exhibition. 355,000 lbs. of tobacco were grown in 1884, and chiefly consumed by the natives and Indian coolies. 109 tons of arrowroot, and £600 worth of cayenne pepper were exported last year. Considerable attention is being given to the production of hemp, China grass, and New Zealand flax. In 1884 nearly one million muids (sacks of 3 bushels each) of maize, technically known as mealies, were harvested. Wheat is grown on the upland farms, but chiefly for local consumption. Oats are produced everywhere, but are almost entirely used as green forage. The value of preserved fruit exported last year was £2,583. There are at the present time 575,678 oxen, 43,431 horses, and 522,233 merino sheep on the pastures of the Colony. The produce of wool in the Colony was estimated in 1884 at 1,370,000 lbs.; but the export of wool, including the yield of the districts beyond the inland frontier of the Colony, was in excess of 17,000,000 lbs. The value of the mohair raised in the Colony last year was £13,500. The butter produced in the Colony in 1884 was estimated at 321,583 lbs.; the cheese at 9,664 lbs.; and the bacon at 477,834 lbs.

Rice, ginger, turmeric, indigo, cochineal, silk, ground nut, sunflower seed, castor oil, and aloes are produced on a small scale.

The timber-yielding plants of Natal are of great interest and value; the most important among them are—the yellow wood, a species of yew; the sneezo wood, belonging to the horse-chestnut family; the stink wood, a species of laurel; the black iron wood, a very hard olive; the white iron wood, a species of ruc; and the essen wood, the South African ash. It was recently estimated that there were 133,000 acres of heavy timber forest belonging to private owners, and 32,000 acres belonging to the Crown; and 1,645,000 acres of thorn jungle belonging to private owners, and 196,900 acres belonging to the Crown.

The value of imports for Natal in 1865 was £1,518,000, and the value of exports £877,000. The Government Revenue in 1864 was £609,000, and the expenditure £746,000; of the expenditure £97,000 was interest and sinking fund on loans, and £39,000 for works under Public Works Loan.

The railway from Durban to Pietermaritzburg was opened in 1880. There are, at the present time 173 miles of railway in operation in the Colony, all the property of, and worked by, the Colonial Government. The Ladysmith extension is open to Estcourt, 145 miles from Durban. The remaining 42 miles to Ladysmith is expected to be complete within the present year.

The ships which entered the harbour of Durban, the only serviceable port of the Colony, amounted in 1885 to

154 Steam vessels of . . .	164,697 tons.
152 Sailing vessels of . . .	45,024 „
6 Men of War . . . . .	12,703 „

The harbour at present has a changing and shifting bar at its mouth, but works are in progress connected with the entrance of the harbour which it is expected will ultimately make it accessible to vessels of the deepest draught by day or by night, at all times of the tide, and in all states of the weather.

Coal occurs in considerable abundance in the Klip River county of serviceable quality, most of it being fit for house coal, and some of it for steam purposes and for the making of gas. The area of the coal field suitable for working is estimated at 1350 square miles, and it is considered that this area most probably contains not less than 2,073,000,000 tons of serviceable coal.

## MAPS.

1 to G. Robert James Mann, M.D., F.R.C.S. Physical and Industrial Maps of the Colony. Large diagrams illustrating frequency of thunderstorms and hot winds, rainfall and range of temperature.

7. W. Carr, Railway Maintenance Engineer. Railway Map of the Colony, and of the contiguous country.

8. P. C. Sutherland, M.D., J.P., Geological, Postal, and Telegraph Map of the Colony.

# "Painless and Perfect Dentistry."

A NEW PAMPHLET, GRATIS and POST FREE, by

Dr. GEO. H. JONES, F.R.S.L., F.R.M.S., &c.,

Surgeon-Dentist,

57, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

Facing British Museum Entrance,

**L O N D O N .**

Contains a List of DIPLOMAS, GOLD and SILVER MEDALS, and other AWARDS obtained at the Great International Exhibitions, forwarded Gratis and Post Free.

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which render my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services you are at liberty to use my name.

S. G. HUTCHINS,

By appointment Surgeon-Dentist to  
Her Majesty the Queen.

GEO. H. JONES, Esq., D.D.S.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT,

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

This is to certify:—That I have analysed the Prize Medal Teeth submitted to me, and find them to be composed only of minerals of extreme purity. I have also examined and tested your patented painless system of adjustment. It is quite perfect, and is the most successful application of scientific laws for securing actual wear and comfort yet introduced. Both physically and anatomically, they are a beautiful resemblance to the natural teeth.

(Signed), EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.H.S., M.S.A.,

Professor of Chemistry, and of Berners College, W.

To GEO. H. JONES, Esq., Surgeon-Dentist,

57, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London.

BRANCH AT NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA:

Mr. ARTHUR ELSTOB, Registered Dental-Surgeon, Beach Grove, Smith Street, DURBAN.

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## GROUP 1.

*Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Arrowroot.*

**17. NATAL CENTRAL SUGAR COMPANY, Mount Edgecumbe, Victoria County.**—Yellow Crystallized Sugar.

**18, 19. HAWKSWORTH, E. W., Beneva Estate, Umsinto.**—Two samples Wetzel Pan Sugar.

**20, 21. REYNOLDS, FRANK, Umsinto.**—White Crystal and Yellow Crystal Sugar. Sugar Canes.

**22. HAWKSWORTH BROS., Equeefa, Umsinto.**—Wetzel Sugar. Yellow Sugar. Treacle Sugar. Sugar (unrefined Leaf).

**29. METCALF, M., Tongaat.**—Coffee grown 1885, 125 lbs. Coffee, sixteen sacks containing 2,000 lbs.

**30. AIKEN, D. C., Umzimkulu.**—Pea Berry Coffee. Common Natal Coffee.

**32. BISSET, WALTER, Lower Umzimkulu.**—Pea Berry Coffee. Common Natal Coffee. Coolie Rice.

**24, 34. KIRKMAN, THOMAS, Umsinto.**—Coffee. Yellow Wetzel Sugar.

**35. ARBUTHNOT, F. J., Umsinto.**—Coffee.

**39 to 48. BRICKHILL, JAMES, Prospect Estate, Umbilo.**—(1) One case Tea. (2) Samples Assam Tea. (3) Samples China Tea. (4) Samples China Tea. (5) Samples Tea, Assam and China mixed. Broken Pekoe, forty-six samples Tea, Assam and China mixed, all varieties of Pekoe, Souchong and Congo, as prepared for customers.

**56a. LARGE, ROBERT S., Mid Ilovo, Richmond.**—Box of China Tea.

**49. NATAL COMMISSION.**—Thirty-two Boxes Tea, from the Estate of J. L. Hulet, M.L.C., Kearsney, Nouoti. Fifteen boxes (50 lbs.) Pekoe Souchong, case 1; five boxes (50 lbs.) F Pekoe Souchong, case 2; one box (60 lbs.) B Pekoe, case 3; eight boxes (56 lbs.) Pekoe, case 4; two boxes (60 lbs.) A Pekoe, case 5; one box (60 lbs.), Golden Pekoe, case 6.

**50. CLAYTON & ASHWELL, Island Farm, Stanger.**—Four Samples Tea.

**64, 27. NATAL COMMISSION.**—One Case (134 lbs.) Arrowroot. Best White Crystal Sugar, 2000 lbs. Coffee, grown by Brown, Elliot Valley.

**65. STUDD, D., Tongaat.**—One Case (150 lbs.) Arrowroot.

**66. JAMESON & CO., Durban.**—One Sample Natal Arrowroot.

**67. BUTTERY, THOS., Umzeni.**—Arrowroot.

**68. PEARCE, WM., Lower Ilovo.**—Arrowroot.

**69. LANDERS, MRS. JOSHUA, Um-pambinyoni.**—Arrowroot.

**7. DE PASS, DANIEL, Reunion Estate, Isipingo.**—Sugar, Yellow Crystals.

**8, 9, 10. SMITH & BULLEN, Black-bury.**—White Crystals. Fino Washed and Second Syrup.

**11 to 14. MILNER, T. C., Redcliffe, Victoria.**—Yellow Crystal. 2 Samples Yellow Syrup. Sugar, 2 samples.

**15. DE GESIGNY, La Merci, Victoria.**—Finest White Crystal.

**16. ROOD, REV. D., Umvoti Mission Station.**—Fine Yellow Crystal.

**28d. JONSSON, F. L. 28e. PARENT, CAMILLE.** Rum, and Fino Apple Rum.

**26a. BISSET, GEN. SIR J. J., K.C.M.G., Alice Dale, Umzimkulu.**—Sugar. Coffee. Sugar Canes.

**52. LYLE, W. B., Kirkley Vale, Victoria.**—Two samples Tea.

**69a. WOOD AND PARKER.**—Arrow-root.

## GROUP 2.

*Tobacco.*

**57. BISSET, GENERAL SIR J. J., K.C.M.G.**—Leaf Tobacco.

**SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**

**Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.**

**LADIES' SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES,** perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship. With plain polished or richly engraved silver cases, strong crystal glass, air, damp and dust tight. £2 to £6.

**LADIES' SILVER KEYLESS HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING WATCHES.** In strong silver cases, superior finish, jewelled movements. Elegant in appearance, accurate and reliable. £4 to £7.

**68. NICHOLSON, W., Jun.,** Richmond.—Roll Tobacco.

**59. REID & ACUTT, Durban.**—40 lbs. Loose Cut Transvaal Boer Tobacco, Koodoo Brand; price 8d. per lb. 50 lbs. Cut Transvaal Tobacco, Koodoo Brand; price 10d. per lb. Ten 5 lb.-bags Koodoo Brand; price 9d. per lb.

**62. BROWN, Riet Valley.**—Leaf Tobacco.

**63a. KING, FRANK, Ladysmith.**—Rolls of Tobacco.

### GROUP 3.

#### Grain.

**70. BIRKETT, F. J., Ladysmith.**—One Case Kafir Corn (Millet). One Case Natal Wheat. Barley. Flour. White Mealie.

**104. NATAL COMMISSION.**—One Case Buckwheat. Red and Black Beans. Yellow and White Mealies. Kafir Corn. Sunflower Seed.

**108. POLTON, ROBT., Umlazi, near Richmond.**—Linseed. Red Beans.

**81. NICHOLSON, JOHN C., Richmond.**—White and Yellow Mealies (Maize, Indian Corn).

**92. KIRKMAN, JOHN, Umsinto.**—Red, Yellow, and White Mealies (Maize).

**108. MOORE BROTHERS.**—Peas.

**82. MARWICK, JOHN, Richmond.**—White Mealies (Maize, Indian Corn). Oats.

**83. NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, Sen.**—One Bag White Mealies (Maize, Indian Corn).

**78. NORTON, PHILIP, Riet Vlei, near Greytown.**—Barley, Barley Wheat. Oats.

**85. BISSET, GEN. SIR J. J., K.C.M.G., Aliceedale, Umzimkulu.**—Mealies, Mealie Cobs, Rice, Red Beans, Millet.

**102. BOTANIC GARDENS.**—Sample Dur-Dur.

**89. NEWMARCH, GEO WM., Greytown.**—Barley, two kinds. White Mealies. Beans.

**80. HAWKSWORTH BROS., Umsinto.**—Yellow and White Mealie Meal.

**114. THOMSON, WILLIAM, Umsinto.**—Coolie Rice.

**98. KNOX, CHARLES, Umsinto.**—Kafir Corn.

**92. KIRKMAN, JOHN, Umsinto.**—Yellow, Red, and White Mealies.

**115. BISSET, WALTER, Lower Umzimkulu.**—Coolie-Rice.

**80. CURRY, THOMAS, New Leeds.**—White Mealies.

**96a. KING, JOHN, Lynedoch, Karkloof.**—Mealie Cobs and Grain.

**84. JUDSON, W. 96. KING, FRANK. 96b. BROWN, T.**—Mealies, and Mealie Cobs.

**102. SEYMOUR, G., Snaresbrook.**—Ground Nuts. Cake and Oil.

### GROUP 4.

#### Fruit and Vegetable Produce.

**125 to 139. JAMESON & CO., Durban.**—Twenty-eight Samples Preserved Fruit. Mango Chutneys. Curry Paste and Powder. Cayenne.

**150a. LADDS, WM., Moor River.**—Peach Jam.

**150b. NORTON, PHILIP, Riet Vlei, Greytown.**—Preserved and Canned Fruits.

**149. JUDSON, WM., Ladysmith.**—Dried Peaches, Apples.

**140. ... AND CANTHER...** ... Estcourt.—Evalu very excellently prepared.

**141. NATAL COMMISSION.**—Preserved Yellow and White Peaches. Preserved Apples.

**147. LANGLAND, WILLIAM, Umsinto.**—Preserved Fruits and Jam.

Awarded ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

## THE CROSSLEY AIR PROPELLER.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND MOST EFFICIENT AIR PROPELLER FOR COOLING, VENTILATING, AND DRYING PURPOSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Unequalled for rapidly cooling the atmosphere and removing steam, dust, smoke, &c., from Mills, &c.

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.—THE CROSSLEY PUNKAN can be worked by hand, requires only HALF THE POWER of any other rotary machine, and is only TWO-THIRDS THE PRICE, and can be easily moved from place to place as occasion may require.

C. W. CROSSLEY & CO., 14, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.

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149 a. c. PROCTER, THOMAS, Pietermaritzburg.—Whole Fruits in Syrup. Peaches in Tins.

153. CALDWELL, GAVIN, Ifafa.—Cayenne.

159. NATAL COMMISSION.—Coolie Condiments.

GROUP 5.

Timber and Wood.

220. NATAL COMMISSION.—Samples of Colonial Wood.

HOOPER, R. G., York.—11 specimens of Sections of Trees.

273. BAZLEY, WILLIAM, Lower Umsimkulu.—29 Sections of Wood.

312. FAYRER, THOMAS.—18 specimens of Carved Native Wood.

275. GEER, E. W., Pietermaritzburg.—Specimens of Native Woods, alphabetically arranged.

295a. RENNIE, G. H.—2 Legs and 3 Slabs of Natal Wood.

GROUP 6.

Stone and Mineral Products.

688. STILL, W. F., Dundee.—Specimens of Natal coal from Newcastle Division of the Colony.

693. WALTON, J. C., M.L.C., Ladysmith.—Coal. Eland's Laagte Mine.

689. ADENDORFF, J. C., Newcastle.—Coal. Map of Kilbarchan Mine. Stein Coal. Spruit Coal.

692. SMITH, P., Ladysmith.—Dundee Coal.

707. NATAL COMMISSION.—Greenstone from Coal Formation.

712. SLATTEBROS., Greytown.—Ironstone, from Newcastle Coal Field.

698c. NATAL COMMISSION.—Sample of Building Stone from Mount Moriah, Victoria. 4 Blocks of Unpolished Granite, from Inchangas. 2 Blocks of Marble. Boulder

Clay. Calcareous Sandstone. Red Earth. Samples of Earth. Building Stone.

796c. WAKHELIN, C., Durban.—Specimens of Earth Paints. Terra de Natal, No. 1. Terra de Natal, No. 2. For graining for bird's-eye marble, oak and mahogany, and forming a strong body stone colour for cements. Cakes 1 and 2 passed through washing machine and dried in the sun. (1) 1 Square Tin Sifted only, and not manufactured. (2) 3 Cakes, packed and washed by hand. (3) 1 Rough Piece, as used for cement, lime, and whitening. (4) 1 Tin, part powder, part oil colour, made from specimen No. 2.

696. FISHER, Greytown.—Blocks of Stone.

720. BISSET, GEN. SIR J., K.C.M.G., Umsimkulu.—Marble. Pot-clay. Lime.

708. NATAL COMMISSION.—Sandstone. Specimens of Earth, Granite, Marble, Boulder Clay, Shale. Fossils from Coal Formation.

758. SMITH, JESSE, & SONS, Pietermaritzburg.—Building Sandstone, undressed.

730. REYNOLDS, FRANK, Umzinto.—Dolomite. Plumbago. Soapstone.

759a. KENRICK, W.—Plumbago in lump and powder. Crucibles.

733. BAZLEY & SONS, Ifafa.—Granite. Pyrites and Earth. Soapstone.

699. TAYLOR, REV. T., Greytown.—Gneiss. Iron Ore. Sandstone and Shale, with fossils. Copper Ore. Asbestos.

743. SHUTTLEWORTH, H., Harding.—Asbestos. Mica. Steatite Shale.

765. BUCK, Estcourt.—Fossil Diynodon (bones) from coal formation.

728. MOODIE'S GOLD MINING AND EXPLORATION CO., Pietermaritzburg.—Specimens of Auriferous Quartz.

740. VICTORIA REEF GOLD MINING CO., Durban.—Models. Auriferous Quartz. Gold, 509 ounces procured by a ten-stamp machine in thirty-seven days. Model representing 1377 ounces produced by ten-stamp machine in three months.

Registered Trade Mark for Lamps,

"FAIRY."

Stamped on every Lamp.

CLARKE'S (New Patent)

'Fairy' Lamps and 'Fairy' Lights.

Registered Trade Mark for Lights,

"FAIRY."

Stamped on every Light.

These Lamps are made entirely of Glass, ensuring absolute Safety from Fire and dropping of Grease. They require no Cleaning, and NEVER WEAR OUT, when burning they fully realize their title of "Fairy Lights."

The Patent "Fairy" Lights give a beautiful soft, steady light, and require no attention after lighting. They can instantly be extinguished by use of the "Fairy" Extinguisher supplied with every Lamp, and readily relighted.

N.B.—The "Fairy" Lamps and "Fairy" Lights are Patented in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, and the United States. The Trade Marks are also registered in all the above Countries.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid and Fairy Lamp and Light Works, CHILD'S HILL, LONDON; AND NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

741. CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., Durban.—Auriferous Quartz.

742. GRICE & CO.—Auriferous Quartz.

706. BAZLEY, WILLIAM. 704. SCOTT, J. 713. GREEN, H. 751. WILSON, C.—Honestone. Sandstone and Ironstone.

736. STEWART, THOMAS. 758a. CLARKE & EDE.—Building Shale. Dressed Stone.

709. ANTEL, R. J. 710. WALKER. 714. VAN ROOYEN, G. 715. NORTON, PHILIP. 728. KIRKMAN, JOHN. 754. WILSON, C.—Earths. Paint Earths and Pipe Clay.

719a. AIKEN, D. C. 719a. MOXEN, MARCUS, & CO. Marble. Lime.

727. BARRETT'S BERLIN GOLD MINING COMPANY. Auriferous Quartz. Stamping Machine. Photographs of large Nuggets.

727c. LAWLEY, A. L., Transvaal.—Auriferous Ore and Alluvium. Kaap Gold Fields.

#### GROUP 7.

##### *Specimens of Natural History.*

395 and 364. NATAL COMMISSION.—Natal Birds, 95 Species, named and arranged. Nos. 395 to 490; Natal Birds and other specimens of Natural History.

367a. GREEN, MORTON.—Fine Koodoo Horns.

635c. BOWKER, COLONEL, F.R.G.S., Durban.—Cases of Natal Insects.

586. NATAL SOCIETY, Pietermaritzburg.—Specimens of Natal Birds.

634. SUTHERLAND, P. C., M.D., Surveyor-General.—Specimens of Natal Fishes.

212. VAN ROOYEN, G. T., Pinedale Umvoti.—Stem of Tree Fern.

368. NATAL COMMISSION.—Sea Cow Head. Antelope Horns. Coral.

363. SCHOFIELD, J., Richmond.—Skull of Porcupine.

367. HAWKSWORTH, H. D., Umzinto.—Buffalo horns.

638. BURRUP, HENRY, Pietermaritzburg.—68 Species of Natal Ferns.

1350. HENDERSON & SON, E. G.—Collection of Living Natal Plants, in Conservatory.

213. ANTEL, R. J., Waterfalls, Illovo.—Aloes Extract.

2196. HURST, H. FRED., Lady-smith.—Agave Extract.

361. MANNING. 362a. CAMPBELL, DR. S. 363. TURNBULL, REV. J. 368. NORTON, PHILIP.—Karkasses of Skins.

364a. WALLIS, H. B. 365. BLANEY, J. R. 368a. FASS, A. Sea-Cow Head and Horns.

375c. BAMBRIDGE, J., F.G.S.—Antelope Heads and Horns.

390. BROOME, W., Drakensberg.—Elands Head.

501c. WINDHAM, A. S., J. P. 516. ELLIS, J. A. P. 629b. DE PASS, DANIEL. 629c. FASS, A.—Specimens of Natal Birds.

629a. EVANS, A. H.—Birds, Butterflies, Moths, and other Insects.

#### GROUP 8.

##### *Arts and Manufactures.*

297. POYNTON, THOMAS, Durban.—Set of Table Legs made of Stinkwood (*Oreodaphne bullata*), a species of Laurel. Set of Table Legs—Red Pear. Cornice Mouldings of Stinkwood (*Oreodaphne bullata*). Cornice Mouldings of flat crown wood (*Zygra fastigiata*).

778. ANTEL, R. J., Illovo.—Paints.

779. DE KOCK, J. J., Pietermaritzburg.—Snuff.

805b. TOPHAM, ROBERT, Pietermaritzburg.—Workbox and Desk of Blue Gum.

## EASY CHAIRS & SOFAS,

By **HOWARD & SONS**, 25 BERNERS ST.,  
FOR HOME OR THE COLONIES.

76a. C  
Straw Hat

794. F  
—Straw I  
Tree.

806. B  
—Leather

329. S  
New Zealand  
Hemp Fibre

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76a. CONNYNGHAM, J. D., Ifafa.—  
Straw Hats from Wild Date Palm.

794. PIGG, ELIZA MARY, Umsinto.—  
Straw Hats from leaves of Vegetable Ivory  
Tree.

806. HALLEN, A., Pietermaritzburg.—  
Leather tanned by Native Barks.

329. SUTHERLAND, P. C., M.D.—  
New Zealand Flax. China Grass and Native  
Hemp Fibre.

331. BISHOP. 333. PERFECT. 337.  
BLAMEY.—New Zealand Flax, Rope and  
and String.

774a. NATAL COMMISSION.—  
Transport Waggon—half Tent and half Buck—  
built by William Muir, Pietermaritzburg.

301. Separate parts of Transport Wag-  
gon, made by W. Muir.

302. NATAL COMMISSION.—  
Table Legs and Washstands of Stinkwood and  
Yellow Wood.

297. POYNTON, THOMAS, Durban.  
Table Legs of Stinkwood and Red Pear Wood.  
Cornice Moulding of Stinkwood and fat Crown  
Wood.

799c. WILLIAMS, MRS. W. C.,  
Ladysmith.—Designs of Flowers in Shell-  
work.

303. DAVIS, P., & SONS, Durban.—  
Bound Books.

804a. POSENER, L. J., and MRS.  
HORNITZ.—Lace made by Indian Coolie  
Women.

805. BOWKER, COLONEL, F.R.G.S.,  
Durban.—Hat-stands made of shreds of  
Native Wood and Tuaks of Vlaek-Vaark.

805b. TOPHAM, R., Pietermaritz-  
burg.—Desk and Work Box, Blue Gum  
Wood.

1290. COUNCIL OF EDUCATION,  
Pietermaritzburg.—Educational Illustra-  
tions.

#### GROUP 9.

##### *Oil Paintings and Photographs.*

1106. RAWLINS.—River Scene, in  
Natal, oil.

1107. GRANVILLE, SIDNEY.—View  
of Durban from the Point, oil. View of Pieter-  
maritzburg, in water colours. View of the  
Point, in water colours. View of Durban from  
the Berea, in water colours.

1278. BRICKHILL, JAMES.—Photo-  
graphs from Prospect Estate, Tea Plantation on  
the Umbilo.

1278a. CANEY, W. B., Durban.—  
Photographic Landscapes and Figures.

1111. FERNYHOUGH, G. F., Pieter-  
maritzburg.—95 Photographic Pictures:  
Figures and Landscape.

1278b. KISCH, Durban.—Photographic  
Groups and Portraits.

1208. NATAL COMMISSION.—  
24 Frames of Photographic Views, taken by  
J. H. Murray.

1278c. HARBOUR BOARD.—Photo-  
graphs of Natal Harbour Works.

1276a. DALZELL, REV. DR.—Views  
of Gordon Memorial Mission Station, Umzingu.

1110a. WHITE, ROBERT, Brighton.—  
34 Oil Paintings of South African Scenery,  
by the late Thomas Baince, F.R.G.S.

686. LARGE, S. E., Illovo.—Coloured  
Drawings of 137 Natal Wild Flowers, mounted,  
framed and named.

687. HAYGARTH, W.—9 Drawings of  
Natal Wild Flowers.

1278d. GREEN, MORTON.—Litho-  
graph of Durban Town Hall.

#### GROUP 10.

##### *Wool and Silk.*

204. FLACK BROS., Umgeni Works,  
Durban.—Bale of Fine Scoured Wool. Bale  
of Coarse Scoured Wool.

178. LINDSAY, JAMES A., Boston.—  
10 Fleeces Merino Wool.

190. WATSON, WILLIAM, New-  
brough Grange, Byrne.—25 Fleeces, show-  
ing 5 varieties of wool.

195. PROUDFOOT, WILLIAM,  
J. P., Riet Vlei, near Greytown.—10  
Fleeces.

196. WRIGHT, GEORGE H., Lady-  
smith.—6 Fleeces Angora Hair.

197. MANNING, A. H., Noodsberg.—  
10 Fleeces, showing 2 varieties of wool.

199. TAYLOR, T. K., Sevenoaks,  
near Greytown.—Merino Lambswool.

201. VAN ROOYEN, G., Schongse-  
geht, near Greytown.—8 Fleeces.

170. FOSTER, THOMAS, Stainton Ixopo.—28 Fleeces, showing 8 varieties of wool.

179. TURNER, GEORGE, J.P., Warley Common, Mool River.—5 Fleeces.

180. KING, MESSRS., Lynedoch, Karkloof.—5 Fleeces.

181. OTTO, P. A. R., Jun., Riet Vlei, near Greytown.—10 Fleeces, 2 varieties.

183. NORTON, PHILIP, Riet Vlei, near Greytown.—10 Fleeces Lambs Wool.

185. VAN ROOYEN, P. H., Good Hope, near Greytown.—5 Fleeces.

187. VAN ROOYEN, GERT, Pine-dale, near Greytown.—7 Fleeces.

188. NICHOLSON, A. C., near Richmond.—5 Fleeces.

188a. STONE, ALEX., Ixopo.—5 Fleeces. Merino Lambs Wool.

205a. GIBSON, JOHN.—Mohair.

209. DODSWELL, MRS. H. J., Pietermaritzburg.—Cocoons, Plaques and Skeins of Silk, 1884.

210. NATAL COMMISSION.—Cocoons.

#### GROUP 11.

##### *Food Substances.*

184. KING, MRS. JOHN, Lynedoch, Karkloof.—Cheese. Salt Butter. Ham.

182. WOODS, MRS. THEODORE, Knowle, Estcourt.—Salt Butter.

185. NORTON, PHILLIP, Riet Vlei, Greytown.—Butter and Cheese.

161. NATAL COMMISSION.—5 Cases of Biscuits.

161a. SMITH, C. H., Pietermaritzburg.—Army Biscuits.

#### GROUP 12.

##### *Native Manufactures.*

968. NATAL COMMISSION.—Implements, Ornaments, and Articles of Dress, made and used by uncivilised natives from Alexandra County.

815. NATAL COMMISSION.—165 Implements, Ornaments, and Articles of Dress, made and used by the uncivilised natives.

980. TAYLOR, J. K., Sevenoaks, Greytown.—Articles of Native Dress.

#### GROUP 13.

##### *Railway Plant.*

1279. NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—Railway Plant. Carriages. Boiler. Engine and Machinery.

1289. NATAL COMMISSION.—Railway Map of the Colony, designed by M. W. Carr, Maintenance Engineer, N.G.R.

1289a. DELPAUL, ISAAC, Durban.—Model of Engine with Duplicate Cylinder, new pattern bed and new Governor.

#### GROUP 14.

##### *Special Collection.*

1292c. THE CASTLE MAIL COMPANY, Durban.—DONALD, CURRIE, & Co., Agents.—Specimens of Natural History and Native Industry. Photographs of Harbour and Harbour Works. Model of R.M.S.S. Pein-Castle.

#### GROUP 15.

Living South African Plants growing in Conservatory. Supplied and exhibited by E. G. HENDERSON & SON, of Maids Vale.—152 Sp. cts.—1850 to 1882.

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## ST. HELENA.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL E. PALMER, late R.A.

THIS small dependency of the British Empire, formerly so well known as a place of refreshment for homeward bound East Indiamen, and from being the scene of the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon, has lost much of its commercial importance since the opening of the Suez Canal. Its situation, however, with regard to the African Continent seems to point at no distant period to the advantages it offers, not only as a base of operations for missionary and commercial enterprise, but as a health resort for the Europeans employed in the factories on the Congo, for which last-named purpose it is admirably fitted, both from enjoying a remarkably fine and healthy climate, and being within four days' steaming of Banana at the mouth of that river.

The geographical position of the island is in latitude 15-56, longitude 5-42 W., 4,277 miles from Plymouth, 1,160 from Cape Town, and 1,200 from the coast of Africa. It is oblong in form, its general direction N. E. to S. W., 10½ miles in length, 6½ in breadth, with an area of 45 square miles, or about one-third the size of the Isle of Wight.

Although within the Tropic of Capricorn, the constant S. E. trade wind renders the climate mild and equable; and being traversed by a mountainous range, varying from 2,700 feet to 1,500 feet in height, any variety of climate may be obtained—from a maximum temperature of 82° at James Town on the sea coast, to 74° at Longwood, 1,780 feet above the sea.

Since the discovery of the island by the Portuguese in 1502, it has undergone many vicissitudes. Abandoned by that nation about 1600, it became a bone of contention between the Dutch and English, which finally resulted in the capture of the island by Sir Richard Munden in 1673; it was then granted by charter to the English East India Company, who retained it until 1836, and subsequently transferred it to the Crown for £100,000. The history of the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon from 1815 to 1821 is too well known to be dwelt upon here.

Captain Cavendish appears to have been the first Englishman who visited the island, where he called to recruit his sickly crew when homeward bound in 1588. His account of the place is very interesting; he describes it as "well planted with fruits and herbs, the hills abounding with wild goats, pheasants, partridges and turkeys, with great store of swine." The narrative seems fully borne out by the engravings in an old Dutch work of 1641 in the British Museum, in which parties of Dutch seamen are depicted hunting goats and pigs, gathering lemons in a fruitful orchard, and drawing their nets in a stream abounding with fish.

The island is surrounded by precipitous cliffs, broken here and there by deep ravines, affording in some places a precarious landing. The prospect from the sea is most desolate and forbidding, far different from that presented to the early navigators, when forests of ebony clothed its now barren and denuded heights.

James Town, the seat of government, with a population of 2,500, is situated in a valley on the N. W. (leeward) side of the island, its main street, with its bright-looking houses and trees, forming a pleasing contrast with the gloomy hills rising on either side. Two good roads lead up these heights into the country, and the barren outskirts of the island are soon exchanged for the wooded hills and valleys of the interior, crowned with pine woods; the lofty peaks of the main ridge, clothed with the luxuriant vegetation of the cabbage wood and tree fern, forming a suitable background to the picture.

The present prospects of the island, owing to the falling off in the visits of shipping, are far from encouraging. Many of the farmers have emigrated to the Cape, and elsewhere; and nothing is more depressing than to see the country houses falling into decay, and the land overgrown with briars. The terrible destruction caused through the introduction of the white ant in 1840 in some Brazilian timber out of a broken-up slaver, inflicted a loss upon the Colony of £70,000, from which it has scarcely recovered. Still, a better day may be dawning for St.

Helena. Mr. Morris, in his report to the Colonial Office in 1884, enumerates what he considers might be productive industries for the island, amongst others the cultivation of

The English Aloe, for its valuable fibre.  
New Zealand Flax, do.,  
Barbadoes Aloe,  
Tobacco—Vanilla,  
Guinea Grass,

with many fruits, especially the Spanish Olive, Pineapple, &c.

He also places great stress upon the fisheries, there being no doubt that "the expenditure of a small capital on good boats and tackle, with hardy fishermen, would be attended with great success."—(Melliss.) There are cod banks close to the island, and no less than seventy-three descriptions of fish are known to exist, many of a valuable nature (tunny, mackerel), and easily caught, either at sea or off the rocks.

The great drawback to the prosperity of the island is doubtless the want of efficient and organized labour. The "native," whose wants are easily supplied by a meal of fish and rice, is of a naturally indolent disposition, and not alive to the necessity of "working" for his daily bread. It has occurred to the writer that were St. Helena garrisoned by a West Indian regiment, a considerable portion of the men's time might be devoted to the cultivation of the Government lands, and the maintenance of the original forest, the disappearance of which is gradually affecting the water supply of the island.

The least annual rainfall from 1841 to 1848 was 19·509 inches in 1845. The greatest, 90·458 inches in 1842. The greatest pressure of wind, 1·72 lbs.

Population in 1881, 5059.

### DIVISION I.

#### GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Collection of Minerals. J. C. Melliss, Esq.  
Collection of Minerals. Royal Artillery Institution.

Fossil Shells from Flagstaff Hill. Miss Firmin.

### DIVISION II.

#### ZOOLOGY.

1. Wiro Bird and Egg. H.R.H. The Prince of Mantua and Monferrat.
2. Pheasants of St. Helena. Mrs. Claugton; Major Roberts, R.A.
3. Skeleton Tropic Bird. Major Roberts, R.A.
4. Flying Fish. Major Roberts, R.A.
5. Hog Fish. Major Roberts, R.A.

### DIVISION III.

#### BOTANY.

Indigenous Plants, from original Drawings by Mrs. J. C. Melliss.—3 Frames, A. B. C.

1. *Frankenia portulacifolia* (St. Helena Tea).
2. *Melhania erythoxylon* (Red Wood).
3. *Nesiota elliptica*.

4. *Mesembryanthemum cryptanthum*.
5. *Melhania Melanozylon*.
6. *Pharaoecum acidum*.
7. *Tripteris Burchellii*.
8. *Phylla ramosissima* (Wild Rosemary).
9. *Lichtensteinia Burchellii*.
10. *Sium Helenianum* (Angelica).
11. *Hedyotis arborea* (Native Dogwood).
12. *Aster Burchellii*.
13. *Aster rugosum* (Native Scrubwood).
14. *Melissia begoniifolia* (Native Boxwood).
15. *Aster gummiferus*.
16. *Melanodendron integrifolium* (Native Black Cabbage Tree).
17. *Acalypha reticulata* (String Wood).
18. *Psidia rotundifolia*.
19. *Petrobium arborcum*.
20. *Lachanodes prenanthiflora*.
21. *Pladaroxylon Leuceadendron* (Native Cabbage Tree).
22. *Pelargonium Cotyledonis* ("Old father, live for ever").
23. *Lobelia scævolfolia*.
24. *Plantago robusta*.
25. *Commilendron robustum* (Gum Wood).
26. *Wahlenbergia Burchellii*.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

LADIES' SILVER KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER. In crystal glass, Hunting or ha f-Hunting cases, plain polished or richly-engraved, & plate, finely jewelled movements, chronometer balance, specially adapted for all climates. £6 to £10.

NO MORE WATCH KEYS!—SIR JOHN BENNETT offers the remainder of his choice and valuable Stock of Gold and Silver Key Watches at 20 per cent. reduction, as he intends to keep none but Keyless Watches.

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27. *Wahlenbergia tinifolia*.  
28. *Wahlenbergia angustifolia*.  
29. *Carex prœalta*.

## D.

Water-colour Drawings of the Flora of the Island, by Major-General Forbes MacBean, in 1 volume.—1849.

1. Piece of Island Ebony, found on Windward Cliffs, part of the old forest. Major-General MacBean.
2. Specimens of Woods. Curator Royal Gardens, Kew.
3. Specimens of Woods. Miss Firmin.
4. Island Ferns, 2 sets.
5. Island Grasses, 2 sets.
6. Island Grasses. Venerable Archdeacon Kempthorne.

## DIVISION IV.

## FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

1. Specimen of Aloe Fibre.
2. Specimens of New Zealand Flax.
3. Cotton, raw and cleaned, from the Briar's Estate. B. Grant, Esq.

## DIVISION V.

## DYEING SUBSTANCES.

Orchella Weed.

## DIVISION VI.

## ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

- Lady Ross, Mrs. Baker, Mr. J. Carrol, Mrs. Owen.
1. Household Implements of Whale Ivory.
  2. Walking Sticks of Coffee and Privet.
  3. Fancy Articles. Acacia Seed.
  4. " " Grass Work.
  5. " " Elephant Grass Seed Work.
  6. " " Cypress Seed.
  7. " " Aloe Fibre.
  8. Feather Work. Island Pheasant. Miss Firmin. Miss Andrao.
  9. " " Tropic Bird. Lady Ross.

## DIVISION VII.

## MODELS.

Model of the "Drummond Castle" Steam ship. Average passage to the island, 14 days. Castle Mail Packet Co.—Donald Currie & Co.

## DIVISION VIII.

## VIEWS.

*Oil Paintings*.—Boys Firmin, Esq.

1. The Waterfall, James Valley.
2. Peak Hill.

*Water-Colour Paintings*.—J. C. Melliss, Esq.

## Frame A.

1. Sandy Bay.
2. The Friar Rock.
3. Rock Rose Hill.
4. Lot (Basaltic Pillar).
5. The Asses' Ears.

6. Lot's Wife (Basaltic Pillar).
7. Sandy Bay from Fairy Land.
8. Distant View of Island from N.
9. Cliff near Prosperous Bay.

## Frame B.

1. St. Paul's Church.
2. James Town from Roadstead.
3. Plantation House (Residence of Governor).
4. House in James Town, where the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, slept on return from India, and where the Emperor Napoleon slept on his landing in 1815.
5. Room at Longwood, in which Napoleon died.
6. Longwood, from Diana's Poak.
7. The New House at Longwood (built for Napoleon in 1817).
8. Napoleon's Tomb (Sane Valley).
9. The Old House at Longwood, where Napoleon died.

*Miscellaneous Views.*

1. St. Helena in 1580. Linchsten.
2. St. Helena, in 1645. } Copied from a rare
3. Map of Island. } Dutch book in the
4. View from Roadstead. } British Museum.
5. Six Coloured Prints. Rev. A. Mills.
6. Six Old Prints (Italian). H. Bennet, Esq.
7. Miniature Views in Yam Flower. Miss Firmin.
8. Views of interesting localities.
9. H.M.S. *Britomart* in a Squall off James Valley.
10. The Slave Moteoro, captured by H.M.S. *Contest*, 1848.
11. Sixty Photographs. Rev. J. C. Lambert, Vicar of James Town.
12. Twenty Photographs. Mr. Marriott, Schoolmaster, St. Helena.
13. Sketches. Archdeacon Kempthorne.
14. Napoleon's Tomb. Colonel Petrie.

## DIVISION IX.

## CARTOGRAPHY.

1. Geographical Plan. Lieut. Read, 1815.
2. Geological Plan. Lieut. J. H. Lefroy, R.A.
3. Military Survey (reduced from original at Woolwich). Captain E. Palmer, R.A.
4. Admiralty Chart from above, Soundings added.

## DIVISION X.

## PUBLICATIONS.

1. St. Helena, Physical, Historical, and Topographical. C. T. Melliss, Esq.
2. St. Helena, by a bird of passage.
3. Seale's Geognosy.
4. General Beaton's Tracts.
5. A Guide to St. Helena. Lockwood.
6. Report on Position and Prospects of Agriculture, St. Helena. D. Morris, Esq., F.G.S.
7. St. Helena Almanack for 1881-1883.

8. St. Helena "Guardian."
9. Buonaparte's Voyage to St. Helena (Admiral Cockburn's diary on board H.M.S. *Northumberland*).
10. Copy of the Dirge played at the Emperor's funeral in 1821. Composed by C. McCarthy.
11. Manuscript transmitted from the Island, through some person unknown.
12. Original letter to Capt. Palmer, R.N., C.B., from an officer of H.M.S. *Heron*, which brought home official notice of death of Napoleon in 1821.
13. Views by Lieut. Stack, St. Helena Regt.
14. Geology of St. Helena. Captain J. R. Oliver, R.A.

### DIVISION XI.

#### RELICS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I.

1. Cast of Napoleon's Face, taken at Longwood after death. Dr. Boys.
2. Pieces of the Interior Coffin of the Emperor. Miss Firmin; Miss Andrew; H. C. Bennet, Esq. (The inner coffin was made from the mahogany dining-table of Capt. Bennet, one of the garrison H.E.I.C.S. in 1821. St. Helena Regt.)
3. Portrait of Napoleon, given to one of the suite at Longwood. H.R.H. The Prince of Parma and Monferat.

4. Silver Coffee Pot, Toast Rack, and Egg Stand. Used by Napoleon at Longwood. Dr. Heurtley Sankey, Littlemore.
5. China Service, used by Napoleon at Longwood. H. C. Bennet, Esq.
6. Wedgwood Cup, from a favourite tea service of Napoleon. H. C. Bennet, Esq.
7. Coffee Pot, used by Napoleon on board H.M.S. *Northumberland*. R. A. Institution.
8. Piece of Wall Paper, from room in which Napoleon died. Mrs. Palmer.
9. Portion of a Handkerchief given to Mme. Bertrand's nurse by the Emperor. Mrs. Palmer.
10. Confidential letter of Napoleon to Prince Eugene, concealed in heel of Dr. O'Meara's boot. Mrs. G. B. Leverson.
11. Small Tricolor, made from large flag. Worked by the ladies of St. Helena to cover the coffin on passage to France in the *Belle Poule*.
12. Scarce Print of Napoleon when First Consul. Colonel Palmer.
13. Medals distributed at Exhumation of the Emperor's Body in 1840. Miss Firmin; H. C. Bennet, Esq.
14. Piece of Napoleon's Cloak, placed over coffin in 1821. A. Quekett, Esq.

### DIVISION XII.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

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## ASCENSION.

PRINCIPALLY FROM "AFRICA PILOT."

This small island, in latitude 7.56 S. and long. 14.25 W., was discovered by Gallego, a Portuguese, in 1501. It is 3417 miles from Plymouth; 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas in Africa.

Its form resembles that of a leaf with its point to the East, it is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from E. to W., and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  from N. to S., with a circumference of 22 miles, and area of 38 sq. miles.

The climate is the driest and most salubrious in the world, being tempered by the S.E. trade wind; the temperature ranges in the hottest months from  $85^{\circ}$  on the shore, to  $76^{\circ}$  on the high land. The great drawback is the limited supply of water from the small rainfall; but this will no doubt improve as the island becomes more wooded, there being at present sixteen small springs.

The surface of Ascension is very rugged and barren, consisting of extinct craters and lava streams in different stages of decomposition, with dark ravines filled with scoria and pumice stone. The highest point is the Green Mountain, 2820 feet above the sea, the only spot of cultivation in the island, rising "a graceful oasis amidst waste and desolation." To the north of the mountain is a small spring, discovered by Dampier in 1701, after his ship the *Roebuck* foundered off the island.

The island is visited by the sea turtle from Christmas to Midsummer, to deposit their eggs in the sand; as many as fifty or sixty are frequently turned of a night, and then transported to ponds in the town. They weigh from 600 to 800 lbs., and are sold to the shipping for £2 10s. each. The eggs of the tropical swallow, or "wide-awake," furnish an important item of food.

Georgetown, the only station, is in a small bay on the West or leeward side, with a fort to protect the stores and tanks. It is entirely under the Admiralty, the Governor being a Captain R.N., and borne on the books of the guard-ship at the Cape. Communication with the shore is frequently interrupted by the setting in of "rollers," a heavy swell producing a high surf on the leeward shore without apparent cause, chiefly from December to April, the most tranquil period of the year. This phenomenon prevails simultaneously, but in a less degree, at St. Helena and Fernando Noronha.

Ascension was garrisoned in 1815 by a detachment from St. Helena, and subsequently by a company of Marines; to which corps all the improvements in the island may be attributed. Stores, barracks and batteries were built, and roads constructed, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty; besides the formation of gardens on the Green Mountain. During the period of the suppression of the slave trade, it was the headquarters of the South African Squadron, with depôts of stores and provisions, since much reduced. There are now only 200 people on the island.

### DIVISION I.

SPECIMENS OF LAVAS, ROCKS, &c.

1. Mass of Lava, Boatswain Bird Island (Admiralty).
2. Ashes dug up at Boatswain Bird Island.
3. Brooch of Pyrites (Admiral Sullivan).
4. Specimens of Lava (Royal Artillery Institution).

### DIVISION VIII.

VIEWS (Colonel Palmer).

1. Georgetown and anchorage from Haycs Hill.
2. Ascension from the S.E.
3. Green Mountain from Anchorage.
4. The Rollers at Ascension (Mrs. Patey).
5. View from Sea (Archdeacon Kempthorne).
6. Gardens on Green Mountain. } Photographs (J. Horsburgh).
7. Black Rock.

### DIVISION IX.

Admiralty Chart of Ascension.

### TRISTAN DA CUNHA GROUP.

This group of islands is in the South Atlantic 1800 miles S. of St. Helena, and 1500 from the Cape of Good Hope, being almost in a direct line between the latter and Cape Horn. They occupy a triangular space of about 100 square miles, the Eastern and Western extremities being Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands: Tristan da Cunha, in lat. 37° 3' S., long. 12° 19' W., forming the N. point.

Tristan da Cunha, like the other Atlantic islands, is of volcanic origin; it was discovered by da Cunha, a Portuguese admiral, in 1506; it is of circular outline, in the shape of a truncated cone, rising to the height of 7640 feet above the sea, with an extinct crater at the summit of the mountain.

The diameter is about seven miles; it is surrounded by inaccessible cliffs from 1000 to 2000 feet in height, the settlement "Edinburgh" being on a grassy slope  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles wide, 200 feet above the sea, on the north side of the island.

The climate is mild and moist, but remarkably healthy, the mean temperature on the coast from 82° to 43°, the summit of the mountain being covered with snow from June to December. During this period of the year the weather is very uncertain, with heavy gales from N.E. to S.W. during August and September. Landing would be impracticable, were it not for a zone of kelp which surrounds the island at a distance of one-third mile, and breaks the violence of the surf.

The island was occupied by a detachment of Artillery during the captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, and on their withdrawal in 1821, Corporal Glasse, an Artilleryman, with two seamen, and four whaling men remained behind, and became the founders of the present settlement.

Tristan has been visited from time to time by H.M. ships. In 1867 H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, when Captain of the *Galatea*, conferred the designation of "Edinburgh" on the settlement. H.M.S. *Challenger* surveyed the island in 1873, and made an interesting report on the group.

The population of the colony in 1883 amounted to 93, and appeared well supplied, there being a large number of cattle and sheep, with abundance of potatoes.

The colony has just sustained a severe loss of fifteen of this small community and a boat (presented by H. M. Govt.), when endeavouring to assist a ship in distress (see *Daily Telegraph*, 19 April, 1886).

The mackerel, salmon and mullet are caught off the shores, and the neighbouring ocean is frequented by the sperm, black and white whales.

The only tree on the island is a species of buckthorn, from 20 to 30 feet high, growing in the mountain gorges. The wild rosemary (also found at St. Helens, Reunion and Mauritius), and a long coarse grass (*Spartaca Arundinacea*), with some varieties of fern, abound.

#### DIVISION I.

##### SPECIMENS OF MINERALS, &c.

1. Sixteen Specimens of Rock, Tristan da Cunha (John Murray, Esq.).
2. Floating Stone from Lake. Summit of Peak.

#### DIVISION VI.

1. Shoes worn by the Colonists.
2. Wild Cat Skin.
3. Purse, Penguin Skin.
4. Tobacco Pouch, Claw Albatross.
5. Pipe Stem, Bone Albatross.
6. Penguin Skins (Douglas Gane, Esq.).

#### DIVISION VIII.

1. Copy of a view by Capt. Carmichael, R.N. (Kew Gardens).
2. Copy of a view from *Challenger* Expedition.
3. Nightingale Island (*Challenger* Expedition).
4. Photographs of Tristan Group (*Challenger* Expedition).
5. Enlarged Photograph of Penguins (J. Horsburgh, Esq.).

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**DIVISION IX.**

1. Admiralty Chart of South Atlantic Ocean.
2. Admiralty Chart of Tristan Group.
3. Sections of Bed of South Atlantic Ocean.
4. Admiralty Chart of Mouth of Congo River.

**INACCESSIBLE ISLAND.**

Is a high mass of rock, with a table summit nearly square, with sides 2 miles in length. The highest point, 1840 feet above the sea, is to the W. of the island.

The outward bound Indiaman *Blenden Hall* was wrecked here in 1821, and the crew and passengers were rescued by Governor Glasco, and taken to Tristan da Cunha. Two German officers, after surviving the campaign of 1870, were also wrecked in 1871, and suffered great hardships until taken off by H.M.S. *Challenger* in 1873.

This island is a great resort of penguins and sea fowl.

**DIVISION I.**

Thirteen Specimens of Rocks (John Murray, Esq.).

**NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS.**

A group of three. The largest being one mile long and three-quarters wide, with two peaks respectively 1105 and 960 feet above the sea.

The smaller islets, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are large rocks about half a mile in length, 325 and 150 feet in height. A zone of kelp extends a quarter of a mile from the E. side of the islands; they are visited by seals and sea elephants in large numbers.

**DIVISION I.**

**SPECIMENS OF ROCK (John Murray, Esq.).**

The above specimens of rocks from these distant islands were procured by the Discovery Expedition, H.M.S. *Challenger*, and have been very kindly lent by Mr. Murray.

# THE BREAKING OF LAWS, REBELLING AGAINST GREAT TRUTHS,



Instincts, Inclinations, Ignorance, and Follies.  
DISCIPLINE and SELF-DENIAL,  
THAT PRECIOUS BOON,  
THE HIGHEST AND BEST IN LIFE.

## PREVENTIBLE DEATH.

Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are at most universally acknowledged to be preventible diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year, and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder.

Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable. If this invaluable information were universally carried out, many forms of disease now producing such havoc would cease to exist, as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known. The FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.

**EGYPT.—CAIRO.**—"Since my arrival in Egypt, in August last, I have on three separate occasions been attacked by fever, from which, on the first occasion, I lay in hospital for six weeks. The last two attacks have been, however, completely repulsed, in a remarkable short space of time, by the use of your valuable FRUIT SALT, to which I owe my present health, at the very least, if not my life itself. Heart-felt gratitude for my restoration and preservation impels me to add my testimony to the already overwhelming store of the same, and in so doing I feel that I am but obeying the dictates of duty.—Believe me to be, Sir, gratefully yours, A CORONAL, 19th Hussars, 26th May, 1883.—Mr. J. C. Eno."

**LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.** Permanent Way Department, "Whaley Bridge Station, Dec. 30, 1881.

"Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have derived great benefit from your valuable FRUIT SALT after suffering from severe headache and disordered stomach.

"Yours truly,  
"MR. J. C. ENO."  
"VERITAS."

**THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.**—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

**CAUTION.**—Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Read the following:—"In the Supreme Court of Sydney (N.S.W.), an appeal from a decree of Sir W. Manning perpetually restraining the Defendant (Hogg) from selling a fraudulent imitation of Eno's Fruit Salt, and giving heavy damages to the Plaintiff, has, after a most exhaustive trial of two days' duration, been unanimously dismissed with costs."—SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, Nov. 26.

Examine each Bottle, and see that the CAPSULE is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

PREPARED ONLY AT

Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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## CEYLON.

THE Island of Ceylon (known to the ancients in different ages, as Serendib, Taprobane, Lauka) lies in N. Lat. 5° 53'–9° 51'; E. Long. 79° 42'–81° 55', south-east of the southern extremity of Hindustan, from which it is separated by Palk Straits, a narrow channel only available for vessels of light draft.

The Portuguese were the first European settlers in Ceylon. From early in the 16th to the middle of the 17th century they held continuous though not undisturbed possession, giving way at last to the Dutch, who from A.D. 1656 for 140 years continued to govern the maritime provinces of the island, the central or Kandyan provinces remaining under their native rulers. In 1796 the last remaining stronghold of the Dutch at Colombo capitulated to the English, and the island became part of the British possessions in the Eastern seas. It was not, however, until some years later (1815) that the King of Kandy was deposed, and the entire island brought within the Crown Colony system of Government, of which it is now the largest and most completely organised representative.

The total area of the island is about one-sixth less than that of Ireland, and contains some 25,365 square miles; the extreme length is 271 miles, the extreme breadth 137 miles. At the end of 1885 the population stood at 2,825,090; the proportion of Europeans to natives is less than 2 per 1,000.

Sinhalese . . . . .	1,320,000
Tamils . . . . .	687,000
Moormen . . . . .	182,000
Other Native Races . . . . .	18,000
Burghers, or natives of European descent . . . . .	18,000
Europeans . . . . .	5,000

The Veddahs are supposed to be a remnant of the aborigines of Ceylon. They have no fixed habitations, roaming about the forests of the Southern and Eastern Provinces. Living in caves and hollow trees, their dialect is different from that of the Sinhalese, with whom they have little intercourse.

The Maldivé Archipelago—a group of Coral Islets sparsely inhabited by a race of Sinhalese origin, speaking a broken dialect of Sinhalese—is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan of the Maldives sends an embassy annually. These islands are difficult of access, and intercourse with them is very limited. An interesting ethnological collection from these islands has been procured for this Exhibition.

For a tropical country, Ceylon is decidedly healthy; from its insular position, the climate contrasts favourably with that of India—there are no extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year; the mean temperature at Colombo is nearly 81° F. There is, however, considerable difference in the daily temperature in the hill districts. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest, March, April, and May.

Sir E. Tennent, who resided in the island for some years as Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, in his interesting and valuable work on the Colony, writes:—"There is no island in the world, Great Britain itself not excepted, that has attracted the attention of authors in so many distant ages and so many different countries as Ceylon, there is no nation in ancient or modern times possessed of a language or literature the writers of which have not at some time made it their theme. Its aspect, its religion, its antiquities and productions have been described as well by classic Greeks as by those of the lower empire, by the Romans, by the writers of China, Burmah, India and Cashmere, by the Geographers of Arabia and Persia, by the mediæval voyagers of Portugal and France, by the annalists of Portugal and Spain, by the merchants and

adventurers of Holland, and by the travellers and topographers of Great Britain." Tennent's own enthusiastic description of the island is summed up thus:—

"Ceylon, from whatever direction it is approached, unfolds a scene of loveliness and grandeur unsurpassed, if it be rivalled, by any land in the universe. The traveller from Bengal leaving behind the melancholy delta of the Ganges and the torrid coast of Coromandel, or the adventurer from Europe recently inured to the sands of Egypt and the scorched headlands of Arabia, is alike entranced by the vision of beauty which expands before him as the island rises from the sea, its lofty mountains covered by luxuriant forests, and its shores, till they meet the ripple of the waves, bright with the foliage of perpetual spring."

The speed and comfort with which a journey to Ceylon can now be accomplished by the magnificent vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental, Messageries, British India, and other important Steamship Cos. induce many besides the merchant or planter to visit this interesting island. Those in search of tropical scenery and vegetation, or keen in archaeology, the naturalist or sportsman, will all alike find ample field for enterprise, well repaying the three weeks spent on the outward voyage. The scenery and vegetation are rich in all that gladdens the eye; while no country in the world can boast of a more varied and interesting insect life to occupy the naturalist. Elephant, leopard, wild buffalo, bear, wildboar, deer of many varieties, with snipe and wild fowl in profusion, will give occupation to the sportsman.

To the archaeologist the many ruined cities, with their stone carving and clear close-cut inscriptions, offer infinite variety. Among the most wonderful of these ruins are those of Pollonnaruwa and Anurádhapura in the centre of the island. The latter was the chosen capital of King Panduk Abhaya, 437 B.C., and remained the capital of the island for twelve centuries. Historians write that the outer wall of the city enclosed 250 square miles, and was completed in the first century of the Christian era. Nothing beyond the ruins with their interesting records in stone, and the large Dágobas, now remain, except the sacred Bó tree, which still flourishes. Major Forbes, in his work entitled 'Eleven Years in Ceylon,' states that in the reign of King Devánampiya Tissa, which commenced 307 B.C., Anurádhapura received the collar-bone of the Gautama Buddha, his begging dish filled with relics and a branch of the Bó tree under which he attained Buddhahood. Thus this relic of past ages has been flourishing for nearly 2200 years, and is believed to be the oldest living tree of which there is any authentic record. It is held sacred throughout the Buddhist world, and is the goal of many a long pilgrimage. Even the fallen leaves are treasured by the pilgrims and carried to distant lands. Roughly speaking, three-fifths, or say 1,700,000, of the population of Ceylon are Buddhist.

Colombo, on the south-west coast, is now the capital of the island, with a population of nearly 120,000. A breakwater recently completed, under the supervision of Sir J. Cooke, at a cost of £650,000, enables vessels of the largest size to lie in safety throughout the heaviest monsoon. It has thus become a first-class port, and from its unsurpassed geographical position is destined to become the centre of the commerce of the Eastern seas. Colombo is distant 2500 miles from Aden, 600 from Madras, 900 from Bombay, 1400 from Calcutta, 1600 from Singapore, 3000 from Hong Kong, 3000 from W. Australia.

Previous to the construction of the Colombo breakwater, Galle, on the south coast, was the port of call for mail steamers, but the natural harbour of the island is Trincomalee on the N.E. coast. This has been for many years the rendezvous of H.M.S.' vessels on the East Indian Station, and still remains so; it is easy of access in all weather, and has a magnificent and safe anchorage.

Turning now to the products of the island, we find Ceylon in ancient days the far-famed land of pearls and precious stones. Much activity is still shown in the search for gems, and the value of the stones annually discovered is considerable. This mining, as well as that for plumbago, is entirely in the hands of the natives. Plumbago or "Graphite" mines are largely worked in the Western Province. The produce is chiefly exported to Great Britain and the United States, where it is utilized in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles and portable furnaces. The amount of plumbago raised and exported in 1882 was upwards of 240,000 cwts.

The pearl fishery, though precarious and uncertain, is still in favourable years a valuable addition to the revenue. In the last successful fishery, held in 1881, the Government share realised £59,900. The same primitive system of gathering the oysters exists as in ancient times. When the "Superintendent" reports a bed fit for fishing, Government proclaims a

Fishery to open. Arippu, on the north coast, and occupied by the natives from India, is a class of the lowest. A licence for the fishery is granted to the holder of the licence for a term of two-thirds of the day's fish.

The man who holds the licence for the fishery is allowed to employ a monopoly of 400 men, and the licence is for a term of 10 years, and is subject to a payment to the Government of 1000 lbs. of pepper, and 1000 lbs. of rice, and 1000 lbs. of other goods, and is such that it is not to be abandoned, and the licence is granted to the native population of the districts in the island, and is charged by Government.

Gold, silver, and iron, together with the other minerals of the island give great value to the island, and are the exhibits of the island.

The sea and the N. Province are the most primitive of the island.

The Sinhalese are the most primitive of the island, and are engaged in tilling the soil, and the kings of Ceylon are engaged in irrigation.

The Legislature is engaged in the revenue of the island, and the immense advance in the revenue of the island.

The Sinhalese are engaged in the food, rice and other fruits.

In the North Province, the largely tobacco is raised.

The great prosperity of Ceylon is due to the fact that the island and intersect the island.

Nearly one-fifth of the population of the island is engaged in the well-nigh perfect system of raising the island after the manner of the island.

The coffee plantations of the island are the most valuable of the island.

\* The tank of the island is more than 1000 years old.  
† Fruits include the island.

Fishery to commence on a certain date; by this date the arid and otherwise deserted coastland at Arippe, on the N. W. coast, is the scene of a bustling town filled with people of varied races and occupations—including divers and boatmen from the Coromandel Coast, pearl dealers from India, Malaya and China, with the necessary accompaniment of merchants and traders of all classes. A limited number of boats and divers are licensed; every oyster is gathered by the hand of the diver, no dredger or implement of any kind being used. The Government take as royalty two-thirds of the oysters thus gathered, which are sold by public auction at the close of each day's fishing.

The manufacture of salt still remains a Government monopoly, and produces a profit of from £80,000 to £90,000 per annum, the salt being sold by Government at 4s. 8d. a cwt. The monopoly is, *prima facie*, open to the obvious objections which attach to all taxes on necessities of life; and if the circumstances of the country were such as to make it possible for the Government to dispense with the revenue derived from the monopoly, these objections would have much weight. But the relation between the general revenue and the requirements of the island is such that it would be difficult to abandon the revenue derived from salt without at the same time abandoning the execution of public works of material importance, including the extension and the efficient maintenance of means of communication. The significance of such a step to the native population may be realised from the fact that until a comparatively recent date there were districts in the island where the cost of transport added as much as 200 per cent. to the price charged by Government for salt on the seaboard.

Gold, silver, ivory, and tortoiseshell work are also among the important native industries, together with pottery, mats, fans and wood carving. The beautiful woods indigenous to the island give great scope to the ingenious native carvers and cabinet makers; among the most valuable are—obony, satin wood, calamander, jak, nedun, palai, ironwood, halmillila, &c. The exhibits of these several industries will repay careful inspection.

The seas surrounding the shores abound in fish, and the coast line, especially in the S. W. and N. Provinces, is thickly populated, and has the appearance of an endless village, the inhabitants of which are thriving, and whose wants are satisfied by a few hours' fishing with the most primitive appliances.

The Sinhalese, however, are mainly an agricultural race, and the vast majority are engaged in tilling the soil. The stupendous works commenced 500 B.C. and continued by successive kings of Ceylon in the construction of innumerable reservoirs or tanks for storing the rainfall for irrigation purposes, testify to the great importance attached to agriculture in ancient times.\*

The Legislature has for some years voted considerable sums annually from the general revenue for the repair, maintenance, and improvement of these tanks, and to smaller works, to the immense advantage of the rural population.

The Sinhalese cultivation is now chiefly confined to the production of their staple articles of food, rice and dry grains and coconut, with gardens of areka palms, cinnamon, coffee, vegetables and fruits.†

In the Northern Province of Jaffna the natives are chiefly of Tamil origin; they cultivate largely tobacco, dry grain, breadfruit, palmyra palm, vegetables and tropical fruits of all kinds.

The great agricultural industry, however, which has mainly stimulated the progress and prosperity of Ceylon, thus enabling the Government to undertake the construction of railways and intersect the island with splendid roads and bridges, is coffee planting in the hill districts. Nearly one-fifth of the island is comprised in the hill or mountain zone; the highest peak of the range is Pidurutalagala, 8,296 ft. The most interesting and best known is Adam's Peak. The majority of the plantations lie at an elevation of between 2000 ft. and 5000 ft.; here the climate is well-nigh perfection, and the luxury of the planter's bungalow with its European comforts, surrounded by roses and geraniums, with English fruits and vegetables, can be most justly appreciated after the heat of a journey from Colombo to the hill stations.

The coffee plant is not, as cinnamon is, indigenous to Ceylon; but there were formerly few native hamlets in the low country that had not scattered coffee bushes around their door. It

\* The tank of Kalawewa submerged an area of over 40 miles in circumference. The retaining "bund" or earth-work is more than 12 miles in length, with a thickness of over 300 ft. at its base.

† Fruits include plantains, pine apples, custard apples, mangoes, oranges, limes, melons, breadfruit, &c.

was not, however, till about 1830 that European enterprise was first directed to the cultivation of coffee in the island, since which date it continued with varying success till 1874-5, when the export of coffee reached nearly 1,000,000 cwt., representing at the then ruling price a value of nearly £5,000,000 sterling. These vast returns on capital drove forest land up to an extravagant price, and Crown lands at an upset price of £1 an acre occasionally sold by public auction at from £20 to £24 an acre.

This great prosperity, however, did not continue unchecked. In 1878-9 the effects of the fungus (*Hemileia vastatrix*) known as "leaf disease," had so seriously diminished the crops, that planters began to turn their attention to other plants adapted to the climate and soil; cinchona and tea have both been successfully cultivated, but it is mainly to the latter that the planters now look with confidence to retrieve their fortunes and bring back prosperity to the island.

The extent of tea planted since 1877 exceeds 100,000 acres, and the export has already risen from 2105 lbs. to 9,000,000 lbs.; the prospects both in crop and flavour have been so successful that large plantations of coffee are being rooted up to make way for tea. It is confidently anticipated that within six years the export will reach 40,000,000 lbs. No country can boast of a better, or cheaper labour supply; but it is chiefly imported from India.

The Sinhalese peasants are excellent domestic servants, and are good at felling trees and clearing jungles, irrigation, and other works enforced under the Village Communities Act, but very few will undertake the routine work of the hill plantation labour.

Ceylon has therefore become the favourite resort of emigrants from the Malabar and Coromandel coast, who flock over in thousands and settle on the estates; there are no unnecessary restrictions, and the coming and going of these labourers is made as free and as easy as possible. Public "rest houses" and hospitals are provided by Government at easy distances along the central road running from Kandy to Jaffna, by which most of the emigrants find their way to the plantations.

In the prosperous years of coffee, as many as 150,000 Coolie labourers would migrate to Ceylon in one year, returning to their native villages to spend their savings, and immigrating again for the next harvest.

In addition to coffee, cinchona and tea, cacao is becoming an important item on many plantations and is of excellent quality; india rubber, tapioca, vanilla and other tropical products, are also successfully grown on many properties.

The large cultivation of cinnamon and coconut palm is chiefly in the hands of natives, both thrive best in the low country near the sea. For many years the export of cinnamon was Government monopoly, but now there are no restrictions on its growth or export; the amount of the cinnamon exported in 1883 exceeded 2,335,000 lbs. The cultivation of the coconut palm with its multifarious uses is the most important in the life of the low country Sinhalese. The spirit he drinks is distilled from the sap, the kernel of the nut is a necessary element in his daily curry, the "milk" of the nut the beverage offered to every visitor. His only lamp is fed from the oil, the nets for fishing are manufactured from the fibre, as is also the rope which keeps his goat or cow from straying, while the rafters of his house, the thatch of the roof, and the window blinds are made from its leaf and wood. The extent and value of the cultivation of this palm may be gathered from the fact that while, as already stated, its many products are a universal necessity in the daily life of the island population of nearly 3,000,000, the export of oil, copra and fibre exceeds in amount £700,000 annually, and the revenue derived from the excise duty levied on the spirit (arrack) distilled from the sap exceeds £170,000.

The following figures show the latest Official Returns of the Finances and Trade of the Colony:—

1885.		Rs.
Revenue	.	12,650,863·67
Expenditure	.	12,611,207·28
Imports.	Goods	40,879,318·96
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Exports.	Goods	33,844,125·95
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With a fixed determination on the part of the local Legislature to continue uninterruptedly an annual vote from public funds for the judicious restoration of the ancient irrigation works, and thus make Ceylon again independent of foreign importations of rice, with a similar determination to push the railway system into the heart of the planting districts, so as to give easy and cheap transport to the seaboard, this beautiful island, from its grand geographical position, its excellent harbour accommodation and healthy climate, is destined to justify its ancient Brahmin title of "The Pearl on the brow of India," or Lanka, "the resplendent."

*Executive Commissioner.*—Sir A. N. BIRCH, K.C.M.G., late Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon.

*Hon. Secretary.*—W. E. DAVIDSON, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service.

F. R. SAUNDERS, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service; Member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Executive Exhibition Committee in Ceylon.

II. TRIMEN, Esq., M.B., F.L.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.

J. G. SMITHER, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., late Architect to the Ceylon Government.

J. L. SHAND, Esq., Representative of the Ceylon Planters' Association.

The Ceylon Court is situated at the western end of the North Court, adjacent to the Indian Sections. Its dimensions are 150 ft. in length and 50 ft. in width.

The decorations on the walls and roof of the Court, in which yellow, the sacred colour of Buddhism predominates, are strictly Sinhalese in their character, and have been carried out by Messrs. Maple & Co., from designs furnished by Mr. J. G. Smither, F.R.I.B.A., late Architect to the Government of Ceylon. The dado round the Court, nine feet high above the floor, is ornamented with representations of the mythological animals—the elephant, lion, bull, horse, and goose, as they appear sculptured on ruined monuments in the ancient cities of Ceylon. Higher up, a frieze, a yard in width, is covered with Sinhalese paintings, depicting some of the more popular of the Birth Stories of Buddha; the frieze is surmounted by an ornamental cresting, and depending from the roof-plate are fringed draperies. The Gautama Buddha is represented on the west wall of the Court, facing the entrance, by a figure in *alto relievo* ten feet high, seated in the conventional attitude of contemplation. Beneath the figure of Buddha, and on either side of the word "Ceylon," are representations of the Buddhist emblems, the sun and the moon.

The Gateway at the west end of the Court is noticeable for the fine carvings in relief, executed in ebony, coconut, and tamarind, three of the principal cabinet woods of Ceylon. This gateway is the fac-simile of one, carved in stone at Yápathu, an ancient royal residence of the Sinhalese monarchs.

The porch through which the Court is entered at its eastern end is of teak wood, and has been constructed by Sinhalese workmen in Ceylon, from a design prepared by Mr. Smither; the pillars with their elaborate carvings being faithful representations of portions of the King's Audience Hall at Kandy. The ornamental mosaic floor is the work of Messrs. Minton and Co. of London. The wall which flanks the porch on either side (as well as that outside the Court, between it and Old London) have been designed to represent as nearly as possible the massive walls which surround the Daladá Málígáwa (the Buddhist Temple of the Sacred Tooth), and other structures, both religious and secular, in Kandy.

In the open space between the Ceylon Court and Old London, and facing the Indian Palace, is the Ceylon Tea-House, from an inspection of which a good idea of Sinhalese timber-architecture may be obtained. The building has been designed by Mr. Smither. It stands upon a raised terrace, the floor of which is paved with ornamental tiles provided by Messrs. Minton & Co., who have also executed the exceedingly effective mural tiling with which the south side and west end of the building are decorated. The frieze ornament is composed of the leaves and blossoms of the tea plant, and that in the band above the dado of lotus-flowers. In each of the four side bays is a framed painting on tiles, the subjects being as follows:—1. (to the

left) a view of Colombo from the harbour; 2. Strathellie Estate, factory and bungalow; 3. Galboda Estate, weighing tea-leaf; and 4. View of Devon Estate, Dimbula, showing bungalow and waterfall. Upon the end wall is a painting representing a Tamil girl tea-picking. All these subjects have been faithfully enlarged from photographs taken in Ceylon by Mr. M. H. Clerk, and W. H. Skeen & Co.

The woodwork generally has been painted and decorated to harmonise with the architecture, yellow being again the predominating colour, relieved however by red, which has been adopted for the several devices painted thereon.

Seven Sinhalese men have been brought over from Ceylon for the Exhibition. Of these, four are employed as attendants at the Ceylon Tea-House, and form one of its most attractive features. These men are typical low-country Sinhalese, and appear in their national dress. Their custom of wearing combs in their hair, which is tied in a knot at the back of the head, is a very striking characteristic of the country. The chief man of the party is a goldsmith, Wimalasurendra by name, who is one of the cleverest workmen in his trade in Ceylon, and as such has been honoured by the Government with the native rank of Muhandiram of his caste. Two carpenters complete the party, having been specially selected for their ability in their profession; much of the best carving exhibited, both in cabinet woods and in plumbago, is their handiwork.

NOTE.—S

1. Built
2. Ores
3. Gum
4. Pearls
5. Corn
6. Horn
7. Zoolo

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Cacao
4. Spice
5. Paddy
6. Fine
7. Starch
8. Vanilla
9. Jaffna
10. Sugar
11. Arrac
12. Preser
13. Beech
14. Edible
15. Dried
16. Salt

*Drugs*

1. Cinchona
2. Medicines
3. Native

*Raw*

1. Oil Seeds
  2. Essences
  3. Resins
  4. Dyes and
  5. Tannins
  6. Fibres
  7. Cotton
  8. Mats and
  9. Timber
  10. Tobacco
  11. India Rubber
  12. Products
  13. Special
- country Estate

*Means of Transport*

1. Vehicles
2. Boats
3. Agricultural
4. Models



*NOTE.—Special attention is called to the Special Handbook and Catalogue of the Ceylon Court, which gives all the necessary explanation as to each Exhibit.*

## CLASSIFICATION.

## CLASS I.

*Natural Objects.*

1. Building Stones.
2. Ores and Minerals.
3. Gems.
4. Pearls, Pearl Oysters, Chanks.
5. Corals.
6. Horns, Tusks and Hunting Trophies.
7. Zoological Collections.

## CLASS II.

*Food Products.*

1. Coffee.
2. Tea.
3. Cacao.
4. Spices.
5. Paddy and Rice.
6. Fine and Dry Grains.
7. Starches.
8. Vanilla.
9. Jaffna Moss.
10. Sugar and Jaggery.
11. Arrack and Rum.
12. Preserves and Pickles.
13. Bêche-de-Mer.
14. Edible Birds' Nests.
15. Dried Fish.
16. Salt.

## CLASS III.

*Drugs and Medicinal Substances.*

1. Cinchona Bark.
2. Medicinal Preparations.
3. Native Medicinal Plants and Medicines.

## CLASS IV.

*Raw Products and Manufactures.*

1. Oil Seeds and Oils.
2. Essential Oils.
3. Resins and Gums.
4. Dyes and Dye Stuffs.
5. Tanning Substances.
6. Fibres and Ropes.
7. Cotton and Silk.
8. Mats and Basket Work.
9. Timbers and Cabinet Woods.
10. Tobacco and Cigars.
11. India Rubber.
12. Products of Coconut Palm.
13. Special Exhibit—Products of a low-country Estate.

## CLASS V.

*Means of Transport, Implements, Models.*

1. Vehicles—Carriages and Carts.
2. Boats.
3. Agricultural Implements, &c.
4. Models.

## CLASS VI.

*Art Work.*

1. Jewellery, Gold and Silver Ware.
2. Metal Ware, other than Gold and Silver.
3. Carved Work (a) Ivory.  
" " (b) Coconut Shell.  
" " (c) Ebony.
4. Tortoise-shell Work.
5. Porcupine Quill Work.
6. Lace.
7. Lacquer Work.
8. Pottery.
9. Furniture.
10. Arms.

## CLASS VII.

*Fine Arts and Education.*

1. Paintings, &c.
2. Photographs.
3. Maps and Plans.
4. Books, &c.
5. Stamps.

## CLASS VIII.

*Ethnology.*

1. Buddhist Articles.
2. Vedda Articles.
3. Models of Natives and Native Dresses.
4. Masks.
5. Musical Instruments.
6. Maldivo Collections.

## CLASS I.

## NATURAL OBJECTS.

## SECTION 1.

*Building Stones.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**  
**FERGUSON, A. M., Esq., C.M.C.**

## SECTION 2.

*Ores and Minerals.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.—**  
Iron.  
**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.—**  
Talc.

**MORGAN BROS., CRUCIBLE CO**  
Battersea, London, S.W.—Plumbago.

**FERNANDO, A. T.—Plumbago.**

**FERNANDO, W. A.—Plumbago.**

**GUNASEKARA, W.**—Plumbago.  
**DE MEL, J.**—Plumbago.  
**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON**  
 (Kegalla District).—Plumbago.

## SECTION 3.

*Gems.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**  
**DE SOYSA, C. H., J.P.**  
**MARIKAR, MACAR, O. L. M.**  
**LEBBE, MEERA ISMAIL, A. L.**  
**BAYLEY, CAPT. F.**  
**DE BEER, A., Esq.**  
**NOCKOLD, R. C., Esq.**  
**STREETER, E. W., Esq.**  
**TRIPP, MESSRS. W. J., & CO.**  
**HUNT & ROSKELL, MESSRS.**

The gem collection is in charge of Mr. James Hayward, who is authorised by the Executive Commissioner to book orders for all articles for sale in the Court and to receive money and issue receipts on behalf of the Commissioners.

## SECTION 4.

*Pearls, Pearl Oysters, Chunks.*

**DE SOYSA, C. H., ESQ., J.P.**—Pearls.  
**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**—  
 Pearl Oysters.  
**ONDAATJE, DR. W. C.**—Pearl Oysters.  
**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**  
 Chunks.

## SECTION 5.

*Corals.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**—  
**ONDAATJE, DR. W. C.**  
**JAYASINHA, DR. W. A.**

## SECTION 6.

*Hunting Trophies, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c.*

**DOWNALL, BEAUCHAMP R., Esq.**—(1) Glass case containing a group of two Leopards and a Dog, one of the leopards having been knifed by the exhibitor. (2) Two cases of stuffed Ceylon Birds. (3) A case containing a flying Squirrel, a Jungle Cat, and a Hare. (4) A case containing a flying Squirrel. (5) A case of Ceylon Hawks and Owls. (6) A

case of a Ceylon Fishing Eagle and Kites. (7) A case containing a Memmina or Mouse Deer. (8) A case containing a pair of Ceylon Kingfishers. (9) Five stuffed Sambur Heads. (10) Three Axis Heads. (11) Four Buffalo Heads.

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**—  
 Head and Forepart of a Rogue Elephant shot by Mr. C. J. R. Le Mesurier of the Ceylon Civil Service, and mounted by Rowland Ward, of 166, Piccadilly. [This exhibit stands close to and just outside of the west entrance to the Court.]

**MARTYN, W. W., Esq.**—Two Elephant Skulls, two Pads, twelve Tails, six Tusks, two Teeth and six Leg Bones, an Alligator's Head, a Boar's Skull, a Python Skin, and two Toucan Heads.

**PAULET, LORD H.**—A fine stuffed Buffalo Head.

**FANSHAWE, B., Esq.**—An Elephant Skull.

**SWYNEY, E., Esq.**—A Stuffed Flamingo. A Tea Cozey made out of an elephant's ear.

**ORCHARD, MESSRS. A., & GREIG, M.**—A number of Elephants' Pads, mounted and unmounted.

**HUBBACK, LIEUT. - COLONEL H. W. J., R.A.**—(1) Bear. (2) Scaly Armadillo. (3) Leopard Skins. (4) Two Peacock Skins, &c.

**LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G.**—Two Crocodile Skulls.

**COKE, LORD.**—A very large Leopard Skin, mounted.

**FISHER, MRS.**—An Elephant Pad, mounted.

**MURRAY, C. A., Esq., C.C.S.**—Peacock Tails.

Besides the foregoing a number of Buffalo, Sambur and Axis Horns have been contributed, principally by the Government of Ceylon, Messrs. R. Beauchamp Downall, W. W. Martyn, F. C. Fisher, and a number of others.

Skins of leopards, bears, red and axis deer, and buffalo have been exhibited by Messrs. F. C. Fisher and others.

The following gentlemen have lent tusks for exhibition:—

**DE SOYSA, C. H., Esq.**—Six pairs of Tusks, mounted on stands of Calamander, Tamarind and Ebony. These include two, six feet three inches long, the longest in Ceylon.

**VENTILATING, COOLING AND DRYING.**  
**BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER.**  
**GREIG'S PATENT DRYER.**

Sole Makers—

**THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING CO., LIMITED,**  
**57, Fore Street, and 22, Austin Friars, London, E.C.**

**HULL,**  
 Tusks,  
**MURRAY,**  
 Tusk.  
**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON,**  
 Pair of T.  
**SKINNERS,**  
 —Pair of S.  
**DE SI,**  
 sale at £3.

**LAYARD,**  
 Snakes,  
**GREEN,**

PLANT

**BOSAN,**  
**ELPHIN,**  
**DAVIDS,**  
**WESTLA,**  
**WHITTA,**  
**CEYLON**  
**CO.**  
**CEYLON**  
**DUCE CO.**

Three satin  
 Government  
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 thirty-six folk  
 various grade  
 Pekoe Soucho  
 The two sid  
 graphic views  
 of twelve oper  
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 ences is also a  
 by Mr. A. M.  
 Estate, showing  
 the property.

**BARTON,**  
 West I  
**CHOICE**  
**CHO**

**HULUGALLE, R.M.** — Three large Tusks.

**MURRAY, W. S., Esq.**—Single large Tusk.

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**—Pair of Tusks. For sale at £40.

**SKINNER, CAPTAIN M. W., R.E.**—Pair of large Tusks.

**DE SILVA, D. C.**—Small Tusk. For sale at £3.

## SECTION 7.

*Zoological Collections.*

**LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G.**—Snakes.

**GREEN, A. P., Esq.**—Butterflies.

## CLASS II.

## FOOD PRODUCTS.

## SECTION I.

*Coffee.*

## PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON.

**BOSANQUET & CO.**

**ELPHINSTONE, G. H. D., Esq.**

**DAVIDSON, N. C., Esq.**

**WESTLAND, JAMES, Esq.**

**WHITTAL & CO.**

**CEYLON LAND AND PRODUCE CO.**

**CEYLON LOW COUNTRY PRODUCE CO.**

## SECTION II.

*Tea.*

Three satinwood cases, made at the Ceylon Government Factory, containing samples of teas as ordinarily prepared in Ceylon, from the thirty-six following estates, and sorted into the various grades of Broken Pekoe, Pekoe, and Pekoe Souchong.

The two side-cases contain a series of photographic views by Mr. M. H. Clerk, illustrative of twelve operations connected with the cultivation and manufacture of tea. Above these cases is also a series of photographs exhibited by Mr. A. M. Ferguson, C.M.G., of Abbotsford Estate, showing views from different points on the property, and giving an insight into the

cultivation of coffee, cinchona, and tea; also paintings from life of the Assam hybrid tea plant, Arabian and Liberian coffees, cacao and Malabar cardamoms. A diagram prepared by Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, tea-brokers, shows the progress of Ceylon tea.

## PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON.

*Commercial Teas.*

1. **DOLOSBAGE AND YACKDESSA ASSOCIATION**, St. Helen's, Dolosbage. Elevation, 3,200 feet. Rainfall, 200 inches.

2. **PARRY, HUGH, Hardenhuish, Ambegamuwa.** Elevation, 3,400 to 3,800 feet. Rainfall, about 190 inches.

3. **MACKWOOD & CO., Gallebodde, Ambegamuwa.** Elevation, 2,800 to 2,500 feet. Rainfall, about 200 inches.

4. **LEECHMAN, K. A. W., & CO., Ambegamuwa.** Elevation, 1,800 to 5,500 feet. Rainfall, about 180 inches.

5. **PER CEYLON COMPANY LIMITED, Vellaioya, Ambegamuwa.** Elevation, 2,800 to 4,200 feet. Rainfall (average for five years), 181-25 inches.

6. **AGAR, SHELTON, Agarsland, Balangoda.** Elevation, 2,300 feet. Rainfall, 150 inches.

7. **SCOVELL, ARTHUR E., Strathellie, Yackdessa.** Elevation, 2,500 feet. Rainfall, annually, 180 inches.

8. **ARMSTRONG, C. S., Rookwood, Hewahette.** Elevation, 5,000 to 5,700 feet. Rainfall, 93 inches.

9. **Per DIMBULA ASSOCIATION, Waltrim, Dimbula.** Elevation, 4,300 feet. Rainfall, 110 inches.

10. **Per MASKELIYA ASSOCIATION, Dalhousie, Maskeliya.**

11. **BARBER, JAMES H., Blackstone, Ambegamuwa.** Elevation, 2,500 feet. Rainfall, 160 to 200 inches.

12. **Per DOLOSBAGE AND YACKDESSA ASSOCIATION, Yellangowry, Dolosbage.**

13. **FEATHERSTONHAUGH, A., Bridwell, Dickoya.**

## BARTON & CO., WINE MERCHANTS & SHIPPERS,

West End Offices: 59, ST. JAMES' STREET, LONDON, S.W.

CHOICE CHAMPAGNES of 1857, 1865, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1880.

CHOICE CLARETS of 1858, 1864, 1869, 1871, 1875, 1877.

PORT AND SHERRY OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES.

Full Particulars on application.

# Hewetson's Pure Ceylon Tea.



PRIZE MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.



**SINGLE PROFIT,  
MODERATE PROFIT,  
BEST POSSIBLE VALUE.**

**PRICES:—**

Pure Ceylon Souchong	... ..	2s. 3d.	per lb.
" "	Pekoe Souchong	... ..	2s. 6d. "
" "	Orange Pekoe	... ..	3s. & 3s. 6d. "

Carriage paid on 5lbs. in London, or on 10lbs. to any Railway Station in Great Britain.

Press Opinions of HEWETSON'S CEYLON TEA:—

*Lancet*—"Genuine Young Tea." *Morning Post*—"Of excellent flavour and very delicate."

Send Postal Order for 1lb. sample, which will be forwarded carriage paid, so that it may be tasted and compared with other Teas at similar prices.

**HEWETSON'S CEYLON TEA COMPANY,**  
59, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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Rainfall, 125

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14. **DIMBULA ASSOCIATION**, Digamma, Dimbula.

15. **KELANI VALLEY ASSOCIATION**, Avisawelle.

16. **DE CAEN, J. H.**, Helbodde, Pusselawa. Elevation, 3,400 feet. Rainfall, 136 inches.

17. **DOLOSBAGE AND YAKDESSA ASSOCIATION**, Gallamudone, Dolosbage. Elevation, 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Rainfall, about 200 inches.

18. **MASKELIYA ASSOCIATION**, Elfindale, Maskeliya.

19. **ANDERSON, ERIC S.**, Deanstone, Medamahawera. Elevation, 3,500 feet. Rainfall, 120 inches.

20. **KIRBY, H. H.**, Hiralouvah, Haldumulla.

21. **MASKELIYA ASSOCIATION**, Scarborough, Maskeliya.

22. **FRASER, R. S.**, Kandnewera, Metale East. Elevation, 2,400 feet. Rainfall, 110 inches.

23. **ANSTRUTHER, J. L.**, Dunsinane, Fundaloya. Elevation, 4,000 to 4,800 feet. Rainfall, 125 inches.

24. **WALKER, GILES F.**, St. John Del Rey (Bogawantalawa), Dickoya. Elevation, 4,200 to 4,500 feet. Rainfall, about 120 inches.

25. **GRAY, THOMAS**, Bunyan, Maskeliya.

26. **DOLOSBAGE AND YAKDESSA ASSOCIATION**, Dedugalla, Dolosbage.

*Other Teas.*

**BYRDE, F. W.**, Avisawelle.—Teas, indigenous Assam variety.

**FOWLER, S. D.**, Oliphant, Newera Elyra.—Teas, China variety.

**KELANI VALLEY ASSOCIATION**, Dewala Kanda, Avisawelle.—Fancy Teas.

**KELANI VALLEY ASSOCIATION**, Dunedin, Avisawelle.—Fancy Teas.

**BARBER, JAMES H.**, Blackstone, Ambegamuwa.—Fancy Teas.

**JAMIESON, GEORGE D.**, Mariawatte, Kaduganawa.—Fancy Teas.

**MAITLAND, JOHN**, Lauderdale, Rakwana.—Fancy Teas.

**KYD, GEORGE**, Windsor Forest, Dolosbage.—Fancy Teas.

**HUGHES, J. ROYDON**, Galboda, Ambegamuwa.—Fancy Teas.

**WRIGHT, A. E.**, New Brunswick, Maskeliya.—Fancy Teas.

**FRASER, HUGH**, Kandnewera, Matale.—Fancy Teas.

There are also samples from about 150 Ceylon estates shown in the exhibits of Messrs. H. S. King & Co. (Tea Trophy) in the North Court.

SECTION 3.

Cacao.

**PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON.**

1. **JARDINE, WILLIAM**, Udapolla, Polgahawella.—Cacao.

2. **JARDINE, WILLIAM**, Udapolla, Polgahawella.—"Caracas" Cacao.

3. **FRASER, R. S.**, Wariapolla, Matale.—Cacao, washed.

4. **FRASER, R. S.**, Wariapolla, Matale.—Cacao, Unwashed.

5. **CEYLON COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION**, Bulatwatte, Matale.—"Forastero" Cacao.

6. **VOLLAR, H. J.**, Pallekelle, Dumbara.—Cacao.

7. **FERDINANDUS, J. A.**, Goodview, Kandy.—"Caracas" Cacao.

8. **FERDINANDUS, J. A.**, Goodview, Kandy.—Cacao.

9. **BARBER, J. H.**, Lewelle, Kandy.—Cacao.

10. **HUXLEY, THOMAS**, Peradeniya, Kandy.—Cacao.

11. **WHITTAL & CO.**, Beredewelle, Matale.—Cacao.

12. **JEFFRIES, EDMUND**, Ganga-  
rowa, Peradeniya.—Cacao.

13. **WOOD, D. C.**, Ingrugalla, Dolosbage.—Cacao, yellow

14. **WOOD, D. C.**, Ingrugalla, Dolosbage.—Cacao, red.

**SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty,

BEGS to call the attention of Watch buyers to the PRICE LIST of his STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CLOCKS for the quality of which he feels that his name will be a sufficient guarantee.

13. INGLETON, J. K., Rajawelle, Dumbara.—Cacao.

16. THE CEYLON LAND AND PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED. North Matale, Matale.—Cacao.

Models of pods of the different varieties of cacao grown in Ceylon may be seen in life-size on the top of the case.

## SECTION 4.

*Spices.*

RAJAPAKSE MUDALIYAR, S. D. A.—Cinnamon.

ARACHCHI, H. DE SILVA.—Cinnamon.

CROOS, G. DE.—Cinnamon.

DRIEBERG, J. F.—Cinnamon.

MEL, J. DE.—Cinnamon.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.—Cinnamon.

SPENCE, J. A.—Cardamoms.

MARTIN, H. J.—Cardamoms.

SWAN, H. A.—Cardamoms.

FRASER, HUGH.—Cardamoms.

DOVE, H. A.—Cardamoms.

DOBREE, T. S.—Cardamoms.

WHITE, A. M.—Cardamoms.

ANDERSON, E. S.—Cardamoms.

WESTLAND, JAMES.—Cardamoms.

CAREY STRACHAN & CO.—Cardamoms.

LIQUIDATOR ORIENTAL BANK.—Cardamoms.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Peradeniya.—Nutmegs and Mace.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON (Kegalla District).—Nutmegs and Mace.

FERNANDO, N. S.—Nutmegs and Mace.

DEWAR, J. L.—Nutmegs and Mace.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Peradeniya.—Cloves.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON (Kegalla District).—Cloves.

FERNANDO, N. S.—Cloves.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON (Kegalla District).—Pepper.

RAJAWELLE COFFEE COMPANY.—Pepper.

BORRON, A. G. K.—Pepper.

## SECTION 5.

*Paddy and Rice.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON (from all Districts).

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

## SECTION 6.

*Fine Grains or Dry Grains.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON. CEYLON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

## SECTION 7.

*Starches.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.—Arrowroot. Cassava.

## SECTION 8.

*Vanilla.*

BARBER, J. H.

PERERA, J. G.

## SECTION 9.

*Jaffna Moss or Sea Moss.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON. ROSAIRO MUDALIYAR, D. M.

## SECTION 10.

*Sugar and Jaggery.*

WINTER & SONS.—Sugar.

JAYASINHA, E. A.—Sugar.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON (Kegalla District).—Sugar.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON (from Jaffna and Kegalla).—Jaggery.

## SECTION 11.

*Arrack, Spirits of Wine and Rum.*

DIAS, ARNOLD.

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

WINTER & SONS.—Rum.

## SECTION 12.

*Preserves and Pickles.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

## SECTION 13.

*Bêche de Mer: Trepaning or Sea Slug.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

## SECTION 14.

*Edible Birds' Nests.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

## SECTION 15.

*Dried Fish.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

GOVE

TATHA SHUTTL G. A., W

The large bark from t Lyon, Wang Newton, Da Andrews.

SYMON —Sulphate o

Native M ROYAL Peradeniya FERNAN JAYASI ONDAA FRASER ROBSON

RAW PRO

(Cocoyl CEYLON SOCIATIO LEECH SMITH, DRIEBE GOVERN HORRE

( GOVERN CEYLON SOCIATIO ROYAL WESTLA FRASER



## SECTION 16.

Salt.

## GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

## CLASS III.

DRUGS.

## SECTION 1.

*Cinchona Bark.*

TATHAM, MESSRS. F., KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, S. M., LANE, F. G. A., WESTLAND, JAMES.

The large Cinchona Trophy is composed of bark from the following estates:—Stair, Glenlyon, Wangle Oya, Waltrim, Troup, Cranley, Newton, Dalhousie, Ormidale, Glentilt and St. Andrews.

## SECTION 2.

*Medicinal Preparations.*

SYMONS & COCHRANE, MESSRS.  
—Sulphate of Quinine.

## SECTION 3.

*Native Medicinal Plants and Medicines.*

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS,  
Peradeniya.

FERNANDO, N. S.  
JAYASINHA, DR. W. A.  
ONDAATJE, DR. W. C.  
FRASER, R. S.  
ROBSON, A. G.

## CLASS IV.

RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

## SECTION 1.

*Oils and Oil Seeds.**(Coconut Oil, Copra and Poonac.)*

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

LEECHMAN, G. & W., of Colombo.  
SMITH, D., Esq., M.P.  
DRIEBERG, J. F.  
GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
HORREKELLY ESTATE CO.

*(Other Vegetable Oils.)*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
CEYLON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.  
WESTLAND, JAMES.  
FRASER, R. S.

## SECTION 2.

*Essential Oils.**(Cinnamon, Citronella, Lemon Grass.)*

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

DRIEBERG, J. F.  
DE MEL, J.  
KNIGHT, J.  
WINTER & SONS.  
JAYASINHA, E. A.  
SMITH, D., M.P.

## SECTION 3.

*Resins and Gums.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
ONDAATJE, DR. W. C.

## SECTION 4.

*Dyes and Dye Stuffs.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
WESTLAND, JAMES.  
BORRON, A. G. K.  
ROSAIRO MUDALIYAR, D. M. D.

## SECTION 5.

*Tanning Substances.*

ROSAIRO MUDALIYAR, D. M. D.

## SECTION 6.

*Fibres and Ropes.*

SMITH, D., M.P.  
LEECHMAN, G. & W.  
GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
CLARK, SPENCE & CO.  
PAYNE, A.  
WHITE, A. M.  
DE CROOS, G.  
FERNANDO, A. T.  
PERERA, R.

## SECTION 7.

*Cotton and Silk.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
WILLIAMS BROS., J. P.  
ROSS, A.  
WESTLAND, J.

## SECTION 8.

*Mats and Basket Work.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
FERGUSON, W., F.L.S.

**DIDI, IBRAHIM**, Visier to the Sultan of the Maldives Islands.

**GUNAWARDANA, S. D. G.**

**SUMPS, A. C.**

**RAMLAU, T. J.**

SECTION 9.

*Timbers and Cabinet Woods.*

**ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Peradeniya.**

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**SKINNER, CAPTAIN M. W., R.E.**  
**DERENDANA, DAR HENDRIK LOKU.**

SECTION 10.

*Tobacco and Cigars.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**INGLETON, J. K.**

**PILLAY, RANGASAMI.**

SECTION 11.

*India Rubber.*

**INGLETON, J. K.**

**FRASER, R. S.**

SECTION 12.

**LEECHMAN, G. & W.** Special Exhibit. Products of the Coconut Palm.

SECTION 13.

**SMITH, D., Esq., M.P.** Special Exhibit. Products of a Low Country Estate.

**CLASS V.**

**MEANS OF TRANSPORT, IMPLEMENTS, MODELS.**

SECTION 1.

*Carriages and Carts.*

**PATE, A., & SON.**

**PERIES, JOHN.**

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

SECTION 2.

*Boats.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

SECTION 3.

*Agricultural Implements.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

SECTION 4.

*Models.*

**DIAS, ARNOLD.**

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**DE SILVA, D. F.**

**VINE, F.**

**COODE, SIR J., K.C.M.G.**

**CLASS VI.**

**ART WORK.**

SECTION 1.

*Jewellery, Gold and Silver Ware.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**DE SOYSA, C. H., J.P.**

**KANDYAN ART ASSOCIATION.**

**PERIES MUDALIYAR, J. M. P.**

**BIRCH, SIR A. N., K.C.M.G.**

**DE SILVA, D. F.**

**GREGORY, RIGHT HON. SIR W. H., K.C.M.G.**

**WATTEGAMA, R. M.**

**LOKU BANDA, R.M., of Harris-pattu.**

**PANABOKKE, T. B., R.M.**

**GIRIHAGAMA, T. B.**

**RAMBUKWELLE, T. B., R.M.**

**NUGAWELA, C. B., R.M.**

**NUGAWELA, M. B., R.M.**

**KUDA BANDA, PRESIDENT.**

**CASIE CHITTY, J. C.**

**RATWATTE, S., R.M.**

**TENNENT, MISS EMERSON.**

**HOLLOCOMBE, J.**

**BOSANQUET, R. A.**

**MAHAWALATENNE, S. D.**

**GUNATILAKA MUDALIYAR, A.C.**

**GUNARATUA ATAPATTU MUDALIYAR, E.R.**

**WILLIAMS, G. L.**

**MACAN MARIKAR, O. L. M.**

**DE CROOS, G.**

**ELLAWALA, R.M.**

**MADUWANWALA BANDA.**

**RAIKES, C. S.**

**SAUNDERS, F. R.**

**SILVA, ANDREW.**

*Metals.*  
**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**  
**KANDYAN ART ASSOCIATION.**  
**PERIES MUDALIYAR, J. M. P.**  
**LAWRANCE, LAYARD.**  
**DE SILVA, D. F.**  
**DE SILVA, D. F.**

*Carriages.*

**GREGORY, RIGHT HON. SIR W. H., K.C.M.G.**  
**SKINNER, CAPTAIN M. W., R.E.**  
**PERIES MUDALIYAR, J. M. P.**  
**LAWRANCE, LAYARD.**  
**DE SILVA, D. F.**  
**DE SILVA, D. F.**

**LAWRANCE, LAYARD.**  
**FERNANDEZ, T. B.**  
**TENNENT, MISS EMERSON.**  
**SINHA, RANGASAMI.**  
**BAYLI, J. M.**

**RAVENHILL, J. H.**  
**KURE, J. H.**  
**REID, J. H.**  
**SKINNER, CAPTAIN M. W., R.E.**  
**SAUNDERS, F. R.**  
**DE SILVA, D. F.**  
**DAR P. S.**

**TENNENT, MISS EMERSON.**  
**SKINNER, CAPTAIN M. W., R.E.**  
**FOWLER, J. H.**  
**DIAS, ARNOLD.**  
**SILVA, D. F.**  
**DE SILVA, D. F.**  
**DE SILVA, D. F.**  
**WIJAYADRIAN, S. S.**  
**ALLIS, J. H.**

## SECTION 2.

*Metal Ware other than Gold and Silver.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
KANDYAN ART ASSOCIATION.  
DE SOYSA, C. H., J.P.  
THWAITES, J. H.  
LAWRIE, A. C.  
LONGDEN, SIR J. R., K.C.M.G.  
GUNATILAKA MUDALIYAR, A. C.  
MADUWANWALA BANDA.

## SECTION 3.

*Carvings other than Metal Work.*(1) *Ivory Carving.*

GREGORY, RIGHT HON. SIR W.  
H., K.C.M.G.  
SKINNER, CAPT. M. W., R.E.  
PERIES MUDALIYAR, J. M. P.  
LAWRIE, A. C.  
LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G.  
DE SILVA, D. C.  
DE SILVA, D. D.

(2) *Coconut Shell Carving.*

LAWRIE, A. C.  
FERNANDO, A. J.  
TENNENT, MISS EMERSON.  
SINHO NAIDE.  
BAYLEY, CAPT. F.

(3) *Ebony and other Woods.*

RAVENS-CROFT, W. H.  
KURE, M. H.  
REID, D.  
SKINNER, MISS.  
SAUNDERS, F. R.  
DE SILVA, D. C.  
DAR POROLIS.

## SECTION 4.

*Tortoise Shell.*

TENNENT, MISS EMERSON.  
SKINNER, MISS.  
FOWLER, G. M.  
DIAS, ARNOLD.  
SILVA, ANDREW.  
DE SILVA, D. D.  
DE SILVA, D. F.  
WIJAYANARAYANA, DON  
ADRIAN.  
ALLIS HAMY, P. L.

## SECTION 5.

*Porcupine Quill Work.*

DE SILVA, D. F.  
SKINNER, MISS.

## SECTION 6.

*Lace.*

FERGUSON, MISS A. E.  
DINES HAMY, E.P.  
GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
DE SILVA, U. L. JUAN.  
CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL,  
Buona Vista.

*Embroidery.*

FERGUSON, MISS.  
FERGUSON, MRS. J.

## SECTION 7.

*Lacquer Work.*

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.  
JAYAWARDANA MUDALIYAR,  
A.

## SECTION 8.

*Pottery.*

(a) *Kandyan Pottery.*  
KANDYAN ART ASSOCIATION.  
BIRCH, LADY.  
GREGORY, SIR W. H., K.C.M.G.  
  
