1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

ON THE

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880-81.

Ordered by the Council to be printed, 17 August, 1881

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

13—A 1881.

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

Page.

Commission 3

Executive Commissioner's Report 5

Appendix.

I.—Reports of the Executive Commissioner to the New South Wales Commission 37

II.—Catalogue of N.S.W. Exhibits in the Melbourne Exhibition 55

III.—Report on the development of Trade between India and Australia ... 100

IV.—Regulations of the Melbourne International Exhibition 104

V.—List of the New South Wales Commission, with Committees 118

VI.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure 119

Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To Our trusty and well-beloved—

ARTHUR RENWICK, of Sydney, in Our Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, M.D., M.P.,—

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by an instrument under the Great Seal of Our Colony of New South Wales bearing date the twentieth day of January last, We have appointed certain Commissioners for Our said Colony in connection with the International Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry to be held in Melbourne, in Our Colony of Victoria, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, to which Exhibition divers of Our subjects in Our said Colony of New South Wales have transmitted or are about to transmit various articles the produce or manufacture thereof: And whereas it has appeared to Us to be expedient to appoint an Executive Commissioner to act on behalf of Our said Colony of New South Wales in all things connected with the said Exhibition, in conjunction with the said Commissioners or such other Commissioners as may be hereafter appointed: Now therefore know you, that We, of Our especial grace, have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint you to be Our Executive Commissioner for Our said Colony of New South Wales, in Melbourne, in connection with the aforesaid Exhibition: And We do hereby give unto you, in conjunction with any three or more of such Commissioners when present, and then deciding by a majority, or, failing the attendance of such number after due notice given, then to yourself alone or in conjunction with such lesser number as shall be present, full power to superintend the unpacking and reception at the aforesaid Exhibition of all articles that the said Commissioners shall transmit from New South Wales for exposition at Melbourne, and generally to act on behalf of such last-named Colony, but more particularly of contributors of articles therefrom to the said Exhibition, in all matters connected with the arrangement and display therein of all such articles and their subsequent disposal in Victoria, or their re-transmission to New South Wales, as circumstances may require.

In testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this third day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-third year of Our reign.

(L.S.) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY PARKES.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents No. 11, pages 204-5, this fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT,

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880-81.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Noble Order of the Bath, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

May it please Your Excellency,—

Having now completed the various duties which devolved on me in virtue of the Commission which Your Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name and under the Great Seal, to issue to me as Executive Commissioner for the Colony at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81, I have now the honour to submit for Your Excellency's consideration and approval my report on the said Exhibition, and more particularly on the representation of our own Colony thereat.

And, in the first place, I take this opportunity of offering to Your Excellency my humble but sincere congratulations on the important and interesting fact that Your Excellency's government of this young and rising country has been distinguished by the occurrence of two such important events in the history of Australia as the International Exhibition at the Garden Palace in Sydney and that of the Melbourne International Exhibition.

That countries so youthful in the history of civilization, and so distant from the great centres of commerce and learning, should have attempted to rival the first nations of the world in the endeavour to bring together, in costly edifices erected at the public expense, the various and diversified products and resources of all countries in generous emulation must have afforded to Your Excellency the highest gratification and pleasure—feelings which must have been intensified by the closer personal inspection of the exhibits themselves, which Your Excellency had the opportunity of making as Her Majesty's representative and President of the Commission in the one colony in which the first great International Exhibition was held, and as an invited and welcome guest in the other at the second great display of the world's resources and products.

It is my intention at a later stage of my report to refer more particularly to the advantageous results of such exhibitions as those which have recently been held in Australia, and more especially of that Exhibition with which I have been most intimately connected; but I believe it will not be wholly out of place if at this stage I make a few general remarks on the subject, derived from the experience of those who have specially studied the influence of International Exhibitions on the countries in which they have been held as well as on the nations which have been represented at these displays.

Every

Every thoughtful person who has so considered these matters must have observed that that influence is manifested not merely in the increase of the material wealth of the world, but also, and more especially, in diffusing principles of good taste among the masses of the people in all countries where they have been held. In Europe it has been abundantly proved by well-authenticated experience that Industrial Exhibitions, and chiefly those of an International character, have done more to elevate the taste than a far larger amount of attention devoted to school and book learning. It is not only that large numbers visit the Exhibitions and thus appreciate the treasures of Science and Art displayed there, while their appreciation becomes gradually more and more intensified as the full beauty and the utility of the works of Art are more completely comprehended, but, what is much more important and effective, the emulative spirit of those who are the originators and producers of such works becomes stimulated, and the race for greater and more complete perfection in their creations is accelerated.

Another most valuable result to which I may now briefly advert, and to which I shall return at the close of my report, is that these Exhibitions have proved themselves to be the great schools in which object lessons on the largest scale are most effectively taught. This fact is now so well established, that in all countries where Exhibitions have been held an endeavour has been made to preserve permanently the influence of the collected treasures stored in the Exhibition of the time. Hence the inauguration and establishment of Museums to become repositories to a large extent of these objects, so that they can be made the means of extending the lessons all works of Art and Skill should afford, and thus not only establish a love of the beautiful in Art, but also aid and direct the thoughtful mind and practised hand of the artisan, upon whose skill and industry future Exhibitions must largely depend.

Almost every Continental country influenced by these views has established Museums on a more or less extensive scale, filled with Art and Science treasures garnered from the chief Exhibitions. In the mother country at the present time the various Museums which have been established in this manner fully prove the high importance which is there attached to the character and influence of these repositories. This use of Museums has been strikingly exemplified of late years in Great Britain, where these collections have afforded Art students the opportunity of studying and reproducing from examples purchased for this purpose, which otherwise they could not have obtained on account of the numerous private purchasers whose wealth enables them to frequent Exhibitions in search of objects which their command of money enables them to withdraw from the public to decorate their private houses. This was especially true of the South Kensington Museum, which started into existence immediately after the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was at first stocked chiefly with articles purchased there. Besides this Museum and that of Bethnal Green, and others of a less extensive character, the British Government has also established Museums in Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Municipal authorities in various centres throughout the whole country have worked actively in the same direction, frequently combining in their collections local works of Art and Curiosities in general with objects of wider aim and influence.

It must, therefore, be a subject for sincere congratulation that the various Colonial Governments have taken advantage of the rare opportunity which the International Exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne have offered, and have purchased

for

for similar purposes many of the choice and beautiful works of Art in various classes there gathered together. At all times and in all places the influence of such works must be of an elevating and purifying character, and in young countries like these colonies their effect on the cultivation of public taste and refinement generally must be more pronounced and more beneficial.

Passing now from these general observations, I proceed to the various details more immediately connected with the representation of our Colony at the Melbourne International Exhibition.

The continued success which had attended not only the various Intercolonial and local Exhibitions in the principal Cities of Australia from the year 1850 onwards, as well as the representation of the Australian Colonies at the several International Exhibitions which had been held since that date—in conjunction with the sense of the growing importance of the Australian group, as evidenced by these proofs of progress in industrial pursuits—had, about the time of the Great Exhibition of Philadelphia, produced a wide-spread impression that the time had arrived both to invite the attention of the world to these Colonies, and also to confer on the Colonies themselves the double boon of a closer intercourse with the great nations of the world combined with the advantage of studying with a view to imitation both the causes and results of their commercial and industrial prosperity in all its phases and degrees. The Paris Exhibition supplied the opportunity which was required to give practical effect to this inclination, and it was at Paris that the first decided steps were taken which finally resulted in the inauguration of the International Exhibitions both of Sydney and of Melbourne. The representatives of Victoria at the Paris Exhibition received definite instructions to take the necessary steps to secure the co-operation of foreign countries, and the efforts thus initiated were attended with marked success. Meanwhile, in Victoria the project of the Exhibition was finally fixed by Act of the Legislature, and a sum of money was voted for this purpose; and the first period in the labours of the newly-appointed Commissioners to carry through this great national undertaking was marked by the formal laying of the foundation-stone of the building intended for the Exhibition, on 19th February, 1879.

By commencing their operations thus early, the Commissioners were afforded ample time for the due performance of the many necessary preliminary arrangements; and having, early in the year 1880, ascertained from the various countries and colonies to be represented the amount of space which they would severally be enabled to occupy, they were placed in a position to make provision accordingly. The building was finally completed and everything in readiness for the reception of exhibits during the first week of July, 1880.

The site devoted to the building in which the exhibits of the world were to be placed was well chosen. It was unfortunate that from the level character of the country in which the City of Melbourne is built, no very elevated site could be obtained, but the Commissioners unquestionably selected the best situation available under the circumstances when they fixed on the Carlton Gardens as the locality best adapted for their purpose. The gardens themselves are placed in the most elevated portion of the city, and command an extensive view of Melbourne and its surroundings. At the same time they are convenient of access, and from the beautiful manner in which they were laid out and arranged—with parterres of variegated plants, with artificial lakes and the large fountain in front of the building, and with the numerous bronze statues provided by French exhibitors and placed along the principal walks—they added materially to the pleasure and comfort of the visitors. It

It will be unnecessary to enter into minute details with regard to the distribution of space as allotted to the various countries and colonies, as these will be found clearly denoted in the plan contained in Appendix.

The Exhibition, roughly speaking, might be divided into the Permanent Building—which was originally intended to constitute the whole Exhibition building less the Machinery Annexes—and the Temporary Annexe, which it became necessary to construct when it was found that the amount of space applied for far exceeded the capacity of the permanent structure. This latter is a massive building of brick and cement, with a dome rising to a height of 220 feet. An excellent idea of its general features and appearance may be formed from the representation given in the Appendix. The principal entrances to the building are by two handsome archways facing east and south. From the former entrance the eye could traverse the whole length of the building to the Orchestra at the western end, while, from the southern entrance through the opposite archway, a view could be obtained which extended the whole length of the great avenue of the Temporary Annexe, on either side of which, after the Exhibition was opened, might be seen succeeding one another in regular order the various flags and ensigns which distinguished the Courts of the principal countries and colonies represented at the Exhibition. The Temporary Annexe extended from the northern side of the Permanent Building 790 feet, the width across being 195 feet. At the back of the Temporary Annexe, and extending from the Permanent Building about half-way down the entire length of the Annexe, were the Machinery Halls, also permanent structures, and specially designed to suit the requirements of machinery in motion.

The basement of the Permanent Building was occupied by the cellars, in which were bars where the various countries and colonies represented were allowed, under regulations, to sell their wines, beers, &c. By this excellent arrangement connoisseurs were enabled to test the relative merits of Australian Wines, not only by comparing those of the different Colonies with one another, but also with those of all the countries of the world.

Notwithstanding all the care bestowed by the Melbourne Commissioners in regard to the regulation and allotment of space in these buildings, it was eventually found absolutely necessary, in order to accommodate a number of exhibits for which room could not be found in the Annexes, such as the Model School-room of the Victorian Department of Education, a portion of the Machinery and similar exhibits of Messrs. Smith and Hamilton, of Sydney, or which were of a character preventing their reception in the Building, such as the exhibits of Sir W. Armstrong and others, to erect a number of small annexes in the Gardens at the rear of the general building.

The Special Commission, which I had the honour to receive through your Excellency from Her Majesty the Queen, having been duly produced and read to the New South Wales Commissioners at the meeting held on 14th June, 1880, I took the opportunity at various times previous to my departure to Melbourne to present to the meetings of the Commission reports of my proceedings, and of the varying success consequent on my endeavours to obtain a suitable and representative collection of Exhibits. These reports will be found in Appendix I. They set forth clearly, though briefly, the very great difficulties which surrounded my labours in this direction, in consequence of various circumstances, the most important of which were perhaps the lethargy which existed in consequence of the very creditable efforts which had

just

just been made in connection with the Sydney Exhibition, and the fact that the prohibitive fiscal policy of Victoria, precluding as it did all possibility of any interchange of goods or the establishment of other commercial relations, completely damped the ardour of our principal manufacturers. For these and other reasons I saw cleary that if an effective representation of the Colony was to be made, whilst not abating my efforts to obtain the best possible collection of our manufactures and art products, I should be compelled to depend chiefly on the great and unrivalled natural resources of the country.

One of the matters which first occupied my attention at this stage of my labours was the question of the arrangement and distribution of the space of 20,000 square feet, which, in accordance with a resolution arrived at by the New South Wales Commissioners prior to my appointment as Executive Commissioner, had been applied for and granted. I found that the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition had determined to set apart the Permanent Building for the display of articles of finer manufacture, while the Temporary Annexe was to be assigned to manufactures and products in general. Further, the space required for Machinery in the Annexes set apart for it was also to be deducted from the total space allotted. It appeared to me that under these circumstances the space applied for and allotted to our Colony would be insufficient to accommodate the exhibits which I hopel to be able to forward. After some correspondence on this subject with the Melbourne Executive Committee I deemed it proper to instruct Mr. Charles E. Hotham, Secretary to our Commission, to proceed to Melbourne for the purpose of making a proper representation of this important matter, and of obtaining a further grant of space as well as of making such arrangements as might be possible for the distribution of the space granted, in accordance with the regulations, to which I have just alluded. The Executive Committee to my great regret, while professing their readiness to meet the wishes of the New South Wales Commissioners in every possible manner, found themselves unable to grant the additional space applied for (10,000 feet), inasmuch as other applications of a similar nature had been made by other countries considerably in excess of the whole content of the buildings.

With regard to the distribution of our exhibits, it had been intended to arrange them all in one Court, a plan which was eventually adopted by all the other Colonies except Victoria. But, as under this arrangement such a Court must necessarily have been situated in the Temporary Annexe, and our Colony would thus have been unrepresented in the Permanent Building, after careful consideration it was deemed advisable that a space of 2,000 feet should be reserved in that building for the display of our works of art and finer manufactures. In arriving at this conclusion I was chiefly influenced by the consideration that the natural tendency of the general public at least would be to regard the Permanent Building as the most important part of the Exhibition, both on account of the presence of the grand organ and orchestra, and also because it was intended subsequently to hold there the special shows of wool, grain, and other produce. It was also the place where the general concourse of exhibitors would usually occur, and therefore it was thought desirable that the mother colony should not fail to take such a prominent and impressive position as that which was thus provided.

I was still more confirmed in this view when I discovered, as soon as the applications for space were nearly completel, that there would be at my disposal for arrangement in the Main Court more than sufficient exhibits to fill the limited space available, and to make an imposing display. A

~~13—B~~

+ 20—B

A most excellent position was selected and reserved for the Colony in the Permanent Building, close to the orchestra, and in full view of the public when attending the concerts and other public performances given there; and, on the day of the opening, the ceremonials of which were conducted in the Permanent Building, the Fine Art Court of New South Wales attracted a large share of public attention.

A space of 3,000 feet was set apart for Machinery, and 1,000 feet for cellarage for our wines, the latter of which, at the last moment to my great surprise and regret, the Melbourne Executive Committee determined should be deducted from the total amount of 20,000 feet.

Shortly afterwards I took occasion to visit Melbourne in person, accompanied by Mr. Jules Joubert, whose appointment under myself to superintend the arrangement of the New South Wales Courts had been sanctioned by the Commission. I was enabled to make all the necessary arrangements for enclosing our Courts, the position of the Main Court in the Annexe having been improved by a different adjustment of the boundaries—a matter which I effected with some difficulty. Shortly after my return to Sydney on 21st July, 1880, I had the satisfaction of learning by telegram that my instructions had been faithfully and speedily carried out, and that the New South Wales Courts were the first in the Exhibition to be thus enclosed.

Early in August I instructed Mr. Joubert to proceed to Melbourne to receive the first shipment of Exhibits from Sydney, and the work of preparing the Courts from that time proceeded satisfactorily. Meanwhile I was chiefly occupied in Sydney collecting the exhibits and urging on those exhibitors who had promised but were still in doubt as to their intention to exhibit, and in visiting Melbourne to press on the general arrangements, until on 21st September I again repaired thither with the object of superintending in person the final preparations for the opening day.

The Melbourne Exhibition was formally opened by his Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria, on the first of October; and it was a source of profound gratification to me that the New South Wales Fine Art Court in the Permanent Building, which was rendered conspicuous by the handsome cast of the Royal Arms and the light blue cloth tipped with white fringe with which it was decorated over the front and the entrances, was in a state of complete readiness. The Main Court in the Temporary Annexe, where I had the honour of receiving the Marquis of Normanby and the Vice-regal party, and of presenting to His Excellency a number of the officials and members of the New South Wales Commission who were present in Melbourne, was in a similarly satisfactory condition. I may add that the lively interest felt by our Colony at this stage of the undertaking was demonstrated in a marked manner by the presence of a large number of distinguished visitors from Sydney.

I now proceed to give a general description of the arrangement of the exhibits in our various Courts; but before doing so I would call attention to Appendix 3, which contains a drawing which I caused to be prepared to indicate the precise position of the different exhibits, a reference to which will afford the most complete information on the subject.

The Fine Art Court in the Permanent Building, between those of India and the United States of America, and facing that of Victoria, immediately to the right side of the grand organ and orchestra, was so situated as to catch the eye of every visitor.

visitor. Exactly in the centre of the front of the Court projected a handsome portico of black and gold supported by four mirrored glass columns. Immediately above, suspended from the gallery, hung the Royal arms, modelled by Mr. M'Gill, under the direction of the Colonial Architect, fully coloured and emblazoned, with the words New South Wales immediately underneath; while on either side two badges, bearing the arms of the Colony, and the appropriate motto, "*Soror hospita grata sorori*," specially composed by Dr. Badham, hung between two of the flags of New South Wales. The badges with the motto were also hung at various conspicuous places throughout the Courts, and from their size and artistic design and finish, very satisfactorily answered the purpose for which they were intended.

The general appearance presented by the outside aspect of this Court can best be judged from the views which I caused to be prepared, and which will be found in Appendix together with an illustration of the badges just mentioned. The handsome painting of Her Majesty the Queen, kindly lent for the occasion by the Municipal Council of Sydney, hanging over the door of the room which occupied the centre of the Court, faced the entrance. The room itself was fitted up as a drawing-room and was occupied by some very handsome furniture shown by Mr. Lawson. On the partition wall to the right, between India and New South Wales, a panorama of Sydney was placed above the two collections of photographs of the city and suburbs, ordered by the Commission. From these views, which were tastefully arranged in two frames, an excellent impression of the public buildings and of the surroundings of the city could be obtained. The remainder of the walls of the Court and of the room in the centre was hung with paintings and some most excellent specimens of photographic art in all its branches and most recent developments by the leading photographers of Sydney, while the windows at the back were occupied by some stained glass of Messrs. Ashwin & Falconer and Lyon & Cottier. The collections exhibited by the Government Printer and the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs—both possessing the greatest interest and fully illustrating by their completeness the numerous branches of industry and science with which their departments are respectively concerned—filled the greater part of the Court. A handsome case of presentation plate of various kinds, lent to the Commission, and some work in the precious metals, exhibited by Mr. Evan Jones, of Hunter-street, contributed materially to the handsome appearance of the Court. By the show in this Court, taken as a whole, it was clearly proved that our Colony is not deficient in taste and the higher artistic skill; and while nearly all the exhibits here displayed received the highest awards, the general impression which they produced upon visitors was pleasing and satisfactory.

The Main Court in the Temporary Annexe was situated on the right-hand side of the Grand Avenue, next below that of Victoria, and immediately opposite the space occupied by France, while further on along the avenue, the other Colonies followed in succession. The names of the principal towns of our Colony were inscribed over the façade, which was also hung with flags and light blue cloth with deep white fringe similar to that over the Fine Art Court, while the pillars were decorated with badges bearing the arms of the Colony. At intervals, along the whole length of the front of the Court, were immense trophies of the precious metals from our mines, and of shale and mineral oil, which afforded in themselves a very striking demonstration of the great mineral wealth of New South Wales. In the centre of the front of this Court was a portico similar to that in the Fine Art Court, round which were arranged some handsome specimens of ferns indigenous to

the

our Colony. From this point an avenue bisected the Court, extending to the side avenue at the rear (*See plan in Appendix*) which passed through the trophy of wine which was arranged in the form of an arbour, and between huge sections of coal, which had been collected by the Government Examiner of Coal-fields from the Newcastle (New South Wales) and other leading collieries for this special purpose. These coal exhibits, though not perhaps attractive to the eye of the ordinary visitor, indicated not only the possession of enormous wealth but also the means of developing countless mechanical industries. Further along the avenue were several orange-trees, one of which, at the time of the opening, attracted considerable attention from the fact of its being loaded with fruit. The space on the right-hand side, looking down the avenue, was occupied principally by the exhibits of the Department of Mines, while on the left-hand side were grouped the exhibits in general, classified as far as the limited accommodation would permit. The partition wall at the northern end of this Court was hung with a large collection of mats made at Darlinghurst Gaol, and with a portion of Messrs. Alderson & Sons valuable and comprehensive exhibit of leather.

In the Machinery Hall our show although not large was valuable and interesting. Amongst a number of smaller exhibits, such as agricultural implements, tramway rails, &c., I may specially notice the crank shaft and compound engines shown by Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, and Messrs. Hudson Brothers' sleeping car, as used on the railways of our Colony, which during the whole course of the Exhibition attracted much attention. The opinion appears to be universal that the latter exhibit merited the highest consideration both for finished workmanship and also for comfort and convenience; and when it is further considered that this carriage was not in any way specially prepared or picked out for the Exhibition, but was merely a sample of the sleeping cars which are running daily on the New South Wales railway lines, the highest praise must be allowed to those who have introduced this species of rolling stock on the Government lines and to the enterprising firm who have brought the manufacture to such a pitch of excellence. Both Messrs. Mort & Co. and Messrs. Hudson's exhibits received the first order of merit from the jurors.

The disposition of the exhibits throughout the New South Wales Courts was generally confessed to show great taste and skill, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the work performed by Mr. Joubert in this respect. I am also glad to take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Wilkinson, Government Geologist, and the officers under his control, especially Mr. Carne, performed a similar work with regard to the exhibits of their department. The labours of these latter gentlemen were suitably crowned by the high awards of merit which were bestowed on their exhibits. The general painting and work of decoration I entrusted to a large extent to Mr. Torning, of Sydney.

As a particular description of the exhibits forwarded from this Colony—the full catalogue of which will be found in Appendix II—has been given in the Report of the New South Wales Commissioners already presented to your Excellency, I shall direct my general remarks on the character of the exhibits in general, more particularly to those of other countries and colonies, referring to our own only in passing and by way of illustration, except in some special instances. I trust that this explanation will be borne in mind throughout the whole course of my remarks, as explaining what might otherwise appear to be an inexcusable omission on my part.

With

With this explanation I now proceed, far too briefly if the importance of the subject be considered, to give a summary sketch of the exhibits throughout the various Courts.

When the distance which separates Australia from the nations of Europe and America, and the difficulties of transit—certainly lessening day by day under the influence of the discoveries of modern science—are fully realised, it must be allowed that the Melbourne Exhibition contained a fairly adequate representation of the Industries and Manufactures of the World. Not only had all the leading industrial nations borne a part, but many rising communities, whose industries are still in their infancy, supplied proofs of their energy and resources and the promise of future prosperity. For example, the evidences of the newly-developed national life of Japan, to which I shall have occasion to refer later on, excited considerable interest, as indicating the rapid strides made by that nation, and suggesting the probability of important commercial relations with the Australian Colonies.

The Exhibits were grouped by the Melbourne Commissioners as follows:—

I. Works of Art.
II. Education and Instruction—Apparatus and Processes of the Liberal Arts.
III. Furniture and Accessories.
IV. Textile Fabrics, Clothing and Accessories.
V. Raw and Manufactured Products.
VI. Machinery—Apparatus and Processes used in the Mechanical Industries.
VII. Alimentary Products.
VIII. Agriculture.
IX. Horticulture.
X. Mining Industries—Machinery and Products.

Each of these groups was subdivided according to a system of general classification, annexed to the regulations, which will be found in Appendix II with various other particulars connected with this subject.

In the first Group—Works of Art—the obstacles in the way of obtaining a comprehensive display were naturally greatest. In young communities, where the pursuit of wealth is necessarily all absorbing, in the absence of a leisured class artistic tastes are naturally slow of development, while nothing can compensate the student for the want of the works of the great masters. At the same time the difficulties attendant on the attempt to bring together a collection of art treasures to such a distance from the centres of civilization must be obvious. In addition to this, special circumstances operated unfavourably with regard to the part taken by the country which has always been regarded specially as the home of art. Great pains had, however, been taken by the British Royal Commission with regard to this group, which resulted in signal success, and the collection of paintings in the English Gallery in point of merit far exceeded public expectation. It included works by several Members and Associates of the Royal Academy, including one by the President (Sir Frederick Leighton), and also contributions from the Society of Painters in water-colours and other leading Art Societies. Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to authorise the exhibition of some works from her private collection, and the well-known Victoria Cross collection was also lent for the occasion. The

The galleries occupied by foreign countries did not seem to call for any special comment. If they were not, from the causes already stated, a perfectly adequate representation of the art of the several countries, the merit of many of the individual works was more than sufficiently high to afford material for useful study to lovers of art who have not the opportunity of visiting the great picture galleries of Europe.

I have already alluded to the fact that the paintings sent from our Colony were hung in the Court in the Permanent Building. Subsequent events proved the correctness of the opinion that however high might be the intrinsic merit of some of these works of art and however creditable the execution of others—considering the circumstances under which they were produced—it would have been unjust to the artists to challenge criticism by placing them in too close proximity to the best works sent from the old world.

Some excellent bronzes were displayed both in the French and Italian Courts, while the show of Sculpture was almost confined to the Italian Court—Great Britain contributing only a few works. Two statues by Signor Simonetti, prepared for the Public Buildings of Sydney, representing Justice and Mercy, placed at the extreme ends of the front of our Main Court, standing out in bold relief from the massive trophies of mineral products by which they were surrounded, contributed materially to the striking appearance of the frontage.

A special interest was conferred upon the exhibits in Group II.—Education and Instruction—by the fact that National Education is one of those great problems which has of late years occupied in a prominent manner the attention of civilized nations, and that upon its satisfactory solution the future well-being of every community must depend. The importance of this question, the intensity of feeling which it has aroused, and the wide divergence of opinion which it calls forth have of late been brought home so closely to the people of these Colonies, that anything illustrative of the state of feeling, and the results of experience, in countries which have long been striving to discover the surest basis on which to found a system of National Education, must excite sympathetic attention.

In Belgium and France—the two European nations which perhaps, next to Great Britain, enjoy the largest measure of commercial and industrial prosperity—the treatment of this question has been surrounded by circumstances bearing some resemblance to those which have of late engrossed our attention. The appliances and results of the education system, as now conducted in those countries, were well illustrated by their several exhibits. In both Courts opportunities were afforded, not only of comparing the method and result of their system of Primary Instruction with our own but also some very useful hints were to be derived with reference to one question with which every one interested in the public welfare must feel concerned, namely, Technical Education.

The system upon which education of this nature is conducted in Belgium is specially worthy of attention. Industrial Schools and workshops are established throughout the country, the technical training in each case being directed with reference to the most important local industry. The expenses of the system, which appear to be very small, when compared with the results, are divided between the State and the district which enjoys the advantages of the school. Mechanics are so taught as to enable them to bring all their intelligence to bear on their work, and to render

render it both lighter and more profitable by the application of scientific knowledge. But, besides this praiseworthy object, perhaps the most interesting feature of this system is that it aims at supplying the artizans with a sound common-sense knowledge relating to the main facts and principles of Political Economy, and the relations between Capital and Labour. If, as seems to be the case, these lessons have been well taught and well learnt, we need not wonder at the marvellous industrial prosperity of one of the smallest communities of Europe; and we can only look forward with anxious longing to the time when the establishment of a similar system among ourselves will raise the artizan to a higher position materially and morally, and render him fitted by the possession of a sound knowledge of the great questions which affect him and the whole community to exercise with discretion the enormous power with which under our constitution he is entrusted.

The standard of work produced in the French Primary Schools must be of a very high order, if the exhibits in this class were not show-pieces specially selected, which there seems to be no reason to suppose. Under the French system that most necessary work, the teaching of the teacher, has not been overlooked, as is well proved by the records of the Teachers' Associations, where subjects kindred to their profession are found to be freely ventilated. There was, moreover, a large quantity of work done by the pupils, which was most creditable, and evidenced the peculiar dexterity of handiwork characteristic of the nation; while the school text-books, the models of every kind, the varieties of maps, as well as a number of publications, formed a complete collection of educational apparatus.

The teaching of advanced subjects in Primary Schools has lately been made the subject of much discussion in England, and no less an authority than Lord Sherbrooke (better known in the Colonies as Mr. Robert Lowe) has maintained in the *Nineteenth Century* that the introduction into the curriculum of these schools of higher subjects merely causes the pupil to learn by rote a jargon of terms which he does not understand and naturally soon forgets; while at best he only acquires a superficial knowledge of several subjects and a thorough mastery of none, not even of the first and most necessary accomplishments. Whether it may be owing to the quicker perception of French children (presuming Lord Sherbrooke's allegation to be correct) cannot be decided; but it must certainly be confessed that the French exhibits clearly indicate—if they have any significance at all—that the more advanced subjects are studied with the most successful results in French schools, and by no means to the exclusion of more rudimentary lessons.

Among communities which are now engaged in remodelling their old systems of education, the Japanese, by their exhibits, afforded a highly interesting instance of the adoption of European ideas by a community which has for ages possessed a civilization rigidly national and jealously exclusive of Western thought. Under the influence of the Great Revolution, which has within the last ten years entirely transformed the character of that country and people, the old imperfect system of education has been abolished, and a Department of Public Instruction on the European model has been established. Notwithstanding its recent creation the new system, judging from its statistics, has been strikingly successful, and it furnishes every indication of rapid and satisfactory progress in the future. In the year 1877 there were established 25,459 elementary schools, educating 2,162,962 pupils; and 389 secondary institutions, the bulk of them private, with 20,522 pupils. The University of Tokio which is divided

into

into four departments or Faculties of Law, Science, Literature, and Medicine, contained in the year 1877, 1,750 pupils. English is taught as a necessary preliminary to the first three of these faculties, and German as preparatory to that of Medicine. The teachers numbered 91, of whom 35 were foreigners. There were in 1877 28 schools for Modern Languages, where English was the principal language taught; and in the Technical Institution for providing instruction in Engineering, Law, and Agriculture, the English language and methods are the main vehicles of instruction. From the foregoing facts it will be perceived that great advances have been made in the endeavour to popularize education, and that the object of the ruling powers of the country is clearly to make the advanced ideas and experience of Western nations the basis of Japanese thought.

Some of our own exhibits in various classes of this group demand special notice. The numerous exhibits of needlework sent from the Public Schools of New South Wales, as well as those of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, received the highest commendation from the jurors, and it was a matter of regret that no provision had been made for special prizes for individual exhibits in this class. The collective exhibit from the Department of Public Instruction, which had to compete with the splendid collections of Belgium and France, received the second order of merit—a most creditable position, and one reflecting most satisfactorily on the results attained under our system of education.

In maps the display was of a high order and very various character. In this class it will be observed on reference to the Schedule of Awards in Appendix I, attached to my Final Report to our Commission, that the Department of Mines obtained a first-class award, and that other exhibitors were well placed.

In Photography, foreign countries were poorly represented, and it was in the New South Wales and Victorian Courts that by far the best display, especially of portrait-photography, was made. A number of recent mechanical improvements were illustrated, and in the large exhibit sent from Sydney by the Government Printer, containing specimens of the various processes which have been in use at different periods of the history of the art, proved specially interesting and attractive. Messrs. Hart and Roux showed samples of mechanical printing in printer's ink, a process which has excited considerable attention in this Colony, and which, from the permaneney which it confers on the work done, must prove exceedingly valuable in resisting the destructive effects of hot climates to which other processes are usually so subject. Portrait photographs in every variety and of the most excellent character were also exhibited by the well-known Sydney firms of Newman, Boyd, and Rüstfeldt, and obtained, as they well deserved, the first order of merit.

Before leaving this group I may call attention to the exhibits in Class 13, which was included in it; I mean Musical Instruments. There was much to be learnt from the display of the latest improvements in the manufacture of Pianos. In the German Court the well-known maker Kaps, of Dresden, showed an instrument fitted with a patent resonator or sound-box, which has the effect of greatly improving its tone. In the British Court, Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons seemed to have brought the mechanism of their pianos very near to perfection. Not only have they made great improvements in their sounding capacity, but there is one process patented by them which should prove a most important acquisition to the musical world, and would well repay a close investigation by those specially interested in these matters. I refer to the process by which, as it is maintained, the tone of a piano deteriorated by age and

constant

constant use can be restored again. In the French Court, Messrs. Pleyel, Wolff, & Co. have also great improvements to show, especially in the working of the pedal attached to one of their pianos, while Messrs. Boisselot, Fils, & Cie, of Marseilles, merit special notice for some instruments of wood specially selected for exportation to hot climates. If Messrs. Boisselot's manufactures were found thoroughly to answer the purpose for which they were made, they would, without doubt, supply a want now much felt in some parts of Australia where pianos of ordinary make are unable to resist the influences of climate.

In Group III, under the head of furniture and accessories, were comprised a great number of classes. (*See Appendix I.*)

The manufacture of furniture in Victoria is one of those industries to which special encouragement has been given in accordance with the economic principles prevalent there. The duty on imported furniture is exceedingly high, as a reference to the Victorian tariff will show, and we find that a large proportion of the furniture bought and sold in the Colony is of colonial make. There is, however, good reason to believe that this is less owing to an almost prohibitive duty than to the advantages derived from being able to obtain stock close at hand according to the requirements of present demand. The display made by Messrs. Rocke and Messrs. Wallach Bros. was certainly very attractive and evinced excellent workmanship, especially that of the former which took the form of a bed-room furnished *en suite*, and which occupied a very prominent position in the front of the Victorian Court in the Temporary Annexe, close to the entrance from the Permanent Building.

In the British Court, Messrs. Walker & Sons showed a very handsome collection of furniture, including a dining-room completely furnished in the now popular Early English style. Messrs. Arrowsmith & Co. showed specimens of parquetry flooring, possessing special advantages which should bring it into use in the Colonies, being cool, impervious to dust, and easily kept clean.

By no means the least interesting exhibit in this class was the bent-wood furniture exhibited by Messrs. Thonet, who first brought out the invention, and by Messrs. Kohn. The popularity of this kind of furniture is best attested by the fact that the works of both these firms are on a very large scale, the production of the latter being at the rate of 12,000 pieces a week, by far the larger proportion of which are exported. This is another matter which may well be recommended to the attention of the people of these Colonies, the bent-wood furniture being specially well adapted to the peculiarities of the Australian climate.

In Class 19, crystal, glass, and stained glass, the foremost place was undoubtedly taken by the widely celebrated products of Venice and Bohemia, while the exhibits of leading firms in England possessed great merit.

The glass-works of Murano, which first became famous in the thirteenth century, and for several subsequent centuries enjoyed a European celebrity, were raised from the degenerate condition into which they had fallen a few years ago; and the work now issued from the resuscitated factory is not unworthy of its ancient fame. The collection comprised imitations of old Murano work, and also specimens of glassware, in endless variety, of the most delicate pattern and workmanship.

The

organization in the light of a family, and feel a proportionate interest in its success, has to some extent been adopted by Messrs. Christophle and Co. Whether the results obtained by such efforts for the introduction of the principles of co-operation with proportionate returns for capital and labour are successful or the reverse, they form a subject of a most interesting character for the student of political economy.

With reference to horology, great interest has for some time past been excited by the manufactory which has its works at Waltham, Massachussetts, U.S.A. Not only is the entire process of this company's manufactories performed by machinery —a process which the Swiss manufacturers claim to have thus applied some time back—but all the machinery so used is made by the company at their works. The advantages of being thus entirely independent of outside assistance are obvious. There is a remarkable completeness of finish, characteristic of these watches, and the painting and enamelled work, with which some are ornamented, are in excellent taste. The Swiss watches maintained their high reputation, and the Societé Jurassienne, one of the largest firms, occupied a prominent position. A large number of well-known English and French firms also exhibited finished specimens of their skill and workmanship. It is a matter for experts only to decide between the rival merits of the great watch-making firms, and from the fact that the task has been found to be an extremely difficult one, requiring great scientific knowledge, it may be safely concluded that the present standard in the art of watch-making is very high, and that the art itself has been brought to a high pitch of perfection.

In Group IV, under the heading of Textile Fabrics, Clothing, and Accessories, were comprised besides cotton thread and woollen yarn, silk, jewellery, apparatus for sport and for travelling, and toys.

The Low Countries have from the very earliest times been the seat of the cloth manufactory, and it was owing to the emigration of the inhabitants of these parts to the east coast of England that the manufacture of cloth was first introduced into the British Isles. As early as the fourteenth century, Norwich was famous for its cloth manufactories, and later on the persecutions of Alva and the invasions of Louis XIV were largely instrumental in helping on the transplanted industry. Nevertheless, at the present time, Belgium still holds her own ground in this her special industry, and the produce of the factories of Verviers, and the other towns where it is carried on, amounts to an enormous figure annually. Several of the leading firms contributed important and representative exhibits.

Of cotton thread and fabrics the British Court furnished an extensive display, and by the show of cotton in the raw an opportunity was afforded of comparing the merits of the various growths.

The threads manufactured by the best known houses were shown in the form of trophies tastefully arranged. Flax and hemp yarns, towels, handkerchiefs, and table-cloths were also shown in great varieties, the Belfast fabrics being especially noticeable. In lace work, gloves, and what may be included under the general title of "Accessories of Clothing," there was a large and various display.

A special interest was attached to the French show of woollen goods by the knowledge that France stands next in importance to Great Britain as a customer for the staple commodity of the Australian Colonies, which this Colony produces in the largest quantities. It will be remembered that during the Sydney Exhibition expressions of the most cordial feeling towards the Australian Colonies were uttered on

behalf

behalf of the French Republic, and reciprocated in Sydney with equal warmth of good feeling; and a desire was evinced on both sides for closer and more intimate relations. The Melbourne Exhibition has afforded the opportunity of following up the work begun in Sydney, and special representatives in several departments have been sent from France in order to obtain an accurate knowledge of these Colonies. The importance of our relations as regards the wool trade was evidenced by the mission of a special representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Rheims to inquire closely into the wool-growing industry of Australia. Great varieties in cloth and tweeds were shown by the Chambers of Commerce of Rheims and Elbœuf, as well as an interesting series of exhibits of wool in the successive stages of preparation.

The manufacture of clothing is another of those industries which have been tended with special care in Victoria, and the number of factories and amount of work done are both large in proportion to the population of the Country. A duty of 25 per cent. is exacted on made-up cotton and tweed goods. It has very correctly been pointed out that, as in the case of the Furniture factories, before the duty was imposed and irrespective of its operation now, the work made-up in the Colony is preferred on account of its being easily obtainable in accordance with the demand temporarily prevailing, so that the possibility of being overcrowded with a large superfluous stock is avoided, as well as because the local manufacturer has better opportunities of studying more closely the local taste. As to the moral and other influences of these factories, as at present conducted, there are the most opposite opinions.

With regard to Silk and Silk Fabrics, the best show was naturally to be found in the French Court, where the principal manufactures of the first manufacturing town in France were exhibited in every variety to the best possible advantage. The annual value of the manufacture of silk in France is in excess of every other, the amount being estimated at 1,000,000,000 francs. The total amount exported in 1879 reached as much a 2,270,500 kilogrammes. Messrs Arlés, Dufour, & Cie, among the Lyons houses, showed the various stages through which the silk passes from its first production to the highest development of the wrought material.

The culture of silk in Australia has for some time past been regarded as a rising industry, and the efforts of Mrs. Bladen Neill in connection with her establishment at Corowa, New South Wales, are too well known to require a detailed description. The silk farm of Mr. Thos. Affleck at Albury, on the confines of the Colony, appears to be conducted with considerable success, and its operations seem to be extending rapidly. The silk from Albury was arranged in a pyramidal shape in imitation of Cleopatra's Needle, and with its display of cocoons and the fibre, was certainly one of the most attractive features of the New South Wales Court.

In Shawls, the most delicate workmanship was—as might be expected—in the Indian Court, where the celebrated shawls of Cashmere, as well as other articles of the same character in silk, were displayed to the best advantage. In the Japanese Court there was also a varied display of articles of this nature.

Special advantages attend the manufacture of Boots and Shoes—especially of the more ordinary character—in these Colonies. In Victoria, as in New South Wales, by far the larger proportion of the articles included in this category, with the exception of those requiring the most perfect finish, are now produced locally. In Victoria the boot factories are, by the most recent returns, numbered at 92, employing.

employing 3,212 persons. The more finished and ornamental goods in this class were to be found in the British and French Courts, and, to judge from the specimens which were shown there, ornamentation has been carried to considerable lengths.

In Group V., Raw and Manufactured Products—under Class 45, Agricultural Products not used for Food—was placed Wool.

A large number of specimens of different varieties and conditions of wool was exhibited, more especially in the Colonial Courts; but the chief interest in this important staple centred in the Special Wool Show, which was held in the Great Avenues of the Exhibition. The display of wool may be regarded as, in many respects, the most interesting feature of the Exhibition, and the importance of the industry to the Australian Colonies may seem to warrant an inquiry into its present position.

For many years previous to the middle of the last century the Merino sheep existed only in Spain, and their exportation to other countries was guarded against with that jealous exclusiveness which, in commercial affairs, ultimately proved the ruin of the country. In the middle of the eighteenth century, however, a few of these Merinos were introduced into Saxony, whence sprang the celebrated breed of Saxon Merinos; and forty years afterwards some found their way into England. Captain Macarthur was the first to discover the suitability of the Australian climate to the breeding of Merino sheep, and early in the present century the well-known Camden flock was formed. Having successfully completed the first step in the foundation of the wool industry of Australia, Captain Macarthur next proceeded to make known the excellence of the Merino wool produced in the Colony of New South Wales, which had more than verified his anticipations, by bringing it under the notice of the Home Government and the wool manufacturers of Great Britain. In this he was eminently successful, and from that time until now the export of wool from the Australian Colonies to England has steadily progressed and increased in the magnitude of its operations year by year. About the same time the breeding of Merino sheep was systematically commenced in Tasmania, from whence, about the year 1830, it spread to Victoria, in the western districts of which Colony it was soon found that the Merino wool attained an excellence which—if we except the noted Mudgee district of New South Wales—is unknown elsewhere.

In most European countries the production of wool has of late years steadily decreased, and in the United Kingdom it would seem to be certainly not increasing. In Saxony, the latest returns showed a falling off from 371,989 lbs. to 206,830 lbs. in nine years, while in Germany, taken as a whole, there are in all probability about 2,000,000 fewer sheep than there were eight years back. France has also fallen off considerably in this respect. In the Eastern States of America a similar reduction is taking place, while, in the younger States of the West, the increase has been great. In California alone the increase in the production of wool was no less than 54,000,000 lbs. between the years 1860 and 1876.

In Australia, where we have vast tracts of territory as yet unsuited for anything but pastoral purposes, but on the whole pre-eminently adapted to the breeding of sheep, it is natural that the production of wool should be largely on the increase. In 1867 the total number of sheep returned for Australia was 42,208,185, yielding 413,839 bales of wool. The returns for 1877, ten years later, were 66,198,925 sheep, yielding

yielding 831,644 bales. Between 1860 and 1877 the average yield per sheep was doubled. In the latter year the distribution of sheep throughout the various colonies was—

	Sheep.
New South Wales	24,503,388
Victoria	11,278,893
Queensland	7,315,074
South Australia	6,133,291
Tasmania	1,768,785
Western Australia	899,494
New Zealand (about)	14,300,000

While the returns for our own Colony for 1880 show that we had at that time 29,043,392 sheep

In the year 1810, 167 lbs. of Australian wool were imported into England. In 1825 the importation of wool into the United Kingdom was as follows :—

	lbs.
Spanish Wool	8,206,427
German Wool	28,799,661
Australian Wool	323,995

In 1877, while Spain, the original home of the breed of Merinos, and to which it was at first confined, sent to England 300,000 lbs., and Germany, where it was first introduced from Spain, sent 6,700,000 lbs., the Australian Colonies, into which the Merino had been introduced little more than seventy years previously, supplied over 281,000,000 lbs. out of 418,000,000 lbs., the total amount imported into Great Britain in that year. The total export from Australia, two years later (in 1879), was considerably over 313,000,000 lbs. It must be borne in mind that a large proportion—in the year 1877 nearly two-thirds—of the wool imported into Great Britain is again exported to foreign countries in the raw state, and therefore in dealing with the mother country we are dealing with foreign countries as well. Hence is to be explained the importance of the fact already alluded to that foreign countries have awakened to the desirability of obtaining a direct supply of our staple, and to further this end have sent special representatives to make a careful investigation into the whole question; and there can be no doubt that the issue of such an inquiry must be for the benefit of the colonial wool-producers.

It is a matter requiring no special foresight to foretell the future of this great industry. The vast tracts of unoccupied land adapted in the highest degree to pastoral purposes in the Colony of New South Wales—as compared with the limited and continually decreasing area in Victoria—as well as the rapidly increasing extension of railway communication in all parts of the mother colony, and other circumstances, point clearly to but one result—that our Colony must ultimately become the great Australian emporium of this staple commodity.

Of the other great wool-producing and exporting countries the River Plate in 1877 exported in all 291,781 bales. It is estimated that this country possesses the largest number of sheep of any in the world, but the average yield of wool is only about half of that of other countries. In the same year the exportation of wool from Cape Colony was set down at 180,670 bales.

This subject is one of immense interest to the Colonies, and opens up various considerations of great moment in connection with the future of Australia, but the remarks already made, with the statistics given, by themselves speak sufficiently for the importance of the Australian wool industry. The

The Wool Show opened on the 5th of January, 1881. No effort had been spared to secure a brilliant success, and the result was fully as satisfactory as could have been wished or expected. Shows as large may perhaps be organized again within a short period, but it is extremely doubtful whether it would be possible to collect anything like the same quantity of wool which should attain to such an uniformity of high excellence throughout. No better opportunity could have been afforded to visitors, either from these Colonies or the older countries of the world, of estimating aright the capabilities of the colonies, or of judging of the great variety of the Australian wool in its character and adaptability to all the various purposes of manufacture and commerce for which it is employed.

The Prize Schedule was divided into—

A	... ...	Merino Wool—washed.
B	... ...	„ „ —unwashed.
C	... ...	Long Wool —washed.
D	... ...	„ „ —unwashed.
E	... ...	Scoured Wool.
F	... ...	Angora Wool or Mohair.

In all these classes there were numerous exhibits, especially from Victoria. Our own exhibits were neither large nor characteristic, and the innumerable appeals of every kind which were made by the New South Wales Commissioners failed to secure a satisfactory result.