(b) *Village Pottery.*  
GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

## SECTION 9.

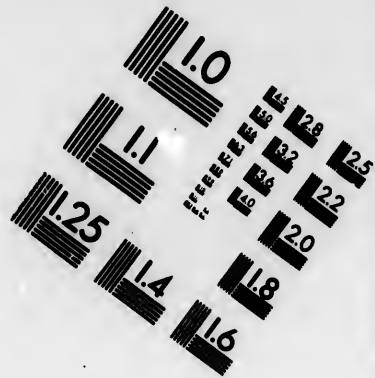
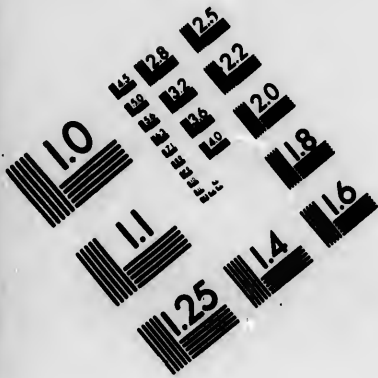
*Furniture.*

DE SOYSA, C. H., J. P.  
FONSEKA, S. R.  
MORAES, S.  
DE SILVA MUDALIYAR,  
CHARLES.  
RAVENS-CROFT, W. H.  
SAUNDERS, F. R.  
LAWRIE, A. C.  
LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G.

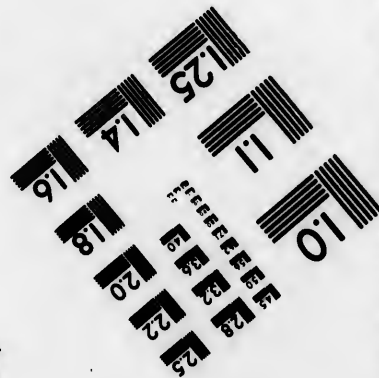
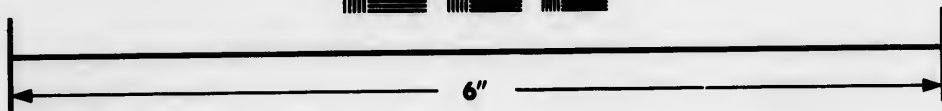
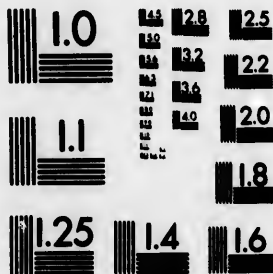
## SECTION 10.

*Arms.*

LAURIE, A. C.  
ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT  
AGENT, Kegalla District.  
DE SOYSA, C. H.  
CASIE CHITTY, J. C.  
TENNENT, MISS EMERSON.  
HOLLOCOMBE, J.



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**GUNATILAKA MUDALIYAR, A. C.**

**GREGORY, RIGHT HON. SIR W. H., K.C.M.G.**

**GUNARATUA ATAPATTU MUDALIYAR, E. R.**

**JAYAWARDANA MUDALIYAR, A.**

**MAHAWALATENNE, S. D.**

### CLASS VII

FINE ARTS AND EDUCATION.

#### SECTION 1.

*Paintings, Drawings, Prints.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**  
Series of Kandyan Paintings, forming the frieze round the walls of the Court.

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**  
Picture of Kandy in the Entrance Hall, painted by Miss G. Prideaux Brune.

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**NORTH, MISS.**

**LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G.**

**DE ALWIS, W.**

#### SECTION 2.

*Photographs of Scenery, &c.*

**SKEEN, MESSRS. W. L. H., & CO.**

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**ROSSET, C. W.**

**FERGUSON, A. M., C.M.G.**

**CLERK, M. H.**

**SMITH, D.**

**MORGAN, E. V.**

#### SECTION 3.

*Maps.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**COODE, SIR J., K.C.M.G.**

**WIMALASURENDRA MUHAN-DIRAM.**

**PERERA, GABRIEL.**

#### SECTION 4.

*Books.*

**FERGUSON, MESSRS. A. M. & J.**  
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*Palm Books.*

**SUBHUTI TERUNNANSE, W.**

**PERIES MUDALIYAR, J. M. P.**

**SUMANGALA TERUNNANSE, H.**

**HIGH PRIEST OF ADAM'S PEAK.**

**LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G.**

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

#### SECTION 5.

*Stamps.*

**LUSHINGTON, C. M.**

### CLASS VIII.

ETHNOLOGY.

#### SECTION 1.

*Buddhist Articles.*

**THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON, H.E.**

**GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.**

**SUMANYALA TERUNNANSE, H.**

**KANDYAN ART ASSOCIATION.**

**PERIES MUDALIYAR, J. M. P.**

**JAYAWARDANA MUDALIYAR, A.**

**THWAITES, J. H.**

**LAWRIE, A. C.**

#### SECTION 2.

*Vedda Articles.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**KING, O. A.**

**ROSSET, C. W.**

#### SECTION 3.

*Models of Natives. Native Dresses.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

#### SECTION 4.

*Masks.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**VANDERSPAR, G.**

#### SECTION 5.

*Musical Instruments.*

**GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.**

**TOCKE, M.**

#### SECTION 6.

*Articles from the Maldive Islands.*

**ROSSET, C. W.**

**DIVI, IBRAHIM, Vizier to the Sultan of the Maldives.**

**ADAM**  
drawings.

**AVICE**  
ings—Fruit

**DESCU**  
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**HALL,**  
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**JOURI**  
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(Richard).

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# MAURITIUS.

## FINE ARTS.

**ADAM, MILES, E. & C.**—Water-colour drawings, representing fruits of Mauritius.

**AVICE DU BUISSON.**—3 Oil Paintings—Fruits of Mauritius.

**DESCUBES, A.**—(1) Collection of Drawings—Medicinal Plants. (2) Maps of Mauritius, showing the water system, and the portions of land under forests. (3) Collection of Maps of the Dependencies of Mauritius. (4) Plan of Port Louis.

**DRENING, C.**—Photographs.

**STEWART, COL.**—Collection of Photographic Views of Mauritius.

**HALL, NORTH.**—Water-Colour Paintings, illustrating Paul and Virginia.

**JOURDAIN, H. J.**—(1) 5 Water-Colour Paintings representing Views of Mauritius (Richard). (2) Oil Painting (Richard) (3) Panoramic View of Port Louis.

**LUMGAIR, MRS.**—Oil Paintings—Views of Mauritius.

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**SOCIÉTÉ CHAUXFOURNIÈRE DE MAHÉBOURG.**—(1) Quick Lime, Mouton Flowers of Corals.

**BOTANICAL GARDENS.**—Collection of Woods:—

(1) *Semecarpus anacardium* (*Noix à Marquer*). Small tree. Wood used as fuel.

(2) *Colophyllum inophyllum* (*Tatamaca blanc*).—Mauritius.

A large tree. Wood tough, curly-grained. Used in ship and house building, shafts of carts, and in all things where strength and toughness are required. Seeds yield a valuable oil, and the gum resin that issues from the trunk is the *Tatamaca* resin of commerce.

(3) *Bursera obtusifolia* (*Colophane bâtarde*).—Mauritius.

The wood of this small tree, which is about 20 ft. in height, is mostly used for palisades and rafters in hut-building.

(4) *Eugenia mespiloides* (*Bois de Nèfle*).—Mauritius.

Middle-sized tree. Timber used for boards, planks, and flooring or boarding inside of houses. Will not bear moisture.

(5) *Eugenia cotinifolia* (*Bois clou*).—Mauritius.

A tree which frequently attains large dimensions. Timber used for boards, planks, and flooring and boarding inside of houses. Will not bear moisture.

(6) *Mimusops Erythroylon* (*Makak*).—Mauritius.

A large-growing tree. The wood excellent, hard, durable, which is smooth, dark in colour, and takes an excellent polish and is much used in shingles, frames of houses, boards for flooring, shipbuilding, cabinet works, &c.

(7) *Eugenia Jambosa* (*Jamrosa*).—Mauritius. Wood strong, elastic, tough; much resembles that of the ash in colour and grain. Used for handles for tools, and it is reputed for the excellent charcoal which it makes. Tree small, or large bush.

(8) *Hornea Mauritiana* (*Bois l'huile*).—Mauritius.

(9) *Antirrhoea verticillata* (*Bois Lousteau*).—Mauritius.

Small-sized tree. Wood used as palisades, and small timber in house- and hut-building.

(10) *Canarium Colophania* (*Bois Colophane*).—Mauritius.

Large-growing tree, often attaining a diameter of 6 feet. Pirogues canoes are frequently hollowed out of its trunk.

(11) *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum* (*Cinnamon*).—Mauritius.

Small tree. Timber not much used; yellow and close-grained. The roots yield an excellent yellow dye.

(12) *Lagerstromia reginae* (*Goyavier fleur arbre*).—Ceylon, Burmah, grown in Mauritius.

This tree is very ornamental. The timber is tough and very durable under water; it is much used by the natives in building purposes and in boat-making, and in the manufacture of gun-carriages, in felloes and cart naves, framing of boards and of wagons, binders, and platform carts, and ammunition-box boards. It is prized for the fitting of boats, hulls of canoes, house posts, planking, beams, carts, and various other purposes.

(13) *Mesplodaphne*, Meissu, D.C. (*Bois Cannelle*).—Mauritius.

This is a middling-sized tree. Wood excellent, smooth, and even-grained, dark-coloured, finely-veined, polishes well, and much prized by cabinet-makers.

(14) *Noronhia Broomeana* (*Bois Sandal*).—Mauritius.

A large tree. Timber excellent and highly-prized by turners, house-carpenters, and wheelwrights; takes a fine polish, odoriferous, resembling sandal wood.

(15) *Weinmannia tinctoria* (*Bois Laloo*).—Mauritius.

Small tree or large bush. Timber only used as firewood and sometimes as palisades.

(16) *Pterocarpus Indicus* (*Sung dragon*).—India, and grown in Mauritius.

Large tree and very handsome. It yields a valuable red-coloured and beautiful timber used for gun-carriages, cart-wheels, furniture, and musical instruments.

(17) *Inga dulcis* (*Cassie de Manille*).—Java, Singapore, and grown in Mauritius.

Hardly middle-sized tree. Timber hard, knotty, and cross-grained, brown, good, but not much used.

(18) *Tetranthera laurifolia* (*Bois d'oiseaux*).—Tree middle-sized, naturalized in Mauritius. Wood soft and not durable.

(19) *Tecoma pentaphylla* (*Tecoma*).—West Indies, grown in Mauritius.

Rapid-growing and middle-sized shade tree. Wood soft, white; not much used.

(20) *Ficus Mauritianna* (*Figuier*).—Mauritius. The wood of this fig-tree is only used as firewood in the Colony. Sometimes its trunk is hollowed out for canoes in the Seychelle Islands.

(21) *Diospyros ebenum* (*Bois d'ébène*).—Mauritius.

This tree yields the best kind of ebony. Generally gets black, but sometimes streaked with yellow or brown. It is very heavy, close, and even-grained, stands a high polish. It is used for inlaying and ornamental turnery, and sometimes for furniture.

(22) *Fœtidia Mauritianna* (*Bois puant*).—Mauritius.

A large-sized but slow-growing tree. Timber excellent, very durable, and used for all purposes in house- and ship-building, &c. Now very scarce.

(23) *Labourdonnaisia calophylloides* (*Bois de natte, petite feuille*).—Mauritius.

In Mauritius, *Bois de natte* is a common generic name for 4 varieties of *Labourdonnaisia* and 3 species of *Mimusops*. They all yield excellent, hard, durable timber, which is smooth, dark in colour, and takes an excellent polish, and is much used for shingles, frames of houses, boards for flooring, shipbuilding, cabinet works, &c. Bark used in tanning and dyeing.

(24) *Erythropermum verticillatum* (*Bois gros coco*).—Mauritius.

Big bush or small tree. Wood good. Useful for palisades for huts, &c.

(25) *Tabernaemontana Mauritianna* (*Bois de lait à fleurs jaunâtres*).—Mauritius.

Small tree. Timber used as rafters and palisades in common house- or hut-building.

(26) *Polyscias ropanda* (*Bois papaye*).—Mauritius.

Small tree. Wood soft, not durable. Used as palisades in constructing huts, &c.

(27) *Labourdonnaisia glauca* (*Bois de natte, grandes feuilles*).—Mauritius.

(See 23).

(28) *Doratoxylon Mauritianum* (*Bois de sagaye*).—Mauritius.

Small middle-sized tree. Wood good and used in a great variety of purposes.

(29) *Mangifera Indica* (*Manguiet*).—India.

This is the well known mangoe-tree. The wood is coarse and often grained; not durable, and is soon attacked by insects. It is much in use for coffee-case planks, and the natives use it for building purposes.

(30) *Nuxia verticillata* (*Bois maigre*).—Mauritius.

Middle-sized tree. Timber occasionally used for palisades. Short-grained and decomposes readily. When young it makes excellent walking-sticks, which are much sought for.

(31) *Psiloxylon Mauritianum* (*Bois Bigai-guon*).—Mauritius.

Wood very hard and durable, and useful for a great variety of domestic purposes. Tree small and middle-sized.

(32) *Pongamia glabra*.—Polynesian Islands.

Middling-sized tree. Wood light and fibrous, coarse and even-grained, light yellowish-brown colour; not easily worked, nor giving a smooth surface, and is used for a variety of purposes. Solid wheels of the wooden carts are often made of it. Oil is extracted from the seeds, which is used by the natives for lamp purposes.

(33) *Elæodendron orientale* (*Bois d'olive*).—Mauritius.

Large-sized tree. Wood soft. Used as flooring boards and planking inside of houses, and as a skirting under shingles.

(34) *Artocarpus integrifolia* (*Jacquier*).—India.

Large-growing tree. Quality of timber excellent, yellow when newly cut, changing to brown with age. Highly prized for furniture, durable and resisting extremes of moisture and dryness well.

(35) *Heritiera littoralis* (*Bois de table*).—Seychelles and India.

Large tree, yields good timber, which is much used in Seychelles in house-building.

(36) *Harounga Madagascariensis* (*Bois Haroungue*).—Mauritius.

Small tree. Wood soft, only fit for firewood.

(37) *Tabernaemontana Mauritianna*.

Large tree good, used for the trunk of the tree used as an incense.

(38) *Genipa Mauritianna*.

The wood used for inferior kind of forests it is a trunk like ground, the large bush.

(39) *Adiantum gramineum*.

Large tree resembles the smell, is a tolerably good polish, is of a darker shade rose-wood.

(40) *Leucaena Mauritianna*.

Small tree durable; used in inferior kind of wood, charcoal.

(41) *Dalbergia*.

Handsome tolerably light brown colour used in ship carts and furniture attack it.

(42) *Erythrina Mauritianna*.

Small tree for palisades, trellises to grapes.

(43) *Imbricaria Madagascarensis*.

Small tree generally in Mauritius.

(44) *Stadtmannia Mauritianna*.

Middle-sized durable, used for &c.

(45) *Erythrina Calaisensis*.—Mauritius.

TW. FISHING NET TWINE.

(37) *Terminalia Benzoin (Benzoin)*.—Mauritius.

Large tree, now scarce in Mauritius. Wood good, used for a variety of purposes. Some parts of the tree were once much burnt in Mauritius as an incense.

(38) *Geniostoma Borbonicum (Bois Piment)*.—Mauritius.

The wood of this big bush or small tree is used for palisades and rafters for huts and inferior kinds of houses. When grown in dense forests it is drawn by surrounding trees, and has a trunk like a small tree. When grown on open ground, the branches spread out and form a large bush.

(39) *Adenanthera pavonina (Bois noir, la graine rouge)*.

Large tree. Timber when first cut much resembles the red sandals, and has a pleasant smell, is strong, but not stiff, hard, durable, tolerably coarse, and even-grained, takes a good polish, is of a beautiful red colour, with streaks darker shade, but turn purple and resemble rose-wood.

(40) *Leca sambucina (Bois de Sureau)*.—Mauritius.

Small tree or high bush. Wood soft, not durable; used occasionally (for want of better) in inferior kinds of hut-building, and for fire-wood, charcoal, &c.

(41) *Dalbergia Sisoo (Sisoo)*.—India

Handsome tree of considerable size. Wood tolerably light and remarkably strong, of greyish-brown colour, with darker coloured veins, and is used in ship-building, gun carriages and trail-carts and furniture. White ants seldom, if ever, attack it.

(42) *Erythroxylon laurifolium (Bois de ronde)*.—Mauritius.

Small tree. Timber hard and durable, used for palisades, posts, and for making hurdles or trellises to grow vanilla upon.

(43) *Imbricaria coriacea (Pomme Jacot)*.—Madagascar.

Small tree. Timber strong, durable. Planted generally in Mauritius as a forest tree.

(44) *Stadtmannia Sideroxylon (Bois de fer)*.—Mauritius.

Middle-sized growing tree. Timber hard and durable, used for square pieces, house-building, &c.

(45) *Erythroxylon hypericifolium (Bois à Calais)*.—Mauritius.

Small tree or large bush. Wood used generally as fuel.

(46) *Sideroxylon Boutonianum (Tambalacogue)*.—Mauritius.

Tree common, grows to a large size. Timber hard and strong, durable. When felled during cold season, cross and curled grain. Used generally for large beams and poles, but occasionally for shingles and boards, verandah posts, and frames of houses.

(47) *Quivisia oppositifolia (Bois café marron)*.—Mauritius.

Small tree or large bush. Timber generally small, elastic, durable. Used for tool-handles.

(48) *Sideroxylon Bojerianum (Mangier)*.—

Sometimes attains large dimensions, but generally a small middle-sized tree. Wood good and hard, and durable, and used as planks, boards, and in house-building.

(49) *Swietenia mahogany (Bois d'acajou, mahogany)*.—W. Indies and Central America.

Thrives well in Mauritius.

(50) *Paedium pomiferum (Goyavier)*.—Tropical America.

Small tree or big bush. Wood hard, generally used as fuel.

(51) *Ochrosia borbonica (Bois jaune)*.—Mauritius and Seychelles.

Large bush or small tree. Common wood, soft, not much used.

(52) *Eugenia Jambolana (Jambougue)*.—Asia.

Middle-sized tree. Timber white, close-grained, soft, good turning wood.

(53) *Melia azadirach (Lilas de l'Inde)*.—India.

This is a very ornamental tree. The wood of older trees is handsomely marked; rather durable, and in use for furniture, but is apt to warp and split. Planted largely, and grows since spontaneously.

(54) *Trenelia buxifolia (Bois chauve-souris)*.—Mauritius.

Small tree, of slow growth.

(55) *Schmidelia racemosa (Bois merle)*.—Mauritius.

Tree small, of slow growth. Wood good, hard and durable.

(56) *Totranthera monopetala (Telfaira Yatti)*.—India.

Small tree. Wood when old used in a great variety of domestic purposes.

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Carpent, Cabinet,  
Saddlery',  
Packing

SHOE THREADS,  
SEAMING  
and  
ROPING

of  
EVERY  
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TWINES.

TWINES.

SASH CORDS.  
BLIND CORDS.

(57) *Erythrospermum Mauritianum* (*Bois manioc*).—Mauritius.

Small tree or large bush. Wood generally used as fuel and rafters in house- and hut-building, palisades, &c.

(58) *Terminalia Catappa* (*Badamier*).—India. A large ornamental tree. Wood light, but tolerably durable, and is used for various purposes. The kernels of the nuts are eaten and are very palatable.

(59) *Imbricaria* sp. Middle-sized tree.

(60) *Pithecolobium Saman* (*Rain-tree* or *Guango*).—Central America and W. Indies. Introduced and planted for shade. Wood soft, useless for constructions, and pod is an excellent fodder for cattle, horses, &c.

(61) *Nephelium Longan* (*Longanier*).—India. Large tree, naturalized in Mauritius, planted generally as a fruit-tree. Timber not durable, little used.

(62) *Spondias* sp. Large-growing tree.

(63) *Albizzia Lebbeck* (*Bois noir*).—W. India and Arabia.

Now naturalized, common in all the low and dry parts of Mauritius. Timber heart-wood, durable and hard, in great repute for making naves of wheels and charcoal.

(64) *Flacourtia Ramoutchii* (*Prunier*). Large bush or small tree, planted as fences and for its fruits.

(65) *Diospyros melanda* (*Bois d'ébène martre*). Tree, middle-sized. Timber generally used in square pieces for frames of houses; it will not bear exposure, and is useless for boards, as it invariably splits.

(66) *Casuarina equisetifolia* (*Filao*).—Madagascar, Polynesia.

Middle-sized tree, generally planted throughout the colony, grows fast. Wood tough, durable when well seasoned. Used for a variety of purposes, such as rafters, boarding, &c.

(67) *Camphora officinarum* (*Camphrier*).—Eastern Asia.

Large tree, planted extensively in Mauritius. Timber used for planks, beams, poles, construction purposes, &c.

(68) *Morinda citrifolia* (*Bois jaune*).—Asia. The roots yield an excellent yellow dye.

(69) *Terminalia tomentosa*.—India. This is a most useful timber tree. Wood very hard, heavy, and strong; much used in house-building and for boats, canoes, solid wheels, &c.

(70) *Averrhoa carambola* (*Carambole*).—India.

Planted for its fruits, which are eaten raw and made into tarts.

**BOTANICAL GARDENS.**—Collection of Fibres:—*Areca* species. *Areca lutescens*. *Areca sapida*. *Areca catechu*. *Areca* sps.

*Agave angustifolia*. *Agave Mexicana*. *Agave variegata*. *Alpinia calcarata*. *Alpinia magnifica*. *Artocarpus integrifolia*. *Artocarpus insata*. *Aloe* sps. *Aloe macra*. *Aloe* sps. *Aralia papyrifera*. *Aralia pentaphylla*. *Ananassa sativa*. *Ananassa species creole*. *Ananassa bracteata*. *Acrocomia* sp. *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. *Amomum nemorosum*. *Amomum cardamomum*. *Arum macrorhizum*. *Arum violaceum*. *Astrapea Walllichii*. *Arenga* sps. *Arenga* sps. *Aleurites triloba*. *Attalia macrocarpa*. *Averrhoa carambola*. *Adansonia digitata*. *Acanthophoenix reticulata*. *Adansonia species*. *Azadirachta Indica*. *Bracteolaria racemosa*. *Barringtonia Asiatica*. *Bœhmeria nivea*. *Butea superba*. *Butea frondosa*. *Bixa orellana*. *Bauhinia acuminata*. *Bromelia sœpbrum*. *Bignonia unguis*. *Bombax edulis*. *Bombax species*. *Cajanus* sps. *Cocos nucifera*. *Cocos dactyloca*. *Caryota rumphiana*. *Caryota urens*. *Caryota rumphiana* (2). *Corypha elata*. *Carludovicia palmata*. *Curculigo Seychellensis*. *Chrysophyllum calina*. *Coccoloba palmata*. *Clusia species*. *Canna Indica*. *Costos elegans*. *Calamus Roxburghii*. *Draœna reflexa*. *Draœna concinna*. *Draœna ferrea*. *Draœna Braziliensis*. *Dombeya acutangula*. *Dombeya Natalensis*. *Dombeya ferruginea*. *Dombeya umbellata*. *Dictyosperma aurea*. *Dictyosperma rubra*. *Duriozebithinos*. *Doryanthes Pulmerii*. *Desmoncus elegans*. *Desmoncus horridus*. *Deokonia nobilis*. *Demonerops melanocleites*. *Entada foetida*. *Entada gigantea*. *Euterpe toleracea*. *Ficus Mauritiana*. *Ficus nymphaefolia*. *Ficus lucida*. *Ficus nitida*. *Ficus* sps. *Ficus dealbata*. *Ficus* sps. *Ficus* sps. (2). *Ficus sapotoides*. *Ficus elastica*. *Ficus* sps. *Ficus magnifolia*. *Ficus rubra*. *Ficus macrophylla*. *Ficus stipulata*. *Ficus carica*. *Ficus religiosa*. *Ficus lucida*. *Flemingia strobilifera*. *Fourcroya gigantea*. *Fourcroya Cubensis*. *Gossypium Barbadense*. *Gossypium herbaceum*. *Hibiscus* sps. *Hibiscus mutabilis*. *Hibiscus eculentus*. *Hibiscus* sps. *C. Africa*. *Hibiscus Sinensis*. *Hibiscus* sps. *Hyophorbe Verschaffeltii*. *Hyophorbe amariaculis*. *Hernandia ovigera*. *Hyphæne schatan*. *Heritiera littoralis*. *Heliconia sanguinea*. *Hydrophyllum Lindleyi*. *Ipomœa* sps. *Ipomœa tuberosa*. *Inga hæmatoxylo*. *Kigelia pinnata*. *Lantania Cammeronii*. *Lantania Mauritiana*. *Lantania Loddigeaii*. *Lodoicea Seychellarum*. *Lagerstromia Indica*. *Liouala horrida*. *Musa coccinea*. *Musa Chinenensis*. *Musa Otalite*. *Musa Vert*. *Musa Matala*. *Musa Nain*. *Musa textilis*. *Malvaviscus arboreus*. *Marantha zebрина*. *Marantha sanguinea*. *Macrozamia spiralis*. *Morus alba*. *Mucuna* sps. *Monocera lanceolata*. *Murraya exotica*. *Nerium oleander*. *Nephrosperma Van Houtteana*. *Oreodoxa regia*. *Oreodoxa oleracea*. *Pandanus microcarpus*. *Pandanus Seychellarum*. *Pandanus maritimus*. *Pandanus palustris*. *Pandanus variegata*. *Pandanus utilis*. *Pandanus pyramidalis*. *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Phoenix dactylifera*. *Phoenix rupicola*. *Phoenix sylvestris*. *Pongamia glabra*. *Pterasperrum acerifolium*. *Phormium tenax*. *Phyllanthron*

*Bojerianum*.  
major. *Phil*  
*Olfersii*. *Raj*  
*canna*. *Reve*  
*balanga*. *St*  
*Sagus ruffa* (1)  
*ruffa* (leaf ste  
*tenia mahoga*  
*folia*. *Sansev*  
*gona*. *Sansev*  
*folius*. *Sabal*  
*umbrosulfifera*  
*grandiflora*.  
*glandulosa*.  
*tomentosa*.  
*variegata*. *Y*  
*Yucca* sps. 2

**VALLY.**  
**D'UNLEN**  
(2) *Sausviers*  
*drica*.

**BOURGU**  
**VENDRI**  
*Nova*.

**LIENAR**

leaves.  
**D'UNLEN**  
leaves. (2) C

**MAAME**

**AUSTRA**  
**WORKS.**—3  
rent Soaps.

**LIENAR**  
*latifolia*. (2)

**MAGAS**  
**HUILES.**—

**BOURGU**  
with megas.

**BOTANIC**  
rubber and G  
Wheat.

**PIPON, M**

**HAWS, M**

**M. BOCQU**

**ST. FELIX**  
(2) Cloves.

**LIENAR**  
Flour. (2) Bar

(4) Starch.

**LIENAR**

**JOLY, J.**

**RONDEA**

**LIENAR**

**BOTANIC**  
megs. (2) Ma

Agave  
 aloecarpus  
 aloecarpa  
 Ananassa  
 Ananassa  
 sclerocarpum  
 cardiolocum.  
 Arenga  
 macrocarpa.  
 Acanthaceae  
 Azodendron  
 Barringhamia  
 superba.  
 Infusaria  
 aculeata  
 unguis.  
 Cajanus  
 Caryota  
 rumphii  
 palmata.  
 Canina  
 canina.  
 Canina  
 oxibourgi.  
 Canina  
 Dombeya  
 Dombeya  
 tyosperma  
 tebitinos.  
 Canina  
 Demoulinia  
 Entada  
 mauritiana.  
 Ficus  
 Ficus  
 Ficus  
 Ficus  
 stipulata.  
 Ficus  
 lucida.  
 Ficus  
 gigantea.  
 Ficus  
 arabidense.  
 Hibiscus  
 Hibiscus  
 Hibiscus  
 Hyophorbe  
 Hyphenia  
 conica  
 Ipomoea  
 matoxyylon.  
 Lantana  
 Lantana  
 Chinensis.  
 Matala  
 Malvastrum  
 antha  
 aurum  
 alba.  
 Murraya  
 perna  
 Vanillia  
 ciliaris.  
 Chebellarum.  
 palustris.  
 Pandanus  
 ratissimus.  
 Phoenix  
 raspermum  
 sylvestris

Bojerianum. *Pancreatium giganteum*. *Plantago major*. *Philodendrum laeocarpum*. *Pitcairnia Oleriaii*. *Rapalocarpus lucidus*. *Rubus Malucanus*. *Bavendale Madagascariensis*. *Sterculia balanata*. *Strelitzia angusta*. *Strelitzia regina*. *Sagrus ruffa* (from leaves). *Sagrus laevis*. *Sagrus ruffa* (leaf stalk). *Sagrueris saccharifera*. *Swietenia mahogany*. *Sida glutinosa*. *Sida carpinifolia*. *Sansevieria Zeylanica*. *Sansevieria pungens*. *Sansevieria cylindrica*. *Sapindus longifolius*. *Sabal Adansonii*. *Sabal* spp. *Sabal umbraeifera*. *Theobroma cacao*. *Thunbergia grandiflora*. *Thespesia populnea*. *Triumfetta glandulosa*. *Typha angustifolia*. *Wrightia tomentosa*. *Wikstromia viridiflora*. *Yucca variegata*. *Yucca filamentosa*. *Yucca gloriosa*. *Yucca* spp. *Zanziber species*.

**VALLY.**—Aloe fibres.  
**D'UNIENVILLE, P.**—(1) Aloe fibres. (2) *Sansevieria Zeylanica*. (3) *Sansevieria cylindrica*.

**BOURGUIGNON, G.**—Aloe fibres.  
**VENDRIES.**—Cotton (from St. Juan of Nova).

**LIENARD, C.**—(1) Cigars. (2) Tobacco in leaves.

**D'UNIENVILLE, P.**—(1) Tobacco in leaves. (2) Carote of tobacco.

**MAMET.**—Carote of tobacco.

**AUSTRALIAN STEAM SOAP WORKS.**—3 samples Superfine and Transparent Soaps.

**LIENARD, C.**—(1) Illipe Seeds (*Bassia latifolia*). (2) Illipe Oil. (3) Cocoa-nuts.

**MAGASIN GÉNÉRAL DES HUILES.**—Cocoa-nut Oil.

**BOURGUIGNON, G.**—Paper Pulp made with megasa.

**BOTANICAL GARDENS.**—(1) India-rubber and Gutta-percha. (2) 5 samples of Wheat.

**PIPON, Mme.**—Arrowroot.  
**HAWS, M.**—Arrowroot.

**M. BOCQUET.**—Arrowroot.  
**ST. FELIX, A. DE.**—(1) Manioc flour. (2) Cloves.

**LIENARD (CHEBEL).**—(1) Manioc Flour. (2) Banana Flour. (3) Sweet Potatoes. (4) Starch.

**LIENARD (CHEBEL).**—Vanilla.  
**JOLY, J.**—4 Cases Vanilla.

**RONDEAUX, H.**—Vanilla.  
**LIENARD (CHEBEL).**—Liberia Coffee

**LIENARD (SURINAM).**—Cloves.

**BOTANICAL GARDENS.**—(1) Nutmeg. (2) Mace.

**FLORE MAURICIENNE.**—Jams and Jellies.

**ROUHIER FRÈRES, J. & A.**—(1) Liqueurs. (2) Rum. (3) Rum prepared for exportation. (4) Vinegar. (5) Eau-de-Cologne. (6) Black Ink.

**FELIX & CHAUVET.**—(1) Rum. (2) Liqueurs.

## SUGAR.

**LA FLORA (G. GUIBERT & V. DELAFAYE).**—1. (1) Vesou or 1st Jet Sugar. 2. (2) 1st Syrup.

**BOIS CHÉRI (G. GUIBERT & V. DELAFAYE).**—3. (1) Vesou or 1st Jet Sugar. 4. (2) 1st Syrup.

**ASTREA, Mauritius Sugar Estates.**—5. (1) Vesou. 6. (2) 1st Syrup.

**ROSALIE, Mauritius Sugar Estates.**—7. (1) Vesou. 8. (2) 1st Syrup.

**RICHE BOIS, Mauritius Sugar Estates.**—9. (1) Vesou. 10. (2) 1st Syrup.

**SEBASTOPOL.**—11. (1) Vesou. 12. (2) 1st Syrup. 13. (3) 2nd Syrup.

**CLARENS, Sugar Estate.**—14. (1) Vesou. 15. (2) 1st Syrup. 16. (3) 2nd Syrup. 17. (4) 3rd Syrup. 18. (5) 4th Syrup.

**TERRACINE.**—19. (1) Vesou Sugar. 20. (2) 1st Syrup. 21. (3) 2nd Syrup.

**BELLEVUE (WIDOW P. ALLENDY & LECOURET DE BILLOT).**—22. (1) Vesou. 23. (2) Vesou. 24. (3) 1st Syrup. 25. (4) 2nd Syrup. 26. (5) 3rd Syrup.

**UNION (T. VIGIER LATOUE).**—27. (1) Vesou Sugar. 28. (2) 1st Syrup.

**HENRIETTA (W. T. SHAND HARVEY).**—29. (1) Vesou or 1st Jet Sugar. 30. (2) 1st Syrup.

**ÉTOILE, Mauritius Sugar Estates.**—31. (1) Vesou or 1st Jet Sugar. 32. (2) 1st Syrup.

**SOLFERINO (MR. CAYROU).**—33. (1) Vesou. 34. (2) 1st Syrup. 35. (3) Vesou.

**RICHE FUND (EYNAUD & CO.).**—36. (1) Vesou. 37. (2) 1st Syrup.

**UNION PARK (SAMOUILHAN).**—38. Brewers' Crystals.

**DEEP RIVER (L. MAZERY).**—39. (1) Vesou. 40. (2) 1st Syrup.

**BEAU-VALLON (DE ROCHE-ROUSTE).**—41. (1) Brewers' Crystals. 42. (2) Brewers' Crystals. 43. (3) 1st Syrup. 44. (4) 2nd Syrup.

**ST. AVOLD (F. BOUR).**—45. (1) Syrup Sugar. 46. (2) Syrup Sugar.

**BAGATELLE (BLACKBURN & CO.).**—47. (1) Amorphous Sugar. 48. (2) Amorphous Sugar.



**DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS.****MAYER, O.**—Mineral Waters.**VENDRIES.**—Turtle Oil.**WOODS & FOREST DEPARTMENT.**—Collection of Medicinal Plants.**AUFFRAY, L.**—Cinchonas: collections of barks and alkaloids in the various stages of preparation.**NATURAL HISTORY.****PRINCE OF MANTUA AND MONTSERRAT.**—(1) The Dodo (*Didus ineptus*), from Savory. (2) Bones of the Dodo bird.**EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.**—Stuffed Specimens of the Fauna.**DESPEISSIS, J. A.**—Birds of Mauritius.**ADAM, L. G.**—Stags' Heads.**LIENARD, C. (CHEBEL).**—(1) Ostrich Feathers. (2) Ostrich Eggs. (3) Emu Feathers. (4) Emu Eggs.**VENDRIES.**—Tortoise Shell.**FRASER, HON. J., Camarons and Bétanques.**—Stag's Head.**DIK, A. G.**—(1) Stag's Head. (2) Specimens of Cocco-de-Mer (*Lodoicea Seychellarum*).**FRESSANGES, DR., Chiroux.**—Cocco-de-Mer (*Birgus Latro*).**HOLLWAY, M.**—Shrimp.**DUPONT, M.**—Shells of Mauritius.**DUBOIS.**—Ornamental Seeds (Jequerity, Job's tears, and Bois noir rouge).**SEYCHELLES.**

**DUPUY, CHARLES, Seychelles.**—Specimens of Seychelles Woods of Trees with their respective local names:—(1) Bois de Natte Moire. (2) Bois de Natte Commun. (3) Bois Faux Gayac. (4) Bois Capucin. (5) Bois Sandal. (6) Bois Sandal (Néoud). (7) Bois Tortue. (8) Bois Takamaka. (9) Bois Doux. (10) Bois Cadre ou Filace. (11) Bois Rouge. (12) Bois Marais Petites Feuilles. (13) Bois Marais Grandes Feuilles. (14) Bois Manglier. (15) Bois Manglier. (16) Bois d'Oranger. (17) Bois Jacquier. (18) Bois Blanc. (19) Bois de Fer. (20) Bois de Pomme. (21) Bois Porcher. (22) Bois Table. (23) Bois Nois. (24) Bois Giroflier. (25) Bois de Rose. (26) Bois de Cocotier de Terre. (27) Bois Damier. (28) Bois Damier. (29) Bois Canelle. (30) Bois Fougier. (31) Bois Bonnet Carré. (32) Bois Cocotier de Mer. (33) Bois Fruit à Pain. (34) Bois Sang Dragon.

**GEMMELL, J., Anse l'Étoile Estate.**—Tobacco.**DURAND, LOUIS.**—3 samples Soaps.**GUERARD, P. J., & ANGLEISIE, T.**—4 samples Soaps.**BROOKS, J. H., Henley Villa Estate.**—(1) Arrowroot. (2) Vanilla. (3) Cloves. (4) Gum Kino.**GEMMELL, J.**—(1) Cocoa Beans. (2) Samples of Kapok.**DURAND, L.**—Chocolate.**BROOKS, H. J.**—(1) Collection of Fixed and Essential Oils. (2) Dried Papaw Juice.**GEMMELL, J.**—(1) Bunch of Raphia Seeds. (2) Sample of Stem of Raphia Leaf. (3) Sample of Raphia Tree proper.**NOTES RE**

The Seychelles report The degrees south fertility and they were, a the least int

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# THOMAS BLAND & SONS

## NOTES RELATING TO MR. H. WHEATLEY ESTRIDGE'S NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION.

The Seychelles Islands which are an appendage to Mauritius are probably little known to report. They form, however, an important group in the Eastern seas, being situated a few degrees south of the line (lat.  $3^{\circ}.31'$  to  $5^{\circ}.45'$  S., long.  $53^{\circ}.15'$  to  $56^{\circ}.10'$  E.), and are abundant in fertility and natural beauty. Originally discovered through the enterprise of the Portuguese, they were, after occupation by the French, ceded to England in 1814, and now form one of not the least interesting of her Majesty's possessions in this quarter of the globe.

A good account of the islands is contained in a book entitled "Six Years in Seychelles," which has been lately published by Mr. Estridge, who has for some years held an official position in Mahé, the chief of the group. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of this work, which is well worthy of perusal by naturalists interested in our Eastern colonies.

Mr. Estridge has been at pains to amass a collection of the chief objects of interest found in the islands comprising many hitherto little known as existing there.

Among the articles exhibited are specimens of the fruit of the Coco-de-mer (a species of palm tree which grows only in these islands), which include a rare exhibit of that product in its treble development, as well as some eccentric growths of the common cocoa-nut.

There are also examples of the curious insect called the Walking Leaf, of the Mille Patte or thousand-footed worm, and of a variety of scorpions, frog, and snakes.

There are a goodly number of skinned fish, and the collection comprises some peculiar crabs, raystails, and starfish.

We notice also a small hawk of which even the British Museum cannot boast a representative, and some fine flying foxes.

Even the geological formation of the islands has not escaped Mr. Estridge's vigilance, and he shows us some good pieces of black and amethystine quartz, nacrite, and other stones.

A most beautiful specimen of a coral garden is also shown.

Several sketches of fruits, flowers, and other objects complete a collection which cannot fail to attract considerable interest.

# THOMAS BLAND & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, and Gun Implements.

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### "THE KEEPER'S GUN,"

PRICE 6 GUINEAS.

10, 12, 14, 16, or 20 Bore. (With choke-bore barrels, 21s. extra.) Strongly recommended.

In evidence of the shooting powers of these guns, the Field Committee report:—"The 16 bore at 60 yards shot marvellously well, being third on the whole list of twenty-one guns."

### EXPRESS DOUBLE RIFLES.

360, 400, 450, 500 and 577 Bore.

PRICE 20 GUINEAS.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

From EDWARD J. JEXILL, Esq., Zierow, Wismar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, August 9, 1884:—"In fulfilment of my promise, I write to report on the 450, 400 Express Double Rifle you built for me last spring. It is exceedingly neat and handy, and its shooting, both with solid and expanding bullets, is most accurate. My two last shots have been as follows:—First, at a red deer, whose head alone was visible over the brow of some steeply-rising ground; the expanding bullet struck him between eye and ear, and he fell on the spot; second, with solid bullet, a roebuck, shot through the heart dead at ninety yards."

#### RESULTS GUARANTEED:

Steadiness of Shooting and Good Target, Flat Trajectory and Little Recoil.

### "THE CAPE GUN,"

A RIFLE AND SHOT GUN COMBINED.

PRICE 16 GUINEAS.

The Field writes of "The Cape Gun":—"Selecting one at random from stock, we tried the rifle barrel, first at 70, and afterwards at 100 yards, from an ordinary rest, and were able to put ball upon ball at both distances, so that the truth of its shooting from the rifled barrel is good enough for any purpose, and, indeed, cannot be excelled even by the most expensive rifle in the market."

### BLAND'S

### Self-Extracting Army Revolver.

CALIBRE .476.

PRICE £2 17s. 6d.

(Cartridge Government Mark III.)

The Field, of March 24, 1883, writes:—"We have tested this revolver with nearly one hundred rounds, without fouling so as to create any difficulty in manipulation. With regard to accuracy, WE HAVE MADE EXCELLENT PRACTICE WITH IT; that is to say, AS GOOD AS WITH ANY REVOLVER WHICH WE HAVE YET TRIED."

N.B.—At the recent "Forest and Stream" trials, for testing the trajectory of rifles, held at Creedmoor, U.S.A., carried out by a Government Ordnance Officer, in the presence of a distinguished party of scientific gentlemen, the BLAND EXPRESS DOUBLE RIFLE beat all the thirty-one other rifles sent in for competition by the most celebrated rifle makers of America.

Messrs. BLAND having had considerable experience in supplying Outfits for Expeditions (both public and private) request that they may be allowed to give the benefit of such experience to any Expedition about to be projected.

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## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND PROTECTED MALAY STATES.

These Settlements consist of Singapore, an island at the south of the Malay Peninsula; Penang, an island officially known as Prince of Wales Island, on the west coast of that peninsula; and a strip of land opposite known as Province Wellesley; the Dindings, several Islands with a strip of territory on the mainland to the south of Penang; and Malacca, situated between the Dindings and Singapore.

Singapore contains an area of 206 square miles; Penang, 107; Province Wellesley, 207; Malacca, 659; the Dindings, including the island of Pankor, about the same area as Singapore.

Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and remained in their hands until 1641, when it was occupied by the Netherlands, and retained by them until 1795. Between the last-named date and 1818 it was in the occupation of the English, but was restored to the Netherlands in 1818. By a treaty with Holland dated 17th March, 1824, Malacca was again ceded to England in exchange for Bencoolen in Sumatra. It was agreed moreover that England would not attempt to form any settlements in Sumatra, nor the Netherlands in the Malay Peninsula.

Penang was ceded to England in 1785 by the Rajah of Kedah; Province Wellesley being also acquired from the Rajah a few years later to enable the authorities to put down the prevailing piracy which played havoc amongst the European merchantmen. This latter territory is bounded by the Muda River, and by a line ten miles south of the Krian River. Penang was the seat of Government of the Straits Settlements until 1882, since which date it has been carried on at Singapore.

The Dindings were ceded to the Colony by Treaty in 1874.

The chief productions of the peninsula consist of tin, sugar, spices, rice, tapioca, sago, hides, horns, gum, coffee and tobacco, but many of these are not grown in English territory.

Trade is largely on the increase, as will be shown by a comparison of the returns of the united imports and exports for the years 1859-60 and 1884 given below:—

	1859-60	1884
Singapore . . . . .	10,871,800	25,931,980
Penang . . . . .	3,530,000	12,066,267
Malacca . . . . .	928,000	1,079,612
	£14,821,800	£39,077,809

The Straits ports are wholly free from export and import duties.

The total population of the Settlements, in 1881, was 423,334, as against 307,951 in 1871, and 273,000 in 1866.

The following table will give an idea of the mixed character of the inhabitants:—

	Europeans.	Malays.	Chinese.	Natives of India.
Singapore . . . . .	2,769	22,155	86,766	12,058
Penang . . . . .	612	21,772	45,193	15,730
Province Wellesley . . . . .	76	58,728	21,637	10,616
Malacca . . . . .	40	67,513	19,741	1,891
Dindings . . . . .	2	1,847	466	37

The Revenue of the Colony is derived from land, licences, stamp duties, light dues, judicial fines and fees, and certain reimbursements. Its increasing character will be seen from the following statistics:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1868	£278,642	£254,391
1881	486,060	422,082
1882	441,873	420,083
1883	546,279	580,149
1884	629,921	586,147

The number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony in 1884 (exclusive of native craft), was 5848, with a burthen of 8,684,174 tons; of those entered outwards, 5,759, with a tonnage of 8,576,493, the number of native vessels being 9,417 inwards, and 9,849 outwards, the tonnage being 266,954 and 280,986 respectively.

The Colony has important political relations with the neighbouring Malay countries, three of which are under British protection, and have contributed their respective shares to the Exhibition. These three States, Perak, Selangor, and Sungai Ujong, extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of Malacca.

They are governed by their native rulers, acting with the advice and assistance of an officer styled the British Resident, who is appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and is directly subject to the Governor of the Straits Settlements. Each State has also its staff of European and native officers. Of the three States, Perak, with an extent of 7,949 square miles of territory, and a population of 118,000 persons, is the most important.

A Resident was first appointed to Perak in 1874, under the treaty of Pankro, and the State has since made rapid progress. The revenue has risen from £64,728 in 1877 to £238,749 in 1884; life and property are secure; a railway connecting the chief town, Taiping, with the sea, and a complete system of roads and telegraphs have been constructed, bringing the various portions of the State, which up to 1874 were connected only by the rivers, into close inter-communication.

The principal industry of the State is the mining, its agriculture having been as yet but little developed. The soil is, however, rich, and its adaptability to all kinds of tropical produce has been demonstrated, and requires only the introduction of capital to yield good returns.

Tapioca, pepper, rice, sugar, coffee and tea have all been successfully cultivated.

Liberal land regulations have been passed by the State Government. Among the exhibits sent by the State is a full-sized Malay house, which has been erected in the Exhibition by Malay carpenters, and is built and furnished entirely with materials sent for the purpose and in accordance with native custom.

The State of Selangor occupies an area of about 3,000 square miles. It lies immediately south of Perak, from which it is separated by the Barnam river.

Like Perak, the State is chiefly dependent on tin mining for its prosperity, though small plantations of coffee, cacao and pepper have been established, and are doing well, in various parts of the State. A railway, twenty-two miles in length, connecting Kuala Lumpur, the capital, with the sea, is under construction, and will be opened for traffic in July 1886.

The revenue, which amounted to £32,246 in 1876, had increased to £75,110 in 1883.

The population amounts to 46,568 persons.

Shugal Ujong has an area of 660 square miles, and is situated to the south of Selangor and north-west of Malacca.

The population consists of about 14,000 persons, and the revenue amounted in 1884 to £20,106. Tin mining, which in former years was largely carried on in the State, has now fallen away, but Arabian coffee and cinchona on the hills, and tapioca, Liberian coffee, cacao, and pepper in the lowlands, are being successfully cultivated.

The Court of the Straits Settlements and Protected Native States lies mainly in the East Gallery and East Arcade, though a small portion of it is situated between those of British Guiana and Hong Kong.

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## DIVISION I.

## ETHNOLOGY.

**W. A. PICKERING, ESQ., C.M.G.,** Singapore.—Model of Street in Singapore. Model of Imitation Sea with Native Craft. Model of Chinese Temple in Singapore. Collection of Models of Native Craft. Collection of Native Weapons. Collection of Native Fishing Apparatus.

**DR. N. B. DENNYS, Ph.D.**—Collection of Musical Instruments used by Chinese in Singapore. Full-sized Jirikaha with Coolie. Opium Smoking Implements.

**CHARLES VERCOE, ESQ.,** Singapore.—Two Blow Tubes with Spears attached and two Shields.

**H. W. BIRCH, ESQ.,** Singapore.—Two Blow Tubes and Quivers containing poisoned darts used by Aboriginal wild Tribes of the Malay Peninsula. Collection illustrative of the daily life of the inhabitants of the Cocos, or Keeling Islands.

**J. MILLER, ESQ.,** Singapore.—Collection of Genuine and Counterfeit Bank Notes and Coins now or formerly in use in Straits Settlements. Instruments and Metal used by Chinese in Singapore for Counterfeiting Coin. Specimens of Stamps in use in the Straits Settlements. Scales used by Natives of the Straits Settlements.

**T. J. HAUGHTON, ESQ.,** Singapore.—Three Tops, in use in the Straits Settlements.

**MAJOR J. MANNERS KER, Singapore.**—Collection of Water Colour Drawings of Fruits indigenous to the Straits Settlements.

**E. W. MAXWELL, ESQ.,** Singapore.—Chinese State Presentation Umbrella.

**MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,** Singapore.—Collection of Photographs of Life and Scenery of the Straits Settlements.

**W. EGBERTON, ESQ.,** Penang.—Illustrations of Animals used by Chinese in Penang in lotteries.

**A. B. MCKEAN, ESQ.,** Penang.—Collection of Coins, bank-notes and tokens now used or to be found in Penang.

**D. NAUTA, Penang.**—Three Albums of Penang Scenery and Native Life.

**MR. OHI BUN HONG, Malacca.**—Collection of Musical Instruments used by the Chinese in Malacca.

**SYED MOHAMED ALSAGOFF, ESQ.**—Collection of Models of Native Craft. Collection of Kites used by Malays in Straits Settlements. Model of State House of Malay Raja with figures showing wedding ceremony in progress. Collection of cards, toys, &c., used by Chinese in Malacca.

**HON. D. F. A. HERVEY, Malacca.**—Musical Instruments used by Aboriginal Native Tribes of Malacca. Collections of Old Copper and Silver Coins.

**TUAN WAN OHLEK, Malacca.**—Collection of Native Weapons.

**E. HOGGE, ESQ., Malacca.**—Collection of old and modern Measures.

## DIVISION II.

## EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

**T. IRVINE ROWELL, ESQ., M.D.,** Singapore.—Pamphlet on the Meteorology of the Straits Settlements. Collection of Native Drugs.

**F. A. SWETTENHAM, ESQ.**—Malay-English and English-Malay Vocabulary.

**THE SINGAPORE AND STRAITS PRINTING OFFICE, Singapore,** D. NEAVE, ESQ.—Collection of works printed and published in Singapore.

**TAN YEOK NEE, ESQ.,** Singapore.—Collection of Native Drugs.

**PENANG LOCAL COMMITTEE, Penang.**—Collection of Chinese Drugs.

**J. E. WESTERHOUT, ESQ., Malacca.**—Collection of Native Medicinal Roots.

**SYED HAMID OF TAMPIN.**—Collection of Native Medicinal Roots.

## DIVISION III.

## THE DWELLING.

**SYED MOHAMED ALSAGOFF, ESQ.,** Singapore.—One Model of Malay Raja's Reception House, with Figures, showing

**SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**

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progress of Wedding Ceremony. A collection of Articles in ordinary Malay domestic use, including Toys and Games. Two hundred and eighty-eight specimens.

**MUNSHI MOHAMMED SYED, Singapore.**—Collection of articles of ordinary Malay domestic use. Forty-four Specimens.

**PENANG LOCAL COMMITTEE, Penang.**—Model of Malay House, with Walls of Bertam Work. Model of Malay House of a commoner kind, walls of Nipah Palm and Bamboo. Carved Woodwork for Doorway of Malay House. Set of Malay Bed-hangings. Model of Chinese Bed with hangings.

**MR. C. CURTIS, Penang.**—Collection of Rattan Articles in household use.

**TUAN WAN CHILEK, Malacca.**—Model of a native Raja's House.

**J. E. WESTERHOUT, ESQ., Malacca.**—Model of an Ordinary Native House.

**CHAN TEK OHEANG, ESQ., J.P., Malacca.**—Models of Chinese Furniture. Eight Articles.

**CHI BUN HONG, Malacca.**—Collection of Articles of Chinese domestic use. Forty-eight Articles.

**J. E. WESTERHOUT, ESQ., Malacca.**—Choppers used by Malays, and Baskets of Cocoa-nut Fibre.

## DIVISION IV.

FABRICS, ART WARE, ETC.

**TEO GWAN TYE, Singapore.**—Case of Carvings.

**A. CURRIE, ESQ., Singapore.**—Collection of Imitation Gold Ornaments used by Malays.

**KHO SEANG TAT, Penang.**—Gold Thread Scarf, used by Chinese on grand occasions.

**PENANG LOCAL COMMITTEE, Penang, through C. CURTIS, ESQ.**—Cotton used for Mattresses, Pillows, &c. Bamboo Hats (Three). Three Gold Thread Sarongs.

**TUAN WAN CHILEK, Malacca.**—Full Dress worn by Arabs in Straits Settlements. Ordinary Dress worn by Arabs in Straits Settlements.

**CHI BUN HONG, Malacca.**—Ordinary Chinese Dress.

## DIVISION V.

NATURAL HISTORY.

**T. IRVINE ROWELL, ESQ., M.D., Singapore.**—Collection of prepared Fish indigenous to waters of Straits Settlements. Collection of Fishing Apparatus. (See Special Catalogue.)

**THE HON. H. TROTTER, Singapore.**—Two Argus Pheasants.

**E. BROWN, ESQ., Province Wellesley.**—Collection of Snakes.

**J. K. BIRCH and W. EGERTON, ESQS., Province Wellesley.**—Collection of Butterflies.

**HON. J. VERMONT, Province Wellesley.**—One Snake, and One Fish.

**HON. J. VERMONT, Province Wellesley.**—Models of Fishing Boats and Stakes.

**PENANG LOCAL COMMITTEE, through J. CURTIS, ESQ., Penang.**—Collection of Reptiles. Fishing Apparatus.

**HON. D. F. A. HERVEY, Malacca.**—Collection of Stuffed Animals and Birds indigenous to the Malay Peninsula. Sixty Specimens. Collection of various Specimens of Fish and Reptiles. Sixty-eight bottles. Collection of Fishing Apparatus.

**E. HOGGE, ESQ., Malacca.**—Collection of Hunting and Fishing Apparatus.

## DIVISION VI.

AGRICULTURE.

**HON. J. VERMONT, Province Wellesley.**—Agricultural Implements used by Malays in Penang and Province Wellesley. Eight Specimens.

## MARINE MACHINERY AND STEAM VESSELS

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**KHO BU ANN**, Province Wellesley.—Model of Rice Mill, with Buffaloes. Female 3 in. to 1 ft.

**LOCAL COMMITTEE**, Penang.—Models of Timber Slide. Malay Wooden Harrow.

**J. E. WESTERHOUT, ESQ.**, Malacca.—Specimens of Thatches. Specimens of Gutta and Spices.

**CHAN TEK CHEANG, ESQ., J.P.**, Malacca.—Specimens of Spices and Rattans.

**HON. D. F. A. HERVEY**, Malacca.—Twenty-two Carved Malacca Canes.

**J. E. WESTERHOUT, ESQ.**, Malacca.—Specimens of Native Agricultural Implements.

**T. IRVINE ROWELL, ESQ.**, Singapore.—Collection of Timbers.

**HOWARD NEWTON, ESQ.**, Singapore.—Collection of Timbers, showing breaking Strain, with Scientific Notes thereon.

**FOREST CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT, S.S.**, through **N. CANTLEY, ESQ.**, Singapore.—Collection of Timbers.

**H. MELDRUM, ESQ.**, Johore.—Collection of Timbers.

**MESSRS. STIVEN & CO.**, Singapore.—Collection of Rattans.

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**J. GRAHAM, ESQ.**, Singapore.—Models of Native Fruits, forty-one. Preserved Pine-apple, six specimens.

**MESSRS. TYE SENG BEE & CO.**, Singapore.—Pine-apple Brandy and Syrup. Candied Pine-apple and Papaya Fruit.

**MRS. CONINGHAM**, Singapore.—Preserved Green Pepper.

**MESSRS. C. FAVRE & CO.**, Singapore.—Specimens of Preserved Fruits, Spices, and Spirits.

**J. F. NICHOLSON, ESQ.**, Singapore.—Specimens of Preserved Food Products and Spices, forty-one specimens.

**HENRY DE MORNAY, ESQ.**, Province Wellesley.—Samples of Tapioca from the Malakoff Estate.

**E. L. ROBERTS, ESQ.**, Province Wellesley.—Samples of Tapioca from the Alma Estate.

**E. BROWN, ESQ.**, Province Wellesley.—Samples of Sugar from the Prye Estate. Samples of Rum. Samples of Padi (rice unhusked).

**HON. J. VERMONT**, Province Wellesley.—Samples of Sugar and Spices. Samples of Padi (rice unhusked). Samples of Rum. From the Batu Kawan Estate.

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**CHI BUN HONG, Malacca.**—Thirty-two samples of Preserves, and fifteen bottles of Preserved Fruits.

**J. E. WESTERHOUT, ESQ., Malacca.**—Bottles of Sago, Toddy, Wild Tea, Betel leaves, Chusam, and Tobacco. Four bundles Nipah shoots for making Cigarettes.

### DIVISION VIII.

**RAW PRODUCTS, PRIMARY MANUFACTURES, ANIMAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.**

**PERSEVERANCE ESTATE, Singapore.**—Essential Oils, six specimens.

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**CHARLES HARDOUIN, ESQ., Penang.**—Essential Oils, four flasks.

**PENANG LOCAL COMMITTEE, Penang.**—Specimens of Native Soap, Fibre used as a Hair-wash, Bark used for Tanning, and Beeswax.

**J. McDUGALL, ESQ., Province Wellesley.**—Specimens of Bricks manufactured at Caledonian Estate.

**TUAN WAN CHILEK, Malacca.**—Twelve bottles of Essential Oils.

**J. E. WESTERHOUT, ESQ., Malacca.**—Essential Oils and Seeds.

**CHAN TEK CHEANG, ESQ., J.P., and CHI BUN HONG, ESQ.**—Indigo, Mangrove, Bark and Colours.

**CHAN TEK CHEANG, ESQ., J.P.**—Chinese Bricks and Tiles. Specimens of Tin Ore, Plumbago, and Limestone.

**HON. D. F. A. HERVEY, Malacca.**—Specimens of Tin Ore. Specimens of Ironstone, and a collection of Mineralogical Specimens from Johol and Geminchi. Specimens of Natural Water from Local Mineral Springs.

**MESSRS. KATZ & CO., Singapore and London.**—Specimens of Citronella Essential Oil.

### STATE OF PERAK.

#### DIVISION I.

##### SECTION I.

**WRAY, L., ESQ., JUN.**—Collection of Photographs.

**WRAY, CECIL, ESQ.**—Collection of Photographs.

##### SECTION III.

**HALE, A., ESQ., Inspector of Mines, Kinta.**—Collection of Articles in Use and Constructed by the Sakels, chiefly from Ulu Kinta.

**WALKER, CAPT. R. S. F., Commandant 1st Perak Sikhs.**—(1) Collection of Malay Weapons. (2) Collection of Aboriginal Weapons.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.**—(1) Malay Musical Instruments. (2) Opium Smoking Appliances.

##### SECTION IV.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.**—Chinese and Malay weights and measures.

##### SECTION VI.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.**—(1) Resins and Gums. (2) Woods.

##### SECTION VII.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.**—Collection of Agricultural and Forest Products, Fruits, Coffee, &c.

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## SECTION VIII.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK,**  
through T. WRAY, ESQ.—Collection of  
Essential Oils, &c.

## SECTION IX.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—(1)  
Buffalo Baskets or Panniers. (1A) Buffalo  
Bell. (2) Model Buffalo Cart (wheelless). (3)  
Malay Elephant Goad. (4) Elephant Baskets  
and Hood. (5) Elephant Baskets. (6) Wooden  
Elephant Bell.

## DIVISION II.

## SECTION II.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—  
The Ferns of Perak, collected and determined  
by the Rev. B. Soortechini, LL.B., F.L.S.

## SECTION III.

**WRAY, L., ESQ., JUN.**—Photographs  
of Native Houses and Scenery.

## SECTION IV.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—  
Native Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.

## SECTION V.

(1) Collection of Perak Butterflies, collected  
and exhibited by H. H. KUNTSLER,  
ESQ., Taipeng, Perak.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—Col-  
lection of Snakes.

## SECTION VI.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—  
Collection of Native Agricultural Appliances.

## SECTION VIII.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—  
Collection of Barks.

## SECTION IX.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—(1)  
Model of Malay River Boat. (2) Small ditto.  
(3 & 4) Model Bamboo Raft.

## DIVISION III.

## SECTION I.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.**  
—One full-sized Malay Dwelling House (in  
grounds).

## SECTION V.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—Col-  
lection of Snares and Traps.

## DIVISION IV.

## SECTION III.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—  
Collection of Articles in ordinary domestic  
use among Malays.

**H. H. RAJA DRIS, C.M.G.**—Malay  
Sarong (the national dress), silk and gold  
thread. Kain limau.

## SECTION IV.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—Loom  
and Spinning Appliances.

## SECTION V.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—  
Fishing Appliances.

## SECTION VII.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—  
Collection, showing different kinds of coffee  
grown in Perak.

## SECTION VIII.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—(1)  
Edible Bird's-nests (*Collocalia linchi*, Horsf.)  
from the limestone hills of Upper Perak. (2)  
Beeswax, as collected by the natives. (3) Fish  
maws.

## DIVISION V.

## SECTION IV.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK**—  
Native Pottery.

**SWETTENHAM, F. A., ESQ., H.M.'s**  
Resident of Selangore.—(1) A collection  
of Malay Art-ware. (2) Collection of Malay  
Silver Work. (3) Malay Weapons.

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## SECTION VIII.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.**—(1-34) Wash and tin-sand from various regions. (35) Gold-bearing tin-sand from Batang Padang. (36) Gold-dust washed from tin-sand, Batang Padang.

## DIVISION VI.

## SECTION IV.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.**—(1) Model of a Malay House, of the better class. (2) Model of a Malay House.

## SECTION VIII.

**GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.**—Appliances used by the Chinese in the mines.

## STATE OF SELANGOR.

## DIVISION I.

## ETHNOLOGY.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR.**—Model of Dwelling used by the Sakaie or Aboriginal Tribes of Malay Peninsula. Photographs of the State of Selangor. Collection of Malay Musical Instruments. Collection of Sakaie Musical Instruments. Collection of Malay Weapons. Collection of Sakaie Weapons. Collection of Malay Fishing Traps and Apparatus, including Boats. Collection of Native Tools. Native Football. Native Tops and other Toys. Spurs used by the Malays in Cock Fighting. Blow Tubes, Poisoned Arrows, and Quiver used by Sakaie. Model of Chinese Pump used in the Mines.

## DIVISION III.

## THE DWELLING.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR.**—A Collection of Malay and Chinese Furniture and Household Utensils. Specimen of Malay Wood Carving. Model of a Sakaie House. Attaps for roofs of Houses. Curtains made of Attap leaves. Table made of Ringas Wood. Bamboos used for carrying water.

## DIVISION IV.

## FABRICS AND ART WARE.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR.**—Native Hats.

Cloth prepared from Bark by the Sakaie, a Aboriginal Wild Tribe. Sleeping Mats, Dress of a Malay Raja, Baju and Sarong. Pair of Sandals. Collection of Gold Ornaments. Specimens of Tin Ornaments made by Chinese.

J. P. RODGER, Esq.—Malay Saronga.

## DIVISION V.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

Head of Elephant shot in Selangor. Head of Sladang (the Bison of the Malay Peninsula).

## DIVISION VI.

## TIMBERS AND FOREST PRODUCE.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR.**—Specimens of Gutta. Specimens of Dumar. Collection of Timber. Specimens of Mangrove Bark.

## DIVISION VII.

**AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTS, INCLUDING NARCOTICS AND STIMULANTS.**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR.**—Materials used by Malays for Betel-nut Chewing. Malay Sweetmeats. Padi (unhusked Rice). Rice prepared from above. Juice of Sugar Cane when first pressed. The same partially boiled. Raw Sugar. Sugar packed for exportation. Model Tapioca. Pearl and Flour. Malay Cigarettes. Tobacco. Platform used for drying Padi. (Model.)

## DIVISION VIII.

**ANIMAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTS AND PRIMARY MANUFACTURES.**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR.**—Specimens of Tin Ore, and Tin after Smelting. Collection of Shells. Specimen of Bat Guano. Specimens of Chinese made Bricks and Tiles. Specimens of Bricks and Tiles used in Government work with sample of Clay.

## STATE OF SUN GAI UJONG.

## DIVISION I.

## ETHNOLOGY.

E. GUERITZ, Esq., Sungai Ujong.—Model of Water Wheel used in Jelebu.

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**DIVISION II.**

**EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SUNGAI UJONG.—Collection of Native Drugs.**

**MESSRS. HILL & RATHBONE, Sungai Ujong.—Specimens of Chinchona Bark grown on Linsam and Antoinetto Estates.**

**DIVISION V.**

**NATURAL HISTORY.**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SUNGAI UJONG.—Collection of Reptiles.**

**DIVISION VII.**

**FOOD PRODUCTS.**

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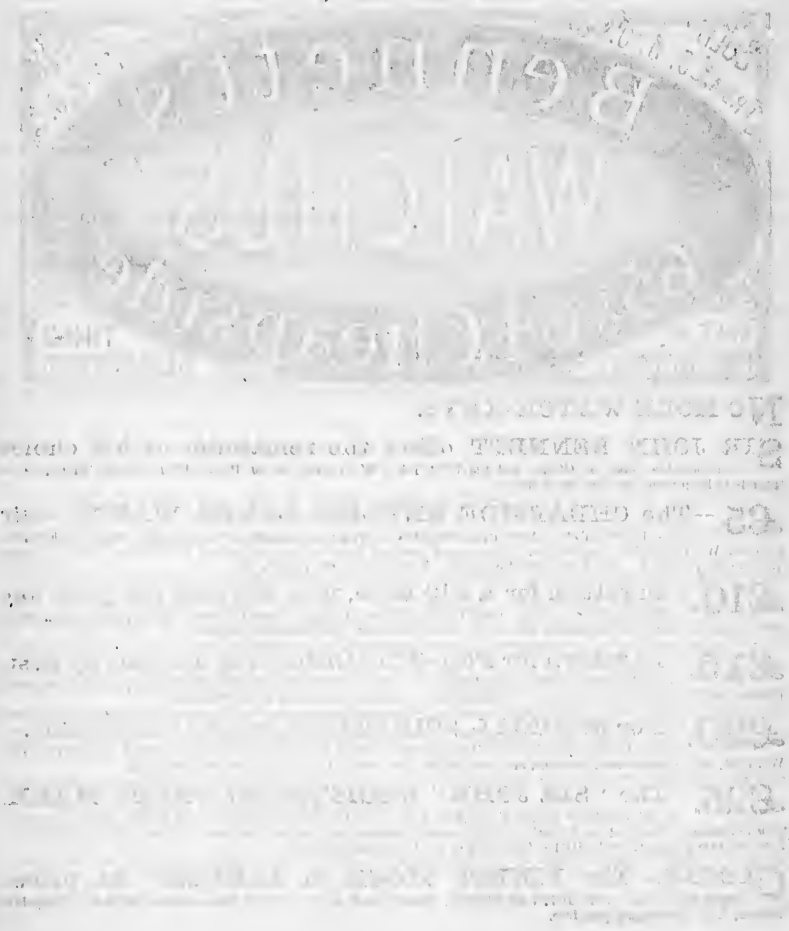
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## HONG KONG.

HONG KONG is an island, 12 miles east-south-east from the estuary of the Canton River, and 90 miles from Canton, the capital of Southern China. It is, with its dependencies, a Colony of Great Britain.

The name "Hong Kong" is derived from the Chinese "Heung Kong," meaning the fragrant Sea Port. The island was formerly, and still is, generally known among the Chinese by the name of Kwan Tai Lo, meaning Petticoat String Road, the original road or pathway along the northern shore, being compared by the Chinese to a petticoat string.

The island of Hong Kong is situated between 22° 10' and 22° 17' north latitude, and 114° 6' and 114° 18' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the harbour of Victoria, on the north-east by a pass, from a quarter to half a mile wide, known as the Ly-ee-moon pass, on the east by Tathong Channel, and on the south and west by the China Sea, here studded with numerous islands and islets. Victoria Harbour, Ly-ee-moon pass, and Tathong Channel separate the island from the mainland of China within the province of Kwong-tung, not the least riotous of the provinces of China.

The island of Hong Kong has a circumference of 27 miles, and an area of 30 square miles, very little of which can be called cultivable land, owing to the abrupt and rocky hills composing by far the greatest part of the area. It was ceded to Great Britain, together with the harbour and islets, in January 1841, and the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nanking in August 1842. Hong Kong and its dependencies were erected into "the Colony of Hong Kong," by Letters Patent bearing date the 5th April, 1843.

In October 1860, a part of the mainland jutting into Victoria Harbour, and known as the Kowloon Peninsula, containing an area of 3 square miles, was also ceded to Great Britain as a dependency of the Colony of Hong Kong. The name Kowloon is derived from Kaulung, the nine dragons.

The administration of the Colony, until recently, was in the hands of the Governor, with an Executive Council of five Official Members, and a Legislative Council of four Official and four Unofficial Members, presided over by the Governor. all the Unofficial Members having been nominated by the Crown on the Governor's recommendation. Since the advent of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the present Governor, and on his recommendation, the Councils have been remodelled, and the Executive now consists of six Official Members, and the Legislative Council of six Official and five Unofficial Members, three of the latter being nominated by the Crown, and the other two being elected by local representative bodies, viz. one by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace, not being Government Officers.

The island of Hong Kong consists for the greater part of abrupt and rocky hills. Indeed, the north side of the island is separated from the south by a continuous range of high hills, terminating in rocky peaks, mostly upwards of 1,000 feet above the sea-level, while Victoria Peak on the west side, and Mount Parker on the east side, are from 1,820 to 1,840 feet high. The average width of the island is only 8 miles, and the descent from the hills to the sea is consequently very abrupt and precipitous. The eastern division of the island is much wider, the hills extending more to the north, and also a greater distance to the south, so that the extreme width of the island, about 7 miles, is there obtained. The south-eastern part of the island is divided, however, by an inlet of the sea a mile and a half broad and running for 8 miles between the hills, called Taitam Bay. This bay forms the south-eastern side of the island into two peninsulas, known as the Taitam and D'Aguiar peninsulas.

During heavy rains all the ravines are turned into torrents, but in the winter season, when comparatively little rain falls, most of them are dry. There is, however, a curious and even remarkable exception in some few of the ravines, which are channels for streamlets, furnishing continually a good supply of water, and not failing in the driest season, when all others are dried up.

The island is composed principally of granite, in various stages, and there is little or no soil

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properly so called. The surface of the island is mostly decomposed granite and hard rock, although on the tops of some of the higher hills large beds of clay are found. Embedded in the decomposed granite are huge round boulders, from 10 to 20 feet in diameter, of hard granite, having the quartz, mica, and felspar well proportioned, and of the best description for building purposes.

The Zoology of Hong Kong is limited as regards wild animals to a species of wild cat, but this is not numerous. The domestic animals in addition to dogs and cats are buffaloes, goats and pigs. Reptiles are numerous, and include pythons and snakes of various kinds (two of which only the cobra and a green snake, popularly known as the bamboo snake, have been found to be poisonous), lizards, iguanas, bull and edible frogs, and newts. The insects are most numerous, comprising beetles of all kinds, mosquitoes, dragon-flies, locusts, ants, wasps, bees, butterflies, moths, spiders, centipedes, scorpions, snails, worms, fire-flies, glow-worms, &c. White ants are also very common and destructive. Oysters, cuttlefish, sea stars, jelly fish, and sea anemones are plentiful in the waters of the Colony. Since the first Preservation of Bird's Ordinance was passed in 1870, various kinds of birds now find their home undisturbed in the Colony. The rapacious birds include sparrow, hawks, and kites. The perching birds are goat-suckers, king-fishers, fly-catchers, wagtails, toin-tits, larks, house sparrows, Java sparrows, numerous magpies, of both large and small varieties. The climbing birds include several kinds of woodpeckers, and among the gallinaceous birds are peacock and other pheasants, and numerous pigeons and doves. In the marshes and paddy fields adjoining some parts of the Canton River, rice birds, quail, teal, herons, and snipe are found.

The Flora of Hong Kong comprises over 1,200 species, the importance of which to the botanist will be understood when it is considered that the late Mr. Bentham in his valuable work 'Flora Hongkongensis' enumerated 1,066 species, which are distributed into 59 genera, and 125 natural orders. Since that time discoveries new to botanical science have been, and are still being made; indeed, since 1861 to the present time, over 180 species have been added to Mr. Bentham's list. Scattered over the island may be found many trees, shrubs and plants, not only interesting to the ordinary observer, but valuable to the scientist. Hong Kong is the natural home of the beautiful *Rhodoleia Championi*, as well as of several other well-known plants, such as the camellia, azalia, long-flowered lily, hibiscus, strychnos, thorn apple and gelsemium. Ferns and orchids also abound on the island and are most varied and beautiful.

Hong Kong is situated within the region of the monsoons, by which the climate of the Colony is largely influenced. The climate of Hong Kong, like the climate of the whole of Southern China, is particularly damp in summer during the south-west monsoon, and particularly dry in autumn and winter during the north-east monsoon. The seasons are therefore divided into wet and dry, the former commencing with May and ending with September, the latter lasting from October to April.

At the commencement of the year the north-east monsoon is blowing steadily, sometimes with great force, and continues without interruption until the beginning of March, when it becomes reduced in force, then wavers, and gradually dies away. In years of great summer-heat in Australia and the southern hemisphere, the easterly trade wind of the Pacific Ocean and its north-western boundary, the north-east monsoon, is drawn several degrees further south than usual, and almost on to the Equator, thus giving a longer and cooler spring to Hong Kong. By the end of May the south-west monsoon is generally set in. It commences with a strong breeze, but is never equal in weight or force to the north-east monsoon. Although bringing tremendous downpours of rain, lasting a longer or shorter time, it is the fine weather-period of the year to the navigator of the China Seas, with sometimes a terrible exception, for the period of the south-west monsoon is the season for those great, and often fearfully destructive revolving storms known as typhoons. The south-west monsoon is generally ended with the month of October, when the north-east monsoon at once commences, and continues with varying energy, sometimes coming down in the full burst of a hard gale, until the following spring.

The average annual rainfall is 85 inches, of which 70 inches fall from May to September.

VICTORIA.—The flourishing town of Victoria, the centre of the Colonial Government, and the trade and commerce of the Colony, is beautifully situated on the north side of the island, along Victoria Bay, and fronting its magnificent harbour. It extends along the Bay for a distance of 4 miles, and stands chiefly on the lower undulations and slopes of the hill-sides,

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having steep ascents from the harbour, from which it presents a fine view to the spectator. The harbour of Victoria is the spacious channel of the China Sea lying between the town and the mainland of China, having a length of 4 miles and a breadth of from 2 to 3 miles. It is of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and could accommodate the fleets of the whole world. It opens to the Northern Seas and Pacific Ocean through the deep channel of the Ly-se-moon pass, and to the Southern Seas direct, along the west shore of the island. The town has length without much breadth, and assumes no particular form, for the streets and roads are adapted to the steep and varying slopes of the hill sides, and the narrow strip of land forming the lower levels between the foot of the hills and the harbour. Running along the front of the town and the greater part of the harbour is the Praya, a fine road 50 feet wide, with a granite retaining wall, on the harbour side, level with the road. Along the Praya, and fronting the harbour, stand the houses of business and storehouses of merchants, shippers, and traders. Behind the Praya and parallel to it is the Queen's Road running the whole length of the town. Here are the houses of the Banking and other Companies, professional gentlemen, and of the principal storekeepers and traders, part of the eastern, and the whole of the western portion being entirely occupied by Chinese shops of every description, the European houses occupying the central portion only. The steep slopes of the hills start immediately from the Queen's Road on its south side, and here are the streets running in various directions, occupied by the shops and stores of traders and dealers of all sorts, but principally Chinese and Indian. The town is really divided into two parts, without any particular line of demarcation. The European houses are mostly on the eastern side and higher levels of the town, and the Chinese principally on the western side.

The principal schools are the Government Central School, the building for which has for some time been inadequate for its wants, and a new school to replace it is now being built, to be called Victoria College; The Hong Kong Public School or St. Paul's College, under the direction of the Bishop of the Colony, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burdon, and a Committee, and St. Joseph's College, under the direction of the Bishop of Acantho, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Raimondi, and the Christian Brothers. There are also schools supported by different missionary bodies, the principal being the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, the Basel Mission School, the German Foundling House, and the Baxter Mission Vernacular Schools for girls. There are also French, Italian, and Spanish Convents.

Hong Kong possesses a Chamber of Commerce and several Clubs. The principal Clubs are the Hong Kong (English) Club, the Club Germania, the Lusitano Club, and the Jockey Club. There are also Yacht, Cricket, and Recreation Clubs, an Amateur Dramatic Club, a Choral Society, and several Masonic Lodges.

There are two first-class hotels, the Hong Kong Hotel, and the Victoria Hotel, both centrally situated in the Queen's Road, with views over the harbour and to the mainland on the one side, and to Victoria Peak on the other. The Stag Hotel is an hotel of the second class, noted for its good fare and moderate charges, and is well situated in the Queen's Road Central.

The Colony has excellent dock accommodation for the largest ships. The principal docks are those of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, who have two extensive establishments on the mainland known as the Kowloon and Cosmopolitan Docks, and one at Aberdeen on the south side of the island.

The supply of water to Victoria is derived principally from a large reservoir at Pokfulam on the south side of the island beneath Victoria Peak, the water being brought to the town by a covered conduit running for upwards of 3 miles along the hill sides. This supply has unfortunately proved inadequate to the growing wants of the town, and a new supply is to be provided from the Taitam hills, very extensive works for this purpose being now in progress. The water of the Colony is considered to be good, but it requires filtering before it is fit for drinking. An abundant supply of water to the town and proper sanitary arrangements are absolutely needed. The sanitary arrangements of the Colony, at the present time, are revolting.

Hong Kong is in constant communication with Europe, India, America, and Australia, by means of the Mail Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Messageries Maritimes, the Pacific Mail Co., the Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Co., and several great lines of Merchant Steamers. These is also frequent steamship communication between Hong Kong and the Coast ports, and a daily service between Hong Kong and Canton, and Hong Kong and Macao.

*Extract from "The Hong Kong Almanac, 1885."*

It has been found more convenient in the case of Hong Kong, which is a non-producing colony, to catalogue the exhibits in their order of arrangement in the Court. They are, generally speaking, representative specimens of the particular industries carried on in the Island, and were prepared by the different Guilds in Hong Kong, by which each industry is controlled.

1. Chinese Vermilion Factory in Hong Kong (scale 1/4th), showing the complete process of preparation from the raw material in room A to the cases packed for export in room J, constructed under the supervision of Messrs. H. McCallum and H. R. Best, of the Colonial Civil Service, and presented to the Commissioners by the vermilion manufacturers of Hong Kong.

2. Samples of Coir Matting made by Chinese prisoners in Hong Kong Gaol.

3. (a) Map of the City of Victoria, showing gradual growth of the town from its commencement in 1843. Exhibited by Mr. J. M. Price, Surveyor General of Hong Kong. (b) Fifteen specimens of granite with polished side, taken from fifteen different quarries in Hong Kong, also exhibited by Mr. J. M. Price.

4. Model of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company's Docking Establishment, at Kowloon, prepared by the Dock Company, under the supervision of Mr. D. Gillies, Secretary to the Company. Dimensions of principal dock: Length on keel blocks, 500 ft.; length over all, 540 ft.; breadth at entrance, 88 ft.; depth of water over sill, 30 ft. The model in this dock is H.M.S. 'Agamemnon,' on the same scale as the dock. There are two other docking establishments in Hong Kong belonging to the same Company. It is to be noted that Hong Kong is the fourth largest shipping port in the world.

5. Models of different classes of Chinese Junks and Fishing Boats, frequenting the waters of Hong Kong, including a Canton Flower Boat. By the Dock Company.

6. Stand with samples of Floor Matting, exhibited by the Tak Li firm of Hong Kong, together with mat-making instrument.

7. The Woods of Hong Kong, prepared by Mr. C. Ford, Superintendent of the Public Gardens. The island, which is naturally barren, is being assiduously cultivated with trees.

8. Specimens of Chinese Embroidery, lent by Lady Bowen. On top of show-case two Vases presented to Sir G. Bowen, Governor of Hong Kong, by the Mikado of Japan.

9. Ornamental Brass Ware, comprising also household utensils and tobacco pipes. Important industry in Hong Kong.

10. Specimens of Cooper's Work (underneath the shelf on which the Junks are placed). Exhibited by Mr. Roger, of the China Sugar Refinery.

11. Further specimens of Matting exhibited by the Tak Li Firm of Hong Kong.

12. Specimens of Rope prepared by the Hong Kong Rope Steam Manufactory, under the general management of Messrs. Russell & Co. The rope is made from Manila hemp, a sample of which is shown; also coil of native rope made of bamboo.

13. Implements of industry used by the Chinese, of superior make to those in ordinary use, but similar in kind. Exhibited by Mr. J. M. Price, Surveyor General of Hong Kong.

14. Engine No. 128. Made by the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, under supervision of Mr. J. D. Gillies, Secretary to the Company.

15. Specimen of Stone Carving, carved out of a solid block of granite, and presented by the Stonemason's Guild of Hong Kong.

17. Exact model of a Chinese Druggist's Shop in Hong Kong, presented by Dr. Ho Kai, medical practitioner and barrister-at-law in Hong Kong, and made by Mr. A. Chee. At the back of the shop is the dwelling-house. This model is faithful to real life in the most minute details.

18. In connection with the same model is a large collection of Chinese medicines, also presented by Dr. Ho Kai, the names and uses of which are given on the bottles.

19. Model of the Colony of Hong Kong, prepared by Mr. A. Denison, civil engineer and architect in Hong Kong. Horizontal scale, 660 feet to one inch, vertical scale 500 feet to one inch, circumference of Island 27 miles. Narrow pass to the east is the entrance to the harbour from the north-east. The channel on the other side of the Island, formed by Hong

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**SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**

**Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.**

**THREE STRIKING CLOCKS FOR £10. In handsome Marble Cases. FOR HOTELS, OFFICES, or PRIVATE HOUSES. Delivered free at any Station in the United Kingdom.**

Kong, and a very small island off it, forms the southern entrance to Hong Kong. Civil Government buildings are coloured black, military and naval property red, the other buildings white. The red circles with black centre are forts.

20. Photographs of different Local Scenes in the Colony, executed by Mr. J. D. Griffiths and by Mr. A. Fong, Photographers, Hong Kong.

21. Specimens of Silver-ware, manufactured by Mr. Wong Hing, of Hong Kong.

22. Samples of Ore from the neighbouring Province of Kwantung, by Mr. Ho A. Mei, of Hong Kong.

23. Sugar Manufacture, by the China Sugar Refining Co., Limited (General managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matthews, & Co.). Large and important manufactory.

24. Samples of Rum distilled in connection with the same company.

25. Raw Materials, from which soy and other sauces are made. Collected by Mr. H. McCallum, of the Hong Kong Civil Service.

26. Sauces made from one or other of the foregoing raw materials. Very important industry in Hong Kong. In the same case is a collection of Chinese essential oils, exhibited by Mr. J. D. Humphreys, of the firm of Messrs. Watson and Co., Hong Kong Dispensary, Hong Kong.

27. Specimens of Biscuits, Cakes, &c., prepared by the Hong Kong Steam Bakery, under the management of Messrs. Dorabjee Nowrojee and Co.; and by the Wanchi Steam Bakery, Messrs. Lane, Crawford, & Co. The products are exported in large quantities to the coast ports.

28. Specimens of Preserved Fruit and Ginger. Important industry. Exhibited by Sun Shing.

Collection of Butterflies and Moths, exhibited by Mr. Victor Deacon of Hong Kong, and caught in Hong Kong.

29. Needlework by the Chinese children in the French Convent. (Inside the Pavillon.)

30. Needlework by the Chinese children in the Italian Convent. (Inside the Pavillon.) In this Pavillon are also specimens of old embroidery, together with two tables made of bamboo hats on stands, exhibited by Mrs. Barff of Hong Kong.

31. Representative collection of Coarse Crockery made in the pottery districts, a day's journey from Hong Kong.

32. Implements used in Crushing and Extracting Essential Oils, exhibited by Mr. J. D. Humphreys, of the firm of Messrs. Watson and Co., of the Hong Kong Dispensary, Hong Kong; also Opium Boiling Apparatus, with specimen of raw and prepared opium, and opium pipe and lamp.

33. Jiriksha, street conveyance in Hong Kong. Exhibited by Mr. St. John Handcock, Public Works Department, Hong Kong. This jiriksha has certain special features invented by the exhibitor.

34. Model of Scaffolding, showing mode of using bamboos for scaffolding purposes. Height of chimney, 140 feet. Prepared under supervision of Mr. C. Palmer, Civil Engineer and Architect, of the firm of Messrs. Bird & Palmer. Also model of a bamboo bridge, showing mode of throwing bridges over ravines or watercourses. Prepared under supervision of Mr. C. Palmer.

35. Specimens of work in Matting, presented by the bamboo Guild, as representing the kind of work they are called upon to do. Exact model of show erected in Hong Kong on festive occasions. Scale 1-8th.

36. Model of Chinese Pagoda and Monastery, executed and presented by the Carpenters' Guild in Hong Kong, represented by Mr. A. Chee.

37. Specimens of Iron Pans from the Hong Kong Foundry.

38. Rattan-ware, manufactured and exhibited by the Tai Loong Firm in Hong Kong.

39. Representative specimens of Brass Utensils made in Hong Kong.

40. Miscellaneous collection of Bamboo Articles, illustrating various uses to which the bamboo is put, presented by the Wo Hop Firm. Exhibited by Mr. A. B. Westland, Hong Kong Afforestation Department.

41. Agricultural Implements (Chinese). (1) Plough. (2) Rake. (3) Hoe. (4) Rice Winnowing Machine. (5) Rice Threshing Machine. (6) Rice Pounding Machine. Exhibited by Chau Bee, Compradore to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and illustrative of mode of agriculture practised in Hong Kong.

42. Blackwood Furniture, exhibited by Mr. W. R. Loxley; Centre Table, carved in Hong Kong, the property of Mr. F. D. Sassoon.

43. Collection of Chinese pigments, with specimens of paint brushes, exhibited by Mr. J. B. Coughtrie.

44. Sails and Canvas Bags, exhibited by W. Dolun, sail-maker in Hong Kong.

45. Camphor-wood Boxes, Leather Trunks, &c. Important industries. Exhibited by Messrs. Stoltzfoht and Hirst.

46. Ivory Carvings. Exhibited by the Hau Choung Yuk Kee firm.

47. Three Water-colour Scenes from Hong Kong, painted by Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming.

48. Silk embroidered Banner, presented by the Contractors' Guild.



49. Silk embroidered scroll, presented by the Chinese merchants of Hong Kong to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Exhibition, and prepared by the Sun Shing firm, in testimony of loyalty, and of their appreciation of British rule in Hong Kong.

50. Silk Embroideries. Exhibited by the Hau Cheung Yuk Kee firm.

51. Matting exhibited as wall decorations by Messrs. Russell and Co., of Hong Kong.

52. Collection of Hong Kong coins minted at the late Hong Kong Mint, and exhibited by Mr. H. L. Dennys, Solicitor in Hong Kong.

53. Specimens of Book-binding. Exhibited by Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox, including two Hong Kong Directories published in Hong Kong, and other works published and printed in Hong Kong.

54. Educational exhibit. Exhibited by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, Ph.D., Inspector of Schools in Hong Kong, showing educational books, photographs of students at work, pens, ink, paper

and other scholastic materials, together with models of desks, chairs, tables, &c., used by the pupils.

55. Beautiful specimen of silk embroidery, the property of and exhibited by Mr. J. Whittall.

56. Antique Embroidery, exhibited by Lady Bowen, and placed so as to enable a contrast to be made between the modern embroidery exhibited in the adjoining cases.

57. Samples of raw silk and silk flatures, exhibited by Messrs. Anbolt, Harbery and Co., together with models showing the process of silk weaving.

58. Five oil paintings of Hong Kong fruits, by Mrs. H. E. Wodehouse.

59. Specimens of Glass Manufacture, made in the Hong Kong Steam Glass Factory. General Managers, Messrs. Russell and Co.

60. Sedan Chair, such as is used by European ladies in Hong Kong, with specimen of the kind of uniform in which the bearers are dressed.

NOTE.—In connection with the Hong Kong Court is a shop or bazaar, in the balcony of the Royal Albert Hall, for the sale of Hong Kong articles, presided over by Chinese, leading up from the Conservatory.

Where exhibitor's names are not given, the Hong Kong Commission are the Exhibitors.

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## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

BY SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.

THE youngest, though by no means the smallest or most insignificant of the large progeny of British Colonies distributed all over the globe, and more or less closely connected with the parent State,—North Borneo is one of the latest additions to the number. It was founded by the "British North Borneo Company," under a Royal Charter bearing date the 1st November, 1881, not quite five years ago. The cession of territory by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu to Mr. Dent and others took place earlier, in December 1877 and January 1878.

The territory defined in the original grants and recognized in the charter comprises the whole of the northern portion of Borneo, from the Kimanis river on the west, to the Sibuco river on the east coast, and, including a late cession of Padas district, stretches over an estimated area of 81,000 square miles, with a coast-line of 600 miles, and several of the finest harbours in the Eastern Seas. Kudat, in Marudu Bay, the most northern point, it has been said, is so situated that it would inevitably come, in time, to intercept all the trade from Palawan Balabac, Sulu and Cagayan-Sulu, that now passes westward through the Mallawalli passage, if not much of the trade of the Southern Philippines also.

Among the great harbours which give importance to North Borneo, in view of the vast trade in the China Seas and future eventualities in time of war, are Gaya and Ambong on the west coast, Kudat, above described, to the north and the nearest to the great fairway of our trade between India and China, Japan and Australia. The last is in close proximity to the Palawan passage, and lies nearly midway between Hong Kong, the Straits, and Australia, being within five days of each by steam. Sandakan Bay, on the east coast, where the Government headquarters are placed, has been described by Mr. Hunt in a report to Sir Stamford Raffles in 1812, as "the finest in the world."

The recent aspirations of the chief Continental powers—notably France and Germany—for Colonial expansion, and the numerous annexations made in furtherance of this object in Africa, in the Pacific, and the Eastern seas, are facts which give increased importance to the acquisition of North Borneo by a British Company, secured, as it is, by a Royal Charter and the British flag from all aggression or encroachment on the part of any alien or foreign power. From its central position, moreover, it possesses advantages both commercial and strategical, which no other island in the Eastern Archipelago can offer, and, under existing circumstances, its value in an international no less than a national point of view cannot well be over-estimated.

Its past history bears this out, for its ports once possessed a flourishing trade with China and the adjoining archipelago, and a large and industrious population, until the advent of Europeans, Portuguese, Dutch, and Spaniards in these regions, after the discoveries of Bernardo Dias and the voyage of Vasco di Gama round the Cape, opened the way to India and China by sea, now four centuries ago. The cupidity and ruthless policy of all the first settlers in the Eastern Archipelago, among islands so rich and populated, destroyed all security for life or property to the natives. With this loss of security their commercial and agricultural prosperity rapidly disappeared, and Borneo was reduced, in common with many other most productive and flourishing islands, to a wilderness, and the inhabitants converted into pirates and head-hunters, driven from the more peaceable and productive pursuits of agriculture and commerce.

Much of the fine territory of Borneo, rich in all natural products, with ranges of mountains to vary the tropic climate, and numerous rivers to afford cheap and easy means of transport from the interior, has thus remained for two centuries in a state of abandonment and jungle, and with a very scanty population; the land came into the possession of the original grantees in 1877, and was transferred to the present Company only in 1882. What progress has been made in this short period, in efforts to introduce civil government in harmony with British laws, and to develop all the latent resources of the country, can only be imperfectly estimated by the products now shown in this Exhibition.

Time was wanting to enable the resident officials to make a complete or exhaustive exhibit, even of the natural products spread over so large an area, much of which has not yet been fully explored or settled. Nevertheless, great exertions have been made to bring together, on a very short notice, as many of these products as may chiefly be counted upon in the near future, to furnish the staples of a considerable trade, and offer sufficient inducements to merchants and planters to contribute in promoting so good a work. Already a German firm has been actively engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, and another company formed in China has been similarly occupied; while the returns of trade in the brief period of five years suffice to show both a rapid and considerable progress.

If these may be looked upon as small beginnings, compared with the extent and value of British trade in the China Seas alone, it will be remembered how small and unpromising, as well as insignificant, were the two settlements of Hong Kong and Singapore in the first years, though now forming the great central depots of a trade which takes the whole world in its circuit. Not fifty years ago, Hong Kong—as the writer remembers it—was a barren island, a bare rock, with only a few fishermen for its inhabitants. At the present day there is a large city with a population of a hundred thousand Chinese domiciled in the island, while ships crowd its capacious harbours under every flag which flies in the two hemispheres. A similar history has marked the development of Singapore and the Straits Settlements. These have only risen to their present state of wealth and prosperity within the last century, and Singapore still more recently. In 1850 the value of the united exports and imports of Singapore amounted to £25,740,174, due mainly to three great factors—geographical situation, an equitable Government, and a plentiful supply of cheap labour in the Chinese colonists. With similar if not equal advantages, there is reasonable ground to hope that a like future may be in store for the Company's territory. Nor does such a result concern the Colony and the Company alone. Shut out, as English goods are, from all the continental States by protective duties, Europe is daily becoming of less value to us as an outlet for our manufactures. Not only are our goods excluded by hostile tariffs, but we are further debarred from the sale of our goods in European markets by the growing progress of the industries of those countries further protected by the longer hours of labour and the lower wages prevailing there. Hence, in view of the present economic condition, and the future prospects of our country, the chief hope of an improved state of trade lies in the opening and development of new markets in less civilized countries and semi-barbarous regions. The markets of the East are still open where Russian tariffs do not exist, and no prohibitive or hostile duties are likely to be permitted under native rule. We should not be slow therefore to profit by this condition, seeing that England can only prosper, or continue to live industrially, by a vigorous policy steadily persevered in for the extension and protection of the markets yet open in the East to her industries, or only awaiting development and English enterprise to make them thriving marts to the mutual advantage of native and British races.

It is in furtherance of such a policy and the advancement of these national objects of highest importance that the infant Colony is now, for the first time, brought in line with the other colonies of Great Britain, by the appearance in this Exhibition of the products of India and the Colonies; and however modest the contribution, it is hoped the chief exhibits will be found to give promise at no distant date of considerable mercantile value, and draw public attention to their prospective importance.

#### PRODUCTS.

The chief products are at present limited to the ordinary jungle produce of the Eastern Archipelago, and form the principal trade of the territory—which is capable of considerable development as the country is opened up—they consist of Gutta-percha, India-rubber, Rattans, Camphor, Birds' Nests, Beeswax, and a great variety of valuable timber. Among the cultivated products are—Tobacco, Sago, Pepper and Gambier; on the sea coast Pearls in oyster beds; "Tropang" or Bêche de Mer, so largely consumed in China. Specimens of all these will be found in the collection. Gold, too, and some traces of tin have been found in several of the rivers.

The country is not thickly populated, and is fortunate in the absence of any one powerful tribe of fighting proclivities, such as some of those which inhabit other districts of the island.

The soil and climate are pronounced by planters from Ceylon, Sumatra, and Australia, to be well-suited for the cultivation of sugar, and other tropical products, but more especially for that of tobacco and pepper, which have long been cultivated by the natives, and two European tobacco-plantations as already stated, are now being carried on. Nearly 200,000 acres of land have been selected, nurseries have been planted with sugar and tobacco, but, owing to the depression of trade, the area under cultivation is very limited. By the Company's Regulations land can be purchased at one dollar an acre, and under special agreement and conditions concessions have been made at 30 cents.

The much esteemed bilian, or iron wood of Borneo, is found in large quantities, and several other kinds of valuable timber abound. A saw-mill is in full work at Sandakan.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by a Colonial Secretary and Residents; and the mode of Government of a British Crown Colony is adhered to as far as practicable.

#### FINANCE AND REVENUE.

The sources from which the revenue is drawn consist chiefly of the licences for purchasing and retailing opium for smoking, for the sale of spirits, and other exciseable articles, all of which are farmed out to private individuals; 10 per cent. royalty on jungle produce exported; a poll tax, an old-established source of revenue among the natives, in lieu of land taxes, and a stamp duty. The land revenue comprises the proceeds of sales of public lands, quit rents, and fees on transfers. There are, in addition, Judicial fees and Post Office Stamps; these, and a few miscellaneous items, make up the remaining sources of revenue.

#### CLIMATE AND SANITARY CONDITION.

The Principal Medical Officer, Dr. Walker, reports: "The rainfall is well distributed, and although there are distinct wet and dry seasons, there is not, as in many tropical places, continuous rain night and day for weeks, followed by weeks or months of absolute dry weather. The greater part of the rain falls during the night, and although showers during the day are not unusual, especially in the wet season, a day of continuous rain is rare. The temperature also varies very slightly throughout the year. It will be observed that the range of the monthly average minimum temperature is only from 71.6 to 75.2 degrees, while the extreme range of the daily minimum temperature is only 67.5 to 77.5 degrees. It will thus be seen that the nights are always cool. The coldest time in the twenty-four hours generally from two to five A.M. The range of variation of monthly mean maximum temperature is from 82.3 to 91.5 degrees, while the highest temperature ever recorded in the shade was 93.5 degrees.

"A noticeable point is the absence of the so-called 'cold' season, which is recognised as the most unhealthy period in India. The coldest months are November, December, January, February, and March, while in the middle of the hot season there is a fall of temperature during June and July. The temperature of any month depends very much on the amount of rainfall. It may be stated generally that the heat is not oppressive, and I have been assured by several persons that a temperature of 90 degrees here is less oppressive than one 10 degrees lower in China or Ceylon. Hence it is never impossible, and rarely unpleasant, to walk about during the heat of the day, while several of our European residents wear no better protection for their head than a simple straw hat.

"*Winds.*—The monsoons are the south-west, lasting from April to November, and the north-east, from December to March. The first and last months of each monsoon is variable. This change of the monsoon is the most unhealthy period. A well-selected site is never practically without at least a gentle breeze, though from eleven A.M. till two P.M. it may be slight, hence punkahs are not required. Squalls occur occasionally in the evening or at night, but not of a severe character. Hurricanes are not found so near the Equator.

"*General Conclusions.*—I am inclined to take a very hopeful view of the future salubrity of the territory. The parts that are at present unhealthy will certainly improve as the country gets opened up, and to an extent that will far outbalance the change in the temperature and consequent change in the type of disease that will certainly follow the felling of the jungle.

The enemy I am most afraid of in this country is biri biri. Altogether looking at the suitability of the climate, the healthiness of this as a new country, and the mild type of the diseases that prevail, and most of all, at the present healthiness of well-selected stations, I think there is every reason to hope that North Borneo will eventually prove to be one of the healthiest of all tropical climates."

#### MONETARY.

There is no Bank at present in the territory, but a copper and paper currency under the guarantee of the Company, with proper reserves, and the banking facilities afforded by the Government Treasury provide in some degree for the requirements of the country, as the notes of the Company are payable by their agents in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Much more might be added on the climatic, sanitary, and other physical conditions of the territory as an exceptionally favoured tropic region, out of the line of earthquakes and typhoons, which work such havoc and devastation in the Philippines in the north, and the Dutch possessions further south. But enough has probably been said, it is believed, to establish in the minds of those who read, the conviction that the progress already made in five years will compare favourably with that of any Colony under the direct control of Her Majesty's Government.

#### TIMBER EXHIBITS.

The forest trees of British North Borneo are very numerous, and amount to about seventy-eight known kinds. Some of these are valuable for world-wide uses, and exist in such quantities as renders the use of them available in those countries where wood is scarce, particularly China and Australia, which are only distant some 1,100 miles from British North Borneo; countries which afford markets for enormous quantities of timber now chiefly obtained from North America.

A good idea may be obtained of the facilities afforded to the Timber Trade by referring to the Map of British North Borneo, which in addition to a sea-board of over 700 geographical miles, exhibits many creeks, harbours, and large rivers.

The area of British North Borneo is 31,000 square miles, the greater portion of which is covered with dense forest, containing trees up to ten feet in diameter, and of great height—many of them being over 100 feet to the first branch.

Some of the woods of British North Borneo are particularly handsome, and have received from the trade the name of Borneo Mahogany, and Borneo Walnut, while others have been named Borneo Cedar and Borneo Ironwood, from qualities which are recognised as being similar to those well-known woods, and these it is hoped will find a paying market in any part of the world.

A glance at the Map of the World will show that British North Borneo occupies such a position in the Malay Archipelago as enables its timber merchants to deal profitably with the Straits Settlements, China, and Australia.