The Schedule of Prizes for wool in extenso will be found in Appendix I. The principal feature of the prize list was the high position taken by the Victorian exhibits from the western districts. To the wool of the celebrated Ercildoune flock of Sir Samuel Wilson was awarded the Grand Champion Prize for all breeds for the most valuable 24 fleeces, washed or unwashed; the Grand Champion Prize for a collection of exhibits of merino, as well as for hoggets wool, washed and unwashed, in Divisions A and B, and for 12 washed fleeces of rams wool in Section VI. of Division A. The sheep from which this flock is descended were purchased from the Elector of Saxony, and imported into Tasmania about the year 1830, whence, a few years afterwards, they were transferred to the western district of Victoria. These sheep are a splendid sample of the pure Australian Merino. The Hon. P. Russell's flocks from Carngham took the first prize in Section 5 of Division A for lambs wool, and the second in Section 2 of the same division for the best 24 washed fleeces unskirted. In long wool the first prize for the best bale of washed fell to Sir Samuel Wilson's wool from the Corangamite Station; that for the best 24 fleeces, washed, to Mr. W. Hood, of Barton, Victoria; for the best 24 fleeces of unwashed wool to Messrs. Rutledge Bros. of Farnham, Victoria. Messrs. Gibson, of Bellevue, Tasmania, gained the first prize for the best bale of unwashed merino, and the second for the best 24 fleeces of two-toothed ewes shorn as lambs, and for the best fleeces from young ewes. Messrs. Pitts, of the Levels, South Australia, gained first prizes in Section 2, Division B, for 24 fleeces of unwashed unskirted wool from ewes of any age; and also that in Section 5, same division, for the best and most valuable box of 12 fleeces of rams wool unskirted. The prizes gained by New South Wales growers were of unimportant character compared with what would have resulted had there been a representative show of our wool. The wool of the Mudgee District, which took the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition, and which no one need fear to pit against any other, was, on this occasion, conspicuous only by its absence.

Among

Among the exhibits in Class 46—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products—that of the Apollo Stearine Candle Company, at the head of the Victorian Court, attracted the most attention. From the manner in which the candles were arranged, as well as from the striking variety they presented both in colour and size, the trophy which they formed shared with the bush scene in the South Australian Court, and the bedroom of Messrs. Rocke & Co. in the Victorian Court, the honour of being the popular sights of the Exhibition.

The manufacture of Leather, which occupied Class 48 of this group, is specially suited by circumstances to succeed in the Colonies. Not only are there many varieties of skins close at hand, but also the best bark known for tanning purposes is plentiful. In Victoria, this thriving industry is represented by 118 tanneries, which produced, according to the last yearly returns, articles valued at £1,240,000. There is a large export trade in sole leather, not only to the other Colonies, but also to Europe and the East. The value of this trade in 1879 was £241,766. The show of leather in the Victorian Court was, as might be expected under the circumstances, very good; the leading provincial towns being as well represented, comparatively, as the Metropolis. In saddles, harness, and appliances of that character, the show was very extensive, and the quantity, on the whole, excellent. Portmanteaus, trunks, and kindred articles were also exhibited in large numbers. This important industry, which is thriving and growing rapidly in our Colony also, although without the aid of the protective advantages of the fiscal system adopted in Victoria, was represented most worthily in our Court by Messrs. Alderson & Son, who, at this Exhibition, fully maintained their reputation won at former Exhibitions, as one of the most enterprising and successful firms in our Colony, by their exceedingly handsome show, which was represented in no less than 9 classes.

The English houses also exhibited largely in this class, and their goods were marked by their usual excellence of material and finish.

Group VI, the largest and most comprehensive of all, comprised Machinery, of which Classes 49 and 50 had special reference to Agriculture. In this department the leading manufacturers of Great Britain seem to have been fully alive to the importance of the Australian Market, and to have made every effort to meet the requirements of our colonists; indeed, several firms of agricultural implement makers sent out representatives specially for this purpose. The well-known firm of Messrs. R. Hornsby & Sons showed a most complete collection of Agricultural Machinery. Several improvements have been introduced into their threshing machines in order to adapt them specially to Australian crops; and the collection was, in every respect, most interesting to the savants. Messrs. Ransome, Sims, & Head exhibited the latest improvements in ploughs and horse-rakes. Improved chaff-cutters and corn-crushers were shown by Messrs. Richmond & Collier, of Manchester. Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, made another complete show of Agricultural Machinery, comprising vine-cultivators, which should command the attention of our vignerons.

The Victorian exhibits of Agricultural Machinery were highly creditable. Mr. Lennon, of Melbourne, showed a large number of ploughs, harrows, and reapers. Mr. Buncle exhibited several specimens of his well-known chaff-cutters; and Messrs. Nicholson reapers, strippers, and winnowing machines. The grape-mill, shown by

Mr. Frazer, was not the least interesting of the exhibits in this class, from its ingenuity and apparent usefulness. Altogether the manufacture of Agricultural Implements seemed to be by no means the least successful of Victorian manufactures.

The exhibition of these articles was rendered specially interesting by the fact that ample provision had been made for the exemplification of their powers and qualities while in motion and performing actual work.

Class 52 bore the exceedingly comprehensive title of Machines and Apparatus in general, and thus comprised one of the largest series of exhibits in the buildings. In view of the all-important part played by machinery, which is now fast superseding hand labour in all parts of the world, the Machinery Hall presented the most interesting study to those who visited the Exhibition for the purpose of obtaining information. It can, of course, only be left to the experts to decide on the relative merits of finished workmanship in which there appeared to the uninitiated to be an uniformity of excellence, and I am therefore convinced that the report of the jurors on the machinery, which I hope to be able to append* will contain far more valuable information on the technicalities of this subject than it would be within my power to render.

Considerably the largest and most valuable show in this class was made by Great Britain, though Germany was well to the fore, and Victoria made a most creditable display. The section allotted to the United States was a little disappointing when we consider the perfection to which mechanical art has been brought in that country, and the countless and various uses to which it is now applied. To the wonderful adaptation of machinery by the Waltham Watch Company I have already alluded.

In passing to Class 60, Carriages and Wheelwrights' work we have—as a reference to the Victorian tariff will prove—to consider one of the most completely protected of all Victorian industries. In this class native manufactures only are now in use within that Colony, and, although considerable depression appeared to be prevailing not long ago in the trade, the number of carriage and harness factories was lately returned at 188, valued at about £260,000. The show in the Victorian Court was proportioned to the importance of the manufacture, and in fact, the representation in this class was nearly confined to that Court, although in the British, French, and German Courts a few excellent vehicles were exhibited. Our own exhibits in this class, though few in number, possessed considerable merit, and Messrs. Haining & Schimel obtained a first award.

Among the Victorian carriages there were several handsome and well-finished landaus and broughams, which, if somewhat heavy as compared with carriages of the same make in common use elsewhere, would seem to be suited to local requirements. An exceedingly convenient and comfortable two-wheeled brougham, or improved hansom cab, proved interesting, as holding out a hope of a much needed improvement in street locomotion. The maker was Mr. Samwells, of Flinder's-lane. By far the larger proportion of the carriages were adapted to town use, and the collection would perhaps have been more interesting had it comprised specimens of vehicles found more serviceable for rough work up-country, and afforded an opportunity of judging of the capacity of the local builders to supply this want.

In

* It has unfortunately been found impossible at this early period to procure this report, and it is therefore unavoidably omitted.

In Railway Apparatus Victoria again made a highly creditable show. Two fine powerful locomotives were exhibited, made, the one at the Phœnix Foundry, Ballarat, the other at the Government works at Williamstown. Home made locomotives are now generally used on the Government lines, and to judge from the specimens referred to, local industry would appear to be equal to the task of supplying what is required. The cars built specially in anticipation of the visit of the Prince of Wales attracted a great deal of attention, more perhaps on account of association than for any special merit of design or taste in decoration.

Not the least interesting of the exhibit in this class were shown by our own Colony. Reference has already been made to the sleeping car built by Messrs. Hudson Bros., and the admiration which it excited both from the finish of its workmanship and the comfort of it arrangements. It was generally allowed that if practical usefulness and real comfort, and not mere showy ornamentation, be the requirements of those who have occasion to make long and tedious journeys, Messrs. Hudson have supplied exactly what is wanted.

The model of the Lithgow Valley Railway, or Zigzag, well illustrated both the difficulty of that great work and the unsurpassed engineering skill with which it was overcome.

Of great interest, in view of the deplorable casualties with which we have unhappily been rendered familiar where traffic is being almost daily multiplied to an enormous extent, as in England and America, was the patent mechanical signal apparatus of Messrs. Saxby & Farmer, and Mackenzie & Holland, in the British Courts. So ingenious are the contrivances in both cases that it is placed almost entirely out of the power of the signalmen to cause any accident, either through forgetfulness, or the perplexity which it would seem almost beyond human power to avoid in dealing with the traffic which passes over many of the great junctions in and around London. The system of the one firm has been employed with great success at the London Bridge station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway; and that of the other at Spencer-street and the junctions in and around Melbourne.

In Class 63, Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes, the only collection deserving the name was that shown by the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs of New South Wales. The collection might be divided into two sections, according to the principle adopted by the jury in making the awards, viz.: (1) That illustrative of the science and art and (2) that setting forth the appliances now in use in the department in Sydney and elsewhere. The first section, including as it did the first instrument used by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1838, proved one of the most interesting and attractive features of the exhibition, and, like the extensive representation of the appliances of Telegraphy in general, thoroughly merited the verdict both of the jurors and the general public.

Under Class 64, which had reference to Public Works and Architecture, independently of the usual forms of architectural exhibits representing the art itself, as well as the plans, elevations, models, and drawings generally of the more important works of the special exhibitors and illustrative of its progress and results, there were shown varieties of Building Stones from almost all the Colonies. Those of Tasmania were large and possessed special local interest, inasmuch as some of the principal buildings in Melbourne are built of the Oakhampton and Taylor Bay stone. An opportunity was thus afforded of comparing these with the specimens from the Grampian

quarries,

quarries, which have lately obtained a considerable notoriety. The building stones of New South Wales were also represented; one specimen from the Pyrmont quarries of Mr. Saunders having obtained the highest recognition, while the specimens of marble from the Macleay and Mudgee districts were much admired.

Under the designation of Navigation and Life-saving Apparatus were exhibited a large number of excellent models, shown by the local Steam Navigation Companies and engineering firms, especially those of our own Colony. But the most interesting objects in this class were the models of some of the largest mercantile steamships, including the now well-known S S. "Orient" and the S.S. "City of Berlin," belonging to the Inman Line—the largest mercantile steamships now afloat. The models were executed with the most perfect skill and finish, and every opportunity was afforded of investigating the latest improvements in ship-building, and in all the appliances which conduce to the comfort of passengers on long sea voyages—matters which must possess a special interest for those who are separated by nearly six weeks steaming from the mother country. The modern tendency towards extreme length and narrowness of beam in steamships is well illustrated by the "City of Berlin," which is 478 feet in length by 44 feet in breadth. Ship-building is certainly progressing at a speed no less than that of all other mechanical industries, and while we are still wondering at the marvellous improvements which are illustrated by the immense size, power, and general completeness of the S.S.'s "Orient" and "City of Berlin" we now hear of two vessels being built, the one for the line which owns the "City of Berlin," the other for the Orient Company, which will be as much in advance of these two modern wonders as they themselves are of the steamers which first opened up the trade of the Orient Line with Australia—the "Lusitania," for example, a model of which was shown near to that of the "Orient."

The majority of the classes in Group VII, containing articles of a perishable nature, were represented at special shows held throughout the currency of the Exhibition. Besides these special shows, however, there were in many of the Colonial Courts, as well as in the French and English Courts, representative specimens of the characteristic cereals and other vegetable products, and among them the large maize trophy, erected with maize cobs from the Hawkesbury District, in the New South Wales Court, attracted considerable attention.

The principal interest, however, centred in the special shows, regarding which, at the very outset, the differences of season throughout the various colonies rendered the choice of a date for the Great Grain Show extremely difficult. After much consideration the first week in March, 1881, was finally chosen as likely on the whole to suit the various Colonies the best. As far as our own Colony was concerned it was much to be regretted that the maize, perhaps the most important of our cereals, was not sufficiently forward for exhibition at that time, and owing mainly to the lateness of the season on the Clarence River District, one of our great maize-producing districts, it was found impossible to make a representative collection. In compensation, however, that district, which has all through shown a most creditable interest in the Exhibition, owing to the strenuous exertions of one of its representatives in Parliament, forwarded some magnificent specimens of sugar cane. The collection shown by Mr. Manning, of Bega, was undoubtedly as striking as anything of the kind that was exhibited throughout the whole Exhibition, and sufficiently confirmed the high character possessed by the district for farm produce, and many other varieties of agricultural produce, including wine. These various exhibits obtained, as they deserved, special awards for merit.

The

The trophy of grain shown by South Australia was quite in keeping with the reputation it possesses as the granary of Australia, as far as wheat is concerned; while the produce sent from the Northern Territory served to give a certain, though very slight, indication of the vast and as yet undeveloped resources in mineral, vegetable, and other sources of wealth, which are as yet but too little known and appreciated even by those who should be interested in the development of its resources. With regard to the display made by Victoria, although the wheat trophy was of great size, the show as regards variety was undoubtedly not equal to what was anticipated; and perhaps it may have suffered from the fact that a large show, where there were great inducements to take part, was then in contemplation, and took place three weeks later.

Two special shows of Dairy Produce were also held, the first in November in conjunction with the first Horticultural Show, and the second in February. They were confined almost entirely to the produce of Victoria.

Special shows of Horticultural Produce were held at intervals of a few weeks, commencing from 18th November, during the currency of the Exhibition, and were throughout exceedingly well supported by the neighbouring Colonies. At the first show, on 18th November, the plants from Queensland and the fruit from South Australia were specially noteworthy, while one of the important products of our Colony was displayed in a large and very complete collection of almost every variety of the citrus tribe. By far the best of all these shows, both as regards fruit and flowers, was that which opened on 18th March. The show of the latter made by Victorian florists was varied and attractive in the highest degree. But the chief feature of the show was, without doubt, the collection of fruit from South Australia; the table grapes, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, comprising some splendid bunches with unusually large berries. The show of apples could hardly have been surpassed anywhere, either as regards the number of varieties or the high quality of the fruit. An excellent collection of fruit and vegetables, which had been selected, packed, and forwarded by the overland route with the most creditable care and management, illustrated the capabilities of our Colony in this respect. The collection was much admired, and special first prizes were awarded both for the fruit and vegetables.

The arrangements made with a view to bringing Wines in general, and those of the Australian Colonies in particular, before the general public, as well as before jurors and experts, were decidedly effective. In the cellars of the building a series of bars was provided, where each Country and Colony had the opportunity of selling the wines of its own growth. There can be no doubt that the Australian wines are more likely to be appreciated at their true value when they can thus be compared on the spot with the wines of other countries, and thus be judged on their own merits, and not by the light of popular prejudice. It may be anticipated that the Exhibition will have proved beneficial, in this respect at least, by giving an impetus to the circulation of one of our most important and promising industries. It is without doubt becoming more and more difficult to satisfy the enormously increasing demand for light table wines from the produce of European vineyards only, while the troubles which have of late beset the French vignerons have increased the difficulty. The popularity enjoyed by the Hungarian wines should be an encouragement; for the growers of the light red wines of our Colony need not fear to match their produce with these for general soundness and adaptability to use as light table wines.

In

In no Group was the display made by the various Colonies of such uniform excellence as in that devoted to mining and metallurgy; and the expenditure both of money and labour shown in the collection and arrangement of the exhibits, and the pains taken to collect and disseminate information, sufficiently demonstrate that this industry still occupies a most prominent position. Whether we believe in the dawn of a new era, and the great revival in gold-mining, or refuse to recognize the benefits, either commercially or socially, of an industry from which fluctuations between violent extremes would appear to be inseparable, there are in our Colony—and, it has been calculated, over a very large portion of the Australian continent—vast stores of mineral wealth of almost every description. The Coal Measures alone, which have been described as practically inexhaustible, constitute not only the greatest source of wealth but also supply the means of developing the mechanical industries. Again, if the yield of gold is not on the increase, we have the promise of a rising industry in the iron trade, as to one of the requisites of which, namely, coal, sufficient has already been said. In this the natural advantages of our Colony are illustrated in a striking manner by contrast with South Australia, which, although possessing deposits of iron of great richness and extent, is, owing to the absence of coal, unable to work them at a profit,—and they are thus practically valueless. To our other promising mineral industries may be added the working of Mineral Oil, the products of which formed an important feature in our Court. The collection of minerals in the Queensland Court was most complete of its kind, and was so arranged that, with the aid of photographs, the method of working the various metals exhibited was at once brought before the eye in a striking manner.

South Australia made a large show of copper, the principal source of mineral wealth to that Colony. The depreciation of the price of copper, which has for some time past prevailed, has kept the prosperity of this industry in the Colonies for some time past at a low ebb but when the time comes for the tide to turn an immense source of wealth must be found in the vast extent of the lodes which at the present time hardly pay for the working.

Tasmania showed a trophy of tin from the now celebrated Mount Bischoff Mine; and Western Australia some lead manufactured from the ore which is found in large quanties, and is now being worked with every prospect of success, in the Northampton District, on the Murchison River—the lately opened railway to Northampton having lightened one of the principal difficulties, namely, that of transport. It is this difficulty which has hitherto prevented the working of the quartz reefs and of the tin deposits, which are known to exist there in great quantities.

It is much to be regretted that circumstances do not permit of a more complete description of all the varied and beautiful representations of Art, Science, and Commerce, which were contained in the Melbourne Exhibition. My endeavour has been throughout to avoid such references to the exhibits and their scientific and commercial history as might be found in the text-books and works of reference in ordinary use, and my efforts have been directed towards giving only a summary account of their more important and impressive features as they have presented themselves to a careful observation. In the Catalogue of the Exhibition, published under official sanction, will be found a complete list of the exhibits and other important matters, and, from an examination of its contents, it will be apparent that

the

the Exhibition, as a whole, reflected great credit on those who had inaugurated the undertaking and carried it through to its completion, as well as on those who, in the various countries and colonies, gathered together the instructive and representative collections which adorned their Courts. Of all the various descriptions of these Courts, and of the Exhibition as a whole, I know of none better than those which were presented to the public by the *Argus* newspaper, and I desire to express my indebtedness to that paper for the varied and interesting matter contained in the Special Exhibition Supplements which, in themselves, may be reckoned among the most valuable of those things which have resulted from the Exhibition.

I now proceed to refer to the subject of the awards granted to the exhibits in our Courts. From the various circumstances referred to in the Reports which I presented to our Commission, and which will be found to be treated at length in the Report of our Commissioners, an adequate representation of our manufactures could not be obtained, and the description given in the Report of our Commission of the exhibits sent to Melbourne will show that it was principally in the raw products of the country that our show excelled. All those exhibits, however, independent of natural products, which we exhibited, attained a very high position. It is also to be remembered that, as has already been stated, we were unfortunately hampered by the fact that the amount of space originally obtained, and which no efforts were able subsequently to increase, was not adequate, and hence it was impossible to make such a show as would otherwise have been made. But, notwithstanding this great difficulty, from the excellent arrangements made in the disposition of the articles, no serious consequences ensued.

One fact must be clearly borne in mind, without which the whole system of awards adopted at the Melbourne Exhibition would appear perfectly unintelligible. At all former Exhibitions—for example, at Paris—the exhibits in each Court were judged by comparison with those in the same Court, while in Melbourne each exhibit was judged by comparison with all others of the same kind throughout the whole building. The competition was thus strictly international, and the colonies had to hold their own against the older centres of civilization, and this of necessity told very severely against them.

But, notwithstanding all these circumstances, it will be seen from the table of awards contained in the appendix that, while the number of exhibitors in the New South Wales Court was less than 400, the number of awards granted was as follows:—

Of the first order of merit...	86
„ second „ „	78
„ third „ „	92
„ fourth „ „	35
„ fifth „ „	76
Honorable mentions	12

It was determined that medals should be awarded only to exhibits which had been placed in the first order of merit, and the distribution of the medals, whether gold, silver, or bronze, to New South Wales exhibitors in this class will be found fully stated in my last report to our Commission in Appendix . From the results there set forth it will be established that in this respect New South Wales has maintained her prestige, and taken the place to which she is entitled.

Before

Before concluding this portion of my report it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgements of the uniform courtesy and consideration which I have experienced at the hands of the Members of the Executive Committee of the Melbourne Commission, whose assistance and advice, as well as that of Mr. G. C. Levey, C.M.G., their Secretary, were on various occasions of very great value to me and the entire representation generally. I also desire to return thanks to the Chairmen of the various Committees of our own Commission, several of whom, during the whole course of the Exhibition, rendered me eminent service and advice. The diligent and faithful performance of all the clerical work of the Commission could not have been placed in more efficient hands than in those of Mr. C. E. Hotham, the Secretary of the Commission, and the satisfactory results which have attended our representation at the Melbourne Exhibition are in a very large measure due to the ability, learning, and indefatigable industry of that gentleman. As I have already remarked, I have been also greatly indebted to Mr. Jules Joubert, who rendered me valuable assistance not only as regards the arrangement of the exhibits, but also as regards the services which he gave in the capacity of my representative when I was absent from Melbourne.

I append herewith also an account of the expenditure occasioned by the representation of our Colony at Melbourne (*See Appendix*). From the statement of accounts it will be seen that although our collection was far greater as regards size and far more intrinsically valuable than any previous representation sent from this Colony, and although the Court itself was so perfectly and impressively arranged and decorated, the expenses were far less than heretofore has been the case; and, while no proper expense was spared, everything in the shape of extravagance was avoided.

I have already referred to the beneficial results of the International Exhibitions of Europe and America as storehouses from which are obtained some of the most important objects which may afterwards be collected in Museums and employed for the purpose of enlarging the scientific knowledge and æsthetic taste of those who frequent those institutions. It must, therefore, have been a source of general gratification to observe that the various Colonial Governments have both at the Garden Palace and at the Melbourne Exhibition made large purchases of valuable works of Art for the same purpose. Our own Government has not been unmindful of this purpose, and there can be no doubt that the varied collection of works of Art, to be hereafter placed in the Technological Museum, which it is intended to create in the Garden Palace, will be of great value in this respect. The numerous gifts and purchases of exhibits from Melbourne intended for the Australian Museum (*See Appendix*)* must also further the same object. It is true that we have the nucleus of a Technical School in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, and judging from the exhibits provided by the pupils it was proved that steps in the right direction—although of a very initial character—were being taken by the authorities of that institution; but it will undoubtedly be necessary to supplement all such instruction as may be there or elsewhere afforded by the actual presentation of genuine works of Art and true scientific principle, and this can only be obtained by making such collections as those to which I have referred

* It has been found impossible to obtain a complete list of these articles, but one will no doubt be given in the reports presented by this institution to Parliament.

referred and such as that of the Academy of Art in the Domain. As a result of this Exhibition this latter institution has been enriched by several valuable purchases made by the Government as well as by the gifts of the three statues of "Artemis," "The Wounded Amazon," and "Medusa," made by the Emperor of Germany; and it is to be hoped that the pupils of the Academy and the Technical College will be able to derive from these objects all the benefits they are intended to convey.

One of the first questions which must naturally be suggested by the consideration of great and costly undertakings such as the Garden Palace of Sydney and the International Exhibition of Melbourne, is, What return will they bring?—What solid advantages beyond the momentary gratification afforded to the people of a small community by entertaining the representatives of the great nations of the world?

The anticipations which were founded upon the success of the Great Exhibition of 1851 have been renewed on the occasion of each one of the series which that Exhibition inaugurated down to the latest of such works which closed a few weeks ago in Melbourne. If the over-sanguine expectations of an era of universal peace have not been realised, and man has been proved to be, in spite of his increased interest in commercial pursuits, as much a "fighting and quarrelling animal by nature" as ever he was, the more sober anticipations of the promotion of intercourse and the interchange of knowledge on all subjects in which humanity is interested have been abundantly realised. It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the amount of benefit which accrues to a country holding an International Exhibition; for this is a matter which cannot be reckoned up within a few weeks in pounds, shillings, and pence, and treated on a balance sheet. There is nothing in the nature of the undertaking which might be expected to turn a sudden stream of wealth into the country. This should be borne in mind by those who are inclined entirely to condemn the outlay because they do not find some solid tangible profit ready to hand a few weeks after the Exhibition has closed. Visitors from other lands, who have by means of the Exhibition gained an insight into the condition and resources of the Colonies, will naturally convey to their own countries information which will have its effect in the desire for increased commercial dealings and intercourse in general. But such influences must take some time to work out their full results. The seed is sown by the Exhibition, and the harvest will come in due time.

There are, however, other advantages which these Colonies may expect to derive in a special degree from the great gatherings which have taken place within the last two years. In a country which is far separated from the great centres of civilization, there must always exist the danger that the inhabitants will become too much absorbed in their own immediate surroundings to pay sufficient attention to the doings of mankind at large, and that they will thus fall out of sympathy with the great movements which are passing over civilized mankind, lose the benefit of great experiments elsewhere as regards the problems of life, and drop behind the progress of the human mind. It is true that the recent advances of science to some extent act as a corrective of this condition, but even these fail to have their due effect under such circumstances. From such exclusiveness all sense of proportion and of the relative importance of affairs is lost, and a narrow and parochial spirit, a feeling of satisfaction with ourselves, and contempt for the rest of the world, is

imported

imported into affairs, social and political, which must always be inimical to the well-being of any community. Anything which, by bringing men in direct connection with the world at large, goes to counteract such tendencies, must be highly beneficial.

Again, where men are widely separated from the great centres of art and culture, and where there is little in associations and surroundings to supply the want, and where the absorbing pursuit of money making—all alike being engaged primarily in the struggle for existence—precludes men to a great extent from finding the time necessary for going in pursuit of the arts and sciences, it is an inestimable boon that the arts and sciences should in some measure be brought to them and placed within their reach to study, without requiring them to deviate from the ordinary course of their everyday pursuits. It cannot be denied that even now in Sydney the taste for Art has been largely developed by the lessons learnt at the Garden Palace. It is to be hoped that the work there begun may not be allowed to lapse, but that through the Art Academy already referred to, and by every other possible means, every reasonable opportunity will be taken to educate the taste of our people by placing before them such objects as may cultivate and refine the mind, and thus provide the best antidote to that want of refinement which, we cannot conceal from ourselves, in all the Colonies undoubtedly prevails among certain classes.

It may be anticipated that results similar to those which followed from the Garden Palace will also be derived from the Melbourne Exhibition; and that the visitors from other colonies will carry home, as the result of their observations, impressions which they will communicate to those around them, and thus the whole Australian community will share the benefits which will be derived from a closer intercourse with the world.

There is one matter which cannot be passed over without notice when we are considering anything that tends to bring the Australian Colonies in closer connection with one another. One of the great questions of the future for these Colonies is that of Federation. Its establishment has been the aim of such statesmen among us—a few of whom are found in almost every country—as are in advance of their age and the prejudices of localism. This principle, which elsewhere has been considered of such vital importance that one of the most thriving communities in the world, seeing in it the source of national greatness, fought out to the end the bloodiest civil war of modern times to secure its maintenance, has now become an object of desire and serious consideration to the majority of intelligent colonists. Constant intercourse and interchange of ideas must in time break down that local selfishness and petty parochialism, which hamper the best interests of the community, and establish in their place that complete union which history leads us to anticipate as one day certain to be consummated.

Foreign nations on their part have manifested a strong desire to become intimately acquainted with what must have been to them only a short while ago an almost unknown land. Allusion has already been made to the special missions sent from France to inquire into our systems of education and our production of wool; and I have now to refer to the magnificent prize offered by the Emperor of Germany. The regulations for the awarding of the prize themselves manifest the interest felt by the donor in the welfare and progress of these Colonies—the first clause setting forth that the prize is to be awarded to "an exhibitor from one of the Australian Colonies, as an acknowledgement of the effects in promoting art and industry, shown

by

by the high quality of the goods manufactured by him, and brought to the Melbourne International Exhibition." The prize was awarded to Messrs. de Castella & Rowan, owners of the famous St. Hubert vineyards in Victoria; who, however, were closely approached in the competition by Mr. Munro of New South Wales.

The attitude of the two great nations to which I have alluded may be considered as thoroughly typical of the others who were represented. It has been observed by those who have watched the course of events throughout the Exhibition that the same desire had been evinced by all alike to obtain a clear insight into the condition and resources of the Colonies, and an accurate and discriminating knowledge of each individual member of the family. Requests for collections of articles and for documents and statistics which would supply that knowledge have been constant and numerous. With a view to meet these demands as regards our own Colony, besides the distribution of the catalogue of the exhibits, which also contained, in the form of an introduction, a short view of the progress and resources of the Colony, I caused to be distributed in the Court and to Foreign representatives a variety of documents, which I considered would best convey in the most comprehensive form the knowledge required. Amongst others I may mention the following:—Statistical Returns of the relative position and aggregate importance of the Australian Colonies; a speech delivered by the Colonial Secretary and Premier of the Colony (Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.) at Albury, containing a large amount of comparative information of various kinds in connection with New South Wales; copies of a number of the *Echo* newspaper, containing a review of the Wool industry of New South Wales; and a pamphlet, entitled *New South Wales at the Melbourne International Exhibition*, specially prepared by the Secretary to the Commission for this purpose. There was a very large distribution of these and other minor publications, intended to illustrate the condition and progress of our Commerce, Industries, and Resources. Most of the Foreign Commissioners were supplied with special collections of *Blue Books*, *Statistical Registers*, and other works, issued under authority from the Government Printing Office. A handsomely bound copy of Baron von Müller's work on *The Semi-tropical Plants of Australia*, was also presented by our Government to each Executive Commissioner.

A further compliment has been paid to the rising importance of the Australian group by the anxiety which has been evinced by the Foreign representatives to supply us with every information on the subject of the country which they represented. In this way we have become acquainted with one of the most interesting phenomena in the history of nations, namely, the marvellous progress made in an incredibly short space of time by the Empire of Japan; and in all that we have learnt of that country we see foreshadowed the greatness which must eventually fall to the lot of a nation whose resources are so great, and whose inhabitants seemed possessed of such energy, ready ability, and quickness to profit by instruction. The representatives of India also took active steps in the direction of opening up a trade with Australia by calling together a meeting of the representatives of the Colonies and of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, and placing before them views of the subject definitely embodied in a paper which will be found reprinted in Appendix III, and which from the interest which attaches to the subject, and from the prospect which it affords of leading to results of practical utility, as well as from the careful consideration which has evidenty been brought to bear on the subject, will repay perusal.

In

In fact the great nations of the world may be said to be now arriving at a correct estimate of the importance of the Australian Colonies. Men have awakened to the fact that in the progress of a new world with limitless resources directed by men who have at their command all the advantages which the machinery of an advanced civilization supplies, is to be found the most interesting study in the present history of nations. The world has during the last two years seen us at home, and thus studied far more effectually the conditions which make us what we are, and which hold out to us the prospect of playing a great part in the future history of mankind.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

APPENDIX I.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Final Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

June, 1881.

Your Executive Commissioner has the honor to report as follows:—

1. Upon the last occasion on which I had the honor of presenting my eighth Report to the Commission ten days before the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition, the work of preparation in connection with the New South Wales Courts was in process of completion, and I was only able to express a hope that the exhibits would all be in position by that day, and that the catalogue would be available for the purpose of facilitating inspection and supplying every information with reference to them. Although, upon my arrival in Melbourne, three days subsequent to making this Report, I found that many exhibits had still to arrive, and much yet remained to be done, upon the 1st of October, the opening day, both in the Fine Art Court, in the Permanent Building, where the ceremonies in connection with the opening took place, as well as in the Main Court in the Temporary Annexe, where I had the honour of receiving His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and the Vice-regal party, everything was in a state of complete readiness. It may be added in connection with this ceremony, that it was most gratifying to find the lively interest taken by the members of this Commission and by the Colony in general in the representation of New South Wales in Melbourne demonstrated, and brought in a striking manner before the public of the sister Colony by the presence of a number of the Commissioners on this occasion, among whom were the three Vice-Presidents, the Mayor of Sydney, Messrs. Alger, Barbour, Davies, Halloran, Higgins, Lord, Mackenzie, Moore, C. J. Roberts, Ramsay, R. Burdett Smith, Vickery, and Wilkinson, as well as of many leading members of the community. I was able upon this occasion to present to His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby a copy of the catalogue, other copies of which had been supplied to the representatives of the Press several days previously, thereby furnishing the public with the earliest possible information with regard to our Court.

2. The attendance throughout the currency of the Exhibition justified, in point of numbers, the anticipations which had been formed regarding it. The total attendance during the 182 days upon which the Exhibition was open was 1,309,496. The daily average of paid admissions was 5,325, the largest number of visitors on any one day being 24,120, on the opening day. During the whole of the time the New South Wales Court was very well attended, and the greatest interest was manifested by the general public in the exhibits, and the officers employed in the Court were in constant attendance to answer the numerous questions asked, and furnish the information constantly required. Besides the Court Catalogue, various pamphlets and other documents, containing the fullest possible information with regard to the Colony, were furnished in all cases where there was reason to suppose that they would be well bestowed. Other books and documents published under the authority of the Government were in several instances presented to foreign representatives—the Japanese, Italian, Belgium, and French—and a handsomely bound copy of Baron Von Müller's work "Semi-Tropical Plants of Australia" was presented by order of the Government to each Executive Commissioner.

3. On the other hand, Foreign countries were liberal in their donations to this Colony. Professor Reuleaux, by order of the Emperor of Germany, presented two handsome life-size statues—Artemis, and the Wounded Amazon—and a bas-relief of Medusa, through your Executive Commissioner, to the Academy of Fine Arts in Sydney; the Commissioners for India and the Straits Settlements presented collections of valuable articles both raw and manufactured, illustrative of the resources and manufactures of the respective countries, and collections of a similar character have been obtained from nearly all the Courts in the Exhibition. These collections, which are intended for the Australian Museum, will prove most valuable as sources of information on the subjects of the various countries of which they are characteristic.

4. At the close of the Exhibition I found that I had at my disposal a number of articles which would be most acceptable to certain public institutions in the sister Colony, and some of which it would be of advantage to our Colony to leave as public monuments in Victoria. The panorama of Sydney, and two handsome cases of photographs of objects of interest in and around the city, which were specially prepared by order of the Commission at the suggestion of Committee No. 1, and upon which great trouble was expended, were presented to the Public Library of Melbourne. Placed there, they will be the means of conveying to strangers who have not had the opportunity of visiting New South Wales a fairly adequate idea both of the natural beauty of the surroundings of our capital city, and of the handsome aspect of the buildings which have of late contributed so much to the improvement of its appearance. The large collection of photographs shown by the Government Printer, which not only served to illustrate the progress made of late in photographic art, but also brought before the spectator a series of excellent representations of the characteristic scenery of New South Wales, was formed into several groups, and presented to the Institutes of Geelong, Sandhurst, Sale, and Rosedale, and to the Town Halls of Melbourne and Geelong. The surplus of the wines, which were placed at my disposal, I caused to be presented to the Melbourne Hospital and Prince Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, by which bodies they were gratefully acknowledged.

5. Special shows of wool and agricultural and horticultural produce were held during the currency of the Exhibition, and in each of these departments efforts were made to secure the fitting representation of the Colony. With regard to the wool show, those members of the Wool Committee who were kind enough to render me valuable assistance in this work will perhaps bear me out when I say that the most complete indifference in this matter was shown by our leading wool producers, and that for this reason the collection of the wool sent from this Colony was anything but representative. It should, however, be added that the other Colonies, with the natural exception of Victoria, which carried off a large proportion of the prizes, did not in most cases show even as well as our own. In the first and last fruit shows in November, 1880, and March, 1881, we participated with signal success, bearing off a special first for a complete collection of fruit of the citrus tribe at the first, and two special first awards for collections of fruit and vegetables at the second. At the great grain show in March, we were, in spite of grave difficulties, equally successful.

6. With regard to the system of judging, the first steps were taken by the Melbourne Commission soon after the opening, with a view to constituting a body of jurors upon a basis which should give satisfaction to all. The greatest difficulty was, however, encountered in the work of adjusting the relative proportions of jurors nominated by the Melbourne Commission, and the countries and Colonies participating in the Exhibition. In this matter I endeavoured to obtain a fair share of nominations for New South Wales, and was glad to find the number eventually allotted to be in proportion to the number and importance of our exhibits. It was, however, conclusively proved subsequently that even if a far larger number of nominations had been allowed to this Colony they would have been valueless; for the greatest difficulty was encountered in finding residents of this Colony who were competent to exercise the functions of jurors and able to sacrifice the time necessary to the work. To those who did undertake this duty our best thanks are due. There is one important fact in connection with the judging which, though it has been repeatedly adverted to, cannot be too frequently impressed upon those who are concerned in the awards given at Melbourne. Whereas at previous International Exhibitions, and notably at that last held in Paris, articles were judged and placed by comparison only with other articles of a similar nature in the same Court, at Melbourne the system of awards was purely interuntional; that is, each exhibit was judged and placed by comparison with every article of the same nature throughout the whole Exhibition. When this fact is considered, it will be recognized that our Colony has carried off more than its proportional share of prizes. From the table of awards which I append it will be seen that the total number of awards made to New South Wales is 379, or more than an average of one award to each exhibitor. This total is composed of 86 firsts, 78 seconds, 92 thirds, 35 fourths, 76 fifths, and 12 honourable mentions.

The full list of awards will be found at the close of this Report.

Medals will be awarded only in the case of exhibits placed in the first order of merit. As far as can at present be ascertained, the distribution of medals will be as follows:—

Order of Merit.

JURY 1.—*Fine Arts.*

I.—R. D. Fitzgerald, Deputy Surveyor General, Sydney.—Lithography (artistic and commercial). Silver.
P. F. Adams, Surveyor General, Sydney.—Photo-litho-zinco-graphic Reproductions. Certificate equal to silver.

JURY 3.—*Education.*

I.—Department of Mines, Sydney.—Maps, &c. Certificate equal to silver.
School of Design (Mechanics'), Technical College, Sydney. Schools of Design Certificate, equal to gold.

JURY 4.—*Books and Stationery.*

I.—Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney—Printing, Bookbinding, Type, Stereotypes and Electrotypes. One certificate equal to bronze, two equal to silver.

JURY 5.—*Photography.*

I.—Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney.—Landscape and Building Photographs. Certificate equal to bronze.
E. Riistfeldt, George-street, Sydney.—Portraits. Bronze.
Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney.—Enlarged Photographs. Certificate equal to bronze.
J. H. Newman, Oxford-street, Sydney.—Enlarged Photographs. Bronze.
J. H. Newman, Oxford-street, Sydney.—Portraits. Bronze.
Boyd, Sydney.—Portraits and Enlarged Photographs. Bronze.
Newman, Sydney.—Coloured and Tinted. Bronze.
Boyd, Sydney.—Coloured and Tinted. Bronze.

JURY 11.—*Goldsmiths' Work.*

I.—Evan Jones, Sydney.—Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work. Silver.

JURY 12.—*Household Appliances.*

I.—R. Sanders, Ultimo.—Freestone. Bronze.
F. Lassetter & Co., Sydney.—Grindstones. Bronze.
Smith & Hamilton, Sydney.—Carburetted Gas Apparatus. Bronze.

JURY 13-22.—*Chemicals.*

I.—Hon. Saul Samuel, Sydney.—Glue. Bronze.

JURY 17.—*Silk.*

I.—Thomas Affleck, Albury.—Raw Silk. Silver.
Mrs. Bladen Neil, Corowa.—Raw Silk and Manufactured. Silver.

JURY 18.—*Stuffed Birds.*

I.—Australian Museum, Sydney.—Stuffed Birds, Fish, &c. Certificate equal to bronze.

Order of Merit.

JURY 19.—*Woods.*

I.—Department of Mines, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Woods. Certificate equal to silver.

JURY 23.—*Leather, Saddlery, &c.*

I.—Alderson & Sons, Sydney.—Patent Shoe and Saddlery Leather. Silver.

JURY 26.—*Machinery.*

I.—Mort's Dock, Sydney.—Marine Engines. Gold.
Mort's Dock, Sydney.—Heavy Forgings. Silver.

JURY 27.—*Carriages.*

I.—Haining & Schimmel, Sydney.—Open Single-seated Buggy on C spring. Silver.

JURY 28.—*Mining and Metallurgy—Railway Apparatus.*

I.—Professor L. G. de Köninck, Sydney.—Researches in the Palæozoic Fossils of New South Wales, plates and letterpress. Bronze.
J. M. Banks, Sydney.—Tin Ore, &c. Silver.
D. Feistmantle, Sydney.—Palæozoic and Mesozoic Flora of E. Australia. Bronze.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales. Certificate equal to bronze.
Commissioner for Railways, Sydney.—Model of Zigzag Railway, Evans's Patent Self-acting Tramway Points, Gjedsted's Tramway Rail and Chair, collective exhibit. Certificate equal to bronze.
Hudson Bros., Sydney.—Sleeping Railway Car. Silver.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Collection of Fossils. Certificate equal to silver.
Eskbank Iron Company, Lithgow.—Iron from the Raw Material. Gold.
C. Icke, Newcastle.—Nickel and its Alloys. Silver.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Collection of Rocks and Minerals. Certificate equal to silver.
M. Isaacsohn, Sydney.—Collection of Minerals. Silver.
Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company, Newcastle.—Coal. Bronze.
New Lambton Colliery Company, Newcastle.—Coal. Bronze.
Waratah Coal Company, Waratah.—Coal. Bronze.
New South Wales Shale and Oil Company, Sydney.—Coal. Bronze.
Australian Kerosene Oil Mineral Company, Sydney.—Coal. Bronze.
Colar Copper Company, Sydney.—Copper. Bronze.
E. Dadd, Sydney.—Hand-made Horseshoes. Silver.
J. H. Butchart, Sydney.—Tin Ore. Silver.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Star Antimony and Antimony Ores. Certificate equal to silver.
H. Herrenschmidt, Sydney.—Regulus, Pot Metal, and Antimony Ores. Silver.
Department of Mines.—Refined Tin. Silver.

JURY 29.—*Telegraphy.*

I.—E. C. Cracknell, Sydney.—Telegraph and Electric Apparatus. Certificate equal to silver.

JURY 30.—*Navigation and Life-saving.*

I.—E. Kinnermann, Sydney.—Sailing Boat. Silver.

JURY 31.—*Alimentary Products.*

I.—J. Manning, Bega.—Tares, Black. Bronze.
D. H. Campbell, Cunningham Plains.—Beans, Kidney. Bronze.
J. Manning, Bega.—Beet Seed, Sugar. Bronze.
Colonial Sugar Company, Sydney.—Finest White Coarse Crystal. Silver (two awards).
G. Faint, Spring Valley.—Wheat, Purple Straw. Silver.
Sir W. Macarthur, Camden.—Wheat, Buck. Silver.
J. Manning, Bega.—Maize. Bronze.
J. Geehan, Hawkesbury.—Maize. Bronze.
D. J. Monk, Sydney.—Malt Vinegar. Bronze.
Munn & Co., Merimbula.—Maizena. Bronze.

JURY 34A.—*Spirits and Aerated-Waters.*

I.—H. L. Lindsay, Hay.—Cloves, Ginger-wine. Bronze (two awards).
J. Starkey, Sydney.—Ginger-brandy. Bronze.
Barrett & Co., Sydney.—Cherry-brandy. Bronze.
J. Starkey, Sydney.—Lemonade. Bronze.
H. L. Lindsay, Hay.—Ginger-ale. Bronze.
Barrett & Co., Sydney.—Ginger-punch. Bronze.

JURY 35.—*Ale and Stout.*

I.—H. L. Lindsay, Hay.—India Pale Ale, Bottled. Bronze.
H. Lindsay, Hay.—Stout, Bottled. Bronze.

JURY 36.—*Fruits, Dried Plants.*

I.—H. H. Field, Sydney.—Dried Ferns. Certificate.
The Commissioners, Sydney.—Orange Trees, Indigenous Plants, Plants representing Coast Vegetation. (Three awards.)

JURY 37.—*Miscellaneous Machinery.*

I.—Smith and Hamilton, Sydney.—Aerated-water Machinery. Bronze.

LADIES'

LADIES' JURY.

Order of Merit.

I.—Lavinia Teale, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Annie Anderson, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Ada Wall, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Agnes Redshaw, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Fannie Tout, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Maggie Dick, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Jane Maisey, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Clara Lane, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.

As it is anticipated that the issue of medals and diplomas by the Melbourne Commissioners will be delayed for some time after all other work in connection with the representation of our Colony at the Melbourne Exhibition is concluded, it has been arranged that the Colonial Secretary will receive the medals and diplomas and cause steps to be taken for their proper distribution.

7. By consent of the representatives of the countries and Colonies participating, the closing of the Exhibition was postponed from 31st March, the date originally fixed, to 30th April. Upon 22nd March, a record of the awards, as far as then decided, was formally presented by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, to the various representatives. A public holiday was proclaimed on this occasion, and very large numbers attended at the Exhibition. This was the only ceremony performed in connection with the closing of the Exhibition, which was effected, as far as the general public were concerned, on the 30th of April, without further demonstration. The work of packing up and removing the goods was then immediately commenced, and within the last few weeks a certain number of the exhibits have been returned upon each voyage of the A.S.N. Company's steamers. Immediately upon their arrival the owners have been requested to remove them. All the exhibits have in this way been returned, and have now been finally disposed of.

8. Full particulars with reference to the representation of our Colony at the Melbourne Exhibition will be found in my Report to the Government, which I have completed and hope shortly to present to His Excellency the Governor.

9. Before concluding this my Final Report, and thus closing my connection with the Commissioners, as far as my official duties are concerned, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgments for the hearty co-operation and kind advice and assistance which I have at all times found them willing and prompt to render. My thanks are due in a special degree to the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Alger), and also to the Chairman of Committee No. 5 (Mr. John Davies); to Mr. Brodribb and Mr. Trebeck, for their exertions in connection with the Wool Show; and to Mr. Vickery, who kindly provided store-room for the wool exhibits. In the matter of the decoration of the Courts, and especially in the preparation of photographs, to which I have already alluded as forming such a striking feature in our Fine Art Court, the artistic taste of the Chairman of the Committee on Decoration and Art (Mr. Dangar) proved of the greatest assistance; while Messrs. Wilkinson, Moore, Mackenzie, and Ramsay rendered most valuable services in the various departments with which they are concerned. Several members of the Commission on various occasions accompanied me on my visits to Melbourne; and at the Grain Show I had the able assistance of Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.P. I take this final opportunity of informing the Commission of the specially valuable services which have been rendered to our Colony in its representation at Melbourne by the Secretary, Mr. Hotham, who, throughout the whole course of the history of the Commission, has displayed talents and energy of no ordinary character, and has, in season and out of season, placed them entirely at our disposal; and of Mr. Joubert, who has ably fulfilled the duties which have devolved on him. These gentlemen, in an eminent degree, promoted the very successful results which have attended our representation, and deserve the very best thanks of the Commission. Several of the Government Departments have contributed largely towards facilitating the work which we are now concluding. The very large amount of printing required at almost every step has been most promptly and effectively performed on every occasion by the Government Printer; and the catalogue, which was universally admired as the best of its kind at the Exhibition, at least among the Colonial Courts, may well be taken as a specimen. The free use of the telegraph wire has proved perfectly invaluable for the dissemination of intelligence relating to the Exhibition, and in facilitating generally the despatch of our business; while the kind concession of free carriage of exhibits on the Government Railways has been without doubt largely instrumental in increasing the number of exhibits sent from the country. It will be remembered that at an early period in the labours of the Commission, Messrs. Ford, Adams, & Co. most kindly offered their services free for the transaction of all Custom House and Shipping Agency. The offer was gratefully accepted, and all business of the nature indicated in Messrs. Ford, Adams, & Co.'s offer has been most readily and effectively discharged, great expense as well as labour and trouble being thereby saved; and I would suggest that a letter expressing the hearty thanks of the Commission be addressed to Messrs. Ford, Adams, & Co.