The woods selected for this Exhibition are the following, obtainable in quantity, and for

which orders can be executed, and notes will enable the trade to understand for what special uses the different woods are suitable. As regards the prices at which the same can be supplied, information can be obtained at the Office of The British North Borneo Company, 4 and 6, Throgmorton Avenue, London.

#### Description of Samples.

Sixteen specimens of wood have been selected for exhibition, most of which are in continual demand in the Straits Settlements, China and Australia for house building, furniture and engineering purposes, and some of which are suitable for the European markets.

No. 1. Native name Billian (Malay), or Borneo Ironwood. Specific gravity, .92. Plentiful. When newly cut this timber is of a dark and colour, which becomes dark red when seasoned; very hard and durable, and for all purposes where durability and strength are required, few timbers will surpass Billian. A good shingle wood, ant-proof. From 1 to 3 feet diameter and up to 50 feet in length. Found in low swampy forests on the banks of rivers and by the sea. Is in great demand in the Straits Settlements and in China for wharf piles and planks, as it is perfectly proof against the "Teredo," or sea worm.

No. 2. Native name Mirabou (Malay). Specific gravity, .87. Botanical name, *Azelia palembanica*. Plentiful. A heavy, dark yellow coloured wood, becomes darker with age; fine, regular grain, very tough and durable; valued as a furniture wood; takes a fine polish;—ant proof. Resembles Spanish Mahogany.

No. 3. Native name Kumpas or Impas (Malay). Specific gravity, .88. Plentiful. A heavy, hard, reddish, coarse-grained wood, not unlike Mirabou, but distinguished from it by

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its coarseness and a curious cross-grain; used for beams, joists, &c.; large.

No. 4. Native name *Rassak* (Malay). Botanical name, *Vatica* species. *Rassak* Banaar. Large, plentiful, dark sand colour, which darkens with age; heavy, hard, rough-grained, durable, stands exposure; a valuable wood for general purposes, posts and beams for houses, wharf piles and planks; withstands insects well. *Rassak* Dfaim. Similar to *Rassak* Banaar, but closer grained; same description applies; not so plentiful; large. *Rassak* Bungah. Dark straw colour with brownish stain; durable, withstands insects, valued for panelling work, planks, also good for house building and general purposes; large, not very plentiful, easily worked.

No. 5. Native name *Panagah* (Malay), or Borneo Mahogany. Fairly plentiful. Crooked, dark bay colour, capable of taking a fine polish, handsome figure, suitable for ornamental purposes and veneer. Grows by the sea-side.

No. 6. Native name *Palawan* (Malay). Plentiful, not large, flesh-coloured, fine grained, hard and durable, splits easily, good for posts for houses, beams, piles, shingles, easily worked.

No. 7. Native name *Kayu Kapor* (Malay). Specific gravity, 77. Botanical name, *Dryobalanops Camphora*. Bastard camphor, sand coloured, tough, very durable; much used for house building, planks, &c., large, plentiful, easily worked. It grows to a great height and girth.

No. 8. Native name *Greeting* (Malay). Outside sand colour, inside blackish stained, long grain, very durable in and out of water, withstands insects well, used for wharves, beams, general purposes, grows on the inner edge of swamps by the seaside—size up to 2½ feet diameter, long, plentiful. Resembles American Black Birch in grain, colour and quality.

No. 9. Native name *Gagil* (Malay). White, tough, long-grained, durable, much used for ships' planks, junk masts and general purposes; large and plentiful, easily worked, and ant proof.

No. 10. Native name *Krewing* (Malay). There are three kinds of *Krewing*. Specific gravity. Plentiful, all oil-giving trees, wood stands well in water, but does not withstand white ants, useful for furniture, &c., easily worked, takes a fine polish.

No. 11. Native name *Niatu* (Malay), or Borneo Walnut. Plentiful, durable, takes fine polish. Very similar to No. 10.

No. 12. Native name *Urat Mata* (Malay). Yellow, wavy figure; tough and strong; up to 5 feet diameter.

No. 13. Native names *Selangan*, *Seriah* or *Majow* (Malay), or Borneo Cedar. Specific gravity, 64. The *Seriah* is a tall handsome tree, probably belonging to the order *Dipterocarpaceae*, an order of great forest importance as containing such good timbers as the "Sal" of India, and most of the balsam-producing trees of Borneo and the Malayan Archipelago.—

*Seriah* has not yet been botanically named. It formerly was found in abundance in the Malay Archipelago, and is still obtainable in large quantities in British North Borneo. The wood resembles cedar in grain, and is found in three colours, the red being the most prized. It is much used in joinery, house building, and for furniture, and takes a fine polish. It has considerable transverse strength, and is exported in large quantities to Australia, India and China,—weight per cubic foot, 40 lbs. Samples of the *Seriah* Batu or hard red cedar, *Majow*, or soft red cedar, yellow and white *Seriah* have been sent for exhibition. (4 samples.)

No. 14. *Ballow*. Similar in grain and colour to *Billian*, but not so hard; strong, durable, principally used for beams, piles and planks, for wharves and for scantlings for house building; much used in the East.

*Jungle Produce*.—Mangrove Bark, Damar Tanah, Damar Mata Kuching, Gutta Suau (India-rubber), Tepi, Sulang Puteh, Gutta Merah (Gutta-percha), Tortoise-shell, Beche de Mer—Armadillo Scales, Beduri, Tagukan, Sandakan No. 1, Bagum, Batupil, Durubian, Sampak, Hitan, Sandakan Puteh, Beeswax Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Clams (Kima); Rattans—Sugar, Langsang, Palawan Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Segama, used for collecting birds' nests, Camphor Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Piece of Camphor Wood (ripe), Camphor Oil, Suau Lamber Tobacco (bale), Gold Alluvial, Black Sand or Munde, found in conjunction with the gold from Segama.

*Jungle and Sea Produce*.—Batu Tepi, Tepi, Shark's Maws, Black Birds' nest Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Land Shells, White Birds' nest, Black Shark's Fins, White Shark's Fins.

*Native Manufactures*.—Two Sulu Silk Handkerchiefs, one Sulu Silk Trousers, two Silver Tobacco Boxes, one Silver Betelnut Pincers, two Silver Finger Rings, one Brass Sirih Box, one Brass Sirih Box (antique), Brass Finger Rings, Dusun Sirih Box, Brass Tobacco Box, Rattan Splitting Knife, Korun or Coconut Scraper, Malay Pisan Kris or Knife, Malay Parang or Chopper, Malay Chandong, Brass Provision Jar, Billiong or Adze, four Native Mats, Sulu Cloth, Sulu Silk-worked Cloth, Sulu Sarong, two Sulu Pipes, two Malay Bed Curtains, one Malay Pillow-case, Dish Cover, Brunei Brassware, Sulu Head Cloths, Sulu Female Head Cloths, Sulu Dress Trousers, Sulu Chief's Coat, Sulu Cloth, Sulu Woman's Shawl, Dusun Rattan Bag, Manila Hemp, Sulu Woman's Slippers, Malay Female Children's Ornaments.

## EXHIBITS FROM THE WEST COAST DISTRICT.

### PROVINCE ALOOCK.

#### *Native names within brackets.*

Native Mat, large, Native Mats, small (Tekar or Lampit); one piece of Dusun Cloth of native



manufacture; one Bornean Flute made by Aborigines (Kersuling); one Bornean Flute played by the nose; two Bornean Brunei Malay Flutes; one Bornean Jewsharp; one Hokien Chinese Flute.

#### PROVINCE KEPPEL.

Dusun Winnowing Machine (Tiapau); Dusun Rice Decorticator (Gayangan); Dusun Plough (Radu); Dusun Harrow (Sû-nd); Dusun Harrow (Ragus); Dusun Reaping Knife (Lengaman); Dusun Rice Holers (Tetanam); Dusun Distaff (Tansad); Tagâ-as Distaff (Tabohon); Dusun and Tagâ-as cloth, made from the fibre of the Lambar leaf (Buâ); Dusun Hat (Siong); Dusun Guitar (Sindatong); Dusun Reed and Gourd Instrument (Sampotong); Dusun Bamboo Lyre (Tankugan); Tagâ-as Female Waist Ornament (Imbot); (Lambar); Specimens of Tagâ-as rope, made in the interior from the inside of the Timbaran tree (Palihan); Specimens of Sago Flour from Gaya (Napu); Specimens of Native Tobacco (Sigup); two Bajow Sleeping Mats made of Pandan Grass, two fine, one medium, three common (Tikar Pandan); one Native Hood made and used by female Aborigines (Seruodong); two Native Knives made and used by female Aborigines (Pice); two Native Baskets for carrying on back, four Native Baskets for carrying on back, two bundles Rattan Pladas, three bundles Aboriginal rope (Rotan Pladas); Lakarwood; one Rice-pounding Machine and Pounder (Leesong & Alu).

#### EXHIBITS FROM PAPAR.

##### PROVINCE KEPPEL.

Petticoat worn by the Dusun women, made out of the fibre of the Lambar (Gunob); Jacket made out of the bark of the Timbaran tree worn by the Dusun Dyaks of the Upper Kemanis by both men and women, this is made by heating the bark (Tukow); Same as No. 2, but made of the bark of the Ipsoh tree, (Tukow); Jacket worn by the Dusun Dyaks of the Upper Kemanis by both men and women, made by the Kijaws of the Upper Kemanis by cotton grown by themselves (Guhon); Petticoat worn by the Dusun Dyak women of the Upper Kemanis (Tapi); Chawat worn by the Dusun Dyak men of the Upper Kemanis (Chawat); Rope made out of the bark of the Ijok tree, used for anchor ropes, &c. (Tali Ijok); Case used by the Dusun Dyaks for their

Tobacco and Flint (Bumbong); Quiver used by the Dusun Dyaks for holding their poisoned darts (Tambilahan); Belt worn by the Dusun Dyak women round their hips, made from the bark of the Ijok tree (Randowog); Article of Dress worn by the Dusun women round the hips (Sinagali or Sing Sing); Dusun Bracelet (Neugal); Hat used by the Dusuns and others (Siraoug); Bear's Skin Hat used by the Dusun Dyaks of the Upper Kemanis (Kogas); Knife worn by the Tegas and Kijows of the Upper Papar, suspended by a string round the neck (Pisi); Bark obtained from the Russaok tree, and is used by the Dusuns for mixing with their toddy, which makes it intoxicating (Chengal); Basket made by the Kijows of the Upper Kemanis, used by them and other natives of the coast for carrying things (Sabbat); War Jacket, used by the Bajows and other natives of the coast (Bungkat); War Hat, used by the Bajows and other natives of the coast (Batub); Bajow Shield (Taining); Article of Dress worn by the Dusun women round the hips with Sing Sing (Labit); Ornament worn by the Dusun and Tegas women round the ankle (Tibang); Head-dress worn by the Dusun priestesses when performing any ceremony (Yanti); Shields used by the Dusun and Brunei, also used as a hat (Paresi); Native Axe or Adze (Biliong).

##### PROVINCE DENT.

Gold Embroidery by Brunei Malay women for covering dishes (Saputangan Betarock); Gold Embroidery by Brunei Malay women for water-bottles (Terindah); Specimens of the Coal from Buket, Noloyan, Batu Batu, taken at a depth of six feet (Batu arang); Specimens of Sago Flour manufactured at Menumbok; Specimens of Sago Flour manufactured at Mempakul; One Small Bottle of Seed Pearls, found in the shells (*Placuna Placenta*) two miles from Batu Batu; Specimens of Gutta from Batu Batu, &c. (Gutta Hilang, Gutta Menown); Specimens of Indiarubber from Pados River (Gutta Lichak); Specimens of Bees Wax; Specimens of Vegetable Tallow (Menyiak-Tankawany); Specimens of Vegetable Green (Menyiak Kerapot); Specimens of Rattans (Sahgar, Berrarat); One Brunei Cubberbund or Saah; Two Brunei Sarongs.

##### GOVERNOR TREACHER'S COLLECTION.

Ilanun Mail Coats, Ilanun Helmet, Brunei Kris, Ilanun Kumpulan, Brunei Kris, Dyak Parang Elang, Dusun Knapsacks, Ilanun Shield. One large Pearl. Elephant's tusk.

#### CLARKE'S New Patent

### "FAIRY" LAMPS AND "FAIRY" LIGHTS

For Ornamentally Lighting DRAWING and BALL ROOMS, CONSERVATORIES, EVENING SETS, TABLE DECORATIONS, &c.

These Lamps are made entirely of Glass, and fitted with Opal Shades. The Patent "Fairy" Lights have Double Wicks, giving a beautiful soft, steady light. The last hour's burning is as brilliant as the first, and are not affected by the strongest draught. They burn 10 hours.

**SAMUEL CLARKE**, Patent Pyramid and Fairy Lamp and Light Works, CHILD'S HILL, LONDON; and NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

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**MR. MACBRAN'S COLLECTION OF ARMS  
AND CURIOS.**

Kris, Sulu Barong, Sulu Pidah, Illanum Sword, Parang Elang, Illanum Sword, Brunei Parang, Dyak Sword, Kris (lined by Arnenie), Two Bاده Bاده, Small Kris, Two Sulu Pipes, Parang Elang, Knife, Brunei Latoh, Sword, Suit of Mail, Malay Hat, Two Ba-jow Hats, Two Sulu Hats, Sulu Bridle, Poisoned Arrow Quiver, Dyak Woman's Dress, Bark Bag, Sulu Shield, Two Spears, Two Sumpitans.

**DR. WALKER'S COLLECTION OF CURIOS.**

Horn Bill, Sambhur Deer Horn, Wild Cattle Horn, Two Guloks; Two Kris, Parang; One Kris, Java (Bugis made); Bagan Ba-jow (confined to chiefs), Malay Sword (Padang), Dyak Elang, Malay Sword, Latok, Wooden Dish, Scoup, Gold Box, Iron Hook, Iron Crowbar.

**MR. COOK'S COLLECTION OF CURIOS.**

Rhinoceros Horn, Sulu Double-edged Barong, Complete Set of Elopahant's Teeth, Armadillo Skin, Sulu Shields.

**MR. LEMPRIERE'S COLLECTION.**

One Gong, One Coat of Mail, One Monkey, One Wild Cat, Six Weapons, One Pipe, One Bark Sheet, One Shield, Two Squirrels, Animals, Birds.

Alluvial Gold purchased from Malays working on the Segama River, April 1886. Weighting 5 oz. 5 dwt. 13 grs.

Gold from the Segama River, Currency of British North Borneo. Postage stamps and Notes.

**MR. ALFRED DENT'S COLLECTION.**

Native Swords, Kris, Spears, Sumpitans, or Blowpipes. Quivers with poisoned arrows. Warriors' dresses and caps with feathers. Shields with human hair. Pearl Breast pin.

Diamond and pearl bracelet, the pearl found in Bornean waters, kindly lent by Miss Dent.

Gold cloths, specimens of Brunei work, kindly lent by Mrs. Mayne.

**MR. CROCKER'S COLLECTION.**

Malay Execution Kris. Saribus Dyak instrument for procuring fire. Milanow instrument for flattening heads of children.

Specimen of Coal from the Maura mine, mouth of Brunei River, exhibited by Mr. W. C. Cowie.

Panel showing nine specimens of Borneo wood, polished. Exhibited by Mr. James McLean.

Wooden hat made by natives. Exhibited by Mrs. Dobson.

Carved Mother of Pearl Shell. Exhibited by Mr. Abrahamson.

**MR. PRYER'S COLLECTION.**

Illanun Sarong, Elopura Sarong (not finished), Suit of Sulu Chief's Clothes (three articles), Stained Map (Elopura manufacture), Pandanus Mat (Darvel Bay), Two Cake Dish Covers, The Last Pirate Flag, April, 1885 (Darvel Bay), Model of Pirate Depong (Darvel Bay), Rhinoceros Skull, Horn, Feet, and Tail (Sandakan), Orangutan's Skull, Buffaloes' Horns, Two Dyak Musical Instruments, Samples of Manila Hemp, Sugar, Pepper, Cotton Flock (Kapok), Cotton, Indian Corn, Shells (including shells of the pearl oyster or tepi, from the Ada Bank, Port Elphinstone.)

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**EHRMANNITE.**  
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“A” quality, for use in Sugar Factories to which carriage and expenses are heavy

“B” quality, for European consumption, and in situations where freight is low.

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PURE PHOSPHATE OF SODA, PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA, PHOSPHORIC ACID—  
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## BRITISH GUIANA.

By G. H. HAWTAYNE, F.R.G.S.

The Colony of British Guiana lies between Venezuela, Brazil, Dutch Guiana and the Atlantic Ocean on the north-east Coast of South America, and first settled by the Dutch in 1580, has since 1803 belonged to England. Its area is computed at 76,000 square miles, but the boundaries between it and Venezuela and Brazil are undetermined. For some miles from the sea, which is of an unattractive dirty yellow hue, the land is low and flat, being a rich alluvial deposit, in which coffee and cotton once grow; and in later days the sugar-cane flourishes luxuriantly. Its rivers are broad, and have their sources hundreds of miles away in the interior. Large vessels ascend these streams for long distances, but beyond the rivers are crossed by rock formations, over which they plunge and fall; and it is only the Indian's light dug-out or corrial that can pass these obstructions.

The climate is warm but not oppressive. The thermometer, it is true, ranges from 75° to 90°, but a refreshing sea-breeze tempers the heat. The Colony is not so unhealthy as is generally supposed, and with care and ordinary precaution good health can be enjoyed.

The population is mixed. It numbers 264,000, more or less, and comprises Europeans, Aboriginal Indians, West Indians, Portuguese, Africans, Chinese, and lastly East Indians, who were reckoned at upward of 92,000 in 1885.

The Flora is rich, but as yet only partially explored. Its chief features are its lofty trees and palms, and the abundance of flowering creepers, &c., which cling to the tallest branches. The forests abound in timber trees of great value and variety.

The Fauna is interesting and deserves research. The Labba—of which it is said that he who eats its flesh and drinks Creek water will always return to Guiana—the agouti and waterhass are the most prominent animals of the Colony, but monkeys and ant bears, and so-called "tigers," jaguars and pumas, deer, opossums and manatees are also not uncommon. The birds are abundant and of rare beauty. Many fish of many kinds inhabit the sea and rivers. Alligators, snakes and turtle are common objects; and life is prevented from becoming too enjoyable by the bats and ants, mosquitoes and beetles.

Sugar is the chief product, and on the success of this depends the prosperity if not the existence of the Colony. Of other cultivation there is at the present day comparatively little. Cotton has died out, because labour is dearer, and less certain and constant than it was "beforetime." Coffee, too, the successful cultivation and reaping of which depends on a reliable supply of labour, is only grown on a small scale, although the Liberian variety shows promise of rewarding the pains of those who plant it. Cacao culture is only in its infancy, and so at present the cane is the chief, if not the only support of the Colony. Of sugar, large quantities are raised and exported. In 1885 the crop, which was reckoned but a short one, reached 106,532 hhd.; in the previous year it was 139,296. In the Exhibition will be found abundant specimens of the fine sugars produced in the Colony—Muscovado (once known as "moist" or "brown"), white and yellow crystals, and dark sugar, the latter rich in saccharine matter, but with a colour which permits its introduction into the American market for refining purposes at a low rate of duty. Molasses and Rum are also shown.

The proprietors of sugar plantations spare no trouble, no expense in cultivation and machinery; no stone is left unturned to maintain a foremost rank in the British market. This struggle has of late been rendered most difficult by the competition of bounty-supported sugars from the Continent of Europe. How much longer it can be continued remains to be seen, but it is evident that with the dissolution of the sugar industry grave trouble and difficulties must arise in a community constituted as is that of British Guiana.

The Ethnological collection in the Court is very interesting, and contains specimens of the weapons and other articles in use among the native Indians. Four figures represent these people, and will no doubt attract attention. The Commissioners hope as the season advances, to present to the public a party of six Indians, who will be placed in a facsimile of their huts, and will be occupied in basket-making, hammock weaving, &c., as in their native land. Arrangements have been entered into for the exhibition of specimens of gold. This precious metal is found in considerable quantity in British Guiana, and it is hoped that steps will be taken for the protection and encouragement of gold mining in the Colony.

The specimens in the Exhibition will give some idea of the variety and excellence of the timbers of the Colony. Some of them, as Mora and Greenheart, are already well known in Europe, where they are used in shipbuilding, and as piles, &c. The resistance shown by some of these woods to the action of salt or fresh water and to the attacks of the teredo render them of great value. Others are peculiarly fitted for cabinet work, and it is hoped that the Exhibition may be the means of introducing to the notice of merchants and manufacturers many of these woods. Every information as to their qualities, uses and supply will be found in the Special Catalogue, or in the notes appended to the Lists furnished by Messrs Park & Cunningham, who exhibit a large number of well-selected specimens.

The fibres of British Guiana are comparatively unknown in the European market. Cotton, which was once largely grown, is no longer cultivated, although the soil is well fitted for its production.

Many of the fibres shown may take the place of hemp and bast, and it only needs a demand to call forth a constant supply at low prices. The collection shown is a very large one, and if any specimens are deemed worthy of examination and trial, the Commissioners will be glad to supply samples for the purpose. The hammocks, &c., exhibited are evidence of the good qualities of the native fibres.

The minerals of British Guiana are not numerous nor of much commercial value, with the exception of gold, which exists in considerable quantities. At present, owing to difficulties as to boundaries, capitalists are unwilling to engage in mining undertakings, but there is no doubt that with settled boundaries and protection to such enterprises, gold mining would become one of the most lucrative industries of the Colony. Iron exists in great abundance, but no attempts have been made to turn it to account.

British Guiana is rich in gums, oils, and barks, and exhibits fine specimens of Gum Animi and of Ballata, which will be found in its first stage as milk, and in rolls, sheets, &c. This gum is in some respects superior to caoutchouc and gutta-percha. A very exhaustive report on its collection and properties has been written by Mr. Jenman, the Government Botanist of the Colony, which is well deserving of perusal.

The "Gillbecker glue," which is made into Isinglass, with a specimen of the fish (*Silurus Parkeri*) from whence it is obtained, are exhibited. Tonca or Tonquin beans, which are found in large quantities, are also shown; as are several kinds of oil. The barks are very numerous, and it is desirable that their properties should be ascertained. Many are useful for tanning purposes, and others are employed by the Indians in various cases of illness or accident. To those who are desirous of making researches into the qualities of these barks, samples will be readily given on application.

The food products comprise the meal and starch of the Cassada, which is the staple food of the Indian. Cassareep, which is largely used on account of its antiseptic properties, is also shown; as are dried plantains and bananas, the former of which is stated to be one of the most

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nutritious articles of food known. The cacao and coffee exhibited are of good quality, and show that the soil of the Colony is well adapted to their cultivation. Coffee it is well known, was one of the chief exports of former days, and realized a large price in the English markets.

The collections illustrative of the natural history of British Guiana will repay inspection, as will many other exhibits, to which more particular reference cannot be made in this brief notice. Readers are however reminded that the contents of the British Guiana Court are dealt with a greater length in the Special Catalogue published by the Commissioners.

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[A Handbook and detailed Catalogue is published by the Commissioners, price 3s., to which reference is invited.]

## SECTION A.

## Maps and Plans, &amp;c.

1. Map of British Guiana. Published by the Government of the Colony.
2. Bouchenoeder's Map of Essequibo and Demerara, 1798.
3. Map of the County of Berbice, 1844.
4. Plan of Georgetown.
5. Plan of New Amsterdam.
6. Facsimile of Schomburgk's Map of British Guiana.
7. Facsimile of Map of parts of British Guiana and Venezuela, showing grants made to Manoa Company by the Government of Venezuela; considered as an encroachment on the territory of British Guiana. The above are exhibited by the Government of British Guiana.
8. Proclamation and Articles of Capitulation, 1803. Lent by George Melville, Esq., Assistant Government Secretary.

## Paintings and Drawings.

Water-colour Views of the Interior of British Guiana. By J. G. Sawkins, F.G.S.

Photographs illustrative of British Guiana, its scenery and inhabitants, by C. Norton.  
Photographs of Indians, &c. Exhibited by Julio Siza.

Water-colour sketch of Rorania. Exhibited by E. F. im Thurn.

Oil and water-colour Paintings by C. Montagu Jones.

## SECTION B.—SUGAR AND SACCHARINE PRODUCTS.

## SUGARS.

1. White Crystals.—(1) Plantation De Willem. (2 & 3) Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden. (4) Plantation Uitvlugt. (5) Plantation L'Union. (6) Plantation Enterprise Leguan. (7) Plantation Cornella Ida. (8) Plantation Enmore. (9 & 10) Plantation Peter's Hall. (11) Plantation Met en Meerzorg. (12) Plantation Cane Grove. (13) Plantation Château Margot. (14) Plantation Hope. (15) Plantation Houston. (16 & 17) Plantation Taimouth Manor. (18) Plantation Caledonia. (19) Plantation Perseverance. (20) Plantation Farm. (21) Plantation Marionville. (22) Plantation Herstelling. (23) Plantation Blairmont. (24) Plantation Uitvlugt.
2. Yellow Crystals.—(1) Plantation Hague. (2) Plantation Port Morant. (3 & 4) Plantation Melville. (5) Plantation Uitvlugt. (6 & 7)

Plantation Herstelling. (8) Plantation L'Union. (9 & 10) Plantation Enterprise Leguan. (11) Plantation Enmore. (12 & 13) Plantation Success. (14) Plantation Peter's Hall. (15 & 16) Plantation Windsor Forest. (17) Plantation Met en Meerzorg. (18) Plantation La Bonne Intention. (19) Plantation Cane Grove. (20) Plantation Château Margot. (21) Plantation Hope. (22) Plantation Houston. (23 & 24) Plantation Taimouth Manor. (25) Plantation Perseverance. (26) Plantation Farm. (27) Plantation Goedverwagting. (28) Plantation Marionville. (29) Plantation Mara. (30) Plantation Enterprise. (31) Plantation Success. (32) Plantation Blairmont. (33) Anna Regina.

3. Refining Crystals.—(1) Plantation De Willem. (2) Plantation Melville. (3 & 4) Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden. (5) Plantation Uitvlugt. (6) Plantation Herstelling. (7) Plantation Hampton Court. (8) Plantation La Bonne Intention. (9) Plantation Cane Grove. (10) Plantation Hope. (11) Plantation Houston. (12) Plantation Farm. (13) Plantation Enterprise. (14) Plantation Cornella Ida.

4. Muscovado Sugar.—(1) Plantation Ma Retraite. (2) Plantation Blankenburg.

Molasses Sugar.—(1) Plantation Enmore. (2) Plantation Met en Meerzorg. (3) Plantation Goedverwagting. (4) Plantation Farm. (5) Plantation Marionville. (6) Plantation Taimouth Manor. (7) Plantation Hope.

5. White Rum.—(1) Plantation Farm. (2) Plantation Herstelling. (3) Plantation L'Union. (4) Plantation Enterprise Leguan. (5) Plantation Enmore. (6) Plantation Success. (7) Plantation Blankenburg. (8) Plantation Hague. (9) Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden. (10) Plantation La Bonne Intention. (11) Plantation Hope. (12) Plantation Houston. (13) Plantation Farm. (14) Plantation Marionville. (15) Plantation Château Margot. (16) S. R. Pontifex. (17) Plantation Cane Grove. (18) Plantation Nismes. (19) Plantation Port Mourant.

6. Coloured Rum.—(1) Plantation Farm. (2) Plantation Hope. (3) Plantation Houston. (4) Plantation Marionville. (5) Plantation Marionville (logwood). (6) Plantation Herstelling. (7) Plantation L'Union. (8) Plantation Enterprise Leguan. (9) Plantation Enmore. (10) Plantation Success. (11) Plantation Met en Meerzorg. (12) Plantation Blankenburg. (13) Plantation Taimouth Manor. (14) Plantation Taimouth Manor (Mango). (15) Plantation Hague. (16) Plantation Caledonia. (17) Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden. (18) Plantation Uitvlugt. (19) Plantation La Bonne Intention. (20 & 21) Plantation Cane Grove. (22) Plantation Château Margot. (23) Plantation Enterprise. (24) Plantation F.M.M. (25) S. R. Pontifex.

7. Molasses (vacuum pan).—(1) Plantation Farm. (2) Plantation Taymouth Manor. (3) Plantation Houston. (4) Plantation Marionville. (5) Plantation Met en Meerzorg.

8. Molasses (common process).—(1) Plantation J. P. Murphy. (2) Plantation Blankenburg. (3) Plantation Nismes.

9. Vinegar (cane juice).—Plantation Taymouth Manor.

10. Bitters.—(1) W. Fresson. (2) H. T. Matthews. (3) C. F. Viera. (4) Plantation Hope. (5) S. R. Pontifex.

11. Rum Shrub.—(1) Plantation La Bonne Intention. (2) S. R. Pontifex. (3) R. G. Groaves.

11a. Syrups. L. F. Valladares.

12.—Plan or Model of a Sugar Manufactory—the façade of a plantation, showing the dwelling-houses, sugar-works, hospital, and cottages of the labourers.

13. Model of Koker, for tidal drainage of sugar estate. M. B. Jamieson.

14. Model of Koker, for tidal drainage of sugar estate. W. Morison.

15. Model of Koker with two doors, for tidal drainage of sugar estate. W. Morison.

16. Shovels, &c., used in cane cultivation. Plantation Leonora.

17. Photographs illustrating Cane Cultivation and Sugar Manufacture. By C. Norton.

### SECTION C.—WOODS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

For detailed description, see *Special Catalogue*.

1. Souari (*Caryocar tomentosum*; Dec.) Its average height is about 90 ft., and the timber can easily be got to square 24 in.; it is very tough and cross-grained. The roots make excellent floors and futtocks for ship-building, and can be had sufficiently large to timber a vessel of large size. The Souari-nut (Butternut), well known in the colony, is the fruit of this tree.

2. Determa. The average height is about 100 ft., and it can be had to square up to 30 in. It is used for planking boats, in the construction of railway carriages, and for many other purposes where a light and strong wood is required. Determa is also used for the masts and spars of vessels; the largest spars for these purposes procurable in the colony are of this wood, from 70 to 90 ft. long, and 1½ in. in diameter at the smallest end.

3. Kabukalli. It is one of our tallest forest trees, and grows very straight; its average height is about 120 ft., and it can be had to square up to 30 in. free of sap. Kabukalli is used in boat-building.

4. Tataboo. The average height of these trees is about 80 ft. The wood is dark-coloured, heavy and hard, and well adapted for mill-bed timbers; it is also used in boat-building, house-framing, &c.

5. Mamoori-Ball. The average height is about 70 ft., and it can be had to square 18 in. The wood is tough and hard, and is suitable for house-framing and other work where it will not be exposed to the weather.

6. Pakoorie. The average height is about 80 ft., but it is a tree the trunk of which is very large compared with its height; it can be had to square up to 36 in. free of sap. When arrived at maturity this is a very durable wood, and is used for house-framing and many other purposes.

7. Waibaima. A species of *Cirouaballi* or *Siruaballi* (*Nectandra* or *Oreodaphne*). The wood has a strong aromatic scent and bitter taste, and is about the best wood in the colony for planking vessels. Their average height is about 90 ft., and the timber can be had to square the large size, 20 to 28 in. For planking and all other purposes of ship-building this wood deserves to be classed among the first-class woods at Lloyd's for ship-building.

8. Kooroo-Balli, or Trysil (*Pentaclethra filamentosa*). The average height of this tree in the forest on the upper parts of the river is about 60 ft. It can be had to square 10 in. free of sap, and is a dark close-grained wood suitable for making furniture.

9. Itikiboura-Balli is comparatively a rare tree below the rapids. It does not attain to an average height of more than 70 ft., and is used for making articles of furniture and walking-sticks.

10. Seebadani. This tree has an average height of 60 ft.; it will square up to 29 in.

11. Wallaba, or Bimiti Wallaba (*Eperua fulcata*, Aubl.), grows in loose sandy soil, over extensive tracts of country, and is a wood known to every one in the colony. From it frames for houses are made, vat staves, palling staves, and shingles, both for colonial use and for export to the neighbouring colonies. These trees are all plentiful, and have an average height of 80 ft., and can be had to square 20 in. free of sap.

12. Bartaballi (*Achras mammosa*, Bonpl., *Lucuma Bonplandii*, H.B.K.). Bartaballi grows on clay and sandy soils, averages a height of about 90 ft., and can be had to square up to 20 in. free of sap. The wood is useful for making tables and other articles of furniture, and for partition boards, doors, &c., for houses. This tree produces a milky juice somewhat similar to that of the Burch or Bullet tree (No. 15), but of a sticky nature.

13. Itoori Wallaba. See No. 11.

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14. Tawaronero, or Bastard Bullet Tree (*Humirium floribundum*, Mart.). The average height is about 90 ft., and it can be had to square 20 in. free of sap. The timber is useful for framing houses, wheel-spokes, and many other purposes, and where small sized timber is required is superior to greenheart.

15. Bullet Tree, or Burush (*Sapota Mulleri*, Miq. or *Mimusops*, sp.?). This tree grows plentifully, especially in Berbice, where it may be found 5 ft. in diameter; its average height is about 100 ft., and it can be had to square 42 in. free of sap. During the time that windmills were used in the colony, Bullet-tree was considered to be the best wood for the arms of a windmill. The gum known as Balata is produced by this tree. The wood is dark red, close grained and solid, and, when free of sap, most durable.

16. Fukadie. Fukadie grows on sandy soil. Its average height is about 80 ft., and it can be had to square 16 in. free of sap. It is used for house-framing, and is a durable wood for indoor work.

17. Karahura is one of the lightest of colonial woods, and is only fit for partition boards and other indoor work of a similar nature. Its average height is 80 ft., and it can be had to square 80 in.

18. Hoobodie, or Wild Cashew (*Anacardium rhinocarpu*). Averages about 80 ft. in height; the wood is light and not very durable, and is only used for boards.

19. Lallifer. This tree is a species of Ciroua-Balli or Sirou-Balli (*Nectandra*, or *Oreodaphne*); it has a strong aromatic scent, and is used in boat-building. Its average height is about 70 ft., and it can be had to square 16 in.

20. Manniballi. Manniballi is a most durable wood when free of sap, and is superior to Greenheart where small sizes of timber are required. Its average height is about 100 ft., with a very small top, and can be had to square 20 in. free of sap.

21. Kauta-Balli. It is plentiful on hilly land, and attains to an average height of 80 ft., and can be had to square 14 in. The wood is useful for house-framing, is hard, and has a close, straight grain.

22. Wadaduri, or Monkey Pot (*Lecythis grandiflora*, Aubl.). This tree, plentiful throughout the colony, is distinguished by the size of its leaves and the place where it grows. This

variety attains to an average height of about 100 ft. It can be had to square free of sap 28 in.

23. Wamara. This tree is not plentiful in any part of the colony below the rapids. Grows on sandy soil, and does not average more than about 60 ft. in height, and can be had to square 12 in. free of sap. The heart or Taouba is exceedingly hard, heavy, and very close-grained, resembling ebony. It is little used in the colony owing to its extreme hardness, but it is a fine wood for inlaying and other cabinet work.

24. Irriariadan. It is a fine wood of a dark brown colour, and suitable for cabinet work, partition boards, staves, and many other purposes. The average height is about 80 ft., and it can be had to square 10 in.

25. Dukuria. Is used for house-framing and many other purposes. Its average height is about 90 ft., and it will square 16 in.

26. Dakama-Balli. Its average height is about 80 ft., and it will square 20 in., free of sap. The wood is little used.

27. Greenheart, or Bibiru (*Nectandra Rodieri*, Schomb). There are three varieties of Greenheart, yellow, black, and mainop, all most serviceable and durable woods, if cut when arrived at maturity. Greenheart is one of our tallest forest trees, and logs can be had from 18 to 24 in. square, and 70 ft. long. Greenheart is one of the eight first-class woods at Lloyd's; and admirable kelsons, knees and other timbers can be had of it. Sawn into scantling it is used for planking vessels. For wharves, house-framing, mill timbers and many other purposes, Greenheart is unsurpassed by any other wood in the colony. From the bark and seeds "Bibirino" is extracted.

28. Eta-Balli (*Vochysia guyanensis*, Aubl.). Eta-Balli is plentiful in low situations near the rivers and creeks. The wood is little used. The tree attains an average height of about 90 ft., and will square 18 in. free of sap.

29. Wild Guava (*Psidium* sp.). These trees are not plentiful, and the wood is little known or used. Its average height is about 60 ft., and it will square 10 in.

30. Arrisourou. This wood is of a dark yellow colour, and has a very bitter taste; it lasts long exposed to the weather, and is not eaten by worms; for these reasons it is well adapted for planking vessels, and making estates' kokers. The average height is about 80 ft., and it will square 14 in. free of sap.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

THREE STRIKING CLOCKS FOR £10. In handsome Marble Cases.  
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United Kingdom.

31. Kamarakata. Kamarakata is a dark brown close-grained heavy wood of a bitter taste. It is very lasting, and is used for boat timbers, for which purpose it answers well. It is comparatively a short tree, not averaging more than 50 ft. in height, but has a large trunk.

32. Dukala-Balli. The wood is of deep red colour, heavy and close-grained, and is used for making articles of furniture, bedstead-posts, &c. It takes a fine polish, and is a durable wood. Its average height is about 120 ft., and it will square 20 in.

33. Suradanni. Suradanni grows in low situations. The wood is used for making canoes, planking boats, and many other purposes.

34. Caraba, or Crabwood, with variety (*Carapa Guianensis*, Aubl.). From the trunks canoes are made; and sawn into boards it is used for making furniture, partitions, flooring, &c. The seeds yield the well-known Crab Oil, and the bark is used for tanning. The average height is about 120 ft., and it can be had to square 80 in.

35. Foglekop. Sawn into boards it is useful for indoor work, partitions, doors, &c. Its average height is about 70 ft., and it will square 12 in.

36. Houboo-Balli. The wood takes a fine polish, and is useful for making articles of furniture, and cabinet work of any description. Under water it lasts a long time, and on the bottom of a punt or boat will outlast almost any other wood. The tree attains to an average height of about 100 ft., and will square 20 in.

37. Simiri, or Locust (*Hymenaea Courbaril*, Linn.). The wood is hard, heavy and close-grained, of a brown colour streaked with veins, and takes a fine polish. It is used for making furniture, mill-beds and tree nails for planking of ships. The tree yields the Gum Animi of commerce.

38. Hiawa-Balli (*Omphalobium Lambertii*, Dec.). This is a rare tree, and its wood is in great request for cabinet work. It is easily worked and of great beauty. Its average height is about 90 ft., and it will square 12 in.

39. Siribidanni. The heart is of a purple colour, close-grained and hard, and is useful for inlaying and making furniture. The average height is about 50 ft., and it will square 4 to 6 in.

40. Simarupa [(*Simaruba officinalis*, Dec.). The wood is of a light colour, light and close-grained, and is one of the most useful woods for partition boards and other inside house-work. Wood ants will not eat or injure Simarupa. The average height of the tree is about 90 ft., and it will square 24 in.

41. Kurahara. The wood is red, of the colour of cedar, and floats in water; it is used for making canoes, planking boats and spars. The average height is about 90 ft., and it will square 20 in.

42. K'wanarri (*Locust*). See No. 37.

43. Duka. The wood is light, and sawn into boards is useful for indoor house work, tables, &c. Its average height is about 50 ft., and it will square 10 in.

44. Hackia (*Siderodendron triflorum*, Vahl?). The wood is exceedingly hard, close-grained and heavy, and of a brown colour. It is valuable for making cogs and shafts, but is almost too hard for any other purpose. Average height about 65 ft.; it will square 12 to 14 in.

45. Kumara, or Tonkin Bean (*Dipterix odorata*, Willd.). Kumara is a close-grained, heavy brown-coloured wood, exceedingly tough and durable, and is useful for cogs, shafts, and any other purpose where a strong wood capable of resisting great pressure is desired. This tree yields the Tonkin beans, well known in the colony. Average height about 90 ft., and will square 22 in.

46. Kuraroo, or Bat-Seed. Its wood is hard but not very durable, and is little used; it takes a fine polish and would be useful for furniture. Its average height is about 60 ft.

47. Aramata. It is a dark-coloured hard wood, and is used in boat-building, house-framing, and sometimes for cabinet work. Its average height is about 80 ft., and it can be had to square 12 in.

48. Caraba, or Crabwood, red variety (*Carapa Guianensis*, Aubl.). See No. 34.

49. Warikuri, Waracoori, or White Cedar. White Cedar when full grown is a heavy and close-grained wood, very durable under ground, but splits on exposure to the sun. Its average height is about 60 ft., and it will square 10 in.

50. Brown Cirouaballi, or Siruaballi. This tree grows to a large size, and is used for boat-building. It attains to an average height of 90 ft., and can often be had to square 36 in.

51. Oolu. Its average height is about 90 ft., and it can be had to square from 16 to 18 in.

52. Hiawa (*Icica heptaphylla*, Aubl.). Its wood is little used, as it decays rapidly on exposure to the weather. This tree produces the gum known as Hiawa, or Resin of Conima, which is burnt as incense. The average height is about 50 ft., and it will square 10 in.

53. Kurana, or Red Cedar (*Icica altissima*, Aubl.). Red Cedar is a most serviceable and valuable wood, and its uses are too well known to require description. The tree averages 100 ft. in height, and can be had 38 or 40 in. in diameter.

54. Waciba, Washiba, or Bow-Wood. Is exceedingly tough, hard and close-grained, and is the best known wood for bows. Its average height is about 120 ft. and it can be had to square 30 in.

55. Mora, White variety (*Mora excelsa*, Benth.). The bark is used for tanning, and

medicinally in ship-buil wood, difficult first-class w the height has general to square 24

56. Tibic the Pitaka a rare wood, and inlaying about 60 ft.

57. Buroo Wood (*Bros Guianensis*, and the wood grained, takes very heavy.

58. Kerite tions and t average height 20 in.

59. Kooroo fera pubiflora There are two of one is used or "Wood-sh large size, a persons. The tough. It is framing, &c., strains. It a

60. Yellow light wood, us The average h is useful for ta

61. Awati. the colour of w door work. T and its diamet

62. Kakaral are two kinds and black Kak grained and colour; they ar ing wharves, & not eat or in height of the square 16 in.

63. Buhoora close-grained, height is about

64. Assakool The Indians use to 12 in.

65. Wauri. men was cut v lasting wood. canoes from it.

66. Kyeta. It will square 12 in

medicinally in cases of dysentery. Mora is used in ship-building, and is an exceedingly tough wood, difficult to split, and one of the eight first-class woods at Lloyd's. It often attains to the height of nearly 200 ft., but in such cases has generally a hollow trunk; it can be had to square 24 in. free of sap and holes.

56. Tibicuisi, or Bastard Letter Wood. From the Pitaka Creek, Pomeroon River. Tibicuisi is a rare wood, only used for bows, walking-sticks, and inlaying cabinet work. Average height about 60 ft.

57. Buro-Korc, Burracurra, Paim, or Letter Wood (*Brosimum Aubletii* Poep, *Paratineria Guianensis*, Aubl.). Letter Wood is a rare tree, and the wood is beautifully marked, close-grained, takes a high degree of polish, and is very heavy. Average height about 60 ft.

58. Keritee, or Kretti. Is useful for partitions and the upper planking of boats. Its average height is about 80 ft., and it will square 20 in.

59. Koorooboorelli, or Purple-Heart (*Copaifera pubiflora*, and *Copaifera bracteata*, Benth.). There are two kinds of Purple-heart. The bark of one is used by the Indians for making canoes or "Wood-skins." They are sometimes of large size, accommodating fifteen or sixteen persons. The wood is hard, durable, and very tough. It is a fine wood for mill-beds, house-framing, &c., and is capable of resisting great strains. Its average height is about 120 ft.

60. Yellow Cirouaballi, or Sirua-Balli. A light wood, used principally for planking boats. The average height is about 60 ft. The bark is useful for tanning.

61. Awati. Is a light wood, of close grain, the colour of white pine, and is useful for indoor work. The average height is about 60 ft. and its diameter 16 in.

62. Kakaralli (*Lecythis ollaria*, Linn.). There are two kinds of Kakaralli, known as the white and black Kakaralli. These woods are close-grained and tough, and of a light brown colour; they are used for house-training, building wharves, &c. It is said that barnacles will not eat or injure Kakaralli. The average height of the tree is about 80 ft., and it will square 16 in.

63. Buhoorada. The wood is heavy and close-grained, but is little used. Its average height is about 75 ft., and it will square 20 in.

64. Assakoola. It is about 50 ft. in height. The Indians use it for building. It will square to 12 in.

65. Wauri. The tree from which this specimen was cut was 120 ft. in height; it is a lasting wood. The Indians make their largest canoes from it.

66. Kyeta. It is about 80 ft. in height, and will square 12 in.

67. Kamahura. This tree reaches a height about 90 ft.; it will square 20 in. and a lasting wood, being of the same colour as bullet tree.

68. Koorikya. This tree can be found 100 ft. in height, 24 ft. in diameter. It is used for partitions, roofing, and flooring, and also for ship spars and masts in small vessels.

69. Mari Oazoora. This tree grows 100 ft. in length, will square 15 in. It is a firm wood, white.

70. Siki Siki Danna. This is a dark, heavy wood, known also as ironwood, grows 80 ft., will square up to 12 in.

71. Morabucquia. Grows on high lands, 100 ft. in height; it will square 20 in.

72. Marciballi. This wood will square 14 in., and is used by the Indians for house-building.

73. Kookeritte Balli. This tree for 80 ft. will square 14 in. It is used for framing purposes.

74. Asapaka. This tree grows to a height of 80 ft.; will square 12 in.

75. Black Heart. This tree grows to 100 ft. and squares 10 in. It is one of the most lasting woods.

76. Kauoka Balli. This tree grows to a height of 90 ft.; it will square 15 in.

77. Snake nut (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*). This tree grows 50 ft. in height. The tubercles are dark, resembling rose wood, and lasting. The seeds of this tree are remarkably, being in form very like a young snake.

78. Moora Balli. This tree grows 80 feet in height, and will square 16 in.

79. Kartabaek Kooki. This tree grows 90 feet in height; will square 20 in.; a heavy, close-grained yellow wood.

80. Yaroora. This tree grows over 100 ft. in height and 30 in. diameter, like a bundle of trees stuck together. From it the Indian obtains his paddle, axe-handle, oar-blade, &c.

81. Baradanna. This tree grows to 100 ft. in height and 3 ft. diameter. It is one of our best trees for purposes such as partitions, furniture, &c.

82. Barakara. This tree is about 90 ft. in height, and squares 24 in.

83. Itikiboora. This tree is about 70 ft. in height; will square up to 20 in.

84. Koola Balli. This tree grows about 90 ft. in height; will square 16 in. It is a black, heavy wood, and lasting.

85. Kyearimma. This tree grows about 60 ft. in height, will square 14 in., of a pink coloured tubercle or heart.

86. Kokatarra. This tree is about 80 ft., and will square up to 24 in. It is a close-grained, tough wood, called plain handle wood.



87. Yakooro Cirouballi. This tree grows in the wallaba bush, is the same use as the other Cirouballies.

88. Kanooka. This tree is about 70 ft. in height; will square 12 in. The tacuba resembles rosewood.

89. Kokiterie. It is about 70 ft. in height; it will square in short lengths about 10 in. It is a hard, heavy and tough wood, considered one of the best timbers for knees in ship-building. The bark is very astringent, and is in use at H. M. Penal settlement for tanning.

90. Subileroballi. This tree is about 70 ft. in height, and will square 12 in. A heavy, hard, close-grained wood.

91. Eueriballi. This tree is in height about 80 ft., and will square 18 in. One of the best furniture woods, and much asked for by the cabinet-makers.

92. Hitehia. This tree is about 80 ft. in height, and will square 14 in.

93. Warima. This tree is about 70 ft. in height, and will square 14 in.; it is used for boards.

94. Hoorihea. This tree is about 80 ft. in height, and will square 14 in.; is much used for house frames, tacuba posta, &c.

95. Karkarwa.

96. Sacka, Purple Heart. This tree grows about 90 ft. in height; will square 16 in.

97. Kreeka. This was used in the colony at one time for headings for sugar hogsheads, &c.

98. Saribebe. This tree grows on the sides of the rivers and creeks; it is a species of wallaba without the oil.

99. Oorilla, or Blood Wood. This tree grows 70 ft. in height, and will square 14 in.; a useful wood for partitions, back and insides of furniture.

100. Hoorowassa. This tree is about 70 ft. in height, and will square up to 24 in.

101. Mackrasalli. This wood is a good furniture wood. The tree grows 80 ft. in height; it will square 16 in.

102. Collection of Cabinet Making Woods. Exhibited by Park and Cunningham, Georgetown.

The notes appended to the Lists by the Exhibitors are the results of long experiences in working the woods, and are very valuable.

103. Telegraph posts made of the tacocoba (heart-wood) of Wallaba (*Eperua falcata*, Aubl.) prepared for use in Georgetown. The cross arms are of pitch pine. Costs 2 dol. 50c., or 10s. 8d., in the colony.

104. Ditto, undressed. Costs 1 dol. 75 cents, or 7s. 4d., in the colony.

These posts do not require treatment with tar, or other preservative, and last for 15 to 20 years, even when placed in marshy situations, where

they are surrounded with water for weeks together. They can be obtained in lengths of 35 to 40 ft., tapering from 12 or 14 in. in diameter at the base, to 4 or 5 in. at the top.

105. Railway sleepers (Mora) (6). Value 2s. 6d. to 3s. each.

106. Railway keys (Mora) (12). Value 1d. to 1½d. each.

These articles are far more durable than if made of any pine timber, and require no chemical treatment for their preservation.

107-109. Models of punts, to show the manner of carrying heavy woods, on the rivers of Guiana.

110. Nine logs of Letter Wood (*Piratinera guyanensis*, Aubl.).

111-113. Walking sticks.

114. Wallaba vat staves.

115, 116. Wallaba shingles, used in lieu of slatea or tiles to cover house roofs.

117. Axe handles.

118. Liquor vat, 500 gals., Wallaba and Greenheart.

119. Rum vat, 500 gals., Greenheart.

120. Still vat, 500 gals., Greenheart.

121. Rum puncheon, Wallaba. Exhibited by Booker Brothers & Co.

122. Log of Mora (*Mora excelsa*).

123. Log of Greenheart (*Nectandra Rodiæi*).

124. Log of Siruaballi (*Oreodaphne*).

125. Log of Suradanni.

126. Pair of double paddles, made of Yaruru wood.

127. Two pairs of oars, made of Silverbally.

#### SECTION D.—FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

1. 2. Cotton, raw and cleaned; with ball of yarn and spinning instrument.

3. 4. Silk cotton from *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (DC.). Used for stuffing pillows, &c.

5. 6. Silk grass (Crowea) from species of *Agave* and *Nidularium Karatas*, Lemair.

7. Plantain, from species of *Musa*.

8. 9. Mahoe. Exhibited by E. Seon.

10. Sweet briar, or Akasee (*Demerara jute*), from *Conchurus Siliquosus*, W., a shrub; with rope made of the same.

Ditto, with piece of the wood. Exhibited by E. Seon.

11. Wild Oehro, from species of *Malvacea*, with rope made of the same.

12. Wild cotton, with rope.

13. Monkey apple, from *Anona palustris*, L., with rope.

14. Sou rope.

15. Tibi Ets palm specimens palm frond

16. Ditt

17. Coor

18. Wild

19. Wind

20. Kaka

21. Ditto

22. Yaco

23. Wada ollaria).

24. Wada nensis).

25. Ditto.

26. Barra

27. Enour

28. Ditto.

29. Down

30. Hayne

31. Kokoy

32. Ditto.

33. Youga

34. Karasa

35. Ditto.

36. Kratte

E. Seon.

37. Banan

38. Yahoo.

39. Coyatt

40. Fibres Oehro, Wild cotton seed.

41. Collec manufacture

hibited by E

—(A) Huaks

stage. (D)

(F) Brush F

(H) Mat

(J) Fibre

42. Moca Exh

43. Cowtab

SECT

Pipe clay o

Saud from



14. Sour sop from *Anona muricata*, L., with rope.

15. Tibiserie, from the young fronds of the Eta palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*, Mart.), with specimens of cord, hammock ropes, and the palm fronds.

16. Ditto. Exhibited by E. Seon.

17. Coquia.

18. Wild Cedar, or Serada.

19. Winora.

20. Kakarally (*Lecythis grandiflora*).

21. Ditto. Exhibited by E. Seon.

22. Yaoroo.

23. Wadaduri, or Monkey Pots (*Lecythis ollaria*).

24. Wadara, Demerara bast (*Couratari guyanensis*).

25. Ditto. Exhibited by E. Seon.

26. Barramally. Exhibited by E. Seon.

27. Eaouroo.

28. Ditto. Exhibited by E. Seon.

29. Dowranna.

30. Haynau.

31. Kokoyoko.

32. Ditto. Exhibited by E. Seon.

33. Yougahi.

34. Karaserie.

35. Ditto. Exhibited by E. Seon.

36. Kratteo (*Agave gigantea*). Exhibited by E. Seon.

37. Banana. Exhibited by E. Seon.

38. Yahoo.

39. Coyattee.

40. Fibres, Krattee, Pine-apple, Hibiscus Ochro, Wild Ochro, Tiger plant, cotton and cotton seed. Exhibited by John Junor.

41. Collection of Fibres, &c., illustrating manufacture of coir or cocoa-nut fibre. Exhibited by Fortitude Fibre Works, Mahaicony:—(A) Husks. (B) First stage. (C) Second stage. (D) Third stage. (E) Fourth stage. (F) Brush Fibre. (G) Mats from Nos. 2, 3 & 4. (H) Mats from No. 5. (I) Mats from No. 6. (J) Fibre dust for horticultural purposes.

42. Moca Moca fibre (*Montrichardia arbor-scens*). Exhibited by E. Seon.

43. Cowtabally fibre.

#### SECTION E.—MINERALS.

Pipe clay or Kaolin from River Corentyn.  
Sand from River Corentyn.

#### SECTION F. GUMS, OILS, BARKS, &c.

1. Locust Gum, or gum anime, found about the roots of the simiri or locust tree (*Hymenæa courboril*, L.).

2. Ditto.

3. Ditto. Package (Wicrie), shows how it is brought from the forest.

4. Hyawa Gum, obtained by incision from the hyawa or incense tree (*Icica heptaphylla*, Aubl.)

5. Resin of Conima, or Hyawa Gum.

6. Ditto.

7. India Rubber, from *Hevea guyanensis*, Aubl.

8. Balata, from *Mimusops balata*.

9. Balata wood milk leaves.

10. Milk of the balata tree.

11. Karamani, or buck wax, from the mani tree. Used by the Indians as pitch.

12. Etably Gum.

13. Balsam of Copaiba, from species of *Copaifera*, L. (W. Fresson.)

14, 15. Ditto, pale and dark. (J. Rodway.)

16. Ditto, ditto. (J. Brown.)

17. Crab Oil, from the seeds of *Carapa guyanensis*, Aubl. Used in the colony and by the Indians for dressing the hair. Exhibited by W. Fresson.

18. Ditto. (J. Rodway.)

19. Ditto. (E. Couchman.)

20. Ditto. (J. Brown.)

20a. Ditto. (S. R. Pontifex.)

21. Aeu Yuri Oil, from the fruit of *Astrocaryon aculeatum*.

22. Castor Oil. Exhibited by W. Fresson.

23. Castor Oil Seeds. Exhibited by E. Seon.

23a. Cocoa Nut Oil. (S. R. Pontifex.)

24. Ditto. (W. Fresson.)

25. Cocoa-nut Oil, and illustrations of its manufacture. (Fortitude Fibre Works Mahaicony.)—(A) Cocoa-nuts in bunch and loose. (B) Cocoa-nuts freed from husk. (C) Ditto, broken up. (D) Ditto, hard shells used for fuel. (E) Ditto, dried kernels in copra. (F) Ground Copra. (G) Oil from the press. (H) Oil Meal. (I) Finished product. Cocoa-nut oil from fresh nuts.

26. Islinglass, or Fish Glue. The sounds of the Gilbacker (*Silurus Parkeri*); best quality.

27. Ditto; second quality.

28. Ditto. (W. Fresson.)

29. Ditto; in sheets and cut. (W. Fresson.)

30. Stuffed specimen of Gilbacker (*Silurus Parkeri*). (Dr. C. G. Young.)  
 31. Vanilla. (W. Frosson.)  
 32. Tonka Beans (*Dipteris odorata*), shelled and in pods.  
 33. Ditto. (W. Frosson.)  
 34. Ditto. (E. Seon.)  
 35, 36. Indian Tobacco. (W. Frosson.)  
 37. Kakerally Fibre, or Bast. Exhibited by W. Frosson. Used by the Aocawois Indians in making cigars or cigarettes.

LARGE COLLECTION OF MEDICINAL AND TANNING BARKS.

38. Quassia Wood (*Quassia amara*, L.). The well-known tonic bitter.  
 39. Simaruba Bark (*Simaruba amara*, Aubl.).  
 40. Greenheart Bark (*Nectandra Rodiei*, Schomb.) Used as a tonic and febrifuge; contains bebeerine, a substitute for quinine.  
 41. Greenheart Seeds. Used for the same purposes as the bark.  
 42. Mora Bark (*Mora excelsa*, Benth.). Astringent; used in dysentery.  
 43. Etably Bark. Infusion used for sore eyes.  
 44. Crabwood Bark (*Carapa guyanensis*, Aubl.). Astringent; used in dysentery.  
 45. Soft Wallaba Bark (*Eperua falcata*, Aubl.?). Astringent; used in dysentery.  
 46. Arisaro Bark. Inner bark scraped and used for ringworm and itch; said to be poisonous.  
 47. Kakara Bush Rope. Decoction of the inner bark used as a dressing for ulcers.  
 48. Dacama Bark. Astringent; used in dysentery and as a dressing for ulcers.  
 49. Curubally, or Spico Bark. Decoction of the inner bark used as an emetic.  
 50. Dally. Astringent; used in ulceration of the mouth.  
 51. Iturite Wallaba. Astringent; scraped inner bark used for toothache.  
 52. Sarababa? Decoction used as an emetic in fevers.  
 53. Aromata. Said to be poisonous. Decoction used for snake bites and dressing ulcers.  
 54. Coroo-coroo. Said to be poisonous. Decoction used for snake bites.  
 55. Hyawa. Decoction used as an emetic.  
 56. Epicuuli. Astringent. Also used for tanning.  
 57. Old Man Bark. Used as a fish poison.  
 58. Ekanna Bush Rope. Decoction used for whooping-cough.

59. Moraballi. Decoction used as a fish poison.  
 60. Wild Cashews. Decoction used for dysentery.  
 61. Yellow Silverbally. Astringent; also used for tanning.  
 62. Yaruroo. Used in fevers.  
 63. Hoobooballi. Astringent; used in tanning.  
 64. Buhoorada. Astringent; used in tanning.  
 65. Booiliarig. Stomachic.  
 66. White Cedar. Decoction used for syphilis.  
 67. Mangrove. Astringent; used in tanning.  
 68. Touraneiro. Decoction used as a bath in small-pox.  
 69. Coopers Rope. Astringent; used in tanning.  
 70. Sarsaparilla.

COLLECTION OF MEDICINAL BARKS. Exhibited by E. Seon.

71. Simaruba (*Simaruba amara*). Used for colic.  
 72. Arecadako. Decoction used for ulcers and snake-bites.  
 73. Kowderara. Decoction used for ulcers.  
 74. Greenheart (*Nectandra Rodiei*). Tonic used in fevers and colic.  
 75. Toraly. Used for colic.  
 76. Ouloo. Used as an emetic in fevers.  
 77. Caracara Bush Rope. Decoction used for dressing ulcers.  
 78. Hurihie. Decoction used in fevers and for dressing ulcers.  
 79. Etekebooroo. Decoction used for colic.  
 80. Hoorooasha. Decoction used for destroying parasites (*Pediculi*).  
 81. Aramata. Decoction used for bites of venomous insects.  
 82. Serlabally. Decoction used as an emetic in fevers.  
 83. Hiawa (*Ipica heptaphylla*). Decoction used as an emetic in fevers.  
 84. Touranero. Decoction used as a cough medicine.  
 85. Hackia. Decoction used for dressing ulcers.  
 86. Hoooodi, or Ubudi. Decoction used as an astringent gargle in throat affections.  
 87. Wallaba (*Eperua falcata*). Astringent; used for fevers.  
 88. Buhurada. Used internally for fevers, and externally for snake bites.

89. Cooro  
 90, 91. R  
 in decoction  
 92. Baran  
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 93. Akara  
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 120. Hoor  
 121. Doob  
 122. Etak  
 smetic.  
 123. Waco  
 124. Luot

89. Cocoroo. Decoction used in fevers.
- 90, 91. Roreko and Jurajura. Used together in decoction as a cough medicine.
92. Baramally, Awanabanna, and Aikwabana. Used together in decoction as a drink during parturition.
93. Akaraca. Decoction used in fevers.
94. Warracorrie. Decoction used in gonorrhoea.
95. Quassia Wood (*Quassia amara*).
96. Arewewa. Decoction used as a purgative.
97. Wamara, or Brown Ebony. Decoction used as a dressing for ulcers.
98. Cacoryun. Decoction used for colic.
99. Koukon. Used in diarrhoea and fevers.
100. Worally. Used as a purgative.
101. Saouari (*Caryocar tomentosum*). Used as a febrifuge.
102. Kakarally (*Lecythis grandiflora*). Decoction used as a dressing for ulcers.
103. Sarubaba. Used as a febrifuge.
104. Arisaro. Decoction used externally for itch.
105. Ekanna Bush Rope. Decoction used for whooping-cough.
106. Kerecova. Decoction used as an antidote to poisons.
107. Caraba. Decoction used in colic.
108. Coutaballi. Decoction used in fevers.
109. Dalli (*Myristica fatua*). Decoction used in colic.
110. Wiaceroo. Used as a dressing for ulcers.
111. Manni. Decoction used in colic.
112. Serada. Decoction used in fevers.
113. Warrahike. Decoction used for dressing ulcers.
114. Mora (*Mora excelsa*). Decoction used for dysentery.
115. Bakahle. Decoction used for dropsy.
116. Bocari Bush Rope (*Mikana amara*). A good stomachic bitter.
117. Youracoundo. Decoction used for dysentery.
118. Ducama. Decoction used for dysentery.
119. Devildora. Remedy for impotency.
120. Horocasha. See No. 10.
121. Dooka.
122. Etakibouroo. Decoction used as an emetic.
123. Wacaradani.
124. Lucunani dri.

125. Etabally. Infusion used for sore eyes, and in dysentery.

126. Simaruba.

127. COLLECTION OF TANNING BARKS. Serada. Boura-boura. Paddo. Etarra. Saurayobally. Mapruquin. The astringent medicinal barks may be used for the same purpose.

## SECTION G.

## FOOD PRODUCTS.

1. Cassava Bread. The "staff of life" of the South American Indians.

2. Cassareep. The inspissated juice of the Bitter Cassava. (W. Frosson.)

3. Cassareep. (J. Rodway.)

4. Cassareep. (J. Brown.)

5-12. Cacao. Exhibited by (5) C. Ross, (6) Plantation Noitgedacht, (7 & 8) A. Weber, (7a) W. Smith, (9 & 10) Pln. Houston, (11) Pln. Mara, (12 & 13) Pln. Lo Desir.

14. Chocolate, prepared. Exhibited by E. W. Gaskin.

15-18. Coffee. Exhibited by (15) J. Murphy, (16 & 17) Pln. Noitgedacht, (17a) W. Smith (18 & 19) Pln. Lo Desir.

20-22. Dried Plantains. (B. H. Jones.)

23, 24. Dried Sweet Cassava. (B. H. Jones, Pln. Lo Desir.)

25, 26. Ditto, Bitter Cassava. (B. H. Jones, Pln. Lo Desir.)

27, 28. Conquintay. Dried plantain flour. (B. H. Jones.)

29-31. Bitter Cassava Meal. (B. H. Jones, Pln. Lo Desir.)

32, 33. Sweet Cassava Meal. (B. H. Jones, Pln. Lo Desir.)

34-36. Bitter Cassava Starch. (B. H. Jones, Pln. Lo Desir.)

37, 38. Sweet Cassava Starch. (B. H. Jones, Pln. Lo Desir.)

39. Sweet Potato Starch. (B. H. Jones.)

40. Sweet Potato Flour.

41. Dried Bananas, two kinds. (Pln. Lo Desir.)

42. Ditto, Mammee apple. (Pln. Lo Desir.)

43, 44. Ditto Orange peel (sweet). (Pln. Lo Desir.)

45. Dried Sorrel (*Hibiscus Saporifa*). Used for making a pleasant acidulous drink.

46, 47. Lime Juice. (J. Rodway, Pln. Taymouth Manor.)

48. Chutney. (Pln. Hope.)

49. Rice. (Pln. Farm.)

50. Brazil nnts. (J. Rodway.)

51. Saouari nuts (*Caryocar tomentosum*).  
 52. Ochro seeds (*Hibiscus esculentus*). E. Seon.  
 53, 54. Twelve bottles Guiana pickles. (W. Fresson, Miss Weber.)  
 55. Lime juice. (J. Rodway.)  
 56-67. Fruits in Syrup, Jelly and Pickles. (Miss Skekel, Pln. Hope.)  
 68. Honey. (Pln. Hope.)  
 69-77. Cayenne Pepper, Pickles and Preserves.  
 78. Preserves. (J. Rodway.)

## SECTION H.

## ETHNOLOGY.

I. Illustrations of Indian manufactures and their manner of living, &c.

## HOUSES, FURNITURE, &amp;C.

2. Model of Indian house, with models of some of their household utensils.  
 3. Ditto small.  
 4. Collection of fifty Indian hammocks, cotton. (Smith Bros. & Co.)  
 5. Ditto, Tibiserie fibre. See under Fibres. One of these is noticeable for its ornamentation of feather work.  
 6. Hammocks, cotton. Used by the women to carry their infants.  
 7. Ditto, on frame to show mode of manufacture.  
 8. Tibiserie ropes for slinging hammocks.  
 9. Collection of cotton yarn for hammock making.  
 10. Tibiserie fibre for hammock making.  
 11. Collection of carved wooden stools made and used by the Indians.  
 12. Collection of Indian pottery.  
 13. Large piwarrie jar.  
 14. Goglets, or water bottles.  
 15. Sappuras, or basins.  
 16. Earthen pots for cooking.  
 17. Two large gourds, used for preserving piwarrie. Exhibited by S. Leon.  
 18-28. Collection of Basket Work.  
 29. Cassava graters.  
 30. Calabashes, collection of.  
 31. Fire sticks. Sometimes used, when by accident the fire is allowed to go out, which, however, as the Indians take great care of their fires, and always have plenty of wood, rarely happens.  
 32. Fishing nets.

33. Torch, made of fibre, and filled with Hyawa gum.

34-42. Indian canoes and models. (Dr. C. G. Young and others.)

43. Paddles.

44-57. Dress and ornaments.

58-68. Blow pipes.

Bows, arrows, and quivers.

Clubs.

Indian drum.

Trumpets made of pottery.

Indian rattles.

Bone flutes.

Dancing stick.

Shields.

Wacquarrio whips.

70-78. Collection of Indian domestic articles. (Dr. C. G. Young.)

79. Stone axes. (E. F. im Thurn.)

80. Set of Indian basket work. (E. Seon.)

81. Cassada basket on legs.

## SECTION I.

## ZOOLOGY.

## Mammalia.

1-24. Collection of Skins. (Dr. C. G. Young.)

25. Collection of Skulls. (Dr. C. G. Young.)

## Birds.

26-28. Collection of Birds' Skins. (Dr. C. G. Young, C. B. Collier. See Lists.)

29. Collection of Birds' Nests.

30. Collection of Birds' Eggs. By J. Amor.

31. Birds' Skulls. (Dr. C. G. Young.)

32. Collection of Snakes, &c., in spirits. See Lists. (A. van Schalwyk.)

33. Snakes in spirits. (H. Humphreys.)

34. Skulls. (Dr. C. G. Young.)

35. Collection of Stuffed Fishes. (Dr. C. G. Young.)

36. Collection of Lepidoptera, &c.

37-39. Nests of Wasps (*Maribuntas*). Large Nest of Marabunta. Small Nest of Marabunta. (G. Couchman.)

40. Collection of Insects, &c. (Rev. W. Harper.) Butterflies, Moths, Beetles, Various Insects, Tiger Frogs. (G. Sanford.)

41. Land and Freshwater Shells.

42. Birds' Eggs. (J. Amor.)

## SECTION J.

## FRUITS AND OTHER VEGETABLES.

I. Collection of Papier-Maché Models of Fruits, &c. (1) Mammee (*Mammea Americana*). (2) Papaw (*Carica Papaya*). (3) Bread

Fruits (A two varie dilla, two (*Mangifera tum*). (9) Sugar Cashew N. Plantain (two variet dilla (*Pas dock (*Citroma Caco Icaoa*). (1 (18) Sweet Lemons (*C with sardi baril*). (2 Water Lett Monkey A (*Paidium Apple (*E Tamarind Avarra*). Grana-Par Pepo). (3) Peppers (*Saccharum Arabica*). (36) Eta (*insignis*). (39) Sour 2. Seeds (*saccifera*). (*Astrocaryo saroo Pods flora*). Mot 3. Ornam (*Mucuna*). cara Beads cara Beads (*Abrus pro***

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Fruits (*Artocarpus incisa*). (4) Avocado Pear, two varieties (*Persea gratissima*). (5) Sapodilla, two varieties (*Achras Sapota*). (6) Mango (*Mangifera Indica*). (7) Banana (*Musa sapientum*). (8) Star Apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*). (9) Sugar Apple (*Anona squarrosa*). (10) Cashew Nuts (*Anacardium occidentale*). (11) Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*). (12) Oranges, two varieties (*Citrus aurantium*). (13) Granadilla (*Passiflora quadrangularis*). (14) Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). (15) Cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*). (16) Fat Pork (*Chrysobalanus Icacó*). (17) Cocoa Nuts (*Coccos nucifera*). (18) Sweet Potatoes (*Batatas edulis*). (19) Lemons (*Citrus medica*). (20) Roast Plantains, with sardines. (21) Locusts (*Hymenosa Courbaril*). (22) Ochro (*Hibiscus esculentus*). (23) Water Lemons (*Passiflora maliformis*). (24) Monkey Apples (*Anona palustris*). (25) Guava (*Psidium Guava*). (26) Plum Rose or Rose Apple (*Eugenia Jambos*). (27) Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*). (28) Awarra (*Astrocaryon Awarra*). (29) Grains of Paradise (*Amomum Grana-Paradisa*). (30) Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*). (31) Gourds (*Cucurbita maxima*). (32) Peppers (*Capiscum annuum*). (33) Sugar Cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). (34) Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*). (35) Mespig (*Blakea quinquinervia*). (36) Eta (*Mauritia flexuosa*). (37) (*Clusia insignis*). (38) Gourd (*Luffa cylindrica*). (39) Sour Sop (*Anona muricata*).

2. Seeds and Fruit. Troolio (*Manicaria saccifera*). Eta (*Mauritia flexuosa*). Aouyuru (*Astrocaryon aculeatum*). Cocorite Seeds. Arisaroo Pods. Monkey Pots (*Lezythis grandiflora*). Monkey Cups (*Lezythis sp.*).

3. Ornamental Seeds.—Black Horse Eyes (*Mucuna*). Red Horse Eyes (*Mucuna*). Baracara Beads (*Erythrina Corallocadron*). Baracara Beads (*Ormosia coccinea*). Crabs Eyes (*Abrus precatorius*).

4. Troolie Caps. The spathe of *Manicaria saccifera*, sometimes worn in the Colony.

5. Fungi, principally species of Boletus.

6. Bush Rope. Stems of a species of *Schnella?* called Monkey's Ladder by the Colonists.

7. Flowers and Fruits in Wax by Mrs. Coomba.

## SECTION K.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Corn brooms, and specimens of the material of which they are made.

2. Swizzle sticks, used for beating up cocktails, swizzles, and other drinks.

3. Creolo basket work.

4. Straw hats.

5. Half-model of steamer in white pino. (H. M. Woodruffe.)

6. Artificial flowers made of fish scales.

7. Model of British Guiana Public Buildings. (G. Collier.)

8. Model of negro house.

9. Model of Benab on sand reef. (J. Rodway.)

10. Model of Guiana cottage. (A. Cullingford.)

11. Ditto, Georgetown water-works. (A. Cullingford.)

12. Ditto Country shop.

ic articles.

E. Seon.)

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(Rev. W. tles, Various.)

TABLES.

Models of Americana.)

(3) Bread

\*Such manuals, so admirable in matter, arrangement, and type, were never before given to the world at the same moderate price.—Spectator.

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## WEST INDIAN GALLERY.

In order to illustrate as thoroughly as possible the history of the Colonies, whose discovery by Columbus, in 1492, led to the incalculably important results by subsequently throwing open to civilization the vast Continents of America, the Commissioner for the West Indies has endeavoured to gather together as many objects of interest bearing upon the subject as was possible. It was, of course, found impossible to include in this scheme such extremely valuable treasures as genuine autographs of Columbus or MS. of his travels, although his immediate descendant, the Duke of Veragua, most courteously offered to loan several of his great ancestor's relics. For obvious reasons, it was deemed prudent to decline his Grace's generosity. Still, the kindness of many contributors has sufficed to render the Gallery exceedingly interesting, and to them the Commissioner takes this opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks.

### PICTURES, HISTORICAL RELICS, BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS.

A Series of Oil Paintings—several of which are highly interesting from their antiquity, and also as being works by great masters—representing those Kings and Queens of England who have directly figured in the history of the West Indies, either by sending out discoverers, appointing Governors, or by granting Charters for the development of their commerce, have been arranged round the upper portion of the walls above the other pictures. They are:—

Henry VIII., by Holbein. Loaned by Sir Robert Rawlinson.

During the younger years of this King's life, America was discovered. He watched with deep interest the great achievements of the Spanish Discoverer, and even used his best endeavours to inspire his own people to emulate them.

Queen Elizabeth, by Frederico Zucchero. Loaned by Sir R. Rawlinson.

England first turned her attention to the West Indies in the latter part of this great Queen's reign. Discarding the pretensions of Spain, Elizabeth, if she did not precisely seize the islands, at least took moral possession of them—as Dolby Thomas says in his *History of the West Indian Colonies* (1690)—by “letting loose upon them those sea-lions, Drake, Raleigh, and Clifford, and many braves that age produced, and by encouraging them in bold enterprises—like those the Buccaneers practice—and thereby paving the way to the opening out of the Continent of America.” This Queen also sent to the Bahamas its first Governor, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in 1578.

James I., by Van Somer. Loaned by Mr. Graves, of Pall Mall.

It was during the reign of this King that the

earliest English settlement was established in Barbados, and the capital of that island assumed his name of Jamestown, subsequently changed, after the fall of the House of Stuart, to Georgetown.

Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta, by Mytens. Loaned by Mr. Graves.

This Monarch sent out several of the earliest Governors to various Islands which thus obtained a regular form of Government and useful Charters for the better regulation of commerce and suppression of crime. He was likewise deeply interested in the establishment of the first missions of the Established Church.

Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely. Loaned by Mr. Graves.

This Monarch took a very practical interest in the West Indies, and granted several of them, notably the Bahamas, to a syndicate formed by George, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Sir George Cartaret, John, Lord Berkeley, Anthony, Lord Ashley, and Sir Peter Colleton. He also granted Charters for the formation of settlements. In his reign the first regular Government was established in Jamaica.

James II., by Walker. Loaned by Mr. Graves.

He continued his brother's line of policy, and paid great attention to the West Indian Colonies.

William and Mary, by William Wining. Loaned by Mr. Graves.

Granted many privileges to the West Indies, and a number of missionaries were sent out. The West Indian Company was established in this reign.

George I., by Godfrey Kneller. Loaned by Mr. Graves.

Aquilla and the Virgin Islands settled. Several important Acts were passed for the regulation of the slave trade.

George III., by Gainsburgh, R.A. Loaned by Mr. Graves.

Under the long reign of this King, the West Indies attained a great and unprecedented prosperity. In 1808, the slave trade terminated. During the reigns of George IV. and William IV., the emancipation of the slaves was accomplished.

In the collection of engravings will be found portraits of Henry VII. and his Queen, in whose reign the Islands were discovered.

Nelson, by Abbott. Loaned by Mr. Graves. He successfully carried out an expedition to Jamaica against San Juan di Nicaragua in 1776.

Alexandre, Earl of Balcarres. Loaned by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

The Earl of Balcarres was Governor of Jamaica from 1795 to 1798. Under his rule the great rebellion, known as the "maroon," was quelled. This picture is appropriately hung in the Jamaica section, as is also his sword.

Sir Christopher Hatton. Loaned by Sir Francis Bolton.

Lord Chancellor of England in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. He was greatly instrumental in the sending out of "adventurers"—if such men as Raleigh, Drake, and Hawkins can be so called—and was a zealous supporter of his Royal Mistress in her schemes for annexing the West Indian Colonies.

The central portrait is that of Columbus, by Sir Antonio Moro. This remarkable painting, the oldest portrait of Columbus known to exist in England, is kindly loaned by Mr. Graves.

Its history is as follows: "It was painted by Mr. Anthony Moro, for Margaret, Governess of the Netherlands, and was brought to this country about the year 1590, and has been in the possession of one family until very recently, when it was purchased by Mr. Cribb, of King Street, Covent Garden. The characteristics of the mind and features of Columbus are so forcibly depicted in this picture, that no doubt can remain but that it is a true and perfect resemblance of the great navigator.

"Diego Columbus, in his *Hist del Almirante Don Christ. Colon*. c. 3., says: 'The Admiral was a man well formed, and above the middle height, his head was large, his cheek bones rather high, his cheeks neither fat nor lean, aquiline nose, his eyes small, light blue or grey, with the white parts rather inflamed.' Mr. Prescott says: 'He had a majestic presence with much dignity, and at the same time affability of manner.' It has been frequently engraved, and forms the frontispiece to the second edition of the life of Columbus, by Washington Irving, by special request of that famous author.

The Pictures are described according to the Panels upon which they are placed.

**First Panel on Left-hand.**—At the top are four pictures by Mr. Cazabon, representing Views in Trinidad. The Central picture is a large water-colour drawing of the "Triumphal Entry of Columbus into Barcelona, after the discovery of America." Under it is a smaller picture called "The Dream of the Young Columbus," who is here seen reclining upon a rock looking dreamily towards the horizon, beyond which he imagined, even at an early age, existed some unknown land. To the left of this picture is one representing "Columbus landing in Bahamas, on October 14th, 1492." These three brilliant works are by Signor Olivetti, of Rome, one of the great Fortuny's favourite pupils. A water-colour, representing a "View in Barbados," is by Miss M. Tothill, a Barbados lady, who exhibits several other admirable works in the Court. She is also the painter of the picture representing a negress with a bright red turban on her head. The Trinidad views on the lower line are by Mr. Cazabon, and the very pretty View in Granada on the right is by Miss C. Croome.

**Second Panel on Left hand.**—Here are three views in Granada by Miss Croome, and five in Trinidad by Mr. Carpenter, an artist whose works are as deservedly popular in England as they are in America. In the centre is an oil painting of Nassau. It is by the celebrated Bierstadt, who has passed many winters in the Bahamas. The "Roadside Scene in Barbados" is by Miss M. Tothill, who also painted "Half-Moon Bay, Barbados." The large picture at the top is a view in Bahamas by Mrs. Blake.

**The Central Panel.**—In the centre is an immense painting of "A Wave breaking upon the Bahamas Coast." The transparency of the water, the brilliance of the colouring, and the perfection of every detail reflects greatly upon the exceptional powers of the artist, Mr. Bierstadt. On the left is a portrait of Sir Christopher Hatton, and on the right one of Nelson. Two pictures representing "Humming Birds" are by Miss Goldworthy, and two others representing "Orchids" are by Mrs. C. Ross.

**On the Third Panel** are seven views in Trinidad, by Mr. Cazabon, "A West Indian Sentinel," by Miss M. Tothill, and a "View in Granada," by Miss Croome. The centre picture is a "Scene on the coast of Bahamas," by Mr. Bierstadt. A picture representing the "Queen's Garden, Barbados," is by Miss Tothill, as is also a delightful representation of a "Scene in Barbados." The large picture above, representing a view in Nassau, is by Mrs. Blake.

**The Fourth Panel** contains two portraits, one of George I., by R. E. Pine, and one of George IV., by Sir T. Lawrence. There are several views in Granada, by Miss Croome, and three

important Flowers in Miss Molbadoe, by West Indian tation of these regi Mr. B. S.

On the of Colum drawings, a series of Honduras,

The Co torical Wo side of Co Eq., and Lane.

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important Panels representing Fruit and Flowers indigenous to the Virgin Islands, by Miss Moir. Two other large views in Barbadoes, by Miss Tothil. "The Spanish Lady," by Olivetti, is the portrait of a well-known West Indian lady, and is as perfect a representation of the type of female beauty peculiar to these regions. The series of charming little views in Jamaica, included in one frame, are by Mr. B. S. Tucker.

On the screen to the left hand of the statue of Columbus are a number of water-colour drawings, by Mr. Cazabon and Mrs. Blake; and a series of pen and sepia drawings of views in Honduras, by Mr. A. Wickham.

The Collection of Ancient Books and Historical Works in the cases round the opposite side of Court are loaned by Audley C. Miles, Esq., and by Mr. Henry Stevens, of St. Martin's Lane.

A Statue of Columbus, surrounded by allegorical figures representing Civilization and the Savage, and Geography and Navigation. This fine design, intended to be represented on a much larger scale, is by Signor Ghidone, of 3, Via Rossini, Milan, one of the foremost Italian sculptors of the time.

In the Bahamas Court is a fine Bust of Columbus, by Sig. Lo. Spinn, of Rome.

A bronze Bust of Henry VIII., on the right hand side, is by Bernini, and was executed for Charles I., by this famous sculptor. It is loaned to the Exhibition by Mr. Graves.

The Busts of Her Majesty THE QUEEN and the PRINCE CONSORT are by F. Francis.

A Collection of Autotypes and Photographs of Letters of Columbus, the originals of which exist in the Municipal Palace of Genoa, and in the Spanish Museums. They were taken expressly by kindness of the Municipality of Genoa.

An autotype of a letter of Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia), who occupied the pontifical throne at the time of the discovery of America, 1492.

A miniature of the Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica in 1808. Loaned by the Duke of Manchester.

An ancient view of Valladolid, the city where Columbus died, 1506.

Several valuable Works on Columbus.

Two ancient Maps of the West Indies.

A view of the House in which Columbus died, as it is at present, disgracefully converted into a cow shed. Loaned by the English College at Valladolid.

An extremely-curious Collection of Ancient Maps and Engravings, representing portraits of Columbus and his companions; events and scenes in West Indian history, &c. Loaned by Mr. Richard Davey.

A Collection of old and rare Engravings, representing the contemporaries of Columbus. Loaned by Mr. Richard Davey and Mr. Algernon Graves.

The splendid Collection of Ancient Maps of the West Indian Islands, mostly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Loaned by Sir Graham Briggs, will be found in the Antigua Court.

Borlase Collection of ancient Gold Ornaments found in British Honduras and Central America.

The Diego Ribero Map, loaned by the S. Congregation of Propaganda Fide, Rome, by permission of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., is a document of great archaeological value. It measures 7 ft. by 3 ft. in width, and is on parchment.

The drawing is very perfect and beautiful, being the work of Diego Ribero, geographer to Charles V., and was executed by him at Seville in 1529. According to tradition, it was commenced either in 1494 or 1503, and only finished in 1529, so as to include the latest discoveries. It is reported to be the earliest complete map of the world in existence. Down the centre passes a slight line dividing the newly found lands between Spain and Portugal. This is a repetition of the famous divisional line traced by Alexander VI. in 1494.

Although the map is full of absurd inaccuracies, it is nevertheless singularly clear for the early period in which it was produced. The West Indies are shown with much precision, their names being given with considerable elaboration. America, on the other hand, is barely indicated, the coast alone being drawn. Africa is introduced with the Nile wandering down to three lakes, situated just above what is now known as the Cape Colony. As a specimen of the early geographer's science, and a record of the first year of American discovery, it is of the greatest value. The Congregation of Propaganda also sends a small statistical atlas, and an engraving of the celebrated brass map of Marco Polo, the original of which is included in the magnificent collection left to this famous institution by the late Cardinal Borgia.

## STONE IMPLEMENTS.

Throughout the West Indies and British Honduras, and, indeed, over both Americas, flint and stone weapons and implements have been discovered in great abundance. They differ very little in shape from those which have been found in Europe. A great number of them have been found in British Honduras, a country which still offers marvellous ruins and remains of a great but hitherto lost history and civilization to the archaeological student. Some of those which have been kindly lent to the Exhibition seem, judging from their sizes, to have been used as sacrificial knives, as it is thought was the well-known specimen with handles, which is preserved in the British Museum. Others made of blue flint are formed with shanks for their attachment to the stem or handle, from two to three inches long. Among those which are exhibited are some so small and delicately shaped as to give rise to the belief that they were originally used as arrow heads. It is almost impossible to fix the precise date when these implements were made. The evidences concerning the early civilization of the West Indies and of Central America are most conflicting.

The splendid ruins of colossal buildings, the remains of charming frescoes, and the delicate tracery of the sculpture, which have been found all over Central America, prove beyond question that the civilization which they illustrate was exceedingly advanced, and quite justifies Mr. Henry Fowler, who has studied with so much profit the antiquities of British Honduras, in his remark: "That a people must surely excite our wonder and admiration, whose knowledge of astronomy enabled them to measure the true length of the year, within two minutes and nine seconds, at a time when our own calendar was more than ten days in fault. Their sculpture is worthy to be compared to the most beautiful works of the Augustan age. Their civilization rivalled that of Europe in the middle ages, although it was doubtless degraded by human sacrifices, such as have occurred, however, among the most advanced nations. Nor must it be forgotten that their traditions of the Deluge came infinitely nearer to that of the Bible and Chaldean religion than those of any people of the Old World."

Sir Graham Briggs has kindly sent a number of unpolished Indian stone implements found in Barbados and the other islands, and also a collection of some which have been very carefully polished, likewise discovered in the same islands.

A Collection of Carib Stone Implements, found in St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

A number of highly interesting fragments of Pottery, &c., found in British Honduras.

One hundred and twelve Carib Chisels, cut from Conch Shells, from Barbados, by Sir Graham Briggs.

Stone and Conch Carib Implements, by the Right Rev. Bishop of Antigua.

In order to fully illustrate the Flora of the West Indies—indigenous and acclimatised—Mrs. Blake, the accomplished wife of the Governor of the Bahamas, has most kindly painted, expressly for the Exhibition, a series of 104 large water-colour drawings, copied from nature. These drawings are nearly all life-size; they are very carefully finished, and are, for the most part, correct botanical studies and faithful representations of the plants they illustrate, besides being artistically beautiful. Mrs. Blake, in the majority of her pictures, shows us the plant, its foliage, fruit, and flowers. Sometimes she adds, as a background, a landscape; and now and then she has included one or two specimens of insects, butterflies and moths.

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These drawings are arranged alphabetically as follows:—

*Abutilon Indicum*, an annual, common in the West Indies, and also in the East Indies and Ceylon. The fibre can be used in the manufacture of ropes, string, &c.

*Acacia Farnesiana* (Cassia), a beautiful plant with strongly-scented flowers, used in perfumery.

*Achras sapota* (Sapodilla), a large tree, producing a fruit not unlike the medlar. Wood hard and useful in furniture making.

*Adansonia digitata*, or "Monkey Tamarind," a large spreading tree, said to live to an extraordinary age. Adanson declared that specimens of it were 5000 years old, as was proved by their diameter, which was sometimes over 80 ft. The wood is soft and spongy. The bark is fibrous, and used for making ropes and cordage. The pulp has an agreeable taste.

*Aloe vulgaris*, a well-known plant, with thick fleshy leaves. Possibly indigenous. It produces a resinous-looking substance; is used in medicine as a tonic, and in large doses as a purgative.

*Ameiva Rusii*. This is one of the large and varied family of Lizards.

The fish represented on the left hand is that of a species of *Chrysophop*. The central figure is that of the Squilla, or Sea Mantis (*Gonodactylus chiragra*); and the right hand figure is that of the long-eared leaf-nosed Bat.

*Anacardium occidentale*, or Cashew Nut, a moderate sized tree, the fruits of which are excellent eating. Produces also a black juice, used in staining floors, &c., to save them from the attacks of black ants; also in bookbinding, &c., to preserve from moths.

*Andrographis*, an annual, belonging to the order *Acanthaceae*, used as a stomachic bitter in cases of cholera and dysentery.

*Anona muricata* (Sour Sop), a tree from 12 to 20 ft. high. The fruit has an agreeable but slightly acid flavour.

*Anona squamosa* (Sugar Apple), a sweet fruited species. Insects shown: above, *Anartia iatrophæ*; lower, *Deltopeia speciosa*.

The left-hand is a member of the *Apocynaceae*. The right figure is the Tomato. The moth is the *Protoparce carolina*, which feeds on the tobacco plant. The left-hand side moths are—upper *Mecoceras nitocris*; lower, *Philampelus Linnei*.

*Argemone Mexicana*, or Mexican Poppy, sometimes called "Devil's Fig," a plant of the poppy family, producing a thickish yellow juice useful for outward application in cases of ulcerous and cutaneous affections. It also has narcotic and purgative properties.

*Aristolochia* sp. Some half-dozen species of this plant are common in the West Indies.

*Aristolochia trilobata*, a twiner or climber, a reputed antidote for snake bites.

*Artocarpus incisa*, or Bread Fruit, a moderate sized tree bearing a roundish fruit, the inside of which, when roasted for use, is an important article of nutritious food.

The left-hand drawing represents the *Aclepias curassavica*, or Bastard Ipecacuanha. The spider is the *Argiope argentata*. The right-hand figure is that of a Sterculiaceus plant of the genus *Melochia*. The insect is the *Euagoras longipes*.

*Belamcanda Chinensis*, an iris, with apert properties; blossoms in rainy season. The insects introduced are—upper, *Pepsis elegans*; lower, *Phasma planulum*.

*Blighia sapida*, a small tree; the aril of the seeds is edible.

*Bryophyllum calycinum*, a succulent plant with fleshy unequally-pinnate leaves; remarkable because it can be reproduced from a single leaf, which, if pinned against a wall and kept moist, will frequently shoot forth from its edges young plants.

*Calotropis procera*, a shrub, the root of which is used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

*Callinectes diacanthus*, a swimming crab, commonly distributed along the Eastern American coast. The plant surrounding it is that of the Gulf Weed, *Sargassum bacciferum*.

*Cardiosoma Guanhumti*. This is a common West Indian Land Crab, said to be occasionally eaten by the people.

*Cassia fistula*, a tree, grows to 50 feet, very handsome, and with beautiful flowers. The pulp of the pods is used in medicine as a mild laxative.

*Cassia*. There are about thirty species of this beautiful plant in the Bahamas.

*Catopsis*, a Bromeliaceous plant.

*Cereus triangularis*, or "Strawberry Peas," grows on rocks, and opens its magnificent white flowers by night. The fruit is edible.

*Chiococca racemosa*, or Snowberry, a shrubby plant bearing numerous flowers, succeeded by white berry-like fruits.

The fine grass shown is the *Chusquea abietifolia*, a well-known climber. The orchid is an *Epidendrum*.

*Clusia*, a big, beautiful flowering creeper. Owing to its vigour, like others of its family, it sometimes strangles the tree round which it entwines itself, and hence its popular name of "Scotch Attorney."

*Clitoria ternatea*, a twining plant, with beautiful white, red, and blue flowers. The blue variety is said to possess strong purgative properties.



*Cordia sebestena*, or Aloe Wood, a bushy shrub which produces a fruit possessing cooling and softening qualities in cases of colds and catarrhs.

*Oroscentia Cujate*, or Calabash, a tree about 30 feet high, with variegated flowers and green, purple and yellow fruits. The shell of the fruit is often carved and made into boxes. The pulp is medicinal, acting as a purgative.

*Crinum erubescens*, or the Squill Lily. The insect is the *Pschyllia ficus*.

*Crotalaria retusa*, a robust under-shrub, producing bright yellow flowers.

*Cucumis anguria*, or Wild Cucumber, an excellent vegetable.

*Casalspina pulcherrima*, or Barbados Pride, a prickly shrub, with a very pretty flower. All parts of plant are said to possess emmenagogue properties.

*Dalbergia* grows to about 12 feet in height, with a very sweet scented flower.

*Datura stramonium*, a coarse weedy annual producing a large flower. The leaves are used in medicine as an anodyne and antispasmodic.

The plants are—left, the *Duranta Plumieri*, a shrub; on the right is *Ipomœa coccinea*, a climbing convolvulus.

*Echites neriandra*, a climbing plant.

*Echites suberecta*, a trailing plant, closely allied to the last, which produces a milky, poisonous juice, sometimes used in dressing sores.

*Erythrina Indica*, or Coral Tree; flower very pretty pink-like coral; wood light and open-grained, used for boxes, toys, &c.

*Eugenia*, a representative of a genus, very common throughout the West Indies. The large green insect on the branch is the *Microcentrus retinervis*; and the butterfly, the *Euptorita hegesia*.

*Euphorbia pulcherrima*, a showy plant which grows luxuriously in Government House garden, Nassau. It is common in southern Spain.

*Epidendrum ceptiforme*, an orchid, generally known as "Epidendrum Candolii." The insects represented are—upper, *Volucella obesa*; middle, *Pamphila mesogramma*; lower, *Stizus Hogardii*.

*Epidendrum cochleatum*, an orchid, growing from one to two feet high, on trees and rocks.

*Epidendrum nocturnum*, an orchid, found in Bahamas.

*Ficus*. Thirteen species of *Ficus* are found in the West Indies.

Groups of Fern flowers of which only two are identified, viz.: an ordinary Cabbage Leaf riddled by the caterpillar, *Plusia brassicæ*; and *r. Daphne*. The butterflies are *Dione vanille*.

The left-hand picture is a drawing of the *Gerardia heterophylla*, a Scrophularineous plant, named after the famous herbalist John Gerard. The plants represented in the next pictures are not identifiable, but the insects are the *Empyreuma pugions* and the *Anosia plezippus*.

*Gloriosa superba*, a very handsome plant belonging to the lily tribe.

*Gossypium Barbadosense*, or "Sea-Island Cotton," a small shrub, 9 to 10 feet high. It produces the best long staple cotton of commerce.

*Hamelia patens*, an evergreen shrub, well known as a stove plant in England.

*Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, or "Shoe-Black Plant," a tree from 20 to 30 feet high, bearing very beautiful flowers of various colours. The juice is astringent, and quickly turns black, and is used as a hair dye. In Batavia this juice is used for blacking boots and shoes.

*Hippiastrum*, a plant of the order *Amaryllideæ* *Somisinus*, called "Knight's Star Lily."

*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or Logwood, a tree of considerable value commercially, on account of its wood.

Top picture a few leaves of an unknown *Ipomœa* riddled by the larvæ of a species of *Botys*. The centre figure is the *Lignum vite*. The moth is the *Goniurus proteus*. The lower plant, left hand, is the *Petresea aculeata*. The small brown orchid is the *Epidendrum raniiferum*.

*Ipomœa Quamoclit*, or Cypress Vine, an annual, with slender twining stems, very popular for garden purposes. The insects are the *Pyrausta cardui*, *Colanis julia*, *Sphex rutipes* and *Junonia eanthe*.

*Ipomœa sidifolia*, a grabrous shrub.

*Ipomœa tuberosa*, or Seven-year Vine, a climbing plant with very fragrant flowers.

*Jacaranda cœrulea*, a Bignoniaceous tree, native of the Bahamas.

*Justicia Carthaginensis*, a shrubby plant.

*Laurus Carolinensis*, or Red Berry, a handsome kind of laurel with sweet-scented leaves. The wood is strong and of a beautiful rose colour.

*Malpighia*, a small bushy ground creeper.

*Mangifera Indica* (Mango), a large spreading tree, producing a delicious and very popular tropical fruit. The gum is used internally for diarrhoea and dysentery.

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*Melia Azadirach*, Pride of India, or Bead Tree; a tree about 30 feet high. The seeds are used as beads.

*Momordica charantia*, a climbing plant of great elegance; bearing attractive yellow flowers.

The large blue flower is the *Morning glory*, or *Ipomoea nil*, a plant of the Convolvulus order. The red flower is a spray of the beautiful climbing plant, the *Antigonon leptopus*.

Orchid, probably *Bletia hyacinthina*, a scented Chinese orchid.

Orchid, probably *Oncidium planilabre*; the red flower is a *Diodia*.

*Oreodoza oleracea*, or Cabbage Palm.

*Passiflora foetida*, popularly called "Love in a mist;" a Passion flower, with large fruit, which has a pleasant odour. The rest of the plant has a fetid scent.

Another species of the above genus.

Also a species of passion flower. The insect represented is the *Pachylia ficus*.

*Passiflora rubra*, or Red Passion Flower.

*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*, or Jaw Bush, a shrubby plant of the sponge family.

*Persea gratissima*, a tree 30 feet high. Very popular on account of its fruit. The insects are (top) 1, *Protoparce cingulata*; 2, Hawk Moth; 3, *Dilophonota ello*; 4, *Lymire melanocephala*; 5, *Botys*; 6, *Composita olympia*.

*Petraea volubilis*, an ornamental climber, so called in honour of Lord Petre.

*Pithecolobium*, a plant furnishing a hard wood.

*Plumieria obtusa*, an allied specie to the last.

Another species of the same genus; with insects, the *Pseudo sphinx obscura*.

*Plumieria rubra*, or Frangipanni, a tree from 15 to 20 feet high, bearing showy and strongly-scented flowers, greatly used and valued in perfumery.

*Poinciana regia*, a handsome tree, used for ornamental purposes. The butterflies are the *Callidryas drya*.

*Quisqualis Indica*, a scandent shrub, with a woody fruit of an oval shape, about an inch long, producing an oily seed, used as an anthelmintic.

*Rhus metopium*, or False Hog Gum, flowers in January and February. On pricking the bark a transparent juice issues, which is used on plaisters as a substitute for Burgundy pitch, also in medicine as a substitute for balsam of copaiba.

Left-hand, the *Russelia juncea*; and the sketch to the right is a branch, with pods, of a species of *Pithecolobium*.

The two plants represented are the *Smilax* and the *F.ites umbellata*.

*Solanum*, a plant of the potato genus.

Another species of the same genus.

The top picture is a species of *Spondias*, and the lower is the Bahamas cherry. The flower is pale pink; the fruit, not unlike a cherry, is used in tarts and jellies. The insects on the left hand, *Marissa latenigra*; the right hand, the *Bolina sp.*

The upper drawing represents a fruiting branch of the *Spondias lutea*, or hog plum. The lower is a bunch, with flowers and pods, of the *Albizia Lebbek*, sometimes called the singing or whistling bean.

*Stachytarpheta Indica*, a labiate plant, a decoction of whose leaves is often used in cases of fever.

The left-hand drawing is the *Stenorhynchus speciosus*, an orchid well known in Mexico and Jamaica. Little plant with white flower cannot be identified.

Two sketches. To the left, one of the most poisonous and disagreeable smelling of fungi, the *Stinkhorn*. The central figure is the *Pavonia spinifera*, a shrub. The right-hand drawing represents a portion of a species of *Clusia*, from the stems of which a strong resin is obtained, used by the Caribs for covering the bottoms of boats.

*Tecoma stans*, or ash-leaved Tecoma, well known now as an ornamental greenhouse plant in England and on the Continent.

*Tecoma*, another species of the same genus as the above.

The yellow flower is the *Thunbergia alata*. The red one is the *Rhynchosia*. Observe the humming birds.

*Tillandsia polystachya*, or wild pine plant, of the pine-apple order.

The insect is the *Scolopendra*, and the plant, the *Tradescantia*. The right-hand drawing represents an unknown specimen of *Citharocylon*.

The drawing to the left represents a species of *Tradescantia*, and the one to the right a *Malpighia*.

The right-hand drawing is the *Triphasia trifoliata*, a spiny shrub of the orange family, bearing small but luscious fruit. The left-hand drawing is the *Euphorbia pulcherrima*. The moth is the *Dilophonota ello*.



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## JAMAICA.

"PEARL of the Antilles," "Brightest gem in the British diadem," are the terms which have ennobled the splendid island of Jamaica in history. No groans of distressed planters, no carping of discontented subalterns, can seriously damage its reputation for beauty and fertility. "The land of springs," as its familiar name imports, is 144 miles long and 49 broad, with a backbone of lofty mountains running its whole length, the highest peaks of which run up to 7,000 feet. Much of the scenery is extremely beautiful. Can anything in the world surpass the drive by the coast round the east end of the island, with the white-flecked blue of the Caribbean gleaming over the tops of waving cocoanut groves, and inland a far distant peep of the Blue Mountain Peak away behind the valleys and ridges of Portland? The unhealthiness of the climate is a simple myth, the offspring of a disordered life and liver. No doubt there is intense heat in the low-lying districts. We thought Vere terribly parched and dry; but as a rule there is a balminess in the air for a good part of the day; and up on the hills one can gradually ascend to a temperature which requires a daily fire. The island contains 4,193 square miles, and is therefore about the size of Somersetshire, Devon and Cornwall together, being the largest of our insular possessions in the West Indies. It is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes.