JURY I.—*Fine Arts.*

Order of Merit.

I.—R. D. Fitzgerald, Deputy Surveyor General, Sydney.—Lithography (artistic and commercial). Certificate equal to Silver.
P. F. Adams, Surveyor General, Sydney.—Photo-litho-zinco-graphic Productions. Certificate equal to Silver.
II.—J. Walmsley, Norton-street, Petersham.—Wood Engraving.
A. & G. Collingridge, Ryde, Parramatta River.—Wood Engraving.
P. F. Adams, Surveyor General of N.S.W.—Engraved and Lithographed Maps.
Hart & Roux, Wilson-street, Newtown, Sydney.—Photo-litho and Photo-zinco-graph Reproduction.
C. C. Lowrey, Brundah, Grenfell.—Pen and Ink Drawing.
H. A. James, Sydney.—Pen and Ink Drawing.
Mrs. Edward Forde.—Pen and Ink Drawings.

Order of Merit.

JURY 1.—*Fine Arts—continued.*

III.—E. C. Umpleby, Bayville-street, Balmain.—Lithography (artistic and commercial).
P. E. Reynolds, 410 George-street, Sydney.—Oleo, Chromo-litho, and Chromo Typographs.
A. Collingridge, Ryde, Parramatta River. Pen and Ink Drawings.
E. Combes, C.M.G., M.P.—Outskirts of Breeza Plains; Curl Curl, Manly Beach; near Barmouth, North Wales; A Bit of Wiltshire; Deserted; Top of the Hill.
V.—C. E. Hern.—Mullion, Cornwall; On the Dart, Devon; Brink of the Falls, Govett's Leap; Govett's Gorge.

JURY 2.—*Sculpture.*

III.—A. Simonetti, Sydney.—Sculpture.

JURY 3.—*Education.*

I.—Department of Mines, Sydney.—Maps, &c. Certificate equal to silver.
School of Design (Mechanics'), Technical College, Sydney. Schools of Design Certificate equal to gold.
II.—P. F. Adams, Surveyor General.—Maps, &c.
Department of Public Instruction.—School Appliances.
III.—E. Searchfield, 43 Collins-street, Sydney.—Maps, &c.
Troughton and Boulton, Sydney.—School Appliances.
IV.—G. Butterfield, Marrickville.—Maps, &c.

JURY 4.—*Books and Stationery.*

I.—Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney.—Printing, Bookbinding, Type, Stereotypes, and Electrotypes. One certificate equal to bronze, two equal to silver.
II.—Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney.—Account-books, Photo-lithos and Woodburytype. Two awards.
III.—C. Jerrems, Sydney.—Binding and Marbling.
Royal Society, Sydney.—Publications.
Williams and Murray, Liverpool.—Printing Paper.

JURY 5.—*Photography.*

I.—Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney.—Landscape and Building Photographs. Certificate equal to bronze.
E. Riistfeldt, George-street, Sydney.—Portraits. Bronze.
Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney.—Enlarged Photographs. Certificate equal to bronze.
J. H. Newman, Oxford-street, Sydney.—Enlarged Photographs. Bronze.
J. H. Newman, Oxford-street, Sydney.—Portraits. Bronze.
Boyd, Sydney.—Portraits and Enlarged Photographs. Bronze.
Newman, Sydney.—Coloured and Tinted. Bronze.
Boyd, Sydney.—Coloured and Tinted. Bronze.
II.—J. H. Newman, Sydney.—Landscape and Building Photographs.
Rudolph Caspers, Goulburn.—Portraits.
Hart & Roux, Wilson-street, Sydney.—Heliotypes.
Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney—Heliotypes.
III.—B. O. Holtermann, Sydney.—Landscape and Building Photographs.

SPECIAL JURY.—*Music.*

III.—Miss Amelia Drewe, Sydney.—Music (method).
Honorable Mention.—Thomas Richards, Government Printer, Sydney.—Printed Music.

JURY 7.—*Medicine, &c.*

II.—G. Guyatt, Sydney.—Surgical Instruments, &c.
IV.—J. Spencer, Sydney.—Mechanical Dentistry in gold and vulcanite.

JURY 8.—*Mathematical Instruments.*

V.—J. M. Smith, Sydney.—Watch Wheels.

JURY 9.—*Furniture.*

II.—J. Lawson, Sydney.—Drawing-room Furniture.
III.—L. Hasarts, Sydney.—Ebonised Gilt Sideboard.
IV.—S. Foster & Sons, Sydney.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads.
Hudson Bros., Redfern.—Office Furniture.
W. Jones & Son, Glebe.—Wardrobe.
V.—J. A. Kean, Sydney.—Table Top, imitation wood and stone.
J. Rowe & Son, Sydney.—Venetian and Wire Blinds.
V.—Honorable Mention.—J. C. Read, Darlinghurst.—Mats and Matting.

JURY 10.—*Pottery.*

V.—Baldock Bros., Camperdown.—Pottery.

JURY 11.—*Goldsmiths' Work.*

I.—Evan Jones, Sydney.—Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work. Silver.
III.—Mining Department, Sydney.—Gems and Precious Stones.
Professor Liversidge, Sydney.—Collection of Gems and Precious Stones.
IV.—Evan Jones, Sydney.—Gold and Silver Jewellery.

-13—F

X. C. 20—F

Order of Merit.

JURY 12.—*Household Appliances.*

I.—R. Sanders, Ultimo.—Freestone. Bronze.
F. Lassetter & Co., Sydney.—Grindstones. Bronze.
Smith & Hamilton, Sydney.—Carburetted-gas Apparatus. Bronze.
II.—Stevens and Kyle, Albury.—Bricks.
III.—D. J. O'Neill, Burrowa.—Stone Flagging.
W. R. Gibbs, Wagga.—Stone Flagging.
Ashwin & Falconer, Sydney.—Stained Glass Windows.
Lyon, Cottier, & Co., Sydney.—Stained Glass Windows.
T. Brown, West Maitland.—Building Stones.
Honorable Mention.—James Barnet, Colonial Architect, Sydney.—Building Stones.

JURY 13-22.—*Chemicals.*

I.—Hon. Saul Samuel, Sydney.—Glue. Bronze.
II.—J. & J. Mulcahy, Redfern.—Soaps.
E. H. Rudder, Pyrmont.—Colours.
III.—A. R. Crawford.—Gums and Resins.
Honorable Mention.—Department of Mines, Sydney.—Grass-tree Gum and Varnish.
B. O. Holterman, Sydney.—Furniture Polish.

JURY 14.—*Fancy Goods.*

II.—Alderson & Sons, Sydney.—Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, &c., Portmanteaus, Trunks, &c. (two awards).
III.—F. Lassetter, Sydney.—Mechanical Toys, &c.

JURY 15.—*Boots.*

II.—C. Gillespie, Goulburn.—Factory Boots.
III.—Alderson & Co., Sydney.—Factory Boots.

JURY 17.—*Silk.*

I.—Thomas Affleck, Albury.—Raw Silk. Silver.
Mrs. Bladen Neil, Corowa.—Raw Silk and Manufactured. Silver.

JURY 18.—*Stuffed Birds.*

I.—Australian Museum, Sydney.—Stuffed Birds, Fish, &c. Certificate equal to bronze.

JURY 19.—*Woods.*

I.—Department of Mines, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Woods. Certificate equal to silver.
III.—T. Page, Grafton, Clarence River.—Collection of Woods.
Thos. Davis, Terrigal Sawmills.—Turpentine Wood.
John Lucas, M.P., Camperdown.—Collection of Old Woods.
IV.—H. M. Milton, Balmain.—Corkwood and Corks.
P. Magrath, Yass.—Specimens of Timber.

JURY 21.—*Wool.*

II.—Austin & Millear, lots 123, 169, Waganella.—Merino Wool Unwashed (two awards).
III.—Austin & Millear, lot 149.—Merino Unwashed.

JURY 23.—*Leather, Saddlery, &c.*

I.—Alderson & Sons, Sydney.—Patent Shoe and Saddlery Leather. Silver.
II.—Forsyth & Sons, Sydney.—Sole Leather.
Alderson & Sons, Sydney.—Saddles, Somerset Saddle, Assortment of Harness (three awards).
III.—Alderson & Sons, Sydney.—Dressed Shoe Leather.

JURIES 24 and 25.—*Agricultural Implements.*

III.—John Wright, Sydney.—Collection of Ploughs.
V.—John Manners, Taree.—Double-furrow Plough, Corn-shellers (two awards).

JURY 26.—*Machinery.*

I.—Mort's Dock, Sydney.—Marine Engines. Gold. Heavy Forgings. Silver.
II.—J. H. Knibbs, Sydney.—Leather Belting.
Alderson & Sons, Sydney.—Leather Belting and Leather Hose (two awards).
III.—A. & A. Marshall & Co., Sydney.—Hose Couplings.

JURY 27.—*Carriages.*

I.—Haining & Schimmel, Sydney.—Open Single-seated Buggy on C spring. Silver.
J. C. Marshall, Sydney.—Battlesden Car. Honorable Mention.
R. Rintoul, Sydney.—Battlesden Car. Honorable Mention.
W. T. Angus, Sydney.—Angus Buggy, patent seat. Honorable Mention.

Order of Merit.

JURY 28.—*Mining and Metallurgy: Railway Apparatus.*

I.—Professor L. G. de Köninck, Sydney.—Researches in the Palæozoic Fossils of New South Wales.—Plates and Letterpress. Bronze.
J. M. Banks, Sydney.—Tin Ore, &c. Silver.
D. Feistmantel, Sydney.—Palæozoic and Mesozoic Flora of E. Australia. Bronze.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales. Certificate equal to bronze.
Commissioner for Railways, Sydney.—Model of Zigzag Railway, Evans's Patent Self-acting Tramway Points, Gjedsted's Tramway Rail and Chair, collective exhibit. Certificate equal to bronze.
Hudson Bros., Sydney, Sleeping Railway Car. Silver.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Collection of Fossils. Certificate equal to silver.
Eskbank Iron Company, Lithgow.—Iron from the Raw Material. Gold.
C. Icke, Newcastle.—Nickel and its Alloys. Silver.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Collection of Rocks and Minerals. Certificate equal to silver.
M. Isaacsohn, Sydney.—Collection of Minerals. Silver.
Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company, Newcastle.—Coal. Bronze.
New Lambton Colliery Company, Newcastle.—Coal. Bronze.
Waratah Coal Company, Waratah.—Coal. Bronze.
New South Wales Shale and Oil Company, Sydney. Bronze.
Australian Kerosene Oil Mineral Company, Sydney. Bronze.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Cobar Copper. Bronze.
E. Dadd, Sydney.—Hand-made Horseshoes. Silver.
J. H. Butchart, Sydney.—Tin Ore. Silver.
Department of Mines, Sydney.—Star Antimony and Antimony Ores. Certificate equal to silver.
H. Herrenschmidt, Sydney.—Regulus, Pot Metal, and Antimony Ores. Silver.
Department of Mines.—Refined Tin. Silver.

II.—Brown & Brown.—Manufactured Iron and Steel.
Australian Museum, Sydney.—Fossil Bones, Casts, &c.
Australian Asbestos Company, Gundagai.—Asbestos and Gold and Serpentine.
Vale of Clwydd Coal Company, Lithgow.—Coal.
Osborne Wallsend Colliery Company, Wollongong.—Coal.
Illawarra Coal Company, Wollongong.—Coal.
Greta Colliery Company.—Coal.
D. F. Mackenzie & C. K. Moore.—Oil Shale.

III.—Purified Coal & Coke Company, Wallsend.—Coke.
Macleay Antimony-mining Company.—Antimony Ore from Del la Forces Mine, Kemperey.
Newcastle Coal-mining Company, Newcastle.—Coal.
Coal Cliff Coal-mining Company.—Coal.
H. Herrenschmidt, Sydney.—Pig Lead.
R. Milham, Sydney.—Tools, Saws, &c.
Co-operative Colliery Company, Newcastle.—Coke.

IV.—T. Wearne, Sydney.—Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Great Cobar Copper-mining Company, Sydney.—Copper Ore.
Hon. A. Stuart.—Tin and Bismuth Lode Stuff.
Honorable Mention.—Department of Mines, Sydney.—Progress Reports of the Department from 1875 to 1880.
Honorable Mention.—A. West, Darlington.—Copper Toe-tips.
Honorable Mention.—H. L. Beyers, M.P., Sydney.—Gold.
Honorable Mention.—W. H. Suttor, Bathurst.—Gold.
Honorable Mention.—G. Tall, Sydney.—Locks.

JURY 29.—*Telegraphy.*

I.—E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.—Telegraph and Electric Apparatus. Certificate equal to silver.
II.—E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.—Apparatus made in Sydney.

JURY 30.—*Navigation and Life-saving.*

I.—E. Kinnermann, Sydney.—Sailing Boat. Silver.
II.—R. Forsyth & Co., Sydney.—Manilla rope.
Mort & Co., Sydney.—Half Models of Launches, Yachts, &c., Ship's Blocks.
M. Stephenson, Sydney.—Oars, Sculls, Handspikes, &c. (two awards).
A. A. Marshall, Sydney.—Ship's Side Scuttles.
III.—W. Buckingham, Woolloomooloo.—Half Models of Yachts.

JURY 31.—*Alimentary Products.*

I.—J. Manning, Bega.—Tares, Black. Bronze.
D. H. Campbell, Cunningham Plains.—Beans, Kidney. Bronze.
J. Manning, Bega.—Beet Seed, Sugar. Bronze.
Colonial Sugar Company, Sydney.—Finest White Coarse Crystal. Silver (two awards).
G. Faint, Spring Valley, Armidale.—Wheat, Purple, Straw. Silver.
Sir W. Macarthur, Camden Park.—Wheat, Buck. Silver.
J. Manning, Bega.—Maize. Bronze.
J. Geehan, Hawkesbury.—Maize. Bronze.
D. J. Monk, Sydney.—Malt Vinegar. Bronze.
Munn & Co., Merimbula.—Maizena. Bronze.

Order of Merit.

JURY 31.—*Alimentary Products—continued.*

II.—John Wade & Co., Sydney.—Maizena.
Colonial Sugar Company, Sydney.—Refined Sugars, Counters, Third Counters (three awards).
J. Sweeney.—Wheat.
F. Gather, junr., Hawkesbury—Maize, ninety days.
Geo. Davies, Hawkesbury—Maize, ninety days.
III.—J. Manning, Bega.—Beans. (Small horse.)
G. Faint, Armidale.—Flour and Wheat (two awards).
T. Page, Clarence River.—Open Pan Sugars. (Medium counters.)
D. H. Campbell, Cunningham Plains.—Wheat.
IV.—Geo. Faint, Spring Valley, Armidale.—Wheat, purple straw (three awards).

JURY 34.—*Wines.*

II.—A. Munro, Singleton.—White Hermitage, 1879.
James Kelman, Kirkton.—White Hermitage, 1879.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Pineau, 1877; White Shiraz, 1878; White Shiraz, 1879; White Hermitage, 1880 (four awards).
III.—J. Kelman, Kirkton.—Hock, 1873; White Hermitage, 1876 (two awards).
A. Munro, Singleton.—Riesling, 1878.
Carmichael Bros., Williams River.—Riesling, 1876.
J. Fallon, Albury.—Riesling, 1868.
J. Kelman, Kirkton.—Riesling, 1876; Riesling, 1879 (two awards).
A. Munro, Singleton.—Riesling, 1879.
James Kelman, Kirkton.—Riesling, 1877.
James F. Doyle, Kaludah.—Verdeilho, 1876.
J. Kelman, Kirkton.—Verdeilho, 1875.
Carmichael Bros., Williams River.—Madeira, 1876.
J. Kelman, Kirkton.—Verdeilho, 1876.
James F. Doyle, Kaludah.—Verdeilho, 1877.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Verdeilho, 1879.
J. Kelman, Kirkton.—Verdeilho, 1878.
C. Brecht, Denman.—Reisling, 1872.
J. Fallon, Albury.—Riesling, 1872.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Riesling, 1878; Pinean, 1878 (two awards).
A. Munro, Singleton.—White Shiraz, 1876; Verdeilho, 1878 (two awards).
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Tokay, 1877.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Verdeilho, 1877.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—Pineau, 1879.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Muscat, 1875.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Riesling (sweet), 1880.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Aucarot, 1875.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Kirkton, 1878; Hock, 1876; Kirkton, 1877 (three awards).
Jas. F. Doyle, Kaludah.—Kaludah, 1876; Red Hermitage, 1875 (two awards).
F. Bouffier, Hunter River.—Red Hermitage, 1876.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Red Hermitage, 1877; Madeira, 1879 (two awards).
IV.—F. Bucholtz, Mudgee.—Red Muscatel, 1875.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Virdot. 1877.
J. & W. Macarthur, Camden Park.—Red Muscat, 1876.
F. Bouffier, Hunter River.—Pineau, 1876.
Carmichael Bros., Williams River.—Madeira, 1875.
John Hill, Singleton.—Riesling, 1879.
F. Bouffier, Hunter River.—Madeira, 1878.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—Shepherd's Riesling, 1877.
J. Kelman, Kirkton.—White Hermitage, 1877.
J. & W. Macarthur, Camden Park.—Riesling, 1876.
J. Kelman, Kirkton.—Verdeilho, 1879.
D. Jack, Inverell.—Madeira, 1878.
D. Jack, Inverell.—Madeira, 1876.
J. Kelman, Kirkton.—Kirkton, 1876.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Not named (white wine), 1876; Red Hermitage, 1880; Burgundy, 1877 (three awards).
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Carbinet, 1876.
Vile Bros., Hunter River.—Virdot, 1878.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Riesling, 1876.
V.—John Hill, Singleton.—Pineau, 1880.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—White Shiraz, 1877.
Jas. Fallon, Albury.—Tokay, 1872.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Pineau, 1876.
Jas. Fallon, Albury.—Tokay. 1868.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—Tokay, 1876.
Carl Brecht, Denman.—Riesling, 1877.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—Riesling, 1877.
F. Bucholtz, Mudgee.—Verdeilho, 1876.
John Gow, Mulgrave.—Tokay, 1878.
John Hill, Singleton.—Riesling, 1880.
F. Bucholtz, Mudgee.—Riesling, 1878.
D. Jack, Inverell.—Madeira, 1877.

Order of Merit. JURY 34.—*Wines.—continued.*

V.—D. Jack, Inverell—Shiraz, White, 1876 (two awards).
Carmichael Bros., Williams River.—Porphyry, 1877.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Kirkton, 1872.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—White Muscatel, 1876.
F. Bouffier, Hunter River.—Claret, 1878.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Claret, 1875–6.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Claret, 1878 (two awards).
J. Drinan, Hunter River.—Red Hermitage, 1880.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Claret, 1878.
Jas. F. Doyle, Kaludah.—Red Hermitage, 1876.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Red Hermitage, 1878.
G. H. Stephen, Hunter River.—Red Hermitage, 1877.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Claret, 1879.
Jas. F. Doyle, Kaludah.—Red Hermitage, 1877.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Red Hermitage, 1876.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Red Hermitage, 1876.
C. Brecht, Denman.—Red Hermitage, 1878.
F. Bucholtz, Mudgee.—Red Hermitage, 1876.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—Red Hermitage, 1879.
Jas. Fallon, Albury.—Red Hermitage, 1868.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—Red Hermitage, 1880.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Red Hermitage, 1877.
Vile Bros., Hunter River.—Red Hermitage, 1877.
Vile Bros., Hunter River.—Red Hermitage, 1878.
Vile Bros., Hunter River.—Red Hermitage, 1879.
Jas. Kelman, Kirkton.—Red Hermitage, 1876.
D. Jack, Inverell.—Red Hermitage, 1876.
C. Brecht, Denman.—Claret, 1877.
Jas. Fallon, Albury.—Shiraz, 1868.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Shiraz, 1876.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Shiraz, 1873.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Shiraz, 1875.
Vile Bros., Hunter River.—Burgundy, 1878.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Burgundy, 1874.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Carbinet, 1874.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Lambruscat, 1880.
Vile Bros., Hunter River.—Lambruscat, 1878.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—Petit Virdot, 1879.
A. E. Davies & Co., Hunter River.—Gros Virdot, 1879.
W. E. Greer & Co., Albury.—Malbec, 1876.
J. & W. Macarthur, Camden Park.—Red Muscat, 1877.
J. H. Fenn.—Isabella, 1879.
Jas. Fallon, Albury.—Port, 1868.
A. Munro, Singleton.—Port, 1876; Port, 1878 (two awards).
A. Munro, Singleton.—White Muscat, 1877; White Muscat, 1878 (two awards).
Jas. Fallon, Albury.—Champagne, vintage not given.
Jas. Fallon, Albury.—Champagne (extra dry), vintage not given.

JURY 34A.—*Spirits and Aerated Waters.*

I.—H. L. Lindsay, Hay.—Cloves, Ginger-wine. Bronze (two awards).
J. Starkey, Sydney.—Ginger-brandy. Bronze.
Barrett & Co., Sydney.—Cherry-brandy. Bronze.
J. Starkey, Sydney.—Lemonade. Bronze.
H. L. Lindsay, Hay.—Ginger-ale. Bronze.
Barrett & Co., Sydney.—Ginger-punch. Bronze.
II.—H. L. Lindsay, Hay.—Peppermint.
Barrett & Co., Sydney.—Peppermint.
J. Starkey, Sydney.—Gingerette, Cherry-brandy (two awards).
H. L. Lindsay, Hay.—Syrups, Soda-water, Tonic Wines, Miscellaneous Cordials (four awards).
III.—New South Wales Sugar Company, Sydney.—Rum in bulk, dark.
V.—New South Wales Sugar Company, Sydney.—Rum in bulk, dark; Rum in bulk, white (two awards).
Barrett & Co., Sydney.—Mineral Waters. Honorable Mention.

JURY 35.—*Ale and Stout.*

I.—H. L. Lindsay, Hay.—India Pale Ale, bottled. Bronze.
H. Lindsay, Hay.—Stout, bottled. Bronze.

JURY 36.—*Fruits, Dried Plants.*

I.—H. H. Field, Sydney.—Dried Ferns.
The Commissioners, Sydney.—Orange Trees, Indigenous Plants, Plants Representing Coast Vegetation (three awards).
IV.—Mrs. B. Neill, Corowa.—Mulberry Trees.

JURY 37.—*Miscellaneous Machinery.*

Order of Merit.

I.—Smith & Hamilton, Sydney.—Aerated-water Machinery. Bronze.
II.—Smith & Hamilton, Sydney.—Bottle-stoppers.
III.—Charles Bailey, Sydney.—The "Bailey Model" Printing Press.
Evan Jones, Sydney.—Medal-stamping Press.
James Stevens, Sydney.—Corking-machine.
Barrett & Co., Sydney.—Bottle-stoppers.