To Oliver Cromwell's vigour we owe Jamaica. Penn and Venables relieved their mismanaged expedition from lasting infamy by wresting Jamaica from the Spaniards. The English have held it ever since. In early days it was the centre of all the wealth and all the profligacy of the English buccaneers. The earthquake and the pestilence bespoke the vengeance of Heaven on the recklessness and debauchery of Port Royal. The statue of Rodney, looking out over Kingston Harbour, testifies to the relief which the great admiral brought to the Colony from French and Spanish attacks. A long and internecine war with the Maroons or escaped negroes devastated estates and homesteads. Yet, amidst all, there grew up the aristocracy of British planters—the "old time" men, as they are plaintively called now. The very names of their estates speak of the thronging hopes, realisations, and disappointments of that prosperous era. The abolition of slavery, the equalisation of the sugar duties, were sudden blows from which Jamaica, like the rest of the West India Islands, is hardly yet recovering. With the decay of wealth came a certain decay of political strength; where the whole system was oligarchical, a government by an oligarchy, based on the British representative system, was in accordance with reason; when the old oligarchy tottered, agitators and jobbers got into the House of Assembly. In 1865 the riots for a moment recalled the rebellion of 1831-2. In a panic, the House of Assembly was induced to vote away its existence. Crown Government stepped in. Its results have lately been subjected to fierce attack; but no fair critic can deny that under it, in the last twenty years, Jamaica has made considerable strides towards regaining its place amongst British possessions. In 1882 the matter of the Florence vote produced an agitation which ended in a reform of the constitution and a partial restoration of the representative system. All friends of the Colony have hailed this with pleasure, and look to the wisdom and moderation of her elective Council to justify the concessions made by the Queen.

Kingston, the capital of the island, with 40,000 inhabitants, is situated on one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. When, some twenty years hence perhaps, the Panama Canal is opened, this land-locked water may become one of the great coaling stations of the world. Its probable competitor will be the harbour of Castries in St. Lucia. Kingston is the seat of Government, the residence of the governor being four miles out on the slopes of the hills. The old capital Spanish Town is a picturesque but sleepy town some thirteen miles away, inland. There are thirteen ports of entry besides Kingston; St. Ann's, Falmouth, and Savanna-le-Mar are the chief. There are a number of good trunk roads, vastly improved of late, which make a regular and excellent postal service practicable. The telegraph is spreading over the island. A railway owned and managed by government has lately been extended to points which will tap the richest

districts. An effort was made by Sir J. P. Grant to introduce the Indian system of irrigation, but the Rio Cobre works have so far been a burden on the Colony, and the scheme for the irrigation of the otherwise splendid plain of Vere has been completely damped. There is no doubt much to be done still; but all credit is due to those who have done so much.

The agricultural lands fall into two great divisions: the sugar estates to the south and east, the pens or grazing farms, interspersed with pimento trees, to the north and west. Sugar is the greatest single industry of the island; its rum is still the best in the world; no coffee can beat that of the Blue Mountains; but low prices are dragging all these industries, and a silent revolution has gradually been substituting a new economic system. The negroes, who have been increasing in numbers with some rapidity, are acquiring small holdings, and making very good use of them. Much of the fruit is grown by these men, and fruit for the American market is forming yearly a more important export. Mangoes—the prince of West Indian fruits,—oranges, bananas, and coconuts form the chief growth. A good deal of coffee is also grown by them, but very little, we fancy, finds its way out of the country. Tobacco has been successfully grown, but the curing is a failure. On the heights of the Blue Mountains the Government Botanical Department, under Mr. Morris, has very successfully grown and cured cinchona; but the industry of quinine-producing can hardly be called a “going concern” as yet. The pimentos of St. Ann’s give quantities of allspice. The trade in dye-woods is considerable, logwood and fustic being the chief. The primeval forests of Jamaica have too generally disappeared, and forest conservation is become a pressing question. There is still however a great deal of woodland on the hills, and some of the timber is fine, while the beauty of such woods as mahoe and yacca surpasses anything known to English cabinet-makers. In the capital there are three or four factories; one for soap, one for matches, and, the most germane to the country, one or two for preserving fruits and turtle. The operations of the last in particular are worthy of every effort to improve them, while the room for improvement is considerable.

The future of sugar production depends on the breakdown of the continental bounty system, together with improved process of manufacture. There are districts in Jamaica which stand behind none in the world. Two good *usines* in the Plantain Garden River would soon become celebrated in the London market. Vere must have artificial irrigation before it can pay. A great deal of the soil in Jamaica has been overworked; therefore clumsy modes of cultivation can no longer pay. On choosing situation and soil for each particular product, whether coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cinchona, much of the ultimate success will depend. Much happiness, many moderate profits can still be secured in Jamaica. The days of vast fortunes are probably past; but it is so with most of the world.

The Colony finds its market as much in New York as Great Britain; though the most regular communication is now with Southampton. A short time back the Atlas steamers, under a subsidy, kept a regular communication with the States. It was thought that without a subsidy the result would be the same, but the regularity of the service is lost. For the fruit trade it is most important to preserve this regular communication, and there should be little difficulty in arranging regular calls and ready cargoes. Eighteen days is rather a long journey for fruit to England; but the Royal Mail Company have steamers that can do the journey two or three days quicker, and the steamers of the future should reduce the time still further. Perhaps, however, Jamaica can leave the future supply of the fruit market of Great Britain to the sister colonies to the east of her.

Why do not people try Jamaica as a winter health resort? A voyage from the fogs of the Channel over a tropic sea has both romance and health. In December and January no one can complain of excessive heat; while in eighteen days you can leave winter behind and be sitting at night in a moonlit verandah, with the hum of the sugar-mill at work below, or in the daytime amongst the tropical flowers and trees, with humming birds flitting over the purple Boganvillia. And there are no venomous snakes or dangerous beasts.

The population of Jamaica by last census, was 580,000, being an increase of 73,650 during the previous ten years. Of these there are: whites, 14,432; coloured, 109,946; black, 444,186; the remainder being coolies and Chinese.

The value of the exports during the year 1885, was £1,408,848: of the imports £1,487,833, and the revenue £545,000.

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fruits, £181,501; coffee, £157,281; dyewoods, £155,526; pimento, £53,867; ginger, £20,168; beeswax and honey, £7,775; cacao, £8,359; lancewood spars, £2,005, &c.

As regards distribution of trade, the produce of the island shipped in 1885, was as follows:— United Kingdom 37.2 per cent; United States of America 42.2 per cent; Dominion of Canada, 5.4 per cent; all other countries, 15.2 per cent.

The surface of the island is greatly diversified, and hence it affords means for the cultivation of most economic tropical plants from sea level to an elevation of 7,000 feet. Cattle and horse-raising are important industries on the northern slopes of the island where the nutritious Guinea grass affords excellent pasture all the year round.

Fuller information respecting Jamaica may be obtained from "The Handbook of Jamaica," an octavo volume of some 500 pages, published annually under the auspices of government, and which is a most complete repository for everything connected with the island. The volume for 1885-86 is published by Edward Stanford, 53, Charing Cross, London.

### Rum.

During the year 1885, Jamaica rum was exported to the extent of 2,080,471 gallons, of the value of £234,033. This industry occupies so prominent a position and is so widely known that it is needless to enlarge upon it. The exhibits include the finest and best brands produced in the island and embrace estates and merchant's rums of acknowledged excellence.

1. GORDON, C. H. W.—(a) Lancaster Estate, crop 1885. (b) Braze, crop 1885.

2. SEWELL, HENRY.—(a) Hyde, crop 1885; (b) Steelfield, crop, 1885; (c) Vale Royal, crop 1885; (d) Lottery, crop 1885, crop 1882.

3. BARRETT, C. J. M.—Oxford, crop 1885.

4. THOMPSON, MRS. E.—Cambridge, crop 1885.

5. RONALDSON, H. T.—(a) Lodge (white)  $\diamond$  and  $\diamond$  crop 1885; (b) Lodge (white) L, crop 1885; (c) Lodge  $\diamond$ , crop 1886; (d) Lodge (white)  $\text{WR}$ , crop 1885.

6. GENTLES, A. B.—Chester  $\text{WG}$ , crop 1885.

7. GORDON, J. W.—Georgia  $\text{T.G.}$ , crop 1885.

8. STEWART, C. H.—Fontabella  $\text{F}$ , crop 1885.

9. PROCTOR, DR.—(a) Brampton Bryan  $\text{B.B.}$ , crop, 1885; (b) Bryan Castle  $\text{B.C.}$   $\text{A.D.}$  crop 1885.

10. STIEBEL, GEORGE.—Lloyd's  $\text{L.S.}$ , crop 1885.

11. STERLING, C. N.—Content  $\text{L.A.E.}$ , crop 1885.

12. KEMP, JAS. W.—Savoy  $\text{S}$   $\text{WVF}$ , crop 1886.

13. OGILVY, WALTER.—(a) Spring Estate  $\text{S}$   $\text{RM}$ , crop 1885; (b) Hopewell  $\text{H.C.}$ , crop 1885; (c) Hopewell (white)  $\text{H.C.}$ , crop 1885.

14. HARRISON, JAS.—(a) Hordley  $\text{HM}$ , crop 1885; (b) Amity Hall  $\text{A.C.}$ , crop 1885; (c) Hordley  $\text{HM}$ , crop 1864.

15. McPHAIL, J.—(a) Tulloch (white)  $\text{T.G.}$ , crop 1886; (b) Tulloch  $\text{T.G.}$ , crop 1886; (c) Knollis  $\text{K.F.}$ , crop 1885.

16. TRELEAVEN, C. W.—(a) Y. S., crop 1886; (b) Ipswich  $\text{I}$ , crop 1886; (c) Bogue  $\text{B}$   $\text{WF}$ , crop 1886; (d) YS P, crop 1886.

17. EVES, C. W., & CO.—(a) Friendship, crops 1862 to 1886 (1867 white); (b) EOG, crop 1886.

18. LUSHINGTON, COL. L. F.—Cornwall  $\text{L.C.}$ , crop 1886.

## SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

**GOLD KEYLESS CENTRE SECONDS STOP WATCH.** For Medical, Scientific, and Racing Men. In stout 16-carat crystal case, 6-plate metal, chronometer balance, and jewelled in 13 actions. A sound useful Watch.  $\$15, \$21, \$25$ .

**GOLD KEYLESS 3-PLATE CENTRE SECONDS HALF-CHRONOMETER STOP WATCH.** For Medical, Scientific, and Racing purposes. A first-class Watch, fully jewelled, with or without the double circle showing 36 o'clock.  $\$25, \$30, \$35$ .

19. KING, EUSTACE.—(a) Blackheath W<sup>B</sup> crop 1886; (b) Blue Castle E.W.O, crop 1886.
20. HEAVEN, DR. B. S.—Golden Grove GG, crop 1886.
21. RONALDSON, J. J.—Halse Hall IM<sup>B</sup> crop 1886.
22. WARD, C. I.—(a) Money Musk R<sup>M</sup> O<sup>S</sup> crop 1885; (b) Greenwich B<sup>G</sup> O<sup>D</sup> crop 1885.
23. TALBOT, COL.—Worthy Park L<sup>P</sup>, crop 1886.
24. VERLEY, LOUIS.—(a) L<sup>V</sup> crop 1885; (b) V<sup>P</sup> (white), crop 1885; (c) L<sup>V</sup> crop 1885 (white).
25. FARQUHARSON, J. M.—(a) Merchant Rum (E), 1885; (b) Merchant Rum (E), 1875.
26. FINZI, D., & CO.—One, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and thirty-one years old Rum.
27. WRAY & NEPHEW.—Ten, fifteen, and twenty-five years old Rum.
28. DESNOES, P., & SON.—Very old Rum; White Rum, 18%; old Rum.
29. SIMPSON-CARSON, MAJOR J.—Rum R<sup>H</sup> A and A'.
30. PLUMMERS' FOG, crops 1863 to 1885.
31. HAWTHORN, SHEDDER & CO.—P<sup>I</sup>W crop 1885; crop, 1882, "Estate" Rum.
32. WEDDERBURN.—Crops 1863 to 1886.
33. SIMON & LERAY.—White and Coloured Rum, 85 overproof.
34. CLARKE, G. ROCHFORD.—Swanswick G<sup>R</sup> C
- 34a. SHIRLEY, L. C.—(a) Ettingdon Estate, 1886; (b) Hyde Hall, 1886.
- 34b. KER, W.—(a) Kent Estate; (b) Gales Valley; (c) Telston; (d) Golden Grove; (e) Wiltshire Estate; (f) Orange Valley (10 years old); (g) Orange Valley; (h) Catherine Hall; (i) Guilsbro; (k) Round Hill; (l) Dundee.
- 34c. ROBINSON, C. A.—(a) Cherry Garden (b) Cherry Garden (white).
- 34d. SIMON & LERAY.—White Rum.
- 34e. HOUCHEM, A. C.—White Rum.
- 34f. STEWART, A.—White Rum.
- 34g. SADLER, E. J.—"Estate" Rum.

- 34h. TAYLOR, A. W.—"Estate" Rum.
- 34i. ELLIOTT, E. E.—"Estate" Rum.
- 34k. MUDIE, D. T.—"Estate" Rum.
- 34l. SIMPSON-CARSON, J.—"Estate" Rum.
- 34m. DAVIS, H., & SON.—"Estate" Rum.
- 34n. HAY (Heirs of).—"Estate" Rum.
- 34o. THOMSON, ELIZA.—"Estate" Rum.
- 34p. JACKSON, J.—"Estate" Rum.

## SUGAR.

The export of sugar from Jamaica in 1885 was 24,985 tons, of the value of £307,826. This, combined with rum, renders the produce of the sugar cane the staple industry of the island. The general depression in the price of sugar is felt in Jamaica as in all sugar-producing countries.

35. VERLEY, LOUIS.—(a) Bushey Park, V<sup>B</sup> Vacuum pan (white); (b) Bushey Park B<sup>B</sup> vacuum pan (yellow); (c) Mona, L<sup>V</sup> Muscovado.
36. TRELEAVEN, C. W.—T. S., Muscovado, 1886.
37. KEMP, J. W.—Savoy W<sup>G</sup> W<sup>F</sup>, Muscovado.
38. WARD, C. I.—(a) Greenwich B<sup>G</sup> O<sup>D</sup> Centrifugal; (b) Money Musk R<sup>M</sup> O<sup>S</sup>, centrifugal.
39. GRIENAN, J.—Sovens Plantations, Centrifugal.
40. STEBBEL, GEO.—Lloyds, Centrifugal.
41. GRAY, J.—Worthy Park L<sup>P</sup>, crop 1886.
42. SIMPSON-CARSON, MAJOR J.—Albion vacuum pan (yellow) G<sup>A</sup>.
43. ELLIOTT, E. C.—Muscovado Whitney.
44. EWING, C.—(a) Ewing's Caymans yellow vacuum pan; (b) ditto white.
45. HAWTHORN, SHEDDER & CO.—V<sup>S</sup> Estate, Muscovado, crop 1886.
- 45a. SHIRLEY, L. C.—(a) Hydo Hall, Muscovado; (b) Ettingdon, Muscovado.
- 45b. TRELEAVEN, C. W.—Bogue, (Ranger cured), Muscovado.
- 45c. SOLOMON, GEORGE, & CO.—Muscovado.

45d. SYRUP  
Royal, Cer

46. MA  
Syrup from  
calabash.

47. EV.  
Canes from  
Westmorel

48. SCE  
Orange Spi  
Sweet Oran

49. WR  
Wine (colou  
Wine (colou  
mento Dram  
Juice. No.

49a. DE  
Quinine Bi

50. DES  
Wine (white  
Wine. Ora  
Peppermint  
Dram. No  
Anison.

51. SIM  
eau. Ging  
(white). P  
Orange Win  
Orange Cord  
Prune. Bi  
Rum Shrub.

In Jamaica  
are produce  
84,000 cwt.  
cwt. is "Bl  
quality, cons  
pool market  
per cwt. T  
coffee is gr  
badly cured,  
low prices.

52. MAC  
dale, M<sup>C</sup>, cr  
parchment).

RIMM  
RIMM  
RIMM  
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a serie

in the Victoria



45d. SEWELL, HENRY. — (a) Vale Royal, Centrifugal; (b) Arcadia, Centrifugal.

SYRUP.

46. MARTIN, MISS REBECCA. — Syrup from horehound, liquorice, clary and calabash.

CANES.

47. EVES, C. WASHINGTON. — Sugar Canes from Friendship and Greenwich Estates, Westmoreland.

LIQUEURS, ETC.

48. SCHARSCHMIDT, S. T. — (a) Sweet Orange Spirit; (b) Seville Orange Spirit; (c) Sweet Orange Wine.

49. WRAY, J., & NEPHEW. — Orange Wine (coloured). Orange Wine (white). Ginger Wine (coloured). Ginger Wine (white). Pimento Dram. Prune Dram. Bitters. Lime Juice. Noyau.

49a. DELGADO BROTHERS. — Quinine Bitters.

50. DESNOES, P., & SON. — Ginger Wine (white). Ginger Wine (coloured). Orange Wine. Orange Juice. Falernum. Bitters. Peppermint Cordial. Aniseed Cordial. Pimento Dram. Noyeau. Parfait Amour. Rosolio. Anison.

51. SIMON & LERAY. — Rosolio. Noyeau. Ginger Cordial (white). Ginger Wine (white). Peppermint Cordial. Cashew Wine. Orange Wine (white). Orange Wine (coloured). Orange Cordial. Peppermint Wine. Pimento. Prune. Bitterine. Liqueur d'Or. Bitters. Rum Shrub.

COFFEE.

In Jamaica two very distinct classes of coffee are produced. The total export is about 84,000 cwt. per annum. Of this, about 10,000 cwt. is "Blue Mountain Coffee" of the finest quality, consigned almost entirely to the Liverpool market, where it sells from 100 to 142s. per cwt. The remaining portion of Jamaica coffee is grown chiefly by negro settlers, is badly cured, and hence fetches comparatively low prices.

52. MACLAVERTY, MRS. — (a) Clydesdale, M<sup>o</sup>, crop 1886; (b) Clydesdale, M<sup>o</sup> (in parchment).

53. DAVIDSON, JOHN. — (a) Sherwood Forest, SF, WR, crop 1886; (b) Sherwood Forest, SF, WR (in huak), crop 1886; (c) Sherwood Forest, SF, WR (in parchment), crop 1886; (d) Sherwood Forest, SF, WR (pea berry), crop, 1886; (e) Sherwood Forest, SF, WR, crop, 1886 (in cherry).

54. HARRISON, JAS. — Hordley (Librarian), crop, 1885.

55. GOSSET, TRELEAVEN, & CO. — Portland Gap, crop 1885.

56. SABONADIÈRE, W. A. — (a) Arnully, AF, crop 1884-5; (b) Arnully, CL (in parchment), crop 1884-5; (c) Arnully, CL (dried in cherry), crop 1884-5.

57. WILSON, GEORGE. — (a) Witney Estate (settlers); (b) Witney Estate, grown at 1,000 to 2,000 feet, crop 1885.

58. KEMBLE, A. W. — The Cottage, crop 1885.

59. RONALDSON, H. T. — (a) Park Hall, PH (pea berry), crop 1886; (b) Park Hall, PH, crop 1886.

60. SANT, W. E. — (a) Langley, crop 1886; (b) Langley (settlers), crop 1886; (c) Langley (in parchment), crop 1886; (d) Langley (in parchment—settlers), crop 1886; (e) Langley (in berry—settlers), crop 1886; (f) Langley (in berry), crop 1886.

61. STEPHENS, J. A. — Radnor, crop 1886.

62. HEAVEN, DR. B. S. — (a) Whitfield Hall, crop 1886; (b) Whitfield Hall (in parchment).

63. LOGAN, WALTER. — Manchester (small settlers), crop 1886.

64. STEWART, RALPH A. — (a) Sherwood Forest, crop 1886; (b) Sherwood Forest (pea berry), crop 1886; (c) Sherwood Forest (in marly soil), crop 1886.

65. WATSON, S. H. — (a) Windsor Forest, 1,000-2,000 ft., WF, crop 1885; (b) Windsor Forest (pea berry), WF, crop 1885.

RIMMEL'S NEW EXHIBITION PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S JAMAICA TOILET WATER. { From 2/6 per bottle,  
RIMMEL'S BAHAMAS TOILET WATER. { all prepared from the  
RIMMEL'S WEST INDIA FLOEAL GARLAND, { Fragrant Products of  
a series of 12 Perfumes for the Handkerchief. { the West Indies.

RIMMEL'S AROMATIC ORONIER, a Pine Sawdust impregnated with Australian Eucalyptus (exhibited in the Victoria Court), the only pleasant and non-irritant Disinfectant. 1s. per 4-oz. Tin.

26 STRAND, 126 REGENT STREET, and 24 CORNHILL, LONDON.

66. WYNNE, WALTER W.—(a) Brokenhurst, crop 1885; (b) Brokenhurst (pea berry), crop 1885; (c) Brokenhurst (in parchment), crop 1885.

67. BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.—Liberian Coffee Cherry.

68. McLEAN, JOHN.—(a) Clifton Mount, <sup>SH</sup> crop 1885; (b) Clifton Mount (pea berry), <sup>SH</sup> <sup>CM</sup> crop 1885.

69. WARD, C. J.—(a) Petersfield, <sup>P</sup> <sup>WR</sup>, crop 1885; (b) Petersfield (pea berry), <sup>WR</sup>, crop 1885; (c) Abbey Green, <sup>B</sup> <sup>AG</sup>, crop 1885; (d) Abbey Green (pea berry), <sup>B</sup> <sup>AG</sup>, crop 1885.

70. TAYLOR, C. R.—(a) Groves, St. Thomas, crop 1885; (b) Groves, St. Thomas (in parchment), crop 1885; (c) Groves, St. Thomas (in cherry), crop 1885.

71. ROBERTS, REV. J. S.—(a) Rose Hill (in parchment), <sup>R</sup> <sup>RH</sup>, crop 1885; (b) Prospect, <sup>R</sup> <sup>HP</sup>, crop 1884-5; (c) Prospect (pea berry), <sup>R</sup> <sup>HP</sup>, crop 1884-5; (d) Prospect (pea berry), <sup>HP</sup> <sup>SR</sup>, crop 1886; (e) Prospect (No. 2), <sup>HP</sup> <sup>SR</sup>, crop 1886; (f) Prospect (No. 1), <sup>HP</sup> <sup>SR</sup>, crop 1886; (g) Rose Hill (in cherry), <sup>R</sup> <sup>RH</sup>, crop 1886; (h) Rose Hill (pea berry), <sup>R</sup> <sup>RH</sup>, crop 1886; (i) Rose Hill (No. 1), <sup>R</sup> <sup>RH</sup>, crop 1886; (j) Rose Hill (No. 2), <sup>R</sup> <sup>RH</sup>, crop 1886; (k) Rose Hill (No. 3), <sup>R</sup> <sup>RH</sup>, crop 1886; (l) Rose Hill, <sup>R</sup> <sup>RH</sup>, crop 1884; (m) Springhill, <sup>SH</sup> <sup>SR</sup>; (n) Springhill, <sup>SH</sup> <sup>SR</sup>, crop 1884; (o) Springhill, <sup>SH</sup> <sup>SR</sup> (pea berry); (p) Springhill (in parchment).

72. GEORGE & BRANDAY.—Good Ordinary, <sup>G</sup> <sup>B</sup>, crop 1884; Ordinary, <sup>G</sup> <sup>B</sup>, crop 1884.

73. DESNOES, P. & SON—High St. Andrews Mountain Coffee.

74. MIDDLETON, W. E., Tweedside.—Coffee (parchment).

74a. BAKER, CAPT.—(a) Tweedside; (b) Tweedside (in parchment).

74b. CRUM-EWING, J.—Ewings Caymans.

74c. STEWART, R. A.—(a) Sherwood Forest; (b) Sherwood Forest (in parchment).

75. HOLLINGSWORTH, J.—Newton, N.C.

PIMENTO.—Crop 1885.

Jamaica pepper or allspice, the dried and cured berries of a native tree (*Pimenta vulgaris*), was exported to the value of £53,867 in 1885. Jamaica supplies the world with this article, which is exported in large quantities from no other country. The pimento tree, which is allied to the myrtle family, grows abundantly on warm limestone hills at elevations from 1,500 to 2,500 feet. Beneath the trees cattle and horses are pastured, feeding on the nutritious "pimento grass."

76. BERESFORD & GOSSET.—Bamboo Pen.

77. MOSS, RICHARD.—Southfield; Lillyfield.

78. DAVIDSON, JOHN.—Belle Vue, B.V. J.D.

79. ELLIOTT, E. C.—Whitney.

80. STENNETT, MISS.—Liberty Hill.

81. CALDER, C. M.—Seville.

82. BAILLIE, J. P.—Seville.

83. PIERCE, W.—Oldbury.

84. FALDEN, E. S.—

85. MASSEY, GEORGE.—Middleton.

86. GEORGE & BRANDAY.—Middleton; Middleton, <sup>G</sup> <sup>B</sup>.

87. ANTHONY, T. G.—

ANNATTO.—Crop 1885.

Annatto is derived from the seeds of *Bixa orellana*, a low, shrubby tree native of the West Indies. The seeds are prepared by drying in the sun and when cured present a waxy, reddish colour. They are much used for colouring purposes.

88. KEMBLE, A. W.—The Cottage, St. Andrews.

89. LAZARUS, A. S., & CO.—The Cottage.

90. PR.

91. BA.

92. ST. precipitate, Annatto a, Annatto a, Annatto a

93. GR.

94. DE.

95. BO. —Annatto orellana (co

It may be forests in J cheap build are, however which might titios; and as knife-har now manu opens a read most costly woods, as Colonial Ex Full partic tainable, an application below.

96. FOS Ebony, Log Root, Logwo

97. SCH

98. BO. JAMAICA. Cashew, Ye Heart, Guav Ginep, Iron wood, Bittle Cam Wood, Prickly Yel

99. RO. Iron Y

HOWARD AND SONS'  
FURNITURE AND  
DESIGNS ON APPLICATION. DECORATIONS.  
25, 26, 27, BERNERS STREET, W.

Watch,  
GOLD KE  
Racing M  
sound use  
GOLD KE  
WATON.  
double cir

90. **PRIEST, H.**—The Cottage.

91. **BAILLIE, J. P.**—The Cottage.

92. **STURRIDGE, F. B.**—Union Hill: precipitate, natural, seed with lard, washings. Annatto and Olive Oil. Annatto Petroleum. Annatto and Paint Oil, painting on plate. Annatto and Olive Oil, painting on plate.

93. **GRAY, J.**—Worthy Park.

94. **DESNOES, F., & SON.**

95. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
—Annatto Seeds, with colouring matter. *Bixa orellana* (coloring matter of annatto).

#### WOODS.

It may be mentioned that there are no large forests in Jamaica from whence quantities of cheap building timber can be obtained. There are, however, choice cabinet and fancy woods, which might be obtained in appreciable quantities; and the immense variety of articles such as knife-handles, knobs, buttons, &c., which are now manufactured from choice-grained woods, opens a ready market to some of the best and most costly of Jamaica woods. Many of these woods, as may be seen at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, are of surpassing elegance. Full particulars respecting the quantity obtainable, and the prices, may be had on application to the private exhibitors mentioned below.

96. **FOSTER, M. H. & T. A., Bogue.**—Ebony, Logwood, Fustic, Braziletto, Fustic Root, Logwood Root.

97. **SCHARSCHMIDT.**—Red Muskwood.

98. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT, JAMAICA.**—Lignum Vitis Prickly Yellow, Cashew, Yellow Candlewood, Toke, Red Bule Heart, Guava, Yellow Sanders, Calabash, Ebony, Ginep, Iron Wood, Logwood, Fustic, Fiddlewood, Bitter Wood, Camphor Wood (No. 3), Cam Wood (No. 4), Wild Cinnamon (No. 2), Prickly Yellow.

99. **ROBERTS, REV. J. S.**—Tacca Saplings, Iron Wood Saplings.

#### Woods in Polished Sections with Natural Bark.

100. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Lignum Vitis (dark) (*Guaiacum officinale*), Lignum Vitis (light) (*Guaiacum officinale*), Candle Wood (*Cassia emarginata*), Yellow Sanders (two) (*Bucida capitata*), Logwood (two) (*Hematoxylon campechianum*), Fustic (*Maclura tinctoria*), Bitter Wood (*Picrara excoleta*), Cam Wood (*Baphia nitida*), Prickly Yellow (*Xanthoxylon Clava-Heroules*), Calabash (*Oreocentia oufete*), Cocoonut (*Cocos nucifera*), Camphor Wood (three) (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Cork Wood (two) (*Anona palustris*), Ebony (*Brya ebenus*), Wild Cinnamon (*Canella alba*), Scarlet Cordia (*Cordia sebestana*), Hog Gum (two) (*Moronobes occinea*), Quassia Wood (*Quassia amara*), Beech (*Excostemma caribaeum*).

101. **GEORGE & BRANDAY.**—Pimento (*Pimenta vulgaris*).

#### Woods in Polished Slabs.

102. **TRELEAVEN, C. W., Bogue Estate, St. Elizabeth.**—Green Heart Ebony, Fustic, Naseberry Bully Tree, Gallemate, Wild Tamarind, Dog Wood, Pigeon Wood, Marden Plum, Rose Wood, Yellow Sanders, Log Wood, Yellow Candle Wood, Black Heart Ebony, Bully Tree, Mammee Bully Tree, Mahogany, Braziletto, Cassada, White Candle Wood, Mahoe, Wild Orange, Red Wood, Wild Mahogany, Pimento, Fiddle Wood, Bastard Bully Tree, Bread Nut, Log Wood, Grape Wood.

103. **TURNBULL & MUDON, Kingston.**—Mahogany, Yacca, Mahoe, Satinwood, Grey Sanders, Maiden Plum, Yoke, Lance Bark, Dog Wood, Braziletto, Mahogany Root, Common Cedar.

104. **GREEN, A. A., Balacklava.**—Mahogany, Ebony, Mahogany Root, Rosewood, Red Candle Wood, Red Bullet Tree, Fustic, Bread Nut, Fiddle Wood, Cog Bully Tree, Mahogany Root, White Candle Wood, Blue Mahoe, Beech, Green Heart.

#### Woods in Trimmed and Polished Blocks.

105. **PAWSEY, ALFRED, Kingston.**—Mountain Fig, Prickly Yellow, Locust, White Dog Wood, White Bullet Wood, Prune, Timber Sweet Wood, Grey Sanders, Broad Leaf, Dog Wood, Braziletto, Bread Nut.

**SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

**GOLD KEYLESS CENTRE SECONDS STOP WATCH.** For Medical, Scientific, and Racing Men. In stout 18-carat crystal case, 4-plate lever, chronometer balance, and jewelled in 13 actions. A sound useful Watch. £18, £21, £25.

**GOLD KEYLESS 3-PLATE CENTRE SECONDS HALF-CHRONOMETER STOP WATCH.** For Medical, Scientific, and Racing purposes. A first-class Watch, fully jewelled, with or without the double circle showing 24 o'clock. £25, £30, £35.

106. **BOYS' REFORMATORY (THE), STONY HILL.**—Fiddle Wood, Mahogany, Mahoe, Black Heart Ebony, Yacca, Prickly Yellow, Coconut, Wild Orange, Spanish Elm, Satinwood, Calabash, Juniper Cedar, Pimento, Yellow Sanders.

*Woods in Small Polished Slabs from the Parish of Clarendon.*

107. **ELLIOTT, ERNEST C., Vere.**—Ants Wood, Beef Apple, Birch, Braziletto, Black Bully Tree, Broad Leaf, Nuseberry Bully Tree, Bullet Tree, Wild Bitter Wood, Barbary Bully Tree, Break Axe, Bread Nut, Bitter Wood, Blood Wood, Braziletto, Beach, Black Ashes, Box Wood, Big Family, Cog Wood, Cedar, Dago, Dog Wood, Black Ebony, Green Heart Ebony, Wild Fiddle Wood, Wild Fustic, Fiddle Wood, Fustic, Black Fig, Galemeta, Gutter Wood, Wild Guava, Grand Gini, Wild Ginepe, Grape, Guava, Guava, m., Gum Wood, Tame Guava, Small Leaf Grape, Broad Leaf Grape, Green Heart, Bastard Cedar, Calabash, Calabash (mountain), Red Candle Wood, Wild Candle Wood, White Candle Wood, Cherry Tree, White Cog Wood, Darrant Cedar, Cuba Nancy, Wild Cinnamon, Candle Wood, Cashew, Chink Wood, Damson, Dog Wood (mountain), Mountain Guava, Mahogany, Mountain Ebony, Milk Wood, Wild Mahoe, White Mahogany, Marden Plum, Mango, Mammee, Mammee Sapote, Wild Mahogany, Maroon Lance, Muskmellon, Musk Wood, Mountain Mahoe, Wild Orange, Seville Orange, Wild Olive, Hog Doctor, Wild Hog Doctor, Iron Wood, White Iron Wood, Jack Fruit, Jomter, Labiah, Lance Wood, Log Wood (mountain), Log Wood, Log Wood Root, White Lance Wood, Wild Locust, Bastard Lignum Vite (mountain), Bastard Lignum Vite, Wild Pomegranate, Prune, Prickly Yellow (see), Parrot Wattle, Pasture Wood, Pimento, Pear Tree, Wild Pear Tree, Prickly Yellow, Prickly Yellow Root, Red Rod Wood, White Rod Wood, Rose Wood, Rose Apple, Rosin, Wild Sour Sop, Spanish Elm, Wild Spanish Elm, Pepper Sweet Wood, Beley Sweet Wood, Timber Sweet Wood, Long-leaved Sweet Wood, Savannah Barley, Slug Wood, Slug Sweet Wood, Silver Wood, Salt Wood, Satin Wood, Wild Spanish Olive, Stock Fish, Small Leaf, White Tamarind, Red Tamarind, Bastard Tamarind, Turkey Berry, Thatch Wood, Vanilla, Wattle Wood, Yellow Sanders, Yellow Sanders (mountain), Yoke Wood, Yacca.

*Bamboos, Walking Sticks, &c.*

The bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) is generally distributed in Jamaica. In a crushed state it is exported for fibre and paper-making. Material for walking sticks is abundant. The wild cane (*Arundo occidentalis*) possesses roots of very grotesque shapes and forms which might be utilized for umbrella and sun-shade handles. Of these roots large quantities are easily obtainable at a moderate cost.

107a. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.**—(a) Stems of Common Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*); (b) Stems of China Bamboo (*Bambusa nana*); (c) Stems of Solid Bamboo (*Bambusa sp.*); (d) Stems of Wild Cane (*Arundo occidentalis*); (e) Stems of Wild Cane (*Arundo saccharoides*); (f) Stems of Indian Cane (*Besha travancoriensis*); (g) Stems of Ground Batten (*Rhaphis flabelliformis*).

107b. **INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA (GOVERNORS OF).**—Walking Sticks.

*Dye Woods.*

Dye woods, such as logwood, fustic and sappan wood, are exported from Jamaica to the value of about £100,000 annually. Logwood was introduced from British Honduras in 1715, and since that time has spread spontaneously in the lowlands, especially in the neighbourhood of sugar estates, so that now the exports of logwood from Jamaica exceed those of British Honduras.

108. **FARQUHARSON, J. M., Elein.**—Logwood, Fustic, Sappan.

109. **SIMPSON-CARSON, MAJOR J.**—Logwood in natural state.

**SPICES.**

Next to the exportment of the fruit interest, the cultivation of spices and spice plants would appear to be of great inducement in Jamaica. *Pinacopia*, which is the largest spice industry in the world, stands essentially a Jamaican product. Jamaica ginger is exported to the value of £20,000 per annum. Cayenne pepper, turmeric root, nutmeg, cinnamon, cardamom clove, vanilla, and black pepper are also established in the island, and afford abundant means for the prosecution of the minor industries. All the above-mentioned plants are chiefly cultivated in the low country.

110. **MAJOR, DR., Bath.**—Nutmega.

111. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.**—(a) Nutmaga in solution; (b) Turmeric Powder; (c) Cinnamon; (d) Cinnamomum cassia; (e) Wild Cinnamon (*Canelia alba*).

112. **BAILEY, W. M.**—Jamaica Peppers, Yellow Scotch Bonnet, Red Scotch Bonnet, Bird, Yellow Sweet, Jamaica Coral.

113. **BOWREY, J. J.**—Guava.

113a. **SANT, W. E.**—Cardamoms.

113b. **LEVIEN & SHERLOCK.**—Jamaica pickles.

113c. (a) Sugar  
113d. (b) Pea;  
113e. (c) Orange  
113f. (d) Orange

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113. **INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.**—  
(a) Sugar Bean; (b) White Pea; (c) No-Eye  
Pea; (d) Red Pea; (e) Cuckhold's Increase;  
(f) Crab Eye.

114. **GEORGE & BRANDAY.**—Ginger,  
RS.

115. **DESNOES, F., & SON.**—Ginger.

116. **FISHER, B.**—Cayenne Pepper.

117. **BRUCE, MISS J.**—Cayenne Pepper.

118. **KINGSTON PRESERVED  
TURTLE FACTORY AND JAMAICA  
PRESERVE DEPOT.**—Bird Peppers,  
Mixed Peppers, Ginger.

119. **LINTON, ARTHUR.**—Preserved  
Ginger.

#### MEALS, STARCHES, ETC.

Plants for the production of meals and  
starches are abundant in Jamaica, and they are  
capable of being produced in large quantities.

120. **ELLIOTT, E. C., Whitney Es-  
tate.**—Afoo Yams, Cocoa, Bread-fruit, Pump-  
kin, Negro Yam.

121. **HART, JOHN.**—Sweet Potato  
Starch.

122. **GRAY, J., Worthy Park.**—Arrow-  
root Starch, Arrowroot (Indian) Starch, Tons  
les Mois Starch.

123. **JAMAICA INSTITUTE.**—Arrow-  
root Starch, Starch, Cassava Starch, Arrowroot.

124. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
—Starch from stem of sago palm, Curcuma  
Starch.

125. **KIRKLAND, ROBERT.**—Plain-  
tain Garden River Arrowroot.

#### CACAO.

Cacao, or chocolate, is made from the cured  
beans or seeds of a tree (*Theobroma cacao*). In  
connection with the development of the fruit  
trade in Jamaica, cacao is receiving great atten-  
tion, and plantations are being established  
under the shade of the banana trees. To yield  
fine cacao, the beans require to be fermented  
and carefully cured. On the manner with  
which these processes are performed, depends  
entirely the quality of the cacao. During the  
last three years, owing to better preparation, the  
price of Jamaica cacao has risen about 10 per  
cent.; and, if systematic attention is paid to  
the oring of this article, planters may expect a  
considerable increase on the present market  
value. Many years ago, Long, the historian,

made the following remarks with regard to  
cacao:—"This tree once grew so plentifully in  
Jamaica, that the inhabitants flattered them-  
selves it would become the source of inexhaust-  
ible wealth to them; in 1671 there were forty-  
five walks in bearing, and many new ones in  
cultivation; but some years afterwards they  
were all destroyed at once, as it is said, by a  
blast, which pervaded the whole island; so  
that they were never afterwards recovered; and  
at present there are but few." The number of  
cacao plantations at present is about ten; but  
several smaller ones are being established, and  
it is hoped shortly to find Jamaica cacao in the  
London market in large quantities.

126. **TAYLOR, W. S., Alpha Cottage.**  
—Cacao.

127. **DAVIDSON, JOHN, Belle Vue.**—  
Cacao BY  
J. D.

128. **LOGAN, W., Golden Spring.**—  
(a) Cacao (washed and elayed); (b) Cacao  
(fermented and washed); (c) St. Andrews'  
small settlers.

129. **SANT, W. E., Langley.**—Cacao  
(fermented and washed).

130. **ROBERTS, REV. J. S., Spring  
Hill.**—(a) Cacao (1st quality); (b) Cacao  
(pods in solution); (c) Cacao (2nd quality).  
(d) Spring Hill <sup>SH</sup><sub>SR</sub>, 1884 crop, mixed fermented.

131. **GEORGE & BRANDAY.**—Cacao  
Ⓢ (ordinary).

132. **COHEN, F.**—Cacao, Cambian Planta-  
tion.

133. **BURKE, G. EUSTACE.**—Cacao,  
Butees, Chocolate.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### Botanical Specimens, &c.

134. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
—Jalap. Eucalyptus globulus (leaves). Euca-  
lyptus citriodora (leaves). Medicinal Aloes.  
Chew Stick. Kuskus Root. Wild Cinnamon  
Bark. Betel Nut Seeds. Locust Tree Bark.  
Bitter Dan Bark. Sarsaparilla Roots. Prunus  
occidentalis. Bark of Major Bitters. Bastard  
Cabbage Bark. Fit Weed Root. Sand Box  
Seeds. Spurge Weed. Mexican Thistle. Divi  
Divi Pods. Entada scandens. Cacoon. Bec-  
conia Root. Pomegranate Root Bark. Castor  
Oil Seeds. Cascarilla Bark. Maté (Paraguay  
Tea). Mountain Cigue Bush. Dogwood Root  
Bark. Balsam Tree Bark. Maiden Plum  
Bark. Bottle Cod Root. China Root. African  
Oil Palm Seeds. Adrul. False Ipecacuanha  
Root. Jamaica Walnut. Cow Itch. Pods.  
Guaco Leaves. Guaco Roots. Calsia Cinnamon.  
Cinnamon. Hog Gum. Gum Guaiacum. Log-  
wood Gum. Locust Tree Gum. Ceara Rubber  
Seeds. Para Rubber Seeds. Mahogany Pods.  
Bast Fibre (Mahoe Tree). Bast Fibre (Burn

Nose Tree). Cacao Pod. Wild Wormwood. Guinea Hen Weed. Fibre Bark. Arracacha. Tree Tomato. Sweet Potato (New Zealand). Seed Pod. Coco Plum. Yam. Averrhoa Bilimbi. Three frames of Ferns and Mosses of Jamaica.

135. **SCHARSCHEMIDT, S. T.**—(a) Cascavilla Bark; (b) Wild Cinnamon; (c) Cashew Gum; (d) Logwood Gum; (e) Locust-tree Gum.

136. **MAJOR, DR.**—Kola Nut. Jamaica Walnut.

137. **GRAY, J.**—Kuskus, or Vitivert.

138. **ROBERTS, REV. J. S.**—(a) Coco Leaves (Traveller's Tree); (b) Coco Leaves (2nd quality); (c) Kola Nut; (d) Hog Gum.

139. **BOWEY, J. J.**—Fruit of Papaw.

140. **SANT, W. H.**—Cardamoms, Langley Plantation, 8½ years old.

141. **THOMPSON, JOHN.**—Divi Divi.

142. **SIMPSON-CARSON, MRS.**—Jamaica Pressed Ferns.

143. **CHRISTY & CO.**—Remijia Purdieana. Mock Pepper. Papaw Leaves. Papaw Dry Juice. Sarsaparilla. Nutmeg and its Fat. Copalchi Bark. Blue Mountain Coffee. Black Pepper Seed. Annatto Seed (husk). Jatropha Curous. Colubrina reclinata. Euphorbia piluligera. Capsicums. Jamaica Chew-Stick. Luouma mammosa. Guaiacum officinalis. Kola Leaf. Gum Guaiacum. Cassia Sophera. Parthenium hysterophorum. Leucosena glauca. Nutmga. Feuilla cordifolia. Muouna urens.

143a. **BERRY, A.**—Sarsaparilla (*Simlax officinalis*).

143b. **PALMER, REV. E.**—(a) Soap Berries (*Sapindus inaequalis*). (b) St. Vincent Seeds. (c) Rice (grown in Clarendon).

144. **EVES, C. WASHINGTON.**—Growing Plants, viz.:—Mahogany Tree. Draecena. Clusia. India-rubber. Cypress. Muscoccinea. Croupatum. Lomaria gibba. Aloe, variegated. Coffee Arabica. Lemon Tree. Alocasia edibilla (coco). Orange Tree. Jamaica Myrtle. Blue Gum. Laurus canella. Myristica fragrans. Palm Latonia. Musa. Plantain. Date Palm. Pandanus Vitchi.

145. **JAMAICA INSTITUTE.**—Caramba (*Averrhoa Carambola*). Common Mango. Cashew or Western Anacardium. Star Apple. Jembling. Tree Tomato. Nutmegs. Coco-plum. Ginnee. Walnut. Jew Plum. Ylang-Ylang. No. 11 Mango. Avocado Pear. Purple-skin Pear. Cho-Oho. Akee. Yams.

146. **REYNOLDS, Turk's Island.**—Salt.

147. **FRITH & MURPHY, Turk's Island.**—Salt.

148. **VERLEY, JAMES.**—Vinegar.

149. **POST OFFICE.**—Card of Post Cards, Telegram Form, and Stamps.

150. **GENERAL PENITENTIARY (THE).**—Door Mat of cocconut fibre. White-wash Brush of cocconut fibre. Horse Brush of cocconut fibre. Pair of Shoe Brushes of cocconut fibre. Coat Brush of cocconut fibre. Cocconut Fibre. Staff. Bulers. Whatnot Table. Hats. Wooden Tuba. Wooden Piggins. Chess Table. Pair of Boots. Bitter Gourd.

#### PRESERVES, ETC.

151. **KINGSTON PRESERVED TURTLE FACTORY AND JAMAICA PRESERVE DEPOT.**—Mixed Pickles. Melon. Mangolina. Orange. Cashew Apples. Pine Apple. Cherry Mellias. Guava Jelly. Limes in Syrup. Pickled Mangoes. Green Mangoes. Green Tamarinds. Pine Jam. Green and Yellow Turtle Fat. Turtle Diamonds. Turtle Eggs. Turtle Liver Oil. Turtle Soup in Tablets.

152. **DESNOES, P., & SONS.**—Honey.

153. **AIKMAN, J. H.**—Honey.

154. **GORDON, C.**—(a) Honey; (b) Beeswax.

155. **LEVY, GEORGE.**—Black River Lime Juice.

156. **BELLIS, T. K.**—Preparations of Turtle.

156a. **RUSSELL, MATTHEW.**—(a) Honey; (b) Beeswax (bleached).

156b. **BERRY, A.**—Beeswax.

156c. **GEORGE & BRANDAY.**—Beeswax.

156d. **MOSS, RICHARD, Lillyfield.**—Lime Juice.

156e. **LYNTON, ARTHUR.**—Preserved Ginger.

156f. **MURPHY, ARD, Southfield.**—

156g. **VERLEY, JAMES.**—Vinegar.

156h. **SCHARSCHEMIDT, S. T., Mandeville.**—Citrate of Lime.

156i. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Baskets of common Bamboo (*Bamboo vulgaris*).

156j. **INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.**—Yams.

156k. **MORRIS, D.**—African Yams.

156l. **BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.**—(a) Arracacha (*Arracacho esculenta*); (b) Old Man's Beard (*Tilandisia usneoides*).

156m. **HART, J.**—Assam Tea, prepared from plants growing on the Government Cinchona Plantation, Jamaica.

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## SUNDRIES.

157. THOMPSON & WHITEMAN.—Potosi Cigars.

158. SIMPSON-CARSON, MAJOR J.—Case of Butterflies and Moths, from Newcastle, Jamaica. Tarantulas Nest. Grogher Nuts. Jamaica Cutias.

159. TRAPNELL & GANE.—Cabinets, made of West Indian Woods.

EXHIBITS OF SALT FROM THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA, W. I.

159a. REYNOLDS, J. W., Turks Island.—Five Barrels Salt.

159b. FRITH & MURPHY, Turks Island.—One Box Salt.

## FANCY ARTICLES.

160. HENDRICK, MRS., Richmond Park.—(a) Water Monkey of Jamaica Pottery with Convolvulus Ferns, &c., painted in oils (b) Flower Pot with flowering Plantain in oils; (c) Flower Pot with Iris Lily and Coleus; (d) Two Calabashes with Jamaica flowers painted on them; (e) Two Calabashes painted in blue; (f) One set of D'Oyley's made from Lace Bark and Jamaica Ferns.

161. BANCROFT, A. C.—Wall Baskets of Yppi-Apps.

161a. KILBURN, MISS, Kingston.—Lamp Shades,

161b. HITCHINGS, MRS., Kingston.—A Set of D'Oyleys.

162. MARTIN, MISS M. R.—Fancy Baskets.

163. MAJOR, MRS.—Fern Souvenir of Jamaica.

163a. THOMPSON, T. E.—(a) Hat made from Wire Grass; (b) Ladies' Basket made of Wire Grass; (c) Dish-Mats made of Wire Grass.

164. STEPHEN, SAMUEL.—Carved Calabashes.

165. JAMAICA INSTITUTE (THE).—Tortoise Shell Work. Back Combs. Dressing Combs. Gentlemen's Dressing Comb. Dressing Case Comb. Pair of Cuff Bracelets. Pair of Hand Bracelets. Pair of Amber Shell Cuff Bracelets. Shell Brequet. Back Combs. Pocket Comb. Paper Knife. Brooch. Pair of Ball Amber Shell Earrings. Set of Amber Shell Sleeve Buttons and Studs. Pair of Pins. Amber Shell Cross. Salt Spoons.

166. HARRISON, MISS E.—Pincushion made from Dagger Plant. Watch Pockets (2) made from Dagger Plant. Hat (1) made from Dagger Plant. Fern Albums (2) made from Dagger Plant.

167. WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.—(a) Case of Fans, D'Oyleys, &c.; (b) Two fine Screens made from French Cotton; (c) Two fine Screens made from Lace Bark; (d) A Birthday Card; (e) A Lamp Shade; (f) A Photograph Screen made from Dagger Plant; (g) A Letter Rack, made from Dagger Plant; (h) Necklaces made from "Gold" Shells; (i) Chains made of "Job's Tears"; (j) Chains made of "Soap Berries"; (k) Chain made of Shells; (l) Necklace made from Liquorice Seeds; (m) Watch-pocket made from the "Strainer" Vine; (n) An Etching on Bamboo; (o) An Etching on Small Bamboo; (p) A "Yabba"; (q) A Coconut, polished; (r) A Small Coconut, polished; (s) Handkerchief Case made from Banana Bark; (t) Cigar Case made from Banana Bark; (u) A pair of Bracelets made from the Horse-eye Bean; (v) Napkin Rings made from Bamboo; (w) A Basket made from the leaves of the Palmetto Palm; (x) A Hat made from Leaves of the Palmetto Palm; (y) A "Tarantula" Spider's Nest; (z) Hat made of Jippijappa Leaves; (aa) Lace Bark Whip; (bb) Specimen of Lace Bark; (cc) Rings made from "Gru-gru" Nut; (dd) Scarf Ring made from "Gru-gru" Nut; (ee) Chains made from Circassian Seeds; (ff) Zulu Hat Basket covered with Moss; (gg) A pair of Tortoise-shell Bracelets; (hh) A pair of Tortoise-shell Hair Pins; (ii) A set of Tortoise-shell Hair Pins; (kk) A Picture made of Lace Bark, French Cotton &c.; (ll) Sticks from Ebony, and "Gru-gru" Palm.

167a. MORLEY, MRS., Up-Park Camp.—(a) Twelve D'Oyleys painted in Oils; (b) Six D'Oyleys painted in Oils; (c) Twelve D'Oyleys; (d) Cards ornamented with Jamaica Ferns; (e) Bread-fruit Blossoms.

167b. DOWNER, MISS, Kingston.—(a) One set D'Oyleys made from Lace Bark and Jamaica Ferns; (b) One Lamp Shade; (c) One set Candle Shades.

## CINCHONA.

Plants of a medical nature are a marked feature in the indigenous Flora of Jamaica, and in works published from 1735 to the present time numerous references are made to the valuable properties possessed by Jamaica plants. Cinchona (150 acres) and Tea (2 acres) are cultivated experimentally by Government. The following exhibits contain a fairly representative collection of the medicinal plants (both indigenous and introduced) of the island.

168. HEAVEN, DR. B. S., Whitfield Hall.—Trunk Bark (*C. officinalis*). Trunk Bark (*C. succirubra*). Twig Bark (*C. officinalis*). Branch and Twig Bark (*C. succirubra*). Root Bark (*C. succirubra*). Root Bark (*C. officinalis*).

169. BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.—*C. calicaya*. *C. hybrid*. *C. officinalis*. *C. Ledgeriana*. Howard's Ledger Bark, *C. succirubra*, Root Bark. *C. succirubra*. *C. febrifuga*.

## 170. BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.

—Sample bundles of Cinchona Bark, viz.: *C. officinalis* (natural quill). *C. hybrid*, (natural quill). *C. succirubra* (twice renewed quill bark). *C. succirubra* (once renewed quill bark). *C. succirubra* (natural quill). Framed specimens of Bark, Flowers, Fruits, and Seeds, viz.:—*C. caldasaya*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *C. Ledgeriana* (Yellow Bark), *C. officinalis* and *C. succirubra* (Hybrid Bark), *C. succirubra pubescens* (Red Bark), *C. officinalis* (Loxa or Crown Bark). *C. micrantha*, *C. Verde* and *Morada*, St. Helen's Field.

170a. BOWREY, J. J., F.I.C.—Cinchona Febrifuge.

## FIBRES AND FIBROUS MATERIAL.

Numerous plants are found in Jamaica capable of yielding valuable fibre, and considerable interest is being taken in the results of systematic trials undertaken by a committee appointed by government, to test the capabilities of certain machines driven by steam power in the preparation of fibres on a commercial scale. Experiments have been carried on during the last few years, beginning with a machine invented by a local engineer, Mr. James Kennedy, called the "Eureka" machine, and continued with a machine known as "Smith's Patent," manufactured by Deane and Ellwood, Leicester, England, now the property of the Universal Fibre Company, London. The result of these trials have been published in the *Jamaica Gazette*, and although not quite so satisfactory as was expected, still point to the fact that a fibre industry in Jamaica carried on in a systematic manner must prove highly remunerative. Should a fibre industry be established in Jamaica, it will be necessary to cultivate the plants on a large scale. Many of these plants, such as the silk grass or henequen (*Furcraea cubensis*), the bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria*) and the China grass or Ramie (*Bahmeria nivea*) are sufficiently abundant to supply plants to establish large areas at once.

170b. KENNEDY, JAMES, Kingston.

—Prepared by the "Eureka" Fibre machine: (a) One bundle of fibres of pine apple, Ramie, Pita; (b) *Furcraea* and (*Sansevieria zeylanica*); (c) Bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria zeylanica*); (d) African bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria guineensis*); (e) Ramie (*Bahmeria nivea*); (f) Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*); (g) Dagger (*Yucca aloifolia*); (h) Plinguin (*Bromelia pinguin*); (i) Flag or rush (*Cladium occidentale*); (j) Pine apple (*Ananas sativa*); (k) Keratto (*Agave keratto*); (l) *Bromelia Karatas*.

170c. INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.—

(a) Silk grass (*Furcraea cubensis*); (b) Plinguin (*Bromelia pinguin*); (c) Keratto cleaned and extracted (*Agave keratto*); (d) Pine apple (*Ananas sativa*); (e) Bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria zeylanica*); (f) African Bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria guineensis*); (g) Dagger, cleaned (*Yucca aloifolia*); (h) Ramie (*Bahmeria nivea*).

## VIEWS, ETC.

171. TUCKER, REV. BARTON S., Port Royal.—Fort Augusta. Corner of Provision Ground, Garrison and Point—Port Royal. Near Kingstown, from Port Royal. View in Public Gardens. View of Interior of May Pen. Group of Bamboos. Tavernor. Cabbage Palm. Date Palm. Coconut Palms. Up in the Hills. Red Hills Village under Bull's Head. In the Grounds, King's House. Port Royal from Craighton. Kingston, from the Palisades (framed oil painting). In the Isle of Springs (framed oil painting).

172. JAMAICA INSTITUTE (THE).

—Photographs—Craighton Church. Port Royal. Bog Walk. Mandeville. Irish Town, Port Royal Mountains. Lucrea. Roaring River Bridge. St. Ann Cotton Tree, up Park Camp. King's House, Spanish Town. River Head. Village, Stewart Town. Port Maria. Fern Walk. Harbour Street, Kingston. T. S. Fales. Up Park Camp 1st. W. I. Regt. Barracks. Duke Street, Kingston. Strawberry Hill, Mountain Residence. New Castle. Metcalf Statue. New Castle. Mandeville, Brooks' Hotel. Bog Walk. Road to New Castle. King's House, Residence of Governor. Bog Walk. Bog Walk. Montego Bay. Black River, Court House. Bog Walk. Lunatic Asylum, Coconut Grove. Cascade. Roaring River. Cascade of the Roaring River. Viaduct, Ewarton Extension. Dam Head Irrigation Works. Hamstead Estate, Trelawny. Rio Cobre, Spanish Town. Landoverly Falls. Band of the 1st W. I. Regt. Dining Hall, Lunatic Asylum, Kingston. Male Recreation Court, Lunatic Asylum, Kingston. Male and Female Dormitories, Lunatic Asylum, Kingston. Male Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Kingston. Leper's House, Superintendent's Quarters, Spanish Town. Leper's House, Ward and Recreation Shed, Male Division. Public Hospital, Kingston (200 beds), Male Ward, Front. Public Hospital, Kingston (200 beds), Male Ward, Side. Public Hospital, Kingston (200 beds), Operation Theatre and Ward.

173. EVES, C. WASHINGTON.—Oil Paintings, by H. P. Dollman and C. W. Eves, viz.:—Harbour Street, Kingston, 1825. Montego Bay from Reading Hill, 1810. Kingston and Port Royal, from Windsor Farm, 1805. Bog Walk, Jamaica, 1820.

174. EVES, C. WASHINGTON.—Photograph of General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., &c. &c., Governor of Jamaica.

175. MORLEY, G.—Harbour Head, Kingston.

176. MORLEY, G.—Coloured plates of Fishes, viz.:—Puppy Fish, Blue Parrot, Striped Angel, Butterfly Fish, Red Mouth Grunt, Sorrel Grunt, Red Snapper, Cow Fish, Welshman, Flying Fish, Butter Fish, Angel Fish, Noch Hind, White Grunt.

176a. Camp.—(oil painting)

176b. Camp.—(oil painting); (c)

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178. RO  
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tial Oil of S

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—Essential  
Gum, Seville  
Grass, Cigar  
Thyme, Pim  
Oil, Spanish  
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176a. MORLEY, COL., Up-Park Camp.—New Castle from Flamstead Road (oil painting).

176b. MORLEY, MRS., Up-Park Camp.—(a) Sunset at Harbour Head, Jamaica (oil painting); (b) Up-Park Camp (oil painting); (c) Up-Park Camp, showing Messhouse.

176c. DOWNER, MISS.—Photographs of the Parish Church, Kingston.

176d. WORTHY, MISS.—Picture composed of Jamaica bark and leaves.

#### OILS, ESSENTIAL OIL, PERFUMES, ETC.

Plants yielding oils and perfumes are abundant in Jamaica; exhibits enumerated below indicate a wide field for the operations of the chemist and the cultivator of flowers for their perfumes. Many of the plants are very abundant and obtainable in large quantities; others, like the tube rose and jasmine, required to be cultivated. The first attempt to establish a flower farm and extract perfume in the island is being made by Col. Talbot, on Worthy Park Estate, St. Catherine (under the superintendence of Mr. J. Gray).

177. SCHARSCHMIDT, S. T.—Pomade Tuberosa, Pomade Jasmine. Extracts of Bouplandia, Wild Cinnamon, Bernilla, Jasmine and Lily, Jasmine, Muskwood (red), Rosewood, Tangierone, Verbena. Essential Oils of Lemon, Sweet Orange, Seville Orange, Pimento Berries, Pimento Leaf, Fixed Oil of Ben Nut, Pear, 1885; Pear, 1884; Walnut.

178. RODGERS, A. J., Great Pond.—Walnut Oil.

179. GRAY, J., Worthy Park.—Essential Oil of Seville Orange, Citron, Limo.

180. BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.—Essential Oil of Mountain Cigar Bush, Blue Gum, Seville Orange Seed, Cigar Bush, Lemon Grass, Cigar Bush, Juniper Cedar, Mountain Thyme, Pimento Leaves, Oil of Ben, Coconut Oil, Spanish Walnut, Sand Box, Santa Maria, Fat of Antidote Cocoon.

181. BOWRY, J. J., F.C.S., F.I.C., Government Analytical Chemist.—

Essential oil, mountain cigar bush (*Hedyosmum nutans*). Essential oil, blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*). Essential oil, Seville orange seed (*Citrus aurantium var.*). Essential oil, cigar bush (*Crotona Dalea*). Essential oil, lemon grass (*Andropogon citratus*). Essential oil, juniper cedar (*Juniperus bermudiana*). Essential oil, mountain thyme (*Micromeria obovata*). Essential oil, pimento leaves (*Pimenta vulgaris*). Essential oil of Ben (*Moringa perygoeferma*). Essential oil of cocconut (*Cocos nucifera*). Essential oil, Spanish walnut (*Aleurites triloba*). Essential oil, sand box (*Hura crepitans*). Essential oil, Santa Maria (*Calophyllum calaba*). Essential oil, matter of annotta (*Bixa orellana*). Fat of antidote caecoon (*Fevillea cordifolia*).

182. BELL, VALENTINE G., M.I.C.E., Chief Resident Engineer Jamaica Government Railway.—High Speed Steam Engine. Invented by Exhibitor, and manufactured in the Railway Workshops, Kingston, Jamaica.

#### BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

183. Set of volumes of the "Handbook of Jamaica" for the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1885-86, compiled by A. C. Sinclair and L. R. Fyfe. Set of volumes of the "Handbook of Jamaica" for the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1885-86, exhibited by the Governors of Institute of Jamaica. Studies on the Flora of Jamaica, Mrs. T. Hendrick. Map of the Island of Jamaica, by Governors' Institute of Jamaica. Departmental Reports for the year 1883-84. Jamaica Blue Book for the year 1884. A complete set of the postage stamps (from halfpenny to five shillings), and of Island and foreign post-cards in use in Jamaica since 1860, contributed by the Postmaster for Jamaica. A complete set of the telegraph stamps (three pence and one shilling), and of the embossed stamps for general and government use, issued in Jamaica, October, 1879. Contributed by the Postmaster for Jamaica. A set of revenue stamps and embossed stamps contributed by the Commissioner of Stamps, Jamaica. Mounted specimen cards of cinchona, ferns and lichens, exhibited by the Botanical Department.

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## TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD is the most southern of the chain of islands lying between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. It is situated to the eastward of Venezuela, between  $10^{\circ} 3'$  and  $10^{\circ} 50' N$ . latitude, and  $61^{\circ} 39'$  and  $62^{\circ}$  of W. longitude from Greenwich, and has an area of 1,784 square miles.

It was on Trinity Sunday (31st July, 1496) that Columbus, then on his third voyage, first sighted the island, to which, when taking possession of it in the name of the Sovereigns of Spain, he gave a name at once commemorative of the date of its discovery and indicative of the Faith of its discoverers.

For nearly a century subsequent to that eventful day the history of the island is involved in obscurity. The little that is known is contained in the chronicles of the Dominican monks who accompanied the Conquistadores, and presents but little of interest to general readers.

In 1584, or thereabouts, Don Antonio de Berro y Oruña, the founder of Spanish Guyana, made Trinidad his headquarters and built the city of San José de Oruña, about six miles from the coast of the Gulf of Paria. This town (which remained the capital of the island until a few years before its capture by the British) was burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595.

From that date until 1781 the Colony can hardly be said to have made any progress, as the following data will prove.

In 1733 there were but 162 male adults in the island, and of these only 28 were whites. This return does not include either the Indians or the slaves. The Revenue of the Colony was 231 dollars—not quite £48 sterling.

In 1781 M. Boume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, when on a visit to the island, was struck with its extraordinary resources, and he conceived a plan for inducing foreign immigrants to settle in the Colony, a thing hitherto prohibited by the law of Spain, and went first to Caracas and subsequently to Madrid to obtain for his scheme the sanction of the Spanish Government. In this he was successful, and in November, 1783, what was called a "Cedula" of population was signed by the King of Spain. The carrying out of this important measure was entrusted to Don José Maria Chacon, who was destined to be the last of the Spanish Governors of Trinidad. Its immediate result was a great influx of population from the old French Islands, to which a few years later a fresh impetus was given by the events in those Colonies which were caused by the French Revolution.

The following figures will give some idea of the great changes which were brought about by the Cedula of 1783. In that year the population of the Colony consisted of:—

Whites . . . . .	120
Free coloured . . . . .	295
Slaves . . . . .	310
Indians . . . . .	2,032
Total . . . . .	2,763

Fourteen years later, in 1797, the population was thus classified:—

Whites . . . . .	2,151
Free coloured . . . . .	4,474
Indians . . . . .	1,078
Slaves . . . . .	10,000
Total . . . . .	17,712

Previous to 1783 the whole trade of the island had been carried on by one small vessel of about 150 tons burthen, which came two or three times a year from the Dutch Island of St.

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Eustatius with such articles as were needed by the colonists, and for which they bartered in return cacao, vanilla, indigo and cotton.

Between 1784 and 1797 the average yearly tonnage was from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, and in 1802 it rose to 15,000 tons. (The total tonnage entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony in 1885 was 1,069,121 tons.)

It was early in 1797 that the capture of Trinidad was effected. On the 16th February of that year a fleet of 18 vessels, carrying 740 guns, under the command of Admiral Harvey, sailed into the Gulf of Paria. In addition to this formidable force there were on board 6,750 troops under Sir Ralph Abercromby.

There were in the harbour four Spanish vessels, carrying 258 guns, and having on board 700 troops. The crews of these vessels, as well as the troops, were however so reduced by fever as to be of little use to the small garrison which Chacon had at his command, and after a few shots had been exchanged he surrendered, the capitulation being signed on the following day.

Sir Ralph Abercromby appointed Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards the famous Sir Thomas) Picton to be the first English Governor of Trinidad, a difficult and dangerous post, which he filled for six years with great advantage to the Colony.

Trinidad was finally ceded to Great Britain at the Treaty of Amiens, but not without great opposition on the part of Napoleon, then First Consul, who saw the immense advantage to a commercial nation like England which would accrue from the possession of an island which, from its geographical position, could command the trade of the great rivers of South America, and possessing a harbour in which could ride in safety throughout the year the mercantile fleets of the world. A slight notion of what this trade might be may be formed from the fact that during the first five years after the capture of the island articles of British manufacture to the value of 1,000,000 dollars were sold annually by the merchants of Trinidad to the traders from Venezuela alone. This was the recognized trade, but a far larger one was carried on clandestinely, as is proved by the fact that Colonel Picton reported to the Secretary of State that Spanish launches annually carried away from Trinidad articles of British manufacture to the value of 8,000,000 dollars.

Unfortunately for Trinidad the fears of the future Emperor of the French were not realized, and Trinidad was fated to be looked upon by British statesmen merely as a sugar-producing Colony.

It was even placed at a disadvantage in that respect, passing as it did under British rule just at the moment when the eloquence of Wilberforce and his followers was awakening men's minds to the iniquities of the African slave trade, and it was therefore decided to treat the newly-acquired Colony as a field of experiment in which should be tried the proposed innovations upon the Colonial system.

In spite of this, Trinidad, under its various Governors—and especially under the firm and enlightened rule of Sir Ralph Woodford, which lasted from 1813 to 1829—prospered and progressed.

Like all the other British Colonies, it suffered from the results of Emancipation, and was brought to the verge of ruin in 1844; Lord Harris, who was then Governor of the Colony, felt that nothing but prompt and energetic measures could save it. Coolie immigration had just been commenced, but it was by his exertions, ably seconded by Mr. C. W. Warner, C.B., then Attorney-General of the island, that this important measure was pressed on and the system firmly established. It has continued until the present day, and although not unattended with serious difficulties, has undoubtedly been of inestimable benefit to the Colony. That which, however, has saved Trinidad, more particularly of late years, from the disastrous results of the low prices of the principal West Indian product, is the fact that it does not depend upon one branch of industry alone.

Sugar is, of course, the chief staple, and when that suffers all other industries feel the effects; but owing to the bold and enlightened course pursued by Sir Arthur Gordon when Governor of this Colony from 1867 to 1870 an impetus was given to the cultivation of cacao and other minor industries by calling into legal existence a body of small proprietors who had hitherto been mere squatters. In spite of the prejudice which exists in all the Colonies formerly cultivated

by slave labour against the opening up of Crown lands to small owners, the policy inaugurated by Sir Arthur Gordon and carried on by his successors has held its own, and the consequence has been that during the recent hard times the middle and lower classes have barely felt the pressure. The trade with the Spanish Main, though by no means so flourishing as it might be, has also been of great assistance to the Colony, and served to maintain its credit.

It may fairly be predicted that as Trinidad becomes better known its wonderful resources will be utilized, and possibly another Roume de St. Laurent may be found to repeat the experiment which was so successful 100 years ago.

In spite of its situation, the climate of Trinidad is healthy and not in the least injurious to Europeans, provided always that they will take ordinary precautions and be abstemious in their habits. The mean temperature may be stated at 76° Fahrenheit during the cool season and 79° Fahrenheit in the hot season. Its soil is extremely fertile and suited to various kinds of cultivation. Sugar and cacao are its staples; coffee is also cultivated, and, were there but a sufficient labouring population, would, as well as tobacco, become of great value to the Colony. Coconuts are also largely grown, and were it not for the scarcity of labour would be extremely profitable.

One of the most remarkable features of the island is the Pitch Lake, which is some 90 acres in extent, and which, although giving but a comparatively slight income to the island, is yet indirectly a source of great wealth.

The total area of Trinidad is about 1,120,000 acres. Of this, according to the assessment of 1884, there are:—

	Acres.
Cultivated in sugar cane . . . . .	52,150
Do. cacao and coffee . . . . .	21,279
Do. ground provisions . . . . .	16,986
Do. coconuts . . . . .	2,885
Total in crop . . . . .	93,300
Pasture . . . . .	6,103
Uncultivated . . . . .	154,102
Total alienated . . . . .	253,511

By the census of 1881 the population was ascertained to be 153,128.

The importance of the Colony may be estimated from the number of steamers arriving at it from all parts of the world, and of which there are now:—

	per month.
The Royal Mail steamers . . . . .	4
Do. cargo boats . . . . .	2
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique . . . . .	2
West India and Pacific Line . . . . .	2
Harrison Line . . . . .	1
Joseph Holt (of Liverpool) . . . . .	1
London Direct Line . . . . .	1
Clyde steamers . . . . .	1
Quebec and Gulf . . . . .	2
Atlantic and West Indian (American) . . . . .	3
Venezuelan . . . . .	4

The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years has been:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1881 . . . . .	£134,235	£166,105
1882 . . . . .	437,383	411,193
1883 . . . . .	458,344	464,480
1884 . . . . .	476,058	471,190
1885 . . . . .	429,307	443,920

SUGAR, M

1. AM  
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No. 1. (c)  
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The value of Imports and Exports for the same period :—

	Imports.	Exports.
1881 . . . . .	£2,226,276	£2,099,101
1882 . . . . .	2,399,794	2,452,033
1883 . . . . .	2,663,022	2,086,670
1884 . . . . .	3,083,870	2,769,727
1885 . . . . .	2,241,478	2,246,664

And the Public Debt of the Colony on the 30th September, 1885, was £583,820.

CLASS 1.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, ETC.

1. **AMBAR, A. & SON.**—(a) St. Augustin Estate, White Crystals. (b) Yellow Crystals, No. 1. (c) Yellow Crystals, No. 2.

2. **BURNLEY, W. F.**—(a) Orange Grove Estate, White Crystals. (b) Yellow Crystals, No. 1. (c) Yellow Crystals, No. 2. (d) Molasses Sugar.

3. **LAMONT, J.**—(a) Palmiste Usine, Yellow Crystals, No. 1. (b) Yellow Crystals, No. 2. (c) Grey Crystals. (d) Molasses Sugar. (e) Philippine Estate, Muscovado Sugar.

4. **TURNBULL, STEWART, & CO.**—(a) Brechin Castle Estate, White Crystals. (b) Yellow Crystals. (c) Molasses Sugar. (d) Caroni Estate, White Crystals. (e) Yellow Crystals. (f) Molasses Sugar, No. 1. (g) Molasses Sugar, No. 2. (h) Dark Refining Crystals.

4c. **WELCH KEMP, H.**—Perseverance Estate, Yellow Crystals.

4b. **COLONIAL COMPANY, Limited.**—Usine St. Madelaine. (a) Yellow Crystals. (b) Grey Crystals. (c) Syrup.

4c. **PILE, THEO.**—Dinsley Estate, Crystals.

4d. **TENNANT SONS & CO.**—(a) Malgré Tout Estate. (b) La Fortuné.

MOLASSES.

5. **BURNLEY, W. F.**—Orange Grove Estate. (Three samples.)

6. **TURNBULL, STEWART, & CO.**—Brechin Castle Estate. (Two samples.)

Rum.

White.

7. **FRANCOIS, B. D.**—(Three samples.)

8. **RODRIGUEZ, J. T., Jun.**—(Three samples.)

9. **TURNBULL, STEWART, & CO.**—Brechin Castle Estate. (Three samples.)

Coloured.

10. **CLAUDIO DA COSTA.**—(Three samples.)

11. **DEVENISH, A.**—Mount Pleasant Estate. (Three samples.)

12. **RODRIGUEZ, J. T., Jun.**—(Three samples.)

13. **TURNBULL, STEWART, & CO.**—Caroni Estate. (Three samples.)

Red.

14. **FRANCOIS, B. D.**—Made at Usine St. Madelaine. (Three samples.)

Old.

15. **DEVENISH, A.**—Mount Pleasant Estate. (Three samples.)

16. **FRANCOIS, B. D.**—Made at Usine St. Madelaine. (Three samples.)

17. **RODRIGUEZ, J. T., Jun.**—(a) (Three samples), No. 1. (b) (Three samples). (c) (Three samples.)

18. **TURNBULL, STEWART, & CO.**—Brechin Castle Estate. (Three samples.)

LIQUEURS.

19. **FRANCOIS, B. D.**—(a) Absinthe (three samples). (b) Anisette (three samples). (c) Curaco (three samples). (d) Leisure Drink (three samples). (e) Ratafia de Cacao (three samples). (f) Ratafia de Café (three samples). (g) Ratafia de Vanille (three samples). (h) Shrub (three samples).

20. **MORIN, F.**—Stamachio Shrub (three samples.)

21. **SIEGERT & SONS, J. G. B.**—(a) Angostura Liqueur. (b) Siegert's Bouquet.

BITTERS.

21a. **BATTALLA & SON, A.**—Amargo Essencial de Venezuela.

22. **DUMMETT, N. R.**—Iere Bitters (three samples.)

23. FRANCOIS, B. D.—Tropical and Vegetable Bitters of the West (three samples).  
 24. RAMSEY, F. A.—The Trinidad Aromatic Bitters (three samples).  
 25. REECE, RUPERT F. E.—Orange Bitters (two samples).  
 26. SIEGERT, J. G. B. & SONS.—Aromatic or Angostura Bitters.

## CLASS 2.

## CACAO.

27. ANGOTINI, JOHN.—Monte Christo Estate.  
 28. BOUCAUD, ADOLPHE.—La Expectation Estate.  
 29. CLEAVER, CHAS.—Verdant Vale Estate.  
 30. DE GANNES, J. S.—San Joud Estate.  
 31. DE GANNES BROS.—La Compensation Estate.  
 32. DEPUTION & ROTH.—Sans Souci Estate.  
 33. DEVENISH, MRS.—El Cedro Estate.  
 34. DE VERTEUIL, HON. DR.—Tortrega Estate.  
 35. DE VERTEUIL, MRS. L.—Maracas Estate.  
 36. DURHAM, G. H.—La Republica Estate.  
 37. FABIEN & SON.—(a) Belle Vue Estate. (b) El Retiro Estate. (c) La Maravilla Estate. (d) Mon Plaiser Estate, No. 1. (e) Mon Plaiser Estate, No. 2.  
 38. GREGOIRE, MRS. I.—Belle Vue Estate.  
 39. HARFORD, F.—San Rafael Estate.  
 40. KINDT, L.—La Soledad Guamao Estate.  
 41. LANGA, ENG.—Mon Desir Estate.  
 42. MASSON, ENG. P.—Esperanza Estate.  
 43. MARRYAT, JOS., & SONS, 6 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.—(a) San Pablo Estate, Mrs. J. E. Apriani. (b) La Sagresse Estate, J. E. Coryat, (c) Santa Marcia Estate, Mr. Justico Court. (d) San Pedro Estate, S. I. D'Abadie. (e) Santa Cruz Estate, Mrs. J. M. Farfan. (f) Philip Maingot Estate, Edgar Maingot. (g) Soconusco Estate, J. E. Mathien. (h) Santa Rosa Estate, C. G. Scheult. (i) El Recobro Estate, Mrs. L. Schöner. (j) La Regalada Estate, F. E. Scott. (k) Calderaria Estate, J. H. Sceller. (l) Santa Teresa Estate, R. B. Short. (m) Santa Catharina Estate, A. Sargana. (n) Torrecilla Estate, F. S. Strikland.

44. ST. CLARE, MRS. B.—Belfont Estate.  
 45. TOMMASI, F.—San Patricio Estate.  
 46. VOTOR, L.—Mon Espoir Estate.  
 47. VOTOR, J.—Grand Val Estate.  
 48. WEHEKIND, THE MISSES.—Santa Barbara Estate.  
 49. WEHEKIND, EUG.—San Carlo de Caignal Estate.  
 50. WILLES, R.—Gunapo Estate.  
 51. ZEPERO, J. P.—Santa Rita Estate.  
 52. ZEPERO, P. J.—San Francisco Estate.

## CHOCOLATE.

53. BOUCAUD, A.—(a) Plain. (b) Sweetened.  
 54. FIGEROUX, H. F.—Several varieties.  
 55. GREGOIRE, MRS.—(a) Plain Chocolate. (b) Cacao Powder.  
 56. PRAEU, MRS.—(a) Plain. (b) Sweetened.  
 57. SCHAEFFER, JAMES.—(a) Chocolate Imperial. (b) Chocolate Vanilla. (c) Chocolate Santé. (d) Cocoa, pure unsweetened. (e) Cocoa Powder. (f) Chocolate Powder.  
 58. VOTOR, MRS.—(a) Plain Chocolate. (b) Sweetened Chocolate.  
 59. BAIRD, JOHN JAMES.—La Funêtre Estate (one specimen).  
 60. CLAIRMONTE, A. N.—El Carmen Estate (one specimen).

## CLASS 3.

## COFFEE.

61. DEVENISH, A.—(a) St. Luce Estate. (one specimen). (b) St. Luce Estate (one specimen).  
 62. DEVENISH, MRS.—El Cedro Estate (one specimen).  
 63. GREGOIRE, JANE.—St. Anne's Estate (one specimen).  
 64. LA CROIX, ANTHONY.—Belle Vue Estate (one specimen).  
 65. LA CROIX, HENRY.—Belle Vue Estate (one specimen).  
 66. ST. CLAIR, MRS. SUSANE.—Bellefont Estate (one specimen).  
 67. VOTOR, MRS. LOUISE.—Mon Espoir Estate (one specimen).  
 68. VOTOR, JOSEPH.—Grand Val Estate (one specimen).

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root. (f)  
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75. OLI  
(b) Indian

76. ST. I  
(b) Plantain  
(d) Sweet C  
(f) Yam Ma  
Tapioca from

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Honey. (c)  
bottles Conce

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(f) Threo

## CLASS 4.

FOOD PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN THOSE  
ENUMERATED).

69. **BAILEY, THOS.**—(a) Rice. (b) Sliced Dried Oshroes. (c) Sliced Bitter Cassava. (d) Sliced Sweet Cassava. (e) Corn Cobs.
70. **BAPTISTE, REMY JEAN.**—Two Specimens of Cassava Meal.
71. **CHITTENDEN, DR. J. F.**—(a) Moho Plantain Meal. (b) Moho Plantain Sliced and Dried. (c) Common Plantain Meal. (d) Common Plantain, Sliced and Dried.
72. **DRUMMETT, N. R.**—(a) Orange Peel. (b) Corn Cobs. (c) Shelled Corn.
73. **GREENIDGE, T. S.**—Indian Corn.
74. **JOURDAN, MRS. L.**—(a) Plantain Meal. (b) Corn Meal. (c) Bitter Cassava Meal. (d) Bitter Cassava Starch. (e) Arrow-root. (f) Tous les Mois. (g) Potato Starch. (h) Sweet Cassava Starch. (i) Tannia Starch. (j) Creole Starch. (k) Rice Starch.
75. **OLTON, MESSRS.**—(a) Corn Meal. (b) Indian Corn. (c) Varieties Indian Corn.
76. **ST. HILL, T. J.**—(a) Tannia Meal. (b) Plantain Meal. (c) Bitter Cassava Meal. (d) Sweet Cassava Meal. (e) Sweet Potato. (f) Yam Meal. (g) Bread Fruit Meal. (h) Tapioca from Cassava.
77. **VOTOR, JOS.**—Corn Cobs.

## PRESERVED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

78. **ARDILLA, P. J.**—(a) One bottle Native Ginger. (b) Canella Bark.
79. **CARR, A. B.**—(a) One bottle Cashew Nuts, raw. (b) One bottle Cashew Nuts, roasted.
80. **DOS PASSOS, J.**—(a) Twelve specimens Honey. (b) Native Bees' Wax.
81. **DUMMETT, N. R.**—(a) One bottle Cashew Nuts, raw. (b) One box Dried Orange Peel. (c) Three bottles Trinidad Relish. (d) One bottle Peppers and Vinegar. (e) One bottle Pulverised Orange Peel. (f) Two bottles Mammee Apple Jelly.
82. **FABIEN, CHAS. A.**—(a) Four bottles Raw Lime Juice. (b) Four specimens Honey. (c) Native Bees' Wax. (d) Three bottles Concentrated Lime Juice.
83. **FORD, MRS.**—(a) Two bottles Guava Jelly. (b) Two bottles Guava Jolly. (c) Two bottles Candied Shaddock. (d) Two bottles Candied Limes. (e) One bottle Tomato Jam. (f) Three bottles Cool Pickles. (g) One

bottle Cool Pickles. (h) Four bottles Salamagundi Sauce. (i) Two bottles Pickled Bonny Peppers. (j) One bottle Hot Sauce.

84. **GALT, WILLIAM F.**—Three specimens Honey.
85. **GREENIDGE, J. S.**—One bottle Dried Peas.
- 85a. **MAISONNEUVE, J.**—Dried Beans.
86. **HARLEY, O.**—(a) One bottle Dried Oshroes (Convict Dépôt). (b) One bottle Native Ginger. (c) One bottle Dried Peas (Convict Dépôt).
87. **JOURDAN, MRS. LOUIS.**—One sample Orange Peel.
88. **LEGGE, R. E.**—One specimen Coconut Meal.
89. **MAISONNEUVE, J.**—One sample Orange Peel.
90. **MANIGOT, MRS.**—(a) Eight specimens of Assorted Preserves. (b) Two Preserved Oranges. (c) One Preserved Shaddock.
91. **MORTON, REV. JOHN.**—Two bottles Dried Beans.
92. **ST. HILL, T. J.**—(a) One bottle Tomato Jam. (b) One bottle Mango Jam. (c) One bottle Mammee Apple Jam. (d) One bottle Tamarind Jam. (e) One bottle Tamarinds, crystallized. (f) One bottle Tamarind Preserve. (g) One bottle Orange Marmalade. (h) One bottle Berry Marmalade. (i) One bottle Guava Marmalade. (j) One bottle Sliced Coconut Marmalade. (k) One bottle Sweet Potato Marmalade. (l) Two bottles Tamarind Syrup. (m) One bottle Dried Oshroes. (n) Four bottles Raw Lime Juice.
93. **STEVENS, P.**—Four bottles Raw Lime Juice. (b) Citrate of Calcium.
94. **TURNBULL, MRS. R.**—(a) Three bottles Guava Jelly. (b) Three bottles Plum Jelly. (c) Three bottles Mango Jelly. (d) Three bottles Soursop Jelly. (e) Three bottles Golden Apple Jelly.
95. **URICH, MESSRS. F., & SON.**—One specimen Coconut Meal.
96. **VOTOR, MRS. LOUIS.**—One bottle Red Peas.
97. **VOTOR, JOSEPH.**—Canella Bark.
98. **WUPPERMANN, A.**—(a) Four bottles Raw Lime Juice. (b) Three bottles Concentrated Lime Juice.

## CLASS 6.

## OILS, GUMS, BARKS, ETC.

99. **ANGOTINI, FRANCOIS.**—One bottle Castor Oil Seeds.

100. **ARDILLA, J. P.**—(a) Three jars Castor Oil. (b) Three jars Castor Oil. (c) Two bottles Castor Oil Seeds.

101. **ARDILLA, J. P., & DUMMETT, N. R.**—Collection of Medicinal Plants and Roots. (a) Bois Rose. (b) Semen Contra. (c) Native Sarsaparilla. (d) Ecores Bois Bar Jé. (e) Cupanea. (f) Native Quassia. (g) Imbonior, or Laquer Maccas. (h) Panache. (i) Urquia. (j) Lime Passo. (k) Manioc Chapelle. (l) Marigold. (m) Logwood. (n) Lemon Grass. (o) Sweet Broom. (p) Segre. (q) Cashew Bark. (r) Miamaul Seeds. (s) Fruita De Barro. (t) Pumpkin Seeds. (u) Gully Root, or Stink Weed. (v) Guatamal. (w) Silk Cotton Bark. (x) Mustard Seed. (y) Cassia Pulp. (z) Mangrove Root. (aa) Ipeacouanha. (bb) Anisced.

102. **BUTLER, ARCHIBALD R.**—One bottle Castor Oil Seeds.

103. **CHRISTY, THOS., & CO., 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.**—Trinidad products. (a) *Myristica surinamensis*, Nuts and Fat. (b) Guaiacum Resin. (c) *Myristica fragrans*. (d) Aloes. (e) Guaiacoun bark. (f) Kola Nuts, fresh and dry. (g) Kola paste (Heckel's process). (h) Copalchi. (i) *Euphorbia ptilifera* herb. (j) Guaco herb. (k) *Lucuma mammosa* seed. (l) *Persea gratissima*. (m) *Parthenium hysterophorum*. (n) Quinine. (o) Cinchona Bark. (p) Cardamoms and several tropical plants.

104. **DUMMETT, R. N.**—(a) One bottle Castor Oil Seeds. (b) One bottle Anatto.

105. **FABIEN, C. A.**—(a) One jar Essential Oil of Limes. (b) Specimens unmanufactured Native Tobacco. (c) Thirty boxes of Brevas Cigars, manufactured from Native Tobacco. (d) Twenty boxes Bejalias Cigars, manufactured from Native Tobacco. (e)

Thirty boxes Damas Cigars, manufactured from Native Tobacco.

106. **GREENIDGE, J. S.**—One bottle Guinea Pepper.

107. **LARODÉ, MRS.**—Two hundred Cigars, manufactured from Native Tobacco.

108. **LEGGE, R. E.**—(a) Four jars Coconut Oil. (b) Specimen Red Mangrove Bark.

109. **MAISONNEUVE, J.**—One bottle Castor Oil Seeds.

110. **POLLARD, MRS.**—Four jars Coconut Oil.

111. **PRESTOE, H., Botanic Gardens.**—(a) Vegetable Ivory Nuts. (b) Mace. (c) Nutmegs. (d) Nux Vomica Seeds. (e) Divi Divi. (f) Monkey Pots. (g) Cocoa Leaves. (h) Areca Nuts. (i) Annatto Seeds. (j) Necklace Seeds. (k) Jumble Seed. (l) Winged Seed. (m) Brazil Nut Fruits. (n) Ivory Nut Capsula.

112. **SCRIPPS, A. S.**—(a) One specimen Ballata Gum. (b) One specimen Locust Gum.

113. **ST. HILL, T. J.**—(a) One bottle Castor Oil Seeds. (b) Specimens unmanufactured Native Tobacco. (c) Two boxes Cigars manufactured from Native Tobacco. (d) Tanning Materials, nine specimens. (e) Divi-divi. (f) Red Mangrove Bark. (g) Cashew. (h) Hog Plum. (i) Chili Plum. (j) Wild Almond. (k) Guava. (l) Golden Apple. (m) Guaiacum.

114. **URICH, F., & SON.**—Four jars Coconut Oil.

Woods.

115. **DEVENISH, S., M.A.**—:

No. of Order.	Common Names.			Scientific Names.	Families.
	English.	French.	Spanish.		
1	Acacia	Acacia	Aroma	Acacia Farnesiana	Mimosae
2	Acoma or Mastic	Acoma	Acoma	Mimuspops sp.	Sapotaceae
3	Allspice or Pimento	Bois d'Inde	Pimentillo	Pimenta vulgaris	Myrtaceae
4	Angellu	Angella	Lombriero	Andira inermis	Leguminosae
5	Ballata or Bullet tree	Balata	Furgo	(Achras Balata vel Mimuspops) globosa.	Sapotaceae
6	Balsam Captivi	Copahu	Palo de Aceito	Copalifera officinalis	Leguminosae
7	—	Bois Côtelette	—	Citharexylon quadrangulare	Verbenaceae
8	—	Bois pois blanc	C. de Burro	(Swartzia pinnata vel Cynob) metra caufflora	Leguminosae
9	—	Bois gris	Caso	Licania incasa	Chrysobalanaceae
10	Blood wood	Bois Sang	Lacré	Vismia Cayennensis	Hypericaceae
11	Bread fruit	Arbre à pain	Pan del ano	Artocarpus inplsa (e)	Artocarpaeae
12	Carapo	Crapo	Carapo	Carapa Guianensis	Meliaceae
13	Calabash	Calebassier	Totumo	Crescentia Cujete	Crescentiaceae
13A	Wild Calabash	Calebassier sauvage	Totumo del monte	Crescentia latifolia	Id.
14	Caracas tree	Zaman	Cedro	Calliantha saman (d)	Leguminosae
15	Cedar	Acajou	Cedro	Cedrela odorata	Cedrelaceae
16	Coconut	Cocotier	Coco	Cocos nucifera	Palmaeae

(e) Not Indigenous.

No. of Order.	English.
17	Cyp.
18	Fusilo
19	Galba
20	Gasparrillo
21	Genipa
22	Gommier
23	Governor's p
24	
25	Guatocaro
26	Guava
27	Hicory (Tr)
28	Hog plum
29	Laurel
30	Lawrel Cyp.
31	Lester or Leo
32	Lignum Vita
33	Lime tree
34	Locust
35	Logwood
36	
37	Mammee App
38	Manchineel
39	Mangrove (u)
40	Monkey Balat
41	Monkey Bone
42	Mora
43	Moussara or B
44	Murraya
45	
46	Olivier
47	
48	Poul (black)
49	Purple heart
50	Red Mangrove
51	Red wood
52	Roble
53	Sapodilla
54	Savana Yoke
55	Savonotte (yel
56	Sea Side grape
57	
58	Tamarind
59	Tapana
60	
61	
62	Wild Tamarind
63	White Mangro
64	Yoke
65	Cashew tree
66	Yellow Sande
67	(Surrinam or C
68	Clletty
69	Mango tree
70	
71	Guenepe
72	Avocado pear
73	Wild Angellin
74	Scotch Hibid
75	Akee
76	Mammee sapio
77	Bitter ash
78	Rough leaf
79	Black wood
80	Sandbox (whit

## DEVENISH, S., M.A.—continued.

No. of Order.	Common Names.			Scientific Names.	Families.
	English.	French.	Spanish.		
17	Cyp.	Cyp.	Pardillo	<i>Cordia gerascanthua</i>	Cordiaceæ
18	Fusio	Jols d'Orange	Palo Naranja	<i>Maclura Xanthoxylon</i>	Urticaceæ
19	Galba	Galba	Palo Maria	<i>Calophyllum Calaba</i>	Celastraceæ
20	Gaspetillo	Gaspetil	Gaspetillo	<i>Benckesia castanocarpa</i>	Celastraceæ
21	Genipa	Genipa	Caruto	<i>Genipa Americana</i>	Rubiaceæ
22	Gommiter	Gommiter	Caraho	<i>Icica carana</i>	Terebinthaceæ
23	Governor's plum	Fruiter Gouverniet	—	<i>Flacourtia Ramonchi</i> (α)	Flacourtiaceæ
24	—	(Chacota ou Cacao) Marron	Guacamaya	(Warseviezia coccinea v.) ( <i>Calyophyllum oocincum</i> )	Rubiaceæ
25	Guatocaro	Guatocaro	Guatocaro	<i>Lecythis idatmon</i>	Lecythidaceæ
26	Guava	Goyavier	Guayava	<i>Paldium pyriferrum</i>	Myrtaceæ
27	Hakory (Trinidad)	Bols pois noir	Palo de rosa	<i>Brownia coccinea</i>	Leguminosæ
28	Hog plum	Mombin	Jovo	<i>Spondias Mombin</i>	Terebinthaceæ
29	Kauril	Lauril	Lauril	<i>Laurus</i>	Laurineæ
30	Laurer Cyp.	Laurer Cyp.	Id.	Id.	Id.
31	Lester or Leopard wood	Hatia	Gutecdo	<i>Brosimum Glanense</i>	Artocarpæ
32	Lignum Vita	Galac	Guayacan	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	Xanthoxyleæ
33	Lime tree	Citronnier	Limon	<i>Citrus Limontum</i>	Aurantiacæ
34	Locust	Combaril	Algarrobo	<i>Hymenaea Combaril</i>	Leguminosæ
35	Logwood	Campêche	Campêche	<i>Hæmatoxylon Campechianum</i>	Id.
36	—	Macata	Cascabellilo	<i>Poinsettia puloberrima</i>	Id.
37	Mammeo Apple	Abricocter	Mamey	<i>Mammea Americana</i>	Celastraceæ
38	Manchineel	Manceuilier	Manzanillo	<i>Hippomane Manihella</i>	Euphorbiaceæ
39	Mangrove (button)	Mangle rocho	Mangle botoncillo	<i>Conocarpus erecta</i>	Combretaceæ
40	Monkey Balata	Balata Macaquo	Purgo Macho	<i>Conarus</i>	Sapotaceæ
41	Monkey Botes	Os Macaque	—	—	Myrtaceæ
42	Mora	Mora	Muro	<i>Mor-excelsa</i>	Leguminosæ
43	Moussara or Breadnut	Moussara	Musara	<i>Brosimum Alicastrum</i>	Urticaceæ
44	Murraya	Murraya	Citronera	<i>Murraya exotica</i>	Aurantiacæ
45	—	Noyer	Nogal	<i>Xanthoxylum sp.</i>	Terebinthaceæ
46	Olivier	Olivier	Acetunillo	<i>Chuncoa obovata</i>	Combretaceæ
47	—	—	Pata de Vaca	<i>Bauhinia grandiflora</i>	Leguminosæ
48	Poui (black)	Poui	Pul	<i>Tecoma serratiflora</i>	ignoniacæ
49	Purple heart	Sapater	Zapatero	<i>Peltogyne paniculata</i>	Leguminosæ
50	Red Mangrove	Mangle rouge	Mangle Colorado	<i>Rhizophora Mangle</i>	Rhizophoraceæ
51	Red wood	Bota rouge	Calimbo	<i>Trichilia Moschoylin</i>	Melastaceæ
52	Roble	Roble	Roble	<i>Platyalschum polytachyum</i>	Leguminosæ
53	Sapodilla	Sapotillier	Nispero	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	Sapotaceæ
54	Savana Yoke	Yoke Savane	Yopo de Savana	<i>Piptadenta peregrina</i>	Mimosæ
55	Savonotte (yellow)	Savonnette jaune	Conure	<i>Lonchocarpus latifolia</i>	Leguminosæ
56	Sea Side grape	(Raisnier du bord de mer)	Uva del mar	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Polygonaceæ
57	—	(Surtete des Grands Bois)	Cereza del monte	<i>Byrsonima spicata</i>	Malpigiaceæ
58	Tamarind	Tamarinier	mnreche	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	Leguminosæ
59	Tapana	Tapana	Tapanare	<i>Siallagiella</i>	Euphorbiaceæ
60	—	Tendré à Caillou	Charro	<i>Mimosa lthoxylym</i> vel ( <i>Pithecolobium ilicifolium</i> )	Mimosæ
61	—	Mahault de Londres	—	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceæ
62	Wild Tamarind	Bols Mûlatré	(Palo = Mûlaté, 6) clavellino	<i>Pentaclethra filamentosæ</i>	Leguminosæ
63	White Mangrove	Mangle blanco	Mangle blanco	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	Combretaceæ
64	Yoke	Yoke	Yopo	<i>Ast. onium obliquum</i>	Leguminosæ
65	Cashew tree	Pommier d'Acajou	Meray	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceæ
66	Yellow Sanders	L'Epineux	(Mapurto, 6 Espina) de Bobo	<i>Xanthoxylum clava Hercullis</i>	Xanthoxyleæ
67	(Surrinay or Cayenne) Cherry	Cerisier de Cayenne	—	<i>Eugenia Mitchellii</i>	Myrtaceæ
68	Mango tree	Mangotier	Mango	<i>Mangifera Indica</i> (α)	Terebinthaceæ
69	—	—	—	<i>Jacaranda cerisea</i> vel <i>ilicifolia</i>	Bignoniaceæ
70	—	Guatamare	Guatamare	<i>Myrospermum frutescens</i>	Leguminosæ
71	Guenepe	Guenepe	Mico	<i>Melicocca bjuca</i>	Sapindaceæ
72	Avocado pear	Avocatier	Aguacato	<i>Persea gratissima</i>	Laurineæ
73	Wild Angelin	(Angelin des Grands Bois)	Lombricero del Monte	<i>Diptotropis brachypetala</i>	Leguminosæ
74	Scott's friend	Matapal	Matapalo	<i>Elena</i> (α)	Artocarpæ
75	Akee	Illa de Veau Végétaf	—	<i>Akeesia</i> ( <i>Bligbia sapida</i> )	Sapotaceæ
76	Mammeo sapoto	Sapote	Mamey Colorado	<i>Lucuma mammosa</i>	Sapotaceæ
77	Butter ash	Quassa	—	<i>Quassa amara</i>	Simfurbaceæ
78	Rough leaf	Veuille rudo	—	<i>Suratella Americana</i>	Sifillicaceæ
79	Blood wood	Bols Sang	Chaparro	<i>Croton gossypifolium</i>	Euphorbiaceæ
80	Sandbox (white)	Sablier blanc	Javillo blanco	<i>Itura crepitans</i>	Id.

(α) Not Indigenous.