LADIES' JURY.

I.—Lavinia Teale, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Annie Anderson, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Ada Wall, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Agnes Redshaw, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Fannie Tout, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Maggie Dick, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Jane Maisey, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
Clara Lane, Windsor School.—Plain Needlework. Certificate.
II.—Jessie Dalrymple, Fort-street School.—Plain Needlework.
Annie Crocker, Fort-street School.—Plain Needlework.
Florence Merriman, Fort-street School.—Plain Needlework.
Nelsa Milham, Fort-street School.—Plain Needlework.
Esther Crippa, Fort-street School.—Plain Needlework.
Ellen Robertson, Fort-street School.—Plain Needlework.
Laura Humbertstone, Fort-street School.—Plain Needlework.
Emily Hagarty, Fort-street School.—Plain Needlework.
Mrs. M. Doubleday.—Imitation of Parian Marble.
Mrs. T. T. Calvert, Marrickville.—Embroidery (on Silk Braces).
Florence Bailey, Ryde Public School.—Plain Needlework.
Elizabeth Gascoigne, Ryde Public School.—Plain Needlework.
Lily Bailey, Ryde Public School.—Plain Needlework.
Mrs. Jenkins, Pyrmont.—Knitted Quilt.
Commended.—Edith Jobson, Rockley School.—Needlework (Plain).
Agnes Goldsby, Rockley School.—Needlework.
Julia Martin, Wickham School.—Needlework.
Maggie Cameron, Wickham School.—Needlework.
Emma Martin, Wickham School.—Needlework.
Lizzie Cameron, Wickham School.—Needlework.
Ada Berry, Wickham School.—Needlework.
Lavinia Elsinghausen, Kiama School.—Needlework.
Bella Walker, Kiama School.—Needlework.
Louisa Waldron, Kiama School.—Needlework.
Elizabeth Shipp, Kiera School.—Needlework.
Cecilia Yates, Kiera School.—Needlework.
Emma Robson, Kiera School.—Needlework.
Maud Carmont, Balmain West.—Needlework.
Mary Roberts, Balmain West.—Needlework.
Matilda Blackess, Violet Hill School.—Needlework.
Beatrice Swirls, Yarramundi, Needlework.
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.—Needlework.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.

A list of the exhibitors who were awarded silver medals at the special Horticultural Shows held from time to time is given below. The names are arranged in alphabetical order:—

Silver.—Thos. Craikes, J. C. Cole, C. Draper, W. R. Guilfoyle, J. B. Harrison, C. Jackson, James Lang, G. Mock, G. Neilson (Victorian Horticultural Society), New South Wales Commission, Queensland Commission, South Australian Commission, Taylor & Sangster, W. Woodmason.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

First Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

Monday, 14th June, 1880.

Your Executive Commissioner has the honor to report as follows :—

1. The total amount of space applied for up to this date is 15,700 square feet of floor space, and 4,837 square feet of wall space. With a view to supplementing the entries in various classes, an urgent appeal has been prepared, and will at once be forwarded to those interested in the industries therein comprised who have as yet returned no response to the various applications addressed to them in which their co-operation has been invited. A telegraphic communication and a letter have been received from the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition, furnishing information as to the proposed arrangements of the various classes of exhibits within the building, and asking for information relative to the distribution of the space allotted to New South Wales. In view of the fact that applications for space are still being received, your Executive Commissioner is unable at present to furnish the information required ; but in consideration of this request, and of a further request, from the same source, that a list of Exhibitors may be supplied at the earliest possible date, it is recommended that an early date be fixed for closing applications for space, and that some allotment of space be made with the least possible delay.

2. Local Bodies will be encouraged to forward exhibits representative of their districts, and funds will be supplied in those cases where it can be ascertained that the exhibits forwarded would be worthy of exhibition and characteristic of the district. Several applications have already been received from gentlemen connected with these Local Bodies, and laid before the Commission, including letters from the Secretaries to the Clarence and Bega Pastoral and Agricultural Societies. It is the intention of your Executive Commissioner to communicate at once with these and other similar bodies, and to avail himself of the voluntary services of gentlemen fully qualified to collect and arrange exhibits, and to render other services in connection with the country districts.

3. Information has been received from Melbourne to the effect that the Vegetable Products Committee is engaged in fixing dates for Shows of Agricultural, Horticultural, and Vegetable Products, and is also considering the Form of Application to be used by exhibitors in these classes. The Wool Show will open in December. Forms of Entry and Schedules, drawn up in accordance with documents forwarded from Melbourne, have been prepared, and will be submitted to Committee No. 2, whenever the Committee thinks fit to meet, in order that steps may be taken adequately to represent the staple commodity of the Colony. Special attention will be directed to the Wine-growing industry.

4. Various appointments are about to be made by your Executive Commissioner for the due fulfilment of the work of the Commission. The matter of the appointment of a gentleman to act as a Collector of Exhibits, and competent also to undertake their arrangement and supervision under your Executive Commissioner in Melbourne, has been the subject of serious consideration ; but having regard to the fact that a reply has not yet been returned by many of those to whom applications have been addressed inviting them to exhibit, and to the fact that sufficient opportunity has not yet been afforded of weighing adequately the financial conditions connected with the work of the Commission and various other important points bearing on this matter, your Executive Commissioner has not yet, but will in a few days, if he considers it desirable, make some such appointment, as well as those of a subordinate but not less practically useful character. The question of remuneration in connection with these appointments and other particulars will be fully laid before the Commission in due time.

5. With reference to the fact that the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition have announced their intention of receiving no goods within the Exhibition subsequent to 31st August, exhibitors will be warned that the Circular published by the Commission requires exhibits to be delivered at the stores of the Commission in Sydney previous to 15th July ; and that, in view of the necessity for examining them and deciding on their eligibility, that date will be rigidly adhered to.

6. An application has been addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioners, Melbourne, requesting that steps may be taken to procure free passes on the Government Railways of Victoria for those Members of the Commission who are not yet in possession of that privilege.

7. Certain additions having been made to the Committees authorized at the meeting held on Monday, 3rd May, and the gentlemen whose names have been lately added to the Commission having, in some cases, in reply to an invitation addressed to them, stated their willingness to act on various committees, the amended list is hereto appended.

8. The question of providing show cases having been brought under his notice, your Executive Commissioner has decided to refer the question to the Commission, in order that he may receive authority to provide the show cases in individual instances where it would be desirable to do so.

9. In conclusion, your Executive Commissioner begs to state that, in accepting the responsible office he now holds, he has been actuated solely by a desire to further the best interests of the Colony ; and he trusts and confidently anticipates that his efforts will receive the valuable assistance and co-operation which he is well aware the ability and experience of the Commissioners can provide. Your Executive Commissioner has reason to believe that the efforts lately made in connection with our International Exhibition, as well as a certain degree of indifference manifested by that portion of the public from whom exhibits might be expected, have been powerful impediments up to the present time in preventing the enthusiasm which should exist in connection with this important subject ; but, in view of the great interests involved in the Exhibition itself, the very effective co-operation rendered by the Sister Colony in our efforts at the Garden Palace, and the fact that it will be discreditable to the Oldest Colony should she not provide an adequate representation of her great natural resources and rising industries, your Executive Commissioner believes that it is only necessary thus briefly to point out the importance of the matter to awaken such an interest in the forthcoming Melbourne International Exhibition as shall enable him, by a display of exhibits placed at his disposal, to assist in maintaining for the Colony the high reputation which she now enjoys.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Second Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

Monday, 21st June, 1880.

1. Since the last meeting of the Commission, at which your Executive Commissioner had the honor to make his first Report, various matters have been arranged which were then spoken of as undecided, and your Executive Commissioner hopes that decided progress will thereby have been made in the work of the Commission.

2. With regard to the matter which has been so long under the consideration of the Commission, namely, the appointment of some person to undertake the collection, transmission, and arrangement of exhibits, your Executive Commissioner having submitted to the Government the names of the various applicants for this office, and having pointed out the desirability of the Commissioners availing themselves of the special qualifications of M. Jules Joubert, your Executive Commissioner has the honor to announce that the employment of M. Jules Joubert to discharge the duties required, at a salary of £50 per calendar month, has been sanctioned by the Government. A legal agreement will be prepared with reference to the engagement and duties of that gentleman under your Executive Commissioner. Mr. Pocock has been appointed to receive and take charge of exhibits forwarded to the stores of the Commission, and otherwise to assist in the work of the Commission, at a salary of £4 a week.

3. Urgent telegraphic messages have been forwarded to the leading vignerons of New South Wales, inviting them to forward the best interests of the Colony by assisting in the fitting representation of this important industry, and an appeal has once more been addressed to representatives of various manufactures and industries; but in this matter your Executive Commissioner trusts that the experience and energy of the gentleman appointed to act as Collector of Exhibits may be effective in procuring some further exhibits beyond those for which application for space has already been made.

4. With a view to obtaining definite information relative to the arrangements for allotting the space assigned to New South Wales, and, when such information has been obtained, of causing immediate steps to be taken to decorate the Court, and to place it in a fit state for the reception of exhibits, as well as to confer with the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, Melbourne, upon certain matters with regard to which it is desirable to arrive at a clear understanding as to their wishes, your Executive Commissioner hopes to be able to visit Melbourne in person, as soon as necessary arrangements permit.

5. Fresh applications for space have been made to the extent of 1,000 square feet of floor space, and 1,227 square feet of wall space.

MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Third Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

Monday, 28th June, 1880.

Your Executive Commissioner has the honor to report as follows:—

1. Since the meeting of the Commission held on Monday last, steps have been taken to carry out the recommendations made from time to time by the Commissioners, and those embodied in the reports of the various Committees. Certain gentlemen interested in the production of Wine in the Colony have announced their intention of exhibiting Wines; but in almost every case the number of twelve bottles to each sample is the subject of complaint. Steps are being taken to obtain a representative and creditable display in the Educational Department; and your Executive Commissioner has every reason to suppose that everything is being done to ensure a fitting display of the Mineral wealth of the Colony.

2. With regard to the important branch comprised in Fruit Culture, Mr. Squire W. Pye has submitted a statement of the measures which he believes necessary to secure a full and complete representation of the capabilities of the Colony for the production of Fruit. These will comprise a visit to Fruit-growers, with a view to securing the best specimens, and subsequently to Melbourne, in order to make full arrangements with regard to the display of the specimens collected. In view of the fact that by such a display as that contemplated by Mr. Pye, the great varieties of soil and climate within the Colony will be best illustrated, your Executive Commissioner is of opinion that Mr. Pye's scheme should be adopted, as being likely to produce an adequate return for the outlay of £70 or £80, which Mr. Pye estimates would be required to carry the work to a successful conclusion, and being moreover the only scheme which appears at all likely to produce such a result.

3. Your Executive Commissioner desires to point out that the case of Mr. Pye is very exceptional; and in view of the fact that the sum placed at the disposal of the Commissioners by the Government will be strictly limited to what is absolutely necessary to secure the fitting representation of the Colony, he would represent to the Commissioners the urgent necessity which exists for making grants of money only in those cases in which it is certain that the advantages to be derived are exceptionally great.

4. Mr Joubert is actively engaged in canvassing the town with a view to procuring further exhibits, and as soon as circumstances permit he will visit the country, with the special object of obtaining exhibits of Wine, Cereals, and other Agricultural Produce. The Secretaries of certain country Pastoral and Agricultural Societies have been communicated with, in order that meetings may be convened, at which Mr. Joubert will furnish any information which may be desirable.

5. The total amount of space applied for is 19,114 square feet of floor space, and 6,230 square feet of wall space.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Fourth Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

Monday, 12th July, 1880.

Your Executive Commissioner has the honor to report as follows:—

1. The amount of space for which application has been made being sufficient to fill the entire space available, your Executive Commissioner has decided to receive no further applications. The amount applied for has for some time past equalled in figures the amount assigned to the Colony, and your Executive Commissioner had the honor to announce in his last Report that the amount applied for was 19,114 square feet of floor space, and 6,230 square feet of wall space for general exhibits. This estimate did not include the space required in the cellars for wines, which it is necessary to deduct from the total space assigned to the Colony. Your Executive Commissioner has caused steps to be taken to supplement the entries already received in those classes of exhibits which were less fully represented. As the Commissioners understand, these classes comprise chiefly our leading and representative manufactures, as well as a number of our natural products, and your Executive Commissioner trusted that the numerous and urgent applications made by telegraphic message, letter, and personal interview would have produced the desired effect, but he regrets to state that his anticipations have not been realised. Your Executive Commissioner is, however, glad to be able to state that it is the opinion of competent judges that the display of exhibits to be forwarded from this Colony to the Melbourne International Exhibition will be, at the least, quite equal in quality to any forwarded hitherto to any other Exhibition, as particulars hereafter given will show.

2. In consideration of the fact that it appeared probable that additional space would be required beyond that already granted to the Colony, most urgent applications have been addressed by letter, telegram, and personal interview by our Secretary, to the Executive Committee for the Melbourne International Exhibition, with the object of obtaining a further concession; but in view of the fact that the entire space within the building has been apportioned and marked out, and that similar requests had been already refused, the Executive Committee were unable to make the required grant.

3. Your Executive Commissioner is now able to form an estimate of the nature and character of the exhibits to be forwarded. In Group I., Works of Art, a fair amount of entries has been made, water-colour paintings predominating. In Group II., Education and Instruction, the display will be comprehensive and illustrative of the progress of educational science in the Colony, and will include an interesting and valuable exhibit from the Department of Public Instruction. Photographic Art will be represented by the exhibits of private individuals over and above the display for which arrangements have already been specially made by the Commission. In Group III., Furniture and Accessories, a fair show may be anticipated, though not in proportion to the importance of the industry or its special adaptability for exhibition purposes. In the fourth Group, which comprises Textile Fabrics, Clothing, and Accessories, the amount of entries is not large, although a good display of boots and shoes may be anticipated. Your Executive Commissioner has reason to believe that in Group V., Raw and Manufactured Products, the show of leather will be highly creditable, while its various uses will be effectively illustrated under other classes. Under this Group may be included a comprehensive series of exhibits of the natural produce of the Clarence River District. It is a matter for regret, however, that it has been found impracticable to obtain such a representative series of exhibits under these important classes as your Executive Commissioner could have desired, and several most important industries in this Group will be partially or wholly unrepresented. With regard to Group VI., Machinery, no difficulty will be experienced in filling the space allotted to New South Wales in the Machinery Annexes. With regard to the exhibition of Wines, the greatest difficulty has arisen from the strong objection taken by wine-growers to the number of bottles required in each sample, and there is no doubt that this regulation will be found to have had a serious effect in diminishing the display in this department. The collection and arrangement of the Mineral Exhibits has been placed in the hands of the Department of Mines, and the display of the resources of the Colony in this respect will be one of the largest and most complete ever exhibited; and your Executive Commissioner feels confident that the show of minerals will leave nothing to be desired.

4. Your Executive Commissioner hopes to be able to forward the first shipment of exhibits at the close of this month, and tenders have been invited for the performance of this work.

5. The space assigned to New South Wales having now been definitely marked out, a special plan of that space, on a large scale, has been prepared, in order that the work of fitting up the Court and assigning positions for the various exhibits may be commenced without delay.

6. With reference to the question of holding a preliminary Exhibition of articles to be forwarded to Melbourne, your Executive Commissioner recommends that the project be finally abandoned, time not admitting of such an Exhibition.

MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Fifth Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

Monday, 26th July, 1880.

Your Executive Commissioner has the honor to report as follows :—

1. Your Executive Commissioner has visited Melbourne in person, in order to endeavour to make such alterations in the form and size of the New South Wales Court in the temporary buildings as might be possible, and to arrange a number of minor details affecting the interests of various classes of exhibitors.

2. It was discovered that, from the large number of applications for space from various countries, it was quite out of the power of the Melbourne Executive Committee to increase in any way the far too limited quantity of space originally applied for by the Commission. Special annexes will, however, be allowed, in which the manufactures of certain leading firms will be exhibited in their entirety.

3. The arrangements of the Melbourne International Exhibition have been made to some extent upon the same principle as those of the late Paris Exhibition, and hence it has been found necessary to divide our exhibits contrary to the original wish of your Executive Commissioner. Putting aside the fact of the non-existence of one Court for the complete display of the whole of our exhibits, however, the position and arrangements now finally determined on are as suitable and advantageous as can be desired. Those exhibits which belong to the Fine Arts, &c., have been allotted a most excellent position in the great avenue of the permanent building, immediately at the right hand of the organ, and this position will attract the observation of all who visit the building. Our space in the Machinery Hall is advantageously placed, and has been so molified, at our special request, that we shall be able to display in working order not only machinery, but also such pumps, and other apparatus requiring large quantities of water, as we intend to exhibit.

4. Besides the Wine Trophies to be exhibited in the principal Court, provision is made for the display and sale of wines, beer, &c., in the cellars, and this matter will be conducted under such regulations as the Commissioner may determine, subject to the laws of Victoria. Wines will be sold out of Bond at the bars throughout the building, as well as at the bar allotted to the Colony in the cellar.

5. The form and size of the principal Court in the main building has been greatly altered and modified in various particulars. This Court has increased frontage to the main avenue as well as frontage to the secondary avenue at the back. These various matters will be observed fully detailed in the plan which was prepared for your Executive Commissioner in the office of the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, and which will now be laid before the Commission.

6. Your Executive Commissioner has much pleasure in acknowledging to the Commission his great obligation to the Melbourne Executive Committee and Mr. Levey, the Secretary to the Commissioners, for their uniform kindness and courtesy, and with the exception of the single matter of the increase of space—a concession which, from the lateness of the application, it was quite out of their power to grant—every request preferred by your Executive Commissioner was cheerfully acceded to.

7. All necessary arrangements have been made for placing the Court in a fit state to receive exhibits, and contracts were entered into for providing the wall space and forming the boundaries, &c.—matters which will be duly laid before the various Committees concerned with the several departments.

8. A letter has been received from the Secretary to the Commissioners, Melbourne, stating that alternative tenders have been invited for the exclusive and non-exclusive right to erect a press for the stamping and sale of Commemorative Medals within the Exhibition building, and that the Commissioners are engaged in fixing dates for the Agricultural and similar shows, preparing schedules and forms of entry, and making necessary arrangements which will be communicated to the Commission upon their completion. The Commissioners have also announced their intention of issuing £25 licenses to Photographers desirous of taking views in the Exhibition, and of receiving applications for the licenses in question previous to September 30th. Fuller particulars connected with these matters will be supplied to the Exhibitors more particularly concerned, on application to your Executive Commissioner.

9. Since the last meeting of the Commission every effort has been used in order to collect in the stores of the Commission in the New South Wales Court of the Garden Palace the exhibits which it is proposed to forward to Melbourne. Exhibitors have been urged to deliver their goods as soon as possible after the 15th of July—the date published by the Commission at the commencement of its works, and since that time kept unceasingly before the public as the date by which the Commissioners were anxious that all exhibits should be delivered—not only in order that everything might be despatched to Melbourne punctually at the required time, but also that a correct and comprehensive list might be furnished to the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition to be incorporated in the Official Catalogue. Your Executive Commissioner is glad to be able to announce that these efforts have met with some success, and that a fair proportion of the proposed exhibits has been delivered. He would, however, again impress on intending exhibitors the urgent necessity for immediate delivery of all goods intended for exhibition.

10. Tenders having been invited for the conveyance of the exhibits from the New South Wales Court of the Garden Palace to the New South Wales Court in the Melbourne Exhibition, the tender of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company has been accepted, and your Executive Commissioner is now making arrangements whereby he hopes to despatch the first shipment of exhibits during the last week of the present month. One or two further shipments will be made to meet the necessities of exhibitors, but your Executive Commissioner would again press on exhibitors the desirability of at once forwarding their goods, both in their own interest and that of the general display.

11. At the last moment before closing the entries a considerable addition was made to the list of exhibitors of Wines. A large number of applications for space were also made under the Department of Fine Arts, insomuch that both in oil and water-colour paintings this department is now much more fully represented than could have been anticipated.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Sixth Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

Monday, 2nd August.

Your Executive Commissioner has the honor to report as follows :—

1. The first shipment of exhibits was despatched by the A. S. N. Company's steamship "Wentworth" on Friday last, the goods having been duly insured. Mr. Joubert has left Sydney by the overland route, and will arrive in Melbourne in time to make arrangements for the reception of this shipment, and to superintend the removal of the goods and their storage in the New South Wales Court of the Melbourne Exhibition.

2. Your Executive Commissioner had the honor to announce at the last meeting of the Commission that the arrangements for enclosing the Court were complete; and everything will be in readiness for the unpacking and arrangement of the goods on their arrival. The New South Wales Court will be the first to have reached this stage of preparation.

3. The necessary arrangements have been made for forwarding a second shipment of exhibits at the close of the week.

4. Arrangements for supplying the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition with material for the Official Catalogue, which have been greatly retarded owing to the fact that exhibitors have delayed sending in their forms of entry to the last moment, are now being made. As the Commissioners require that this material shall be handed in at Melbourne previous to the 15th of August, the work of preparation will naturally be much hurried. More time will be available for the compilation of the separate Catalogue of the New South Wales Court, and this matter will receive the care and attention which its importance necessitates.

MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Seventh Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

Wednesday, 25th August, 1880.

Your Executive Commissioner has the honor to report as follows :—

1. The work of forwarding the exhibits to Melbourne will, on the despatch of a third shipment, which will take place within a few days, be almost completed. It is, however, to be regretted that notwithstanding the fact that every effort has been used to secure the delivery and despatch of exhibits within the required time, a few—and among them some of the most important—of the exhibits are still behindhand.

2. Mr. Joubert has been engaged in receiving, unpacking, and arranging the exhibits in the New South Wales Court of the Melbourne Exhibition ; and he has furnished a series of Reports on the progress made in preparing the Court. In Reports of August 10th and 11th, Mr. Joubert characterises the progress made as most satisfactory, and states that the Court of New South Wales is more forward than any other ; and in Reports of August 13th and 18, statements to a similar effect are made.

3. Arrangements have been made for fitting up the Fine Art Court in a manner which, it may be hoped, will prove highly effective. In the cellar a special bar has been set aside for the sale of New South Wales wines, and this is now being fitted up under Mr. Joubert's directions. The management of the bar will be entrusted to some person upon whose experience and trustworthiness your Executive Commissioner will be able to rely. The spaces to be occupied by the Department of Mines have been marked out, and the packages forwarded by the Department have been placed on them, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Wilkinson to be unpacked. Tenders having been invited for the gilding and silvering of the trophies to be erected by the Department of Mines, with the sanction of Mr. Wilkinson a tender has been accepted, and Mr. Joubert expects that this work will shortly be concluded. The erection of the Wine Trophy is also approaching completion.

4. The storage of the empty cases in which the exhibits were forwarded has been undertaken by the Executive Committee of the Commission for the Melbourne International Exhibition, at the rate of 3s. per ton. The place allotted to New South Wales will be, according to the Report of Mr. Joubert, convenient and accessible at all times.

5. In accordance with the regulation laid down by the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition, the material for the Official Catalogue, in the form of a list of the exhibits entered for the New South Wales Court, was forwarded in time to reach Melbourne, on the 16th of August, the latest date fixed by the Commissioners for the reception of such material. Great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining whether exhibitors would forward goods corresponding exactly to the entries, which for catalogue purposes, they were required to make on the forms of application authorized by the Commission ; and in some cases unavoidable discrepancies may be found to exist. An introduction to the New South Wales material for the Official Catalogue, confined, according to the regulations of the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition, within a very small space, was prefixed to the list of exhibits. Copies of the introduction in question will be supplied to the Commission. According to the statement in the last report which your Executive Commissioner had the honor to make, a Special Catalogue of the New South Wales Court will be prepared, and in this there will be more space available for the description of the exhibits.

6. Your Executive Commissioner hopes to visit Melbourne in person in the course of a few days, when he will be enabled to form an estimate from personal inspection both of the progress made in preparing the Court, and of the probable character of the display to be made by the Colony.

MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

Eighth Report of the Executive Commissioner to the Commission.

Monday, 20th September, 1880.

Your Executive Commissioner has the honor to report as follows :—

1. The work of preparing the various Courts allotted to New South Wales has been progressing satisfactorily, and there is good reason to hope that it may within a short time be completed. It is much to be regretted that exhibitors have not in many cases conformed to the regulations of the Commission with regard to the early delivery of their goods, and that, in spite of urgent applications addressed unceasingly for many weeks past, some exhibits have, at this late period, only just been forwarded. Among these are some important exhibits, including two tramcars and one sleeping car, pottery and terra cotta works, some carriages, and an exhibit of statuary, as well as two large series of exhibits from Government Departments. Very few proposed exhibits now remain, and in view of the fact that it is no longer practicable to receive goods at the stores of the Commission, your Executive Commissioner has given notice that all exhibits still remaining must be forwarded by exhibitors themselves on their own responsibility. It is to be hoped that all the exhibits sent thus late may arrive in time to admit of the Court being placed in a state of completion previous to the opening day.

2. The arrangement of the space in the various parts of the building allotted to the Colony will be as follows :—

(1.) The Fernery, in which will be displayed the ferns collected by Mr. Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, on behalf of the Commission.

(2.) The Machinery Hall. On account of the insufficient space allotted to the Colony in this division, a special annex 30 feet by 30 feet, lying in that extremity of the Machinery annexes which adjoins the back of the main Court allotted to the United States, has been granted to supply the deficiency.

(3.) The Wine will be stored at the cellars in the basement, where wine will also be sold at the bars assigned to the various Countries and Colonies.

(4.) In the Fine Art Court in the permanent Building will be placed works of art and finer manufactures,—photographs, plate, drawing-room furniture, stained glass, specimens of book-binding, and articles of a more ornamental nature generally.

(5.) In the Main Court in the Temporary Building will be displayed the general exhibits—the extensive show of minerals made by the Department of Mines, a large Wine Trophy, Maize Trophy, and the produce, raw and manufactured, in general, as well as the collective exhibit made by the Department of Public Instruction.

3. A communication upon the subject of the judging has been received from the Secretary to the Commissioners inviting your Executive Commissioner to furnish a list of those whom he would desire to appoint members of the International Jury, and stating that New South Wales will be entitled to nominate a juror for every class in which she exhibits, provided that such juror be not domiciled in Victoria. Your Executive Commissioner would be glad to receive authority to exercise his discretion in the matter of the selection of jurors; and if such authority is now given he will be glad to receive applications from persons who are competent to act.

4. It has been decided by the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition that no distinctive badges shall be worn by the representatives of the various Countries and Colonies during the currency of the Exhibition.

5. With reference to the opening ceremony, the Commissioners have decided that cards of invitation for the Commissioners representing the various Countries and Colonies shall be obtained on application, in Melbourne, to Mr. W. Jackson, Branch Office, M.I.E., King William-street, Fitzroy. Tickets for the Commissioner making application, and one lady, will then be issued.

6. The preparation of the Special or Court Catalogue has reached an advanced stage, and your Executive Commissioner hopes shortly to be in a position to cause copies to be distributed.

APPENDIX II.

Catalogue of Exhibits in the New South Wales Courts of the Melbourne International Exhibition, with preliminary remarks.

It is a matter of interest in the history of the world at large, no less than in that of the Australasian Colonies, that in the year 1770 Captain Cook landed in the neighbourhood of what has since become the city of Sydney; and the statue which adorns Hyde Park, and looks over the beautiful region which he was the first to discover, bears witness to the gratitude of the country to the intrepid navigator who opened to mankind so fair a portion of the world. Less than 100 years ago Captain Phillip reached the shores of Port Jackson, with an expedition numbering 1,000 souls; and from this beginning sprang not only the Mother Colony of New South Wales, but also the other colonies, which are fast peopling the great Southern Continent. Until thirty years ago the history of Australia was contained in that of New South Wales, for from Sydney went forth the pioneers who first opened up and populated the continent, penetrating further and further away from the mother city, until the distance that separated those settles from her became so great that the Home Government found it advisable to concede to them the right of self-government. Victoria first separated in 1851, and Queensland followed eight years after. Meanwhile the population and importance of New South Wales had increased so far that, in 1855, it was considered that the colonists were fully capable of managing their own affairs, and in 1856 the system of Responsible Government was established under which we are now living. By this timely concession the just discontent of the colonists was allayed, and their loyalty to the English Crown—no less sincere than that of any portion of Her Majesty's dominions—was preserved unimpaired. The sad lesson of the previous century had taught those at the head of affairs in England to conciliate by justice and moderation a people whom the arrogance and oppression of former times would have alienated beyond recovery. If the statesmen who guided Australia through this perilous crisis found no opening for the career of a Washington, we may at least be thankful that the annals of the Colony are free from the horrors of a war of independence.

The franchise is based on manhood suffrage, and a measure has lately been passed which will tend still further to popularize the already popular Government. By the Electoral Bill which was passed in the last session of Parliament the number of Members in the Legislative Assembly will be increased from seventy-three to 108.

It is probable that the Census, which will be taken in this as well as in all the Australian Colonies in the course of the ensuing year, will show the population to number about 800,000 souls.

Upon the beauties of the harbour and surroundings of the city of Sydney it is unnecessary to enlarge, so widely are they known and so generally recognized; but as to the aspect of the city itself, having begun to grow before the modern improvements in the method of laying out cities had been introduced, it lacks the wide streets and even regularity of more modern towns.

With regard to buildings, public and private, we need only point to the collection of photographs of objects of interest in and around Sydney exhibited by the Commission.

If facilities of communication may be taken as a fair test of progressive tendencies, New South Wales cannot be considered backward in proportion to the size of her territory. There are, at the present time, 790½ miles of railway open.

The extension of the Southern line, opened on the 1st of September, has brought Sydney 50 miles nearer to Melbourne, and it is anticipated that by the close of the year 1880 this important line will be extended to Albury, that is, within about 3 miles of the terminus of the Victorian railways. When this extension is complete, the journey between the capitals of New South Wales and Victoria will only occupy about twenty-six hours. At the same time lines are being rapidly pushed on which will open up the great districts lying to the north and west. At the present time the railway has been opened for traffic 228½ miles to the north, and 251 miles to the west, while 340 miles on the west and 257 on the north are in preparation or projected. A model of the Lithgow Valley Railway, generally known as the Zigzag, which will be found among the New South Wales exhibits, illustrates one of the most interesting feats of modern engineering, while various other exhibits will indicate the apparatus in use on the Government Railways.

In the adaptation of Steam Tramways to street traffic, New South Wales may claim to have taken the lead of the other Colonies. A tramway line which was constructed from the Redfern Railway Station to the centre of the city, in order to afford easy access to the Sydney International Exhibition, proved so successful an experiment that it was determined by the Government to construct a system of tramways, similar to that adopted with such success in the capital of Belgium, which would connect the principal suburbs with the centre of the city. The work has already been commenced, and it is estimated that when it is completed the facilities for traffic will compare favourably with those possessed by any European city. Among the exhibits will be found specimens of the rails in use, and of a new method of working the points, as well as some cars made in the Colony from colonial materials.

While treating of means of communication in the metropolis, we may direct attention to the model of the proposed high-level girder bridge, to connect Sydney with the North Shore, exhibited by Mr. Parrot. The advantage to be derived from the successful completion of this difficult undertaking, in the shape of additional facilities for traffic and the promotion of business, could hardly fail to justify the large outlay necessary.

Communication with the country districts is effectively maintained also by a complete Postal and Telegraphic system, which has of late been largely extended, and which will be further improved as the work of railway extension proceeds. There are 12,426 miles of Telegraph wire open in the whole Colony, and Post Offices are established wherever the circumstances of the people require it.

In passing to the subject of Mercantile Marine, we come to treat of one of the greatest resources and most important industries of the Colony. Being provided with one of the finest harbours in the world, and situated close to the great coal-fields of Australia, Port Jackson is naturally fitted to become the centre of the shipping trade in the South Seas. Natural facilities for the formation of docks and wharves have been to some extent taken advantage of, and the Fitzroy Dock and Mort's Dock are capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Sydney is now the terminus of four great lines of steamers,—the Peninsular and Oriental

Oriental, and the Orient Steam Navigation Company (whose vessels arrive fortnightly), of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the Torres Straits Mail Steamships. The new steamers employed by the Orient Company are among the finest afloat, and the "Orient," which made her first visit in the beginning of the present year, ranks in point of size and power with the largest vessels of mercantile marine. The Peninsula and Oriental Company are also now sending their finest vessels to Sydney. The fact that four such lines as these find sufficient inducement to supply such a service demonstrates sufficiently the importance of the Australian trade. Besides these four great Companies, there are seventeen principal local Companies, with vessels which, for intercolonial trade, may be ranked with the lines just referred to. The total amount of tonnage of ships visiting the harbour in 1879 was 1,268,377. The ship-building industry is increasing rapidly,—49 vessels, amounting to 3,442 tons, having been built in 1878; and, as a proof of what has already been done, we may point to the models exhibited in New South Wales Court by Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, as well as to the shaft of the s.s. "Maitland," the latter being of special interest.

It is impossible, in so brief a space, to convey an adequate impression of the natural resources of the Colony. Although population has increased with great rapidity, many years must elapse before the vast tracts of country lying at a distance from the coast are anything but sparsely populated; and thus by far the larger proportion of the country is still in the pastoral stage, and the greatest source of wealth lies in the production of Wool. Moreover, the country seems to be by nature specially adapted for this industry. The increase in the number of sheep, in spite of a late severe drought, has been rapid; and the returns for the year ending March 31, 1880, show an increase of 6,923,661 on the returns of the previous year—the total number of sheep in the return for 1880 being 29,043,392. The yield of wool comprises almost every variety in use, and is of uniformly good quality. In fact, in this respect New South Wales has for many years held the first place in the world; and it is believed that, in the forthcoming Wool Show, she will not fall short of her reputation.

According to the returns quoted above, there were, in March, 1880, 37,557 stockholders, owning 360,038 horses and 2,914,210 horned cattle.

Another enterprise has lately been formed which should greatly benefit those engaged in pastoral pursuits. The success of the "Strathleven" experiment in conveying frozen meat to England, and the favourable reception afforded to Australian meat in the London market, in part justifies the hope that, before long, in the exportation of meat from Australia to England, may be found another source of wealth to the Colony.

But the natural course of progress in the history of a young country is from the pastoral to the agricultural stage, and the great problem which the statesmen of the Colony have for years been endeavouring to solve is the settlement and population of the country by its division into smaller agricultural holdings. It has been frequently pointed out, but cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that the first essential of prosperity in a young country, with a large territory at its disposal, is to bring that territory under cultivation. When that is done, industries of a spontaneous and healthy growth—and not nursed into unnatural prominence—will spring up to supply the wants of the country population. To attain this end, it is most desirable to secure the immigration of a class of men whose knowledge and experience would fit them to take advantage of the varieties of the climate and the richness of the soil, by becoming prosperous farmers, agriculturists, and wine-growers. As a further inducement, beyond these natural advantages, land is procurable upon easy terms. At present the agrarian system is founded on the principle of "free selection before survey"; but, for further information on this subject, we refer our readers to the Land Laws of New South Wales.

The area of land under cultivation is now steadily increasing. In March, 1880, there were 39,918 holders of land, exclusive of pastoral tenants, holding 22,721,603¼ acres, of which 635,641 acres were under cultivation—17,578,389 acres being enclosed, though not under cultivation—showing an increase over the return of the previous year. Maize is grown most successfully in the Hawkesbury district, both the yield and the quality of the grain being highly creditable; this may be tested by a reference to the exhibit made by the district. The wheat grown in the Western districts of Bathurst and Orange, in the South-west about Goulburn and Yass, and in the North in the neighbourhood of Tamworth, is of fine quality.

By the great variety of vegetable products, the size of the colony and its many different climates are perhaps best illustrated. The yield includes semi-tropical fruits and the fruits of the colder latitudes in profusion. The County Cumberland seems specially favourable to the growth of the Citrus tribe, the many varieties of which will be displayed at the forthcoming Fruit Show as a special exhibit. The production of sugar in the Northern District of the Clarence has already assumed great importance; and the business carried on by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which has its works on the Clarence River, is very large. The quality of their produce may be tested by reference to their exhibit. The fertility of the Clarence River District, and the industry and energy of its inhabitants, is further illustrated by a collective exhibit characteristic of the district. Tobacco is grown here in considerable quantities; but the districts which produce most tobacco in the Colony are those on the Hunter River. It is much to be regretted that, owing to circumstances connected with the differences of tariff in the two Colonies, this industry,—although its growing importance is demonstrated by the extensive scale upon which the works of the tobacco factories in Sydney are carried on,—is, on the present occasion, almost unrepresented. The Southern districts, from Illawarra to the frontier, are best adapted for dairy farming; and the district of Bega, which makes an effective representative exhibit, is specially famous in this respect. The wine-producing capabilities of Australia are fast attracting the attention of the world; and at the Paris Exhibition the wines of New South Wales received the consideration which they merit. Since that time they have fast been growing in favour; and it is to be hoped that the excellent arrangements made by the Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition, in order to subject wines sent to the Exhibition to the judgment of the general public, may be effectual in dissipating the remains of the unreasoning prejudice which at one time prevailed against the wines of Australia.

Statistics taken a few years back showed that the number of acres in New South Wales under cultivation for the growth of the vine was 4,237, yielding 684,733 gallons. Of late years the wine-growing industry has progressed with great rapidity. A representative exhibit has been forwarded, which is not, however, sufficient to indicate the great importance of this rising industry—which the natural advantages of favourable soil and climate must necessarily render, in course of time, one of the most prominent in the Colony.

The subject of Fish Culture has of late attracted considerable attention, and a Royal Commission has recently been engaged in inquiring into the matter. Everything seems to point to the fact that an abundance of fish might be supplied to the capital; and it may be hoped that a new company which has lately been

of

organized will be successful in satisfying a want which has long been felt. The establishment of an Aquarium, for which the Garden Palace affords ample room, would stimulate public interest in the matter of Fish Culture. A collection of food fishes from the waters of Port Jackson and the neighbourhood, exhibited by Mr. Ramsay, Curator of the Australian Museum, should possess a considerable interest.

In company with the last-named collection will be found another, of the Birds indigenous to the Colony, made by the same gentleman. A handsome private collection, comprising 150 specimens of birds, exhibited by Mr. J. S. Bray, is also worthy of special mention.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit in the New South Wales Court will be found in the display of Minerals. Collected and arranged by able and experienced officers, acting under the direction of the Minister for Mines, they will convey a correct impression of the vast mineral resources of the country in almost all the metals; and will, above all, attract attention to the unequalled richness of the Coal-fields of New South Wales.

The extensive and complete collections from the Department of Mines include specimens from all the principal Metalliferous Districts and Coal-fields in the Colony. They have been arranged in series, as follow:—Auriferous Rocks, reef quartz and alluvial; Silver Ores; Copper Ores; Tin Ores, stream and lode; Iron Ores; Coal and Kerosene Oil Shale; Antimony Ores; Lead, Bismuth, and Mercury Ores; together with samples of Colonial Marbles, polished and rough; Asbestos, and various minerals; and specimens of Sedimentary and Igneous Rocks. In addition to these there is a large collection of the characteristic fossils illustrative of the principal Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales. The fossils have been selected chiefly from the collections of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, and as many of them have been figured and described in palæontological publications now exhibited, they are of special scientific value. They have been arranged according to the several geological formations, viz.: *Upper Silurian*, *Devonian*, *Carboniferous*, *Permian*, *Triassic*, *Jurassic*, *Miocene*, *Pliocene*, *Post Pliocene*, and *Recent*. On the wall space, near the specimens, are the various geological and other maps published by the Department; and amongst them is exhibited, for the first time, the Geological Map of New South Wales, constructed principally from the original map of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke.

The above-mentioned collections, of which a detailed list will be found in the accompanying catalogue, have been classified and arranged by Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., Government Geologist, Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields, assisted by other officers of the Department of Mines. It may be interesting to mention that the value of the Minerals from the Colony of New South Wales, to the end of 1879, was as follows:—

Gold	£33,335,800
Coal	11,036,722
Kerosene Oil Shale	495,574
Tin	3,144,237
Copper	2,494,437
Silver	143,501
Iron	54,151
Antimony	10,178
Lead	2,510
Other Minerals	9,332
Total	£50,726,442

Besides Trophies of Ingots of Copper, Tin, and Antimony, and Obeliska, representing in bulk the quantity of gold and silver raised in this Colony, the Department of Mines exhibits a splendid collection of polished samples of indigenous Woods collected and arranged by Mr. C. Moore, F.L.S., Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens.

Amongst the Mineral Exhibits from private sources are some of great importance. Several of the Coal-mining Companies have sent very fine sections of Coal, showing the actual thickness of the seams now worked on our Coal-fields. Mr. Herrenschmidt, and also Messrs. Cook Brothers, exhibit samples of Star Antimony and Antimony Ores from the Mines near Kempsey. The Great Cobar Copper-mining Company, Copper Ores; Mr. Alexander Stuart, M.P., Lode Tin and Bismuth, from New England; the Eskbank Iron Company, trophy of Bar and Pig Iron, with Iron Ores; the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company, and the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company, trophies of Australian Boghead Mineral or Kerosene Oil Shale; Mr. M. Isaacsohn, a fine collection of Gold Specimens, &c., from Nundle: M. W. H. Suttor, Gold; Mr. H. L. Beyers, M.P., Gold, from Hill End; Messrs. J. Hurley, M.P., and J. Shepherd, M.P., auriferous and argentiferous Ores; Australian Asbestos Company, Gundagai, Asbestos, &c.; Professor Liversidge, a valuable collection of Gems; Mr. H. Copeland, M.P., Quartz Crystals; Mr. John Lucas, M.P., Stalactites, from Binda Caves; Mr. Brown, Building-stones, from Maitland; Mr. Gibbs, Flag-stones, from Wagga; Messrs. Deer Brothers, Copper Ores, from Frogmore; Mr. E. Rudder, Galena, &c., from Kempsey; besides other interesting exhibits, which will be found described in the accompanying catalogue.

The Manufacturing Industries of the Colony are of the highest importance; but, in view of the great disparity which exists between the fiscal policies of the two Colonies, it has been found impossible to procure a fitting representation of this department.

In a country in which manufactures are not created as a desirable end in themselves, but are left to grow up naturally when and where the circumstances of the people require them, little regret need be felt at the absence of an imposing list of names, when compensated for by the solid, though less showy, advantages of what is held to be a sounder system. The natural growth of a tree may be slower than that of a hot-house plant, but the tree is deeply rooted, healthy, and lasting.

In 1878 the total number of works and manufactures was 13,892, 11,033 of which were carried on in connection with agricultural pursuits. This may help to confirm what has already been stated, namely, that by taking advantage of the natural resources of the country and extending the area of land under cultivation, the interests of manufacturing industries will best be promoted.

We

We would point specially to the show of manufactures in Leather, made by Messrs. Alderson & Son and others, which in itself affords a proof of the importance of this industry and of the success of the labour which is brought to bear upon it. The same difficulty in regard to the different commercial policies of the two Colonies has prevented any representation of the extensive manufactories of furniture, clothing, and other articles of this kind. It is to be regretted, also, that the numerous breweries and carriage manufactories are, for the same reason, almost unrepresented. Samples have fortunately been supplied of the good work done by the enterprising firms of Messrs. Hudson and Mr. Wearne.

With regard to the intellectual progress of the Colony—the question of National Education has of late years been the subject of considerable discussion and most important legislation. It will suffice, in this short *résumé*, to state that, by the Public Instruction Act passed during the last session of Parliament, the Council of Education has been abolished, and the whole of the system of Primary Instruction has been placed under a Minister for Public Instruction. The Bill, which is mainly due to the foresight and ability of the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, provides also for the establishment of High or Grammar Schools for both sexes, in all the principal centres of population throughout the Colony, as an intermediate stage between the Primary Schools and the University. The whole educational fabric is crowned by the University of Sydney, which was incorporated in 1851, and seven years afterwards was placed on the same footing as the Universities within the United Kingdom. A Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and elective Senate of sixteen members constitute the governing body; the studies are directed by seven professors and lecturers. The endowment amounts to an income of £5,000 per annum. A reference to the University Calendar will show that considerable sums have been given by private individuals for annual and other prizes, and a munificent bequest of £100,000 was a few months ago bestowed by the will of the late Mr. Challis.

The Technical or Working Men's College affords by its display of work substantial proof that the mechanics of Sydney are not behindhand in higher education. The exhibits of the Royal Society of New South Wales, and the valuable display made by the Government Printer, supply sufficient evidence of the diffusion of superior knowledge; while the public taste for learning is borne witness to by the fact that the present Public Library, though by no means a small building, has been found insufficient, and a new Library on a larger scale is about to be commenced. In considering the part taken by the Colony in Art, the great difficulties which must necessarily beset a young country in this pursuit must receive full consideration, together with the irreparable loss of the advantage derived from the study of great masters. It is, however, undisputed that a decided tendency to improvement in artistic taste has of late prevailed, and the creditable efforts made by a new Art Society, in spite of its recent foundation, to be well represented, is an earnest of a desire to excel.

To those who have watched the progress of the Colony it must be apparent that, in the last three or four years, its prosperity has advanced with rapid strides. The seed sown with so much toil and labour in past time is now producing a harvest, the full richness of which we have yet to enjoy. In great natural resources, and almost boundless mineral wealth, lie the best securities of a great future; while some proof of the fact that the inhabitants of New South Wales are not unworthy of the bounties which Nature has bestowed on their country is to be found in the surprising quickness and energy which, in preparing the late Sydney International Exhibition in so short a time, accomplished a feat which might well have been considered impracticable. Although it might be somewhat exacting to demand a display equal to that in the New South Wales Court of the Garden Palace after so short an interval, it will at least be allowed that, in her contribution to the success of the Melbourne International Exhibition, New South Wales has not been forgetful of her own reputation, or of the lively interest which she must always feel in the wellbeing of the Sister Colony.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

First Group.—Works of Art.

Class 1. Oil Paintings.
,, 2. Various Paintings and Drawings.
,, 3. Sculpture and Die-sinking.
Class 4. Architectural Drawings and Models
,, 5. Engravings and Lithographs.

Second Group.—Education and Instruction.—Apparatus and Processes of the Liberal Arts.

Class 6. Education of Children. Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.
,, 7. Organization and Appliances for Secondary Instruction.
,, 8. Organization, Methods, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.
,, 9. Printing and Books.
,, 10. Stationery, Bookbinding, Painting, and Drawing Materials.
Class 11. General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.
,, 12. Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.
,, 13. Musical Instruments.
,, 14. Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief.
,, 15. Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.
,, 16. Maps and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.

Third Group.—Furniture and Accessories.

Class 17. Cheap and Fancy Furniture.
,, 18. Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.
,, 19. Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.
,, 20. Pottery.
,, 21. Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.
,, 22. Paper-hangings.
,, 23. Cutlery.
,, 24. Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work.
Class 25. Bronzes, various Art Castings, and Repoussé Work.
,, 26. Clocks and Watches.
,, 27. Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.
,, 28. Perfumery.
,, 29. Leather-work, Fancy Articles, and Basket-work.