## DEVEINISH, S., M.A.—continued.

No. of Order.	Common Names.			Scientific Names.	Familia.
	English.	French.	Spanish.		
81	Contrevent	Contrevent	—	Lucuma multiflora	Sapotaceae
82	Frangipani	Frangipani	—	Fumieria	Apocynaceae
83	Caesia (long)	Caesier puant	—	Cassia Brasilensis	Leguminosae
84	—	Quahy-Quahy	—	Thevetia nilifolia	Apocynaceae
85	Malacca apple	Pommier Malaque	—	Eugenia Malaccensis (a)	Myrtaceae
86	Pandanus	Pandane	—	Pandanus Candelabrum (a)	Pandanaceae
87	Bermuda Cedar	Cèdre des Bermudes	—	Juniperus Bermudiana (a)	Coniferae
88	Fiddle wood	Bois lézard	Totumo Guaray	Vitex capitata	Verbenaceae
89	Grugru	Grongrou	Grugru	Acrocomia sclerocarpa	Palmaceae
90	Pois doux	Pois doux	Guámo	Inga vera	Mimosaceae
91	Mabolo	Mabolo	Mábolo	Diospyros Mabolo	Ebenaceae
92	—	—	Páma	Pisonia	Nyctaginaceae
93	White wood	{Poirier de la Mar- tinique	Roble blanco	Tecoma pentaphylla (a)	Bygonnaceae
94	—	Bols Canari	Cauto	Hirtella silicea	Chrysobalanaceae
95	Royoc	Royoc	Royoc	Morinda	Myrtaceae
96	Beef wood	Aguatapana	Aguatapana	Rhopala montana	Palmaceae
97	Grugru	Grugru	Corozo	Astrocaryum	Rubiaceae
98	Incense tree	Bois d'Encens	Curucay	{Leica heptaphylla {Amyria Trinitensis	Amyridae
99	Star apple	Caimitier	Caimito	Chrysophyllum caimito	Sapotaceae
100	Noyau	Noyau	—	Prunus occidentalis	Drupaceae
101	Sea-side almond	{Amandier du Bord de Mer	Almendron de playa	Terminalia sp.	Combretaceae
102	—	Poirier	—	Id.	Id.
103	Black Mangrove	Mangle Noir	Manglejari	Avicennia tomentosa	Id.
104	—	Pois Doux Marron	—	Id.	Leguminosae
105	—	{Icaque dea Granda Bols	—	Chrysobalanus peltocarpus	Chrysobalanaceae
106	—	Bols Carabe	Cometure	Campomanesia aromatica	Myrtaceae
107	Stave wood	{Raisaler des Granda Bols	Uvero del monto	Coccoloba latifolia	Polygonaceae
108	Wild nutmeg	Muscadier sauvage	—	Rheedia laterifolia	Gentianeae
109	Garlio pear	Tocque	Toco	Cratava gyanandra	Capparidaceae
110	Cocorite	Cocorite	Cocurito	Maximiliana insignia	Palmaceae
111	Rose apple	Pomme Rose	Poma rosa	Jambosa vulgaris (a)	Myrtaceae
112	—	Bols	—	Chrysophyllum glabrum	Sapotaceae
113	Mountain cabbage	Palmito	Chaguaramas	Oreodoxa regia	Palmaceae
114	—	—	Pata de Vaca	Bauhinia variegata	Leguminosae
115	Savana cyp.	Cyp. Savana	Alatrique	Cordia sulcata	Leguminosae
116	—	Pain d'Epices	—	Cleca disticha (a)	Cordiacae
117	—	Surette	—	Caryophyllum aromaticum	Euphorbiaceae
118	Cloves	Girofler	Clavo de especie	Myristica aromatica (a)	Myrtaceae
119	Nutmeg	Muscadier	Nuez de Moscada	Lagerströmia reginae (a)	Myrtaceae
120	Queen of Flower	—	—	Swietenia Mahogani (a)	Leguminosae
121	Mahogany	Acajou St. Domingue	Caoba	Id.	Id.
122	Acacia	Acacia	Aróma, ó Guatero	Acacia tortuosa	Mimosaceae
123	Corkwood	Bols Plot	Tacarigua	Ochroma Lagopus	Bombacaceae
124	Elm (Trinidad)	Bols d'Orme	Gusuma	Guatum ulmifolia	Pythneriaceae
125	Yellow Mangrove	Mangle jaune	Mangle Amarillo	Avicennia tomentosa	Verbenaceae
126	Voavanga	Vavanguiler	Voa Vango	Vangueria Commersoni (a)	Citronaceae
127	—	Bols cendra	Canizero, ó marejon	Peridium	Euphorbiaceae
128	—	Caco Marron	Camellon	Amaloua	Rubiaceae
129	—	—	—	Phoberos	Flacourtiaceae
130	Maboe	Mahaut	Mahagua	Hellocarpus Americana	Tiliaceae
131	Fig tree	Figuier	Lechero ó Atagua	Ficus radula	Urticaceae
132	Custard apple	Cachiman	Corozon	Anona reticulata	Anonaceae
133	—	—	—	Rollinia multiflora	Id.
134	Black Sage	Bols Nègre	Carlaquita negra	Fereskia	Cactaceae
135	—	—	—	Cordia sp. (a)	Cordiacae
136	—	—	—	Stroscernum chelonoides	Bignoniaceae
137	—	Pied poule	Cachicamo	Psychotria	Rubiaceae
138	{Cannon Ball or Bomb- shell tree	{Arbre à bombes	Múco	Couropitpa Guianensis	Lecythidaceae
139	—	{Bátard bols-cannon {Lentille	Higuere-ton	Panax morototoni	Araliaceae
140	Fig tree	Figuier	Lechero	Ficus sp.	Urticaceae
141	Almond tree	Amandier	Almendron	Terminalia Catappa	Combretaceae
142	—	Bols Charbon	Rayo de Antigua	Diospyros sp.	Ebenaceae
143	—	Mortcyp jaune	—	—	Cordiacae
144	—	Bols riviere	Juáido	—	—
145	—	Bols Canlique	Naranjillo	Maba inconstans	Ebenaceae

(a) Not Indigenous.

No. of Order.	English.
146	Sea-side pi
147	Cocosa plu
148	Sea-side m
149	Orange tre
150	—
151	Cocosa tree
152	Débase
153	—
154	—
155	Wild cocoa
156	—
157	—
158	Piroa
159	—
160	Coffee tree
161	—
162	—
163	Wild chestn
164	—
165	White Cedar
166	—
167	Bird Lime t
168	—
169	—
170	—
171	Laurel
172	Wild Savonn
173	—
174	Yellow Savon
175	Grigri
176	Blue gum
177	—
178	Yellow sand
179	—
180	—
181	—
182	—
183	—
184	—
185	Mawboe stic
186	Sugar apple
187	Wild Coffee
188	—
189	—
190	—
191	—
192	—
193	—
194	—
195	Olive wood
196	—
197	—
198	—
199	—
200	Cactus
201	Divi divi
202	—
203	—
204	—
205	—
206	—
207	—
208	—
209	—
210	—
211	—
212	{Cherry wood {Chacacha Island)



## DEVENISH, S., M.A.—continued.

No. of Order.	Common Names.			Scientific Names.	Families.
	English.	French.	Spanish.		
146	Sea-side plum	—	—	Xtmenia Americana	Oleaceæ
147	Cocoa plum or fat pork	—	—	Chrysobalanus icaco	Chrysobalanæ
148	Sea-side mahoe	Icaque (Mahaut du bord de mer)	Icacos	Peritium tillicum	Malvaceæ
149	Orange tree	Oranger	Naranja	Citrus Aurantium	Aurantiacæ
150	—	Chaparro à feuille lisse	—	Bunclonia	Malpighiacæ
151	Cocoa tree	Cacaotier	Palo de Cacao	Theobroma Cacao	Bytteriaceæ
152	Débasse	Débasse	Canilla de Venado	Galyptanthes sericea	Myrtaceæ
153	—	Bois Baguette	Punteral	Myginda	Rubiaceæ
154	—	Bois de Morue	Sieto capa	Machierum	Leguminosæ
155	Wild cocoa	Bois Cacao	Uvero del monte	Coccoloba sp.	Polygonaceæ
156	—	Bois Patate	Naura	Calliandra sp.	Leguminosæ
157	—	—	Aluendron del monte	—	Chrysobalanæ
158	Piroa	Piroa	Piroa	Guilielma sp.	Palmaceæ
159	—	—	Palma real, 6 Yagua	Id.	Rubiaceæ
160	Coffee tree	Caffer	Café	Coffea Arabica (a)	Leguminosæ
161	—	—	Naranja	Swartzia grandiflora	Conifereæ
162	—	—	—	Podocarpus salicifolius	Bombaceæ
163	Wild chestnut	Châtaigner	Castaño	Pachira aquatica	Styraceæ
164	—	—	Señon de burro	Saccoglottis Amazonia	Myrtaceæ
165	White Cedar	Acajon Marron	Ciguca, 6 anakin	Myristica sp.	Nyctagiaceæ
166	—	Bois baril	Pama	Pisonia inermis	Euphorbiaceæ
167	Bird Lime tree	Bois lait	Lechero	Sarpium Aucuparium	Leguminosæ
168	—	Campeche bord de mer	—	{ Pithecolobium, vel Calliandra sp.	Id.
169	—	Bois l'étang	Lagunero	Pterocarpus Draco	Sapindaceæ
170	—	Coco Macaque	—	?	Laurinæ
171	Laurel	Laurier Avocat	Laurel	?	Leguminosæ
172	Wild Savonnette	Savonnette blanche	Conure blanco	Machierum sp.	Rubiaceæ
173	—	Bois Caco	{ Cacao del monte macho	Isertia parviflora	Leguminosæ
174	Yellow Savonnette	Savonnette jaune	Espinabobo	Lonchocarpus latifolia	Palmaceæ
175	Grigri	Grigri	Maraval	Martinezia caryotofolia (a)	Myrtaceæ
176	Blue gum	Eucalyptus	—	Eucalyptus	Tiliaceæ
177	—	Mahaut Chardon	Tumbaol	Apelba aspera	Euphorbiaceæ
178	Yellow sandbox	Sablier jaune	Javillo Amarillo	Hura crepitans	—
179	—	Mangle chène	—	Avicennia tomentosa	Malpighiacæ
180	—	Cacaponie	—	Paramoa Guianensis	Clusiaceæ
181	—	Cupey	Cupey	Clusia rosea	Illiciaceæ
182	—	—	—	Ilex Macoucoua	Samydaceæ
183	—	—	Mamoncillo	Casearia	—
184	—	—	Yema de huevo	Lucuma sp.	Rhamnææ
185	Mawbee stick	Bois Costière	Blaguara	Colubrina reclinata	Anonaceæ
186	Sugar apple	Pomme Cannelle	Anon	Anona squamosa	Rubiaceæ
187	Wild Coffee	Café Marron	Café del Monte	Coffea sp.	Montiaceæ
188	—	—	—	Mollinedia	Ebenaceæ
189	—	—	Cautro	Parinarum campestre	Samydaceæ
190	—	—	Naranja (Laroni)	—	Capparidaceæ
191	—	—	Sardiu Arima	—	Compositæ
192	—	Mabouya	—	Capparis cynophallophora	Bignoniaceæ
193	—	Pouf Mme. Jean	—	Olyganthus condensata	Capparidaceæ
194	—	Bois flambeau	—	Tecoma stans	Euphorbiaceæ
195	Olive wood	Bois d'Olive	—	Capparis Jamaicensis	Myrtaceæ
196	—	Petit Baume	—	Croton sp.	—
197	—	Bois miel	—	—	Samydaceæ
198	—	{ Noyer (de Chacacha- careo Island)	—	—	Polygonææ
199	—	—	Algarrebo	—	Cactaceæ
200	Cactus	Cactus	—	Cactus heptagonus	Leguminosæ
201	Divi divi	Dividivi	Dividivi	Cassipinia coriaria	Id.
202	—	Bois mal d'estomac	Gualivlo	Copalisera bymenifolia	Myrsinææ
203	—	—	Barbasco	Jacquinia armillaris	Myrtaceæ
204	—	—	Inagua	—	Melastomaceæ
205	—	—	Sardiu blanco	Miconia proxima	Urticaceæ
206	—	Bâtard bois l'orme	—	Sponia	Sapindaceæ
207	—	—	Maraquiro	Ratonia Americana	Meliaceæ
208	—	—	Aquirre	—	Cordiaceæ
209	—	—	—	Cordia sp. (red flowers) (a)	Polygonaceæ
210	—	Avocat Marron	—	Ruprechtia sp.	?
211	—	Moricyp rouge	—	?	?
212	{ Cherry wood (from Chacachacaro Island)	Cerisier	Cereza	Phalaclia trifoliata	Meliaceæ

(a) Not Indigenous.

## DEVENISH, S., M.A.—continued.

No. of Order.	Common Names.			Scientific Names.	Families.
	English.	French.	Spanish.		
213	—	—	—	<i>Aspidosperma</i>	Apocynaceae
214	—	—	—	<i>Solanum callicarpifolium</i>	Solanaceae
215	—	Bois Lesserre	Palo morocoí	—	—
216	—	Ralañier	Cuchape	<i>Coccoloba</i> sp.	Polygonaceae
217	—	—	—	<i>Callandira</i> sp.	Leguminosae
218	Jackwood	Jacquier	—	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> (a)	Artocarpaceae
219	Chilgoewood	Bois Nègresse	Mangle dulce	<i>Bravaisia floribunda</i>	Acanthaceae
220	—	—	C. de Verasco	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	Apocynaceae
221	—	—	—	<i>Cordia</i>	Cordiaceae
222	Supple Jack	Liane Persil	Bejuco Mulato	<i>Seriana</i> sp.	Sapindaceae
223	—	—	—	<i>Lagerströmia Indica</i> (a)	Lythraceae
224	—	—	—	<i>Citrosma</i>	Monimbiaceae
225	—	Quinquina pays	—	<i>Coutarea speciosa</i>	Cinchonaceae
226	—	—	—	<i>Randia</i> sp.	Id.
227	—	—	—	<i>Melastoma</i> sp.	Melastomaceae
228	Mangotia	Mangotjne	Mangotina	<i>Mangifera</i> sp.	Terebinthaceae
229	—	—	—	{ <i>Ebenaceae</i> sp., from Caroni } { and <i>Chaguanas</i> }	Ebenaceae
230	—	—	—	<i>Copaifera hyaenifolia</i> (a)	Leguminosae
231	Immortel tree	Immortelle	—	<i>Erythrina</i>	Papilionaceae
232	—	—	—	<i>Posoqueria longiflora</i>	Cinchonaceae
233	—	—	—	<i>Alchornea</i>	Euphorbiaceae
234	Timite	Timite	Timite	<i>Manjarra sacifera</i>	Palmaeae
235	Horse-tail tree	—	—	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> (a)	Casuarinaceae

(a) Not Indigena.

116. HARLEY, O., Superintendent of Prisons, Trinidad.—Thirty-one specimens of Native Wood, wedge-shaped.—(1) Bois Lezard, Fiddle, Fiddle Wood (*Vitex capitata*). (2) Savonette Jaune (*Supindus*, sp.). (3) Olivier (*Bucida*). (4) Courouney or Incense Tree (*Amyris*). (5) Galba (*Calophyllum calaba*). (6) Pois-Doux (*Inga fecundifera*). (7) Balata or Bullet Wood (*Mimusops globosa*). (8) Leopard Wood (*Brosimum Guianense*). (9) Roblo (*Papilionaceae*, sp.). (10) Genipa (*Genipa Americana*). (11) Poui (*Tecoma*). (12) Laurier or Laurel Cyp (*Oreodaphne cernua*). (13) Bread Nut (*Artocarpus incisa, nucifera*). (14) Epineux Jaune, Yellow Sanders (*Xanthoxylum clava Heraultii*). (15) Purple Heart or Sapatero (*Peltogyne paniculata*). (16) Angelin (*Andira inermis*). (17) Tapania (*Hieronyma alchornoides*). (18) Mombin or Wild Plum (*Spondias*). (19) Carapa or Crapaud (*Carapa Guianensis*). (20) Calabash (*Crescentia cujete*). (21) Mori Cyp (*Cordia*, sp.). (22) Cedar or Acajón (*Cedrela odorata*). (23) Limo Tree (*Citrus Limonum*). (24) Locust or Courbarie (*Hymenaea courbaril*).

(25) Logwood (*Hematoxylum Campechianum*). (26) Guatacare (*Lecythis idatimon*). (27) Capivi (*Copaifera balsamifera*). (28) Mahoe. (29) Eustie (*Maclura zanthoxylum*). (30) Soft Cedar. (31) Cannon Ball Tree (*Couroupita Guianensis*).

6 Poui Axe Handles.  
6 Guatacare Handles.  
6 Poui Spado Handles.  
6 Pois-doux Hoe Handles.  
6 Manure Baskets.  
53 Laurier Shingles.  
50 Balsam Shingles.  
50 Olivier Shingles.  
50 Crapaud Shingles.  
50 Cedar Shingles.  
25 Balsam Capivi Staves.  
25 Crapaud Staves.  
3 Locust Feloes.  
3 Tapania Feloes.  
3 Angelin Feloes.  
5 Balata Spokes.  
5 Poui Spokes.

Above prepared at the Convict Depot, Chaguanas, Trinidad.

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WHOLESALE,

117. **PRESTON, H.**, Botanic Gardens.—Several specimens of Polished Wood.

118. **TANNER, R., C.E.**—Ten specimens of Native Woods.

## CLASS 8.

## FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

119. **PADOVANI, A.**, Aripere Estate, Oropouche.—Ten Fibres.—(1) Fibre of the Agave of the Narcissi (*Agave vivipara*?) or Amaryllidææ, family "of Monocotyledones," and thus near the Liliacææ, of which it might be considered as being only a section. A plant remarkable for the elegant aspect given to it by the large fleshy leaves, and the height of its flower-stem, which sometimes reaches more than twenty feet. (2) Fibre of the plant "Silk Grass," or "China Grass," of the Liliacææ (family of the Monocotyledones). Roots, consisting of bundles of tubercles more or less thick; the leaves are simple, entire, fleshy, and with parallel veins. (3) Fibre of the plant *Malva sylvestris* (?), family of Malvacææ, Dicotyledones (*Monadelphia polyandra*, Linn.). It should not be confused with the "Gombo Musk" or "Muscette" of botanists (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*), an annual plant, and which grows abundantly in Trinidad. (4) Fibre of the bark of the wood Mahout, "*Thespesia populnea* of Malvacææ" (Dicotyledones), a tree very common in our forests. (5) Fibre of the bark of the elm-wood, Urticacææ (*Sponia*), family of the Dicotyledones, and like No. 4, very common in our forests. (6) Fibre of the bark of the white Bermuda Berry (*Machærismum* of Leguminosææ), very common in our soap manufactures. (7) Fibre of the bark of Savannah Wood (a shrub), of the family Ericinææ Inodoracææ, F. Jussieu, Dicotyledones. Leaves simple, alternate, rarely opposite, flowers arranged in clusters, &c. (8) Fibre of the bark of a shrub known in our woods (family of the Dicotyledones), and of which the aspect and the characteristic features are quite similar to the Ericinææ. (9) Fibre of the bark of the Parsley Creeper (*Seriana*, sp., family of the Dicotyledones), very common in our forests. The wood of this creeper is only used for walking-sticks. (10) Fibre of the Water Creeper (family Dicotyledones).

120. **ST. HILL, T. J.**—(1) Manihaltine. (2) Pine Apple. (3) Pingune or Wild Pine. (4) Spanish Needle. (5) Agave or Lange

Bouf. (6) Wild Agave. (7) Crat Palm. (8) Silk Banana. (9) Red Banana. (10) Dried Plantain Tree Fibre. (11) Poix Doux Bark Fibre. (12) Oahro. (13) Bois Sange. (14) Black Sage. (15) Mauriche.

## CLASS 9.

## ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

121. **ARDILLA, J. P.**—Veté Vert, or Khus Khus (one sample).

122. **BAILEY, T.**—Veté Vert, or Khus Khus (one sample).

123. **BERTRAND, A.**—(a) Two Ornamented Calabashes, animal kingdom. (b) Two Ornamented Pincushions. (c) Thirty-six Calabash Money Boxes. (d) One Calabash Egg Stand. (e) Various plain Calabashes.

124. **BLACK, MISS, & SEMPER, MRS.**—(a) One pair Tatted Lace Antimacassars. (b) One pair Tatted Lace Antimacassars. (c) One pair Tatted Lace Antimacassars. (d) One Crochet Antimacassar. (e) One piece Tatted Insertion. (f) One piece Tatted Laco. (g) One pair Torchou Baskets. (h) One Cushion Silk Embroidery. (i) One Silk Embroidered Smoking Cap.

125. **CADET, MISS.**—One Lace Handkerchief.

126. **CARR, A. B., Belmont.**—(a) Enaré (*Geonoma Enaré*). (b) Plum (*Bactris simplicifrons*). (c) Groogroo (*Acroecomia sclerocarpa*). (d) Daybasse (*Calyptanthus sericea*). (e) Pimento (*Pimenta vulgaris*). (f) P'tri-feuilles. (g) Gasparæe (*Esenbeckia castanocarpa*). (h) Leopard Wood (*Brosimum Aubletii*). (i) Poui (yellow), (*Tecoma*). (j) Sweet Orange (*Citrus aurantium*). (k) Tangerine Orange (*Citrus serratifolia*). (l) Supplejack (*Paullinia leiocarpa*). (m) Wild Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*).

127. **CARPENTER, E., Colonial Bank, London.**—Six Agavi Palms, or *Geonoma Vega*.

128. **CAZABON, MICHL J.**—Sixteen Water Colours: (a) Bridge at St. James. (b) Peep on Road to Old Fort. (c) Grand Boca. (d) First Boca. (e) Port of Spain from Harbour. (f) Entrance to Maraval. (g) Craig (Five Islands). (h) Bamboos, Dry

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River. (j) Gonglon Trees at Laventille. (j) Carenage Point (Sunset). (k) River at St. Joseph. (l) Bamboos at St. Ann's. (m) Carenage (Morning). (n) Tropical Fruit. (o) Coolie Group. (p) Coolie Woman. (q) Twelve Indian Ink Drawings. (r) View of Powder Magazine. (s) View of Corbeau Town.

129. CAZABON, CHAS. S. — Photographs.—Twelve Views Trinidad, whole plate.

130. COLLINS, MRS. J. H. — (1) Sketches of Creole Life. (2) "The Little Gleaner."

131. D'ADE, MR.—Copies in pen and ink of Landseer's "Saved" and "Patience."

132. DUMMETT, N. R.—(a) Acacia seeds, one sample. (b) Flamboyant seeds, one sample. (c) Soap Berry seeds, one sample. (d) Cada Boco seeds, one sample. (e) Briar seeds, one sample. (f) Bois Immortelle seeds, one sample.

132a. EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.—Fifty Views of Trinidad, by C. S. Cazabon.

133. FAIRBAIRN, MISS.—Two Pictures.

133a. GEOGAN, MISS.—One Child's Hairpin Lace Dress.

134. GOELLINCHT, MRS.—(a) One Colado or drawn thread Lace Handkerchief. (b) Martinequenne, in crayon. (c) Ragged Black Boy, in crayon.

135. GOODRIDGE, WILLIAM—(a) One Inlaid Table. (b) Native woods. (c) Razor Strops.

136. HALES & JEWELL, MESSRS.—(a) Ordinary Soaps. (b) Toilet Soap.

137. HARFORD, MRS.—(a) Fretwork Table. (b) Fretwork Bookcase and Stand. (c) Fretwork Bracket.

138. JOHN, MR. PHILIP.—(a) Set Ornamented Calabashes. (b) Wood Engraving.

139. KAVANAGH, MISS.—Four Paintings of Tropical Fruits, &c.

140. LEGGE, MR. R. E.—Views of the East Coast.

141. MACHADO, REGULO.—(1) Ordinary Soap. (2) Assorted toilet Soaps.

142. MATHISON, MRS.—Fancy Work.

143. MAYNE, MRS. R. D.—Five Views of Trinidad scenery.

144. MAYNE, R. D., ESQ.—(a) One Inlaid Table. (b) One Chess Board. (c) Natural Hat Stand. (d) Horse Eye Beans. (e) Two Plaited Fans. (f) Three Guglets, Trinidad pottery. (g) Two Ornamented Calabashes. (h) Fibre Smoking Caps, Temite Spalte. (i) Native Indian or Carib Baskets.

145. MENDONEA, MISS ROSA-LINE.—One Crochet Table Cover.

146. MORIN, FELIX.—Photographs: (a) Government House and Botanic Gardens. (b) Marino Square, Port of Spain. (c) St. James' Barracks. (d) Trinity Church, Anglican Cathedral. (e) Palm Trees. (f) Traveller Tree. (g) Tuft of Bamboos. (h) Callandra Laman. (i) Tuft of Sugar-canes in Blossom. (j) The Courbarèl (*Hymenaea*). (k) Palm Trees. (l) Orange Grove, Usine. (m) Dinsley Estate. (n) Crop Time in San Antonio Cacao Estate. (o) A Swamp on the Caroni River. (p) The Pitch Lake of La Brea. (q) Maracass Falls. (r) The Aroucas Indians. (s) The Hosé Coolies. (t) Eight Plate Photographs. (u) Nineteen Photographs, types of population. (v) Album, with local Photographs. (w) Twenty-four Views.

147. PERIERA, MISS C.—(a) One pair knitted Infant's Hose. (b) Two pairs knitted Infants' Half Hose. (c) Two Infants' Chemisettes.

148. PUREFOY, SURGEON-MAJOR.—Seven Paintings: (a) St. James. (b) Savannah and Government House. (c) Bamboos. (d) Mountain Stream, Maraval. (e) View at Couva. (f) View from North Post. (g) Alligator Shooting, Caroni River.

149. SCAMARONNY ANDRÉ.—Numerous Carvings in Marble, and Specimens of Penmanship.

150. SCHEULT, MISS.—Two Lace Handkerchiefs.

151. SEALE, MR. L. B.—(a) One Parlour Cabinet. (b) Two Inlaid Tables. Native woods.

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152. **ST. HILL, T. J.**—(a) Three dozen native Walking Sticks. (b) Indian Cups.

153. **ST. HILL, MRS.**—Set of Sponge Baskets.

154. **TURNBULL, MRS. R.**—Six Plaited Fans.

155. **VOTOR, MRS. VESTINE.**—One Creole Fancy work Handkerchief.

156. **VOTOR, MRS.**—One Embroidery Frock.

157. **VOTOR, M.**—Veté Vert, or Khus Khus (one sample).

158. **WILKS, C. F.**—Corn Solvent.

159. **FRITZ, ZURCHER, & CO., MESSRS., Ariapita Tannery.**—(a) Dressed Calf Skins. (b) Undressed Calf Skins. (c) Basil Skins. (d) Sole leather. (e) Cow hide.

160. **CHRISTIE, SAMUEL.**—Native Gypsum.

#### CLASS 10.

##### MINERAL PRODUCTS.

161. **FINLAYSON, THE HON. T. A.**—Specimens of Raw Pitch, from Pitch Lake.

162. **FINLAYSON, THE HON. T. A.**—(1) Glance Pitch. (2) Glance Pitch, from mineral oils. (3) Marine Glance Pitch.

163. **GASKIN, JOHN H.**—Plaster of Paris from Native Gypsum.

164. **LAMBIE, MRS.**—Specimen of Native Coal.

165. **LEGGE, R. E.**—Specimen of Temper Lime.

166. **MESTON & CO., MESSRS.**—Specimen of Raw Pitch.

#### CLASS 11.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

167. **CARPENTER, E.**—Trinidad Humming Birds.

168. **CARR, A. B.**—Armadillo shells.

169. **CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited.**—De Verteuil's History of Trinidad, with mounted map.

170. **FABIEN, CHAS. A.**—Limes.

171. **FABIEN & SON, MESSRS. CHAS.** (1) Two specimens Cacao pods. (2) One barrel Cacao pods.

172. **GUILBERT, JOHN.**—Model of a Cacao Curing House.

173. **KIRTON, MASTER W. F.**—Collection of Butterflies.

174. **LEOTAUD, CHAS.**—One gigantic Cacao pod.

175. **MAYNE, R. D.**—One case Birds, "Too-Too," or king of the woods.

176. **McCARTHY, MASTER P. J.**—Young Cacao pods.

177. **MITCHELL, G. P. S.**—Two copies of "Ada Waltz."

178. **MORTON, MISS.**—Collection of Butterflies.

179. **MORTON, THE REV. J.**—(1) Specimens of Mucilage and Cedar Gum. (2) Specimens of Yams.

180. **VOTOR, MRS.**—Specimen of Vanilla plants and beans.

Opposite the Trinidad Court the **Anglo-Continental Guano Works** (late Ohlendoff's) exhibit a collection of **Sugar Canes** from all parts of the world. Here side by side may be contrasted the different varieties from West and East. Statistics of production and imports, tools used in sugar cultivation, and specimens of the rat-killing mongoose, cane-borers, &c., make the exhibit a very attractive and interesting one.

## BARBADOS.

BARBADOS, the most windward of the Caribbee Islands, is situated in lat. 13° 4' N, and long. 59° 37' W. It is 21 miles long and 14 in breadth, and contains 166 square miles, somewhat of the shape of the Isle of Wight. It is a little smaller, but, unlike the "Garden of England," is situated in mid-ocean. First visited by the Portuguese at an unknown date, it was named by them "Los Barbados," from the number of bearded fig-trees or banyans which were found growing there. It was reported to be totally uninhabited, which was not the case, though few if any of the aborigines remained when the English took possession in the year 1605. In a French map of the world of the date of 1536 it appears under the name of "Bernados," and in subsequent documents or maps it was called "Barbudos," "Bernados," "Barnodo," "S. Barduda," "S. Barbudos," and "Los Barbudos."

James I. made a grant of the Island to the Earl of Marlborough, and the first English governor was appointed to this, the oldest British colony, in the year 1625. From that date the island has never been severed from England, and although from time to time there have been internal dissensions, it has never undergone the vicissitudes of its neighbours, nor suffered from foreign invasion. Two years later Charles I. granted all the Caribbee Islands, including Barbados, to the Earl of Carlisle, who compounded for £300 per annum with the Earl of Marlborough for his claim. Shortly afterwards, being absent from England, Lord Carlisle's patent was revoked in favour of the Earl of Pembroke, but again restored to him on his return. A considerable number of settlers had by this time established themselves, making clearings in the forests, which, with the exception of a few savannahs, or as they were locally called, champion grounds, covered the whole Island. They cultivated tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar,\* and owned slaves, but the hardships of early colonial life were increased by a petty civil war entered into by the followers of the governors who had been appointed by the various claimants to the Island. The downfall of Charles I. brought a large influx of Royalists with their families and possessions to take shelter in the Island, which still had a Royalist governor, and this influx contributed greatly to people and enrich the Island, and gave a tone to the tastes and manners of its inhabitants which is still plainly discernible. It is recorded that in the seventeenth century, before the combined effects were felt of the Navigation Act, the rivalry of Jamaica, and the growth of the French plantations, Barbados was "the most populous, rich, and industrious spot on the earth."

The Commonwealth took over the Island in 1651, and held it for eleven years, until the restoration of Charles II., when the various patent-holders brought forward their claims, to satisfy which a duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all exports was imposed, the proprietary government dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. In spite of protest, the export duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was continued until the year 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery.

From the above brief sketch it may readily be understood that Barbados shortly became, not so much a colony as a piece of the Mother Country which had been transplanted. In the year 1629 the Island was divided into six parishes, and in 1645 into eleven as now, which were, with the exception of Christ Church, each named after a patron saint, Saint George of course being one. The Estates were mostly called after their original proprietors, and have not changed since on the sea coast are met old familiar names, such as Hastings, Worthing, and Whitehaven.

Although by the grant of Charles I. to the Earl of Carlisle the people were invested with all the liberties, franchises, and privileges of English subjects, the earlier governors ruled the Island absolutely, aided by a servile council appointed by themselves. It was not until the

\* At first the sugar cane was only cultivated for the purpose of brewing a refreshing drink. In 1640 a Dutchman from Brazil taught the secret of allowing the cane to ripen, and of boiling the juice. At the same time the planters learnt to distil rum, called at first "Kill-Devil," afterwards "Rumbullion."

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year 1645 that a constitution was created, when a law was passed which enacted that none of the laws then existing should be altered, nor anything added to them without the consent of the Governor, Council and Freeholders out of every parish, entitled "A General Assembly," and that every parish should have two representatives, at least, elected by the freeholders. The number of the Assembly was at first twenty-two, but later two more were added for the city of Bridgetown. Until comparatively recently the members of the Legislature also exercised executive and judicial functions, and with the exception of the separation of these, the Constitution as originally framed has scarcely been altered. The Colony may now be described as possessing representative institutions, but not responsible government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of public officers. The Government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, consisting of nine members appointed by the Queen, and a House of Assembly, having twenty-four members elected annually on the basis of a very low franchise. The Executive Council consists of the officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and such other persons as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint. The Executive part of the Government, corresponding to the Ministry, consists of the Governor and members of the Executive Council, one member of the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly, nominated annually by the Governor. This body is called the Executive Committee, and has charge of all Government Institutions, introduces money, votes, prepares the estimates, and initiates Government measures.

The Island is of coral formation, and its successive lines of cliffs show various upheavals. Its highest hill is Mount Hillaby, which has an altitude of 1,145 feet. A line of hills runs throughout the Island from north to south; these are intersected in all directions by deep and precipitous canons, called ravines or gullies, and exhibit at times extremely bold and picturesque scenery. The origin of these ravines has puzzled many, as the mountain streams have not sufficient force to cut their way through the rock, but it is probable that they may be accounted for in the following manner:—A deep top stratum of coral rock rests upon a sub-stratum of clay; the coral holds the rain-fall like a sponge, and by gravitation gradually gives it off upon the clay; here the water runs together and constitutes subterranean streams of considerable volume, which make their own way on the top of the clay and form caverns. The roofs of the caverns from time to time fall in, and the debris are washed away by the stream until at length the cavern is laid open to the sky and becomes a ravine. Several such subterranean streams are known, the largest being in what is known as the Bowmanston cave. This cave was accidentally discovered by the sinking of a well, which, on reaching a depth of 200 feet, pierced a cavity in the rock. The only way of entry is by descending the well in a bucket, by which means several exploring parties of a scientific character have, during the last few years, made careful examination of the cavern and its streams with a view to its utilization as a water supply. This work is attended with great labour and some little danger, on account of the masses of debris fallen and still falling from the roof. The volume of the stream has been measured in the dry season and in the wet, and is estimated to yield from something under two to fully five millions of gallons per diem, yet it is not known where this stream has its origin, nor whither it flows. It is at an altitude of nearly 400 feet above sea level.

The variety of products which were grown during the earlier days has gradually given way to sugar, and at the present time, out of a total acreage of 106,470 acres, an area of 100,000 acres is devoted to canes, the greater part of the remainder being taken up by roads, buildings and ravines. Of the acres devoted to canes, a certain portion is planted and reaped every year. The remainder is given a short rest, and is planted with what is called an "offal" crop, that is to say, sweet potatoes, or other roots, or maize. This crop is sold if the prices are high, but just as often ploughed in. The cultivation of the cane itself has been brought nearly to perfection, and the farming is high, consisting greatly of spade work. The manufacture of the sugar, however, is capable of great improvement, the chief want being centralization. At present each estate of a few hundred acres makes its own sugar, frequently with the aid of an old-fashioned windmill, so that the farmer is also a manufacturer; and though admirable as the former, for many reasons, the chief being want of capital, he fails as the latter. The Colony is particularly adapted to the establishment of central factories. During the present low prices of sugar, attention might well be turned to other products. Tobacco for instance is indigenous, and the

common species spring up whenever there is a vacant spot of land, especially on the sites of old houses: with a little care it can be cultivated at a fair profit. Roots, valuable for the starches they yield, give a heavy return. Arrowroot produces about 10,000 pounds of roots to the acre, giving 2,000 pounds of starch. Cassava and yams produce 8,000 pounds to the acre, sweet potato 30,000 pounds, while the ground or pea nut yields about 2,000 pounds. Experiments are now being made with fibrous plants such as cactus and silk grass. All these as well as ginger could be profitably cultivated.

The teeming population, averaging 1,031 to the square mile, and increasing yearly in spite of emigration, while contributing to the wealth of the Colony and to the excellence of its cultivation, require an abundant and cheap food supply. The average price of the nutritious roots mentioned above is, for sweet potatoes, from  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $1d.$ , and for yams  $1d.$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per pound. Sweet potatoes are always in season, as are also bananas, which sell for about four a penny. Six and a quarter million pounds of American salt fish is annually consumed, costing by retail about  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per pound, while the local fisheries furnish an inexhaustible supply. In the fishing industry, 366 boats are engaged, averaging two to three tons burden, and having a crew of three to four men. It is estimated that about 1,500 persons obtain their living thereby, and that the annual value of the fish is about £17,000 sterling. The most important of all kinds is the flying fish. These in appearance are similar to herrings, though smaller, and like them swim in shoals. Their season commences in November, and lasts about seven months, and the method of taking them is simple in the extreme. The boats set out very early in the morning and return in the afternoon. As soon as a few flying fish rise out of the water near the boat, the sails and masts are taken down and the boat allowed to drift; a bag containing rotten fish pounded up is let down into the water over the bow, the oil from this makes a calm and attracts the fish, which are simply scooped in with large landing nets. When the take is good, the number of fish ought is simply limited by the capacity of the boat, and boats have been known to sink from overloading. A few hours after the boats reach land the fish become exceedingly cheap, selling for about five or six pounds weight for a penny, and sometimes even less. Attempts are being made to preserve them and put them up after the manner of herrings.

The flying fish season is succeeded by that of sea eggs, which are dived for at a depth sometimes of six fathoms. The part eaten is only the roe, and but little is obtained from each urchin; their vast quantities, however, furnish a rich and nutritious return. Besides the above, enormous red fish, grouper and other kinds are taken by deep sea fishing with lines, and lobsters and cray fish along the shore. These cheap means of obtaining food, the habit of wearing boots only on Sunday, the scant quantity of clothes and firing necessary, render the agricultural labourer comfortable on his small wage, the ruling rate of which is one shilling per diem for men and tenpence for women.

The West Indies have of late years been more and more frequently chosen for a winter resort, and offer many attractions. In Barbados the living is cheap, and almost every comfort and luxury can be obtained. There are several hotels, or a private house can be taken; while a large hotel on the American system is nearly completed, and is expected to be shortly opened. Carriages can be hired by the hour or jobbed by the month. Safe bathing in the most perfectly transparent water is provided by bathing-houses built over the sea. Churches are numerous. The temperature from December to June is moderate, with delightfully cool mornings and evenings, and, although Barbados does not present the tropical luxuriance of growth and grandeur of most of the West Indian Islands, the roads are numerous and excellent for driving, and the gardens filled with hot-house shrubs and flowers growing to a perfection unknown in England.

Barbados has well sustained its early reputation. Its people are industrious and prosperous, and quick to see the direction in which their interests lie. This trait has led to the establishment of life and fire insurance, railway, tramway, water and gas companies, while almost every house of any size near the town has its telephone. The geographical situation of the Island and its general healthiness lead to many advantages, causing it to be the headquarters of the troops and of the Royal Mail Steam Packet and other lines of mail steamers.

A former resident, General Christopher Codrington, founded in the year 1710 a college called by his name; it is the only institution in the West Indies where a university education can be obtained. The college is now connected with the University of Durham, and its students are

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eligible for all the degrees. Much attention is paid to education in all grades, there being two schools of a high class with university men as masters, one in town and the other in the country. Boys from the larger and older of these have frequently won scholarships at the English universities.

The Church of England in Barbados has not been disestablished, but the principle of concurrent endowment adopted. The bishopric was founded in 1824, and thirty-eight incumbencies, as well as the bishop, are supported by the State.

Finally, crimes of violence are rare, and the people are happy and contented, and well satisfied with themselves, their island, and their form of government.

## CLASS 1.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, ETC.

## SUGARS.

Ball's Estate, Stewart's Hill Estate, Kendall Estate, Mellow's Estate, Moonshine Hall Estate, Foster Hall Estate, Mount Pleasant Estate, Joe's Rivor Estate, Spring Estate, Stablo Grove Estate, Black Man's Estate, Bayley's Estate, Lower Bernoy's Estate, Maxwell's Estate, Mount Wilton Estate, Gibbes' Estate, Rock Hall Estate, Henley Estate, Waterford Estate, Carrington's Estate, Pine Estate, Hulkeley Estate, Hanney's Estate, Mount Stantiat Estate.

**ODAM & CO.**—(1) Canes from Friend-ship Estate (Odam's special cane fertilizer). (2) Canes from Draxhall Estate (Odam's special cane fertilizer).

**LOUIS, SON, & CO.**—(3.) Molasses.

**CARTER & CO.**—(13.) Rum, from cane juice, 1884 (proof). This sample gained the prize at the local Agricultural Society's Exhibition, 1885. (14.) Rum, from cane juice, 1885, 57% over proof. (15.) Rum, from juice of rotten cane, 1885, 20% over proof. (16.) Rum, from cane juice and molasses, 1885, 40% over proof. (17.) Rum, from molasses, 40% over proof.

**HUTCHINSON, G. W., & CO.**—(18.) Rum, re-distilled.

**LOUIS, SON, & CO.**—(19.) Rum, 30% over proof.

**MURRAY, A. P.**—(20.) Rum (old), made at Thicket Estate, bottled in 1871.

**WITHAM & BUTTERWORTH.**—(20a.) Rum 7 years old, from Hanney's Estate.

**SEALY, GEO. A.**—(21.) Rum (old), bottled in 1841.

**BELFIELD, A.**—Liqueurs, &c., Cordials. (22.) Falernum, white.

**HUTCHINSON, G. W., & CO.**—(23.) Falernum, white.

**CARTER & CO.**—(24.) Falernum, white.

**PETERSON, C. R.**—(25.) Falernum, white.

**CARTER, A. P.**—(26.) Falernum, white. (27.) Falernum, golden.

**CARTER & CO.**—(28.) Shrub.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(29.) Sorrel li-queur.

**BELFIELD, A.**—(30.) Milk punch.

**CARTER & CO.**—(31.) Milk punch. (32.) Wormwood bitters.

**BELFIELD, A.**—(33.) Wormwood bitters.

**SHEPHERD & CO., of Nile Hotel.**—(34.) Wormwood bitters. (35.) Orange bitters. (36.) Shaddock bitters.

**CARTER & CO.**—(37.) Quassia bitters.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(38.) Syrup orange. (39.) Syrup lemon.

## CLASS 2.

COCOA, COFFEE, SPICES, AND TORACCO.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(41.) Cocoa seeds; the cured beans or seeds of the chocolate-tree (*Theobroma cacao*). (42.) Coffee; berries of the coffee-tree (*Coffea Arabica*). (43.) Coffee; ditto. (44.) Cinnamon; the inner bark of the cinnamon-tree (*Cinnamomum aromaticum*). (45.) Ginger; the root of the plant *Zingiber officinale*. (46.) Mustard seed; the seed of the plant *Sinapis nigra*.

**BERT, L., B.Sc.**—Oils, &c. (47.) Essential oil of limes. (48.) Essential oil of orange. (49.) Essential oil of citron (distilled). (50.) Essential oil of citron (expressed). (51.) Essential oil of shaddock (expressed). (52.) Essential oil of lemon grass (expressed). (53.) Essential oil of geranium. (54.) Essential oil of bay leaf. (55.) Seville orange water. (56.) Shark oil (clarified). (57.) Shark oil (raw). (58.) Menhadden oil (boiled). (59.) Menhadden oil (raw).

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(60.) Tobacco (in leaf), grown at Government Botanical Station. (61.) Tobacco (cigars), manufactured from the first tobacco grown at the above station. (62.) Tobacco (snuff), manufactured from the first tobacco grown at the above station.

## CLASS 3.

## FRUIT, ROOTS, AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Edible Roots. (63.) Arrowroot. The root of *Maranta arundinacea*, from which the arrowroot starch is made. (64.) Cassava (sweet); the root of the *Manihot janipha*. (65.) Cassava (bitter); the root of the *Manihot utilisima*. Yields a starchy substance known as cassava or cassada, much used for food. The juices of this root are poisonous, but when it is properly treated the poisonous qualities disappear. (66.) Tous les mois *Canna achiras*, yields also a starch called "tous les mois." (67.) Yam. (67a.) Model of Yam. (68.) Eddoes. (69.) Sweet potatoes.

**MCCLEAN, RICHARD M.**—(70.) Arrowroot. Starches made from the roots and fruit of the plants from which they derive their names.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(71.) Arrowroot. (72.) Breadfruit. (73.) Cassava. (74.) Eddoe. (75.) Sweet potato, (76.) Tous les mois.

**MCCLEAN, RICHARD M.**—(77.) Tous les mois.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Flours prepared from the roots and fruit of the plants. (78.) Breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa*). (79.) Cassava (*Manihot utilisima*). (80.) Eddoe (*Caladium sagittifolium*). (81.) Guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*). (82.) Indian corn (*Zea mays*). (83.) Sweet potato (*Batatas edulis*, Choisy). (84.) Yam (*Dioscorea sativa*). (85.) Cassava farine. (86.) Cassava cakes, made from the flour of the *Manihot utilisima*. (87.) Cassava cakes.

**BERT, L., B.Sc.**—(88.) Dried yam, sliced and dried for exportation. (89.) Dried eddoo. (90.) Dried sweet potato. (91.) Dried ochra. (92.) Dried plantains.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Grain (dried). (93.) Indian corn. (94.) Guinea corn. (95.) Indian corn (in ear). (96.) Pigeon peas (*Cajanus indicus*).—Grain (green) (97.) Bounny vis (*Lablab vulgaris*). 98. Beans, Lima (*Phaseolus perennis*). (99.) Pigeon peas. (100.) Pea nut (in shell), the seed vessel and seed of the *Arachis hypogaea*, called also "earth nut" and "ground nut." (101.) Pea nuts (shelled and parched). (101a.) Cashew nuts (shelled and parched). (101b.) Cashew nuts (in shell).

## CLASS 4.

## WOOD, STONE, AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Woods. Specimens of native woods in polished slabs, with natural bark. (102.) Almond (*Terminalia ca-*

*tappa*). (103.) Anodyne. (104.) Calabash (*Crescentia caryota*). (105.) Cedar-Barbados (*Cedrela odorata*). (106.) Cordia (*Cordia sebestena*). (107.) Ebony - Barbados (*Acacia latifolia*). (108.) Fig-tree. (109.) Fustick (*Machura tinctoria*). (110.) Fiddle-wood (*Citharexylon cuneatum*). (111.) Inga (*Inga purpurea*). (112.) Locust (*Hymenaea courbaril*). (113.) Lignum vitae (*Guaiacum officinale*). (114.) Mahogany (*Swietenia mahogani*). (115.) Mango (*Mangifera indica*). (115a.) Manchineel (*Hippomane mancinella*). (116.) Scaside grape (*Coccoloba wifera*). (117.) Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*). (118.) Whitewood (*Bignonia leucocylon*).

**BELFIELD, ALLEN.**—(118a.) Limb of the Bearded fig-tree.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Specimens of building stone in pedestal blocks with shafts. (119.) Fine coral stone. (120.) Common rough building stone. (121.) One pair of limestone filters in frame.

**THE COMMITTEE AND JAMES SMITH & CO.**—(122.) Bricks. Specimens of native materials and manufacture.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(123.) Manjack. Specimens of a bituminous coal found in various parts of the Scotland formation.

**CHAMBERS, SIR GEO.**—(124.) Green tar or crude petroleum. A mineral product found in considerable quantities in parts of the island. An excellent lubricator for heavy machinery of slow action. The specimens shown are from Springfield Estate, the property of the Exhibitor. (125.) Infusorial earth, or Barbados tripolite. This earth is found in enormous quantities. It is peculiar to Barbados, consisting almost entirely of the fossil remains of *Polycystina*. It is a bad conductor of heat, and has been used with advantage for covering boilers. Also (125a) Stag's-horn Coral.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(126.) *Polycystina* mounted as microscopic objects. This collection contains all the most characteristic forms of *Polycystina* and *Diatomacea* found in the Barbados infusorial earth. The general characteristics of *Polycystina* are best seen by using power of eighty diameters with black ground illuminating their structure by a higher power as transparent objects. The earth used for the preparation of this series was obtained from Springfield, Cambridge, Bissex Hill, and Martin's Hill. Prepared by J. B. Harrison, B.A. Island Professor of Chemistry. (127.) Phosphate rock; recently discovered on Oxford Estate, St. Peter's parish. The samples examined up to the present time contain nearly seventy per cent. of phosphates.

**BARBADOS GENERAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(128.) May dust. specimen of the volcanic ashes which fell upon Barbados on the 1st of May, 1812. These ashes were carried by the upper current of the trade wind in a due eastwardly direction from

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## CLASS 5.

## ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**WOOD, C. A.**—(129.) Alocs (in gourd). The inspissated juice of the leaves of the Hepatio or Barbados aloe (*Aloe vulgaris*).

**JONES, HON. W. H.**—(130.) Baskets. Made by the natives.

**MASSIAH, J. P.**—(131.) Baskets, from native materials. (132.) Baskets from native materials.

**ARTHUR, ROBERT.**—(133.) Calabashes, vessels made from the shell of the fruit of the Calabash tree (*Crescentia cujete*). The fruit grows from the trunks and boughs of the tree, and is filled with an acid pulp.

**SEALY, DR. JOHN.**—(134.) Calabashes, earved and fretted.

**FOYER, J. FOYER.**—(134a.) Carib relics.

*Exhibited in Picture Gallery.*

**BRIGGS, SIR GRAHAM.**—(135.) Carib relics. Collection of stone axes and chisels, polished and unpolished, and of white chisels cut from the conch shell. All the latter were found in Barbados. The former were collected in Barbados, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. (136.) Carib relics; two faces, one moulded in clay, and one (very small) carved in stone; both found in Barbados.

**MILES, AUDLEY C.** (136a.) Books.

**RAWSON, SIR RAWSON.** (137.) Carib relics; two faces moulded in clay.

**JONES, HON. W. H.** (137a.) Carib relics; two faces moulded in clay, found also in Barbados, on the eastern or bathsheba coast. (138.) Coconut ornaments; made from the shell of the nut or fruit of the palm (*Cocos nucifera*). (139.) Coconut dippers. (140.) Coconut baskets.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(141.) Cotton (raw). Barbados (*Gossypium Barbadiense*).

**WALTON, G. O'D., M.D.**—Fibres (manufactured). (142.) Edible banana (*Musa sapientum*). (143.) Bowstring licmp (*Samocieria Zeylanica*). (144.) *Fourcroya Cubensis*. (145.) *Agave Americana* (a bale).

[NOTE.—These fibres are all machine cleaned, the "Death and Ellwood" being the machine used.]

**CARRINGTON, GEORGE.**—(146.) Cotton from Carrington Estate.

**HAYNES, MISS M. A.**—Fancy Work (Point Lace). (147.) Border for pocket handkerchief.

**PIGGOTT, MISS M.**—Fancy Work (Point Lace). (148.) Lady's tie. (149.) Fichu.

**HOWELL, MRS. J.**—Fancy Work (Point Lace). (150.) Cushion top.

**GILKES, MISS M. L.**—Fancy Work (Embroidery). (151.) Two pocket handkerchiefs. (152.) Body to infant's robe.

**HOWELL, MRS. J.**—Fancy Work (Embroidery). (153.) Pocket handkerchief.

**PIGGOTT, MISS M.**—Fancy Work (Embroidery). (153a.) One piece (Tatting).

**DONAVAN, MISS F.**—(154.) White fichu. (155.) Old-gold cushion top.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Fancy Work (Tatting). (156.) Collar and tie.

**SPENCER, MISS C.**—Fancy Work. (157.) Doyleys, set of, made of the bark of the *Lagetta linearis* tree, bordered with the spathe or sheath of the fruit of the Mountain Cabbage Palm and ornamented with tropical ferns. (157a.) Lamp Shades, Ditto.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Fancy Work. (158.) Infant's Socks, worsted (hand made).

**REECE, MISS F.**—Fancy Work. (159.) Lace collar.

**FARNUM, MISS.**—Fancy Work. (160.) Table-cloth of crewl embroidery.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Plain Sewing. (161.) Infant's robe, trimmed with tatting. (161a.) Infant's underclothing. (162.) Infant's robe.—Fancy work. Spanish needlework, flowers &c., made from the epidermis of the leaves of the *Yucca draconis*.

**CLARKSON, MISS.**—Fancy Work. (162a.) Flowers of Spanish needlework. (163.) Assorted flowers and feather.

**TAYLOR, MISS.** Fancy Work.—(164.) Fan trimmed with flowers.

**CLARKSON, MISS E. J.**—Fancy Work. (165.) Bonnet.

**MURPHY, MRS.**—Fancy Work. (166.) Bonnet. (167.) Hat.

**CLARKSON, MISS E. J.**—Fancy Work. (168.) Wreath and sprays of white roses. (169.) Wreath and sprays of pink roses. (170.) Wreath and sprays of yellow roses.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Fancy Work. (170a.) A basket filled with flowers.

**SINCLAIR, MISS A.**—Fancy Work (171.) A basket made of the husk, trimmed with the grain and filled with the bloom of the Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays*).



**THE COMMITTEE.**—Fancy Work. (172.) A basket made of the husk of the Indian corn or maize.

**TAYLOR, MISS F.**—Fancy Work (Shell Work). (173.) Necklace, &c., of rice shells. (174.) Necklace, &c., of rice shells. (175.) Necklace, &c., of green pea shells.

**WITHSTANDLEY, MRS.**—Fancy Work (Shell Work). (176.) Necklace, &c., of green pea shells and Fish Scale Work.

**TAYLOR, MISS F.**—Fancy Work (Fish Scale Work). (177.) Two banners. (178.) Fan.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Fancy Work (Fish Scale Work). (179.) Bouquet.

**MAPE, MISS C.**—Fancy Work (Seed Work). (180.) Basket of flowers composed of forty-eight varieties of native seeds.

**INNIS, MISS F.**—Fancy Work (Seed Work). (181.) Basket of mimosa and crab eyes.

**TRACEY, MRS. C.**—Fancy Work (Seed Work). (181a.) Necklace of seeds with gold mounting.

**POULSON, MRS.**—Fancy Work (Seed Work). (182.) Necklace and bracelets of Job's Tears. (183.) Necklace and bracelets of moabites. (184.) Necklace and bracelets of crab eyes. (185.) Bracelet of melon seeds. (185a.) Two bags mimosa seeds. (186.) Three necklaces of mimosa seeds. (187.) Seven pairs of bracelets of mimosa seeds. (188.) Two pairs of bracelets of soapberries. (189.) Two necklaces of soapberries.

**REECE, MISS F.**—Fancy Work (Seed Work). (190.) Frame mahogany seeds with cane arrow.

**MASSIAH, MRS.**—Fancy Work (Seed Work). (190a.) String of seeds of the Mackaw Palm.

**BRAITHWAITE, B.**—(191.) Fancy Work (Models of native fruits in wax).

**WITHSTANDLEY, MRS.**—(192.) Fern leaves (native), arranged in frame.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(192a.) Hammocks, native materials and manufacture.

**CLARKE, MISS JULIA.**—(193.) Joiner's work. An inlaid bracket of native woods. Made by the Exhibitor.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(194.) Joiner's work. An inlaid table of West Indian woods, native workmanship.

**GRANT, JOHN G., C.M.G.**—(194a.) An inlaid table of Barbados wood.

**CLARKE, MISS JULIA.**—(195.) Joiner's work. A work-box of native woods. Made by the Exhibitor. (196.) A picture frame of native woods. Made by the Exhibitor.

**BELFIELD, ALLAN.**—(196a.) Building lime.

**THORNE, H. E., of the Antilles Manure Works.**—Manures and chemical products. (197.) Antilles cane manure. (198.) Antilles Ratoon manure. (199.) Antilles preparation manure. (200.) Aruba-phosphate dust. (201.) Bone dust. (202.) Dissolved bones. (203.) Super-phosphate of lime (aruba phosphate).

**BERT, L., B.Sc., of Reef Manure and Chemical Works.**—(204.) Complete sugarcane manure. (205.) Garden manure for tropical plants. (206.) Paragran manure. (207.) Ratoon manure. (208.) Sugar-cane manure. (209.) Sulpho-phosphate solution.

**BRIGGS, SIR GRAHAM.**—(210.) Maps, books, &c. Thirty-four maps and charts of the islands of Barbados, Nevis, St. Kitts, &c. Lent by the Exhibitor. (211.) A large West Indian atlas. (212.) Ligon's History of Barbados, (213.) Two old Italian books. (214.) A modern account of the island of Nevis.

**CARTER, G. E.**—(215.) A West Indian house, scale 1" to 1' 0".

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(216.) A cattle cart. (217.) A mule cart. (218.) A mule truck laden with three hogheads of sugar. (219.) A flying-fish boat with one mast (scale 1" to 1' 0") having on board two miniature nets of the sort used for catching flying-fish. (220.) A flying fish boat with two masts (scale 1/2' to 1' 0"); a small boat (Moses) and oar; two flying-fish nets. (221.) Two miniature fish pots. (221a.) A flying fish net. Pottery, native materials and manufacture:—(222.) Monkeya. (223.) Goblets. (224.) Goblets. (225.) Goblets.

**MAXWELL, Captain, L. R. M., North Staffordshire (64th) Regiment.**—(226.) Photographs. Views of Barbados taken by the Exhibitor.

**CAMPION, J. W., Photographer.**—(227.) Photographs. Views of Barbados taken by the Exhibitor.

**COOPER, W. G., Photographer.**—(228.) Photographs. Views of Barbados taken by the Exhibitor. Large size.

**PARKINSON, C. P.**—(229.) Postage stamps and seals of Barbados from 1852 to the present date. Collected by the Exhibitor.

**FOYER, S. W.**—(230.) Paintings (oil) by native artists.

**BOWEN, E. F. S.**—(232b.) Landscape (small size). Subject "The Sea Coast near Bath." Painted and exhibited by the Exhibitor.

**McNICOL, ALICE.**—Pickles. (233.) Fancy pickles. (234.) Hot sauce. (235.) Mango Chutney. (236.) Pickled cabbage, palm blossoms. (237.) Pickled mangoes. (238.) Pickled papawes (stuffed) and their blossoms.

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**REECE, M. E.**—(239.) Fancy pickles. (240.) Hot sauce. (241.) Pickled cabbage. (242.) Pickled golden apple. (243.) Pickled gooseberries. (244.) Pickled mangoes. (245.) Pickled pine-apple. (246.) Pickled pawpaw blossoms. (247.) Pickled tamarinds.

**McNICOL, ALICE.**—(248.) Pickled peppers. Assorted peppers. (249.) Bonnet peppers. (250.) Negro peppers. (251.) Chili peppers.

**REECE, M. E.**—(252.) Bonnet peppers. (253.) Bonnet peppers (stuffed). (254.) Negro peppers.

**MILES, AUDLEY C.**—(254a.) Pepper Wine. (254b.) Pepper Vinegar.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(255.) Pepper, Cayenne, supplied from Government Botanical Station.

**ADAMSON, MISS.**—Preserves. (256.) Candied shaddock rind.

**BATSON, MRS. ROBT.**—(257.) Candied shaddock rind. (258.) Candied grape fruit rind.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(259.) Candied forbidden fruit. (259a.) Preserved Shaddock. (259b.) Shaddock, preserved whole.

**SEALE, M. E. A.**—(260.) Candied ginger. (261.) Cherry jam.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(262.) Earth or pea nuts in sugar cakes.

**SEALE, M. E. A.**—(263.) Guava marmalade (without seeds). (264.) Guava marmalade (with seeds).

**ADAMSON, MISS.**—(265.) Guava marmalade (in cakes).

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(266.) Guava jelly

**SPRINGER, MRS. E. J.**—(267.) Guava jelly.

**SEALE, M. E. A.**—(268.) Golden apple jam. (269.) Gooseberry jam. (270.) Lime jam. (271.) Orange marmalade. (272.) Pawpaw jam. (273a.) Pine apple jam. (273.) Preserved ginger. (274.) Preserved guavas. (274a.) Preserved tamarinds. (275.) Preserved lemon rind. (276.) Preserved limes. (277.) Preserved orange rind. (278.) Preserved pine apple. (279.) Preserved shaddock rind. (280.) Shaddock marmalade. (281.) Sorrel jam. (282.) Tomato jam.

**BURNHAM, ELIZABETH J.**—(282a.) Coconut Sugar Cake.

**JONES, HON. W. H.**—(283.) Rat Traps. Native manufacture and materials.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Seeds. Native ornamental seeds as follows:—(284.) Assorted seeds. (285.) Crabs eyes (*Abrus precatorius*). (286.) Castor oil seeds (*Ricinus communis*).

(287.) Crossian beads (*Adenantha pavonina*). (288.) Flamboyant (*Poinciana regia*). (289.) Horse-eyes (*Mucuna urens*). (290.) Job's tears (*Cotylachryma*). (291.) Lenten beans. (292.) Moabites (*Inga unguis-cati*). (293.) Nickar (*Guilandina bonducella*). (294.) Nickar (*Guilandina bonduce*). (295.) Soapberries (*Sapindus saponaria*). (296.) Soapberries (*Sapindus saponaria*). (297.) Sandbox, loaded as paperweights (*Ilva crepitans*). (298.) Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*). (299.) Woman's tongue (*Albizia lebbek*). (300.) Jumbie beans. (301.) Seeds (in pods) Annatto (*Bixa orellana*). (302.) Cassia *Fistula*. (303.) Flamboyant (*Poinciana regia*). (304.) Locust (*Hymenaea courbaril*). (305.) Nickar (*Guilandina bonducella*). (306.) Shittim (*Acacia Arabica*).

**SEALY, T. H.**—(307.) Turtle shell-work bracelets (two pairs). (308.) Card receiver. (309.) Comb. (310.) Crosses (seven). (311.) Earrings (three pairs). (312.) Hearts (four). (313.) Necklace brooch, and earrings. (314.) Necklace, brooch, and earrings. (315.) Ornaments (two). (316.) Paper knives (two). (317.) Slides (two).

**ALLEYNE, MR. & MRS. FORSTER.**—(317a.) Glass case containing two pink pearls found in Barbados; twelve d'oyleys, representing native flowers, worked by Mrs. Alleyne; specimens of seeds in necklaces; turtle shell-work bracelets; Carib shell knives, chisels, &c.

**GIBBONS, MRS. W. BARTON.**—(317b.) Sketches of plants, &c.

**FLETCHER, GEORGE, & CO.**—(317c.) Model of sugar train.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(317d.) Hog's head. (317e.) Tierce. (317f.) Model of hog's head. (317g.) Model of molasses puncheon.

## CLASS 6.

## FISHERIES.

**THE COMMITTEE.** Shells. Collection of native shells as follow. (The names of these shells were supplied by Mr. John Parkinson.) (318.) *Achatina variegata* (agate shell). (319.) *Argonauta argo* (paper nautilus). (320.) *Bulla ampulla*. (321.) *Bulla physis*. (322.) *Bulinus oblongus* (garden snail). (323.) *Cassia tuberosa* (Queen conch). (324.) *Cassia testiculosa*. (325.) *Cassia flammula*. (326.) *Columbella nitidula*. (327.) *Columbella mercatoria*. (328.) *Cypræa exanthema* (spotted cowry). (329.) *Cypræa sulcata* (puppy eyes). (330.) *Cypræa punctata*. (331.) *Cypræa cinerea*. (332.) *Cypræa globosa*. (333.) *Cypræa suffusa*. (334.) *Conus mus* (spinner). (335.) *Conus luteus*. (336.) *Conus occineus*. (337.) *Conus purpurascens*. (338.) *Conus ceto-nulli*. (339.) *Coronula dentata* (barnacle off whale). (340.) *Chiton magnificus*. (341.) *Chiton limaciformis*. (342.) *Chiton Barbadosensis*. (343.) *Dentalium corneum*.

(344.) *Dolium perditæ*. (345.) *Fissurella cancellata*. (346.) *Fusus articulatus*. (347.) *Hyalia gibbosa* (glass bubbles). (348.) *Lanthina communis* or *fragilis*. (349.) *Lucina punctata*. (350.) *Lucina pulchella* (rogo shells). (351.) *Lucina tigrina*. (352.) *Lepas quinquevalvis* (barnacle off whale). (353.) *Nerita versicolor*. (354.) *Nertinia viridis* (green pea shell). (355.) *Ovula gibbosa*. (356.) *Olivæ porphyria*. (357.) *Olivæ communis* (common olive shell). (358.) *Pyramidella dolabrata* (gold hair or twist). (359.) *Dimus rudis* (wing shell). (360.) *Pennia bullata*. (361.) *Pteroceras lambis*. (362.) *Pyralia melougena*. (363.) *Ranilla vanina*. (364.) *Scalaria calthrus*. (365.) *Strombus gallus* (batshell). (366.) *Strombus gigas* (giant or king conch). (367.) *Strombus auris Dianæ*. (368.) *Spirula clavis australis*. (369.) *Tellina radiata* (aurora shells). (370.) *Terebra hastata* (pierceer). (371.) *Terebra tigrina*. (372.) *Trochus excavatus* (common). (373.) *Trochus tubiferus*. (374.) *Turbo hippocastaneum* (red coral shell). (375.) *Turbo pica*. (376.) *Triton femorale* (sea trumpet). (377.) *Triton variegatum* (tobacco conch). (378.) *Voluta coffea*. (379.) *Voluta minuta*. (380.) *Voluta musica* (music shell).

**PIERCE, T. E.**—Shells. Collection of native shells as follows:—(381.) *Arca modiolus*. (382.) *Arca Noë*. (383.) *Achatina variegata*. (384.) *Avicula heteroptera*. (385.) *Buccinum pumatum*. (386.) *Bulla ampulla*. (387.) *Bulinus oblongus*. (388.) *Cardium citrium*. (389.) *Cassia testiculosa*. (390.) *Cassia saburon*. (391.) *Columbella mercatoria*. (392.) *Columbella nitida*. (393.) *Coffea minuta*. (394.) *Comus mus*. (395.) *Comus ocellatus*. (396.) *Comus celo-nulli*. (397.) *Cypræa cinerea*. (398.) *Cypræa spurca*. (399.) *Cypræa exanthema*. (400.) *Cypræa sulcata*. (401.) *Dolium perditæ*. (402.) *Fissurella cancellata*. (403.) *Fusus sulcatus*. (404.) *Heminites costei*. (405.) *Lanthina communis*. (406.) *Lucina punctata*. (407.) *Lucina Pennsylvanica*. (408.) *Lucina pulchella*. (409.) *Lucinus communis* or *fragilis*. (410.) *Margarella aulix*. (411.) *Modiola tulipa*. (412.) *Natica caurena*. (413.) *Natica mammilla*. (414.) *Natica pes elephantis*. (415.) *Nerita peloranta* or *versicolor*. (416.) *Nerita ezuria*. (417.) *Nertinia pupa*. (418.) *Nertinia viridis*. (419.) *Olivæ jaspidea*. (420.) *Olivæ porphyria*. (421.) *Ovula gibbosa*. (422.) *Pecten nodosus*. (423.) *Pecten*. (424.)

*Pectunculus auristua*. (425.) *Pedipes*. (426.) *Pyramidella dolabrata*. (427.) *Pinna rudis*. (428.) *Scalaria calthrus*. (429.) *Spirula australis*. (430.) *Strombus gigas*. (431.) *Strombus gallus*. (432.) *Strombus auris Dianæ*. (433.) *Strombus troglodytes*. (434.) *Fellina radiata*. (435.) *Tellina interrupta*. (436.) *Terebra hastata*. (437.) *Turbo muricatus*. (438.) *Turbo pica*. (439.) *Turbo hippocastaneum*. (440.) *Trochus excavatus* (natural and oleanod). (441.) *Triton chlorostomum*. (442.) *Triton variegatum*. (443.) *Triton femorale*. (444.) *Triton rubeculum*. (445.) *Triton cutaceum*. (446.) *Venus paphia*. (447.) *Venus undata*. (448.) *Venus casta*. (449.) *Voluta musica*. (450.) *Voluta coffea*. (451.) *Voluta modiolosa*. (452.) *Voluta oscillata*. (453.) *Voluta nigra* or *Olivæ oryza*.

**GRANT, JOHN G., C.M.G.**—(453a.) Cabinet of Shells.

**TAYLOR, SAMUEL.**—(454.) Fish Curios. Flying fish in pickle.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(455.) "Hedgehog" (193 specimens).

**TAYLOR, K. EDMUND.**—(456.) Jaws of a barracouta. (457.) Jaws of a shark.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(458.) Lobster ("Horse-shoe"). (459.) Medusa. Mosses. (460.) Carragoon moss. (461.) Collection of native mosses. (462.) *Pentacrinus caput medusæ*.

**RAWSON, SIR RAWSON W., K.C.M.G.**—(462a.) *Holopus Rangii*, D'Orb.

**TAYLOR, SAMUEL.**—(463.) "Pipe fish."

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(464.) Sea crabs (3 specimens). (465.) Sea fans, (2 specimens). (466.) Sea horse (hippocampus). (467.) Sea stars (star fish), (3 specimens). (468.) Sea weeds. (469.) Sea weeds with spiders twined about it.

**BERT, L., B.Sc.**—(470.) Small fishes of various varieties in spirit.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(471.) Trunk fish. (472.) Vertebra of a shark. (473.) Marine Corals. "Brain" coral (2 specimens). (474.) "Carnation" coral (2 specimens). (475.) "Ginger" coral. (476.) "Stag's horn" coral.

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## THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

This group now includes the islands of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago, containing an aggregate of 622 square miles, and therefore not the size of Glamorganshire. Barbados has lately been separated from them and formed into a separate Government. They are presided over by a Governor in Chief, who resides in Grenada, as the seat of government, the other islands having a resident administrator. Each island has its separate legislature, laws and tariff. They may thus be described as a pseudo-confederate government, being one for purposes of external policy, although of course not a supreme government.

Last year they were consulted by the Home Government as to their desire to enter into a complete union, and decided to remain as they were. What is urgently required is that they should be one towards the outside world, in tariffs, trade regulations, and commercial policy generally. And as soon as this can be done for all the West Indies the better for those possessions.

### GRENADA.

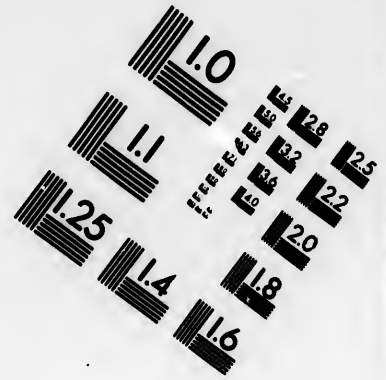
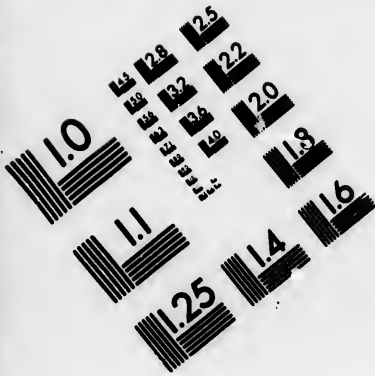
This beautiful little island has been of late the solace of West Indian administration. It is considered *par excellence* the island of the peasant proprietor; and a steadily increasing revenue has testified to their growing prosperity. Many people think it the most beautiful of West Indian islands; it certainly has portions which cannot be surpassed; our ride through its cocoa plantations and bur' was one of the pleasantest pieces of West Indian experiences: and in our diary we find the words—"This seems to be the land of sunsets."

Originally settled by the French as a private speculation, it was surrendered in 1762 to the English, reconquered for a time, but finally ceded to Great Britain at the peace of Versailles. It possesses a good but confined harbour, which is capable of improvement, but not under present circumstances worth large expenditure. The capital town of St. George's, which is built on it, is probably the hilliest town in the West Indies, which is saying a good deal. St. Pierre and St. Thomas certainly are not nearly so inconvenient. The population is largely Roman Catholic—in this respect it stands after Dominica and St. Lucia. Similarly many of the names both of estates and ports or creeks are French, while in the English-settled islands the English or old Carib name predominates.

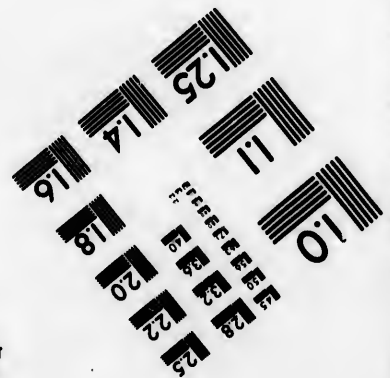
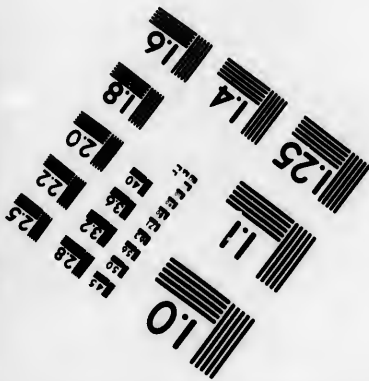
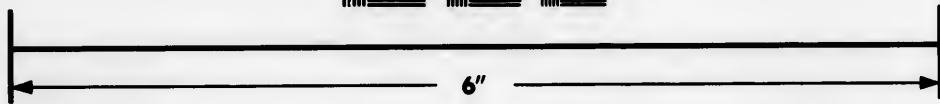
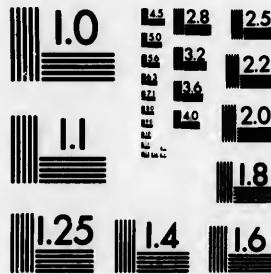
It is constantly stated that sugar in Grenada is a moribund industry. This may be strong of an article which contributes one-tenth of the revenue in excise duty and one-twelfth of the exports. The meaning is that sugar estates are everywhere giving way to the cocoa and spice; and certainly the sugar estates were marked by dilapidated works and houses whose glory had departed; all that was new, vigorous and spic and span was centred round groves of cacao and nutmegs. Nevertheless, sugar cultivation, or at least the manufacture of rum, still has its place in the island. In regard to rum, every island should be self-sufficient; and a good excise system will replenish not only the State coffers but the planters' pockets.

In the quality of its cocoa, which may be called the staple of the island, Grenada stands next to Trinidad, and may with care soon have a name for its cocoa nibs as well as its larger rival. Probably some of the cocoa exported from Grenada at this time is not inferior to the best Trinidad, though its price is from ten to twelve shillings a cwt. lower, but the mass of the nibs are cured by peasant proprietors in a crude manner which renders the article inferior in the market; and the majority of the production gives the name to the rest.

In respect of nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, Grenada has brought on itself a distinct obligation. It has come into competition with the great East India islands of Java and Sumatra; often the quality of its produce in Mining Lane is equal to the best in the market. The West Indies have the freight decidedly in their favour, and care in cultivation will complete the success of the competition. Consequently there is decidedly room in the Windward Islands for an enterprising capitalist; in order to compete with the East Indies, science, thought, and



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real interest in the work is needed. Capital without mind will be as slow to succeed as the ephemeral practice of the negro proprietor. Vanilla has not yet been grown with any success in Grenada; the flower and bean have not been produced; here is an opening for interesting experiment.

Why Grenada has sprung so far ahead of its neighbours is a difficult question to answer. We hardly think the soil is peculiarly adapted for the products we have named, nor does it appear to possess more Scotchmen than the other islands. Perhaps its inferiority in sugar-producing was more marked, and set one or two master minds thinking sooner. An historical answer to this query would be interesting. At any rate, it has now developed an unmistakable want—that of good internal communication. At the same time it has the means, and, therefore, the right to supply that want. Grenada is the worst off of the four islands for roads. Beyond a few miles near the capital, and around Grenville—the little town of second importance—communication by land is reduced to mere bridle-tracks; in the richest parts of the island commerce is strangled for want of decent roads; only now is an effort being made to remove the reproach. A trunk-road across the island from Gonyave to Grenville has been begun, and if the former is connected by another road, either with the capital or with Sauteurs, through the valleys inland, the first step will have been taken towards placing the finest parts of Grenada in direct connection with the sea.

Of the Grenadine islands under the Government of Grenada, Carriacoo is the chief. Their commercial importance is at present nil, nor are we aware that any one has suggested a future for them, except as a central leper asylum for the West Indies. Even though startling, the idea deserves consideration; forcible isolation seems to be the only way of stamping out the loathsome disease of leprosy.

### ST. VINCENT.

St. Vincent is the most English of the group called Windward Islands. Even in its present forlorn condition, it has more of the sentiment of English society about it than its neighbours, and a man-of-war meets with a greater ovation from the youths and maidens of this island than it does in most places. It is a fine island which has dropped into an almost unaccountable state of decadence. Its lofty central peaks are thickly wooded, and attract a considerable rainfall. The Mariaqua valley is among the best examples of rich inland scenery and ground adapted for every kind of tropical culture. Towards the north-east a fine plain sweeps to the sea.

It is one of the two remaining islands, the other being Dominica, where the last traces of the Caribs, or old conquering savages of the West Indies, remain. The "Carib country" on the north of the island still testifies to the sanguinary guerilla warfare which the dusky warriors maintained against the settlers. There are but 192 Caribs, or half-Caribs, left in St. Vincent; and they are not so distinctive in occupation and character as the 310 of Dominica.

St. Vincent was not finally confirmed to England till 1795. In the early part of the 18th century, the French and English agreed to treat it as neutral, both disliking, more or less, the task of dealing with the Caribs. After the English had made a determined effort to settle it, they were still twice ousted for a time by the French.

Its present state of penury is usually ascribed to the monopoly of landed property held by one firm, and the facilities of squatting afforded to the negroes by the large quantity of undefined Crown lands. The first of these causes must not be pushed too far; just the same argument has been used in respect of Tobago. In a great number of cases the firms which now appear as monopolists would willingly have declined the position; but once having begun by making advances to failing proprietors, estates have come on them too fast, and bad times have—

"Forced them, though it were in spite  
Of reason and their stars,"

to take up another and another estate, till it was quite impossible to work them properly. The occasion to cry out against these people will be the day when they refuse to alienate to vigorous capitalists.

The treatment of Crown lands is the chief question before the St. Vincent Government at the present time. A vigorous and fairly complete survey is required at once, to be followed by

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a systematic check on unauthorized occupation, while securing under proper payment those who are holding and cultivating patches of ground belonging to the Crown. At the same time care is required to secure the forests from wanton destruction. Much use may be made of the report of the forest officer, who is at present going through the West Indies.

One effect of a proper policy as regards Crown lands is expected to be the repletion of the labour market. Some limited good may be done; we incline to think the prospect is over-rated. More probably it will encourage a more or less thrifty class of small proprietors, who will gradually become as successful as those of Grenada.

We are not aware why St. Vincent should be less adapted for cocoa and spices than its neighbour. Some attempts are being made in that direction; the negroes have been induced to plant and cultivate small estates for small capitalists, on the condition of receiving a portion of the trees as their property as soon as the plantation begins to bear. We are assured that they have shown neither interest nor perseverance, and the experiment has so far failed. Tact and patience are, indeed, required in dealing with the negro.

Arrowroot is the product in which St. Vincent has a special name, and it is worth while to make every effort to retain its pre-eminence. Surely, also, a great deal more might be done here and elsewhere in the raising of the cassava, or *farine manioc*. Cassava cakes are an excellent breakfast dish; they and guava jelly should find their way to every English breakfast-table.

Sugar, the staple product, with its accompaniments of rum and molasses, can be made a satisfactory export by better manufacture and more open and spirited trading. Seeing how well it grows in most parts of the island, the effort is worth making.

South of St. Vincent, towards Grenada, lies the group of little islands called the Grenadines, the northern portion of which belongs to the Government of St. Vincent. Stock-raising and sport are their chief attractions; civilisation can barely be said to have reached them.

#### TOBAGO.

Poor little Tobago—ever struggling with financial difficulty! Now in truly the last state of depression, where the finest estates have just come into the London market without a single offer, and the negroes are selling their horses to Trinidad for little more than the amount of the tax.

Robinson Crusoe's island it is sometimes supposed to be; but a study of the chart with Defoe's bearings shows that the position of that hero's kingdom is purely imaginary. Defoe may, however, have received a detailed description of this particular island from some seafaring friend, and have modelled on it his immortal conception. In no way approaching the grandeur of its neighbours, Tobago is nevertheless an attractive and well-dowered land, in many respects more intensely tropical than the islands to the north, its sweeps of sand lined with cocoanut palms, and washed by the surf of the restless Caribbean, surpassing anything of the kind we have seen elsewhere. Geologically it is allied to Trinidad and the Spanish main, and separated from the more or less active volcanic formation to the north. Probably it once formed the most north-easterly point of the South American continent, at the end of the arm which enclosed the Gulf of Paria. The flora and fauna, in particular the birds, point to the same connection.

It would thus be natural to include it in the Government of Trinidad; and the expediency of so doing has been mooted and considered. The objection comes chiefly from the side of the richer Colony; Tobago would also be slow to take upon herself the heavier burden of taxation which the Trinidad rate would impose. The important question is whether union with Trinidad would increase its prosperity. Some day it might; but the whole northern coast of Trinidad is wild and undeveloped; its civilisation should precede the elevation of Tobago through Trinidad.

Dependent chiefly on one mail a month for its connection with the outer world, without telegraphic communication, its finest estates forced into the hand of a single firm, and exporting only along an old trodden path, the rest of the island in the hands of negroes who, content to live happily on their small plots, have no inducement to exertion, and dislike taxation, Tobago is the example of a ruinous Colony. The absence of any considerable hill produces a tendency to drought, especially at the south-western end of the island. Yet towards the other end of the southern side there are plains to seaward peculiarly rich, and adapted for the sugar cane; and

behind these, and on the north side, large tracts of bush rather than woodland, and splendid brakes of bamboos, cover ground eminently suited for cocoa and spices, as well as coffee, which a few more determined managers are earnestly attempting to grow.

Hitherto Tobago has remained stationary; besides sugar she has exported coconuts; but these require exceedingly vigorous pushing to make them a staple industry; what she can do in other produce remains to be seen. It is, however, worthy of remark that, as a rule, the machinery for sugar manufacture on the larger Tobago estates is better than that of the neighbouring islands, a proof of the numerous canoes which may prevent sugar from paying. Roads, too, although sadly in want of repair, are better in Tobago than in the sister islands.

The metayer system of sugar cultivation which obtains to a small extent in the other Windward Islands, is the prevalent form of culture in Tobago. The landowner usually supplies land, sometimes plants, and, when the cane is ripe, gives up his mill for its grinding, and his boiling-house for the manufacture. The metayer supplies labour from first to last, and assigns to the owner of the land a fixed portion of the produce. This cultivation is usually poor, and great complaints are made of the careless use of mills when given up for metayers' days. Here in fact comes out the natural idleness of the negro. May not the want of prosperity in the West Indies be put down to this—that the mass of their inhabitants have but feebly developed the acquisitive instinct which is the bond of our modern life?

### ST. LUCIA.

Most fantastic in outline and configuration of all the West India islands, St. Lucia is recognised at once from a distance by the two pillars of rock—pitons, or "sugar-loafs"—which rise abruptly from its southern extremity. It is one of those islands for which we prophesy a brilliant future. Its career under British rule has been so unassuming that its natural importance has been forgotten. Without earning the reputation of great prosperity, it has never suffered the extreme of adversity. After Dominica, it is the largest of the smaller islands, and, after Dominica, the least opened up to enterprise.

It is again like Dominica in being still thoroughly French. After being the scene of severe fighting, connected with the name of Abercrombie, it was finally conquered by the English in 1803, and definitely assigned to them by the Treaty of Paris 1814. Nearly three-quarters of a century have not effaced the dressiness and patois delivered by the French to the negroes during twice that period previously. It has never had an elective House of Assembly, being always governed by the Crown. In this respect it is on a par with Trinidad. Yet at the present time the St. Lucia and Trinidad Councils are decidedly of a better stamp than the more recent institutions of their neighbours. It cannot be denied that under the Crown Colony system, through a certain period, there is a regular progress, while under pseudo-popular constitutions, where they are alien to the ideas of the masses, the tendency has been retrograde.

Going quietly forward from year to year, St. Lucia has lately had a decided vote cast in favour of its future advancement, by being chosen as the second station for the Imperial fleet in the West Indies. Castries Harbour is in size only inferior to that of Jamaica, and in many points superior. Works for its improvement are now busily in progress, and the money which the Colony is spending will no doubt be a good investment. If and when the Panama Canal is opened, we believe St. Lucia will be the chief port of all for the traffic passing through it. Castries is more on the line for European steamers than many of the islands, while it has the attraction of a first-rate harbour. It is worth while here to warn the West Indies generally against too much dependence on the hope of the Panama Canal, which can but benefit two or three islands directly.

In possessing a *usine*, or central sugar factory, perfectly equipped with the best machinery, St. Lucia is alone amongst the British possessions in the West Indies. Not only has the original factory, in which the Government has a considerable stake, been at work for some years, but two or three other attempts have been made quite recently to follow the example of its success. The island appears better suited for sugar than its neighbours, inasmuch as the valleys which run up from the sea spread out into plains inland, instead of being more and more confined by mountains. A considerable quantity of land in such positions has never been in

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cultivation. Had it not been for the low price of sugar in 1834-5, there would probably have been at least three sugar factories working full time in the Colony; and, in any case, no colony will in future do better in sugar than St. Lucia. Looking forward, we should place St. Lucia first as regards sugar, Dominica and Grenada in other products.

In the growth of cacao and spices some progress has been made of late; and for the further development of this enterprise there is a tendency to look to peasant proprietors. There is no reason why such proprietors should not be as successful as they are in Grenada; but still greater success would attend the owner of capital. Capital must be sunk for six or seven years without return, and this is the drawback which makes most men hesitate. After that time, under present conditions, a rich harvest is reaped. The negro proprietor, on the other hand, eats his yam and awaits the maturity of the cacao with comparative indifference. But there is evidently a notion in the Colony that the peasant requires more than this; that the Government should guarantee advances of capital for the cultivation of cocoa, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, vanilla. Such a system of advances works well in parts of India in the cultivation of opium; it is a plan which should not be hastily condemned, but it should be adopted with the utmost caution. The first draft of a scheme from St. Lucia not only involved the Government in the maximum of risk, but, without very clearly helping the peasant proprietors, very distinctly suggested the bolstering up of muscovado sugar. Now, whatever the future of sugar may be in the West Indies—and we believe it to be a fair one—it is certain that a gradual abandonment of existing works, and the superannuated muscovado sugar is a necessity.

St. Lucia has been the only one of the small colonies which has regularly and effectively used coolie labour since its first introduction into the West. Lately there has not been work enough, or wages enough, for coolie and negro, and the latter race has been migrating to the Panama Canal. The harbour works should stop this exodus, which is a serious matter, although the population, which is about 160 to the square mile, is not so sparse either here or in the other West Indies as is sometimes thought.

## GRENADA.

### FOOD PRODUCTS.

#### Coffee.

1. FREELING, SIR S., K.C.M.G.—One Sample from Annandale Estate.

#### Cocoa-Nibs.

2. FREELING, SIR SANFORD, K.C.M.G.—One Sample from Annandale Estate.

3. CASTLE HILL ESTATE.—One Sample.

4. MOUNT REPOSE ESTATE.—One Sample.

#### Rolls Chocolate.

5. FREELING, SIR SANFORD, K.C.M.G.—One Sample from Annandale Estate.

6. THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.—Six Rolls, 12 tablets.

#### Preserves.

7. DE SUZA, MRS.—Preserved Oranges.

8. PATERSON, MISS.—Nutmeg Jelly.

9. RAPIER, MISS J.—Guava Jelly.

10. WELLS, MRS. SEPTIMUS.—Shaddock Peel.

#### Fruits in Brine.

11. DUNCAN, COLONEL.—Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*). Granadilla (*Passiflora quadrangularis*). Pine-apples (*Bromelia ananas*). Nutmegs (*Myristica fragrans*). Tamarinds (*Tamarindus Indica*). Shaddock (*Citrus decurva*). Custard apple (*Annona reticulata*). Pois doux (*Inga vera*). Sand box-tree seeds (*Huru erepitanus*). Gru Gru Palm Nuts, Kola Nuts (*Cola acuminata*). Sugar canes (*Saccharum officinarum*). Calabash (*Crescentia cujile*). Sweet Potatoes (*Batatas edulis*). Limes (*Citrus limetta*). Sapodillas (*Achras sapota*). Mammee sapot (*Lucuma mammosa*). Liberian Coffee (*Coffea Liberica*). Cloves (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*). Capsicum, Cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*). Sour Sop (*Annona muricata*). Mammee Apple (*Mannea Americana*). Papau (*Carica papaya*). Silk Fig Banana, Cocoa Nuts (*Cocos nucifera*). Breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa*). Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*). Forbidden Fruit, Jack Fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*).

## Honey.

12. **WELLS, W. S.**—St. David's, Liquid Honey.

13. **WELLS, W. W. C. H.**—St. Andrews, Honey in Comb.

## Pickles.

14. **THE COMMITTEE.**—Mixed Pickles. Mixed Peppers. Mountain Cabbage Pickle. Nutmegs.

## FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

15. **FREELING, SIR S., K.C.M.G.**—Fibre of the Edible Banana from Annandale Estate. Fibre of Silk Grass from Annandale Estate.

16. **THE COMMITTEE.**—Fibre of Mahout Cochon. Rope made of Mahout Piment. Fibre of Mahout Piment. Chips of the Bois Flouret or Cork Wood. Rope made of Fibre of Mahout Cochon. Cattle Driver's Whip, lush made from fibre of Mahout Cochon and silk grass.

## GUMS, BARKS, ETC.

17. **THE COMMITTEE.**—*Gum Elemi* from the mountain Gomior tree. India rubber and milk from *Ficus radula*. India Rubber and milk from the Bread Fruit tree (*Artocarpus incata*). Cashew Extract from the Cashew nut tree (*Anacardium occidentale*). Gum from the Gomior tree (*Bursera gummifera*).

## WOODS FOR BUILDING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

18. **THE COMMITTEE.**—Native Woods, 125 specimens. Native Shingles, 5 specimens.

## ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

19. **THE COMMITTEE.**—Native Walking Sticks. Fish Pots (river and sea). Bird Cages, Baskets, Carib or Indian, nest of. Bamboo. Lianne. Roseau. Mortar, Wooden. Mortar, Stone. Mats, for cocoa drying, Palliasses for Donkey Crooks. Sifters for Cassava. Cabinet Work Mahogany Casket. Chest made of six native woods. Chairs, rush bottoms. Calabashes, handled for carrying water. Carving—Cups of Quashia wood.

20. **WELLINGTON, DAVID.**—Mahogany Dinner Wagon.

## MODELS.

21. **WELLINGTON, DAVID, St. George's.**—Passenger Canoe. Fishing Canoe.

## SEEDS, SPICES, ETC.

22. **THE COMMITTEE.**—Non avis seeds. Jequiry seeds (*Abrus precatorius*). Wild Ta-

marind, or Acacia seeds (*Lucana glauca*). Langelou seeds (*Ormosia dasycarpa*). Mammes sapots seeds (*Lucuma mammosa*). Chicory seeds. Circassian seeds (*Adenanthera pavonina*). White Benna. Castor oil seeds (*Ricinus communis*). Gingely or Bennee seeds (*Sesamum Indicum*). Job's tears (*Cotula lachryma*). Grey Necker seeds (*Gulandrina Bonducella*). Balbarra seeds. Pigeon peas. Bois Immortel seeds (*Erythrina Indica*). Horae-eye seeds. Soap berry seeds (*Sapindus saponaria*). Nutmeg. Seed capsules of the Grenada pepper plant. Tobacco seeds. Grenada pepper seed. Loojah pods. Pods of Jequiry seeds, showing manner of growth. Pods of Circassian seeds showing manner of growth. Mace. Arrowroot. Starch

## TOBACCO, ETC.

23. **FREELING, SIR S., K.C.M.G.**—Tobacco grown on the Annandale Estate from seed imported from Java by W. B. Lindsay, Esq.

24. **BARNES, ISAAC S.**—Two samples of tobacco.

25. **FREELING, SIR S., K.C.M.G.**—Ipecacuhana root (*Cephalis ipecacuhana*) grown in the Annandale Estate.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

26. **LOW, W.**—Indian or Carib implements.—81 specimens from Grenada.—11 specimens from Barbadoes.

27. **WELLS, J. G.**—Collection of birds eggs. Collection of birds' skins. Collection of shells. File *Grenada Chronicle*, 1792.

28. **WELLS, SEPTIMUS.**—Collection of insects. Collection of moths and butterflies.

29. **THE COMMITTEE.**—Silver mace used in the House of Assembly. Stuffed specimens of opossums and monkey. Reptiles in alcohol. Sample of water from the cold mineral spring, St. Cyr Estate, Mountain Lands, St. Andrews. Sample of water from hot mineral spring, St. Cyr Estate, Mountain Lands, St. Andrews. Wool work table mats. Headkerchiefs (one showing the manner in which it is worn). Native made doll (Resudar costume). Fancy baskets made from the Loojah.

30. **SCOTT, H. S.**—Snake, supposed to be the "Coluter," length 4 ft. 8 in., found and caught alive at La Ressurec, St. John's River, Feb. 5th, 1886.

## PLANTS.

31. **THE COMMITTEE.**—Sugar Cane. Coffee Plants. Palm. Nutmeg. Cocon. Orange Cactus. Orchids. Ferns.

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**ST. VINCENT.**

*All the Exhibits are indigenous to, made, produced or grown in the Colony.*

**I. SUGAR, RUM, LIQUEURS, ETC.**

- SECT. 1. Crystallised Sugar.  
 2. Muscovado Sugar.  
 3. New Rum.  
 4. Old Drinking Rum.  
 5. Bay Rum.  
 6. Liqueurs, &c.

**II. FOOD PRODUCTS OTHER THAN SUGAR.**

- SECT. 1. Raw Cocoa (Cacao).  
 2. Chocolate.  
 3. Raw Coffee.  
 4. Spices and Condiments.  
 5. Vegetable Food Products.  
 6. Arrowroot.  
 7. Cassava Starch.  
 8. Other Starches (than arrowroot and cassava).  
 9. Fruit Preserves.  
 10. Pickles and Sauces.  
 11. Honey and Bees' Wax.  
 12. Lime Juice prepared for exportation.

**III. FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.**

**IV. OILS, GUMS, BARKS, ETC.**

- SECT. 1. Oils.  
 2. Gums.  
 3. Tanning substances, leather and dried skins.  
 4. Dyeing substances.  
 5. Medicinal Barks and substances, &c.

**V. WOODS.**

**VI. ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.**

1. Mineral Materials.  
 2. Ornamental Work.  
 3. Carib Baskets in form of nest.  
 4. All other Basket and Wicker Work.

**VII. MACHINERY, MODELS, ETC.**

**VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.**

- SECT. 1. Carib Relics.  
 2. Specimens of Articles used by the native peasant or squatter.  
 3. Native or Local curiosities (exclusive of carib).  
 4. Seeds of all kinds.

**CLASS 1.—SECTS. 1 & 2.**

SUGAR, RUM, LIQUEURS, ETC.

1. **PORTER, D. K. & CO.**—Sugar.  
 2. **SMITH, DR. G.**—Sugar.  
 3. **ROBERTSON, G.**—Sugar.  
 4. **KING, B. T.**—Sugar.  
 5. **GERARD, A.**—Sugar.  
 6. **CLOKE, C. E.**—Sugar.  
 7. **COWIE, MRS.**—Sugar.  
 8. **PORTER, ALEX.**—Very Old Drinking Rum.

**SECT. 3.**

9. **SIMMONS, C. J., Kingston.**—(1) New Rum 98 per cent. O.P. (made on Colonario Vale Estate). (2) New Rum 85 per cent. O.P. (made on Mount William Estate). (3) New Rum 84 per cent. O.P. (made on Mount William Estate).

**SECT. 4.**

10. **MACDONALD, Wallilabo.**—(1) Old Drinking Rum (1867). (2) Old Drinking Rum (1877).  
 11. **SMITH, WILLIAM, Kingston.**—Old Drinking Rum, upwards of ten years old (made on Clare Valley Estate).

**SECT. 5.**

12. **PARSONS, WILLIAM, Hopewell.**—Bay Rum (made on Hopewell Estate).

**SECT. 6.**

13. **HUGGINS, P. FOSTER, Golden Vale.**—Sorrel Liqueur.  
 14. **MACDONALD, Wallilabo.**—Shrub (1877).

**CLASS 2.—SECT. 1.**

FOOD PRODUCTS OTHER THAN SUGAR.

15. **CLOKE, C. E., Wallilabo.**—Raw Cocoa.  
 16. **PARSONS, WILLIAM, Hopewell.**—Raw Cocoa.  
 17. **MACDONALD, Wallilabo.**—Raw Cocoa.

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18. PARSONS, W. P., Hopewell.—Raw Cocoa.

19. MACDONALD, Wallilabo.—Cocoa Pods preserved in brine so as to show how they grow on the tree.

## SECT. 2.

20. MACKIE, D. C., Owia.—Chocolate.

21. KIRBY, C. A., Cane End.—Chocolate.

22. MCGREGOR, Miss A., Calliaqua.—Chocolate.

## SECT. 3.

23. MACKIE, D. C., Owia.—Raw Coffee, unshelled.

24. MACDONALD, Wallilabo.—Raw Coffee, unshelled.

## SECT. 4.

25. COULL, F., Liberty Lodge.—(1) Peppers in brine. (2) Nutmegs. (3) Mace. (4) Dried Turmeric. (5) Cinnamon. (6) Dried Ginger. (7) Dried Cloves.

26. PORTER, D. K., & CO., Kingston.—(1) Nutmegs. (2) Mace.

27. PARSONS, WILLIAM, Hopewell.—Three bottles of Peppers in brine, of different kinds respectively.

28. MACDONALD, MISS M., Hopewell.—(1) Sapot Seeds, used for flavouring. (2) Cayenne Pepper.

29. SMITH, MISS M., Kingston.—Cayenne Pepper.

30. LETT, H. A., Friendship.—Black Pepper.

31. FREDERICK, P. I., Layou.—(1) Mustard Seeds. (2) Prepared Mustard.

32. BROWN, R. J., Fairbairns.—Nutmegs with Mace in Pods in brine so as to show how they grow on the tree.

## SECT. 5.

33. TELFER, T. B., Layou.—(1) Indian Corn shelled. (2) Ground Nuts. (3) One Cocoonut with milk. (4) White Beans. (5) Portuguese Beans.

34. COULL, F., Liberty Lodge.—(1) Dried Sliced Breadfruit. (2) Breadfruit Meal. (3) Plantain Meal. (4) Ochros Meal (used for thickening soups). (5) Dried Bananas.

35. HUGGINS, P. F., Golden Vale.—(1) Cassava Cakes. (2) Cassava Farine. (3) Indian Corn Meal. (4) Blackeye Peas. (5) Pigeon Peas. (6) Buenna Vista Peas. (7) Broad Beans. (8) Buenna. (9) Guinea Corn, shelled. (10) Dried Sweet Potato.

36. SNAGG, Canonan.—(1) Indian Corn, parched. (2) Indian Corn, parched and pounded. (3) Sliced Dried Ochros.

37. JACKSON, F. B., Palmiste Park.—Bitter Weed Seeds, used as substitute for coffee.

38. DEANE, J., Barronallie.—(1) Two Cocoonuts with milk. (2) Arrowroot Bittie Meal.

39. MACDONALD, THOMAS, Hopewell.—Couquin-tay (Plantation Meal).

40. MATTHIAS, T. A., Layou.—Kernels of Native Almonds (so-called).

41. FREDERICK, P. I., Layou.—Cashew Nuts.

42. BLACKMAN, S. F., Kingston.—(1) Guinea Corn in the ear. (2) Gub Gub Beans.

43. ROBERTSON, G. A., Peter's Hope.—Indian Corn in the ear.

## SECT. 6.

44. MACKIE, D. C., Owia.—\*Arrowroot grown and manufactured on Owia Estate.

45. CLOKE & STEWART.—Arrowroot grown and manufactured on Fancy Estate.

46. CLOKE, C. E., Wallibou.—(1) Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Revision Estate. (2) Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Cramacon Estate.

47. CLOKE & STEWART.—Arrowroot

\* Arrowroot is the starch of the *Miranta arundinacea*. For the commercial marks of the respective estates, view Key or face of case containing the several samples.

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(1) White Yam



48. DICKSON, WILLIAM, Dicksons.—Arrowroot.

49. MACDONALD, Wallilabo.—Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Wallilabo Estate.

50. ROBERTSON, GEORGE, Peter's Hope.—Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Sharpe's Estate.

51. PARSONS, WILLIAM, Hope-well.—Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Hopewell Estate.

52. SAYER, R., Marriaqua.—Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Cane End Estate.

53. PORTER, D. K., & CO., Kingstown.—(1) Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Park Hill Estate. (2) Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Mount Bentinck Estate. (3) Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on New Adelphi Estate. (4) Arrowroot, grown and manufactured on Three River Estate.

54. MACDONALD, Wallilabo.—Raw Arrowroot in brine so as to show the root before it is grated.

55. COWIE, MRS.—Arrowroot

#### SECT. 7.

56. MACKIE, D. C., Owia.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

57. OLTON, MRS. M. A., Rath's Mill.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

58. COULL, F., Liberty Lodge.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

59. ADAMS, MRS. JOSEPH, Union.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

60. SAYER, R., Marriaqua.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

61. HUGGINS, P. F., Golden Vale.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

62. SMITH, MISS M., Kingston.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

63. TELFER, T. B., Layou.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

64. JOHN, MRS. DUBLIN, Bridgetown.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

65. BALLANTYNE, MRS. D., Owia.—Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*).

#### SECT. 8.

66. MELVILLE, MRS., Calliaqua.—(1) White Yam Starch. (2) Tapioca.

67. LEDGER, MRS. E., Marriaqua.—(1) Sweet Potato Starch. (2) Tous les Mois.

68. COULL, F., Liberty Lodge.—Breadfruit Starch.

69. BALLANTYNE, MRS. D., Owia.—Tannia Starch.

#### SECT. 9.

70. SMITH, MISS M., Kingston.—(1) Orange Marmalade. (2) Preserved Sliced Pine Apple. (3) Preserved Limes (two bottles). (4) Preserved Otaheite Gooseberry with seeds. (5) Preserved Otaheite Gooseberry without seeds. (6) Preserved Outer Pulpy Shell of the Nutmeg, candied (two bottles). (7) Preserved Guava. (8) Preserved Tamarinds. (9) Preserved Ginger. (10) Preserved Tomatoes. (11) Preserved Outer Pulpy Shell of the Nutmeg in syrup. (12) Preserved Papaw. (13) Sweetmeats—Papaw and Limes. (14) White Guava Jelly. (15) Red Guava Jelly. (16) Golden Apple Jelly. (17) Soursop Jelly. (18) Nutmeg Jam. (19) Java Plum Jam. (20) Young Calabash Syrup.

71. FIELD, MRS. M. F., Kingston.—(1) Preserved Guava. (2) Preserved Ginger. (3) Preserved Nutmeg. (4) Preserved Limes. (5) Preserved Pine Apple. (6) Preserved Papaw. (7) Preserved Papaw Blossom. (8) Nutmeg Jelly. (9) Mango Jelly. (10) Soursop Jelly. (11) Guava Marmalade. (12) Guava Cheese. (13) Golden Apple Jam. (14) Guava Jam. (15) Nutmeg Jam. (16) Papaw Jam. (17) Pine Apple Jam. (18) Otaheite Gooseberry Jam. (19) Papaw Chips (used as a substitute for citron).

72. NEWSAM, MRS., Kingston.—(1) Pine Apple in syrup. (2) Outer pulpy shell of the Nutmeg in syrup. (3) Ginger in syrup. (4) Otaheite Gooseberry in syrup. (5) Citron in syrup. (6) Shaddock in syrup. (7) Limes in syrup (two bottles).

73. BROWN, R. J., Fairbairns.—(1) Golden Apple Jelly. (2) Nutmeg Jelly. (3) Cocoa Jelly. (4) Soursop Jelly. (5) Guava Jelly.

74. MACDONALD, MISS M., Hope-well.—(1) Guava Jelly. (2) Sorrel Jelly. (3) Preserved Limes in syrup.

75. MELVILLE, MRS., Calliaqua.—(1) Preserved Tomatoes. (2) Preserved Chrystoplime. (3) Preserved Coconut. (4) Orange Marmalade.

76. LEWIS, E. C., Kingston.—Preserved Guava.

#### SECT. 10.

77. SMITH, MISS M., Kingston.—(1) Salmer Guudi or Hot Sauce. (2) Tomato

Sauce (whole). (3) Tomato Sauce (pickle). (4) Cassareep—foundation of the West Indian "Pepper Pot." (5) Young Mangoes preserved in vinegar. (6) Mt. Cabbage, interspersed with peppers and shalots. (7) Mt. Cabbage plain, pickled. (8) Mixed Pickles. (9) Pickled Peppers and Shalots.

78. **PARSONS, WILLIAM, Hope-well.**—(1) Pepper Juice. (2) Pepper Chow Chow (two bottles).

79. **DEANE, J., Barronallie.**—Cassareep—foundation of the West Indian "Pepper Pot."

80. **BROWN, R. J., Fairbairns.**—Roo Coo Sauce.

## SECT. 11.

81. **NANTON, J. S., Kingston.**—Honey and Bees' Wax.

## SECT. 12.

82. **REILY, MRS., Kingston.**—Lime Juice prepared for exportation.

83. **PARSONS, WILLIAM, Hope-well.**—Lime Juice prepared for exportation.

## CLASS 3.

## FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

84. **MACKIE, D. C., Owia.**—(1) Mahoe Fibre and Rope. (2) China Root. (3) China Stem Fibre (raw). (4) China Stem Fibre (prepared). (5) Karata Fibre. (6) Gri Gri Fibre and Fishing Line. (7) Plantain Fibre. (8) Arrowroot Fibre. (9) Bois Flot Fibre. (10) Cotton Fibre. (11) Pudding Vine Fibre. (12) Silk Cotton Fibre. (13) Cocoon Fibre. (14) Lapite Fibre.

85. **SAYER, MRS. R., Marriagua.**—(1) Plantain Fibre. (2) Yucca Fibre. (3) Mahoe Pema Fibre. (4) Razor Grass Fibre. (5) Bois Flot Fibre. (6) Cocoon Fibre. (7) Cotton Fibre. (8) Groo Groo Fibre. (9) Mt. Cabbage Fibre. (10) Dagger Fibre. (11) American Agave Fibre. (12) Karata Fibre. (13) Cocoa Fibre. (14) Red Rope Fibre. (15) Arrowroot Fibre.

86. **LAWRANG, J. (Carib.), Morne Ronde.**—Lapite Fibre and Two Fishing Lines.

87. **FREDERICK, P. I., Layou.**—(1) Two Ropes of Mahoe Fibre. (2) Cocoon Fibre.

88. **MACDONALD, Wallilabo.**—(1) Strainer Vine (sponge cucumber) Fibre. (2) Old Man's Beard. (3) Arrowroot Bittie (four varieties). (4) Bed Grass

89. **HUGGINS, P. FOSTER, Golden Vale.**—(1) Bois Flot Fibre, accompanied by a pillow stuffed with ditto. (2) Rope made of Karata Fibre. (3) Strainer Vine (sponge cucumber) Fibre.

90. **SMITH, MISS M., Kingston.**—Rope made from fibre of tree-end of Mt. Cabbage leaf.

91. **COULL, F., Liberty Lodge.**—(1) Manila Hemp. (2) Mt. Cabbage Fibre.

92. **DEANE, J.**—Cocoon Fibre.

## CLASS 4.—SECT. 1.

## OILS, GUMS, BARKS, ETC.

93. **SNAGG, Canonan.**—(1) Whale Oil (2) Porpoise Oil. (3) Shark Oil.

94. **MELVILLE, MRS., Calliaqua.**—Cocoon Oil.

95. **COULL, F., Liberty Lodge.**—Essential Oil of Lemon Grass.

96. **BALLANTYNE, MRS. D., Owia.**—(1) Castor Oil. (2) Chymaruba bark.

97. **McMILLAN, J. A., Marriagua.**—Seeds from which the castor oil is made.

98. **WALKER, J. A., Layou.**—Groo Groo Oil.

## SECT. 2.

99. **COULL, F., Liberty Lodge.**—*Gum animi.*

100. **BALLANTYNE, MRS. D., Owia.**—Gonier Gum and Resin.

101. **SAYER, MRS. R., Marriagua.**—Cashow Gum.

102. **McMILLAN, J. A., Marriagua.**—Gonier Gum.

103. **DASENT, MISS E., Sans Souci.**—Golden Apple Gum.

104. **MACDONALD, G. A., Wallilabo.**—Spanish Cedar Gum.

## SECT. 3.

105. **FREDERICK, P. J., Layou.**—(1) Iron Wood Bark. (2) Pomegranate Bark (3) Spanish Ash or Red Oak Bark (4) Shoemaker Bark. (5) Cashow Bark. (6) Guava Bark. (7) Grape Bark. (8) Basil Skin, ditto dressed, ditto dressed and grained; tanned by the above substances.

106. **SNAGG, Canonan.**—Old Wife Fish skin used in lieu of sandpaper.

107. F. Coo (Ann

108. S. (1) Sarapa Running Quassa.

109. K. Noyau Ba

110. L. Scented R

111. R. Hope.—Manby (a

112. C. Saraparil (3) Ollivi

113. F. Bunch of

[For bot

114. M. Wood.

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(15) Man cado Pea Shoemake

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(33) Alm Ash. (3

(37) Blac Tree. (4

115. H. Vale.—(

Bay Leaf Gri Palm

Guava. Sapote. (15) Tam

Wood. (18) Yell

Mastic. Grape. (25) Bas

Wood. (

## SECT. 4.

107. FREDERICK, P. J., Layou.—Roo  
Coo (Annato) Seeds.

## SECT. 5.

108. SAYER, MRS. R., Marriaqua.—  
(1) Sarsaparilla Root. (2) Sweet Balsam. (3)  
Running Balsam. (4) Lemon Grass. (5)  
Quassia.

109. KIRBY, MRS. C. A., Marriaqua.—  
Noyau Bark and Leaves.

110. LEDGER, MRS. E., Marriaqua.—  
Scented Roots (Cus Cus Grass).

111. ROBERTSON, G. A., Peter's  
Hope.—Snake Wood and ditto Bark for making  
Manby (a native drink).

112. COULL, F., Liberty Lodge.—(1)  
Sarsaparilla Root. (2) Red Sarsaparilla Root.  
(3) Olliviere Bark.

113. FREDERICK, P. I., Layou.—One  
Bunch of Anise Seed.

## CLASS 5.

## WOODS.

[For botanical names, vide labels on Woods.]

114. MACKIE, D. C., Owia.—(1) Fiddle  
Wood. (2) Bastard Fiddle. (3) Seaside  
Grape. (4) Red Lorier. (5) White Lorier.  
(6) Orange. (7) Cinnamon. (8) White  
Mastic. (9) Red Mastic. (10) Red Bois Agouti.  
(11) White Bois Agouti. (12) Yellow Saun-  
ders. (13) Gri Gri Palm. (14) Guava.  
(15) Manchinee. (16) Gunstock. (17) Avo-  
cado Pear. (18) Groo Groo Palm. (19)  
Shoemaker Bark. (20) Wild Zabaoca. (21)  
Surlinnetto. (22) Locust. (23) Calabash. (24)  
Golden Apple. (25) Cork. (26) Five Finger  
(Swizzle stick tree). (27) Galba. (28)  
Green Heart. (29) Gomier. (30) Hog Plum.  
(31) Bitter Ash (Quassia). (32) Breadfruit.  
(33) Almond. (34) Gum Tree. (35) Spanish  
Ash. (36) Penny Piece or Bastard Bullet.  
(37) Bay Fin. (38) Logwood. (39) Bay  
Tree. (40) White Cedar. (41) Black Wood.

115. HUGGINS, P. FOSTER, Golden  
Vale.—(1) Sorinnetto. (2) Java Plum. (3)  
Bay Leaf (Bay tree). (4) Cypress. (5) Gri  
Gri Palm. (6) Poni. (7) Fiddle Wood. (8)  
Guava. (9) Lignum Vite. (10) Mammee  
Sapota. (11) White Cedar. (12) Mahogany  
(13) Tamarind. (14) Logwood. (15) Sweet  
Wood. (16) Manchinee. (17) Green Heart.  
(18) Yellow Saunders. (19) Breadfruit. (20)  
Mastic. (21) Wild Cacao. (22) Seaside  
Grape. (23) Carzon. (24) Bermuda Cedar.  
(25) Bastard Fiddle Wood. (26) Bullet  
Wood. (27) Young Bullet Wood, showing

ravages of insects (Ptrims) on living timber.  
(28) Calabash. (29) Gomier. (30) Circassian  
Bead. (31) Angoline. (32) Spanish Ash.  
(33) Bois Agouti. (34) Red Mastic. (35)  
Galba. (36) Nutmog. (37) Lorier. (38)  
Three Planks of Cason, Fiddle Wood, and  
Water Wood.

116. MANTON, J. G., Kingston.—  
Slab of Polished Mahogany.

117. MUSSON, E. H., Kingston.—  
Slab of Polished Manchinee.

## CLASS 1.—SECT. 1.

## ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

118. GRIFFITH, F. B., Kingston.—  
Sample of Pozzuolana—a material of which  
the hills of St. Vincent are largely composed.  
Mixed with lime it forms a firm cement, and it  
hardens remarkably when used under sea-water,  
and thus forms a valuable hydraulic cement.

119. WATKINS, F. H., Kingston.—  
Samples of iron stone, of which a large part  
of the island of Canonan is composed.

## SECT. 2.

120. HUGGINS, MISS B. M., Callia-  
qua.—(1) Fan made of the feathers of a living  
pet parrot, with back of hand-painted silk. (2)  
Calabash Basket, hand-painted and varnished.  
(3) Calabash Bag, hand-painted and varnished.  
(4) Fancy Bag of Job's Tears Seeds. (5) Neck-  
lace of Job's Tears Seeds. (6) Necklace of  
Job's Tears Seeds and Glass Beads. (7) Neck-  
lace and Bracelets of Gri Gri Seeds and Glass  
Beads. (8) Necklace and earrings of Gri Gri  
Seeds and Silver.

121. SMITH, MISS M., Kingston.—  
(1) Three Polished Coconut Cups. (2) Two  
Baskets made of corn husk.

122. NEVERSON, MISS A., Biabou.  
Two Baskets and two Toilet Ornaments  
made of Corn Husk.

123. BRADSHAW, MISS, Dorsetshire  
Hill.—Four Wild (Sponge) Cucumber Baskets.

124. LEE, MISS C., Cane Hall.—Two  
Sponge Cucumber Baskets.

125. SNAGG, Canonan.—Two Caps made  
of the feathers of the white and black pelican  
respectively.

126. MCMILLAN, MISS G.—String of  
Job's Tears Seeds.

127. ASHTON, WILLIAM (Carib),  
Morne Ronde.—String of Job's Tears Seeds.

## SECT. 3.

128. FRANÇOIS, JOHN (Carib),  
Morne Ronde.—Nest of Carib Baskets.

## SECT. 4.

129. **WATKINS, F. H., Kingston.**—(1) Grog Basket, with two bottles and a tumbler, all encased in basket-work. (2) Two Bottles encased in basket-work, one with and one without handle. (3) Five Hand Baskets with covers, all of different sizes. (4) Small Hand Basket without cover. (5) Model of a Cassava Basket. (6) Two Native Hats.

130. **DEANE, J., Barronallie.**—(1) Grog Basket, containing one plain and three wickored Bowlies. (2) One Door Mat.

131. **CLOKE, C. E., Wallibou.**—(1) Open Basket with side handles. (2) Two Hand Baskets of different sizes. (3) Large Wickored Gourd.

132. **THEOBALDS, J. E., Kingston.**—Two Native Hats of Lisard Straw, each of different shape.

133. **MACKIE, D. C., Owia.**—(1) Six Bottles, all of different sizes, encased in basket work of Banjo Withe. (2) Two Small Open Baskets (with side handles) of Banjo Withe.

134. **SUTHERLAND, H. A., Owia.**—(1) Two Small Hand Baskets of Belle-apple Withe. (2) Model Cassava Basket. (3) Hat of Banjo Withe.

135. **MATTHIAS, T. A., Layou.**—(1) Two Small Open Baskets. (2) Small Hand Basket.

136. **RILEY, MRS., Kingston.**—(1) Small Open Hand Basket. (2) Small Open Basket. (3) Two Small Hand Baskets with covers.

137. **FRIDIE, EDWARD, Calliaqua.** Clothes-basket made of Bamboo.

138. **LAWRANG, JOHN (Carib), Morne Ronde.**—(1) Door Mat. (2) Hat made from Danda Grass.

139. **GRANT, G.**—(1) Small Open Basket. (2) Hat made from dry leaf of Screw Pine. (3) Hat made from the Mt. Cabbage leaf.

140. **NIVES, J. B., Georgetown.**—Two Hats made from the bone of the Sugar-cane leaf.

141. **WALKER, J. A., Layou.**—Two Table Mats.

142. **PIERRE, ALFRED (Carib), Morne Ronde.**—Bottle encased in basket-work of Rhouma (the kind of cane used in making the Carib baskets).

## CLASS 7.—SECT. 1.

## MACHINERY, MODELS, ETC.

143. **WATKINS, F. H., Kingston.**—Model of Whale Boat and Gear (complete) used at the whale fisheries in the Grenadines

144. **HUGHES, G. A. B., Barronallie.**—Model with Gear (complete) of a Catamaran, used for fishing on the leeward coast by those who cannot afford to buy a boat.

145. **McGONNE, JAMES, Calliaqua.**—Native Wooden Look, said to have been commonly used before the Emancipation. (Description attached to look.)

146. **RILEY, MRS., Kingston.**—Model of Three-Oared Dug-out Canoe, with three rows of seats in stern. (The largest of these boats, which ply as passage boats on the leeward coast, are about 32 ft. long, with 8 oars, and carry from 15 to 16 passengers besides cargo in the bows.)

## CLASS 8.—SECT. 1.

## MISCELLANEOUS

147. **GRIFFITH, F. B., Kingston.**—Eight Carib Relics, chiefly axes and hatchets.†

148. **LEWIS, E. C., Kingston.**—Fifteen Carib Relics.

149. **HUGGINS, P. FOSTER, Golden Vale.**—Seven Carib Relics, including an old Carib sacrificial knife, presented to P. Orichton, Esq., by a Carib in 1798.

150. **FREDERICK, P. I., Layou.**—Eight Carib Relics.

151. **MATTHIAS, T. A., Layou.**—Three Carib Relics, including a rudely carved ornament, representing the profile of a face—evidently meant to be worn about the person.

152. **DEANE, J., Barronallie.**—Two Carib Relics.

153. **WATKINS, F. H., Kingston.**—Two Carib Relics.

154. **GRANT, MISS L., Union.**—One Carib Relic.

155. **WALKER, J. A., Layou.**—Two Carib Relics.

156. **TELFER, T. B., Layou.**—Three Carib Relics.

157. **GRANT, G.**—One Carib Relic.\*

## SECT. 2.

158. **FREDERICK, P. I., Layou.**—(1) Two varieties of Donkey Crooks with Pads, used universally by the people, and on some of the mountainous estates. (2) Three Native Wooden Mortars (of Galbe wood) and Pestle (of Cazon

\* All these Implements, as well as the others exhibited under this section, are made of stone, and have been found by the people at various times while digging in the field.  
† Among the more uninformed of the black people these relics are looked upon as "thunderbolts," and go by that name.

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wood). (8) Calabash Lantern. (4) Sweet Gourd Water Canteen. (5) Two Conch Shells, blown as horns for signalling. (6) Two Rockraw Brooms. (7) Two Coconut Brooms. (8) Two Tinder Boxes of bitter gourds, with flint, steel, and tinder of karata stem. (9) Two Bitter Gourds (uncut) from which the above are made. (10) Coconut Cup. (11) Coconut Ladle or Dipper. (12) Two Horn Snuff Boxes. (13) Thirteen Calabashes.

159. DEANE, J., Barbanelle.—Twenty-one Calabashes.

160. JACKSON, F. B., Palmista Park.—(1) Native Stone Stove. (2) Native Drum made of trunk of the Guro Guro palm, hollowed out.

161. DELPESHE, J. (Carib), Morne Ronde.—(1) Wooden Mortar with Pestle (cedar). (2) Seventeen Small Calabash Cups and Bowls.

162. ASHTON, W. (Carib), Morne Ronde.—(1) Curved Sweet Gourd Water Canteen, to be slung over the shoulders, with chest strap of withes. (2) River Fish Pot.

163. ASHTON, C. (Carib), Morne Ronde. Two Cassava Sifters.

164. CATO, F. A. (Carib), Sandy Bay. Coffee Mortar and Pestle.

165. MACKIE, CHARLES (Carib), Morne Ronde.—Model Fish Pot, for sea.

166. HUGGINS, P. FOSTER, Golden Vale.—(1) Two Calabash Bowls. (2) Native Razor Strop of karata stem.

167. HUGGINS, MRS., Calliaqua.—(1) Shak Shak, the "wand" that is held by the queen of the Quelbee (native dance). (2) Two Bottle Lanterns (oil and candle) fitted with tin, universally used.

168. TELFER, T. B., Layou.—Two Whip Thongs of Ox-hide.

169. CATO, W. (Carib), Morne Ronde.—(1) Two Rockraw Brooms. (2) Three Bahjé Maps. (3) Two Manaoon Traps.

170. WATKINS, F. H., Kingston.—(1) Shells, sometimes used as pipes (tobacco). (2) Three Model Sea Fish Pots. (3) One Model Soino. (4) Calabash Bowls. (5) Three Sweet Gourd Water Canteens. (6) One Sweet Gourd, blown as a horn for signalling. This particular one was obtained from a Carib boatman, and was actually in use.

171. SUTHERLAND, H. A., Owia.—(1) Three Small Calabashes. (2) Cassava tor.

172. NIOKOL, JOH., Lowmana.—(1) Bamboo River Fish Pot. (2) Two Bamboo Onps.

173. LABORDE, W. (Carib), Morne Ronde.—(1) Two Pipes (Tobacco). (2) One Spoon. (3) Calabash Lantern.

174. SMITH, MISS M., Kingston.—(1) Calabash Goblet. (2) Calabash Cup. (3) Two Calabashes cut in shape of hand baskets. (4) Twenty Calabashes. (5) One large and three small Gourds. (6) Tinder Box of bitter gourd with flint, steel, and tinder of Karata stem. (7) Mt. Cabbage Flower Stems (two) used as coarse brooms. (8) Dust which surrounds the above in the pod before it is open, used for stuffing cushions, &c.

SECT. 3.

175. WATKINS, F. H., Kingston.—(1) Two Shark Jaws. (2) Sperm Whale's Tooth taken from one of the few caught in St. Vincent. (3) Barracouta Jaw. (4) Turtle Back.

176. SNAGG, Canonan.—(1) Two Sting Bay Lances. (2) Two Sea Horses in Spirit.

SECT. 4.

177. MACDONALD, Wallilabo.—Collection of 188 kinds of seeds.

TOBAGO.

CLASS I.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, LIQUEURS, &C.

1. Muscovado sugar, made with steam clarifiers and open battery, finished in Fletcher's revolving granulator, and purged in centrifugals. (a) Betsy's Hope Estate, Windward District.

2. Muscovado sugars, made with steam clarifiers and open battery and helical coil steam pan. (a) Goldbro Estate, Windward District. (b) Aduchenskeoch, Leeward District.

3. Muscovado sugar, made with steam clarifiers

<p>Registered Trade Mark for Lamps. "FAIRY." Shipped on every Lamp.</p>	<p>CLARKE'S (New Patent) "Fairy" Lamps and "Fairy" Lights.</p>	<p>Registered Trade Mark for Lights. "FAIRY." Shipped on every Light.</p>
<p>These Lamps are made entirely of Glass, ensuring absolute Safety from Fire and Stopping of Glasses. They require no Cleaning, and NEVER WARM UP, when burning they fully realize their title of "Fairy Lights." The "Fairy" "Fairy" Lights give a beautiful soft, steady light, and require no attention after lighting. They can instantly be extinguished by use of the "Fairy" Ring-keeper supplied with every Lamp, and readily relighted. "Fairy" "Fairy" Lamps and "Fairy" Lights are Patented in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, and the United States. The Trade Marks are also Registered in all the above Countries.</p>		
<p><b>SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid and Fairy Lamp and Light Works,</b> CHILD'S HILL, LONDON; AND NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.</p>		

fers and open battery, and finished with Brooklehurst's improved aspinall pan. (a) Pembroke Estate, Windward District.

4. Muscovado sugars, made with steam clarifiers, open battery, and stationary steam coil pan. (a) T. L. Rowe, Esq., Mt. Irvine Estate, Leeward District.

5. Muscovado sugars, made as No. 4, and afterwards clayed. (a) T. L. Rowe, Esq., Mt. Irvine Estate, Leeward District.

6. Muscovado sugars, made with steam clarifiers and open battery. (a) Richmond Estate, Windward District. (b) Hon. J. McKillop, Bacolet Estate, Middle District. (c) Burleigh Castle Estate, Middle District. (d) Hon. Edward Keens, Golden Grove Estate, Leeward District. (e) J. H. B. Thomas, Esq., Roxboro Estate, Windward District. (f) G. Agard, Esq., Indian Walk Estate, Middle District. (g) J. G. and R. B. Anderson, Castara Estate, Windward District. (h) Orange Hill Estate. (i) Mt. Dillon Estate.

7. Muscovado sugar, made with open battery only. (a) Speyside Estate, Windward District. (b) King's Bay Estate, Windward District. (c) Woodland's Estate, Middle District. (d) C. L. Abbott, Esq., Concordia Estate, Middle District. (e) Mrs. Desvignes, Craig Hill, Middle District. (f) Hon. E. Keens, Cove Estate, Leeward District.

8. Molasses sugars, made by re-boiling molasses after manufacture of muscovado sugars by some of the preceding processes, referred to by number. (a) See No. 1, (a) Betsey's Hope Estate. (b) See No. 2, (a) Goldsboro Estate. (c) See No. 2, (b) Auchenskeoch Estate. (d) See No. 3, (a) Pembroke Estate.

9. Muscovado molasses. (Refer to sugars for respective processes). (a) Betsey's Hope Estate. (b) Goldsboro Estate. (c) Auchenskeoch Estate. (d) Pembroke Estate. (e) Mt. Irvine Estate. (f) Richmond Estate. (g) Bacolet Estate. (h) Burleigh Castle Estate. (i) Golden Grove Estate. (k) Roxboro Estate. (l) Indian Walk Estate. (m) Castara Estate. (n) Speyside Estate. (o) Invera Estate. (p) King's Bay Estate. (q) Woodland's Estate. (r) Concordia Estate. (s) Craig Hill Estate. (t) Cove Estate.

10. White rum. As distilled from fermented saccharine matters in Shear's patent stills. (a) Betsey's Hope Estate. (b) Roxboro Estate. (c) Pembroke Estate. (d) Goldsboro Estate. (e) T. L. Rowe, Esq., Mt. Irvine Estate (old). (f) Mr. F. A. Gray. (g) Messrs. J. B. Isaacs & Co. (h) Messrs. J. McCall & Co. (i) T. L. Rowe, Esq., Mt. Irvine Estate (High proof).

11. Coloured rum. White rum, reduced, cured and coloured. (a) Betsey's Hope Estate. (b) Roxborough Estate. (c) Pembroke Estate. (d) Goldsboro Estate. (e) T. L. Rowe, Esq., Mt. Irvine Estate (old). (f) Mr. F. A. Gray. (g) Messrs. J. B. Isaacs & Co. (h) Messrs. J. McCall & Co.

12. Rum shrub. A liqueur made with rum, lime juice, and sugar. (a) H. H. Sealy. (b) F. A. Gray. (c) J. D. Kerwood. (d) J. L. Gibbes. (e) Mrs. Purser. (f) Dr. J. G. Anderson.

(g) R. B. Anderson. (h) Messrs. J. McCall & Co.

13. Falernum. A liqueur made with rum, lime juice, water, and sugar. (a) A. Murray. (b) J. D. Kerwood. (c) H. H. Sealy. (d) Mrs. T. Newton Browns. (e) R. B. Anderson. (f) Messrs. John McCall & Co.

14. Sorrell Bounce. Made by macerating the dried sorrel in rum and sweetening. (a) Mrs. Purser. (b) Miss Willington. (c) R. B. Anderson. (d) Mrs. A. Clarke. (e) J. P. Tulloch.

15. Hog plum liqueur. Made by macerating the fruit in rum and sweetening. (a) R. B. Anderson.

16. Ginger wine. By usual home process. (a) Mrs. Purser.

17. Native bitters. Made by maceration of the chief ingredients in rum with the addition of special flavours to taste. (a) Dr. J. B. Tulloch. (b) Alex. Clark. (c) J. D. Kerwood. (d) Wormwood, Mrs. Purser. (e) Halbert weed, Mrs. Purser. (f) Quassia wood, Mrs. Purser. (g) Orange, Dr. Clark.

18. Bay rum. The aromatic spirit made by re-distillation of rum with bay leaves. (a) J. G. McCall.

19. Syrups. (a) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (b) J. G. McCall. (c) F. A. Gray. (d) J. L. Gibbes. (e) Mrs. McKillop.

## CLASS 2.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

1. Coconuts. (a) Mrs. McKillop. (b) Captain Spicer (huaked). (c) Captain Spicer (no huaked). (d) Miss Nicholson (not huaked). (e) Miss Nicholson (huaked, in native basket). (f) Robert Learmont. (g) R. B. Anderson. (h) Mrs. M. B. Crooks (huaked). (i) Mrs. M. B. Crooks (not huaked).

2. Limes. (a) Peter J. Dean, Esq. (b) Miss Spratt. (c) R. B. Anderson.

3. Palmistate fruit or cabbage palm. (a) R. B. Anderson.

4. Tannias. (a) Mrs. P. Smith.

5. Yams. (a) Mrs. Hackett. (b) J. McCall & Co. (c) W. D. Wilson.

6. Pumpkins. (a) Mrs. P. Smith. (b) Miss Willington.

7. Cassava. J. McKillop.

## CLASS 3.

## OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS.

1. White Cocoa. (a) J. H. B. Thomas. (b) J. D. Kerwood. (c) W. D. Wilson. (d) J. Joseph.

2. Red Cocoa. (a) Lure Estate. (b) Betsey's Hope Estate. (c) Charlotte Ville Estate. (d) F. A. Gray. (e) H. Murray. (f) J. D. Kerwood. (g) G. W. Gordon. (h) Robert Wright. (i) Geo. Agard. (k) D. McGilivray. (l) W. D. Wilson. (m) J. W. Richardson. (n) J. McCall & Co.

R. I.  
G. W.  
E. Ke  
z. C  
(a) J.  
ton.  
(e) W  
Stink  
5. D  
loch.  
(d) C  
(f) M  
Warne  
6. D  
loch.  
Charlot  
teaux).  
Wilson.  
7. P  
(b) H.  
Begg.  
(g) J. I.  
S. Baco  
wood.  
(c) Dr.  
(a) Cha  
8. Dr  
(b) Dr.  
H. Mur  
F. Smit  
Wilson.  
9. Dr  
(b) H.  
L. Gibbe  
(g) Mrs.  
W. D. W  
10. Bi  
Tulloch.  
(d) Mrs.  
Mrs. Hin  
11. Dr  
Clark.  
Smith.  
Wilson.  
12. Ca  
Mrs. Jos  
Phillip.  
(g) M  
(i) J. W.  
13. Dr  
Clark.  
Smith.  
14. Co  
Dr. J. P.  
Bacchus.  
(g) W. I  
15. In  
(b) J.  
Brown (e  
W. D. I  
(shelled)  
16. In  
(b) Dr.  
(d) W. I  
17. Pe  
(b) R. I  
Anderson



McCall

with rum,  
Murray,  
(d) Mrs.  
son. (f)

acerating  
ing. (a)  
(c) R. B.  
(e) J. P.

acerating  
(a) R. B.  
process.

eration of  
the addition  
J. B. Tul-  
Kerwood,  
Halbert  
ood, Mrs.

made by  
(a) J. G.

(b) J. G.  
L. Gibbes.

(b) Cap-  
Spicer (no  
husked).  
re basket).  
Anderson.  
(l) Mrs. M.

(b) Miss

(a) R. B.

J. McCall

(b) Miss

omas. (b)  
on. (d) J.

(b) Baisey's  
Estate. (d)  
J. D. Ker-  
bert Wright.  
ay. (l) W.  
on. (n) J.

3. Liberian Coffee. (a) Lure Estate. (b) G. W. Gordon. (c) D. McGillwray. (d) Hon. E. Keen.

4. Ordinary or Creolo Coffee (coffee arabica). (a) J. D. Kerwood. (b) C. C. M. McWellington. (c) D. McGillwray, Esq. (d) G. Agard. (e) W. D. Wilson. (f) J. McCall & Co. (g) Stinkweed Coffee, R. M. Clark.

5. Dried ripe Plantains. (a) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (b) Mrs. Gibbes. (c) Mrs. Murray. (d) Charlotte Dumas. (e) Mrs. McKillop. (f) Mrs. Scott (Les Coteaux). (g) Mrs. Jos. Warner. (h) W. D. Wilson.

6. Dried ripe Bananas. (a) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (b) J. L. Gibbes. (c) H. Murray. (d) Charlotte Dumas. (e) Mrs. Scott (Les Coteaux). (f) Mrs. Jos. Warner. (g) W. D. Wilson.

7. Plantain Meal. (a) Mrs. J. W. Crooks. (b) H. H. Sealy. (c) H. Murray. (d) Alex. Begg. (e) Wm. Gordon. (f) Alex. Clark. (g) J. L. Gibbes. (h) Fred Brooks. (i) Rev. S. Bacchus. (k) F. A. Gray. (l) J. D. Kerwood. (m) J. G. McCall. (n) Saml. Charity. (o) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (p) Mrs. P. Smith. (q) Charlotte Dumas. (r) W. D. Wilson.

8. Dried Sliced Plantain. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (c) J. G. McCall. (d) H. Murray. (e) Rev. S. Bacchus. (f) Mrs. P. Smith. (g) Charlotte Dumas. (h) W. D. Wilson.

9. Dried Ochroes. (a) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (b) H. H. Sealy. (c) J. W. Crooks. (d) J. L. Gibbes. (e) J. D. Kerwood. (f) A. Murray. (g) Mrs. P. Smith. (h) Mrs. Jos. Warner. (i) W. D. Wilson.

10. Bitter Cassava Farine. (a) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (b) A. Murray. (c) J. D. Kerwood. (d) Mrs. P. Smith. (e) W. D. Wilson. (f) Mrs. Hinkson.

11. Dried sliced bitter Cassava. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (c) Mrs. P. Smith. (d) Mrs. Jos. Warner. (e) W. D. Wilson.

12. Cassava Meal. (a) Mrs. P. Smith. (b) Mrs. Jos. Warner. (c) Mrs. Hackett. (d) Mrs. Phillip. (e) W. D. Wilson. (f) J. Dumas. (g) Margaret Robert. (h) L. P. Tulloch. (i) J. W. Crooks.

13. Dried sliced sweet Cassava. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (c) Mrs. P. Smith. (d) W. D. Wilson.

14. Cassava Bread. (a) A. Murray. (b) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (c) F. A. Gray. (d) Rev. T. Bacchus. (e) Mrs. Duncan. (f) Mrs. McKillop. (g) W. D. Wilson. (h) Roger Dick.

15. Indian Corn. (a) J. H. B. Thomas (ears). (b) J. H. B. Thomas (shelled). (c) Mrs. Brown (ears). (d) Mrs. Brown (shelled). (e) W. D. Wilson (ears). (f) W. D. Wilson (shelled).

16. Indian Corn Meal. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (c) J. D. Kerwood. (d) W. D. Wilson. (e) Margaret Robert.

17. Peppers. (a) Mrs. Phillip (ground). (b) R. B. Anderson (in brine). (c) R. B. Anderson (dried). (d) W. D. Wilson (dried).

(e) Mrs. Learmont. (f) J. Dumas. (g) Mrs. McKillop. (h) J. P. Tulloch.

18. Dried peppers. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Dr. Tulloch. (c) R. B. Anderson. (d) W. D. Wilson.

19. Dried peas. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Rev. T. Bacchus. (c) Dr. Tulloch. (d) J. L. Gibbes. (e) Mrs. Jos. Warner. (f) Mrs. Phillip. (g) Mrs. M. B. Crooks. (h) John McKillop.

20. Dried beans. (a) Dr. Tulloch. (b) J. G. McCall. (c) Mrs. McKillop. (d) Miss Yeates. (e) Mrs. Phillip. (f) W. D. Wilson.

21. Ground nuts. (a) Dr. Tulloch. (b) Rev. T. Bacchus. (c) F. A. Gray. (d) R. B. Anderson.

22. Cashew nuts. (a) R. B. Anderson.

23. Native almonds. (a) J. D. Kerwood. (b) J. W. Crooks. (c) H. H. Sealy. (d) G. G. Trestrail. (e) J. McCall.

24. Arrowroot starch. (a) J. L. Gibbes. (b) J. W. Crooks. (c) Wm. Gordon. (d) Mrs. Jos. Warner. (e) W. D. Wilson. (f) Mrs. Blakely.

25. Tous les mois starch. (a) J. Kerwood. (b) S. Charity. (c) J. W. Crooks. (d) W. Gordon. (e) W. D. Wilson.

26. Cassava starch. (a) J. L. Gibbes. (b) Fred Brooks. (c) Wm. Gordon. (d) Mrs. B. Smith. (e) Mrs. Brown. (f) Mrs. Millar. (g) Mrs. Hackett. (h) Mrs. Phillip. (i) W. D. Wilson. (j) Mrs. Hinkson. (k) J. McCall. (l) A. Clark. (m) J. Dumas. (n) Jos. Warner. (o) J. P. Tulloch. (p) Julia McColo.

27. Sweet potato starch. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) J. G. McCall.

28. Casareep. (a) A. Clark. (b) J. L. Gibbes. (c) Dr. Tulloch. (d) J. D. Kerwood. (e) Mrs. Yeates. (f) Jas. Melville. (g) Mrs. Brown.

29. Native ginger. (a) F. A. Gray. (b) Dr. Tulloch. (c) Wm. Gordon. (d) J. G. McCall. (e) R. B. Anderson.

30. Dried ginger. (a) Jno. Solomon.

31. Ground ginger. (a) Jno. Solomon.

32. Native pickles. (a) Jno. Dumas. (b) Mrs. Leith. (c) Mrs. Purser. (d) Mixed, Alex. Clark. (e) Dr. Tulloch. (f) Mrs. Brown. (g) Mrs. Scott. (i) Palmistes, Mrs. Scott. (j) Mixed, Mrs. Cunningham. (k) Palmiste, Mrs. Cunningham. (l) Pepper, Mrs. Learmont. (m) Chili plums, R. B. Anderson. (n) Mango. R. B. Anderson. (o) Mrs. Caruth. Peppers. (p) Eschallots, Mrs. Caruth. (q) Palmiste, Mrs. Caruth. (r) Mixed, Mrs. Caruth. (s) Mrs. McKillop.

33. Chutnee. (a) Mrs. T. N. Browne. (b) Mrs. Jas. Kirk. (c) J. F. Witz.

34. Tomato ketchup. (a) Mrs. Purser.

35. Tomato sauce. (a) Mrs. Cunningham. (b) J. F. Witz. (c) Mrs. Kirk.

36. Sour sop jelly. (a) Mrs. Purser.

37. Guava jelly. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) S. Charity. (c) J. D. Kerwood. (d) H. H. Sealy. (e) J. W. Crooks. (f) Mrs. Purser. (g) Miss Willington. (h) Mrs. Browne. (i) Mrs. Abbott. (j) Mrs. Cunningham. (k) Mrs. Caruth.

38. Golden apple jelly. (a) J. D. Kerwood. (b) Miss Sprott. (c) Mrs. Cunningham.

39. Hog plum jelly. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Miss Willington. (c) Miss Sprott. (d) Mrs. Caruth.
40. A Selection of preserved native fruits. (a) Dr. Tulloch.
41. Orange marmalade. (a) Mrs. Leith. (b) Miss Palmer. (c) J. F. Witz. (d) Mrs. Kirk.
42. Native gooseberry jam. (a) Catherine Phillips.
43. Candied guava. (a) Mrs. Cunningham. (b) J. F. Witz. (c) S. Cunningham.
44. Candied citron. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Mrs. Abbott.
45. Candied shaddocks. (a) J. G. McCall. (b) Dr. Tulloch. (c) Mrs. Leith. (d) Miss Palmer. (e) Mrs. Abbott. (f) Miss Bowhill.
46. Preserved ginger. (a) J. D. Kerwood. (b) Dr. Tulloch. (c) J. L. Gibbes. (d) Mrs. Abbott. (e) Mrs. Cunningham.
47. Preserved limes. (a) Mrs. McKillop. (b) Miss Willington. (c) Mrs. Abbott. (d) Miss Bowhill. (e) S. W. Charity.
48. Preserved papaw. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) Dr. Tulloch. (c) S. Charity. (d) (in syrup) R. B. Anderson. (e) Hon. E. Keens.
49. Coconut in syrup. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) R. B. Anderson. (c) Hon. E. Keens. (d) Miss Waite. (e) J. P. Tulloch.
50. Tamarind in syrup. (a) Mrs. McKillop. (b) Mrs. Rowe. (c) Hon. E. Keens. (d) Mrs. M. B. Crooks.
51. Orange peel. (a) Alex. Clark. (b) J. W. Crooks. (c) J. D. Kerwood. (d) S. Charity. (e) Fred. Brooks. (f) Miss Willington. (g) Miss Yeates. (h) Miss Sprott. (i) Mr. Phillips.
52. Copra. (a) H. H. Sealy. (b) J. G. McCall. (c) J. W. Crooks.
53. Native confectionery. (a) Ground nut cakes, Hon. E. Keens. (b) Cashew nut cakes, Hon. E. Keens. (c) Beni cakes, Hon. E. Keens. (d) Mrs. Kirk. (e) Jams, J. D. Kerwood. (f) Coconut Cake, S. Cunningham. (g) Martha Thomas.
54. Shootermans nut, known and used by the natives for its great sustaining properties. (a) W. D. Wilson.
55. Lime juices. (a) P. J. Dean. (b) R. B. Anderson. (c) W. D. Wilson. (d) Mrs. Puraur. (e) J. Phillips.
56. Honey from native wild bees. (a) John Bruce. (b) A. Hackett.
57. Yeast. From fermented saccharine matters in making rum. (a) T. L. Rowe.
58. Penquin in Syrup. (a) Mrs. Cunningham. (b) J. Witz. (c) S. Cunningham.
59. Mustard Seed. (a) J. B. Kerwood. (b) J. Dumas.
60. Guinea Pepper. (a) Miss Sprott.
61. Preserved Granadilla, Mrs. Puraur.
62. Preserved Tomatos, J. P. Tulloch.
63. Gooseberries. R. B. Anderson.

## CLASS 4.

## FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

1. Cotton fibre. (a) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (b) Chas. Sladden. (c) F. A. Gray. (d) Miss Yeates. (e) J. F. Witz. (f) J. McGillivray.
2. Kus-Kus grass. (a) Martha Thomas.
3. Silk grass. (a) F. A. Gray. (b) C. Sladden. (c) A. C. John. (d) J. L. Rowe. (e) J. P. Tulloch.
4. Burn-nose Mahoe. (a) F. A. Gray. (b) Dr. J. P. Tulloch.
5. Pimpla Mahoe fibre. (a) Wm. Gordon.
6. Wild Ochree Mahoe fibre. (a) C. Sladden.
7. Monkey Apple Mahoe fibre. (a) F. A. Gray. (b) J. G. McCall.
8. Coconut fibre. (a) J. L. Gibbes. (b) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (c) S. Charity. (d) J. G. McCall. (e) Captain Spicer.
9. Plantain fibre. (a) F. A. Gray. (b) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (c) A. C. John.
10. Corkwood fibre. (a) F. A. Gray.
11. Leopard grass fibre. (a) H. H. Sealy. (b) J. G. McCall. (c) J. P. Tulloch. (d) J. Dumas.
12. Fan palm fibre. (a) F. A. Gray.
13. Custard apple fibre. (a) J. L. Gibbes.
14. Paper making material. (a) H. H. Sealy. (b) F. A. Gray. (c) Dr. J. P. Tulloch. (d) Sugar cane megass, J. L. Rowe, Esq.
15. Silkgrass pith razor strops. (a) Dr. McGillivray. (b) J. McKillop.
16. Silk cotton. J. P. Tulloch.
17. Cucumber fibre. J. P. Tulloch.

## CLASS 5.

## OILS, GUMS, BARKS, DYES, MEDICINES, AND OTHER ARTICLES OF COMMERCE ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE.

1. Coconut oil. (a) H. H. Sealy. (b) F. A. Gray. (c) J. D. Kerwood. (d) G. Duncan. (e) Dr. Clark. (f) Captain Spicer. (g) A. Clark. (h) Hon. E. Keens. (i) J. Tulloch.
2. Egg-fruit oil. (a) Mrs. Yeates. (b) R. B. Anderson. (c) Miss Willington.
3. Crab oil. (a) J. D. Kerwood. (b) W. D. Wilson.
4. Castor oil. (a) J. G. McCall. (b) Dr. Clark. (c) Dr. Tulloch. (d) R. B. Anderson. (e) P. Biggart.
5. Kokrite oil. (a) Dr. Tulloch. (b) H. H. Sealy.
6. Essential oils. (a) Dr. Tulloch.
7. Grugrt oil. (a) Dr. Clark. (b) J. Witz. (c) J. Tulloch. (d) J. Bennett. (e) P. Biggart. (f) J. Stewart.
8. Locust gum. (a) Dr. Tulloch. (b) R. B. Anderson. (c) W. D. Wilson.
9. Coconut gum. (a) J. G. McCall. (b) H. H. Sealy. (c) Samuel Charity. (d) Captain Spicer. (e) Miss Sprott.
10. Cashew gum. (a) J. L. Gibbes. (b) H.

- H. Sealy. (e) G. C.
11. Cod McCall.
- (c) D. L.
12. H. (b) D. L.
13. Jam
14. Qua
15. Coc
16. Ball
- Sealy. (c)
17. Nat
18. Qua
- F. A. Gray
19. Pon
- (b) Chas.
20. Cast
- Wm. Gord
21. Un
- Gibbes. (c)
22. Sar
- Dr. Tulloc
23. Pap
- Sealy. (c)
24. Spir
- B. Anders
25. Pau
- B. Anders
26. Dye
- (b) Fustic
- Rowe. (c)
- Dried hybi
- name, rook
27. Allig
28. Shar
- D. Kerwoo
29. Seed
- McCall. (c)
30. Spon

## WOODS FOR

1. Native
2. Native
3. Native
4. Native
5. Native
6. Shove
7. Native
- Cunningha
8. Native
- McFarlane.
9. Ladle
- C. Sladden
10. Most
- C. Sladden
11. Coop
- keg, R. Do
- work, Hon.
12. Cab
- Pair of tal
- Keens. (c)
- Kcens. (c)

- H. Sealy. (c) Alex. Clark. (d) D. L. Yeates.  
 (e) G. C. M. Sealy. (f) Miss Desvignes.  
 11. Cedar gum. (a) W. Gordon. (b) J. G. McCall. (c) F. A. Gray. (d) Alex. Clark. (e) D. L. Yeates. (f) J. Tulloch.  
 12. Hog plum gum. (a) F. A. Gray. (b) D. L. Yeates.  
 13. Jamaica plum gum. (a) D. L. Yeates.  
 14. Quassia bark. (a) Dr. Tulloch.  
 15. Cocutheous. (a) Dr. Tulloch.  
 16. Ballata. (a) Chas. Sladden. (b) H. H. Sealy. (c) Dr. Tulloch.  
 17. Native Remedies. (a) Dr. Tulloch.  
 18. Quassia wood. (a) J. G. McCall. (b) F. A. Gray.  
 19. Pomegranate fruit. (a) J. L. Gibbes. (b) Chas. Sladden.  
 20. Castor oil seeds. (a) J. G. McCall. (b) Wm. Gordon. (c) J. Stewart.  
 21. Unmanufactured tobacco. (a) J. L. Gibbes. (b) J. G. McCall.  
 22. Sarsaparilla. (a) Chas. Sladden. (b) Dr. Tulloch.  
 23. Papaina. (a) Dr. Tulloch. (b) H. H. Sealy.  
 24. Spirituous preparations of pau-pau. R. B. Anderson.  
 25. Pau-pau juice. (a) Dr. Clark. (b) R. B. Anderson.  
 26. Dyeing materials. (a) J. G. McCall. (b) Fustic, J. L. Rowe. (c) Logwood, J. L. Rowe. (d) Mimosa bark, J. L. Rowe. (e) Dried hybiscus, J. L. Rowe. (f) Amato (native name, rooko), J. L. Rowe.  
 27. Alligator skins. (a) J. B. McFarlane.  
 28. Shark skins. (a) R. M. Clark. (b) J. D. Kerwood. (c) F. A. Gray.  
 29. Seeds. (a) J. D. Kerwood. (b) J. McCall. (c) Mrs. Phillips. (d) Miss Desvignes.  
 30. Sponges. Local Commission.

## CLASS 6.

## WOODS FOR BUILDING AND OTHER PURPOSES IN BLOCKS OR MADE-UP.

- Native hardwood. (a) J. G. McCall.
- Native shingles. (a) J. H. B. Thomas.
- Native staves. (a) J. H. B. Thomas.
- Native oars. (a) Jas. Davis.
- Native axe handles. (a) J. Davis.
- Shovel sticks. (a) J. Davis.
- Native planes. (a) J. Davis. (b) S. Cunningham.
- Native chisels. (a) J. Davis. (b) J. B. McFarlane.
- Ladles and spoons. (a) J. Davis. (b) C. Sladden.
- Mortars and pestles. (a) J. Davis. (b) C. Sladden.
- Coopers' work. (a) Three pails and one keg, B. Dowrich. (b) Set of woods for cooper's work, Hon. E. Keens.
- Cabinetmaker's wood and work. (a) Pair of tables in many native woods, Hon. E. Keens. (b) Set woods for furniture, Hon. E. Keens. (c) A table, A. Gray.

- Woods for building purposes. (a) An assortment, Hon. E. Keens.
- Woods for mill and cart work. (a) An assortment, Hon. E. Keens.
- Woods for tool makers' work. (a) An assortment, Hon. E. Keens.
- Turning. (a) A set of pedestals, Peter Stewart.
- Saw handles. J. Davis.
- Woods for boat-building. Hon. E. Keens.
- Articles for domestic purposes. R. B. Anderson.

## CLASS 7.

## 'MINERAL PRODUCTS AND MANURES.

- Guano. (a) J. B. McFarlane.
- Limestone. (a) J. L. Rowe (building purposes). (b) J. L. Rowe (building purposes: a block taken from a building over a hundred years). (c) J. L. Rowe (for burning for lime).
- Bricks, unburnt. (a) J. L. Rowe. (b) M. B. Crooks.

## CLASS 8.

## ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

- Hats. (a) R. B. Anderson (corn husk). (b) Peter Rogers.
- Native tobacco pipes. (a) J. B. McFarlane. (b) D. McGillivray.
- Mats. (a) R. B. Anderson (corn husk). (b) Miss Bowhill (sootiqua).
- Native seeds. (a) H. H. Sealy. (b) Miss Desvignes.
- Baskets. (a) Robert Moore. (b) R. B. Anderson. (c) Miss Bowhill. (d) Antoine Samuel. (e) Isaac Winchester. (f) G. Moore.
- Colonial harness. (a) S. Richardson.
- Articles manufactured from turtle shell. (a) D. McGillivray. (b) D. J. Goodridge Anderson.
- Turtle shell (undressed). (a) D. McGillivray.
- Crochet. (a) Miss Spicer (antimacassar).
- Tatting. (a) Miss Spicer. (b) Miss Scobio. (c) Miss Ward.
- Buttons (cocos-nut shell). (a) R. B. Anderson.
- Wool-work. (a) Captain Spicer (2 rugs).
- Crewel-work. (a) Mrs. Clark.
- Spanish needlework. (a) Mrs. Turpin.
- Spatter work (antimacassar). (a) Mrs. Millcr.
- Embroidery. (a) Miss Desvignes.
- Native walking sticks. (a) Groogroo, T. N. Brown. (b) Selected, T. N. Brown. (c) Supplejacks, J. Hackett. (d) Assorted, W. D. Wilson. (e) C. C. M. M. McWellington. (f) L. G. Hay.
- (a) Calabashes, painted, Miss Yeates. (b) Calabashes, carved, H. B. Anderson. (c) Gourds, common, R. B. Anderson.
- Crook and Paillass, R. B. Anderson.
- Ornamental table-mat, J. L. Rowe.

## CLASS 9.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Stone implements. (a) Dr Tulloch. (b) H. H. Sealy. (c) Dr. J. Goodridge Anderson.
2. Birds' nests. (a) F. A. Gray. (b) Hy. Yeates. (c) R. B. Anderson. (d) G. J. McDougall.
3. Birds' eggs. (a) F. A. Gray. (b) Hy. Yeates. (c) R. B. Anderson.
4. Snakes. (a) Dr. Tulloch. (b) H. L. Yeates.
5. Shells. (a) Dr. J. G. Anderson. (b) Thos. Moore. (c) L. A. Witz. (d) Robert Lyons. (e) Conch shells, M. B. Crooks. (f) Mrs. Purser.
6. Dried plants. (a) Dr. J. G. Anderson (sea-weed). (b) Dr. J. G. Anderson (ferns). (c) Mrs. Purser
7. Birds. (a) Henry Yeates. (b) R. B. Anderson. (c) T. J. Fruser.
8. Plants. (a) T. L. Rowe (silk grass).
9. Specimens of volcanic rocks in various stages of disintegration. (a) Rev. Canon Smart.
10. Head of goat found at Robinson Crusoe's cave, the Local Committee.
11. Stalagmites and stalactites from Robinson Crusoe's cave, the Local Committee.
12. Native insects. R. B. Anderson.

## ST. LUCIA.

## SUGAR AND ITS PRODUCTS.

1. CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORY.—Sugar, Crystallised—(a) 1st Jet 1885. (b) 2nd Jet 1885. (c) 1st Jet 1886.
2. Molasses from Crystallised Sugar.
3. DEVAUX, EMILE. — Muscovado Sugar.
- 4.—Rum.
5. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) Bay Rum. (b) Lemon Grass Rum.

## PRESERVES.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) Preserved Shaddock. (b) Oranges. (c) Tamarinds. (d) Pine Apples. (e) Nutmeg Pulp. (f) Cacao. (g) Limes. (h) Mangoes. (i) Papaw. (j) Pinguin. (k) Orange Jam. (l) Grenadilla Jam. (m) Tomato Jam. (n) Guava Jelly. (o) Tamarind Jelly. (p) Cacao Jelly. (q) Grenadilla Jelly. (r) Orange Marmalade. (s) Guava Marmalade. (t) Coconut Farine. (u) Honey.
7. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) Cinnamon. (b) Annatto Seeds. (c) Turmeric. (d) Eschalots. (e) Garlic. (f) Vanilla Beans.

- (g) Anleo Seed. (h) Common Peppers (in salt). (i) Common Pickles. (j) Mixed Pickles. (k) Chow Chow. (l) Mace. (m) Ginger.

8. QUINLAN, W. C.—(a) Sapotes. (b) Nutmegs.

9. MARIUS, F. W.—Ginger.

10. NOUILLÉ, A.—(a) Pulverised Cinnamon. (b) Cloves. (c) Pimento (Allspice). (d) Nutmegs. (e) Ginger. (f) Black Pepper.

## FATS, OILS, ETC.

11. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Cacao Fat.

12. EDMUND, W. H.—Cacao Fat.

13. NOUILLÉ, A.—(a) Castor Oil. (b) Manchioneal Oil. (c) Coconut Oil.

14. KING, MRS. LUCIANNNA.—Coconut oil.

15. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) Shark Oil. (b) Whale Oil. (c) Nayeé Oil.

16. WEEKS, H.—(a) Essential Oil of Pimento. (b) Orange, and Lemon. (c) Tete Chien Oil.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

17. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) Calabashes. (b) Calabashes, Carved. (c) Water dippers (of coconut).

18. QUINLAN, W. C.—(a) Hats (Straw). (b) Baskets (fancy). (c) Baskets of Bamboo. (d) Baskets of Roots. (e) Fish pot (miniature) for Sea. (f) Fish pot for River.

19. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) Brooms. (b) Dusters.

20. QUINLAN, W. C.—Nursery Chairs.

21. DEVAUX, EMILE.—Razor strops. (Agave).

22. QUINLAN, W. C.—Razor strops (Agave).

23. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) Tortoise Shell. (b) Sponges. (c) Torches.

24. BERNARD, ANTOINE.—Canoes (model).

25. QUINLAN, W. C.—(a) Cut Coins. (b) Hut, Mud and Thatch. (c) Cottages. (d) Tinder Boxes (Flint and Steel).

26. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) State Costume (female) with Jewels, on lay figure. (b) Views of St. Lucia. (c) Personal Views, Costumes.

27. GORDON, T. D.—(a) King Conch (b) Queen Conch. (c) Cowry.

28. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(a) Farine Press Bag. (b) Boe's Wax. (c) Nature in Comedy (Cactus).

29. BENJ

—Embroider

30. GILL

Joseph's C  
Stole. Gold

31. DICK

Cover, &c.

32. MUR

33. CENT

—(a) Plant C  
Canes, Stool  
(c) Canes, co

34. DIX,

Flower Pots.

35. AGRI

(a) Canrie I  
(d) Pipkins.  
(e) Goblets.  
(j) Baking I  
(l) Monkey (

37. AGRI

Clay.

38. QUIN

39. AGRI  
Sulphur.

40. ROUS  
Geological Sp

41. DEVA  
and Petrifact

42. DIX,

43. FERI

44. AGRI  
(a) Chocolat  
Chocolate Ta

45. QUIN

45a. BEN

46. AGRI  
(a) Gommier  
Torches.

47. EDM

48. WEE

## FANCY WORK.

29. **BENNETT, MISS CHARLOTTE.**—Embroidered Robe.  
 30. **GILBERT, MISS MARIE** (St. Joseph's Convent).—Gold Embroidered Stole. Gold Embroidered Ciborium Veil.  
 31. **DICK, MISS JOS. JOHN**—Toilet Cover, &c.  
 32. **MURRAY, H. B.**—Macramé Fringe.

## CANES.

33. **CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORY.**—(a) Plant Canes. (b) Ratoon Canes. (c) Plant Canes, Stool of. (d) Ratoon Canes, Stool of. (e) Canes, collection of.

## POTTERY.

34. **DIX, HON. T. H.**—Pipes.  
 35. **QUINLAN, W. C.**—(a) Pipes. (b) Flower Pots.  
 36. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Canarie Pots. (b) Water Jars. (c) Mug. (d) Pipkins. (e) Cups. (f) Cups with handles. (g) Goblets. (h) Casseroles. (i) Tureens. (j) Baking Pans. (k) Farine Baking Pans. (l) Monkey (Pitcher).

## MINERALS.

37. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Clay.  
 38. **QUINLAN, W. C.**—Clay.  
 39. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Sulphur.  
 40. **ROUSSELOT, THEOPHILE.**—(a) Geological Specimens. (b) Carib Implements.  
 41. **DEVAUX, EUGENE.**—(a) Rocks and Petrifications. (b) Coal.

## BEVERAGES.

42. **DIX, HON. T. H.**—Cacao.  
 43. **FERRANDS ESTATE.**—Cacao.  
 44. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Chocolate. (b) Chocolate, sweetened. (c) Chocolate Tablets, sweetened.  
 45. **QUINLAN, W. C.**—Coffee.  
 45a. **BENNETT, MISS.**—Cacao.

## GUMS, ETC.

46. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Gommier, for Incense. (b) Gommier for Torches.  
 47. **EDMUND, W. H.**—Cashew.  
 48. **WEEKS, H.**—Manchioneal Milk (Sap).

## MEDICINAL HERBS, ETC.

49. **MEYNIER, EUGENE.**—Tobacco.  
 50. **D'AUVERGNE, RODOLPH.**—Tobacco cut for Cigarettes.  
 51. **NOUILLÉ, A.**—Cigars.  
 52. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Cassia fistula.  
 53. **WEEKS, H.**—Vitiver.  
 54. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Vitiver.

## WALKING STICKS.

55. **GORDON, T. D.**—(a) Grue Grue. (b) Citronella. (c) Supple Jacks, polished.  
 56. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Supple Jacks. (b) Pimento.  
 57. **GORDON, T. D.**—Pimento.  
 58. **MARIUS, F. W.**—(a) Pimento. (b) Pimento, polished.  
 59. **GORDON, T. D.**—Pimento, polished.  
 60. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Flambeau.

## FIBRES.

61. **KING, MRS. LUCIANNA**—Cocconut.  
 62. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Mahout. (b) Lاپitre (Agave).  
 63. **KING, MRS. LUCIANNA**—Lاپitre (Agave).  
 64. **DEVAUX, EUGENE.**—Seaweed.  
 65. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Cotton. (b) Silk Cotton.

## ROPES.

66. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Mahout. (b) Lاپitre (Agave).

## JOINERS' WORK.

67. **JEAN, GAITAN.**—Round Table, in-laid.  
 68. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Paper Cutters, wooden. (b) Paper Weights, of Seeds.

## FOOD PRODUCTS.

69. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—(a) Arrowroot. (b) Tous les Mois. (c) Tania.  
 70. **MARIUS, F. W.**—Tous les Mois.  
 71. **NOUILLÉ, A.**—Tania.  
 72. **EDMUND, W. H.**—Yam Starch.

73. NOUILLÉ, A.—Yam Starch.  
 74. EDMUND, W. H.—(a) Cassava.  
 (b) Sweet Potato. (c) Jerusalem Artichoke.  
 (d) Indian Corn and Starch.

75. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 (a) Cassava Cakes. (b) Cassava Farine. (c)  
 Cassava Flour. (d) Indian Corn in ear. (e)  
 Indian Corn Meal. (f) Yams for Roasting.  
 (g) Sweet Potatoes. (h) Bread Nuts. (i)  
 Cashew Nuts. (j) Pigeon Peas.

76. GORDON, T. D.—(a) Pigeon Peas.  
 (b) White Beans.

77. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 (a) White Beans. (b) Jerusalem Peas. (c)  
 Pois Sorcier.

78. GORDON, T. D.—(a) Pois Sorcier.  
 (b) Pois Chique.

79. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 (a) Pois Chique. (b) Red Beans. (c) Pois  
 Chouche.

80. GORDON, T. D.—(a) Bonavist Beans.  
 (b) Green Peas.

81. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 (a) Oysters. (b) Ramié, Parrot, Duck, Poule  
 d'eau, edible wild birds.

#### SEEDS, ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

82. MEYNIER, EUGENE.—Graines  
 d'Ambrette.

83. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 (a) Jjerie (Bonney). (b) Circassian Beans.

84. GORDON, T. D.—(a) Circassian  
 Beans. (b) Crab eyes (Liquorice).

85. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 Crab eyes (Liquorice).

86. GORDON, T. D.—Bois Immortel.

87. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 (a) Indian Shot. (b) Nickar.

88. GORDON, T. D.—(a) Nickar. (b)  
 Acacia.

89. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 Acacia.

90. GORDON, T. D.—Angelin.

91. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 (a) Locust. (b) Locust in pod.

92. NOUILLÉ, A.—Noyau.

93. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 (a) Job's Tears. (b) Annatto (Roucou).

#### WOODS.

94. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—  
 Bois Temps (Blanc). Bois Flot. Bois d'Orange.  
 Bois Creole. Bois Cassava. Bois d'Amande.  
 Bois l'Homme. Bois d'Inde. Bois Jeanne.  
 Bois de Rose. Bois Madame. Bois Riviera.  
 Bois Agouti. Bois de Mars. Bois Temps  
 (Rouge). Laurier Canelle (Blanc). Laurier  
 Marbré. Laurier Mulatresse. Laurier Petite  
 Feuille. Laurier Cyphren. Laurier Acoqui.  
 Epineux (Noir). Epineux (Blanc). Flambeau  
 (Noir). Balata (Noir). Galba. Campeche  
 (Rouge). Angelin. Abricot. Chinna. Mahont  
 (Noir). Dibasso. Palétuvier. Resin Petite  
 Feuille. Savonnette Jeanne. Locust. De-  
 gonne. Contre vent. Cedar, common. Cedar  
 (Acajou) Nouveau. Cedar, White.

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## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands are the most northerly of the groups which constitute the Lesser Antilles. They include the first land sighted on the more northern route to the West Indies, and they are the first to engage successively the attention and admiration of the voyager on that charming "down the islands" which constitutes the cream of a trip to the tropics.

They are not all English. The Danes, Dutch and French have each a footing in the Archipelago. In geographical order the English islands are—the majority of the Virgin Islands, Anguilla, St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Montserrat, and (beyond the great French island of Guadeloupe) Dominica.

All of them have more or less of the volcanic about them. Naturally they are of the same stamp in every respect. By the difference of industrial development they are strongly contrasted. St. Christopher and Dominica are the two poles—the former after Barbados, the most strikingly cultivated island in the West Indies—the latter the least exploited of all.

Their small place on the roll of British dominions is in strong contrast to the day when they were the most coveted islands in the world, when Montserrat, St. Christopher, or Nevis, were bargained over and ceded in the treaties of Paris and Utrecht.

Politically they are a federation, that is to say (for the terms federate and confederate are too often confused) an aggregation of independent Governments and Legislatures which for certain purposes have delegated their powers to one central and partially supreme Government. In the last century there was a general Government and Legislature of the Leeward Islands; but for the greater part of the present century the islands were independent of each other, except in so far as they were nominally grouped together for certain executive purposes under one Governor in Chief. In 1871 the federation was restored, each of the larger islands having a President of its own subservient to the Governor in Chief.

### ANTIGUA.

Antigua is the seat of the federal government: its chief town of St. John is decidedly the most important place in the group. As the island has been so long used to vigorous political and commercial life, there is naturally a more extensive English society than in any island after Barbados and Jamaica. The visitor cannot help feeling an under-current of strength and enterprise, which, however suppressed, is capable of springing into active results.

Agriculturally the island is more disappointing than some of its neighbours. But allowance must always be made for the circumstances under which an island is seen. We have ourselves seen the same West Indian island at different moments appear the extreme of fertility or oppressively parched. Physically it is by no means unpicturesque; but the mountains are far lower and the woodland much scantier than in most of the islands. It is too much cleared. No island struck us as so likely to be benefited by judicious forest conservation. Much of the most favourable agricultural land has, on the other hand, been suffered to run into bush—become "ruinate," as the phrase is, and the low price of sugar does not tend to check this.

The productions of Antigua at present may be classed as sugar and pine-apples. The minor fruits and ground crops supply the local population, but are not the subject of any sufficient industry. The sugar exported is not of a high type, yet there are two attempts in which Antigua has been a pioneer. We believe the Antigua planters were the first to use the steam-plough; and it was in Antigua that Mr. Fryer first tried the concrete process of sugar manufacture. It may still be possible for this island to be a successful follower of St. Lucia in the establishment of central factories; the sharp ravines, the difficulty of intercommunication between estates which exist in some of the islands, do not occur here. The process must be gradual, for large quantities of capital are sunk in existing sugar works. There is not the same adaptability here as in other cases for the cultivation of minor products. Arrowroot might do well in some

situations. Sugar and pine-apples will remain the staples; but the cultivation of both can be much improved.

To the settler who requires new land Antigua is hardly open. The land belongs to old families who, or their attorneys, have worked it well; on them the prosperity of the island which is also their own, depends. One wise step they have lately taken in conjunction with their neighbours; they have petitioned to be freed from the operation of the West India Incumbered Estates Acts, which have done their best work and are passed; and the federal legislature has passed an Act for cheapening and rendering easy the transfer of land. This reform, with the abolition of what is known as the consignee's lien—a lien of absolutely priority over an estate and its produce in favour of the last lender—may go far to attract fresh capital and enterprise.

But the restaurant at this Exhibition points to a new source of wealth for Antigua. Very little turtle comes to London now except from Jamaica. There is no reason why many of the islands should not send turtle and turtle soup in every stage, and Antigua has very properly determined to show us what can be done.

The chief dependency of Antigua is a large island to the N.E. called Barbuda, of no commercial importance, overgrown by sorub, and used partly as a stock farm, partly as a shooting ground. For many years it was held by the Codrington family as a sort of feudal domain, but it has now fallen back into the hands of the Crown, and is leased for a term of years.

### ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

This presidency is composed of two islands, divided by a strait three miles wide, and in past ages perhaps joined together. Nevis was united to St. Christopher at the beginning of 1893, and made part and parcel of the same Government, the seat of which is at Basseterre, in the former island. There is considerable difference in the islands in every way.

St. Christopher, commonly known as St. Kitts, is a bright little place 28 miles long with an area of 68 square miles, with brilliant green slopes of sugar cane sweeping all round the island towards the central cone of Mount Misery. The whole island may be said to be occupied and it is the most prosperous of the group. The population is more plentifully proportioned to its size, 428 to the square mile, and the labour market is fairly supplied. The roads compare favourably with those of neighbouring islands. The great mountain attracts a due share of rain. At the south end there is a little peninsula, which forms the exception to the exclusive sugar cultivation of the island. A resident of position owns it as a stock farm, but finds it a precarious method of industry, while the salt sea breezes blow over it and prevent the growth of vegetation.

Nevis, though its well-wooded peak is constantly covered with cloud, gives the impression of much greater drought than St. Kitts. This may be partly due to the rockier nature of its formation: on some parts of the surface the rock crops up in all directions. The enterprise of one of the most enlightened men in West India circles has aimed at making Nevis a garden; hitherto he has been without the success he deserves. His chief aim has been to introduce other products besides the sugar cane, chiefly lime trees for the manufacture of lime juice. The fruit of these efforts lies as yet in the future.

The history of St. Christopher is peculiar, having been at one time divided between the English and French; naturally they found that two nations could not get on in this small area and the weaker went over the sea. Nevis has a still greater claim to the interest of England as the place where Horatio Nelson married Mrs. Nisbet and passed perhaps the happiest years of his afterwards glorious life.

Looking to the future, there is no startling new departure to be prescribed for these islands. Let St. Kitts be faithful to the sugar for which she is so well adapted: and sugar will probably be still the chief product of Nevis. There has been some talk of growing olives in St. Kitts. It is a pity some one cannot find the proper method of ripening olives in the West Indies; for a flourishing market in the South and Central American Republics is at their very doors. Limes are expected to flourish in Nevis, and fruit might be extended with great results. Nevis tangerines are the finest we ever tasted; we have never met anything like them elsewhere. They have been brought to England by private people and arrived in good condition. There is no reason why they should not be made an object of commerce likewise.

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## DOMINICA.

Of all the West India Islands, Dominica has before it the most brilliant and distinctive future. The history of the others lies much in the past. We believe that of Dominica is in the future. How soon that time will come is difficult to determine. The largest of the British islands after Jamaica and Trinidad, it contains 291 square miles, is 28 miles long and 14 broad. Its mountains are next in height to those of Jamaica, though the Souffrière at St. Vincent rises there close; but right away to the top they are densely clothed with foliage. From peak to peak the island is a mass of virgin soil and unopened forest. The grandest of the islands from the sea, it is also the most striking on which to land, both from the bold outlines of its landscape and the beauty of the foliage which clothes them; while from the heights can be seen sparkling streams and brooks which appear as fresh as those of Yorkshire.

The occupation of the French is still marked by the French patois spoken by some two-thirds of the people, and by an old paved road recently discovered by an exploring party, which goes right across the island where it is thickly overgrown with forest. Lying between the two islands still held by the French, it has been one of the most fiercely contested of the group. It has its own Thermopylae; a stone wall between the road and the sea still is fondly believed to be that where 300 men of the Dominica militia in 1805 opposed the march of the French to the last man. Its roadsteads have seen more hard fighting between the English and French than any other part of the Caribbean. But alike the sound of arms and the buzz of commercial life have died away. Its residuum of representative institutions seems to us to tighten rather than cast off the bond of inertness which chains the island. Bound down by old traditions and hostile to reform, the present House of Assembly is incapable of infusing either vigour or wisdom into the Government of their land. Healthy representation requires a wider franchise. The presidency of Dominica needs a peculiarly gifted and active executive officer, with brave and conscientious advisers, to give it a fresh lease of life. Its trade at present is small, and a great deal of it is known to be a smuggling traffic; its finances are subject to chronic deficits; there is not much more than half a mile of road in the whole place along which one could drive a four-wheeled carriage. Besides Roseau, the capital, there is not a collection of houses that is more than a hamlet shrouded in coconut groves. But we cannot agree with those who speak of Dominica as played out; they know nothing about it. The state of things described is one of a nascent civilisation in an old-world settlement.

Yet agricultural enterprise has not been quite dead in Dominica. There are two or three gentlemen in the Colony to whom credit is due for their attempt to develop industry. The finest lime groves in the West Indies may even now be seen there; a certain amount of cacao is already established. Of fruit in all kinds there is plenty, but only rarely when an American steamer chances to call is there a possibility of shipping it off. The magnificent timber of the forests is worthy a better fate than to be cut down for charcoal. But strict rules as to cutting should be put in force from the outset. In this way a succession of growth can be assured, and a sufficient area retained for attracting the rainfall. As soon as the valleys are cleared, a varied prospect opens to the cultivator. The rich soil of the Layou flats will be ready for sugar-making and the *usine*; the same is true of other parts of the island. No place in the West Indies is better adapted for cacao or for fruit of all kinds. Coffee should be grown on the slopes of the mountains. Cinchona will flourish there as well as in Jamaica. In short, whatever can be grown in the tropics will grow in Dominica. It has this advantage also: the other islands were swept of everything to make room for sugar cane in days when sugar cost £15 a ton to make and £60 to buy; now that they want to grow other things there is a difficulty in going back. Dominica starts fair under the new régime with the knowledge that different parts of the island are adapted for and must produce a series of different products. One word about timber hauling. The difficulty of transport has been the bar to the traffic in every West India island; but in California the timber has been hauled or shot over mountains, ravine, gully and river just as formidable as the worst of West India obstacles. First, therefore, cannot a demand be created in London for these magnificent cabinet woods? Second, if the demand arises, cannot the difficulty of transit be overcome?

It is a standing puzzle to us why Dominica has remained so stationary. The neighbouring island of Martinique must have originally possessed much the same natural features; but the

lavish expenditure of the French has crossed its mountains with broad, hard roads, and tapped each valley by means of a *usine*, or central sugar factory with its attendant tramways.

Dominica is one of the few islands where a considerable quantity of Crown land of splendid quality is available for the settler or capitalist. The question of healthiness may have done the island some harm. In some parts no doubt the thick forest and luxuriant vegetation hold malaria and check free currents of pure air. With the progress of clearing and cultivation this objection can be removed. But even now the island generally is by no means unhealthy.

### MONTSERRAT.

Montserrat has been the scene of one of the pluckiest and most interesting experiments made in the West Indies, to which we shall presently refer.

It is one of the smaller islands of the group, and in surface configuration approaches Dominica rather than the other islands. Lofty and irregular mountains covered with foliage of intense deepness form a sharp and striking contrast to the yellow-green of the sloping shores. The few roads are rough and rocky, parts of the island are connected by mere bridle paths. The northern portion is wild and thickly wooded, and quite unopened. The little town of Plymouth is its capital. Its political and commercial status is discovered by the remark that for some years past one gentleman has been acting as President, Treasurer, Registrar of Courts, Customs Officer, &c., &c., and the work goes on smoothly enough.

No pleasanter summer drink has been invented than lime juice, the produce of a fruit like a small lemon well known to those who know the tropics. No lime juice is better than the Montserrat brand. The Messrs. Sturge of Birmingham have all the honours of being the pioneers of this culture and manufacture. Foreseeing that sugar could not permanently recover its exuberant prosperity, they planted extensive groves of limes and replaced a sugar mill by a manufactory for lime juice and the essential oils of limes and lemons. One could wish that wider and richer success had attended their efforts. The defect is that the article they supplied has had and still has but a limited demand; and they have now, moreover, several imitators in all the islands, and more arising yearly. This active competition will still keep down profits, not only in this, but all secondary industries of the tropics. In fact, in encouraging the growth of any and every tropical product, one general word of caution is necessary; the enormous profits of a monopoly cannot be restored to the West Indies. Therefore let care be taken that further loss of capital is not made by an excessive competition to supply a limited though gradually growing demand for cocoa, spices, limes, and so forth.

The resources of Montserrat are not by any means fully explored as yet. By an extension of the Montserrat Co.'s work and the growth of the negro proprietary class, future prosperity will better be assured than by the introduction of too many competing efforts.

### THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

This beautiful but desolate little group of islands, islets, and rocks is far too poor and in far too primitive a state of society to send any objects to a British exhibition, but it demands a brief notice.

These islands were never amongst the richest of the West Indies, but they once enjoyed a fair meed of prosperity, both in the days of high-priced sugar, and again for a time when the blockade of American ports in the civil war made it profitable to grow cotton on them. Now they are bereft of the semblance of commercial prosperity. They have been denuded of trees, except where, on the northern shore of Virgin Gorda, a secondary scrubby growth has replaced primeval luxuriance. Their sugar plots are confined to one or two small green pieces in Tortola, worked by a "walk-around" or cattle-mill, the sugar of which never gets further than St. Thomas. For the rest they are in the cultivation of the peasants for provision grounds, yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoa; or used for pasture grounds for cattle to be exported to the butchers of St. Thomas. One unworked and unacknowledged industry suggests itself at once to those who know the islands. The most striking feature on their rocky sides is the agave or aloe, with the wealth of fibre it commands. A fibre factory on the Virgin islands is the most probable outlook for their restoration from the present hibernating existence.

In Virgin Gorda there has been much talk of mineral wealth, and the inhabitants are still

looking for matter the strong one

The which seen in features of not negro in the British

A yacht Charles O'

A. Sugar.  
B. Food.  
C. Fibrous.  
D. Oils, G.  
E. Woods.  
F. Arts, a.  
G. Stones.  
H. Machines.  
I. Vegetables.  
J. Botany.  
K. Minerals.

SUGAR, M

1. BENT Hill Estate.  
2. BENT Blubber Valley Estate.  
3. COME Estate.  
4. CODE Hope Estate.  
5. BROCK OF—Wood.  
6. BROCK OF—Lang.  
7. EDW.  
8. FOOT.  
9. LEWIS.  
10. MAG Estate.  
11. MAG.  
12. McA.  
13. PEL.  
14. ROO.  
15. SUT Estate.  
16. SUT Estate.  
17. THE

looking for a miser to come amongst them and raise copper. It would be as well to have the matter thoroughly cleared up. From the few informal surveys made, the hope is not a strong one.

The inhabitants are one of the chief attractions of the Virgin Islands and of Anguilla, which seems to belong naturally to the group. They are an unstudied piece of ethnology, fine in feature and of remarkable height, very fair in colour; they seem to be Spanish and Cætib, and not negro in any degree; they are a race of fishermen and seamen, a splendid field for recruiting the British navy.

A yachting cruise of a fortnight among these islands would be romantic and unique. 'Sir Charles O'Neil' and Fallen Jerusalem and the Virgin Gonia baths are worthy of greater fame.

## ANTIGUA.

### CLASSES.

- A. Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Liqueurs, &c.
- B. Food Products, Preserves, &c.
- C. Fibrous Substances.
- D. Oils, Gums, Seeds, Burks, &c.
- E. Woods for building and other purposes.
- F. Arts and Manufactures.
- G. Stones, Corals and Mineral Products.
- H. Machinery, Models, &c.
- I. Vegetables and Fruits.
- J. Botanical and Medicinal.
- K. Miscellaneous.

### CLASS A.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, LIQUEURS, ETC.

*Muscovado Sugar.*

1. BENNETT, H. OGILVIE.—Friar's Hill Estate.
2. BENNETT, G. W. (HEIRS OF)—Blubber Valley Estate.
3. COMBERMERE, LORD.—Gamble's Estate.
4. CODRINGTON, SIR G.—Betty's Hope Estate.
5. BROOK, T. W. L. (TRUSTEES OF).—Wood Estate.
6. BROOK, T. W. L. (TRUSTEES OF).—Langford Estate.
7. EDWARDS, W. H.—Monteros Estate.
8. FOOTE, J. F.—Mercer's Creek Estate.
9. LEWIS, J. W.—McKinnon's Estate.
10. MAGINLEY, J.—Comfort Hall Estate.
11. MAGINLEY, J.—Gilbert Estate.
12. McADAM, A.—Belmont Estate.
13. PELL, MRS. E. M.—Sion Hill Estate.
14. ROCKE, J.—High Point Estate.
15. SUTHERLAND, J.—Judge Blizard's Estate.
16. SUTHERLAND, J.—Claremont Estate.
17. THE COMMITTEE.—Antigua.

### Molasses.

18. BENNETT, G. W. (HEIRS OF).—Blubber Valley Estate.
19. CODRINGTON, SIR G.—Betty's Hope Estate.
20. COMBERMERE, LORD.—Gamble's Estate.
21. FOOTE, J. F.—Mercer's Creek Estate.
22. LEWIS, J. W.—McKinnon's Estate.
23. MAGINLEY, J.—Comfort Hall Estate.
24. MAGINLEY, R.—Gilbert's Estate.
25. McADAM, A.—Belmont Estate.
26. PELL, MRS. E. M.—Sion Hill Estate.
27. ROCKE, J.—High Point Estate.
28. SUTHERLAND, G.—Judge Blizard's Estate.

### Sugar Canes.

29. BENNETT, G. W.—Blubber Valley Estate.
30. BENNETT, H. O.—Friar's Hill Estate.
31. BROOK, T. W. L. (TRUSTEES OF).—Wood Estate.
32. BROOK, T. W. L. (TRUSTEES OF).—Langford Estate.
33. McADAM, A.—Belmont Estate.
34. SUTHERLAND, J.—Judge Blizard's Estate.
35. FORREST, WM.—Faternum.
36. HARPER, JAS.—Rum.
37. LEES, SIR C.—Milk Punch.
38. NUGENT, O.—Milk Punch.
39. ROCKE, JAS.—Rum.

### CLASS B.

FOOD PRODUCTS, PRESERVES, ETC.

40. BENNETT, MRS. H. O.—Preserves.
- 40a. JARVIS, J.—Lime Juice.



41. LAKE, J.—(a) Lino Juice. (b) Indian Corn.  
 42. NUGENT, O.—Guinea Corn.  
 43. SHAND, C. A.—(a) Peppers in Vinegar. (b) Preserves. (c) Sweet Potato Flour.  
 44. WALTER, MRS.—(a) Preserves (b) Pickles.  
 45. WHYHAM, MRS. W. H.—(a) Preserves. (b) Pickles. (c) Native Honey.  
 46. THE COMMITTEE, Antigua.—Preserves.

## CLASS C.

## FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

47. CASSIN, F. S.—(a) Rheagrass and Fibre. (b) Fibre from the *Santiveria Zeylanica* (snake dagger).  
 48. EDWARDS, A. E.—Fibre from the *Santiveria Zeylanica* with cord.  
 49. GORRIE, SIR J.—Fibre from the *Santiveria Zeylanica*.  
 50. LAKE, J.—Old Man's Beard.  
 51. MANNERS, J.—Cotton Wool.

## CLASS D.

## OILS, GUMS, SEEDS, BARKS, ETC.

52. ABBOTT, R.—Acacia Varnish.  
 53a. BELL, T.—Castor Seeds.  
 53. BENJAMIN, C.—Ginger Dye.  
 54. CLEMENS, REV. F.—(a) Seeds. (b) Calabashes.  
 55. JARVIS, J.—(a) Logwood Dye. (b) Logwood Ink. (c) Yellow Prickle Dye. (d) Stinking Weed.  
 56. JOHN, A.—Beeswax.  
 57. JOSHUA, F.—Ginger Dye.  
 58. LAKE, J.—(a) Pods of the Flamboyant. (b) Ginger Dye. (c) Red Cedar Seeds.  
 59. MANNERS, J.—(a) Castor Seeds. (b) Pimento. (c) Bark of the Mountain Cabbage.  
 60. MOORE, W. H.—Jumble Seeds.  
 61. McHATTIE, A. G.—(a) Job's Tears. (b) Jumble Beads.  
 62. PETERS, J.—(a) Acacia Seeds. (b) Divi Divi.

63. SHAND, C. A.—Acacia Seeds.  
 64. WHYHAM, MRS. W. H.—Collection of Seeds.  
 65. BLUBBER VALLEY ESTATE.—Acacia Seeds.  
 66. JUDGE BLIZARD'S ESTATE.—Acacia Seeds.

CLASS E.  
WOODS.

67. CASSIN, F. S.—Mahoe wood, suitable for fancy painting.  
 68. GUFFROY, V.—Sixteen samples of woods.  
 69. HILLHOUSE, N.—Mahogany.  
 70. JARVIS, J.—Logwood.  
 71. LAKE, JULIAN.—(a) Red Cedar. (b) Mahogany. (c) Logwood. (d) Yellow Prickle.  
 72. LAKE, JOSEPH.—Red Cedar.  
 73. SUTHERLAND, J.—(a) Mahogany. (b) Acacia. (c) Red Cedar. (d) White Cedar. (e) Mastick. (f) Calabash. (g) Locust. (h) White Wood. (i) West Indian Oak. (j) Sea-side Grape. (k) Black Mangrove. (l) Spanish Walnut. (m) Iron Wood. (n) Yellow Sanders. (o) Bois Noir. (p) Spanish Oak. (q) Snake Wood. (r) White Mangrove.

## CLASS F.

## ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

74. ABBOTT, RANDOLPH.—Cheese Table  
 75. BENJAMIN, CHRISTIAN.—(a) Fish Baskets. (b) Hand Baskets. (c) River Fish Pots. (d) Dagger Fibre Halters. (e) Dagger Fibre Whips. (f) Fruit Baskets. (g) Walking Sticks.  
 76. BENJAMIN, JOHN.—Walking Sticks.  
 77. BLACKMORE, MISS.—Photograph frames made of Spanish Needle.  
 78. BRANCH, BISHOP.—Walking Stick made of Jawbone of Sperm Whale.  
 79. CLEMENS, REV. F.—(a) Specimen Boxes of Locust and Cedar. (b) Needlework from Lebanon School. (c) Silk Dress, by Native Seamstress. (d) Needlework, from Cedar Hall School.

## SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 &amp; 64, Cheapside, London.

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS CLOCK WATCHES, of the highest quality, striking on peasant the hours and quarters, also repeating the hours, quarters, and minutes, with perpetual calendar, showing the day of the week, the day of the month, the month and phases of the moon; and also with fly-back seconds chronograph movement for racing, engineering, and other purposes, from 2115.

80. COGRAPH framwork. (e) broidery.  
 81. DAI Coconut, c  
 82. DAV Ropes, from Danda Grass  
 83. EDW of local man  
 84. EDV made of nat Shark's Bac Australian E  
 85. GOR Shell, mount  
 86. GOR (b) Box, ma of Cane Arro  
 87. GRA hogony Box natives.  
 88. HILL Cedar Box.  
 89. JARV Walking Stic  
 90. LAKE  
 91. MACE Mortar.  
 92. MANN (b) Gourd Fu  
 93. MART Sticks.  
 94. McDO lace, mounted  
 95. MING Rulers. (b) N Knives. (c) I  
 96. MOOR Baskets.  
 97. NEWW Skins.  
 98. NICOI of Fibre.  
 99. PARK from Danda Gr  
 100. PIER. Fibre Whips. Squash Shells. Gourd. (f) F  
 101. ROBE  
 102. SHAN Pot. (b) Turtl  
 103. SYME Pelican Feather



**80. COMMITTEE, THE.**—(a) Photograph frames, of Antigua Grasses. (b) Seedwork. (c) Calabashes (carved). (d) Embroidery.

**81. DANIELL, MISS C.**—Polished Coconut, on Stand.

**82. DAVIS, SAMUEL.**—(a) Fish Pot Ropes, from Danda Grass. (b) Hats, from Danda Grass. (c) Bamboo Fish Pot.

**83. EDWARDS, ALFRED.**—Leather, of local manufacture.

**84. EDWARDS, A. E.**—(a) Inlaid Box, made of native woods. (b) Walking Stick, of Shark's Backbone. (c) Mats, with Seeds of Australian Flr.

**85. GORMANSTON, LADY.**—Tortoise Shell, mounted in Silver.

**86. GORRIE, SIR JOHN.**—(a) Baskets. (b) Box, made of native woods. (c) Bird Cage, of Cane Arrow. (d) Collection of Seedwork.

**87. GRAY, NATHANIEL.**—(a) Mahogany Box. (b) Wooden Trays, as used by natives.

**88. HILLHOUSE, NICHOLAS.**—Cedar Box.

**89. JARVIS, JAS.**—(a) Calabashes. (b) Walking Sticks.

**90. LAKE, JOSEPH.**—Marine Fish Pot.

**91. MACK, WM.**—Wooden Pestle and Mortar.

**92. MANNERS, JOHN.**—(a) Calabashes. (b) Gourd Funnels.

**93. MARTIN, EDWARD.**—Walking Sticks.

**94. McDONALD, D.**—Soapberry Necklace, mounted in silver.

**95. MINGO, CHRISTOPHER.**—(a) Rulers. (b) Mahogany and Logwood Paper Knives. (c) Red Cedar Hatchet.

**96. MOORE, MRS. W. H.**—Nest of Carib Baskets.

**97. NEWMAN, G.**—Prepared Pelican Skins.

**98. NICOLLS, MRS. R.**—Basket, made of Fibre.

**99. PARKER, PAUL.**—Fish Pot Ropes, from Danda Grass.

**100. PIEREZ, GEO. E.**—(a) Dagger Fibre Whips. (b) Dagger Fibre Halter. (c) Squash Shells. (d) Calabashes. (e) Bottle Gourd. (f) Funnel of Bottle Gourd.

**101. ROBERTS, J.**—Wicker Baskets.

**102. SHAND, C. A.**—(a) Bamboo Fish Pot. (b) Turtle Back.

**103. SYMESTER, WM.**—Caps made of Pelican Feathers.

**104. WHYHAM, W. H.**—(a) Walking Sticks. (b) Swizzle Sticks. (c) Razor Strope made of Dagger Plant. (d) Calabashes. (e) Bamboo Fish Pots. (f) Baskets. (g) Miniature Native Pottery.

**104a. JACOB, BARNARD.**—Stone tray.

## CLASS G.

STONES, CORALS, AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

**105. ATHILL, S. L.**—Coral.

**106. CASSIN, F. S.**—(a) Petrifications. (b) Cornelian.

**107. CHAMBERS, C. P.**—Coral.

**108. EDWARDS, A. E.**—(a) Petrifications. (b) Sulphur Ore.

**109. ELDRIDGE, C. M.**—Petrifications.

**110. GORRIE, SIR JOHN.**—Fossils and Petrifications.

**111. HOLMES, A. W.**—Collection of Building Stones.

**112. HUMPHREYS, P.**—Coral.

**113. McHATTIE, A. G.**—Petrified stump of Coconut Tree.

**114. MELCHESTON, F.**—Petrifications.

**115. MOORE, W. H.**—Petrifications, Coral.

**116. PETERS, J. H.**—Petrifications.

**117. SHAND, C. A.**—Petrifications, Fossils.

**118. WATKINS, EDWARD.**—Crystals from flint stones.

**119. WHYHAM, W. H.**—Coral.

## CLASS H.

MACHINERY, MODELS, ETC.

**120. ABBOTT, RANDOLPH.**—(a) Model of Arrowroot Mill. (b) Ditto, painted. (c) Model of Antigua Dwelling-house.

**121. ANJO, ANTONIO.**—Model of Court-house, St. John's.

**122. BENNETT, H. OGILVIE.**—Model of Sugar-cane Windmill.

**123. HILLHOUSE, NICHOLAS.**—Model of Arrowroot Mill.

**124. MINGO, CHRISTOPHER.**—Model of St. Luke's Church.

**125. WHYHAM, W. H.**—Cano Arrow Model of Dwelling-house.

## CLASS I.

## VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

126. **BLACKMAN'S ESTATE.**—Yams  
 127. **HALL, E. R.**—Pomegranates.  
 128. **HERBERT, MARY.**—Pumpkins.  
 129. **LAKE, JULIAN.**—Limes.  
 130. **LAKE, JOSEPH.**—American Squashes.  
 131. **ROCKE, JAMES.**—Yams.  
 132. **SHAND, C. A.**—Potatoes, Yams, Eddoes, Pumpkins.

## CLASS J.

## BOTANICAL AND MEDICINAL.

133. **CASSIN, F. S.**—One Box Cigars.  
 133a. **COMMITTEE, THE.**—Turks' Heads.  
 134. **MOORE, W. H.**—(a) Pine-apple Plants. (b) Banana Plants.  
 135. **MUSGRAVE, C.**—Palm Trees.  
 136. **PIEREZ, G. E.**—(a) Collection of Medicinal Plants. (b) Castor Oil. (c) Physic Nut Oil. (d) Medicinal Seeds. (e) Medicinal Resins.  
 137. **SHAND, C. A.**—Extract of Aloes.  
 138. **WHYHAM, W. H.**—Palm Trees.

## CLASS K.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

139. **BRANCH, BISHOP.**—Collection of Carib Stone Implements.  
 140. **CLEMENS, REV. F.**—(a) Emancipation Testament, 1834, in cedar box made by Christopher Mingo. (b) Selected part of Bible for negro slaves. (c) Gallic Bible, B. & F. Bible Society, 1821. (d) Annual Report, B. & F. Bible Society, 1822. (e) Common Prayer, 1814. (f) Wesley's Sermon, "The Great Assize," 1784. (g) Wesley's Notes, Vol. I., 1795. (h) Wesley's Earnest Appeal, 1800. (i) Holmes's Moravian Mission, 1827. (j) Centenary Retrospect, Moravian Missions. (k) Memoir of John Gilbert, Antigua, 1835. (l) Emancipation Cup, 1834. (m) "Prince Alfred Cup," in honour of his visit to Antigua, 1861. (n) "Prince Alfred Cake Stand," used at a ball given in honour of H. R. H., in the Court House, St. John's, March, 1861. (o) Specimen Box made of locust, sandal and cedar woods. (p) Samples of Needlework from Lebanon Moravian School. (q) Work from Cedar Hall Moravian School. (r) Sample of Native Dress-making by A. James, Cedar Hall. (s) Map of West Indies.

141. **CHAMBERS, C. P.**—Old Antigua Newspapers.

142. **COMMITTEE, THE.**—Interesting Records of the Leeward Islands.

143. **COTTART, ALEXANDER.**—Shark's Tooth, found in block of Limestone at Bird Island in 1884.

144. **EDWARDS, A. E.**—(a) Carib Stone Implements. (b) Conch Shell. (c) Coconut Drinking Cups.

144a. **GUFFROY, V.**—Bitter Drinking Cups.

145. **HOLBOROW, G.**—Collection of Carib Implements.

146. **HUMPHREYS, O.**—Impressions from Seals of Leeward Islands Court.

147. **MOORE, MISS M.**—Miniature Bedstead.

148. **MOORE, W. H.**—(a) Turtle Back. (b) Hedgehog, stuffed. (c) Tortoises. (d) Jug Salt Water. (e) Land Crabs.

149. **NUGENT & WHYHAM, MESS. DAMES.**—Collection of Shells.

150. **PETERS, J. H.**—(a) Turtle Shell. (b) Conch Shells.

151. **PIEREZ, MRS.**—Collection of Butterflies.

152. **SAMPSON, S.**—Painting of King William III.

153. **SHAND, C. A.**—Collection of Old Plantation Records.

154. **WHYHAM, W. H.**—(a) Carib Shell Implements. (b) Photographs.

155. **WATKINS, EDWARD.**—Map of Nevis.

## ST. CHRISTOPHER—NEVIS.

## SUGAR, RUM, LIQUEURS, ETC.

1. Sugar.—(a) Yellow Crystallized. (b) White Crystallized. (c) Muscovado, from Brighton Estate, St. Kitts, J. D. Adamson, Esq., Proprietor.

2. Rum made on the Profit Estate, the property of Messrs. R. and T. Neave, London.

3. Rum—(a) White. (b) Coloured, from Brighton Estate.

4. Liqueur ("Dr. John").

5. Ginger Wine.

## FOOD PRODUCTS.

6. Coffee.

7. Preserves.

8. Crystallized Bread Fruit.

9. Peppers.

10. Lb

11. St

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14. Sp  
"King's S

15. Cas

16. Col

17. Sp

18. Spe

19. Str

20. Mod

21. Shel

22. Nati

23. Bead

24. Vase

Kitts.

25. Carib  
of Nevis.

26. The  
taining the  
Nelson in N  
by the Rev.

27. Ratta

28. Sulph  
Nevis.

29. Meda

**NICHOLSON**  
F.L.S.—(1)  
Estate. (2)  
Arment Es  
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etric acid.  
Arment Es  
Arment Est  
ment Estate.  
St. Arment  
St. Arment  
from 1 cent t  
States of Am

Old Antigua

—Interesting

CANDER.—  
Limestone at(a) Carib Stone  
(c) Coconut

Bitter Drinking

—Collection of

—Impressions  
Court.

Miniature Bed-

(a) Turtle Back.  
Tortoises. (d)  
Ibba.

HAM, MES-

(a) Turtle Shell.

Collection of Bat-

Painting of King

Collection of Old

(a) Carib Shell  
s.

WARD.—Map of

R.—NEVIS.

rs, Etc.

Crystallized. (b)  
Muscovado, from  
J. D. Adamson,Soft Estate, the  
Neave, London.  
Coloured, from

10. Lime Juice.
11. Starch.
12. Tous-les-Mois.
13. Poppers.

## FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

14. Specimens of the *Agave Americana*, or "King's Spear" plant. Miss A. H. Bridgwater.

## OILS, SEEDS, ETC.

15. Castor Oil. Mrs. Henry.
16. Collection of Seeds. Miss V. Adamson.

## WOODS.

17. Specimens of Lignum Vite.

## ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

18. Specimens of Pottery made in Nevis.
19. Straw Baskets.
20. Model of Fish Pot.
21. Shell Work.
22. Native Hats.
23. Bead Work.
24. Vases made from woods grown in St. Kitts.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

25. Carib Implements. E. J. Connell, Esq., of Nevis.
26. The Register of St. John's, Nevis, containing the record of the marriage of Lord Nelson in Nevis, on March, 11, 1787. Exhibited by the Rev. J. M. Collins, Rector of St. John's.
27. Rattans.
28. Sulphur Water from the Bath Springs, Nevis.
29. Medal.

## DOMINICA.

**NICHOLLS, H. A. ALFORD, M.D., F.L.S.**—(1) Raw Lime Juice, St. Arment Estate. (2) Concentrated Lime Juice. St. Arment Estate. Degree of concentration 10 to 1, each gullon of juice contains 100 oza. of citric acid. (3) Essential Oil of Limes. St. Arment Estate. (4) Plantation Cocoa. St. Arment Estate. (5) Liberian Coffee. St. Arment Estate. (6) Liberian Coffee (Pea-berry). St. Arment Estate. (7) Liberian Coffee Shells. St. Arment Estate. These shells are worth from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound in the United States of America. (8) Mocha Coffee, St. Aro-

ment Estate. (9) Plantation Coffee. St. Arment Estate. (10) Coca Leaves (*Erythroxylon coca*). St. Arment Estate. (11) Castor Oil Seeds (*Ricinus communis*), large variety. St. Arment Estate. (12) Castor Oil Seeds (*Ricinus communis*), small variety. St. Arment Estate. (13) Negro Coffee (*Cassia occidentalis*), a good coffee substitute. (14) Jequirity Seeds (*Abrus precatorius*). (15) Acacia pods (*Acacia farnesiana*), used in tanning. (16) *Semina curcadi*, or Physic Nut-seeds (*Jatropha curcas*). (17) Gum Cachilou, or Lincense Gum (*Bursera gummifera*). (18) Sulphur Ore. (19) Volcanic Ash, which fell in the town of Roseau during the volcanic eruption in the Boiling Lake District on January 4th, 1880. (20) Water, Mud, Ash, &c., removed from a rain gauge in the town of Roseau a few hours after the volcanic eruption on January 4th, 1880. (21) Quina Bark (*Exostemma floribunda*). A powerful anti-periodic used in malarial fevers and dysentery. (22) Bois Tan Bark (*Byrsonia sp.*), very rich in tannin. (23) Angelin Bark (*Andira inermis*). Anthelmintic and tonic. (24) Simaruba Bark (*Simaruba amara*). Antiperiodic and tonic.

**NICHOLLS, MRS.**—(25) Arrowroot. (26) Tous-les-mois.

**GARRAWAY, JAMES A.**—(27) Cassava Meal. Mount Prosper Estate. (28) Cassava Starch. Mount Prosper Estate. (29) Plantation Cocoa. Mount Prosper Estate. (30) Cassareep, the basis of most sauces; made from the juice of the cassava by evaporation. (31) Honey. (32) Cocoa-nut Dippers (2). (33) Prepared Negro Coffee. (34) Latamier Sugar Bags.

**GARRAWAY, THE MISSES.**—(35) Vetivert. (36) Egg Baskets. (37) Fancy Flower Basket.

**HAMILTON, HENRY.**—(38) Plantation Cocoa. (39) Nutmegs.

**CROMPTON, W. & J.**—(40) Plantation Coffee. Malgrétout Estate. (41) Mocha Coffee. Malgrétout Estate. (42) Plantation Cocoa. Malgrétout Estate. (43) Nutmegs, Malgrétout Estate. (44) Ginger. Malgrétout Estate.

**LOCKHART, A. DON.**—(45) A Collection of Fibres. (46) Baskets.

**LUDOVIC, A.**—(47) Acacia Pods (*Acacia Farnesiana*). (48) Jequirity Seeds (*Abrus precatorius*). (49) Knopock or Silk Cotton (*Briodendron anfractuosum*). (50) Negro Coffee (*Cassia occidentalis*).

**MACINTYRE, A. GELLION.**—(51) Pure Sulphur Crystals.

**MACINTYRE, THE HON. WM.**—(52) Plantation Cocoa. (53) Muscovado Sugar. Sugar Leaf Estate. (54) Muscovado Sugar. Woodford Hill Estate.

**NICHOLLS, H. A. ALFORD, M.D., F.L.S.**—(55) Cloves. (56) Collection of Carib Baskets. (57) Carib Walking Sticks. (58) Carib Mataple, used by the Caribs for squeezing the poisonous juice out of the grated cassava. (59) Carib Toys. (60) Carib Table.

**OGLIVY, MRS.**—(61) Carib Baskets. (62) Stuffed Crapauda, or Edible Frogs (12). These frogs enter largely into the diet of the people of Dominica; the meat is very nourishing and of a delicious flavour. (63) Stuffed Porcupine Fishes (5). (64) Sawyer Beetles (a pair). (65) Mat made from the Dagger Plant. (66) Prepared Cocoa in Rolla. (67) Prepared Cocoa in Powder (3 bottles). (68) Baskets (3) of Job's Tears filled with Artificial Flowers. (69) Seed Rosaries (5). (70) Cassava Meal. (71) Cassava Starch. (72) Tapioca Starch. (73) Tous-lea-mois. (74) Swizzlo Sticks (4).

**PINARD, FAGAN.**—(75) Votivert.

**SAMPSON, HENRY.**—(76) Cassava Meal. Labadie Estate. (77) Cassava Starch, Labadie Estate. (78) Plantation Cocoon. Labadie Estate. (79) Gum Cachilou, or Incense Gum.

**ST. ORDE, MISS.**—(80) Fancy Baskets made of Native Seeds. (81) Rosaries made of Native Seeds. (82) Job's Tears and Jumbie Beads.

**ST. ORDE, ISAAC.**—(83) Cacao Vinegar (8 bottles), Gilliard Estate. (84) Plantation Cacao, Gilliard Estate. (85) Plantation Cacao, Ravine Crabler Estate.

**THOMAS, J. F.**—(86) Plantation Cacao. Fond Canie Estate. (87) Starch. Fond Canie Estate. (88) Castor Oil Seeds, large variety. Fond Canie Estate. (89) Castor Oil Seeds, small variety. Fond Canie Estate. (90) Arrowroot. Fond Canie Estate.

**WINSTON, G. P.**—(91) Ginger. (92) Ginger Scraped.

**GARRAWAY, R. F.**—(93) Swizzlo Sticks. (94) Model of Fish Pot. (95) Wooden Mortar and Pestle, used by the natives for pounding plantains, and for a variety of other domestic uses. (96) Bitter Quassia Cups (3).

**ST. ORDE, MRS. M. A.**—(97) Prepared Cacao.

**CHRISTIAN, GEO. J.**—(98) Lapisite Fibre and Kopo.

**NICHOLLS, H. A. ALFORD, M.D., F.L.S.**—(99) Boards of Native Cabinet Woods. (100) A collection of Dominica Woods (polished slabs). (101) Carib Cassava Sieva. (102) Carib Flambeaux (8), made with gum cachilou.

**KELSHALL, E. C.**—(103) Dominica Bomboos.

**HAMILTON, HENRY.**—(104) Settler's Cacao.

**BELLOT, JOHN.**—(105) Beeswax from Wild Bees. (106) Chocolate Sticks. (107) Settler's Cacao.

**MELTZ, A. M.**—(108) A collection of Dominica Walking-sticks. (109) Native Basil Leather, tanned with the Moricypre bark (*Byrsonima spicata*).

**HENRY, MISS.**—(110) Cards of Dominica Ferns and Seaweeds.

**BEAURISSEAU, CHAS.**—(111) Cassava Meal. Union Estate. (112) Cassava Starch. Union Estate.

**CELESTIN, MISS M. A.**—(113) Fancy Basket of Job's Tears.

**FOYE, MRS.**—(114) Stuffed Crapauds (6).

**NICHOLLS, DR.**—(115) Twenty-four photographs of Dominica Scenery, &c., taken by Dr. A. D. Browne of Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

**MELTZ, A. M.**—(116) Cotton.

**BELLOT, G. L.**—(117) Settler's Cacao Clayed, No. 1. (118) Settler's Cacao, No. 2. (119) Settler's Cacao, No. 3. (120) Settler's Cacao, No. 4. (121) Plantation Coffee, new crop. (122) Mocha Coffee, crop 1881. (123) Bay Rum (three quarts).

**DUVERNEY, EDWARD.**—(124) Plantation Cacao. Beausejour Estate. (125) Settler's Cacao. Beausejour Estate. (126) Prepared Cocoon. Beausejour Estate. (127) Carib Baskets (6).

**THOMAS, J. F.**—(128) Honey (two bottles). (129) Cacao Vinegar (two bottles).

**MELTZ, A. M.**—(130) A collection of Dominica Seeds (six bottles). 1 and 2. Jacqurity Seeds (*Abrus precatorius*). 3. Cocoon Seeds (*Ormosia dasysearpa*). 4. Niekavor, Ououli (*Guilandina Bonduc, G. Bonducella*). 5. Horse-cyo Seeds. 6. Physic-nut Seeds (*Jatropha curcas*).

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**MELTZ**  
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for tanning.

**DUPIG**  
made from

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

By Appointment to



First Order of Merit,  
Sydney Exhibition, 1879.  
Melbourne Exhibition, 1880-1.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY  
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balance, at  
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18-carat G  
£10 to £21

**FORD, M.D.**,  
Cabinet Woods,  
Dominica Woods  
Cassava Sieve,  
made with gum

(103) Dominica

(104) Settler's

(105) Beeswax from  
Sticks. (107)

A collection of  
(109) Native Basil  
Moricypre bark

(110) Cards of

(111) Cas-  
(112) Cassava

(113) Fancy

(114) Stuffed Crapauds (6).

(115) Twenty-four  
Cenery, &c., taken  
at Neton, New Jersey.

(116) Cotton.

(117) Settler's Cacao  
Shells, No. 2

(118) Settler's  
Coffee, new  
crop 1881. (123)

(124) **WARD**, — (124)  
Estate. (125)  
Estate. (126)  
Estate. (127)

(128) Honey (two  
gallons (two bottles).

(129) A collection of  
1 and 2. Jeque  
(130) 3. Cacoma  
(131) 4. Nickevor,  
(132) *G. Boudouellei*,  
(133) Nut Seeds (*Jatropha*)

(134) of Merit,  
petition, 1879.  
petition, 1880-1.

(135) IS OF NORMANBY

(136) New Zealand.  
Zealand Court of the

(137) t, E.C.

**LIONNÉ, CHARLES**.—(131) Raw  
Lime Juice (32 bottles). Destiné's Estate.

**KELSHALL, E. V.**—(132) A bundle of  
Rushes used for seating chairs, &c. (133)  
Swizzle Sticks. (134) Walking Sticks. (135)  
Tous-les-mois. (136) Bread-fruit Starch.  
(137) Tan Barks of Moucypte and Bois Tan.  
(138) Vetiver. (139) Teinte Charaibe. A  
very pretty purple dye is obtained from these  
leaves. It is used by the Caribs to dye  
baskets, &c. (140) Cowitch. (141) Mineral  
Water (three bottles) from a hot stream in the  
Layou Valley. The water has medicinal prop-  
erties, and is drank in rheumatic affections.  
(142) Bamboo Flower Pots.

**ROSSI, LEWIS**.—(143) Turmeric. (144)  
Carib Ginger.

**ST. ORDE, ISAAC**.—(145) Maize in a  
Bamboo Basket.

**NICHOLLS, H. A. ALFORD, M.D.**,  
F.L.S.—(146) A collection of ancient Carib  
Stone and Shell Implements. N.B.—The names on  
the Dominica implements refer to the district  
of the island where they were found. A. Nos. 1  
to 29. Battle Axes and War Clubs, 29 speci-  
mens (Dominica). B. Nos. 1 to 19. Picks, 19  
specimens (Dominica). C. Nos. 1 to 3. Wedges,  
three specimens (Dominica). D. Nos. 1 to 31.  
Celts, 31 specimens (Dominica), No. 32. Celt,  
one specimen (Nevis). E. No. 1. Chisel, one  
specimen (Dominica). F. Nos. 1 to 4. Pounders,  
four specimens (Dominica). G. Nos. 1 to 3.  
Scrapers, three specimens (Dominica). H.  
Nos. 1 to 2. Ornaments, two specimens.  
(Dominica). I. Nos. 1 to 2. Charm Stones, two  
specimens (Dominica). K. Nos. 1 to 7. Mullers,  
seven specimens (St. Kitt's). Nos. 8 to 9.  
Mullers, two specimens (Nevis). No. 10.  
Muller, one specimen (Dominica). L. Nos. 1  
to 9. Shell Implements, nine specimens (Bar-  
bados). No. 10. Shell Implements, fifteen  
specimens (St. Kitt's). No. 11. Shell Imple-  
ment, one specimen (Saba). 116 specimens.  
(147) A Carib Bow and Arrow.

**NAUGHTEN, THE RT. REV. DR.**  
**M., BISHOP OF ROSEAU**.—(148) Carib  
Bow and Arrows.

**MELTZ, A. M.**—(149) Bark of Olivier  
(*Bucida buceras*). Used for tanning. (150)  
Bark of Moricype (*Byrsonima spicata*). Used  
for tanning.

**DUPIGNY, W. J. H.**—(151) Starch  
made from Plantains. (152) Starch made

from Tania. (153) Starch made from Yams.  
(154) Prepared Cocoa. (155) Chocolate.  
(156) Light Castor Oil (4 bottles). (157)  
Papaine. (158) Cashew Gum.

**FADELLE, JOSEPH**.—(159) Annatto.  
Copt Hall Estate. (160) Plantation Cocoa.  
Copt Hall Estate.

**GARRAWAY, MISS IDA**.—(161)  
Sulphur Ore Pyrites, &c.

**BELLOT, MRS. J. W.**—(162) Vanilla.  
(163) Dominica Sea Shells. (164) A Basket  
with Dried Flowers of a Leguminous Plant  
called "Hurard." (165) A Basket made of  
Vegetable Sponge.

**GARRAWAY, JAS. A.**—(166) Carib  
Basket.

**THOMAS, JOS. F.**—(167) Tons-les-  
mois. (168) Prepared Cacao. (169) Lime  
Juice (9 bottles). (170) Preserved Fruits,  
&c. (12 bottles).

**ST. ORDE, ISAAC**.—(171) Plantation  
Coffee. Gilliard Estate.

**LAUDER, C. R.**—(172) Flower-pots (12)  
made out of the Roots of Tree Ferns.

**MYLER, J. W.**—(173) Plantation Cocoa,  
large grain. River Estate. (174) Plantation  
Cocoa, small grain. River Estate. (175)  
Castor Oil (2 bottles). River Estate.

**PORTER, W. H.**—(176) Charcoal Stove  
made from native Tufa. (177) Model of Dug-  
out Passenger Canoe, or "Pirouge," as used in  
Dominica. The bottom—a "shell"—of these  
boats is made of the trunk of the Gommier tree  
(*Bursera gummifera*), hewn into shape and  
hollowed out. This "shell," resting on the  
ends, is filled with wet sand and allowed to  
spread to a sufficient width, when the stretchers  
and timbers are inserted, the side-board, or  
strake, is then put on, and the hull is complete.  
These boats are safe and comfortable (the  
larger ones seating six or eight passengers), and  
manned by four lusty negroes, attain a con-  
siderable speed; they are steered with a short  
paddle after the Indian fashion. The surviving  
pure and half-breed Caribs are the principal  
makers of canoe shells and oars, and perform  
a hazardous sea voyage along the windward  
coast of the island in taking their wares to  
market. (178) A Collection of Ancient Carib  
Stone Implements:—Nos. 1 to 13. Wedges,  
Dominica. 14 to 17 and 19. Scrapers. Domi-

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£10 to 22s.

nica. 18. Scraper. St. Kitts. 20 to 23, 27 to 29, 40 and 41. Battle Axes, &c. Dominica. 44 to 47, 49 to 50. Battle Axes, &c. Dominica. 24 to 26. Battle Axes, &c. Barbadoes. 30 to 39, 43 and 48. Head Implements. Dominica. 42. Head Implement. St. Kitts. 52. Muller.

Nevis. 53. Muller. St. Kitts. 54. Muller Dominica.

**PORTER, W. H., and GARRAWAY, JAS. A.—(179)** A Collection of Current and Obsolete West Indian Coins, &c.

Where current.	No.	Description.	Value.	Remarks.
West Indies . . . .	1	5 dollar note of the West India Bank .	\$ s. d. 1 - 10	This Bank was incorporated in 1840 and failed in 1848.
	2	Cut dollar . . . . .	- 3 7	
	3	Six bit piece . . . . .	- 1 9½	Current up to the year 1862. There is no official record of the dates of issue and recall of this currency.
	4	Four bit piece . . . . .	- 1 2	
Dominica (British) . . . .	5	Three bit piece . . . . .	- 11	
	6	Two bit piece . . . . .	- 7	
	7	Mo-coe . . . . .	- 5½	
	8	Sou-marque or "Dog" . . . . .	- ½	
St. Kitts (British) . . . .	9	Dog . . . . .	- ½	Obsolete.
Antigua ( " ) . . . .	10	Farthing token . . . . .	- ¼	
	11	Bit or 7 Dog . . . . .	- 4½	Current to 1865.
Nevis (British) . . . .	12	Half-bit or ½ dog . . . . .	- 2½	
	13	Dog . . . . .	- 1½	
	14	Guilder . . . . .	- 1½	
Demerara and Esse- quibo (United colony of British) . . . . .	15	½ Guilder . . . . .	- 7	Obsolete.
	16	¼ Guilder . . . . .	- 3½	
	17	¼ Guilder . . . . .	- 1½	
	18	Stiver . . . . .	- -	Obsolete.
	19	2 Skilling (1827) . . . . .	- -	
Danish Islands . . . .	20	12 Skilling (1764) . . . . .	- -	
	21	12 Skilling (1767) . . . . .	- -	
	22	20 Cents . . . . .	- 10	Current.
	23	10 Cents . . . . .	- 5	
Danish Islands . . . .	24	5 Cents . . . . .	- 2½	
	25	3 Cents . . . . .	- 1½	
	26	1 Cent . . . . .	- ½	
Curaçoa (Dutch) . . . .	27	Stuiver . . . . .	- -	
	28	Cut ½ dollar . . . . .	- 2 - ½	
	29	Cut ¼ dollar . . . . .	- 1 - ½	
Tortola, Virgin Islands (British) . . . . .	30	Cut ½ dollar ("shilling") . . . . .	- 6	Current. No official record of date of issue.
	31	Bit . . . . .	- 4½	
	32	Half-bit . . . . .	- 2½	
	33	Dog . . . . .	- ½	
Windward Islands . . . .	34	? (1731) . . . . .	- -	Issued for use in the French settlements during the joint British and French occupation.
	35	Dog . . . . .	- - ½	
	36	Bit . . . . .	- 4½	
	37	¼ Dollar . . . . .	- 1 - ½	
Jamaica (British) . . . .	38	½ Dollar . . . . .	- 6½	Were current in all the English Islands.
	39	¼ Dollar . . . . .	- 3½	
	40	Cut-dollar . . . . .	- 3 7	
Guadeloupe (French) . . . .	41	Sou . . . . .	- -	Obsolete.
Cayenne (French) . . . .	42	Sou . . . . .	- -	
	43	12 Centimes . . . . .	- -	
	44	10 Centimes . . . . .	- -	
	45	6 Centimes . . . . .	- -	
Hayti (The black re- publico) . . . . .	46	2 Centimes (1829) . . . . .	- -	
	47	2 Centimes (1816) . . . . .	- -	
	48	1 Centime . . . . .	- -	

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of the joint Bri-  
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Leeward Islands.

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**BELLOT, JABEZ L.—(180)** Cassava Meal. Soufrière Estate. (181) Cassava Starch. Soufrière Estate. (182) Muscovado Sugar. Soufrière Estate. (183) Plantation Cacao (2 F'nds). Soufrière Estate. (184) Raw Lime Juice (2 bottles). Soufrière Estate. (185) Concentrated Lime Juice (2 bottles), Soufrière Estate. (186) Rum (2 bottles), Soufrière Distillery. (187) Mineral Water, No. 1 Boiling Spring. Soufrière Estate. (188) Mineral Water No. 2, Hot Spring. Soufrière Estate. (189) Mineral Water No. 3, Marie Ann Spring. Soufrière Estate. (190) Sulphur Crystals. Soufrière Estate. (191) Rock Sulphur. Soufrière Estate. (192) Alum No. 1. Soufrière Estate. (193) Alum No. 2. Soufrière Estate. (194) A Carib Cassava Sieve.

**FILLAN, J. COX.—(195)** Noyeau Water (4 bottles). Wall House Estate. (196) Rum (4 bottles). Wall House Estate. (197) Charcoal made from the wood of the Savonette Tree (*Lonchocarpus violaceus*). (198) Charcoal made from the wood of the Locust Tree (*Hymenaea courbaril*).

**MYLER, J. W.—(199)** Cassava Starch, River Estate. (200) Prepared Chocolate. River Estate.

**MELTZ, A. M.—(201)** Cocoa-nut Fibre. (202) A Collection of Native Remedies.

**GARRAWAY, JAS. A.—(203)** Native Money-Box made of Earthenware. (204) Two Native Wooden Locks. (205) Two Flower-Pots made out of the Roots of Tree Ferns. (206) A Carib Spindle.

**LANDER, MRS. C. R.—(207)** Cards of Fancy Work made of Ferns, Seeds, &c.

**JOHNSON, MISS JULIA.—(208)** Castor Oil Seeds, large and small varieties. (209) Dominica Shells.

**JOLLY, FADEL'E.—(210)** Fancy Work made of the Sugar Cane Arrows. (211) Plantation Cacao. Castle Comfort Estate.

**ST. CLAIR, MICHEL.—(212)** Native Wood Work consisting of:—2 Quassia Cups; 1 Cup and Saucer; 2 Soup Ladles; 9 Knitting Needles; 2 Mustard Spoons; 2 Salt Spoons; 1 Salad Fork and Spoon; 1 Large Salad Fork; 1 Bamboo Dove Call.

**FILLAN, J. COX.—(213)** Pickled Limes (5 bottles). Wall House Estate.

**TASCHER, S. DE.—(214)** Essential Oil of Lemon Grass. (215) Essential Oil of Bay Leaves. (216) Essential Oil of Bay Leaves, Anisé Flavour.

**THE LADY SUPERIOR OF THE CONVENT.—(217)** Needlework and Embroidery made at the Convent of the Faithful Virgin, Roseau Dominica. N.B.—Sent through the Antigua Committee.

**BLANC, G. B., C.E.—(218)** A Nest of 5 Carib Baskets. These Baskets are very strong and durable, and they are waterproof.

**GORDON, R. H.—(219)** Plantation Coffee. (220) Plantation Coffee, in Parchment. (221) Plantation Cacao.

**BELLOT, MRS. J. W.—(222)** Pin Cushions (2), made of Native Shells and Ferns. (223) Dominica Shells and Ferns.

**LUDOVIC, A.—(224)** A Collection of Native Remedies.

**STEDMAN & CO.—(225)** Plantation Cacao. (226) Iron Pyrites. (227) Raw Lime Juice. (228) Mineral Water. Wutton Waven Spring. (229) Essential Oil of Bay Leaves. (230) Essential Oil of Lemon Grass. (231) Essential Oil of Limes. (231) Essential Oil of Wild Ginger.

**DIDIER, MISS EMILY.—(232)** Fancy Mats, &c., made of ferns, seeds, &c.

**FORDELLE, F. S.—(234)** Model of a Fishing Canoe of the village of Pointe Michel Dominica (original, 18 ft. long by 3 ft. 7 in. wide). These canoes are from 14 to 19 ft. long, and are proportioned and fitted, with scarcely any variation, exactly like the model exhibited. The body is hollowed out of the trunk of the "gommler"—a lofty tree abounding in the forests of Dominica. The topsides, which are fastened with ordinary nails, are of American white pine or native wood. The timbers, locally called "courses," as well as the oars, masts, rudder, and other fittings are of native wood. The rowlocks are usually fastened with stout copper wire. Gaffs of light bamboo generally, sails of light cotton fabric. The small hole at forefoot represents a perforation made in the rough hewn "shell," to draw it with a rope from the forest to the coast. No. 26 on the port bow is the official number of the license, which every undecked craft in the island is required to obtain by law. The light facings on either side (outside of rail) are to protect the rail from chafing of fishing lines. Two short clubs, called "masses," used to kill big fish. Small box, constructed to coincide with contour of afterpart of canoe just under the coxswain's seat, used to carry fishing tackle, hooks, wire, twine, &c. Two pairs of sculls, larger for forward rowlocks, one paddle always used instead of rudder when rowing, sometimes when sailing in a heavy sea it is used whaler fashion. Calabash used to bale out water. The canoes are exceedingly fast before the wind, drawing but a few inches of water, but are liable to capsize on a wind if not well ballasted and struck by a squall. Their hardy and adventurous occupants, however, are quite at home in the water, and right them hale out, and proceed without any fuss.

**NICHOLLS, W. A. ALFORD, M.D., F.L.S.—(235)** Cashew Gum. This gum, obtained from the tree *Anacardium occidentale*, is

similar in its properties to gum arabic. It occurs in considerable quantities in Dominica, and might be made an article of export from the island. (236) Bees Wax. This wax is collected by native caribs from the nests of wild bees, which are very plentiful in Dominica. (237) Bark of the Guava tree (*Psidium Guajava*). This bark, which is rich in tannin, is used as a medicinal astringent. It can be obtained in almost unlimited quantities. (238) Brown Castor Oil. (239) Fibre of the Pine Lapite, and twine made therefrom by the native Caribs. This fibre is a very fine one, and it is unknown to the trade. The plant producing it belongs to the natural order Bromeliaceae and it is probably an undetermined species of Ananassa.

**LIORMÉ, CHARLES.**—(240) Mahat Doux Fibre. Destinée Estate.

**DAVIES, WILLIAM.**—(241) Muscovado Sugar. Bath Estate. (242) Molasses. Bath Estate. (243) Old Rum. Bath Estate. (244) Rum Shrub. Bath Estate. (245) Me-gass. The sugar cane after it has passed through the mill. It is used on the estates as fuel for boiling the cane juice, and recently it has been found of service in paper-making. Bath Estate. (246) Plantation Cocoa. Bath Estate. (247) Raw Lime Juice. Bath Estate. (248) Concentrated Limo Juice. Concentrated about 10 to 1, and containing over 100 ounces of citric acid to the gallon. Bath Estate. (249) Essential Oil of Limes, distilled. Bath Estate. (250) Essential Oil of Limes, hand-made. Bath Estate. (251) Brown Castor Oil. Bath Estate. (252) Custor Oil Seeds. Bath Estate. (253) Ginger. Bath Estate. (254) Ginger, scraped. Bath Estate. (255) Cassava Meal. Bath Estate. (256) Cassava Starch. Bath Estate. (257) Dried Pigeon Peas (*Cajanus indicus*). The Pigeon Pea is a very important article of food in Dominica. It grows abundantly in a semi-wild state, and it affords a highly nutritious pulse of a very agreeable flavour. Bath Estate.

**JOHNSON, W. H.**—(258) Cinnamon. Shawford Estate. (259) Raw Limo Juice. Shawford Estate. (260) Cassava Meal. Shawford Estate. (261) Cassava Starch. Shawford Estate.

**MACINTYRE, GERALD R.**—(262) Calabashes.

**GARRAWAY, R. F.**—(263) Razor Strops (6), made from dagger plant. (264) Alum, in its crude state.

**GARRAWAY, JAS. A.**—(265) Cassia Fistula. (266) Chocolate Rolls, plain and spiced.

**LANDER, MRS. C. R.**—(267) A Collection of Dominica Seeds (30 kinds).

**NICHOLLS, DR.**—(268) Bay Leaves (*Pimenta vulgaris*). These leaves are used in the manufacture of bay rum.

**STEDMAN & CO.**—(269) Bay Leaves.

**OGLIVY, MRS.**—(270) Dominica Native Head-dress.

**MARIE, W. C.**—(268) Walking Sticks.

**HAMILTON, HY.**—(269) Muscovado Sugar, Melville Hall Estate.

**GARRAWAY, J. A.**—(290) Preserved Fruit. (291) Guaiac Wood or Mawbie. This wood is cut into chips and made into a pleasant fermented drink.

**JOHNSON, ALEX.**—(292) Dominica Native Hat Stand, made from the Swizzle Stick tree.

**OMER, T. A.**—(293) Preserved Tamarinds.

**RIVIERE, D. O.**—(294) Pottery.

**GARRAWAY, J. A.**—(295) Annatto. (296) Logwood.

**JOHNSON, ALEX.**—(297) Satin Wood. (298) Bullet Wood. (299) Razor Strop.

**NICHOLLS, DR.**—(300) Cigars (Long Toms).

**ROBINSON, ALEX.**—(301) Volcanic Soil from Prince Rupert's, Dominica.

**MELTZ, A. M.**—(302) Mawbie Wood, of Bois Corsier.

## MONTSERRAT.

### STAPLE PRODUCTS

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Sugar. (2) Bay Rum. (3) Tamarinds. (4) White Spirits. (5) Orange Wine. (6) Coffee. (7) Lime Juice.

**KIRWAN, MRS. F. G.**—(1) Sugar. (2) Coffee. (3) Limo Juice. (4) Cacao. (5) Potatoes. (6) Plantains. (7) Bananas. (8) Limes.

**IRISH, G. H.**—(1) Limo Juice. (2) Limo Cordial. (3) Tamarind Zest. (4) Pine Apple Jam. (5) Guava Jelly.

**BARZEY, J.**—(1) Yams. (2) Cassava Cakes.

**MEADE, MISS M.**—(1) Pickled Peppers. (2) Pickled Calabash. (3) Mixed Pickles.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Guava Jelly.

### STARCHES AND FARINAS

**GREENAWAY, MRS. M.**—(1) Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*). (2) Arrowroot Starch (*Maranta arundinacea*). (3) Tous les Mois (*Canna Indica*). (4) Potato Starch.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Yam Starch (*Dioscorea sativa*). (2) Potato Starch (*Batatas*

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M.—(1) Cassava  
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*esculenta*). (3) Bread Fruit Starch (*Artocarpus incisa*). (4) Cassava Farina (*Jatropha manihot*). (5) Potato Farina (*Batatas esculenta*). (6) Cassava Bread (*Jatropha manihot*). (7) Cassava Starch (*Jatropha manihot*). (8) Arrowroot Starch (*Maranta arundinacea*). (9) Tous les Mois (*Canna Indica*).

**MONTSEERAT CO. (THE), Limited.**—Case containing Lime Fruit Juice, Lime Fruit Juice Cordial, Sarsaparilla, Pine Apple Quinine, Jargonelle, Clove, Raspberry, Peppermint, Aromatic Montserrat Lime Fruit Bitters, Lime Juice Sauce, Oil of Limes distilled, Oil of Limes ceuelled, Oil of Bergamot ceuelled, Oil of Shaddock ceuelled, Oil of Basil distilled.

SAMPLES of Papain, Arrowroot, Cassava Starch, Yam Starch, Sweet Potato Meal (decorticated), Tannier Meal, Tannier Starch, Tous les mois Starch, Bread Fruit Starch, Sweet Potato Starch, Yollow Prickle Bark.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Coconut Meal.

#### FIBRES.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Plantain Fibre (*Musa textilis*). (2) *Agave Americana*. (3) *Bombax Ceiba* (silk cotton). (4) *Sanseveiria* (bowstring hemp). (5) *Bromelia* (wild pine). (6) *Arum arborescens* (China Bush). (7) Burr Weed Bark (bark and rope). (8) Burry Bush (bark and rope). (9) Acacia (bark and rope); this bark has also strong tannin properties. (10) Loblolly (bark and rope). (11) Sugar Apple (bark and rope). (12) Mahoe (bark and rope). (13) Megass Fibre, for paper stock. (14) Bamboo Cane, for paper stock. (15) Soursoop (bark and rope).

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Custard apple, bark and rope.

**KIRWAN, MRS. F. G.**—Fibre of Wild Banana.

#### SWEET HERBS.

**BARZEY, J.**—Mint, Rosemary, Plantain, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram, Sothernwood, Tansy Wormwood.

#### WOODS.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—Forty-five varieties.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Specimens.

#### ESSENTIAL OILS.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Limes au Zeste (*Citrus medica*, var. *acida*). (2) Lime Leaves (distilled). (3) Lime Juice (distilled from lime juice). (4) Orange au Zeste (extracted by hand from the rinds of the *C. aurantium Bigaradia*). (5) Pimento (leaves of Bay pimento). (6) Wild Basil (distilled). (7) Canella Alba (distilled). (8) Cascarilla (distilled). (9) Lemon Grass (distilled).

#### PERFUMED WATERS.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Bay Water. (2) Cascarilla Water. (3) Canella Alba Water. (4) Wild Basil Water. (5) Lemon Grass Water. (6) Lime Fruit Water. (7) Lime Leaf Water. These waters are saturated with the essential oils in the process of distilling, and are produced in large quantities for small amounts of oil.

#### MINERAL WATERS.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—Calcareous, Sulphurous, Chalybeate, &c., from thermal springs.

#### MINERALS.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Magnetic Iron (crude). (2) Magnetic Iron (screened); large quantities exist, washed down from the mountains. (3) Gypsum (native). (4) Sulphur. (5) Sulphate of Alumina. (6) Trass, or Puozzolana (makes excellent mortar).

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(1) Trass, or Puozzolana. (2) Building and Fire stones. (3) Ochre. (4) Gypsum. (5) Sulphur.

**KIRWAN, MRS.**—(1) Ochre. (2) Pottery Clay. (3) Iron Pyrites. (4) Coral Building Lime.

#### SEEDS.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Pigeon Peas, make excellent soup. (2) Bengal Beans, used for green dressings for the land. (3) Okra Seeds, vegetables, and for thickening soups. (4) Okra Pods, vegetables, and for thickening soups. (5) Ben Seed (*Moringa*), watch oil. (6) San box Seeds, paper weights, &c. (7) Mirabilis Seeds (4 o'clock). (8) Castor Oil Seeds, medicinal oil. (9) Indian Shot. (10) Aniseed. (11) Palm Oil Seeds. (12) Mocha Seeds (aleeve links, &c.). (13) Native Coffee.

**BARZEY, J.**—Castor Oil Seeds.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—Paludosa, Soapberry, Circassium, Jumbie Beads, Euphorbia, Acacia, Horse Eye, Grey Nieker, Snake Wood, and Job's Tears.

#### NATIVE MEDICINAL REMEDIES.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—Book containing dried specimens, with remarks.

**WYKE, G. B.**—Native Sarsaparilla.

#### DRUGS.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Aloes. (2) Gum elemi. (3) White Root. (4) Davis Root. (5) Pigeon Root. (6) Physic Nuts. (7) Cascarilla Bark. (8) Canella Alba. (9) Pomegranate Rind. (10) Castor Seeds.

## ROOTS.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—(1) Ginger. (2) Dye Ginger (yellow dye). (3) Dye Root (red dye).

**GREENAWAY, MRS. M.**—Arrowroot

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**KIRWAN, MRS. F. G.**—(1) Native Pottery. (2) Dried Forns. (3) Gum elemi.

**THE COMMITTEE.**—(1) Model of Fish Pot. (2) Bead Work. (3) Barks and Ropes. (4) Bamboo Canes. (5) Plants. (6) Reptiles.

**HOLLINGS, J. S.**—Case of Butterflies.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1. **FOREMAN, J.**—(a) Corals. (b) Beads. (c) Virgin Island Coins. (d) Water from Salt Lake, Gruger Island, Virgin Islands.

2. **DIA, G.**—(a) Cotton Fibre. (b) Rhea Fibre.

3. **HILL, H.**—(a) Virgin Islands Liqueur. (b) Guava Berry Liqueur. (c) Preserves. (d) Beads.

4. **O'NEALE, C.**—Minerals.

5. **PICKERING, F. A.**—Trunk Oil.

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## BRITISH HONDURAS.

IN being the one British settlement in Central America British Honduras has its distinctive geographical feature. It lies on the edge of that gradually attenuated neck of land, of which so much is untravellered and mysterious, which at last becomes the Isthmus of Panama, and joins the two Americas. Low and flat towards the Bay of Honduras, it rises gradually inland towards the last spurs of the Cordilleras; the Cockscomb Mountains on its western boundary are of the same mould as those which Mr. Whymper climbed further to the north. Its characteristics are vast forests of valuable timber, deep tropical rivers, sweeping savannahs of swamp and rank grass. It is filled with traces of Indian, Mexican, or Spanish civilisation in ages now remote; their forts and cities are covered with luxuriant tropical growth, or gradually sinking below a new surface of yearly accumulated soil. One day not many years hence these may open an unexplored field to the archaeologist. Yet the whole Colony is not believed to contain more than 7,352 square miles; in other words is not much larger than Wales.

Its political history is unique even in the history of British colonial enterprise; its events reproduce in petto that of our settlement in India. One of our older settlements, it is one of our youngest colonies. The logwood on its river banks attracted the attention of some British rovers, and they settled at the river mouths along all this coast for the purpose of cutting first the dye-woods, afterwards mahogany. In despite of the Spaniards, by sufferance of the Spaniards, at last by conquest of the Spaniards, these hardy Scotch and English men retained their footing on the Belize river, when they had been driven from the rest of Campeachy. The British Government but poorly recognised their pluck at first; about the beginning of this century they deigned to countenance them by appointing a Superintendent. A constitution followed, and gradually developed with the requirements of political life. In 1862 British Honduras was made a Colony with a Lieutenant-Governor, under the Governor-in-Chief at Jamaica. In 1879 its existence as a separate Colony was consummated, and its Governor corresponded direct with the Secretary of State.

The chief town of the colony is Belize, a port facing right out on the Bay of Honduras, guarded by reefs which make navigation difficult. The site is flat, but not unpicturesque, the wooden houses pleasantly relieved by the waving palm-trees; not unlike the general aspect of Georgetown, Demerara, which is also on very low ground. Orange Walk and Corosal—the places of next importance—can scarcely be called towns. There is not a road in the country worthy of the name except the usual evening drive of the residents of Belize; its highways are the rivers and the sea, the former navigated by “pitpans”—a dug-out canoe—the latter by coasting schooners. Very limited, therefore, is the portion opened to trade. Proportionately attractive will the Colony be to future enterprise.

Mahogany cutting is the chief industry; and on this the reputation of British Honduras is founded. The logwood trade runs it close. Both depend on the rivers down which the cut timber is floated; and nothing is cut except within easy draught of a river bank. Next to these, attention is given to the growth of fruit for the American market; plantations of bananas and coconuts are increasing in number and size yearly. There are six or seven sugar estates at work, sending out sugar in the form which is known as concrete—that is, in a compactly welded brown mass, very dark, and full of molasses, which has the advantage of saving the owner from loss by leakage in transit, but is useless without careful refining.

In the autumn of 1882 Mr. Morris of Jamaica, whose vigorous prosecution of his botanical duties has earned him the appointment of Assistant-Director at Kew Gardens, visited and prospected British Honduras, and embodied in a small volume his conclusions as regards the industrial future of the Colony. Existing industry can be extended and improved by opening up the country; vast tracts of mahogany still remain untouched, and the best wood, to the north of the Belize river, is that which has least been meddled with. The cultivation of bananas is crude; but clearings of the forest will provide some of the richest soil in the world.

The same may be said of sugar. A central factory has not been suggested, nor is the country yet ripe for it; but there is a virgin soil to set against the exhausted ground of most of the West India Islands; and there is no reason why a large share of profits from sugar should not soon fall to the British Honduras planter. Mr. Morris found the cacao or cocoa-tree, and the vanilla bean, growing wild in the forests; coffee shrubs bear enormous crops just across the frontier; the oil of the cohune nut is one of the most valuable of vegetable oils, and the cohune palm is one of the distinctive features of the landscape. Fibre plants are numerous, and for fibre there is an entirely unsatisfied demand. The possible development of these resources is for present purposes unlimited.

The direct commercial connection of the Colony is with New Orleans, a straight run of some 600 miles N.E. by N. across the Gulf of Mexico, after rounding Cape Catoche. Thither goes all the fruit, and with it the mails and passengers. Timber is shipped to Europe by sailing craft. A considerable increase must take place in the speed of ocean-going steamers before we can expect to see the fruit of British Honduras, but ten days old, in Covent Garden market. There is likewise a very considerable trade with the neighbouring republics of Guatemala and Honduras, and with Mexico. With the first-named state it is conducted chiefly by way of the Belize river and across the frontier to Peten; with the others it is carried on along the coast. In order to settle the trade routes finally, two things are wanted—to set at rest the boundary difficulty with Mexico and Guatemala, and to open up the country either by rail or road. If, as they profess, the two Governments mentioned are really anxious to mark out their boundaries, the treaty boundary of our Colony should, before many months are over, be finally settled and marked out. Surveyors are cutting the line at this moment. Several projects for a railway have been mooted of late years. An effort has quite recently been made in the city to sound financial houses about a line between the two rivers and into Guatemalan territory, tapping some of the richest land in Central America. We rather fear that such schemes are not heartily supported by the present traders and property-holders in the Colony. This is a fault of young and flourishing settlements. People are doing very well on the old lines, and they are not too anxious to let in young blood and enterprise to share, and perhaps deek, their profits.

Land and labour are the desiderata of the capitalist who is looking out for new fields to conquer. Here there is abundant land, the property of the Crown, to be sold in lots at one dollar per acre. After a while it will be for the Crown to consider whether it would not be wiser to lease it. That most of this soil is good, some of it exceedingly rich, we have already mentioned.

The labour question is one that is at present agitating the Colony; a recently printed report on the subject shows the position of the question, and the feelings of the employers. At present labour is scarce, its price high. It can hardly be otherwise where the wants of the labourer have not been multiplied by an elaborate civilisation, and comfort is attained with the smallest possible exertion. But from the capitalist's point of view the difficulty is serious. High-priced labour means a high cost of production, and being undersold by other countries. One experiment is worth trying—the immigration of our surplus population from the British Isles. The climate of British Honduras is cooler than that of the neighbouring countries, and Americans have succeeded there as field-workers. The climate which suits our kinsmen of the States should not be devoid of attraction to the strugglers of these islands.

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO FORESTRY EXHIBITS.

To its timber and dyewoods the Colony of British Honduras owes its existence and whatever measure of progress and advancement it may have attained. To the discovery, first of logwood and subsequently of mahogany, its original settlement must be ascribed. It seems appropriate, therefore, to place the specimens of woods at the head of the present collection of its natural products and industrial objects, and to begin with the exhibit of indigenous woods contributed by the Belize Estate and Produce Co., comprising nearly 100 specimens.

A few remarks on the principal varieties of timber represented in this collection may be found useful, but it must be premised that many of the woods in it are as yet unknown to commerce, and unclassified scientifically; and in such cases we have to be contented with the names locally current, the trees apparently having been christened by the whimsical imaginations of the woodcutters.

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The uses to which mahogany is applied are familiarly known, and no detailed description of the tree itself is requisite. The hardness and durability of the wood, the fineness of its grain, and susceptibility to a high polish enable the timber to hold its place against all competitors as a carpentry and furniture wood, if other materials have partially driven it out of the shipbuilding trade.

The height of the trunk to the first branch or "crutch," the space covered by its buttress-shaped roots, its umbragous spread of foliage and great girth of trunk, render the tree conspicuous amongst forest giants. It propagates by seed, and is said to take 200 years in arriving at maturity. Its development is more rapid in the shade than in the open.

Mahogany and logwood belong to the same botanical family—*Decumaria monopynia*, Swiet.

*Logwood*.—Sometimes called Campeche wood, is probably as generally known as mahogany, and is supposed to form the basis of the adulterated Port wine which passes for the genuine produce of Oporto. The tree grows with a very crooked stem to a height of from 16 to 24 ft., about the girth of a man's thigh, seldom thicker; branches thorny, leaves winged, and flowers pale yellow. Besides its value as a dyewood, an extract from it is used medicinally as an astringent and in certain other operations. It is found in immense thickets in marshy places, and largely exported.

*Cedar* comes next to mahogany as an article of timber product exported from the Colony, and averages 140,000 to 150,000 feet annual export. It is a member of the same family, and is named specifically *Cedrela odorata*. It is in great demand for light indoor work, cigar boxes, trunks and packing cases. In the colony it is used to manufacture the light craft employed in river and lagoon navigation, being hollowed out into canoes, pitpans and bungaya.

*Rosewood (Dalbergia sp.)*.—A very heavy, rich, dark reddish wood, very desirable for cabinet purposes, and plentiful in the Colony, growing to a height of 80 ft., with a girth of 30 to 38 in. Owing to its weight, it is difficult to transport by water, an obstacle to the exportation of many of the native furniture woods yet to be overcome; about 150 to 200 tons is probably the average exportation. The so-called Bastard Rose is a distinct variety, the wood of which works up much redder in colour; and there is another illegitimate of the family, the Pix (No. 50) found in the Colony.

*Zircote* is by some considered a description of rosewood. Mr. Murrin, Director of the Botanical Garden, Jamaica, who made a professional tour through the Colony a few years ago, at the request of the Colonial Government, states it to be scarce, but it is abundant in the Northern District. It is only exported in small quantities. The same authority classes it amongst other timbers of the Colony as yet unclassified and unknown to commerce.

*Fustic*.—A yellow dyewood; is well known to commerce and the trade; the *Morus tinctoria*. It is used locally for furniture work, and about 100 tons are annually exported.

*Sapodilla (Achras sapota)*. It is a most durable wood, difficult, on account of its extreme hardness, to work on, but it does work up handsomely in furniture, as will be seen on reference to the furniture exhibits and the woods composing them. The tree grows tall and free from branches, and one variety (No. 3) bears a sweet fruit with a rough rind, the Nasberry, the seeds of which are used as a diuretic. It is much used locally for uprights and beams in house carpentry, but owing to the great weight of the logs cannot be floated down the rivers to the ports. If this difficulty of transportation be overcome—say by the introduction of railways—this wood must find its way to European and other markets in much larger shipments than is the case now. At present it can hardly be said to be exported. There are two varieties, the black and the red, one rather scarcer than the other, and not half so lofty, although about the same girth. It is a tree which grows abundantly in Honduras.

*Sam or Salmwood*.—A brown, very durable wood. On account of its being avoided by all kinds of insects, it is much appreciated for lining wardrobes, &c. It would therefore be very suitable for specimen cases for collectors of Natural History objects, especially ontological specimens. The tree grows fifty feet high with an average diameter of two. It is not exported.

Of so-called *Poisonwood* there are apparently three varieties, but "Chechem" (See No. 4) is simply the Indian name for all kinds of wood locally so designated. The trees are so named on account of their secreting an acrid juice, which dropping on the skin of the woodcutter blisters it; and a local authority, a writer in the *Colonial Guardian*, reviewing the preliminary Exhibition in Belize, describes the "Chechem" as a kind of Upas, to be under the shade of which for any

time inflames the skin of the face and the eyes. The writer calls the wood of the same tree the "King of Woods," but he means of cabinet woods. It may be seen worked into the three furniture exhibits made by Señor Andueza, of Belize, Nos. 263 & 264. The trees of the black variety are large and umbrageous, and both kinds grow abundantly in the region; the height averaging between 80 and 100 feet, diameter 24 to 30 inches. The white variety of "Chochem" appears to be the largest in its growth.

*Granadilla* is a hard, dark-red wood with a beautiful fine grain, and is less difficult to work than Sapodilla or Ziriote, and less brittle than the latter. It is a greater favourite with carpenters than either. It is not exported.

*Palmalatto*.—Another wood not sent out of the country; is sometimes called *Zebra wood*, the markings being alternate stripes of dark and pale brownish red, hence the latter name. Its first cognomen is an English corruption of the Spanish "Palo Mulato," or mulatto wood. This and the preceding grow about fifty feet high, generally under than over that height, and are abundant. The *Palmalatto* is about 17 inches in diameter.

*Palms and Palmettos (Chamerops)*.—"Nothing so much impresses the traveller," says Mr. Morris, speaking of the plant-life of British Honduras, "as the abundance and profusion of palms which are everywhere seen." In point of value and utility first comes the cocoanut, useful from its roots upwards. The cahoon is probably next to it in value, and then the date; the cabbage, with its tall smooth columnar stem surmounted by a long green folded bud containing an edible substance, embellished with a singularly pretty "shoot" and topped by its waving pinnate fronds, is "a thing of beauty, and *Oreodoxa* well deserves its royal appellation. *Oreodoxa oleracea* is found on the banks of the rivers in the interior, and is used by the Caribs to construct their huts, and by Logwood-cutters for their "bark logs," or crallo-rafts, which convey the logwood down the river to the port of shipment.

The genus *Thrinax* is plentifully present, and in various species and of nearly all kinds; it is used for staking, fencing, and in bush houses, as pende for thatching, &c. Mr. Morris says *Chumadoreas* and *Geonomas* are numerous, and if it be only established that *C. tenella* is present, which he thinks doubtful, the Colony possesses "the most majestic of pinnate-leaved palms and also the smallest of known species."

*India Rubber*.—Mr. Morris would appear to have come across only an indifferent kind, the native "Toonu," the gum of which is too brittle to be prepared. But there is a superior rubber-producing tree (probably *castilloa elastica* of other classifiers). A specimen of this rubber will show this to be the case.

In tropical fruit trees the Colony is rich. Some of these producing good timber are shown amongst the specimens of timber trees.

Two examples of the Natural Curiosity—the "Scotchman hugging the Creole," are added. The phenomenon, if it may be so described, is the result of a by no means mutual embrace; the embracer, or Scotchman, being a parasitical plant, locally called the "Wild Fig," on account of a small fruit it bears which has a resemblance to the fig; and the embraced, the reluctant Creole, a tree of the palm order. Eventually the life sap is squeezed out of the Creole by the too ardent hug of the sinowy representative of Caledonia, who, however, continues to flourish and becomes a vigorous instance of tropical vegetation. Another *curio* is a specimen of logwood twisted in a fantastic growth; and there is a historical relic, a polished palmetto stem said to be one of the veritable "Poke and do boy" staves used as pike handles by the slaves when they defended the Colony under their masters and owners in an engagement with the Spaniards, who were defeated and driven off.

## CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS. DIVISION A.—NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

### SECTION I.—RAW PRODUCTS.

Class 1.—Indigenous Woods and Forestry Specimens.

Class 2.—Fibrous Grasses and Plants. Barks used for fibre, &c.

3.—Miscellaneous—Sugarcane, Coffee, Cacao, Rubber, Sarsaparilla, Tobacco, Ginger, Medicinal Herbs, &c.

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## SECTION II.—PRODUCTS PARTLY PREPARED FOR USE.

- Class 1.—Sugars, Concrete and Muscovado.  
 2.—Hides and Skins, cured and tanned. Solo Leather, &c.  
 3.—Timber grown and sawn in the Colony.

## SECTION III.—NATURAL PRODUCTS COMPLETELY PREPARED FOR USE OR EXPORTATION.

- Class 1.—Liquors and Liqueurs.  
 2.—Arrowroot, Starch, Oils, Preserves, Pickles, &c.  
 3.—Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes.  
 4.—Sponges.

## DIVISION B.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES AND INDUSTRIAL SPECIMENS.

## SECTION I.—FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE ART.

- Class 1.—Household Furniture and Articles in Domestic Use.  
 2.—Ornaments, Artificial Flowers, Shell-work, &c.  
 3.—Embroidered articles of Dress and Needlework. Personal Equipment  
 4.—Native Earthenware and Pottery.

## SECTION II.—IMPLEMENTS, MODELS, CANOES, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

- Class 1.—(a) Implements used in any craft or trade peculiar to the Colony. (b) Other Tools.  
 2.—Models of Trucks, Vessels, &c.  
 3.—All other manufactured articles.

## DIVISION C.—NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

## SECTION I.—NATURAL HISTORY.

- Class 1.—Zoology. Skins and Skeletons of Birds and Animals, Reptiles, &c.  
 2.—Conchology, &c.  
 3.—Other Marine specimens.

## SECTION II.

- Class 1.—Antiquities.  
 2.—Minerals and Curiosities

## DIVISION A.—SECTION I.

## CLASS 1.

## INDIGENOUS WOODS.

*Exhibits by the Belize Estate and Produce Co., Limited, A. S. Kindred, Manager.*

1. Mahogany, slab of polished, 6½ by 2½ ft.

2. Mahogany. See Introductory Notes to Wood Exhibits.

3. Sapodilla (a) Black, (b) Red, (*Achras Sapota*).

Neither of these varieties is exported, but both are much used locally: (b) in housework especially. Height 100 ft., diam. 30 in.

4. Chechem, or poisonwood (a) Black, (b) White.

"Chechem" is the Indian name for both these woods. The trees grow in abundance and reach 100 ft. in height, diameter 2 ft.

5. Fustic (Dyewood) (*Morus tinctoria*). Exported in considerable quantities.

6. Mammee Sircra.

A tough wood used for canoe building, 40 to 50 ft. high, 16 to 18 in. diameter. Bears a small yellow berry.

7. Mammee Apple (*Mammea Americana*).

A fruit tree 80 ft. high, 30 in. diameter, and a very handsome one as to foliage. The fruit is a luscious pink pulp, enclosed in a hard rind, with an agreeable flavour.

8. Monkey Apple.

Also a handsome foliaged tree 80 to 100 ft. in height on an average, producing a large sweet fruit of a yellow pulp, covered with a rough hard rind. The bark is used as a medicine by the natives.

9. Star Apple, wild (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*).

A branchy tree 40 ft. by 18 to 20 in. diameter. Another fruit tree, as its name implies.

10. Custard Apple, wild (*Anona squamosa*).

Of the same family as the better-known Sour and Sweet Sop (*Anona muricata* and *sp.*).

11. Gub Apple, wild.

A low white tree, about 30 ft. high, 24 to 30 in. diameter. The wood, being as light as cork, is used as floaters. Bears a yellow fruit.

12. Balsam (*Myroxylon toliifera*), two pieces.

Average height 40 ft., and diameter 20 in. It resembles both mahogany and sapodilla, the latter most in colour of the wood. Both the gum and bark used medicinally.

**SIR JOHN BENNETT, 65 & 64, Cheapside, London.**

Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturer, by Appointment to Her Majesty.

**THE CHEAPSIDE GOLD KEYLESS ½-PLATE LEVER**, in strong 18-carat crystal glass case, jewelled in 13 actions, chronometer balance. The cheapest Watch ever produced, £12, £15, £18, £21. In Hunting or Half-Hunting cases, £15, £18, £21, £24.

**GOLD HUNTING or HALF-HUNTING ½-Plate KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER**, in massive full-sized 18-carat case, strong and durable. For all extremes of climate this Watch is invaluable, and is manufactured for hunting and rough wear. £25, £30, £35.

13. **Balsam Berry.**  
A slim tree of about 8 in. diameter, not used.
14. "Yaha," or "Chapara."  
A "pine ridge" shrub rather than a tree. Leaf very rough and used as a sand paper.
15. **Bullet or Bully Tree** (extra specimen).  
Height 60 to 80 ft., with a diameter of 18 in. Plentiful. Wood not very workable, and therefore not much used. Tree yields a resinous gum.
16. **Timber Sweet.**  
A low stout tree, bearing a yellow berry, 25 to 30 ft. in height, 24 to 30 in. diameter. Wood light, not used.
17. **Carbon.** Two specimens.
18. **Cassava Wood.**  
A plentiful tree. Wood not used. Height 40 ft., diameter 10 in.
19. **Madre Cacao** (*Erythrina umbrosa*).  
A plentiful tree. Height 40 to 50 ft., 15 in. in diameter. A fine hard wood, much used in house posts, and also as a shade in coffee and cacao plantations. Mr. Morris suggests as a preferable shade for cacao the India-rubber plant, giving more shade, and very profitable to the planter. Grows easily from slips.
- 20a. **Rosewood** (*Dalbergia sp.*). Exhibited by J. Hutchinson.
- 20b. **Bastard Rosewood.** Exhibited by J. Hutchinson.  
Plentiful. Grows to 40 or 50 ft., 12 in. in diameter. Wood takes a high polish, and is very tough.
21. (a) **Logwood** (*Hæmatoxylin Campechianum*); (b) **Logwood**, broad-leaved, *Hæmatoxylin Campechianum sp.*; (c) **Logwood.** Section of stem with bark on.
22. (a) **Cedar** (*Cedrela odorata*); (b) **Bay Cedar** (*Sp.*).  
A short branchy tree with a small black berry. Abundant on the "Pine Ridges," and used as food for cattle. Wood not used.
23. **Fustic** (*Morus tinctoria*, or *Maclura aurantiaca*.) Two extra exhibits.
24. **White Maya.**  
A very tough wood and takes a polish. The tree grows 60 ft. with 20 in. in diameter.
25. **Pine** (yellow or pitch) (*P. Cubensis*).  
The chief tree of the Pine Ridges of the Colony. Used in carpentry, but to a great extent as kindling wood and torches by the mahogany cutters and people living in the country parts. Suitable for railway sleepers, and largely used as pillars and framework of houses on account of its abundance and durability. Morris says the natives speak of two kinds, white and yellow, but he believes they are botanically identical. Height 60 to 80 ft., diameter 10 or 12 in.
26. **Cherry.**  
A tall slim tree of 80 ft. by 16 in. Wood not used.
27. **Wild Grape.**  
Very plentiful, but not used. 80 to 100 ft.
28. **Picari, or Peccary Wood.**  
Small straight tree, 30 ft. by 12 in., not used
29. **Calabash** (*Crescentia cujete*).  
A pretty growing tree, with the leaves peculiarly arranged on the branches (sub-pinnate). The edible pulp of the large round nut is hollowed out, and drinking cups are made of the shell. Plentiful.
30. **Cabbage Bark Tree.**  
Grows plentifully, 40 ft. by 15 or 20 in. The wood hard and durable, used in house-building, and in the composition of trucks or spokes, &c.
31. **Cinnamon, Wild.**  
Plenty of it. 30 ft. by 16 to 18 in. diameter. Bark only used.
32. **Santa Maria** (*Calophyllum Calaba*).  
Suitable for heavy machine work and buildings, and Mr. Morris says for shingles. It is unsurpassed for ship building. Its seed yields an oil for lamps abundantly. Height 80 feet, diameter 24 inches. The wood is hard and durable, and is used in the construction of mahogany trucks. Sawn specimens of this timber exhibited by B. Cramer & Co.
33. **Buttonwood.**  
Extensively used locally to burn, is occasionally introduced as a variety in inlaid cabinet work or veneering. The tree is not above 20 ft. by 16 or 18 in. thick, and grows in swampy places. Used for ship's timbers.
34. **Salaam.**  
A hard durable wood, little known. Locally used for furniture, inlaid work, and capable of taking a fine polish.
35. **Blackheart.**  
The tree attains a height of 30 ft., with a diameter of 12 in. Wood hard, yellowish-brown in colour, with a deeper coloured heart. Takes a high polish.
36. **Billy Webb** (extra specimen).  
In local use only. Height 30 ft., diameter about 24 in. Used in constructing mahogany slides and trucks. It is plentiful, and an exceedingly tough wood.
37. **Grandy Betty.**  
Grows plentifully, 40 ft. by 12 in. Wood not in use. Leaves used for a decoction.
38. **Boy's Job.**  
Plentiful. 30 or 40 ft. by 18 in. A tough, hard wood; not in use except the leaves medicinally, and for snake bites.
39. **John Crow.**  
Plentiful. 35 ft. by 16 in. Not used.
40. **Pigeon Plum.**  
Plentiful. 40 to 50 ft. by 12 to 15 in. Not used.

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41. Allspice (Pimento) (*Eugenia pimenta*).  
A favourite wood for walking-sticks. Its seeds are known and appreciated as a spice everywhere. The tree grows plentifully in the Colony; 50 ft. in height and 20 in. in diameter.

42. Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum melanocardium*).

Grows abundantly. A straight tree with copious foliage and branches, 50 to 60 ft. in height, 5 ft. in diameter. Little used.

43. Dogwood (*Piscidia Erythrina*).

There is a tree of the genus *Cornus*, of which there are several species exceedingly hard, called also Dogwood. Several extra exhibits.

Javin (No. 54) is a variety of this wood with an Indian name. The trees grow large and straight, 80 to 100 feet, 24 to 30 in. diameter, and the wood of both is used for rollers of native sugar mills, &c. Javin is slightly the hardest.

44. Granadilla.

Not to be confounded with the vine Granadilla, bearing a luscious fruit. This tree grows 80 ft. high, and is 2 ft. thick. It produces a hard, durable, finely-grained, red timber, and is abundant in the region. It rises 50 ft. without a limb, and is therefore a conspicuous forest tree. The wood is used in furniture and house decoration.

45. Nargusta.

A specimen of this wood sawn in the Colony is exhibited by B. Cramer & Co.

46. Ironwood (*Laplacea hematoylon*).

Every timber region has its own ironwood. This is an exceedingly hard, dark reddish wood with a very fine grain. Tree 25 ft. high, 10 in.

47. Polewood.

So called as it is used for poles to propel canoes and river craft in shallow places; height 60 to 80 ft., 10 to 12 in. diameter. Grows straight and regular, and is a little used in house carpentry.

48. Axemaster.

A tree the woodsman takes his hat off to or gives it the go-by when he can. A dark wood taking a shining polish, 40 ft. by 18 in. diameter. Not much used, the tree blunts the axe and the wood resists a nail.

49. Lignum Vitæ.

50. Pix, or Pij.  
Two bastard varieties of *L. Vitæ* evidently. The fruit is scarce and is not used when found here at all events. It attains a height of 40 ft. and is 12 in. thick as a rule when grown. No. 50 is plentiful, straight bodied, 40 ft. in height, 10 in. diameter. Timber used for fence posts, and the twigs make very lasting thatch.

51. Teabox.

A slender tree, not used, producing an edible berry and leaves of which a decoction, "bush tea," is made; 30 ft. by 10 to 12 in. diameter.

52. Prickly Yellow.

Plentifully found. A straight growing tree 30 ft. in height, 5 or 6 in. in diameter. Wood used for hoe and other agricultural tool handles.

53. Silly Young.

A large tree of a hundred feet growth, producing durable house timber, which is also used for slides to slide mahogany and cedar logs.

54. Javin (*Piscidia sp.*). See Dogwood, No. 43 in Catalogue.

55. Goodneck.

A fine hard wood looking like dark-brown satin when polished. Probably a variety of the Salmwood, No. 89.

56. Redwood.

A strong-bodied tree of 60 to 80 ft. growth and 12 in. thick. Wood hard and durable, used for fence posts and in house building, and lasting well.

57. Turtle Bone.

A ponderous and hard wood, light yellow, taking a fine polish. Growing to a height a little under 20 ft.; diameter slight; very tough and something like logwood.

58. Wild Provision (*Pachira aquatica*).

A common tree in moist places and river banks, bearing a fruit the size of a small pumpkin, the seeds of which are edible. Used for fencing posts, &c.

59. Craboo, or Crabew.

A common tree, bearing a small acid fruit in size between a black currant and gooseberry, which when sweetened makes a pleasant wholesome drink. The bark is also locally used medicinally.

60. My Lady.

Grows nearly 100 ft. high and 18 in. to 2 ft. diameter. A yellow wood taking a fine polish; used both in house carpentry and cabinet work.

61. Mangrove Red (*Rhizophora Mangle*).

61a. Mangrove Black (*Rhizophora sp.*).

61b. Mangrove White (*Rhizophora sp.*).

The mangi of the Malays. It grows along the seashore and river banks, rooting in the mud, the seeds germinating even while attached to the branches. The cays or islands in the Bay of Honduras are densely covered with it. The wood is used to burn, and the bark as an astringent. Morris names a white variety (*Laguncularia racemosa*). All varieties are used in house building and occasionally in cabinet work. The white is also used for ship-building, in which it has a great local repute, furnishing "knees" that require little moulding into the necessary shape. Average growth 30 to 50 ft.; the black is the lowest in stature. Red mangrove, 60 to 80 ft.; white, 80 ft.; black, 50 ft. Diameter of all 20 in.

62. Mayflower.

This is a deciduous tree, and takes a fine polish, has a profusion of purple blossoms in

May, and is a handsome tree, wide spread and growing to 70 or 80 ft.; used for yokes.

63. Botan (palmetto) (*Sabal sp.*).

The leaves are used for thatch, the stem for staking and piles; 60 ft. by 5 in.

64. Bullhoof

Plentiful; 80 to 100 ft., 24 in. diameter. Grows straight; not used.

65. Wild Fig. (*Ficus*).

The parasitical plant "Scoteman hugging the Creole" (see No. 94) becomes a large tree.

66. Calabash (*Crescentia cujete*).

Tree about 30 ft. high and 18 in. in diameter; almost black in colour as to its wood, which is hard, and takes a good polish. A very handsome wood.

67. Yash Nick.

A beautiful cabinet wood.

68. Oak (probably *Quercus virens*).

A short scrubby tree 30 to 40 ft., 12 to 15 in. diameter, of which the wood is not used. The bark is used in tanning.

69. Walknaked (i.e. with its bark off).

Plentifully found, growing 40 to 50 ft. high; a tough unworkable wood, not in use. See a walking stick of the wood, 125a, for which it seems peculiarly suitable.

70. Bribbi.

Plentifully found, growing about 50 ft. An umbrageous tree with an edible berry. The wood is not used much.

71. Cabbage Palms (*Butepe montana*, *Areca oleracea* and *Oreodoxa regia*).

The Mountain Cabbage, the trunk of which is used, especially by Caribs, in constructing dwellings and for logwood rafts called "Bark Logs." 1. The "Royal Palm," or "Palmetto."

71a. Cabbage Palms (*Oreodoxa oleracea*). White and red varieties, both growing 80 to 100 ft., diameter 12 in.; outside very hard, and taking a good polish. Very durable, used in house building.

72. Calhoun Palm (*Attalea Cohune*).

The tree averages 55 ft. in height, valuable for its oil-bearing nuts.

73. Cocoa Nut Palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

The use of this familiar tree of the tropics as a furniture material is perhaps not generally known; it is very prettily polished. 60 to 80 ft.

74. Tuberuce.

Much used in constructing canoes.

75. Crammati.

The bark of this tree is used medicinally, and the tree as a furniture wood.

76. Yemery, or Emery.

Much used for canoes.

77. Gombolambo (*Symphonia sp.*).

A tree of 60 to 80 ft. stature, 20 to 24 in. diameter; plentiful and yielding a gum. The leaves are used as a decoction.

78. Ramun, or Ramon (*Trophis americana*).

Its foliage makes good fodder for cattle. It is abundant, growing 50 ft. high, 20 in. diameter; wood not used.

79. Cockspur (*Acacia spadiifera*).

Is armed with formidable spines, one at the base of each leaf and branch 2 in. long.

80. Wire Beer (*Psidium sp.*).

A wild guava; plentiful; height 40 ft.; diameter 8 to 10 in. Wood not much used.

81. Water Wood.

Plentiful, at a height of 50 ft., growing straight; wood used for dwelling houses.

82. "Knock-Me-Back."

A small tree of 25 ft. elevation, found in swampy places growing plentifully. Wood used in house building. At the end of each leaf there is an extension into a prickle or thorn, hence the local appellation.

83. "Drunken Bayman."

Abundant, but not used; grows straight, 60 ft. high, with a diameter of 20 in.

84. Wild Tamarind (*T. indica*).

A most umbrageous, handsome tree, the fruit of which is well known, covering a wide space, and plentiful in the colony, 80 ft. to 100 ft. in height. The wood is used for doreys, pitpans, &c.; also for truck wheels.

85. Bread Nut (*Brosimum alicastrum*).

Grows 80 to 100 ft. by 24 to 30 in. Furnishes fodder for cattle; wood not used.

86. Glassy Wood.

A tall, slim tree, the wood of which is very tough. It grows 60 to 80 ft. high, 12 to 18 in. in diameter; used for beams and wall plates in house building.

87. India Rubber (*Castilloa elastica*).

Not the "Toonu," the product or juice of which being brittle when prepared. The true rubber tree, or a very fair variety of it, is found in the colony; but there are several varieties of rubber trees in different countries.

88. Iguana Blossom.

A tree so named from its being frequented by a genus of lizard - *Iguana tuberculata*, of Laurenti - which being herbivorous feeds on the blossoms. The original Carib name is "Guana," and these Indians, or their mixed descendants in Honduras, eat the opifidion which is common to tropical America, hence the tree is often corruptly similarly named. It is looked upon by some as a mere variety of Madre Cacao.

89. Negrito.

A straight grower with a resemblance to a pine, 80 ft. in height, 20 in. diameter. Its stem is used for masts of vessels.

90. Zircote.

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**91. Cashaw (*Prosopis juliflora*).**

A fodder tree common in the West Indies and neighbouring countries, but dangerous at times as such. If an animal is fed on the foliage at the time the buds are germinating, the germination is continued in the animal's intestines, and if not relieved of its last meal the poor beast dies. Breeders of stock therefore eliminate it from their pastures. The Cashew\* (*Anacardium occidentale*) is a favourite plant on account of its edible seeds, which grow peculiarly, namely, at the end of the beautifully coloured swollen stalk. The tree belongs to the sumac (*Rhus*) family, and the fleshy stalk, besides being eaten, makes a pleasing preserve, and also a pleasant drink. (Morris: *Prosopis*, yields also a gum resembling Gum Arabic, and the wood of it is hard and durable.)

**92. Satinwood.**

A hard lemon-coloured local variety of a well-known furniture wood, which emits a slight fragrance, takes a lustrous polish, and is a great favourite with cabinet makers and furniture connoisseurs. The origin of the name is obvious, and the local species grows to a height of 30 ft. with a diameter of 2 ft. That it is inferior to its Indian congener few who view it worked up in articles of furniture will consider. It is plentiful in British Honduras. Wood called "Good Luck" in this list and locally much resembles it. Morris does not mention it, at least it is not in his Index.

**93. Beewood.****94a, 94b.**

Two examples of the natural curiosity of tropical woods, known in the West Indies as the "Sootchman hugging the Creole."

**PALMETOS, CALLED HERE "PIMENTOS."****95. The Salt Water Pimento (*Bactris* sp.).**

Much used in staking wharves, resisting well the action of water, 40 ft. by 4 in. diameter. Blossom used to stuff pillows, cushions, &c. See No. 154a. The palmetto is plentiful and much used locally.

**96. The Silver Pimento.**

Is covered with long spiky thorns. Tree grows 20 ft. high by 3 to 4 in. diameter. Wood tough and used in house building.

**97. "Hairy Tom" Pimento. 1 bale, 4 pieces.**

97a. A list of squared and polished specimens, exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company:—

Turtle Bone	Fiddlewood.	Ironwood.
Ziricote	Cabbage Palm.	Granadillo.
	Poisonwood.	

98. Mahogany. Slab of 5 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. Exhibited by the Government.

98a. Mahogany. Slab of 4 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 2 in. Exhibited by the Government.

99. Mahogany. Circular slab 55 in. diameter, cut from a spur root. Exhibited by B. Cramer & Co., Regalia Estate.

100. Mahogany. 45 in. Circular Slab. Exhibited by the Government.

100a. 46 in. Circular Slab. Exhibited by the Government.

101. Mahogany. Single Spur from a root. Exhibited by Belize Estate and Produce Company.

102. Mahogany. Stump of small tree showing buttressed form of root growth. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

102a. Mahogany. Slab 5 ft. 6 in. by 3 in. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

103. Logwood. Twisted specimen showing peculiar growth of this tree at times, by Franco. Andueza.

104. Logwood. Quantity out as ready for export from Old River, Northern and Southern Districts. Eleven pieces. Exhibited by B. Cramer & Co.

104a. Logwood. Ten pieces. Exhibited by Mutrie, Arthur and Currie.

105. Logwood. Two pieces, section of tree with bark on.

NOTE.—The broad-leaved variety of logwood is the most valuable in the market, on account of its solidity, and of its yielding a larger quantity of the dye, although the smaller-leaved is said to yield a better quality.

106. Ziricote. Log of average-sized growth diameter 20 by 25 in. Height of tree 45 to 50 ft. Exhibited by B. Cramer & Co.

107 (a). Rosewood. Two pieces, sections of logs. (b). Two pieces. Exhibited by J. Hutchinson, Dist. Mag., Pta. Gordia.

108. Palmalatto (or Zebra wood, polished) (*Omphalobium Lambertii*). Exhibited by J. Morais, Punta Gordia.

109. Pitch Pine. Squared and sawn log of. Exhibited by B. Cramer & Co.

110. "Half Crown." Used to make hand-spikes and for walking-sticks. See 121. Exhibited by the Local Government.

110a. Ligmalarum, or Caye Pine.

**SPECIMENS OF WOODS SUITABLE FOR WALKING STICKS.**

111. One Bundle Orange, unpolished. Exhibited by the Government, from Northern District.

112. One Bundle Orange, unpolished, thorny. Exhibited by the Government, from Northern District.

113. One Bundle Bamboo, in the rough state. Exhibited by the Government, from Northern District.

\* A corruption of the word "Acajou," the Brazilian name.

114. One Bundle Wild Cano, in the rough state. Exhibited by W. Thompson.

115. One Bundle Rosewood, rough and polished.

116. One Bundle Various. Exhibited by F. H. Parker.

117. One Bundle Allspice, roughly dressed. Exhibited by S. Morais.

118. One Bundle Allspice, roughly dressed.

119. One Bundle Allspice, with bark off.

119a. One Bundle Allspice, polished.

120. One Bundle Logwood, roughly dressed. Exhibited by the Government, Orange Walk.

121. One Bundle "Half-Crown." (Used also for hand-spikes. See No. 110.) Exhibited by the Government, Orange Walk.

122. Two Bundles "Poke and do Boy" palmettos, polished. Exhibited by the Government, Orange Walk.

123 and 124. Supple Jacks (*Rhamnus volubilis*), a liana or vine. According to Morris, there is also a variety *Paullinia serfania*.

125. Two Bundles Basket "Tie-tie" for Sticks. See "Tie-Ties" next class.

125a. A Walking Stick of "Walk Naked Troc."

#### WITHERS, OR LIANAS.

Locally known as "Tie-ties," and very useful to the woodmen and hunters, often supplying the place of rope and string. These parasites climb the tallest trees and hang in graceful festoons or drop perpendicularly from the branches of their supporters. They vary in thickness from less than that of a little finger to that of the thickest part of a man's thigh, and are frequently armed with formidable thorns.

126. One bundle Basket Tie-tie (presumably used in basket-work. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

127. Water Tie-tie. 1 bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

NOTE.—So called from the circumstance that in the driest weather the thirsty traveller, if he is experienced in woodcraft, can obtain water from it by rapidly cutting off a section of the parasite by two quick cuts with his machete, and holding the section perpendicularly.

128. "Sarah's Pocket-handkerchief," one bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

129. Blood Tie-tie, one bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

130. Mountain Cow Tie-tie, one bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

131. Star Tie-tie, one bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

A section of this vine displays when cut the pattern of a star or cross, hence the name. Small cuts of it are sometimes trimmed and polished into watch chain ornaments.

132. Bilim Box Tie-tie, one bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

133. X'amicab Tie-tie, one bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

133a. Snake Tie-tie, one bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

133b. Bullet Tree Tie-tie, one bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

134. Chew Stick Tie-tie, one bundle. Exhibited by F. H. Parker.

Twigs of this vine are used by the natives of all the races in the Colony as a substitute for the tooth brush and powder of more highly advanced countries. It is also used in place of yeast to start fermentation in making Ginger and Spruce Beer, &c.

#### CLASS 2.

##### FIBRES.

135. Banana Fibre, sample of, from the outer substance of *Musa paradisiaca*. Exhibited by the Local Government.

136. Banana Fibre from the inner substance of *Musa paradisiaca*. Exhibited by the Waliz Fruit Company.

137. Spanish Towel, the cleaned fibres of the fruit of a plant growing wild in British Honduras, used for scrubbing with soap. Exhibited by F. H. Parker.

138. Pita, or Silk Grass (*Agave sisilana*, or *americana*, *Bromelia*, *Pita*, Morris). Leafy plant, fibre and rope or twine from Orange Walk. Exhibited by the Government.

139. Hennequen, or Sisal Hemp (*Agave ixtli*) (native name Taxley). Leaves, fibre, and rope. Exhibited by the Government.

140. Hennequen. Fibre. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

141. Hennequen. Four bundles Fibre. Exhibited by the Government.

142. Hennequen. Samples of Fibre from San Francisco, Corozal. Exhibited by the Government.

143. Hennequen. From Progreso. Exhibited by the Government.

144. Hennequen. (A card attached, no name).

145. Hennequen. Blank at present.

146. Hennequen Rope. To illustrate 141. Exhibited by the Government.

147. Moho (Maho) Exhibited

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147. Moho, sample of bark of the Moho or Mohoe, and specimen of rope made therefrom. (*Moho Tree*, the *Paritium elatum* of science.) Exhibited by M. Zuniga.

148-150. Moho, samples of Fibre. Exhibited by the Government.

151. Cocosnut. One parcel husk fibre. Exhibited by Dr. Van Tuyt.

152. Cocosnut, a collection of Fly Whisks made of. Various Exhibitors.

153. Cushion made of imported wheaten straw used by the Indians to carry their head loads on. Exhibited by the Government.

154. Cotton. The wool of the cotton plant or shrub of a staple between Sea islands and Eastern qualities grown at San Antonio, Southern District. Exhibited by the Government.

154a. Two jars Down of the Salt Water Pimento (*Pelusa*). Exhibited by the Government, Corozal.

## CLASS 3.

155. Sugar Cane. Sealed cuttings of the Bourbon description generally cultivated in the Colony. The soil of the Colony allows it to ratoon freely for, it is said, thirty years, and produces two to three tons on the average to the acre annually for the first two or three years.

156. Honey, wild. Exhibited by the Government, Orange Walk, New River.

157. Coffee, unhusked, 1 bag, from Government.

158. Coffee, 3 bags. Exhibited by F. Lefevre & Co.

159. Tobacco, 2 bales. Exhibited by the Government.

159a. Tobacco, 1 bale. Exhibited by H. A. Wickham.

160. Mountain Cigar Bush (*Hedyennum nutans*, Swiet). Exhibited by the Government.

161. Sarsaparilla (*Smilax sp.*), 2 bundles of. Exhibited by O. Wells, Surstoon.

162. Anatto (the seeds of a tree); used as a seasoning for food, and as colouring matter.

163, 164. Ginger, root of (*E. officinale*), 2 jars. Exhibited by the Government.

165. Wangla Seeds (*Seesamum orientale*, Morris), 1 jar of; used for flavouring cakes. Exhibited by the Government.

166. Cabbage, of the palm *Oreodoxia oleracea*, pickled in vinegar, 1 jar of. Exhibited by the Government.

The green top bud of this palm contains a white heart locally called cabbage, which is eaten both preserved as in the specimen, and also simply boiled. The resemblance to the flavour of the English vegetable, the cabbage, is slight, but imagination may do a great deal in some cases.

167. Pinda, or ground nuts (*Arachis hypogaea*) jar of. Exhibited by the Government.

168. Cahoon Nuts, from the Cahoon palm, in husk and stalk, after nuts drop.

168a. Cocoanuts, husked and unhusked. Exhibited by B. Baber, R. J. Downer, and B. Cramer & Co.

169. India-rubber, or Caoutchouc. One piece and one roll (from *Castilloa elastica*). Exhibited by S. Cockburn.

170. Two balls Toonu (Mr. Morris, *Castilloa elastica*). Exhibited by S. Cockburn.

171. Three pieces India-rubber, similar to 169. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.

171a. Two pieces India-rubber, similar to 169. Exhibited by the Government.

172. Pith, 1 bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.

173. Gourds (*Cucurbita sp.*), 5 bottles. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited, and the Government.

174. Gourds (*Largenaria vulgaris*), 10 bottles. Exhibited by the Government.

175. Calabashi, cut in centre. Exhibited by the Government.

176. John Crow Beads, 1 bottle. Exhibited by the Government.

177. Black Beans, 2 jars. Exhibited by the Government.

177a. Horse Beans. Exhibited by the Government.

177b. Beans grown in the Colony, imported from China. Exhibited by the Government.

178. Indian Corn, 3 jars, shelled. Exhibited by the Government.

178a. Indian Corn, 6 jars, on the ear. Exhibited by the Government.

178b. Three bags Corn of different colours, all grown in the Colony. Exhibited by the Government.

179. Rice, on the stalk, 3 samples, red, common, and bearded.

179a. Rice, 3 jars from the Toledo District, one on the stalk, one husked, and one unhusked. Exhibited by W. C. Watrous.

180. Wild Beans, 1 bottle.

181. Potatoes, grown in the Colony. Exhibited by Captain Hall.

181a. Yam, meal from, abundant in the Colony, see 316.

182. Fever Grass. Exhibited by Rev. F. Parisi.

183. Copalcho Bark, one jar.

183a. Acacia Bark, one jar.

183b. Cramanteo Bark, one jar.

- 183c. Moho Bark, one jar.
184. Snakeroot, 1 bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
185. Guinea Hen Root, 1 bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
186. Wormwood or Ajeje (*Artemisia sp.*), 1 bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
187. Tea Herb, 1 bundle, different. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
188. Tea Herb, 1 bundle, herbs so used. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
189. Ipeacuanha, wild—Bastard or Red Head (*Asclepias curassavica*, Morris, 1 bundle. The tree is the produce of *Cephalis ipeacuanha*. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
190. Salira Sugar, 1 bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
191. Mansanilla, 1 bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
192. Halbachaca, Silvestro Tie-tie, 1 bundle. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
193. Guaco (*Mikania Guaco*, or *Aristolochia anguicida*), of Carthagena, 1 bundle; used as an antidote to the bites of snakes. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
194. Pimento Whist (*Eugenia sp.*), 1 bundle. A febrifuge and anthelmintic. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.

194a. Ratroot, used for snake bites.

195. Manioc, or Cassava (*Manihot utilisima* of the *Euphorbia* family). The juices of this root contain prussic acid. In the process of manufacture the poisonous matter is eliminated and starch is sold in the markets, and cassava and cassava flour produced. From the former is obtained the tapioca of commerce; the difference between the tapioca and the starch consisting in the fact that the former is prepared by being dried quickly on hot iron plates, and the latter slowly in the sun. The native Caribs make cakes of the cassava meal as they produce it, called "ban-ban" or cassava bread. The root is scraped and grated on wooden graters [See No. 325 in Catalogue], then the fluid parts squeezed through the "wowlah" (No. 326), a long basket-work tube resembling a large serpent, hence its name. The flour for the cake is what remains in the wowlah dried by artificial heat, that which is squeezed out of the tube makes the starch, and is passed through Sieves (No. 324), and which is the same as the tapioca of commerce.

## SECTION II.—PRODUCTS PARTLY PREPARED FOR USE.

### CLASS I.

#### SUGARS.

196. Muscovado, sample of, 1 jar, from New Home, Toledo.
197. Muscovado, sample of, 1 jar, from Punta Gorda. Exhibited by O. Wells.
198. Muscovado, sample of, 1 jar, from Corozal. Exhibited by the Government.
199. Muscovado, sample of, 1 jar, from Saltillo Estate, Corozal. Exhibited by C. Romero.
200. Muscovado, sample of, 1 jar, from Sta. Rita, Corozal. Exhibited by Capt. Hall.
201. Muscovado, sample of, 1 jar, from Jonesville, Corozal. Exhibited by Jones and Young.
202. Muscovado, sample of, 1 jar, from San Roque, Corozal. Exhibited by D. Montero.

### CLASS II.

#### PREPARED SKINS AND HIDES.

203. Antelope Skin. Exhibited by the Government.
204. Alligator Skin. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.
- 204a. Alligator Skin. Exhibited by the Government.
- 204b. Sole Leather. Exhibited by the Government.

### CLASS III.

#### TIMBER GROWN AND SAWN IN THE COLONY.

205. Yemery, 4 pieces, the produce of Regalia Estate, sawn by a mill on the Estate. Exhibited by B. Cramer and Company.
206. Pine, yellow, 2 pieces, the produce of Regalia Estate, sawn by a mill on the Estate. Exhibited by B. Cramer and Company.
207. Nargusta, 1 piece, the produce of Regalia Estate, sawn by a mill on the Estate. Exhibited by B. Cramer and Company.
208. Sam Wood, 3 pieces. Exhibited by V. Ceitano.
209. Santa Maria, 1 log, sawn at Regalia. Exhibited by B. Cramer and Company.

## SECTION III.—PREPARED PRODUCTS.

### CLASS I.

#### LIQUORS AND LIQUEURS.

210. Sorrel Wine, 1 bottle, from Regalia Estate, Sittee River. Exhibited by J. Halliday.

211. Estate,  
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211. Shrub, 11 bottles, from Santa Rita Estate, Corozal. Exhibited by Capt. Hall.

212. Falernum, 11 bottles, from Santa Rita Estate, Corozal. Exhibited by Capt. Hall.

213. Rum, coloured, 1 jar, 46 o.p. (bright in colour), from Santa Rita Estate, Corozal. Exhibited by Capt. Hall.

214. Rum, coloured, 2 jars (Jamaica flavour), 35 o.p. (1868), from Santa Rita Estate, Corozal. Exhibited by Capt. Hall.

215. Rum, coloured, 1 jar (Pine apple), 38 o.p., from Santa Rita Estate, Corozal. Exhibited by Capt. Hall.

216. Rum, white, 1 jar, 48 o.p., from Jonesville, Corozal. Exhibited by Jones and Young.

217. Rum, white, 1 jar, 30'6 o.p., from Jonesville, Corozal. Exhibited by Jones and Young.

218. <sup>P</sup> SC No. 15, Rum, coloured, 1 jar, 4 years old, from Santa Cruz. Exhibited from A. Porter.

219. <sup>P</sup> SC No. 19, Rum, coloured, 1 jar, from Santa Cruz. Exhibited by A. Porter.

220. Rum, white, 1 jar, 48 o.p. (1885), from J. Satillo, Corozal. Exhibited by A. Romero.

221. Rum, coloured, 9 bottles, from J. Satillo, Corozal. Exhibited by the Government.

222. Rum, coloured, 31 o.p., from San Pedro, Corozal. Exhibited by Tiburcio Carrillo.

223. Rum, coloured. Exhibited by the Government.

224. Rum, white, 2 bottles. Exhibited by the Government.

## CLASS II.

### FRUITS, OILS, ETC.

225. Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*), 2 jars.

225a. Arrowroot, small jar.

226. Cassava, flour (from the Manioc), or meal, 1 jar, from Punta Gorda. Exhibited by the Government.

226a. Cassava, bread made from the above. Exhibited by the Government.

227. Starch, from the same root (*Manihot utilisima*). Exhibited by the Government.

228. Plantain Flour (Horse and Maiden), 1 jar. Exhibited by the Government.

229. Banana Flour. 1 jar. Exhibited by the Government.

230. Maize (*Zea Mays*), Indian Corn, flour or meal of, 1 package from Belize. Exhibited by J. Price.

231. Yampa, flour from a yam-like root; abundant here.

231a. Sweet Potatoe, flour from; abundant.

231b. Yam Flour, see 181a.

231c. Red Banana Flour.

232. Coconut Oil; 4 quarts, will harden at a temperature of 75° Fahr. and under. By various Exhibitors.

233. Cahoan Nut Oil, 4 quarts, will harden at a temperature of 70° Fahr.; made from the kernel of the cahoan nut. By various Exhibitors.

234. Tamarinds, preserved, 2 jars. Exhibited by Sol. Bonnet.

235. Tamarinds, preserved, 1 jar. Exhibited by E. Eagan.

236. Peppers of the Colony, 1 jar, mixed. Exhibited by the Government.

236a. Peppers, mixed, Indian shot. Exhibited by the Government.

236b. Peppers, half ripe. Exhibited by the Government.

236c. Peppers, Scotch Bonnet. Exhibited by the Government.

236d. Peppers, Green Scotch Bonnet. Exhibited by the Government.

236e. Peppers, Bird, very hot. Exhibited by the Government.

237. Preserved Citron, 1 jar.

238. Preserved Pawpaw, 1 jar.

239. Preserved Craboo in rum, 2 jars. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

240. Mixed Pickles, hot, 1 jar.

241. Totoposte. A species of cake made from maize; used by the Indians as food in travelling long distances.

242. Vinegar from Sugar Cane, 1 bottle, from Santa Rita.

243. Syrup from Sugar Cane, 1 bottle.

244. Syrup from Sugar Cane, 1 bottle.

245. Turtle, Tins of Soup. The preparations have been tested on the spot and approved of. Exhibited by Edward Craig.

246. Turtle Fin, Turtle Balls. Exhibited by E. Craig.

247. Concha, Spiced Concha. Exhibited by E. Craig.

## CLASS III.

248. Tobacco. Leaf cured. Exhibited by Edw. Craig.

249. Tobacco. Cigars, 1 large case made from leaf similarly cured to above. Exhibited by J. Martinez.

250. Tobacco. Cigars, 1 box Conchitas. Exhibited by J. Martinez.

251. Tobacco. Cigars, 1 box Regia Victoria, and 1 cigar, very long. Exhibited by J. Martinez.

252. Tobacco. Cigars, 1 box Regia Victoria, and 1 cigar, very long. Exhibited by E. Jones, Corozal.

253. Tobacco. Cigarettes, 1 package. Exhibited by J. Martinez.

254. Ball Cotton Thread. Exhibited by the Government.

255. An India-rubber Bag from Bocay, made by the Indians by coating a cotton bag with the fresh milk of the India-rubber tree and, on its beginning to dry, making figures with a pointed stick. Exhibited by S. Woods.

256. Axe Handles, 2, rough. Exhibited by the Government.

257. Two Axe Handles, used for felling mahogany, prepared.

#### CLASS IV.

##### SPONGES.

258. One Sponge. Exhibited by R. Leslie.

259. One Sponge. Exhibited by A. Martin.

260. String of Sponges, various sizes. Exhibited by L. Fronski.

261. String of Sponges, various sizes. Exhibited by the Government.

262. One large Sponge, shaped like a helmet. Exhibited by Reiss and Dewar, of Belize and Havre.

NOTE.—This industry has recently received an impetus from the efforts of Mr. Fronski, the Spanish Consul.

#### DIVISION B.—SECTION I.

##### CLASS I.

##### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE ART.

263. Cheffonier, or Sideboard, made by Senor F. Andueza of Belize, ornamented with the old arms of the Colony in the centre. Exhibited by F. H. Parker.

On the cupboard panels the coat of arms of the empire of India insignia, copied from the design in No. 267. The following woods enter into its composition, all native, and most of which will be found among the specimens exhibited under woods and forestry: palmatto, sapodilla, poisonwood, cedar, anacahuita, orange, cocoa-palm, logwood, yellowwood, rosewood, hornwood, fustic, dogwood, moho, Billy Webb, mahogany, yasknic, ebony, susue, madre cacao.

264. Oblong Occasional Table in marqueterie and mosaic design of the Royal Arms in the centre, made by Senor Andueza, of the following woods: buttonwood, Billy Webb, Santamaria, tamarind, bullet tree, locust, pimento, braziletto, tarvey, deehorn, grape, date, cabbage bark, &c., 33 in all. Exhibited by Mutrie, Arthur and Currie.

265. Oval Table, in mosaic. The Prince of Wales's Crest in the centre. Exhibited by Belize Estate and Produce Company, also from Senor Andueza.

265a. Round Table, inlaid. Made by C. Orlo. Exhibited by Dr. Moutray.

266. Shield, made by same maker. Exhibited by F. H. Parker.

267. A Loyal Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, designed and executed by Captain Allen, 2nd W. I. Regiment, lately police inspector; and framed by Senor Andueza. The address was presented on the occasion of the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. Exhibited by the Government.

268. A portable Folding Chair, with centre hinge, with out nail or pin or fastening, the work of a mahogany cutter. Exhibited by the Government.

269. Two Butakes, or Indian Chairs.

270. A Chair improvised in the woods by the Indians to carry an invalid priest over the mountains.

271. Wooden (mahogany) Carved Ornament.

272. Two Cassava Beaters.

273. Two Gourds, covered with net work. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

274. One large Gourd, painted and ornamented. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

275. A variety of Gourds, variously ornamented, together with cocoonut, calabashes, &c. Exhibited by the Government and others.

276. One Hat Rack (natural). Exhibited by A. R. Usher.

276a. One Hat Rack (natural). Exhibited by A. R. Usher.

277. A Number of Basket-work Rings for holding calabash or earthenware cups, &c., suspended in the Indian dwellings, or to take plates of food from place to place, called "canalistas," or calabash holders, made by Indians. Three exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, and nine by the Government.

278. Hammock, cotton, Indian make. Exhibited by Steven Brothers.

278a. Eight Hammocks, grass (2 coloured), Indian make. Exhibited by the Government.

278b. Two Hammocks, grass (coloured), Indian make. Exhibited by W. A. Sheriff.

These hammocks (with the exception of the one exhibited by Messrs. Steven Brothers) are made from henequen fibre. They differ from most other hammocks in having meshes, the strings of which are interwoven but not knotted.

279. Tortilla Stool, for making tortillas or corn cakes. The corn is rubbed in a hollow stone, and a calabash cup of water placed conveniently on the smaller part of the stool. The ground corn is placed on the stool from which the portions are taken, patted into a circular cake in the hand, and baked on an iron griddle as Scotch oatcakes are.

280. T. ornament

281. O. by Mrs. I.

282. S. by the G.

283. S. toulo. E.

284. C. making e. Sual.

285. C. making e. ment.

286. T. hibited by

287. E. Exhibited

288. O. W. C. Wa.

289. O. husk rice. Watrous.

289a. C. husk rice. Price.

290. Se. Creek. E.

291. O. Exhibited

291a. T. purposes. Toledo.

292. E. Stann Cre.

292a. F. from Stann ment.

292b. O. shape (us. by the Go.

293. O. painting i

294. Se. Flowers. work Flo. Convent, I. mounted. I. by Mrs. W.

295. Sev. Exhibited ment.

296. On. 1 Lady's H. the Conver



280. Three Tripod Stands (mahogany), one ornamented.

281. One Bamboo Water Bottle. Exhibited by Mrs. Blockley.

282. Several "Kiss-kiss" Tonges. Exhibited by the Government.

283. Several Swizzle-sticks; from San Antonio. Exhibited by Antonio Sacal.

284. Chocolate Swizzle-sticks; a set for making chocolate. Exhibited by Don Antonio Sacal.

285. Chocolate Swizzle-sticks, a set for making chocolate. Exhibited by the Government.

286. Three Brooms, made of rice straw. Exhibited by the Government.

287. Eight Brooms, made from palm leaves. Exhibited by W. C. Watrous.

288. One Wooden Tray. Exhibited by W. C. Watrous.

289. One Wooden Pestle and Mortar, to husk rice by pounding. Exhibited by W. C. Watrous.

289a. One Wooden Pestle and Mortar, to husk rice by pounding. Exhibited by C. C. Price.

290. Seven Beating Sticks, from Staun Creek. Exhibited by the Government.

291. One large Mahogany Bathing Bowl. Exhibited by A. Batty.

291a. Twelve Mahogany Bowls, for domestic purposes. Exhibited by the District Magistrate, Toledo.

292. Eight small Mahogany Bowls, from Staun Creek. Exhibited by the Government.

292a. Four small Mahogany Bowls, oval, from Staun Creek. Exhibited by the Government.

292b. One small Mahogany Bowl, pitpan shape (used for washing clothes). Exhibited by the Government.

293. One small Mahogany Bowl, round, with painting in oil. Exhibited by Miss Walker.

## CLASS II.

### ORNAMENTS, ETC.

294. Seven Stands with Shades of Wax Flowers. Two Vases with Shades of Wool-work Flowers. Exhibited by the Ladies of the Convent, Belize. Three Cocoanuts, carved and mounted. Six Cocoanuts, varnished. Exhibited by Mrs. Wade.

295. Several painted Gourds and Calabashes. Exhibited by Dr. Gabne and Indian Settlement.

296. One Book Cover with gold lace, and 1 Lady's Handkerchief-Holder, by the pupils of the Convent. Exhibited by the Convent.

297. Three Dolls representing a Carib man and two Carib women.

298. An ornamented Wooden Crucifix from an Indian dwelling near Corozal. Exhibited by the Government.

299. Figurehead of a Native Craft. Exhibited by the Government.

300. Specimen of Wood Carving, 1 "Angelus." Exhibited by Father Gillett, S.J.

301. One Shell Basket. Three Sprays of Flowers in shell-work (for the hair). Exhibited by the Government.

302. Two Dolls, showing how the Mestizas, or mixed Indian and European people, dress on great occasions. Exhibited by the Government.

303. One Fan of Quail Feathers. Exhibited by the Government.

304. A quantity of Palm Fans (Indian). Exhibited by the Government.

305. A quantity of Sunshades used by Indians, and called Saraguas. Exhibited by the Government.

306. Several Knitted Bags (Indian). Exhibited by the Government.

307. Two Sabucanes made from grasses of the Colony. Exhibited by the Government.

308. Seven Water-colour Drawings by a village schoolboy. Exhibited by Jose Cervantes.

309. Seven Views in distemper. By H. Wickham.

## CLASS III.

### EMBROIDERY, LACE, NEEDLEWORK, AND ARTICLES OF DRESS AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT.

310. A collection of Indian Napery and Female Robes, worn by the Indians of the Northern District; embroidered by them. Exhibited by the Government and others.

311. Indian Sash woven by the Indians from native grasses.

312. Fourteen pairs Deerskin Moccasins. Exhibited by the Government.

313. Six pairs Apargatas or Caytes (sandals). One Pair Ornamented Caytes (coeliz) (sandals). One Pair Rope Sandal for house use. Exhibited by the Government.

313a. A Suborium Cover made by the Sisters of Mercy.

## CLASS IV.

### NATIVE POTTERY (MODERN AND IN USE).

314. Earthenware Pots of Indian make from Toledo District. Eighteen Water Jugs with handles, made by the Indians. One Armadillo. One Water Cooler and Stand, with 2 handles. One Dozen Bowls, cooking. Three Ladles or Scoops. Five Pottery Candlesticks. Five Children's Rattles shaped like gourds. Exhibited by the Government.

**SECTION II.—MODELS, TOOLS,  
IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

**CLASS I.**

**IMPLEMENTS USED IN ANY CRAFT OR TRADE  
PECULIAR TO THE COLONY.**

315. Ten Paddles, mahogany. Exhibited by the Government. One Paddle, mahogany Exhibited by B. Vernon. One Paddle, mahogany. Exhibited by J. Abadoe.
316. Set of Implements for making cotton cloth.
317. Set of Implements for making fibre.
318. Wool Needle, &c.
319. Three Catauries; made by the Caribs for carrying burdens on the back. Exhibited by the Government.
320. Caps used by Caribs at work, made from the shoot of the Comfra.
321. Carib Patakees or Basket Portmantaux. Exhibited by the Government. One Carib Patakee. Exhibited by R. J. Downer. One Carib Patakee, painted.
322. Two Waika Baskets from Staun Creek. Exhibited by the Government.
323. Three Waika Cassava Baskets. Exhibited by the Government.
324. Four Waika Sieves, basket work for cassava making. Exhibited by the Government.
325. Five Waika Graters, wooden, for cassava making. Exhibited by the Government.
326. Two Waika Wowlahs, for cassava making. Exhibited by the Government.
327. One Waika Indian Lute.
328. Three Marimbas, or wooden musical instruments, on the principle somewhat of the dulcimer, from which native players extract very sweet music. Exhibited by the Government.
329. Mahogany Hunter's Equipments.
330. One Tinder-box (Funk).
331. One Harpoon for fish spear.
332. Rods for harpoons. Exhibited by the Government.
333. Three Fish Pots. Exhibited by the Government.
334. Three Lobster Pots. Exhibited by the Government.
335. Three Turtle Decoys. Exhibited by the Government.
336. One Casting Net, used for catching small fish to serve as fishing bait. Exhibited by the Government.
337. One "Toonah." Exhibited by J. Pitts.
338. One Oval Mahogany Shuttle.

339. Cedar Dorey, made in Belize by T. Simmons. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

339*a*. Cedar Dorey, made in Belize by Richard Arnold. Exhibited by Steven Bros.

339*b*. Cedar Dorey, by John Young, a self-taught builder. Exhibited by W. Neal.

339*c*. Cedar Dorey, by Richard Arnold. Exhibited by W. Neal.

These doreys are fair specimens of the crafts used in the colony for river traffic and fishing; they are mostly made from the tree called Yemery (*See No. 205*) and Tubruce, as being lighter and of less commercial value than other woods.

**CLASS 2.**

**MODELS.**

340. One Mahogany Truck for trucking out logs of timber, and slide for the same. Exhibited by W. H. Arnold.

341. One Mahogany Truck for trucking out logs of timber, and slide for the same. Exhibited by C. C. Price.

341*a*. One Mahogany Truck (small), for trucking out logs of timber, and slide for the same.

The trucks are used in dry weather, the slides in wet weather.

342. One Sugar Mill (primitive) used by Indians.

343. One Model of Pitpan, for travelling in shallow rivers and lagoons, furnished with awning. Exhibited by the Government.

343*a*. One Model of Pitpan, for travelling in shallow rivers and lagoons, furnished with awning, and loaded with provisions. Exhibited by the Government.

343*b*. One Model of Pitpan, for travelling in shallow rivers and lagoons, furnished with awning, and loaded with provisions. Exhibited by W. Neal.

343*c*. One Model of Pitpan, for travelling in shallow rivers and lagoons, furnished with awning, and loaded with provisions. Exhibited by F. H. Parker.

344. One Model of Carib Dorey with sails, schooner rigged. Exhibited by J. E. Musrie.

345. Indian Bow and Arrow Straves (Waika Indian). Exhibited by S. Woods.

346. Mahogany Casket, carved work with puzzle.

347. Mahogany Bedstead, carved work with puzzle.

347*a*. A Bungay. Exhibited by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.

MISCELLANEOUS

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## CLASS 3.

## MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

348. Four Straw Hats; Two Panama Hats; One Panama Hat, unfinished, to show process.
349. One bundle Rope of moho fibre. Exhibited by R. J. Downer.
- 349a. Four bundles Rope of fibre and bark. Exhibited by the Government.
- 349b. One bundle Rope (Xohium); two bundles Rope, label torn off.
350. One bundle Rope (Hennequen), Sisal hemp with leaf.
351. Six Whips, dyed (Hennequen), made by Indians.
352. One bundle Rope and Bark (Kamhool), with wood.
353. One bundle Rope from bark of Cibux (Indian name), with wood.
354. One bundle Rope (Kampa), with wood.
355. One bundle Twine.
356. One Indian Pack Saddle, with girths for same. Exhibited by the Government.
357. Two small Polished Wood Saltcellars.

## DIVISION C.—SECTION I.

## CLASS 1.

## NATURAL HISTORY OBJECTS.

358. One Grey Squirrel, stuffed. Exhibited by the Government.
- 358a. Two Stuffed Foxes. Exhibited by the Government.
- 358b. One Stuffed Tiger Cat. Exhibited by the Government.
- 358c. One Stuffed Eagle. Exhibited by the Government.
- 358d. One Stuffed Turkey. Exhibited by the Government.
359. Skins of Animals:—(a) Fox Skins, preserved. (b) Two Monkey Skins, preserved. (c) Eight Jaguar, preserved. (d) Tiger Cat Skins, preserved. (e) Opossum Skins, preserved. (f) Six Quash Skins, preserved. (g) Six Night Walker Skins, preserved. (h) Three Water Dog Skins, preserved. (i) Nine Indian Rabbit Skins, preserved. (j) Two Raccoon Skins, preserved. (k) Two Ant Eater Skins, preserved. (l) One Wild Hog of the Wareo kind. (m) Two Wild Hogs of the Poceary kind. (n) Four Deer. (o) Two Antelopes. (p) Tapir, or Mountain Cow. Exhibited by the Government.

360. Three Wild Turkeys of Honduras. (a) One Wild Turkey of Honduras. (b) Four crested Carassows, male and female. The bones of these birds will render mad the dogs that eat them at certain seasons of the year. They

are almost equal to turkey as food. (c) Two "Blue" Birds. (d) Two Toucans, Toucan Bills. (e) Pine-ridge Hawk. (f) Four Cranes. (g) Polia. (h) Yellow-tail. (i) Divo Dapper. (j) Clucking Hen. (k) Chicken Hawk. (l) Two Paroquets. (m) Woodpecker. (n) Five Humming Birds. (o) Rice Bird. (p) Young Cockle, or West Indian Pheasant. A number of other Bird Skins of unknown names. Exhibited by the Government.

361. One case Stuffed Birds. Exhibited by J. E. Mutrie.

361a. One case Stuffed Birds, exhibited by A. R. Gibbs.

362. Lizard Skin.

363. Five Trunk Fishes, dried. Exhibited by Dr. Gabb.

364. Deer and Antelope Horns.

365. One Skull of Tapir, or Mountain Cow. Exhibited by Dr. Van Tuyl.

366. One Skull of Paca (Gibnut), from S. Antonio. Exhibited by the Government.

367. Four Hawks' Bills, Turtle Backs or Calabashes, a variety of specimens. Exhibited by the Government and various others.

368. Two Logger-head Turtle Skulls. Exhibited by D. Taylor.

## Tortoise.

369. Bucatora, variety. Exhibited by G. Walker.

369a. Three Ilicatoo Ducks.

370. Insects preserved in spirits:—(a) One Scorpion, preserved in spirits. (b) One Tarantula Spider, in spirits. (c) Four Pickle Bottles, with various entomological specimens useless for identification of genus and species, being in spirits. (d) One bottle Centipedes, preserved in spirits. (e) One bottle Beetles, preserved in spirits; being preserved in spirits it is not possible to identify these, but the Palm Weevil is distinguishable. (f) One specimen of Locusts, in spirits; differing in tribe and in habits from the Eastern Locust, but appearing in swarms and doing quite as much harm to vegetation.

371. Reptilia, preserved in spirits. Collection by A. Porter, Esq., Sta. Cruz.

372. One jar Rattlesnake, six years old.

373. One jar Snakes and a Bat.

374. One jar Lizard, Locust, and Rhinoceros Beetle (female).

375. One jar Water Snake. Exhibited by N. Lopez.

376. One jar Green Whip Snake. Exhibited by H. C. Fuller.

377. One jar Coral Snake, very deadly.

378. Three jars Blue Snake.

379. Two jars Yellowish, with black bands.  
 380. One jar Tarantula Spider.  
 381. One jar Rhinoceros Beetle.

## CLASS 2.

382. Conchological Specimens, an unclassified collection of the shells of the Molluscae, Echinus and of Corals and Corallines.

Bull Conch; locally is represented by numerous handsome specimens.

Helmet Shell, or Queen, and other Conchs and Shells of every size are present.

383. Corals and Corallines:—(a) A fine specimen of *Millepora calcareo* from Hunter's Cay, and several of *Meandrina Myrithica*, &c., the Brain Coral. A very fine specimen of Coral in one piece from Father Pozzi. (b) Radiata. Among the echinoderms a plentiful representation of *Echinus spæra*, or sea-urchin, and of *Asterias*, or sea-stars, several. Exhibited by J. H. Phillips and others. (c) There are several *Alga* in the collection, none remarkable; and two specimens appear as "Sea Whips" exhibited by G. Walker.

## SECTION II.—ANTIQUITIES, &amp;c.

## CLASS 1.

## INDIAN ANTIQUITIES FROM TUNULI.

384. Representation of some animal in roughly carved stone:—(a) Earthenware Vases or Urns. (b) One Earthenware Jug. (c) One Earthenware Water Cooler (bottle shape). (d) One Earthenware Painted Earthenware Bowl. (e) Fragments of Old Statuary and Idols. (f) Seven pieces in tolerable preservation of Idols. (g) One Indian Image Dog.

385. Collection of Stone Implements, Hammer, Adze and Hatchet Heads, Chisel Heads, Spear Heads, Flint and Stone, manufactured by an ancient Indian race. Exhibited by J. H. Phillips and others.

385a. Rubbing Stone and Rubber or Pestic.

## CLASS 2.

## MINERALS AND CURIOSITIES.

386. Box containing 98 specimens of minerals.

387. Forty-eight specimens, amongst which are specimens holding auriferous quartz, slight indication of pyrites, mica, mica schist, and where (Stalagmite) conglomerates, all indicative of metals, but whether in any quantity or not is the question. Exhibited by the Government.

387a. Pumice. Coal. Exhibited by E. Colbn.

387b. Oyster shells, young, adhering to branches of Mangrove shrub. The shells have been cleaned appare

388. Plaster of Paris Casts of Fish:—

Pampas. The cast is a little less than the average size. It is a most abundant and palatable fish. Painted by Miss Walker and exhibited by the Government.

Angel Fish, about average size. Not so abundant as Pampas.

Kubally or Skip Jack, greatly abounds at certain seasons of the year, being found in shoals, and, therefore, easily caught with a net. The cast is slightly larger than the average.

Silver Fish. This fish is most abundant and is caught in large numbers. It is a very palatable fish. The cast is of average size. No painting can adequately give the varying colours of this fish; when caught it is that of burnished silver, and it then changes to the most beautiful opaline colours.

Caviè. The cast that of an exceedingly young fish. This frequents deep waters, and attains to a weight of 60 lbs. It is a rich, but not abundant.

Grass Snapper. A very common, but by no means unpalatable fish, inhabiting the grass bottom of shallow water. The cast is of less than average size.

Yellow-Tail Snapper. The cast is of the average sized fish. It is a very abundant fish; not unpalatable.

Silk Snapper. The cast is of a fish of average size. The fish is palatable and exceedingly abundant.

Rock Fish. The cast is that of a very small fish. This fish frequents deep water, on whose bottom, amongst rocks, he is to be found. It attains a size of 60 lbs. It is a palatable fish.

389. Model of House used by settlers on the Western Frontier. Exhibited by the Government.

390. Sponge growing on Sea-fan. Exhibited by Dr. Gahne.

391. Bale of Sarsaparilla. Exhibited by H. Lind & Co.

391a. Photographic Views of Belize. Exhibited by J. H. Phillips.

## PLANTS.

Orchids, Philodendrons, Bromuleards, Morodes and Oncidium Varieties. Seeds.

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## THE BAHAMAS.

By AUGUSTUS J. ADDERLEY, C.M.G.

THE Bahamas consist of an aggregation of 29 islands, 661 bays, and 2,387 rocks, which stretch from the northern coast of St. Domingo to the eastern coast of Florida, a distance of over 600 miles. They greatly vary in size, and for the most part lie to the windward edge of the great sand banks formed by the rivers of America as they pour into the Gulf of Mexico. Four only of the islands are located to the leeward, Grand Bahama, Andros, Abaco and the Biminis. The formation of all these islands is uniform, calcareous rock of coral and shell hardened into limestone, honeycombed and perforated with innumerable cavities, without a trace of primitive or volcanic rock. The shores are generally low, and few hills rise above 250 feet. The soil, though thin, is astonishingly fertile, and vegetation grows luxuriantly; all tropical and subtropical plants flourish, often attaining, with little or no care, phenomenal proportions. The principal island is New Providence, which contains the capital, Nassau, and is about twenty-one miles long by seven in breadth. The other principal islands are: Grand Bahama, Eleuthera, Andros, Abaco, Long Island, San Salvador, Rum Cay, Inagua, Exuma, Ragged Island, Crooked Island, Berry Islands and Harbour Island.

The population, according to the latest statistical report, 1881, is 44,000, of whom 14,000 are whites and the remainder are descendants of liberated Africans.

The capital, Nassau (population 12,000), a well-built and remarkably clean city, is situated at the head of a fine harbour. It contains a handsome Government House, the Episcopalian Cathedral, and all the usual public buildings indispensable to the seat of Government. There are several other Episcopal and dissenting places of worship, but the Roman Catholics are not sufficiently numerous to have a chapel of their own.

Each private house stands by itself, surrounded by deep verandahs and in the midst of gardens full of tropical plants of every description. Passion flowers, the "moon flower," the wild convolvulus, an infinite variety of acacias, grow luxuriantly in gardens laden with the scent of the orange and oleander blossoms, whilst the tall cocconut trees wave their fronds high up in the air above a mass of foliage studded with brilliant flowers. The whole place, at certain seasons, appears to be one vast garden, and this charming aspect, together with the balminess of the air and the vivid tints of the sea, render it most attractive to strangers, and quite justifies the enthusiastic eulogiums of all travellers who have visited its shores since Columbus. who, on first discovering the Bahamas, wrote to Ferdinand and Isabella a most glowing description of what he was pleased to call an "earthly Paradise."

Every commodity and luxury of life can be procured in its principal shops. The great increase in the commerce of the place within the past ten years is noticeable everywhere. The harbours can shelter many hundreds of vessels. From November to April there is a constant stream of visitors from the United States. Some come for rest, and others for the benefit of their health, much after the fashion of Europeans who fly the mists and fogs of London and Paris for the genial shores of the Riviera.

The Royal Victoria Hotel is well conducted on the American plan, and can accommodate over a hundred persons. There are, besides, several other excellent boarding-houses. Carriages can be hired at any moment, and the roads all over the island are in good condition.

There are several other towns and villages in the various islands, of which Adelaide, Grant's Town and Sandlands are the largest in New Providence.

*History.*—The Bahamas were the first landfall of Columbus; and, when sighted by that illustrious discoverer on the morning of October 12th, 1492, he landed upon an island then called Guanahani, which he at once rechristened San Salvador. It is supposed to be the present Cat's Island. He found the natives a gentle and hospitable people of the Caribee tribe, and, after spending several pleasant days in their country, sailed for the other and larger islands of San Domingo, Cuba and Jamaica, and never returned again. Some years later, on the

discovery of Hispaniola, the Spaniards being in want of hands to work in the mines there decoyed, under false pretences, the natives of the Bahamas thither, to the number of 40,000. The ill-treatment they received was such that, in ten years, not one remained alive. They all perished, either from the effects of the cruelties to which they were subjected, or those of home-sickness. The account of their vain longing to return to their homes is most pathetically narrated by the contemporary historian Peter Martyr.

In 1512 the Bahamas received a visit from Ponce de Leon, who came there on a rather singular errand, that of searching for the fountain of eternal youth, which of course he did not find. After this useless visitation, the islands remained almost uninhabited for nearly a century, although they still continued to be Spanish property, having been bestowed upon Ferdinand and Isabella by Pope Alexander VI., with the whole of the New World. Notwithstanding this donation, Protestant England began to fit out expeditions which interfered sadly with Spanish rights and profits; Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Hawkins all made expeditions to the prohibited territory. In 1578 Sir Humphrey Gilbert was presented by Queen Elizabeth with the lands and countries he might discover that were not already taken possession of by some Christian power. Spain at this time was not considered by the Virgin Queen to be either a Christian or a friendly power, and so Sir Humphrey appropriated the Bahamas; but whether he ever enjoyed the produce of his extensive properties there or not, tradition even does not say; and, although he may be considered historically to be the first Governor of the Bahamas, it is doubtful whether he ever derived much benefit from Elizabeth's splendid gift. A succession of disputes between Spanish and English rovers as to who really owned the islands, of a more or less sanguinary and profitless nature, fill up the pages of Bahamas history for nearly fifty years after the episode of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. In 1629 some English adventurers made a settlement in New Providence, which was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1641; and a second unsuccessful attempt was again made to inhabit the islands in 1666. Captain Sayle, afterwards Governor of Carolina, was forced in 1667 by stress of weather to seek shelter among the Bahamas. Being then ignorant that they had been visited by Columbus, he was about to give them his own name, but being obliged a second time to seek refuge from a storm in the harbour of Nassau, he recognised a special dispensation, and called the island Providence. On his arrival in America, he added the word "New," to distinguish it from "Old" Providence on the Mosquito shore. In 1680 Charles II. granted the islands to George Duke of Albemarle, William Lord Craven, Sir George Carteret, John Lord Berkeley, Anthony Lord Ashby and Sir Peter Colleton. The date of the grant is 1680 but the settlement had already been regularly formed some two years previously. The first Governor was a Mr. Chillingworth, who arrived in 1671, but was not allowed to land by the inhabitants, who shipped him off to Jamaica. The next Governor, Mr. Clarke, was murdered by the Spaniards. At the time of the English Revolution several families removed from England to the Bahamas, and Mr. Cadwallader Jones was appointed Governor in 1690.

Under the rule of Governor Elias Lightgood, 1703, the French and Spanish combined to surprise the town of Nassau so completely that they not only blew up the fortress, spiked the guns and burnt the church, but carried off the Governor and the principal inhabitants to Havannah. Not satisfied with this, they returned in the following year and carried off everything and everybody else they could lay hands on. A few hid in the woods, and the rest managed to make their escape to Virginia and Carolina, but the Spaniards had succeeded a second time in making the Bahamas desolate.

News evidently travelled slowly in those days, since the lords proprietors sent out another Governor, Mr. Bird, who, on arriving, was extremely astonished to find he had no subjects to govern. He, however, landed and encamped in the woods; but, after a time, growing weary of the solitude, he returned to England, and for many years the Island of New Providence became only the resort of buccaneers, wreckers and pirates. Of these latter many extraordinary and romantic stories are told, which have been made capital of by several novelists, notably so by Captain Maryatt. In 1718 the more respectable inhabitants petitioned the English Government for a new Governor, and accordingly Mr. Richard Fitzwilliam was sent out; but he was not fortunate, and was almost immediately afterwards recalled. During the American War of Independence, colonists arrived in great numbers, and amongst them were several families of fortune and education. Commerce was soon revived, and a reign of respectability inaugurated,

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which has endured to this day. The abolition of slavery for a time did much to alter the prosperity of the islands, which immediately before that event was considerable; but, after a lengthy struggle to overcome many difficulties which that necessary but only too sudden event created, the islands have in great part recovered their previous position. With the exception of a few very violent hurricanes which have occasionally done great damage, and the stirring incidents which marked the period of the late civil war in the United States, no event of great importance or productive of much excitement has transpired to mar the peaceful routine of life in these interesting and very beautiful health-giving islands.

The Government is based on the British Constitution. There is a Governor, who represents Her most gracious Majesty the Queen, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of nine members, nominees of the Crown, and a House of Assembly of twenty-nine members, of various shades of colour and politics.

There are two principal newspapers published at Nassau, the *Nassau Guardian* and the *Herald*, besides other literary and religious periodicals.

Public schools abound, and are, as a rule, well attended and conducted. In 1861 the census gave 8,506 as able to read and write, out of a total population of 35,287, less than a quarter. It would be the reverse now; there is scarcely a child over seven years of age who cannot read or write.

A public reading-room and library has existed for many years, and contains many curious works. General literary and scientific societies have been formed, and lectures are both frequent and excellent, especially so in the "season," when strangers of distinction often favour the public with their views on the questions of the day.

The extraordinary love of the coloured population for music deserves encouragement and cultivation.

The fishing-boats, numbering 100, and employing 500 men, are usually of the sloop rig, with a leg-of-mutton sail, and a well for keeping the fish alive. The sponging and wrecking vessels, numbering 500, employing 5,000 men, are of schooner rig, fine models, and fast sailers. They are built by the islanders, the timbers being of native hard wood (horseflesh), the planking of yellow pine, from North Carolina, and vary in tonnage from 15 to 60 tons. The spongers ship on the sharo principle. The cost of the outfit is first deducted from the sale of the sponges, then the shipowner takes one-third, the crew two-thirds.

Fish are caught with fish-pots, hand-lines and nets, the nets being taken out some distance from the land, and hauled slowly in to the shore, when a great variety, many of brilliant and variegated colours, is usually secured. It forms an important article of food, but none are exported, with the exception of turtle (*Chelonia Mydas*), and the hawkbill (*Chelonia imbricata*) yielding the tortoise-shell of commerce. The estimated value of fish used in home consumption is £18,000 per annum, and of turtle exported £600 per annum. King, queen, and common conch-shells are exported in large quantities, being used for cameos, and in the latter is found the beautiful pale pink pearl now becoming so valued. The value of shells exported is £1,200 per annum, and of pearls £3,000 per annum.

Ambergris is also found on these shores, and sea-cucumber (trepang). The value of ambergris exported is £1,000 per annum. Corals and small shells, which are very beautiful, are largely collected, and find a ready sale among the American visitors, and in England.

The value of the sponge exports in 1885 was £58,000, in 1883 it was £60,000. In 1882 it was £59,033. From an official report the following is extracted:—"That the sponge trade gives employment to several thousands of persons and some hundreds of vessels, the sponges being divided into coarse and fine. The principal varieties, in order of their value, are known as sheep-wool, white reef, abaco velvet, dark reef, boat, hardhead, grass, yellow, and glove; and of some of these varieties there are several grades, designated by numbers, all being used for mechanical, surgical, and bathing purposes. Bahama and Florida sponges are about equal in texture and value, but both are inferior to those of the Mediterranean. The vessels employed in sponging are small, with crews of from six to twelve men. About six weeks' provisions are taken on board, and they then coast along the banks and reefs, where the water is shallow, and generally so clear that the sponges are readily seen, and are brought to the surface by hooked poles, or sometimes by diving. When first brought up they are covered with a soft gelatinous substance as black as tar and full of organic life, the sponge as we know being only the skeleton of the

organism. The day's catch is spread out on the deck so as to kill the mass of animal life, which, in drying, emits a most unpleasant smell. Then the spongers go ashore and build a pen or "crawl" of stakes close to the water's edge, so that the action of the tide may wash away the black covering, in which it is aided by pounding the sponges with sticks. When this operation is completed the sponges are strung upon small palmetto strips, three or four to a strip, which is called "a head," when they are taken to Nassau to be sold in the sponge-market. Under certain conditions and regulations, nobody being allowed to sell his cargo otherwise than through this sponge exchange. On the conclusion of the sale the sponges are taken to the peaking-yard, where they are sorted, clipped, soaked in tubs of lime-water, and spread out to dry in the sun. They are then pressed by machinery into bales, containing 100 lbs., and in this state are shipped to England or the United States, which of late years is almost the largest customer for Bahamas sponges. The export has been gradually increasing, for whereas in 1874 it only represented £16,000, last year it amounted to £58,000.

In consequence of the number of islands, harbours are easily made during heavy weather, and sad cases of distress are of rare occurrence.

A school of art has been recently established in order to teach the natives to utilize the many beautiful products which abound in the island, and which have hitherto been exported to Italy for manufacture. Amongst these, perhaps, the most useful are the conch-shell and the tortoise-shell. Some finely-carved cameos are shown in the Exhibition, executed by pupils of the art schools. Buttons, sleeve-links, and a variety of other useful and ornamental articles are made from the many shells of all sizes and kinds which are picked up in extraordinary abundance on the coast, also very artistic shell flowers.

Pink pearls are found in the conch-shells, and are of great value and much prized by jewellers, and are beautifully illustrated in the Court. They differ in value according to size and colour.

Among the many varieties of useful woods which grow abundantly in the various islands are the mastic, fustic cedar, pitch pine, Madeira mahogany, horseflesh (a peculiarly hard wood), satin, Lignum vite, logwood, ebony, bragellette, poison wood, stopper, much utilized for piles for building wharves. Of trees yielding barks of commercial value, the cascarilla and cinnamon (*Canella alba*) are the two most deserving of mention. The candle-berry myrtle (*Myrica unifera*) producing vegetable wax, thrives.

The fruit trees are of great variety, the principal are the cocconut tree, orange, shaddock, lemon, sappadilles, melon, banana, tamarinds and guavas. Grapes grow well, but the other fruits of the temperate zone, such as peaches, strawberries, &c., are almost unknown.

The flowers are of infinite variety and beauty, and embrace most of those common to the tropics and many peculiar to the islands. The botany of the islands is fully represented in the Court by a series of exquisite drawings made expressly for the Exhibition by Her Excellency Mrs. Blake. Owing to the great number of strongly scented blossoms and medicinal bulbs and roots, it is believed that the science and art of the distiller and perfumer might be introduced with favourable results.

The fibre of the pineapple leaf could also be turned to advantage, since it can be used for production of a strong and exceedingly fine kind of linen and gauze. The plants grow abundantly all over the Archipelago.

The same fibres which are being so extensively exported from Yucatan are gradually being appreciated in the Bahamas, where many of them grow wild, and doubtless in due time they will assume their proper position in the commerce of the islands as an important export.

*Climate.*—The climate of the Bahamas is famous throughout the world for its beauty and healthiness, and Nassau is now a formidable rival of Nice with the valitudinarians of the United States. The maladies of all others which Nassau benefits most are those of the lungs and nervous system.

The surface drainage of the city is excellent. Water soon disappears, either through the gutters cut in the stone—which, by the way, are very good—at the roadside, or by percolation. It would hardly be possible to find a stagnant pool of any kind. The streets are very neat, and as both the wide side-walks and the carriage-ways are cut on the native rock, and are equally hard and clean, it is as customary to walk on the latter than the former. All the

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roads throughout the island are of the same character, constructed by the Government, and kept in repair by convict labour.

The mean temperature during the winter months is somewhat higher than at other health resorts, as is shown by the following comparisons :—

Place.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
Nassau, N.P. . . . .	76·8	73·6	73·6	73·7	75·4	76·1
Savannah, Ga. . . . .	58·6	51·5	52·2	54·5	60·4	67·7
Jacksonville, Fla. . . . .	64·1	54·2	56·4	56·1	64·2	67·8
St. Augustine, Fla. . . . .	64·1	57·2	57·0	59·9	63·3	68·8
Pilatka, Fla. . . . .	61·5	56·0	57·2	58·3	64·1	71·2
San Diego, Cal. . . . .	56·9	51·7	51·9	53·3	56·0	61·2

But the average mean temperature of a month may be quite deceptive. It is the diurnal and from day to day fluctuations which are of the greatest importance and have the most influence upon the health of invalids. In this particular Nassau has an advantage over any locality on the Atlantic side of the continent.

Nassau is reached in two ways during the winter months, from New York, by an excellent line of steamers, J. E. Ward & Co., which make the run in three days and a half, and from Jacksonville in Florida in forty hours. There is also Messrs. Scrutton's line of steamers which run directly from London.

1. **ADDERLEY, MISS.**—(1) Brooch and earrings of Bahama pink pearls. (2) Two carved Cameo Shells.

2. **ADDERLEY, G. B.**—(1) Sponges, collection of. (2) Corals—Pyramid, Mushroom, Brain, Fan, Rose, Tooth, Branch, Leaf, Lancet, Stag Horn. (3) Shark's Backbone. (4) Star Fish. (5) Sword from Sword Fish. (6) Sea Feathers. (7) Sea Fans (Gorgonas). (8) Small fancy bales of selected Wool, Grass, Glove, Hard-head, Yellow and Velvet Sponges.

3. **BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT (THE).**—(1) Turtle Backs, polished and made into fancy articles. (2) Shell Work and Ornaments made of star fish and sea fans (Gorgonas). (3) Cameos and Carved Ornaments, manufactured at the Nassau School of Art.—(4) Rope, &c., made from fibres and palmetto, fibres, Red Cotton seed, Turbot skins used as sand-paper, Rope made from fibre of Peta plant.

4. **BAHAMAS FACTORY (JOSEPH JOHNSON, Manufacturer).**—(1) Preserved Fruits in tins. (2) Pine Apples and other fruit.

5. **BARBES, N.**—Specimens of Inagua Salt.

6. **BASDEN, C.**—Cotton.

7. **BLAKE, H. E. Governor.**—Turtle backs.

8. **BLAKE, H. E. MRS.**—Views and drawings illustrative of the Flora of the colony.

9. **BOSANQUET, WALTER.**—Shells, collection of.

10. **CUNLIFFE-OWEN, LADY.**—Pendant of pink pearls.

11. **DARRELL, W. R.**—(1) Sponge—sheep wool, velvet, reef, yellow, small do, medium grass, small do. (2) Cascarilla Bark. (3) *Cavilla alba* Bark. (4) Woods—mahogany, satin, box and Madeira.

12. **ELLES, ELLEN.**—Plait of Palmetto and Coconut Leaves.

13. **EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.**—Furnery made from flowers especially for the Commission by Rimmel, Strand.

## THRESHER & GLENNY,

EAST INDIA AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. To H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. To the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, the Governor of Madras, the Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Ceylon, the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c.

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**14. EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.**

—Pink Conch Pearls, mounted by Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., 112 Regent Street.

**15. EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.**

—Bonnets made by Madame Isabel, of Bond Street, from Gorgonias or Sea Fans; also from Pond top and coccoanut leaves.

**16. GENERAL COMMITTEE, Nassau.**

(1) Sponges. (2) Palmetto Hats. (3) Palmetto Baskets. (4) Palmetto Hammocks. (5) Palmetto Trays. (6) Palmetto Mats. (7) Palmetto Plaits. (8) Palmetto Sieves. (9) Palmetto Finger Suckers. (10) Palmetto Rope and Cable. (11) Palmetto Lino. (12) Mats of Fibre of Peta Plant. (13) Red Cotton and Seed. (14) Turbot Fish Skins. (15) Skull of Loggerhead Turtle. (16) Peta Fibre. (17) Sea Fans and Feathers. (18) Shell Work. (19) Fish Scale Work. (20) Lace Work and Tatting. (21) Yucca Plant Table Mats, Fans, Bonnets and Hats. (22) Sticks. (23) Turtle Backs. (24) Grasses. (25) Boots and Shoes, used in the pine-apple fields. (26) Native Fruits in Wax. (27) Mimosa Seed Work. (28) Coccoanut Oil. (29) Lime Juice.

**17. HARRIS, H. P.**—Two carved conch shells, subjects taken from pictures in the Louvre, by Froullé Varnier.

**18. HARRIS, MISS EVELYN, F. A.**

—One conch shell, partially carved by Froullé Varnier, to illustrate mode of cutting cameos.

**18a. JAMES, H. Y., F.R.C.S.**—Table containing Bahama Shells.

**19. INAGUA SALT POND CO.**—Salt made by Solar Evaporation.

**20. KELLY, R. G.**—Cigars—Prodilactos de Kelly, Someilan's Choice, Londres Finos, Plantation, Bognet, Liudas, Carumelos, Petit, Our Shorts, Principe, Reina Finas, Royal Victoria, Mortou's Delight, Conchas Comme il faut, Conchitas, Concha Finos, Reine Finos, Londres Chico.

**21. KELLY, JOSEPHINE.**—Plaits of Palmetto and Cocca-nut Leaves.

**22. LIGHTBOURN, H. C.**—Fibres of Peta Plant, also rope made from same.

**22a. LOWE, MRS.**—Wax fruit.

**23. McBRIDE, EMILY.**—Plaits of Palmetto and Coccoanut Leaves.

**24. MELILLO, V., Master, Nassau School of Art.**—(1) Palmetto Fancy Baskets. (2) Palmetto Fans. (3) Vegetable Sponge fancy articles.

**25. PEARCE, R. A.**—(1) Card Table. (2) Chess Table.

**26. ROBERTS, MRS.**—(1) Palmetto Plaits. (2) Coccoanut Hats. (3) Basket with Shells.

**27. SAUNDERS, S. P.**—(1) Conch shells—Pink, Queen, King (large and small), Kid Hatchet, Triton, Lamb. (2) Coral—Butterfly, Star, Brain, Mushroom, Pine Apple, Sugar, Rolling Stone, Rose, Dahlin, Tooth, Pyramid, Leaf, Lancet, Floating Stone, Butterfly on Shells, Cabbage Leaf, Finger, Plate. (3) Sponges—Sheepwool, Abaco Velvet, Mammoth Velvet, Cay Velvet, Glove, Large Reef, Large Hardhead, Grass, Yellow, Curious Mixed. (4) Star Fishes. (5) Sea Feathers. (6) Sea Urchins. (7) Sea Fans. (8) Sun Shells. (9) Clam Shells. (10) Rainbow Shells. (11) Selected Small Shells. (12) Algae, specimens of. (13) Palmetto Plaits. (14) Vegetable Sponge.

**28. SAUNDERS, W. R.**—Manilla Door Mat.

**29. SAWYER, R. H., & CO.**—Sponges—Wool, Velvet, Yellow, Grass, Reef, Hardhead, Reef, Glove. (2) Prince Wood Bark. (3) Cascarilla Bark. (4) *Cavella alba* Bark. (5) Woods—Sabica, Satin Wood, Lignum Vita, Ebony, Brazoletto, Mahogany, Horseflesh (ships' knces), Walking Sticks (various).

**30. SYMONETTI, W. W.**—Fibre of Peta Plant.

**31. THOMPSON, THOMAS I.**—(1) Star Fish. (2) Corals. (3) Sea Fans. (4) Sea Feathers. (5) Sea Stars. (6) Sea Urchins. (7) Cuttle Fish. (8) Curious Sponges.

**32. WALLACE, SIR R., Bt.**—Necklace of pink pearls.

**33. YOUNG & HIGGS.**—(1) Cotton, ordinary. (2) Cotton, sea-island.

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## WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.

THE West Africa Settlements consist of Sierra Leone, with Freetown as its principal town; and the Gambia, situated on the River of that name, with its chief town of Bathurst.

Sierra Leone was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs; and was made a residence for freed slaves from the United States and West Indies. A large tract of country called Sherbro was added to it in 1862.

The scenery of Sierra Leone is very picturesque; and the line of hills from which it derives its name has a beautiful appearance, especially from the sea; but the climate has proved very deadly to European residents.

### SIERRA LEONE.

THIS Colony unfortunately did not send its exhibits until after the opening of the Exhibition, and therefore could not be noticed in our first edition.

It now has a very interesting and extensive collection of the various Oils, Seeds, Fibres, Rubber, Woods and other products of the country. There are also excellent specimens of Mandingo Leather work, as well as of the Native-made Cloths, Baskets, Pottery, &c.

In the first case on the left there are two very fine specimens of embroidered Native Garments, such as are worn by chiefs. It would be difficult to give too much praise to these cloths, produced as they are in every particular by Native industry, their fineness of texture and excellence of colour being especially conspicuous.

An interesting exhibit is the collection of decorated and silver-mounted Ivory work, chiefly used as personal ornaments, and in many cases engraved with verses from the "Koran." There are also some Gold ornaments of excellent workmanship.

Here, as in the other West African Colonies is to be found an exhibit of Native leather work; the specimens sent by Sierra Leone, however, show very high excellence of workmanship and considerable ingenuity in decoration, more particularly in the way in which use has been made of interlaced straw work.

Hammocks of cotton thread, as well as of the more common grass material, are shown in various places throughout the Court, the latter of which being remarkable as an instance of the varied use to which its material can be put.

In addition to large and varied samples of grass cloth, a most interesting and ingenious loom is displayed, showing the fabric in process of manufacture. The closeness of texture and lightness of these cloths renders them especially suitable to the hot climate of the Colony. A very handsome and varied collection of skins is displayed to great advantage on the walls, the leopard skin which is to a great extent made use of in the decoration of weapons, being perhaps the most conspicuous. The Central Case is occupied with exhibits from the Sherbro, an outlying portion of the Sierra Leone Settlements, which have all been sent by Mr. Alldridge of that place. The cloths and chiefs' gowns in this case are particularly good specimens of Native work.

We have here, and in other cases, remarkably fine specimens of some of the most prominent Fetishes worshipped in these parts. The most striking of these are the heads of two "Bundoo" devils made of cotton wood and stained by palm oil, &c. These are worn in native "Bundoo" ceremonies by the chief dancer or priestess. Other Fetishes are shown by the use of which the natives believe that life may be taken or madness caused; others again are supposed to be efficacious in producing rain when needed, or bringing ill-luck to an enemy. These beliefs are so strong that "Fetish" is dreaded even by educated natives.

The food and vegetable products constitute one of the chief features of this exhibit. Here will be recognized many well-known substances, amongst which may be enumerated pepper,

palm kernel nuts, ginger and samples of several kinds of rice in various stages. Bunches of different grasses are also shown which are used for purposes varying from the making of ropes or building of "Kranls" to the finer material used for weaving the cloths already referred to. This class of exhibit is rendered complete by the classified specimens of the principal roots and woods of the country. Curious specimens are also shown of native musical instruments and pottery, practically the same as those exhibited in the other colonies of the West Coast.

### GAMBIA.

The settlement of the Gambia lies considerably to the north of Sierra Leone, the tract of country between the two being mostly in the hands of the natives. It is much mixed up with the possessions of the French, who are pushing their way in all directions from their colony of Senegambia.

The Gambia makes a good show with a variety of Exhibits, which illustrate the resources of the country. The late Administrator, Captain Moloney, C.M.G., previous to his promotion to be Governor of Lagos, succeeded, with the assistance of an energetic Local Committee, in forming a most valuable and interesting collection of the various articles of the produce and industries of the neighbourhood, as well as of specimens of Natural History.

The Products are classified as follows :—

Oil producing and other Seed Roots; Samples of Coffee and Tea; Medicinal Plants; contributed by Mr. E. Allegre, of Bathurst. Indigo. Rubber. Oils. Gums. Beeswax. Woods. Fibre and Rope. Among these are the Verach Seeds which are used by the Natives as candles, one nut being placed after another in such a manner that the flame is transmitted from seed to seed so as to give an uninterrupted light for a considerable period.

The "Faftan" or silk tree is indigenous to the Gambia. Its leaves and roots are made use of in medicines, and in addition to this the French manufacturer has succeeded in making some fine cloths from the silky produce of the pods.

Another better-known plant is the "Banhanassey" Root or Yam, the root of which when sliced, dried, and reduced into flour is largely used for mixing with that of the native corn, and may be said to form one of the most important food products of the Colony.

This collection is rendered complete by exhibits of various seeds, fruits, &c., used for medicinal and other purposes.

An elaborate display of Swords, Pouches, &c., made principally of highly-finished leather, neatly ornamented for the most part with geometrical designs, are to be seen arranged on the walls.

The nature of the Agricultural Implements in use in the Colony is shown in the form of a trophy on the wall. Although somewhat crude in form, they still show evidence of a considerable skill in adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed.

In conclusion we may draw attention to the various exhibits of literature, for the most part of a religious character, and sent by the various missions; as well as the cleverly-executed models of Native craft, the wicker-work, furniture, and various carvings in wood.

The literature comprises various Testaments, Catechisms, Dictionaries, and Grammars, &c., in the Native language.

The Natural History Collection contains Heads of Monkeys and a Wild Boar, Horns and Skins, Ivory Tusks, Fish preserved in bottles, and a beautiful Collection of Butterflies, Beetles, Shells and Birds, made by the late Administrator, Captain Moloney, now Governor of Lagos, and scientifically arranged by Captain Shelley.

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## THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

THE Gold Coast has been occupied in one form or another as a British Settlement since 1672, when the Royal African Company was formed, which built several forts along the coast, and strengthened Cape Coast Castle, which was already in existence.

This company was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament. This company was dissolved in 1821, and the forts transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. This was soon followed by the first Ashanti war, and on January 24, 1824, the Governor, Sir Charles Macarthy, was defeated and slain, and his head carried to Coomassi. This war was ended by a victory over the Ashantis near Accra in 1827.

After this the Government of the country was again placed in the hands of a mercantile body, which continued until the second Ashanti war in 1863. A force of West Indian troops was then marched to the Prah, and encamped there; but the enemy never appeared, and the troops were withdrawn after suffering great loss from sickness.

These events were followed by a rearrangement of possessions between the English and the Dutch, which occasioned so much trouble to the latter power that, in 1871, Holland abandoned to Great Britain all its rights on the coast.

This convention was not approved of by the King of Ashanti, who, in December, 1872, invaded the British Protectorate, and so commenced the third and last Ashanti war. In 1873 it was determined to send out troops to repel the invasion, and to take Coomassi. This was carried out under Sir Garnet Wolseley, who crossed the Prah in January, 1874, and on February 4 captured Coomassi.

After this war the Settlements on the Gold Coast, and at Lagos, were by Charter dated 24 July, 1874, united under one constitution as the Gold Coast Colony, which continued until the present year, when Lagos has been separated from the Gold Coast, and formed into a separate Colony.

Three cases in this Court contain a large Collection of Gold Ornaments and Jewellery entirely of native workmanship.

Case I. shows on the one side and two ends of the fitting a collection of gold personal ornaments of both Native and European design, manufactured expressly for the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, and now exhibited by the Gold Coast Government with a view to their being sold. Among them are excellent specimens of rings and brooches of the Zodiac pattern, which are so skillfully worked by the native goldsmiths. On the other side and in Case II. are shown the solid Gold Ornaments paid by the King of Ashanti as a portion of the indemnity claimed at the close of the war in 1874. It is impossible in so short a space to do justice to this unique and most interesting collection of native work. It is made from the purest gold and is thoroughly characteristic of true Native art, being free from the slightest European influence. On the walls there is a photograph of an African Chief, Prince Buaki, next in rank and position to the King. He is represented in the full dress of a chief, with his various attendants about him, and illustrates the manner in which the above jewellery is worn.

Amongst these there is also a very valuable necklace which belonged to King Koffi, and was taken in his residence at the capture of Coomassi, and is now the property of Sir A. J. Adderley, K.C.M.G., the Commissioner of the West Indies.

Here also is shown the Golden Fetish Axo lent by H.M. the Queen, and which was sent to her by the Ashantis in 1882, as a token of peace and submission when they were suspected of having warlike intentions against the British Government.

On the table near these cases is the State Umbrella of the King of Ashanti, which was found in the Royal Palace of Coomassi at the capture of that town, and which forms part of Her Majesty's loan.

On the walls may be seen some most interesting collections of the birds, butterflies and other objects of the Natural History of the Gold Coast.

A most striking, and to those unacquainted with the subject of gold mining, a particularly interesting exhibit is the collection of specimens of "Gold in the Quartz," shown by Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, and taken from the mine which was originally their private property.

A prominent feature in this Court is the large and varied collection of textiles of purely Native workmanship. These cloths are all woven in narrow breadths on a loom, a specimen of which is shown in this Court, and are remarkable as well for their design as for the brilliancy and high quality of the colours, the latter being obtained by the use of vegetable dyes only. These cloths are worn by the natives in graceful folds. Those from Ashanti, in Case V., have a mixture of silk with them, and are very handsome and expensive.

In Case IV. there is a very fine collection of gold and silver personal ornaments, lent both by Natives and persons in this country. These contain specimens both of Native and European designs. Some fine specimens of gold nuggets may also claim special attention in this case, as well as three particularly fine gold zodiac rings made especially for the present Governor of the Colony, Mr. Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G. Among these ornaments may be found specimens of the curious aggrey beads, which are of great value to the antiquarian, inasmuch as they are found in the ground by the Natives, and appear to afford proof that at one time or another the Phœnicians and Egyptians had trading transactions with these countries. The natives value these at a higher rate than gold, and it has hitherto proved impossible to imitate them, as the Natives can at once detect the difference between the true aggrey bead and its counterfeit.

Those interested in the heathen religions and worship of aboriginal tribes will find in Case VI. a varied collection of objects and charms connected with the Fetich beliefs of the Gold Coast natives, which appear to have a great similarity to those found in other parts of Africa. According to Chambers (perhaps the best authority we can quote), "A Fetich is anything in nature or art to which a magical power is ascribed, e.g. stones, carved figures, or certain parts of plants, animals, &c. In this general sense Fetichism coincides with the belief in charms—a belief which is also to be found among monotheistic nations." This definition gives a concise description of the whole matter, and will better enable the visitor to understand the strange collection here brought together.

Set out on the tables are to be found some interesting examples of the ingenuity shown by Native workers in wood in the collection of carved furniture and musical instruments, amongst the latter of which may be easily recognized crude representations of many forms familiar to European musicians.

We may complete our notes on this Court by reference to the collection of vegetable products, as well as the native pottery and basket work, which is to be seen in various parts of the Court. There is also a good collection of the various woods of the country. Since the Exhibition was opened, a case containing an interesting and tasteful collection of the products of the Gold Coast, as well as monkey and other skins, jewellery, and other articles of interest, has been contributed by Messrs. F. Schæffer & Co.

Between the Courts of the Gold Coast and Lagos there is a stand of excellent photographs, which, with those on the wall, will give an excellent idea of the country and its inhabitants.

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## LAGOS.

LAGOS is situated on the Bight of Benin, and was in former times the headquarters of the slave trade, which led to its occupation by a British force. In 1861, Docomo the king ceded to Great Britain the Island and port of Lagos. The king continued to reside at Lagos with a pension of £1000 a year until his death, which took place last year.

At first the Settlements of Lagos were erected into a separate Government. In 1866 they were amalgamated with the West Africa Settlements under the Government of Sierra Leone.

After the Ashanti war in 1874, the Gold Coast Settlements were by Charter erected into the Gold Coast Colony, and by that Charter Lagos was amalgamated with it.

In the present year Lagos has been separated from the Gold Coast with a constitution of its own.

The Colony of Lagos includes Badagry on the west and adjoining Dahomey; Lagos island, lying among lagoons in the centre; and Palma and Leckie on the east.

The waters of Lagos, which are entered by a somewhat dangerous bar, constitute the only safe harbour along 600 miles of coast.

The Lagos collection, in addition to its own exhibits, also contains a number of articles from the adjoining countries near the river Niger, over a large portion of which a British Protectorate has been proclaimed.

Between the Gold Coast and Lagos Courts there is an interesting collection of photographs of both these countries, giving views of various native scenes, the principal buildings and other interesting features of the district.

The excellent natural harbour of Lagos will give a good idea of the extent of the field it offers for commercial enterprise.

Messrs. Price & Co. exhibit 10 bottles of the various preparations of Palm Oil in the manufacture of candles and soap.

In the Cases there is a varied and attractive collection of Native work.

Taking the textile fabrics first, we have excellent specimens of both weaving and embroidery. In the centre is shown an embroidered "tobe" or gown, a garment worn solely by Mohammedans. Other specimens of the same garment are exhibited; the open work of these will at once attract attention as being exquisitely graceful in the form of ornament.

On the top shelf of Case I. are various wood-carvings and other objects, many of them illustrative of Fetich worship, forming a collection made by the French Missionaries at Lagos.

The leather work in this case is specially good and attractive. It is first of all covered with cloth, and then the patterns, which have been previously cut out of leather, are sewn on, forming a kind of open-work which is at once both effective and pleasing.

Here we have also specimens of leather personal ornaments greatly similar, though by no means a copy of our own Scotch Sporan. These are varied both in form and decoration, no two in any instance being alike. A specimen of a leather ammunition-belt by a Native workman is also exhibited.

Occupying a prominent position in this case is a wooden tablet inscribed with "Wala" verses from the "Koran;" a proof of the fact that the religion of the Prophet has penetrated even to this remote settlement.

Mr. J. Thomson, who has lately travelled as far as Sokotoo and other Niger countries for the National African Company, exhibits among other things some views of the Central Soudan tribes, of whom he was the first to obtain photographs during his journeys.

A handsome collection is shown of pottery and calabashes of an unusually high standard of excellence, the burnt designs on the latter being a particularly remarkable and rare process of ornamentation.

Numerous samples are shown of the Native skill in grass work; specimens ranging from baskets to a peculiar cloth of durability and high finish.

The ingenuity of the Natives is displayed in a remarkable manner by the manufacture of coloured bangles out of old bottles and other glass-waste which has found its way into their hands.

In connection with the religious observances of these tribes, we may draw attention to the elaborate set of brass figures placed on the top shelf of the glass case. These represent a procession of drummers and persons bringing offerings to the Fetish god "Ifa" (exhibited by A. R. Elliott, Esq.). Other samples of Native brass-work are the highly ornamented staffs and swords which are used by "Boluguns" or war-chiefs, and other dignitaries. In the same case with these will be found two illuminated Korans, one of which was given to a veteran Niger explorer, Mr. James Croft, by the Sultan of Nupé, a country in the far interior. There is also a Mohammedan MS., which is interesting as a good example of early illuminative art; also a calabash covered with threaded snake vertebrae, and used as an accompaniment for musical instruments at dances; and an elephant's tusk with 100 figures carved upon it by a native.

On one of the tables there is a curious specimen of a Fetish table from the Dahomey country, surrounded by carved representations of the various kinds of inhabitants of those parts; also many masks made use of in ceremonial rites, which form a curious and thoroughly characteristic collection. In addition to the above, a basket made of cowle shells, the well-known currency of uncivilized tribes of all parts of the world; with some Warri boards (a native game played with seeds), may be alluded to as curiosities in closing our notice of the exhibits of this Colony.

From the District of the Niger is sent a representative collection of incised and repoussé brass utensils, the ornamentation of which has considerable grace and beauty of design. In addition to these, some curious specimens of ingeniously-constructed leather bottles are shown; with samples of cloths and Mohammedan Tobes, which have the prevailing characteristics of the fabrics of Central Africa.

Numerous specimens of the weapons and horse-armour and trappings in use among the natives at the present time are exhibited by Mr. Thomson, the traveller, and others; as well as some fine tusks of ivory, both plain and artistically ornamented.

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## MALTA.

By SIR VICTOR HOULTON, G.C.M.G.

THIS small but most important dependency of the Crown, is situate 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. The picturesque Valletta, its port and capital, is in 35° 54' N. Latitude, and 14° 36' E. Longitude. Its length is about 17 miles by 9 miles in breadth; its area about 95 square miles; and that of Gozo, its sister isle, 20 square miles.

The population of Malta is, in round numbers, 150,000, the prominent characteristics of which show an intense attachment to their native soil (to which they give the pretty sobriquet of *Il Flor del Mondo*), coupled with unflinching loyalty to Her Majesty, and the Throne of England; and it is one of the densest to be met with in any part of the world (some 1,400 to the square mile), exclusive of British troops and their families.

Malta bristles with historic associations of the deepest interest, from the so-far-back date of 1519 B.C., when the Phœnicians settled there, throughout its tenure by Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Saracens (who were expelled by Count Roger, the Norman), up to early in the sixteenth century, when it was granted by the Roman Emperor, Charles V., to the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, by whom it was held for more than three centuries. Far abler pens than mine have already put on lasting record the history of the tenure of the island by the Knights of Malta, their brilliant deeds and achievements, together with the fall and final dispersion of the Order, only at that juncture, when the *raison d'être* for their existence ceased under altered times and altered circumstances.

What is of more special interest at the present moment is its modern history; but a recital in detail of the immense progress and substantial improvements under all heads, which have been effected in the island from 1860 to 1886, would occupy a great deal more space than could be fairly allotted to them in these short prefatory remarks.

Prominent, however, amongst these great works of improvement, we must cite the extension of the great harbour works, begun in 1860 under Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, and finished in 1874, which transferred the spacious French Creek into the hands of the Admiralty authorities, whilst it provided a safe and still larger site for the anchorage of the merchant shipping; the remodelling of the drainage works, by means of which the sewage, formerly carried into the harbour, is now discharged into the open sea; the reorganisation of the water supply, which has already more than doubled the supply existent twenty years ago; and the immense improvements in hygiene, which are being vigorously continued under the administration of Sir Lintern Simmons, G.C.B., the actual Governor, works which have not only restored to Malta its reputation as one of the healthiest winter resorts in Europe, but affords in addition a practical demonstration of the activity and energy to be met with under British rule.

The two islands of Malta and Gozo are very highly cultivated. Their principal products are cotton, potatoes, and corn. The vine is grown largely for the table, though very little wine is made in the island; but oranges and figs are in great abundance, and it would be difficult to find in any other part of the globe, a more delicious fruit than the blood egg orange of Malta, which ripens in the months of January and early February. The honey of Malta is proverbial for its goodness and bouquet, and early crops of potatoes meet with a ready sale in Covent Garden Market in the months of March and April.

The exhibits in the Malta Court, enumerated in this catalogue, are indicative of the industries of the island, and in the present Exhibition show a marked progress under various heads since the date of the London and Paris Exhibitions, at both of which the Maltese Islands and their industries were represented.

The three great specialities of the island, stone work, lace, and jewellery, form (as they did on the former occasion, just alluded to) the prominent exhibits in the present instance; but the beautiful façade outside the Court executed in Malta, under M. Galizia, the Superintendent of

Public Works, from an original design, based upon German Renaissance met with at Heidelberg sent out to Malta and there executed, and sent back to this country in numbered blocks, so that it was re-erected here in an incredibly short time, and without a flaw, is a new and *great advance* in the *stone-work* of the island, and should be the means of promoting a brisk trade between this country and Malta, for ornamental stone-work of this description, either for garden ornamentation at the end of vistas, or for entrances to pleasure grounds, &c., the small cost of the work in Malta (labour at 2s. per day) and the facility and cheapness of the sea transport, rendering the execution of similar ornamental stone-work in Malta based upon *any designs* sent out there from this country, and when completed re-sent here, far cheaper than if originally executed in England.

In the lace manufacture (speciality No. 2) although the old designs are still to the fore, an Art School, of late years established in Valetta, has been the means of introducing some new and some very effective original designs, which are sure to meet with a very favourable reception on the part of the British public. Whilst in the workmanship of silver filagree (speciality No. 3) there is a specimen of a bird-cage which is so broadly and artistically worked, that it might be compared and would hold its own with the finest specimens of filagree made at Genoa.

There has been, therefore, much *progress* made in the handling and execution of the three great specialities of the Island; but in addition to progressive improvement in these specialities there are a great many "novelties" amongst the present exhibits, which had no existence in previous Exhibitions, such, for instance, as the workmanship of musical instruments, of which there are some very fine specimens of violoncellos, violins, and kettle-drums; also two models of novel design of ship-lights; some exquisite models of ships and boats; whilst a specimen of the Gobelins tapestry from the Council Room of the Palace of the Grandmasters, showing the state of the tapestry when fallen into decay, and its restoration under Sigs. Palmieri, will delight all those who are interested in the restoration of these and such like magnificent tapestries to their original brilliancy and colouring. A noble specimen of this latter industry—one of great difficulty and intricacy—is to be seen in the Picture Gallery in the Albert Hall, together with many pictures by Maltese artists, of great worth, interest, and attraction.

We conclude this short preface, in which only a few salient points of the merits of the Malta exhibits could be touched upon, with a strong recommendation that, as they, well-deserve, the public will give them the full advantages of their enlightened criticism.

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**Agricultural produce**, exhibited by Baron Azopardi, Member of the Exhibition Commission.

**Agricultural implements**: cart with complete harness, pack saddle complete, with bag and two tubs. Sporting appliances. Samples of wood, exhibited by Dr. O. T. Bardon, V.S., Member of the Exhibition District Committee.

**Alimentary products**, exhibited by A. Farrugia, Dr. O. T. Bardon, C. Azopardi, N. Bonnici, S. Attard, C. Abela & Co., Tosta Brothers, Guides & Spitori, Biazza, G., John Calleja & Co., C. Baldachino, Gambin Brothers, F. Calleja, C. Cassola, V. Testa, Rev. Laferla, Ursola Vella, Barbara Bartolo.

**Jams and preserves**, exhibited by B. Barbara Bartolo, G. Biazza, John Calleja & Co., F. Calleja.

**Groceries**, exhibited by L. Coppini, A. Farrugia, Miss H. de Baroni Galoa, V. Gerada, A. Farrugia, Dr. O. T. Bardon.

**Taylor and dressmaking**, exhibited by C. Monreal, G. Briffa, S. Bartoli Galoa, G. Barbato Muller, G. B. Psaila.

**Specimens of court, military, shooting, and other boots**, exhibited by A. Seifo, R. Di Giovanni, S. Axiosa, Navarro Bros., Giuseppe Grasso, At. Ang. Bordinere, S. Cassar, A. Briffa.

#### Gold and Silver Works.

**Silver Filigree Birdcage**, exhibited by Vincent Masan.

**Gold necklace with enamelled crosses**, exhibited by Vincent Leone.

**Buttons similar to those found on the costumes of Maltese countrymen**, exhibited by G. Proca Mizzi.

**Cups in silver filigree**, exhibited by Lorenzo Lupi.

**Silver cigar and card cases**, exhibited by A. Padovani Gimés.

**Pair of antique earrings, gold filigree with pearls**, exhibited by Dr. D. T. Formosa.

**Specimens of Maltese silver and gold jewellery and plate**, shown the following exhibitors: J. Moli Mifsud, Giuseppe Laferla, G. Bartolo, Giorgio Proca, Francis Melli, G. Micallef, Michele Moli, A. Farrugia, Miss A. de Conti Sant, Conte Formosa Gauci, S. Butterworth, V. Tabone, Gio Batta Aquilina, G. Azopardi & Co., Paolo Borg, Carmelo Bellia, C. Logond.

**Objects of jewellery in tortoise shell**, exhibited by L. Lanzon.

**Copper and brass kitchen utensils**, exhibited by H. Vella, F. Galdea.

**Domestic utensils in zinc**, exhibited by F. Azopardi, F. Cauchi, H. Sultana.

**Domestic utensils in tin**, exhibited by F. Azopardi, Friggieri, Galdea, & W. Freal.

**Model of Moresque cupola of Turkish cemetery in Malta**, exhibited by V. Di L. Gauci.

**Specimens of iron work**, exhibited by C. Mercieca and G. Abela.

**Models of engines, hydraulic jack, and other machinery**, exhibited by J. Rogers, S. Cuchia, C. Bonnici, T. Clayton, S. Mizzi, G. Amato, V. Attard.

**Specimens of stone from quarries in Malta.**

**Specimens of alabaster and marble from Maltese quarries.**

**Specimens of Maltese stone work for architectural purposes**, exhibited by Hon. E. Galizia, M. Inst. C.E., President of the Exhibition Commission.

**Carvings in stone**:—Vases, fountains, bas-reliefs, plates, &c., exhibited by P. Cauchi, F. Jesta, A. Perza, W. Francalanza, F. G. de Baroni, Azopardi, P. Attard.

**Mosaic work**: table tops and slabs, exhibited by Darmanin & Sons, S. Darmanin, F. Psaila.

**Terra-cotta and other pottery**, exhibited by F. Camilleri, C. Abela, L. Zarb, A. Galdea, P. Attard.

**Maltese costumes in papier maché**, exhibited by C. Buggior.

**Violins, mandolines, guitars, banjos, and other musical instruments**, exhibited by C. Falzon, R. Tonna, G. Calegari, G. Vecchio, T. Conti, F. Schembri, G. Scichina & Son, A. Dalli, A. Tonna, G. Barbald, Fenech Bros., P. P. Tacco.

**Examples of carving and gilding cornices, &c.**, exhibited by G. Farrugia, A. Gauci.

**Samples of various descriptions of varnish with decorations showing their use**, exhibited by A. Gauci, P. Bonello, P. Gauci, J. Gauci.

**Specimens in ivory, in wood, inlaying and fretwork**, exhibited by P. Darmanin, G. Bartoli, P. Sultana, A. G. Fenech, P. Bugeja, V. Sacco, Orphan Schools at Floriana, Cospicua, &c., G. Strickland, G. Farongia, C. Cauchi, E. Bell, P. Bonnici, G. Segond, T. Conti, E. Samuel, C.

## HUMPHREYS' IRON BUILDINGS.

The whole of the Iron Buildings erected for the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibition by J. C. HUMPHREYS (Works, Albert Gate, Kensington Road), are FOR SALE. For sizes see Page 252 in Catalogue.

Office at Principal Entrance, South Promenade. Manager always in attendance.

N.B.—Several Iron Churches, Chapels, Schools, and Public Buildings, now on Show, FOR SALE, at the Works (a few minutes' walk, Kensington Road)

Balzan, A. Carbonaro, G. Camenzuli, A. Stivale, E. Peel, V. Speteri, F. Calleja, V. Sacco, C. Segond.

Carriages and harness, exhibited by G. Gasoinelli & Bros., D. C. Barden.

Joiners' and carpenters' tools, exhibited by S. Muscat, A. Mizzi.

Furniture and upholstery, with specimens of joinery, exhibited by M. Piscopo, C. Azopardi, G. Segond, R. Darmin, E. Calija, M. A. Crockford, A. de Corti Sant, L. Micallei, G. Debono, S. Muscat.

Models of boats of various descriptions and appliances used in the mercantile navy; fishing materials, &c., exhibited by P. Grech, S. Saliba, F. & A. Gatt, P. Pavia, M. Bonnici, V. Borda, S. Cachia, C. Portelli, P. Galea & Sons.

Barrels and Casks, exhibited by E. C. Bardon, A. Vella.

Basket-work, brooms, mats, &c., made in the Civil Prison and Lunatic Asylum in Malta, exhibited by F. Carvana, B. Zammit.

Works in leather and in wax, including specimens of tanned leather, exhibited by Mrs. G. Barbato, Miss T. Barbera, G. Ferreri, G. Meli, S. Axisa.

Candles and soap, exhibited by G. Coppini, C. Bartoli, C. Rizos, V. Cesareo.

Bookbinding and specimens of typography, exhibited by F. Cortis, C. Maistre, A. Aquilino & Co., O. Debono.

Cigars and cigarettes, with specimens of tobacco, snuff, and matches, exhibited by V. Vella, E. V. Farrugia, P. Bonello, G. Grech, Franklin, G. Camilleri, G. H. Pulis & Co., Turnbull jun., & Somerville, Schembri & Navarro, C. Colombos, F. Nimi, V. Marriek & Co., S. Zicalacki, V. Giacometto, P. Albanese, V. Vella.

Models of loom and tools for the manufacture of sailcloth, exhibited by C. Abela.

Cotton for sailcloths, cotton stuffs, mule cloths, and hosiery, exhibited by C. Abela, Ellul Bros., F. Camilleri, L. Sierr Bros., Zammit Bros., A. Ciappara, Mary Bugeja, C. Farrugia, E. Naudi, G. Tanti, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Lunatic Asylum, Captain Strickland's Spinning Schools, F. Micalley.

Maltese Lace, balla lace, point lace, exhibited by F. Psaila, A. Gauci, R. Vella, G. Camilleri, Mary Bugeja, S. Pace, Miss E. Mifend, F. Debono, G. Gerada, G. Borg, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, P. Attard, M. Melili, G. Massa, Michael Borg, and others.

Embroidery in gold, silk, wool, and on cotton and linen, exhibited by Dr. D. G. Borg, M. Barbato, V. Sammut, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and others.

Tapestry, exhibited by F. Deloli, V. Azopardi, S. Naudi, L. Palmieri, V. Sammut.

Sacred and secular music, exhibited by R. Bugeja, G. F. de Luna, Dr. P. Nani, L. Farrugia, G. Spiteri, S. Pizzuto, and others.

[For List of Pictures from Malta shown in Gallery of Royal Albert Hall, see p. ci.]

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## CYPRUS.

*Situation.*—Cyprus is the most easterly island in the Mediterranean, and with the exception of Sicily and Sardinia it is the largest in that sea. It is only 45 miles distant from Cape Enamour, the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latikieh, the nearest point of Syria. Its chief port, Larnaca, is 250 miles from Port Said and 300 miles from Alexandria.

*Extent.*—The Island is 145 miles long, and the breadth of the main body of the Island is about 50 miles. Its superficies of arable land has been estimated as 2,500,000 acres, of which only about a tenth part is yearly under culture.

*Formation.*—In general terms the Island may be described as formed of two mountainous ranges, one to the north and the other to the south, with an extensive plain of great fertility between them. On the southern range of mountains the most elevated peaks are—Troodos, 6590 ft.; Adelphi, 5380 ft.; and Machora, 4730 ft.; and the highest peaks on the northern range are Saint Hilarion, 3340 ft.; Buffaventa, 3240 ft.; and Mount Elias, 2810 ft.

*Climate.*—The climate is not in general insalubrious, but the heat in summer is considerable. On the hottest day in 1884 the thermometer marked a maximum heat varying from 95° to 108° Fahrenheit in different parts of the Island on the sea level. The temperature in winter is moderate. On the coldest day in 1884 the thermometer indicated from 21° to 40° in different parts of the Island on the sea level. So salubrious and invigorating is the climate on the more elevated plateaux that several regiments of British soldiers sent there last year from Suakim in a very enfeebled condition were restored to perfect vigour after a few weeks' residence on the Troodos range of mountains.

*Rivers.*—The Island possesses no rivers of importance, and little of the water of the winter torrents reaches the sea, being absorbed on its course by the thirsty soil.

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall in the Island is extremely low, ranging in a good year from 16 to 21 inches during the winter months.

*Harbours.*—There is no safe or commodious harbour in the Island. The works of the ancient harbour of Famagousta are in a fair degree of preservation; but the inner harbour itself, covering a space of about 80 square acres, is so filled with siltings that it is now only available for vessels of 100 to 150 tons burden. It is at present proposed to make a port at Kyrenia on the north side of the Island.

*History.*—Cyprus is referred to in the Book of Genesis (x. 4) under the name of "Kittim," and we are there informed that its inhabitants belonged to the Aryan family of nations, descendants of Japheth.

It was conquered by Thothmes III. of Egypt about b.c. 1600, but on the decline of the Egyptian dynasty regained its independence a few centuries later. About b.c. 725 the Island became subject to Assyria, and history informs us that it was then divided into nine kingdoms. Its allegiance was transferred to the Persian successors of the Assyrian kings. About b.c. 568 the Island was again made subject to Egypt under Amasis. About b.c. 521 the Cypriotes espoused the cause of Cambyses, King of Persia, and assisted him in his successful invasion of Egypt. From that time till Persia was conquered by Alexander the Great, the Island continued to form part of the fifth division of the Persian Empire. In b.c. 310 Cyprus was attached to the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt, and remained so connected until it was annexed to the Roman Empire in b.c. 57. Thus at the time of Our Lord Cyprus formed part of the Roman Empire. It was the birthplace of Barnabas the Apostle, and was visited by him and St. Paul in the early days of the Christian Church.

When the Roman Empire became divided into the Empires of the West, with Rome as its capital, and of the East, with Constantinople as its capital, Cyprus was connected with the Empire of the East or Byzantine Empire.

In A.D. 1191 Richard Cœur de Lion, King of England, when on his way to the Holy Land conquered the Island of Cyprus. The nuptials of the English King with Berengaria of Navarre

were celebrated at Limasal in Cyprus, on the 12th of May, 1191, the Archbishop of York there placing the crown of England on the head of the Princess.

Impatient to proceed to the Holy Land, Richard Cœur de Lion sold the Island to the Knights Templars for 100,000 besants d'or, a sum whose relative value in our day has been calculated to be £320,000. The Knights Templars were, however, unable to keep the Island in subjection, and after a few years' possession they requested Richard to take it back. This the English monarch did, and gave it to Guy de Luzignan, a French Crusader, who had assisted him in the conquest of the Island. Cyprus was ruled by Guy de Luzignan and his descendants until A.D. 1489, when Catherine Cornaro, the widow of Jacques II., the last of the Luzignan kings, abdicated the throne of Cyprus in favour of the Venetian Republic. The city of Famagusta had been wrested from the Luzignan King Pierre II. in A.D. 1376, by the Genoese, and remained a colony of that commercial republic until A.D. 1264, when it was reconquered by Jacques II.

In A.D. 1571, in the reign of Sultan Selim II., Cyprus was conquered by the Turks, and remained part of the Ottoman Empire from that time.

In 1877 the Island was ceded by Sultan Abdul Hamid to Queen Victoria, in consideration of an annual payment equivalent to the surplus revenues which it had yielded to the Ottoman treasury in the preceding five years.

In virtue of this cession Cyprus is now administered as a British Colony.

**Population.**—In ancient times the Island of Cyprus is reputed to have had a population of 3,000,000 of souls. In the reigns of the Roman Emperors Cæsar Augustus and Vespasian, the Island suffered greatly from earthquakes, and from about that period its prosperity and population began to decline. In the fourth century of our era Cyprus was afflicted by drought during seventeen consecutive years, and became nearly depopulated. In the seventh and eight centuries the Island was repeatedly devastated by Arab invasions under the Caliphs.

After the conquest by the Turks in 1571, the population of Cyprus is said to have fallen to 80,000 souls. The greater tolerance, which began to characterise the Ottoman administration under Sultan Mahmomed improved the lot of the Cypriotes, and since then the population has steadily increased. At a census taken in 1881, it was ascertained that the present population of the Island amounts to 186,173, thus sub-divided:—

137,631 of the Greek religion.

45,458 Mahomedans.

3,084 various religions.

**Products.**—The fertility of the soil was proverbial in ancient times. In the rich plain of the Messoria the yield in a good year reaches 40 bushels of barley or 25 bushels of wheat per acre, without other manuring than the fertilizing deposits left by the winter torrents.

The products are very varied, of which the most important are grain of all kinds, sesame, linseed, wine, silk, madder roots, locust beans (caroubs), and cotton.

**Grain.**—Of wheats and barley the finest are known as those of Lefea. They weigh about 62 lbs. per bushel for wheat, and 47 lbs. per bushel for barley. The ordinary qualities weigh from 56 to 58 lbs. per bushel for wheat, and 43 to 45 lbs. per bushel for barley. The wheats of Cyprus are all hard wheats, and in general small in grain. Their value is depreciated in foreign markets from the defective system of threshing them out. That system is the same which was followed in patriarchal times. The grain, when brought from the fields, is spread about six inches deep on the threshing floor, which is simply a level piece of hard ground. A flat board of wood, into the lower surface of which small pieces of flint are inserted, is drawn over the grain by horses or bullocks during several days, the grain being turned daily. This process of trituration not only separates the grain from the ears, but reduces the straw to broken sections. In the process, however, small stones detach themselves from the surface of the threshing floor and mix with the grain. Being about the same in size and weight as the grain, no ordinary fanners can separate them, and the presence of these small stones depreciates the grain for the use of millers. Some years ago an engineering firm in England (Messrs. Brown & May) constructed a threshing and cutting machine, intended not only to separate the grain from the ears, but also to tear up the straw in a manner similar to that effected by the native system. It seemed to promise most favourable results, but its working was defective. The perfecting of such a machine would confer a great boon upon agriculturists, not only in Cyprus, but also in Asia Minor and Syria,

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where the same imperfect system of threshing is followed. The subject is deserving the attention of machinists in England, as the sale of a really satisfactory machine might be large both in Cyprus and Asia Minor.

**Seeds.**—The sesame and linseed grown in Cyprus are both of good quality, the linseed being considered equal to that of Bombay.

**Wine.**—The grapes are of exceptionally good quality, and very moderate in price. Their culture is yearly increasing, and more care is being devoted to the preparation of the wines produced. Until recent years the wines were all prepared in jars, which, to make them resist during the process of fermentation, were besmeared with tar. This communicated a disagreeable taste to the wines, but wooden casks are now being extensively used instead of besmeared jars, and the wines are thereby made more marketable. A great variety of qualities are exhibited at the tasting bar of the Cyprus Court, to which the attention of wine merchants is especially invited. The Cyprus common wines are reported to be rich in colour and full in body, qualities which, combined with cheapness, render them especially useful for mixing. The wines known as Commanderia have always enjoyed a high reputation on the Continent. They are most strengthening and sweet in flavour.

The export of wine in 1884 was about 1,500,000 gallons, of which fully two-thirds went to Egypt and Turkey.

**Silks.**—The silks of Cyprus are remarkable for their strength. Those of Paphos are superior in this quality to all the silks of the Mediterranean and Asia Minor, and for many years have been specially used in France in the making of gold and silver laces. The cocoons are less pointed than elsewhere, which greatly facilitates their reeling. Six pounds weight of cocoons will yield one pound of silk thread. The industry has suffered greatly from the disease which attacked some years ago all the silkworms of the Levant; but there are indications that the disease is diminishing in virulence, and hope that this industry, so profitable, especially to the women of the island, may again be of importance.

The attention of English manufacturers of gold and silver lace, and of all objects where great strength in the silk employed is required, is especially invited to the samples submitted of silk cocoons, of silk thread, and manufactured silks.

**Madder Roots.**—The culture of this root was, up to 1873, very considerable, and of great profit to agriculturists. It was largely used in the dyeing of Turkey red yarns, which, indeed, probably got their name from this root being first imported into England from Cyprus and Smyrna. The discovery of extracting similar coloured dyes from minerals has seriously decreased the demand for madder roots during the past thirteen years; but it is beginning to be found that, although less expensive, these mineral dyes are greatly inferior in fastness to those produced from madder roots, and the latter are being more sought after. Should this improvement in the demand continue, the culture may be expected to resume its former importance.

**Locust Beans.**—This article is the fruit of the caroub tree. Its production has greatly increased in recent years, stimulated by an increasing demand, especially for England. It is largely used in the manufacture of food for cattle, and a variety of other purposes. The bean contains a large quantity of saccharine matter, and is consequently very nutritious. Low freights have also much encouraged the trade in the article, enabling shippers to sell it at moderate prices. The caroubs of Limassol and Lefcarea are the finest in quality, and obtain relatively higher prices than those of Kyrenia.

The exports of caroubs from the island in 1884 amounted to 30,000 tons, of which about a half came to England.

**Cotton.**—The cotton produced in the island is of good colour and strong, but rather short in fibre. During the civil war in the United States of America, seeds from that country were introduced and succeeded perfectly. Some of their produce was classed as nearly middling Orleans in quality, but these foreign seeds have deteriorated, and require to be renewed.

In 1884 the export of cotton amounted to 1,400,000 lbs.

**Fruits.**—In fruits, the produce of the island is very varied, and of good quality. We have already referred to grapes. Pomegranates are exceptionally fine in quality, and the export is considerable to Egypt. Figs are abundant, but inferior to those of Smyrna. Oranges and lemons are abundant, and of excellent quality. Apricots are exceptionally good. Melons, cherries and almonds may also be specially mentioned.

**Minerals.**—Cyprus in ancient times was celebrated for its copper and silver mines, and their sites are indicated by extensive mounds of scorine. Asbestos is first mentioned in connection with Cyprus, where veils for the theatre were made of that mineral, and said to have been cleaned by being passed through fire. Samples of copper, coal, and asbestos will be found amongst the exhibits.

**Drawbacks to Agriculture.**—The two great drawbacks to the agricultural prosperity of the island have been drought and locusts; but, thanks to active measures adopted by the British Administration in recent years, both of these impediments are in the fair way of removal.

**Drought.**—Under former administrations, the diminution of forests in the island from the ravages of goats and a wasteful destruction of trees for the extraction of pitch, was permitted to an alarming extent, and vast tracts which possessed rich wooding a century ago have become absolutely destitute of trees. To this circumstance the insufficiency in rainfall may be surely attributed. The British Administration of the island five years ago adopted stringent measures to prevent these evils, and is in process of forming the forests into blocks, which will be protected *seriatim*, during such time as is required for the growth of the young trees to a certain height. The most favourable results of this system are already apparent, and in a few years it may certainly be expected that the wooding in the island will be quadrupled.

**Locusts.**—For many centuries the island has suffered severely from the scourge of locusts. Under the enlightened administration of His Excellency Said Pasha, they were nearly extirpated in 1870; but immediately previous to and for the first two years of the British occupation, nothing was done to keep in check the natural increase of this plague. When it is said that locusts multiply annually in the ratio of eighty from one, it may easily be imagine the disastrous results of this neglect during a period of five or six years. During the past four years, however, energetic measures have been taken by the island administration, and after untiring efforts, although at a cost of £67,000, it may again be said that the locusts are so greatly reduced in number that they present no longer a serious menace to agriculture. The systems adopted in their destruction were similar to those pursued in 1870, namely, the destruction of the eggs, and capturing the locusts while on the march by an ingenious device invented by the Chev. Richard Mattei, C.M.G., a large landed proprietor in the island. This last ingenious device is fully explained in a report of Mr. Samuel Brown, M.L.C., C.E., Director of Public Works in the island, and in his printed pamphlet sold in the Exhibition. Specimens of the cloths and traps used are also exhibited in the Cyprus Court of this Exhibition. From the measures adopted for the removal of the two great impediments from which agriculture has suffered in the past, viz., drought and locusts, a great increase in the productive wealth of the island may be surely predicted.

**Administration.**—The Island of Cyprus is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council "composed of 18 members, 6 of whom are public officers appointed by the Crown, and 12 are elected by the people. Of the 12 elective members, 3 are elected by the Mahometans and 9 by the non-Mahometan inhabitants, these numbers being based on the respective numbers of Mahometans and non-Mahometans as revealed by the census taken in 1881."

**Revenue and Expenditure.**—The following is a summary of the Revenue and Expenditure as compiled from papers submitted to Parliament:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Revenue . . . . .	£ 151,861	£ 156,089	£ 163,732	£ 189,334	£ 194,051	£ 172,072
Expenditure (exclusive of Surplus Revenues to the Porte) . . . . .	115,165	119,417	157,672	120,635	111,685	112,085

The "mean" revenue for the above-mentioned six years was £171,189, and the "mean" expenditure during the same period was £122,770. The present expenditure is however about 11,000 less than the "mean" of the past six years, whereas the revenues appear to be fully equal to the "mean" of the past six years.

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*Surplus Revenue.*—Under the terms of the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, between Her Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, in reference to Cyprus, it was agreed that the amount of the average surplus revenue, after deduction of expenditure, which was received from Cyprus by the Ottoman Treasury during the five years preceding the British occupation of the Island was to be paid annually to the Sublime Porte by the British Government. This average surplus revenue was ascertained to amount to Piastres 11,121,952, but their equivalent in sterling does not appear to have been yet established between the two Governments. The equivalent has however been estimated to represent in sterling £87,800.

By a subsequent agreement the British Government consented to pay a further sum of £5000 per annum to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in consideration of the abandonment of certain Crown lands.

Consequently the Treasury of the Island of Cyprus is burdened annually with a payment due to the Sublime Porte which is estimated to represent £92,800. To face this payment the average annual excess of revenue over expenditure during the past six years has only amounted to about £50,000, and the difference has to be made good by the British Government. There is, however, a fair prospect of the excess of revenue over expenditure more nearly approximating in the future the monetary obligations to the Sublime Porte.

*Trade.*—The following is a resumé of the total of Imports and Exports during the past six years:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883-4.	1884-5.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	177,651	308,407	272,663	296,868	336,512	344,183	304,375
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	157,328	222,218	210,065	266,610	276,129	290,210	287,521
Together	334,979	530,625	482,728	563,478	612,641	634,393	591,896

Of the import trade about 30 per cent. is made direct with the United Kingdom, but there is besides a large indirect import trade in British goods through Turkey. Of the export trade about 25 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, and the proportion is steadily increasing.

[As the various exhibits had not arrived at the time of going to press, a detailed description must be reserved for a future edition.]

## SECTION I.

### PRODUCTS.

Wheat.  
Barley.  
Oats.  
Native ground flours.  
Native ground Wheat.  
Native ground Barley.  
Native ground Oat.  
Chopped Straw.  
Vetches.  
Linseed.  
Sesame.  
Sumac.  
Aniseed.  
Maho.  
Maize.  
Louvana.

Lentil.  
Millet.  
Cumin.  
Ideh.  
Colocyrth.  
Capers.  
Vegetable seeds.  
Caneas.  
Reeds.  
Madder root and seeds.  
Pean root.  
Cotton—in pod, rough u ginned, ginned.  
Wool.  
Flax.  
Hemp.  
Olives and Olive oil.  
Carouba.  
Salt.—Specimens from Larnaca, Limassol and Agamas—salt from pine bark.  
Tobacco.—Korno and Omodhos—leaf, cut, cigarettes.

Staroh.  
 Beeswax.  
 Vinegar.  
 Ada Tobax (wild tea).  
 Mustard.  
 "Tchumek atoil" (black seed).  
 Beans dried, several sorts—peas.  
 Dried fruits—Raisins, dried apricots, figs, dates (dried muscat grape).  
 Almond Nuts.  
 Walnuts.  
 Chestnuts.  
 Filberts and others.  
 Ground nuts.  
 Honey.  
 Treacle from caroub.  
 Sweets from caroub juice.  
 Syraps, Violet, Rose Myrtle.  
 Native preserves.  
 Sujuki (almond, walnut, grape juice and flour).  
 Hulva.  
 Biscuits.  
 Macaroni.  
 Vermicelli.  
 Other pastes.  
 Tarkhana.  
 Bulgur.  
 Native cheeses.  
 Mineral craters.

## SECTION II.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Native plough (two specimens—that in ordinary use for cereals, and that for cotton).  
 Bullock cart with yoke—(two specimens—old one with wooden Writers wheels, and the modern improved pattern with European wheels).  
 Threshing board.  
 Forks, iron and wooden.  
 Shovels, iron and wooden.  
 Scythe?  
 Reaping-hooks.  
 Ox goad.  
 Rod for cleaning plough-share.  
 Native hand flour-mill.  
 Model of an oil squeezing mill.  
 Beehives and implements.  
 Locust destruction. — Large-sized model, showing field operations. Screw with pits, &c., full size.

## SECTION III.

### MANUFACTURES.

#### Silk.

Specimens of moth, worm, eggs, cocoons  
 Specimens of wound silk.  
 Furnace, winding machine, and other apparatus used in the preparation of silk for weaving.  
 Silk loom.  
 Specimens of manufactured silk, silk embroidery, silk fringes.

## Cotton.

Specimens. See Sec. I.  
 Apparatus for spinning yarn.  
 Native bow for ginning cotton.  
 Cotton-loom.  
 Specimens of manufactured cotton. Lefkara embroidery.  
 Flax.—Manufactures and apparatus.  
 Hemp.—Manufactures and apparatus.  
 Wool.—Manufactures.  
 Blankets from Plyti.  
 Cumberbunds from Plyti.  
 Sheep skin.  
 Goat skin.  
 Dried skins.  
 Material woven from goat's hair.  
 Leather and boot trade.  
 Specimens of leather.  
 Leather manufactures—about 12 specimens of boots.  
 Copper.—Specimens of native manufacture.  
 Silver.—Specimens of native manufacture.  
 Tin.—Specimens of native manufacture.  
 Iron.—Native horse-shoe, nails, &c.  
 Pottery.  
 Native delf.  
 Native bricks and tiles.  
 Lapithos chairs.  
 Soap.

## SECTION IV.

### WINE CULTURE, AND WINE AND SPIRIT MANUFACTURE.

Samples of the various wines and spirits.  
 Samples of Black wine, Mavro.  
 Samples of Commanderia.  
 Samples of Red (White) wine.  
 Samples of Mastic.  
 Samples of Native Gin.  
 Specimens of vessels in which Wines and Spirits are kept.—Skins.—Barrels used in the transport of Wine.  
 Model of a Wine-press.  
 Model of a Spirit-still.

## SECTION V.

### FISHING AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

Specimens of Fishes?  
 Specimens of Sponges.  
 Description or Specimens of Nets and Apparatus used in the taking of Sponges and Fishes.

## SECTION VI.

### MINERALS AND EARTHS.

Specimens of various Stones used in Building.  
 Specimens of Gypsum.  
 Specimens of Native Marbles for Paving.  
 Terra Umbra and Ochres.  
 Copper Ores.—10 specimens.  
 Asbestos.  
 Various Earths and Clays.

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**SECTION VII.****WOODS AND FOREST PRODUCTS.**

Sections of Trees.—10 specimens.  
 Specimens of Forest Trees and Plants,  
 mounted.  
 Specimens of Myrtle Wheelrope.  
 Specimens of Native Trough.  
 Tar.  
 Resin.  
 Pitch.  
 Labdanum.  
 Trimithia.  
 Other Gums.  
 Charcoal.  
 Woodman's Axe.

**SECTION VIII.****FLORA AND FAUNA OF ISLAND.**

A few Stuffed Specimens of Animals, Birds,  
 &c.  
 Mouffion Skins.  
 Butterflies and Moths.  
 Insects and Reptiles in Spirits.  
 Specimens of Flowers of the Island, mounted.

**SECTION IX.****ILLUSTRATING THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.**

Dresses of natives on dummy figures. Six  
 specimens.

Wallet of peasant.  
 Leather tinder and flint bag.  
 Native saddles—horse, mule, camel, donkey.  
 Model of a native house.  
 Domestic utensils.  
 Gourds.  
 Bran ewers, &c.  
 Baskets.  
 Mangals and braziers.  
 Narghleh and smoking tubes—Chibook.  
 Brooms.  
 Shepherd's crook.  
 Musical instruments.  
 Scented waters.  
 Dried fish. Hams.

**SECTION X.****MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c.**

Full-sized Map of Cyprus, recent survey,  
 mounted on Rollers, one piece.  
 Diagrams exhibiting the Census.  
 Geological Map. Gaudry.  
 Diagrams showing areas under different culti-  
 vation.  
 Tables of yield of different crops.  
 Wages Table.  
 Tables of Cost of living.  
 Prices of various Commodities.  
 Books and Works connected with the Island.  
 Official Reports.  
 Pictures and Photographs.

## THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falkland Islands, consisting of the East and West Falkland and about 100 other small islands, are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° south latitude and between 57° and 62° west longitude. Mount Adam, the highest ground in the Colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

These islands were discovered by Davis, in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by France; subsequently they were held by the Spaniards until 1771, when they were for a time given up to Great Britain. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government for the protection of the whale fishery, and colonized, and from that time to the present so continued, being as a whole the most southerly organized of the colonies of the British empire.

The climate is healthy and temperature equable, the thermometer ranging from 30° to 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer, during which season the atmosphere is remarkably dry and the evaporation rapid. The winds rise at about 10 A.M. and fall away again between 4 and 5 P.M., during middle day often amounting to a gale. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good soil fit for cultivation. Stone of two or three kinds suitable for building is found in different parts of the islands.

Rabbits, snipe, geese, wild duck, dotterel, teal, hares, wild cattle, horses and pigs, are to be found here in large quantities, the tussock grass, which grows to a height of 7 feet, with a breadth of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, being very fattening for cattle. Sheep have been introduced and found to do well, the wool being of an excellent quality, realizing a high price in London markets. The exports consist of wool, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow.

The Government is administered by a governor, aided by an executive and legislative council, the members of both councils being appointed by the Crown.

The tonnage of vessels entered in 1884 was 33,086, including men-of-war and steamers.

The Statesmen's Year Book gives:—

Revenue, 1884 . . . . .	£9,188
Expenditure, 1884 . . . . .	£7,808

The Board of Trade returns, 1884, give the following figures:—

Area . . . . .	sq. miles	6,500
Population . . . . .	"	1,533
Imports, total . . . . .	£	67,848
Imports from British Isles . . . . .	£	60,002
Exports, total . . . . .	£	101,338
Exports to British Isles . . . . .	£	68,468

The exhibit from the Falkland Islands consists of:—

- Sundry Samples of Wool.
- Tussock Grass.
- Sheep Skins, with very long wool.
- Two Penguins.
- Two or three Rams' Heads, with long curling horns.
- Model of a Yacht.
- Mounted Photograph of Stanley, the seat of Government.
- Couple of Seal Skins.
- Tallow Samples.

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**SOLAR HAT MANUFACTURERS,**  
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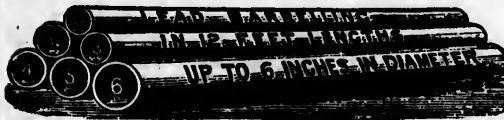


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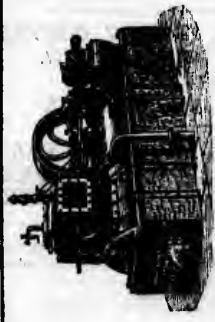
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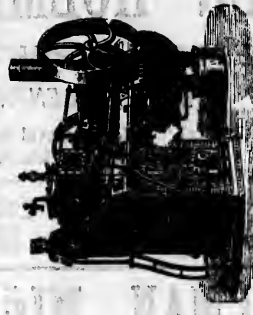
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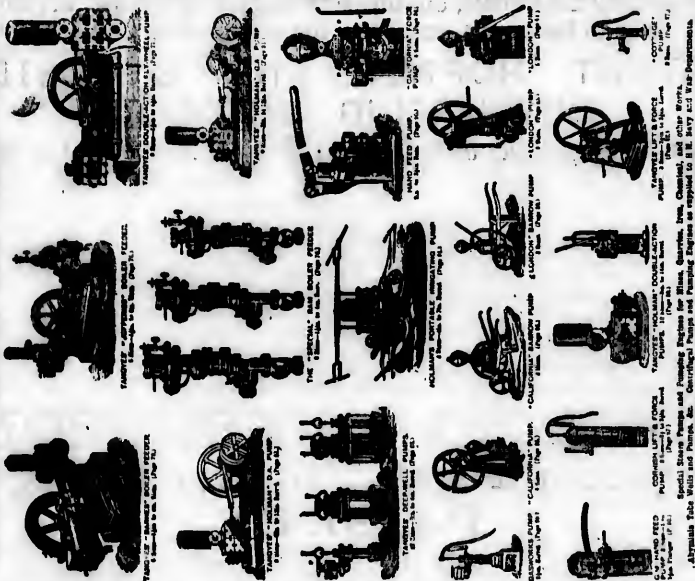
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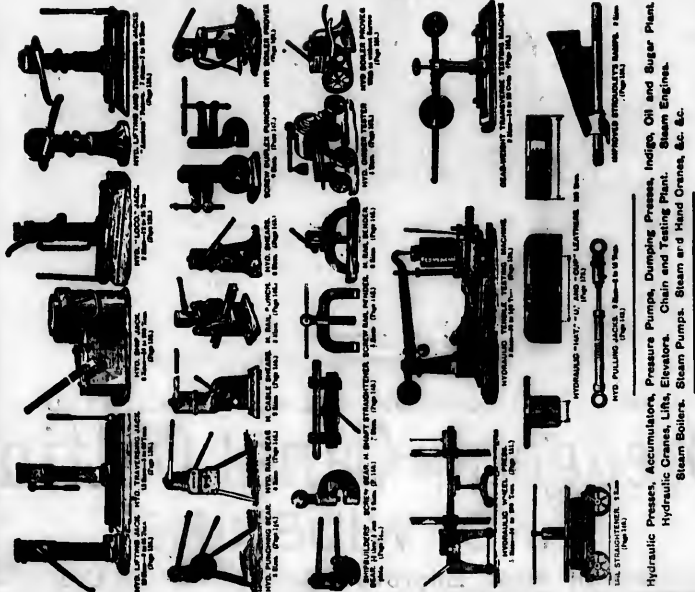
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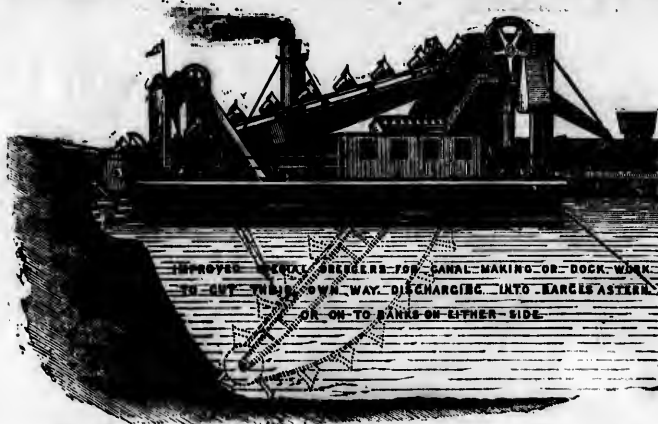
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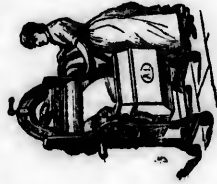
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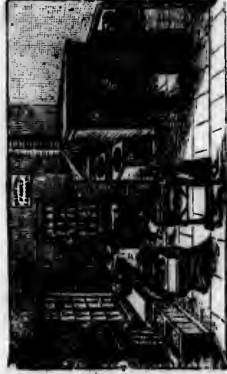
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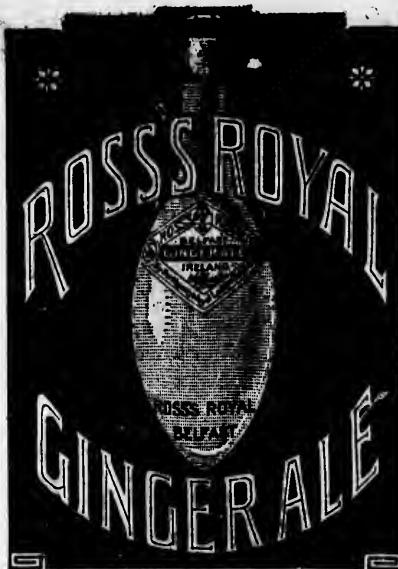
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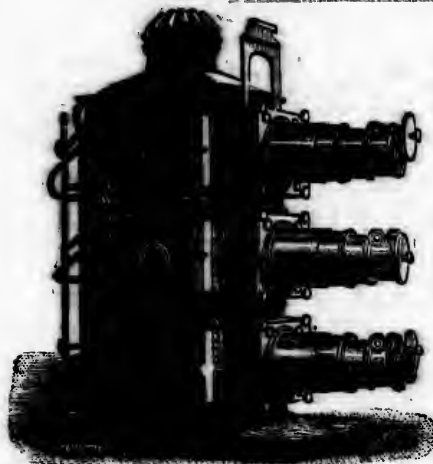
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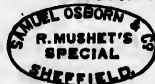
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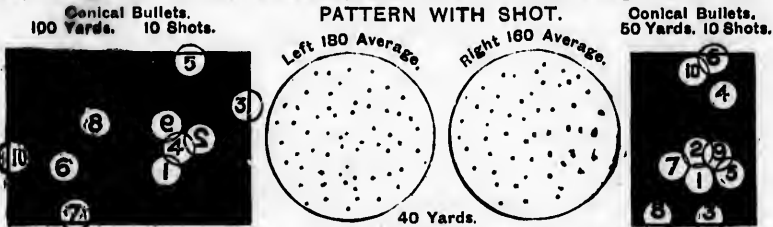
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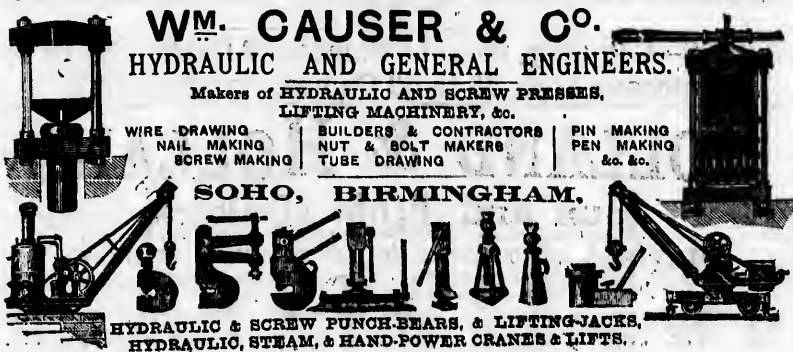
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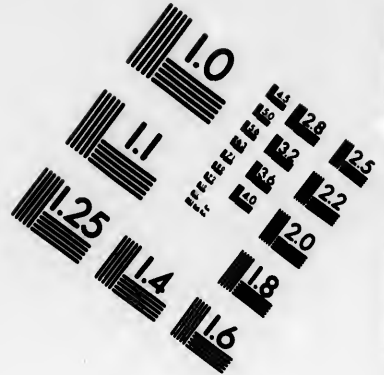
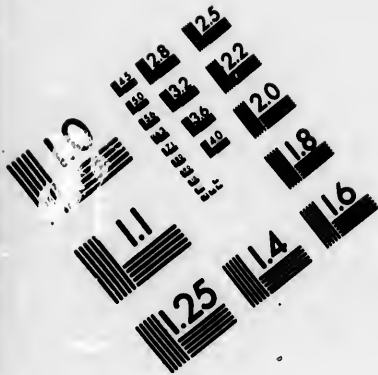
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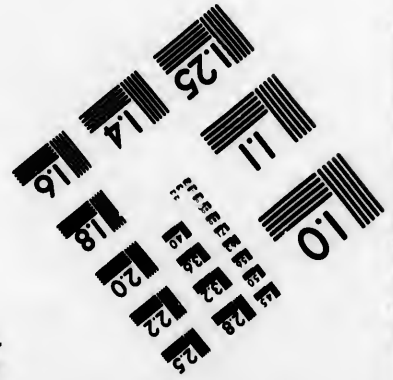
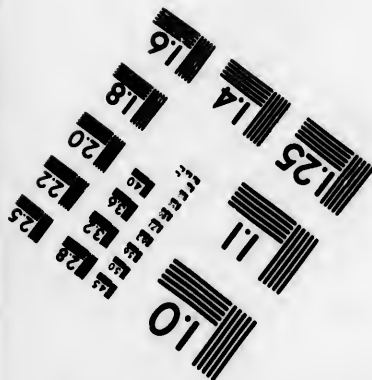
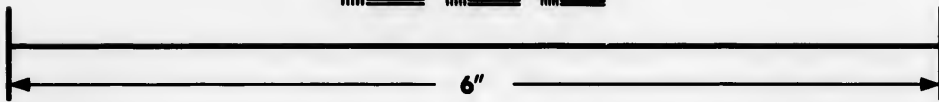
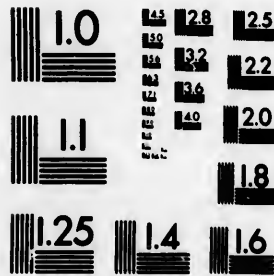
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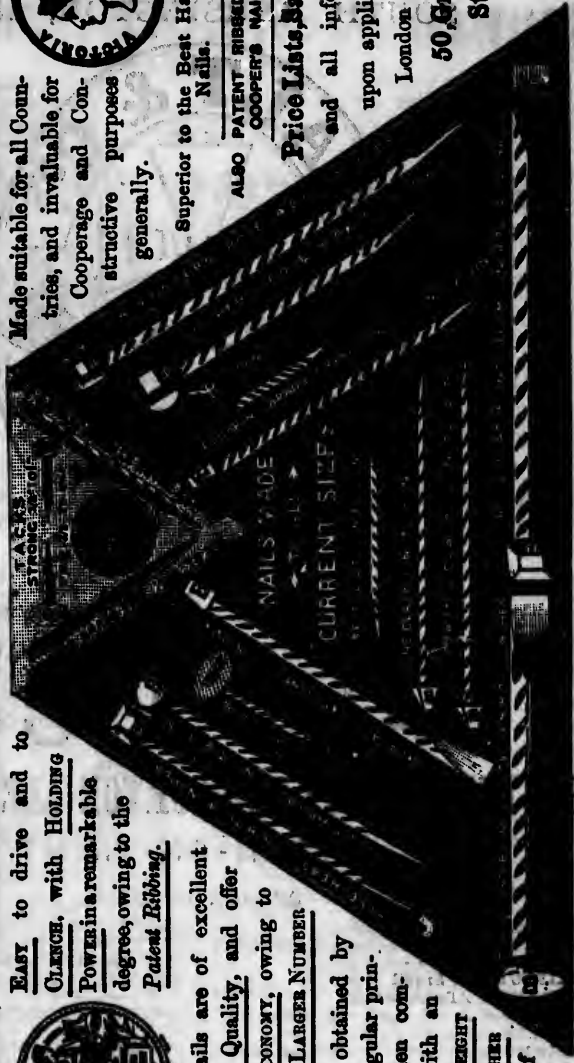


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No Cost for Motive Power, which is obtained from the Stream of Water passing through the Ram.



View of Ram worked by water from a spring, and supplying the house and garden on the hill.



This Ram will force up spring water whilst worked by impure water.

## TESTIMONIALS.

From Wm. DICKINSON, Esq., Agent to the Most Honourable the MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY, Eridge Estate Office, Hargate Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, July 3, 1885.—“Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Marquess of Abergavenny to say that the Patent Hydraulic Ram, with over two miles of pipe, forcing water to a height of 230 feet, which you erected at Eridge Castle about nine months ago, has given his Lordship entire satisfaction, and he has every confidence in its continuing to do so.—I am, sir, yours faithfully, WILLIAM DICKINSON.”

From Mr. J. A. RUTHERFORD, Agent to C. F. H. BOLCKOW, Esq., Estate Office, Marton Hall, Middleborough September 24, 1885.—“Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that the Rams you put down on the Hambleton Estate, for Mr. C. F. H. Bolckow, are working very well. You undertook, with 18 gallons per minute, to send up 1,500 gallons a day, and with enough water to work the Rams at full power, 2,000 gallons a day. With a supply of 114 gallons per minute they are lifting 2,200 gallons, and when working full power, 3,105 gallons per day are sent up to a height of nearly 400 feet. They made a clear start, and have gone well since.”

The Delivery Pipe, in the above case, is 9,000 feet in length.

From Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, Engineer to the Stockport District Waterworks Co., September 2, 1883.—“Dear Sir,—I can now report well of the two Hydraulic Rams we have fixed to your instructions for the supply of Disley Village; 49,000 gallons per day was the quantity you promised they would force to a height of 60 feet, but on testing them I am convinced that 50,000 gallons is not the limit of their power, whilst the quantity of waste water used in driving them is not equal to half the capacity of the 6-inch pipe by which they are fed, and I am inclined to the belief that a more simple and efficient pump cannot be found.”

From Captain TOWNSHEND, Wincham, February 10, 1877.—“In answer to your enquiry I am glad to say the Hydraulic Ram you sent me in November, 1875, is working exceedingly well, and gives no trouble. It will work when quite immersed, as it has been several times during this winter, forcing up water through a delivery pipe 300 yards long at the rate of 50,000 gallons per day, although you only promised 50,000.”

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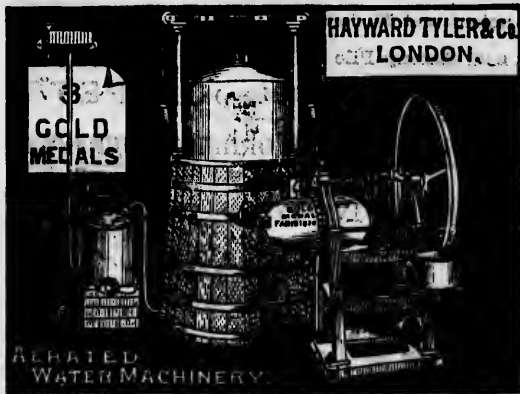
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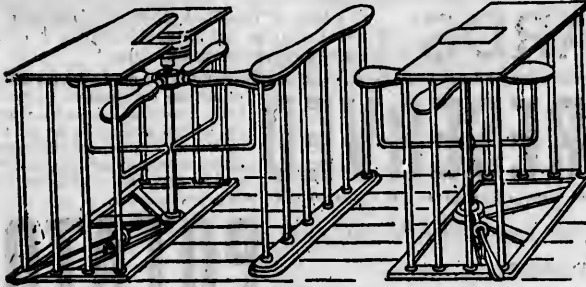
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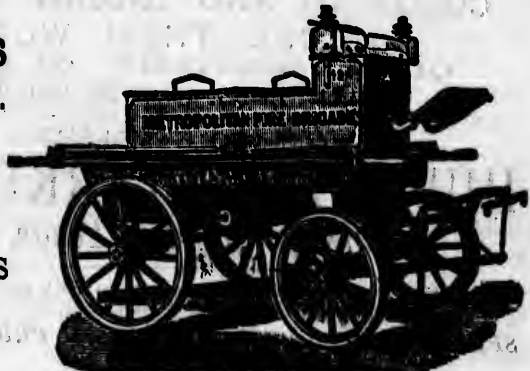
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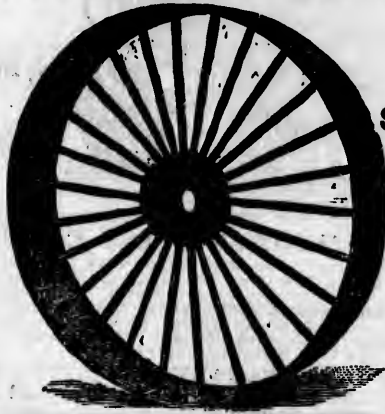
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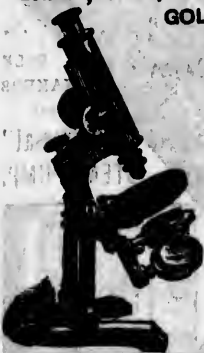
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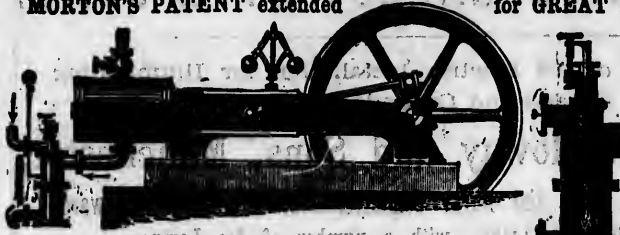
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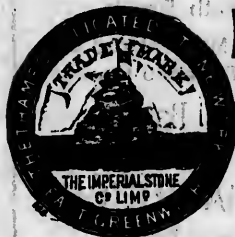
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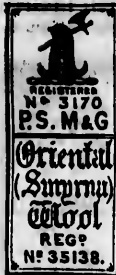
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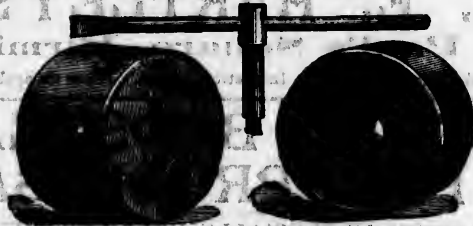
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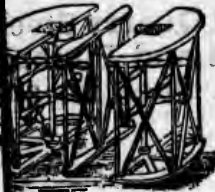
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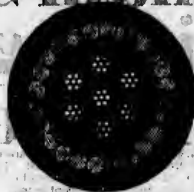
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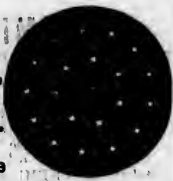
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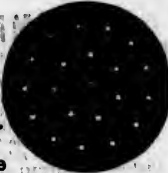
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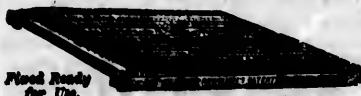
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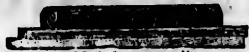
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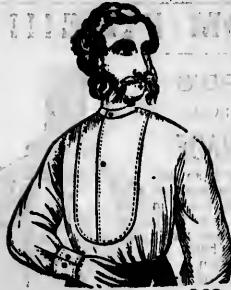
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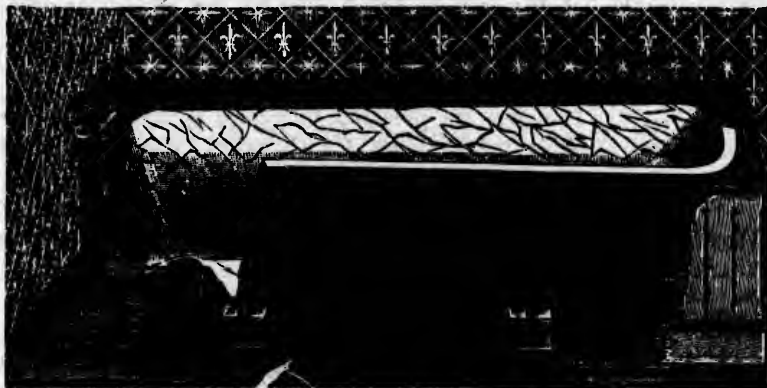
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Paris Exhibition ...	1867	Norrköping (Sweden) Exhib.	1874		
Bradford Competition ...	1867	Cape Town Exhibition ...	1877		
Akoka (India) Exhibition ...	1868	Örebro (Sweden) Competition	1877		
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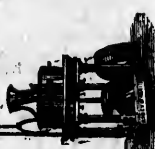


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