Fourth Group.—Textile Fabrics, Clothing, and Accessories.

Class 30. Cotton Thread and Fabrics.
,, 31. Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c.
,, 32. Worsted Yarn and Fabrics.
,, 33. Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.
,, 34. Silk and Silk Fabrics.
,, 35. Shawls.
,, 36. Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.
Class 37. Hosiery and Underclothing, and Accessories of Clothing.
,, 38. Clothing for both Sexes.
,, 39. Jewellery and Precious Stones.
,, 40. Portable Weapons, and Hunting and Shooting Equipments,
,, 41. Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.
,, 42. Toys.

Fifth Group.—Raw and Manufactured Products.

Class 43. Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.
,, 44. Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products, Machines, and Instruments connected therewith.
Class 45. Agricultural Products not used for Food.
,, 46. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.
,, 47. Chemical Processes for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.
,, 48. Leather and Skins.

Sixth Group.—Machinery, Apparatus, and Processes used in the Mechanical Industries.

Class 49. Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.
,, 50. Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in Works for the Preparation of Food.
,, 51. Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Tanning.
,, 52. Machines and Apparatus in general.
,, 53. Machine Tools.
,, 54. Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.
,, 55. Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.
,, 56. Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for making up Clothing.
Class 57. Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and Objects for Dwellings.
,, 58. Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing, and Printing.
,, 59. Machines, Instruments, and Processes used in various Works.
,, 60. Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.
,, 61. Harness and Saddlery.
,, 62. Railway Apparatus.
,, 63. Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.
,, 64. Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.
,, 65. For Navigation and Life-saving.
,, 66. Materials and Apparatus for Military purposes.

Seventh Group.—Alimentary Products.

Class 67. Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.
,, 68. Bread and Pastry.
,, 69. Fatty Substances used as Food. Milk and Eggs.
,, 70. Meat and Fish.
Class 71. Vegetables and Fruit.
,, 72. Condiments and Stimulants, Sugar and Confectionery.
,, 73. Fermented Drinks.

Eighth Group.—Agriculture.

Class 74. Specimens of Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works.

Ninth Group.—Horticulture.

Class 75. Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.
,, 76. Flowers and Ornamental Plants.
,, 77. Vegetables.
Class 78. Fruit and Fruit Trees.
,, 79. Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.
,, 80. Plants for Conservatories.

Tenth Group.—Mining Industries.—Machinery and Products.

Class 81. Apparatus and Processes of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.
Class 82. Mining and Metallurgy.

CATALOGUE of Exhibits in the New South Wales Court at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

First Group.—Works of Art.

Class 1.—*Oil Paintings.*

1. Banning, Clara, 15 Selwyn-street, Moore Park.
   Landscape Painting.
2. Boyd, Thomas H., 250 George-street, Sydney.
   Oil Paintings.
3. Carse, J. H., 348 George-street, Sydney.
   (1) Bulli Pass; (2) Bulli, from Mount Pleasant; (3) Mount Macedon Swamp, Victoria. N.S.W. Art Society.
4. Collingridge, A. & G., Ryde, Parramatta River.
   (1) Manly Beach, from Shell Bay; (2) Wattles; (3) Sunset, Ryde; (4) Kissing Point, Parramatta. N.S.W. Art Society.
5. Fielding, Thomas Henry, Woodlands, Double Bay.
   On the Dart, Devon. N.S.W. Art Society.
6. Franklin, F. A., Buona Vista, Wollongong.
   Sydney Harbour.
7. Greenwood, Arthur, 47 Hunter-street, Sydney.
   Landscape View of West Sydney. N.S.W. Art Gallery.
8. Halsted, G. F., 49 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
   Sydney Harbour, from Vaucluse.
9. Hunt, Mrs. G. H., Ryde Public School, Parramatta.
   Oil Paintings.
10. Hunt, Charles, 16 Bond-street, Sydney.
    (1) Hyde Park, Sydney; (2) On the Parramatta River. N.S.W. Art Society.
11. Lowrey, Collins, Brundah, Grenfell.
    (1) Head of the Killeries; (2) Song of the Streamlet.
12. Marshall, Charlotte, 2 Lyons'-terrace, Sydney.
    Morning after the Gale (after Meilby).
13. Minchin, E. W., Survey Office, Sydney.
    Govett's Leap. N.S.W. Art Society.
14. Municipal Council of Sydney.
    Painting of Her Majesty the Queen.
15. Piguenit, W. C., Warren Road, Marrickville.
    N.S.W. Scenery: Cook's River, Canterbury, from near Undercliff Bridge. N.S.W. Art Society.
16. Piguenit, Miss H. V., Warren Road, Marrickville.
    Two Paintings of Flowers. N.S.W. Art Society.
17. Rennick, Marian, Forest Lodge, Parramatta Road.
    Two Landscape Paintings of Australian Scenery.
18. Samuel, Miss Lydia E., Auburn Villa, Bourke-street.
    (1) The Salmon Pool (after Hull); The Morning after the Gale (after Meilby); (3) Garden Palace, from Botanical Gardens, Sydney—by Exhibitor.
19. Woodhouse, E. B., Mount Gilead, Campbelltown.
    Two Paintings of Prize Cattle (artist, W. Macleod).
20. Woolley, Mrs. N. N., 15 Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-street.
    Early Morning, Ocean Side of Manly Beach.

Class 2.—*Various Paintings and Drawings.*

21. Alexander, Miss E. K. N., 46 Margaret-street.
    Two Crayon Drawings.
22. Anderson, R., 127 Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.
    (1) Elizabeth Knighting Drake; (2) The Young Zither-player. Pen and Ink Drawings.
23. Basham, James, 234 Elizabeth-street.
    Two Crayon Drawings.
24. Bonnefin, Chs., Lane Cove River, Sydney.
    Frisain Drawings: (1) Lithgow Valley; (2) Lane Cove River; (3) Crossing the Ford; (4) Forest Scene, Bulli.
25. Booth, Marian, Tocyal Station, Wagga.
    (1) Painting on Satin; (2) Paintings on Cotton Velvet; (3) Paintings on White Moleskin; (4) Samples of Formulas used in Working.
26. Boyd, T. H., 250 George-street, Sydney.
    Paintings in Water-colour and Indian Ink.
27. Chard, Eliz., Sherwood House, Stanmore Road.
    Prince Consort and Prince of Wales (from Casts)
28. Combes, E., Esq., C.M.G., Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point.
    Water-colour Paintings: (1) Outskirts of Breeza Plains; (2) "Curl Curl" Lagoon, Manly Beach; (3) Near Barmouth, North Wales; (4) A Bit of Wiltshire—outdoor sketch; (5) "Deserted," Langham sketch; (6) "Top of the Hill," Langham Sketch.
29. Devine, Catherine, 2 Great Thorn-street, Woollahra.
    Portrait in Water-colours.
30. Finlay, Hugh, Thornwaite, Scone.
    Water-colour Paintings: (1) Valley of Grose; (2) On the Road to Bulli; (3) Kangaroo-driving; (4) Yarding Kangaroos; (5) Island where "Loch Ard" struck; (6) Gorge where Survivors landed.
31. Harry, Eleanor J., The College, Ashfield.
    Three Head Studies, in Black and White Chalks.
32. Hern, C. E., 105 Pitt-street, Sydney.
    Four Water-colour Paintings: (1) Mullion Cornwall; (2) On the Dart, Devon; (3) The Brink of the Falls, Govett's Leap; (4) Govett's Gorge, looking towards the Valley of the Grose.
33. Hoyte, J. C., 72 Hunter-street, Sydney.
    Water-colour Paintings: (1) Rosa Gully, Watson's Bay; (2) Mount Egmont, Taranaki, N.Z.
34. Hunt, G. H., Ryde Public School, Parramatta.
    Various Drawings.
35. Hunt, Mrs. G. H., Ryde Public School, Parramatta.
    Water-colours, Crayons, Paintings, on various articles.
36. Hunt, Chas., 16 Bond-street, Sydney.
    (1) Cook's River; (2) Left by the Tide. Water-colour Paintings N.S.W. Art Society.
37. Jackson, A. L., 169 Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
    Water-colour Paintings: Fern Trees on Creek at Upper Kurrajong. N.S.W. Art Society.
38. James, H. A., Department of Mines, Sydney.
    Specimens of Map Drawing and Etching: Map of Hill End and Tambaroora.
39. Lavvey, Miss Frances D., 21 Linsley-terrace.
    Water-colour Paintings: (1) Manly Beach, Ocean side; (2) Shell Bay, Manly Beach.
40. Lloyd, H. G., Parramatta S. N. Co., King-street.
    Four Water-colour Paintings.
41. Lowrey, Collins, Brundah, Grenfell.
    Two Landscapes in Water-colours. *Etchings:* (1) The Wooing of Henry V.; (2) The Parting; (3) The Last Nip; (4) The Violinist; (5) Sold; (6) Henry IV. in his Bedchamber.
42. Marshall, Jane, 2 Lyons'-terrace.
    Moth, in Water-colours, from Nature.
43. Municipal Council, Sydney.
    Water-colour Painting of the Town Hall.
44. Newman, J. H., 12 Oxford-street.
    Crayon Portrait of Lord Augustus Loftus.
45. Rae, John, Under Secretary for Public Works.
    (1) Turning the First Sod of N.S.W. Railways; (2) Jerry's Meadows, Illawarra; (3) View from Watson's Bay; (4) Newcastle; (5) Wollongong, looking South; (6) Homestead, Jerry's Meadows; (7) Wollongong, looking North; (8) Jerry's Meadows.
45a. Richardson, J. T., Underwood-street, Paddington.
    (1) Bell Rock; (2) Merivière, Boudi. N.S.W. Art Society.
46. Sayers, J. W., Treasury, Sydney.
    Crayon Drawing: Ajax (Bust).
47. Smithers, W. H., Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
    Water-colours: (1) Group of Roses; (2) Yacht Race; (3) Steamer in a Gale.
48. Stoddard, Mrs., 2 Great Thorn-street, Woollahra.
    Water-colour Portrait.
49. Technical or Working Men's College, Pitt-street.
    E. Dowling, Chairman.
    Water-colour and other Drawings illustrative of Studies pursued.
50. Tischbauer, A., 139 Castlereagh-street.
    Sketches in Water-colours for Churches and Apartments. Panels for Apartments.
51. Thorn, Chs., 3 Roslyn-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.
    Crayon Drawing.
52. Walker, Miss A. F., Sydney.
    Seven Flower Paintings in Water-colour, and Copy of Gold Medal.
53. Whiting, Miss E. W., 9 Cowper-terrace, Church Hill.
    Five Crayon Paintings; Three after Landseer.
54. Williams, Percy E., Treasury, Sydney.
    Three Crayon Drawings: (1) Fighting Gladiator; (2) Apollo; (3) Bust.

Class 3.—*Sculpture and Die-sinking.*

55. Levie, Alex., Albury.
Carved Shield in Stone.

56. Murray, Archibald, Colonial Architect's Office.
Royal Coat of Arms.

57. Simonetti, Achille, Sydney.
Statues: (Life Size): Justice, Mercy, Minerva, Venus of the South.

57. Simonetti, Achille—*continued.*
Busts: Sir Hercules Robinson, P. A. Jennings, Esq., James Barnet, Esq., Commodore Goodenough.

58. Thorpe, G. S., University-street, Camperdown.
Portraits, Busts, Models; Relievos in Marble.

59. Wright, Wm., 458 George-street, Sydney.
Modelling in Plaster from Life.

Class 4.—*Architectural Drawings and Models.*

60. Combes, Henry, 15 Rose-street, Darlington.
Model of Double Self-supporting Staircase.

61. Gordon, C. G. S., Macaulay-street, Albury.
Plans, Sections, and Elevation of a Theatre.
Full set of Drawing for a Cottage and Villa.

62. Hordern, Anthony & Sons, Haymarket, Sydney.
Picture showing Elevation of Premises.

63. Rowe, Thos., Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street.
Architectural Models, Model of Newington, Wesleyan College, Stanmore.

64. Technical or Working Men's College, Pitt-street.
E. Dowling, Chairman.
Architectural Drawings.

Class 5.—*Engravings and Lithographs.*

65. Bluckley, Blenkum, & Co., 6 Bligh-street, Sydney.
Frame of Stamps illustrating Progress in Stamp-making.

66. Collingridge, A. & G., Ryde, Parramatta River.
Engravings of N. S. W. and other Scenery.

67. Reynolds, P. E., 410 George-street, Sydney.
Chromo-lithograph.

68. Richards, Thos., Government Printer.
Photo-lithographs—Engravings on Wood.

69. Umpleby, C. E., Bayville-street, Balmain.
Lithographic Designs—Drawing on Stone.

70. Walmsley J., Norton-street, Petersham.
Two Glazed Frames with Impressions of Engravings.

Second Group.—Education and Instruction, Apparatus and Process of the Liberal Arts.

Class 6.—*Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.*

71. Department of Public Instruction.
Plans and Models: Model of Ultimo Public School. First class, 4 departments; Model of Crown-street Public School. First Class, 4 departments; Model of St. Leonards Public School. Second Class, 2 departments; Model of Five Dock Public School. Third Class, 1 department.
18 Photographs of Public School Buildings: Burwood, 3 departments; Petersham, 2 departments; Bathurst, 4 departments; Cleveland-street, 4 departments; Ultimo, 4 departments; Newtown, 3 departments; Fort-street, 4 departments; Balmain, 4 departments; Parramatta, 2 departments; Newcastle, 4 departments; Darlington, 2 departments; Balmain W., 2 departments; Mudgee, 4 departments; Waverley, 2 departments; Yass, 2 departments; St. Leonards, 2 departments; Canterbury, 1 department; Woollahra, 2 departments.
1 Map showing the distribution of Schools in New South Wales.
18 Maps as follows (Collins' Series): Eastern Hemisphere, Western Hemisphere, Africa, South America, Holy Land, Scotland, Ireland, Europe, England and Wales, Australasia, North America, The British Isles, Africa, New South Wales, Asia, New Zealand, British Islands, Orographical Africa.
Collins' Educational Diagrams, as undermentioned: Geological, Geographical, Chemical, Astronomical, Botanical, Zoological, Ethnological, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Properties of Matter, Mechanical Powers; Geometrical, Botanical Map Mountain Chains, Climatological, River Systems, Manufacture of Iron, Manufacture of Gas, Manufacture of Glass, Condensing Engine.
Collins' Illustrations of Animal Kingdom: Eagle, Horse, Lion, Cow.
14 Lithographs of Australian Animals as undermentioned: Kangaroo (2), Flying Fox, Native Cat, Common Opossums, Sooty Opossums, Ringtailed Opossum, Sea Leopard, Platypus, Wombat, Native Bear, Australian Water Rats, Tasmanian Tiger, Australian Hedgehog.
18 Reading Sheets, Australian Primer.
Drawing Copies, 1 set of each of the undermentioned:
Collins' Elementary Drawing-books, Nos. 1 to 8.
Collins' Elementary Drawing-books, with additional blank leaves for Exercising.
Collins' National Drawing-books, Nos. A. to 38.

71. Department of Public Instruction—*continued.*
Drawing Copies, &c.—*continued.*
Collins' Advanced Drawing-books, Nos. 1 to 24.
Collins' Practical Geometry Copy-books, Nos. 1 to 8.
Collins' Examples in Advanced Freehand, Nos. 1 to 6.
Collins' Advanced Freehand, Ornamental Design, 1.
Collins' Freehand Drawing-cards, 1 set.
Collins' Elementary Drawing-cards, 1 set.
Collins' Handbook of Linear Perspective.
Collins' Handbooks of Technical Drawing and Design, Parts 1 and 2.
Collins' Handbooks of Practical Plane Geometry.
Collins' Practical Geometry, Grades 1 and 2.
Collins' Geometrical Test Papers, Grades 1 and 2.
Collins' Perspective Test Papers, Grade 2.
Collins' Geometrical Examination Papers, 2nd Grade.
Collins' Freehand List Papers, 1st and 2nd Grades of Papers.
Collins' Freehand Examination, 1st and 2nd Grades of Papers.
Music: Fisher's Elementary and Advanced School Song-books.
Collins' School Songs, Tonic Sol Fa, and Old Notations, Secular Songs, Music in Common Things, Parts I. to IV.
Registers, Admission, Class Roll, Daily Report, Observation Books, Visitors, Fee Account, Punishment Books, Register of Admission and Progress.
2 copies of Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
1 copy of Standard of Attainments.
Reading Books: 1 copy of each. Scripture Lessons, O.T., Nos. 1 and 2; New Testament, Nos. 1 and 2. First, Second, Sequel.
No. 1 Sequel, No. 2, Third, Fourth Supplement to Fourth Books.
J.N.B.—Australian Reading Books: Primer Part 1, Primer Part 2, Primer Part 3.
Australian Reading Books, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Boys' Reading Book, No. 5.
Girls' Reading Book, No. 5.
General Apparatus:
Specimens of Framed Slates, 8 x 6, 10 x 7, 12 x 8.
School Pens, Slate Pencils, Slate Pencil Holders.
Pen-holders, Cochrane's Ink and Ink Powders.
White Chalk (gross in box), Ball Frame.
Black-board, Easel, Ink Wells (glass and porcelain).

Class 6.—*Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults*—continued.

Public Schools, New South Wales—Pupils' Work—continued.

Sub-class I.—*Mapping.*

Burwood (Public):

1. E. H. Cowdery	aged	16	years	The World in hemispheres.
2. Ann Caird	,,	14	,,	Ireland.
3. John Williams	,,	14	,,	Scotland.

Jamberoo:

4. Philip E. Bailey	,,	15	,,	New South Wales.
5. Archibald P. Bailey	,,	16	,,	Victoria.

Paddington:

6. W. R. Coombes	,,	12	,,	England and Australia.

Ryde (Public):

7. James H. Foulcher	,,	13	,,	England and Wales.

St. Leonards (R. C.):

8. H. W. Wheeley	,,	15	,,	Ireland.

Wickham (Public):

9. John Bate	,,	13	,,	New Zealand.
10. Edwin Freewin	,,	14	,,	England.
11. George Cadell	,,	12	,,	Victoria.
12. Joseph Farnham	,,	12	,,	Italy.

Sub-class II.—*Writing, plain and ornamental.*

Canadian Lead (Public):

1. T. Smith	aged	14	years	Plain.
2. Edward Smith	,,	15	,,	,,
3. John Mitchell	,,	14	,,	,,

Casalis (Public):

4. Maria S. Noble	,,	13	,,	Ornamental.
5. Charles H. Marks	,,	12	,,	Plain and ornamental.

Fort-street (Public):

6. Jno. Sydney Williams	,,	15	,,	Ornamental.
7. George Hardwicke	,,	15	,,	,,
8. Charles Kopsch	,,	13	,,	,,
9. Ebenezer Gostelow	,,	13	,,	,,
10. Annie M'Intosh	,,	15	,,	,,
11. Alice Barton	,,	15	,,	,,
12. Cissy Poolman	,,	16	,,	,,
13. Lucy Cronack	,,	15	,,	,,
14. Minnie Ludowici	,,	15	,,	,,

Glebe (Public):

15. Charles Taylor	,,	16	,,	,,
16. Celia Doll	,,	14	,,	,,

Gulgong (Public):

17. Arthur Mills	,,	15	,,	Plain.

Kiama (Public):

18. Louisa Waldron	,,	15	,,	,,
19. Amy Waldron	,,	13	,,	,,
20. Rachael Wittingham	,,	14	,,	,,
21. Fanny Hunt	,,	13	,,	,,
22. Ada Fuller	,,	13	,,	,,
23. Mary Colley	,,	13	,,	,,
24. Mary M'Clelland	,,	17	,,	,,
25. George Somerville	,,	15	,,	,,
26. Arthur Somerville	,,	13	,,	,,
27. William Fuller	,,	15	,,	,,
28. Thomas Fuller	,,	14	,,	,,
29. John Cousins	,,	11	,,	,,
30. William B. Connell	,,	17	,,	,,

Raymond Terrace (Public):

31. Thomas Garrett	,,	19	,,	,,

Rockley (Public):

32. Audley Brownlow	,,	11	,,	,,

Ryde (Public):

33. Florence Bailey	,,	15	,,	Ornamental.
34. James H. Foulcher	,,	13	,,	,,

Wickham (Public):

35. Arthur Hackworthy	,,	13	,,	,,
36. Phillip Wayne	,,	16	,,	,,

Yass (Public):

37. Edward Brierly	,,	15	,,	,,

Sub-class III.—*Drawing.*

Broughton Creek (Public):

1. Thomas Mawle	aged	14	years	Pencil.
2. John Mathers	,,	14	,,	,,

Darlinghurst (C.E.):

3. William Wilson	,,	15	,,	Scroll.

Fort-street (Public):

4. Ebenezer Gostelow	,,	13	,,	Pencil.
5. Annie Potter	,,	15	,,	,,
6. Ada Wakfar	,,	16	,,	,,
7. Jane Agnew	,,	16	,,	,,
8. Adelaide Allen	,,	15	,,	,,
9. Fanny Shields	,,	15	,,	,,
10. Edith Wells	,,	16	,,	,,

Kiama (Public):

11. Emma A. Chin	,,	15	,,	,,
12. Heny Holden	,,	12	,,	,,

Mount Keira (Public):

13. Annie L. Craufield	,,	15	,,	,,
14. Letitia J. Robson	,,	15	,,	,,
15. John Williams	,,	16	,,	,,
16. Charles O. Bright	,,	12	,,	,,

Rockley (Public):

17. Edith J. Jobson	,,	11	,,	Pencil.
18. R. F. Hefferman	,,	13	,,	Crayon.

Ryde (Public):

19. John Angove	,,	15	,,	,,
20. William Foulcher	,,	11	,,	,,
21. Oakley Small	,,	14	,,	,,
22. Arthur Manning	,,	10	,,	,,
23. Florence Bailey	,,	15	,,	,,
24. Harold Hunt	,,	13	,,	Pencil.
25. Hamilton Fraser	,,	12	,,	,,
26. James H. Foulcher	,,	13	,,	,,
27. William Angove	,,	13	,,	,,
28. Arthur Tuckwell	,,	15	,,	,,
29. Lizzie Goulding	,,	15	,,	,,
30. Lizzie Gascoigne	,,	14	,,	,,

South Creek (Public):

31. Henry Thomas	,,	17	,,	"Summer."
32. Walter Marsden	,,	16	,,	"Winter."

Wickham School:

33. John Bate	,,	13	,,	,,

William Town (Public):

34. Horatio Blackwood	,,	15	,,	Musk Ox.
35. Jacob Mortimer	,,	11	,,	Flower.
36. James Blackwood	,,	12	,,	Fruit.
37. David Shearman	,,	12	,,	Flowers.

Windsor (Public):

38. William Carroll	,,	14	,,	Landscape.
39. Minnie Lunaley	,,	16	,,	Head.
40. James Lane	,,	13	,,	,,
41. Sarah Mortley	,,	15	,,	Landscape.
42. Adolf. Berckleman	,,	13	,,	Head.
43. Rosanna Anderson	,,	13	,,	Fruit.
44. Archie Walker	,,	13	,,	Landscape.
45. Clara Lane	,,	14	,,	,,
46. Alice Holmes	,,	13	,,	Fruit.

Yass (Public):

47. Edward Brierley	,,	15	,,	,,
48. Robert Beverley	,,	14	,,	,,

Sub-class IV.—*Plain Needlework.*

Balmain (West):

1. Blanche Waterman	,,	13	,,	Chemise.
2. Maud Carmont	,,	12	,,	,,
3. Mary Roberts	,,	10	,,	,,
4. Maud O'Brien	,,	11	,,	,,
5. Louisa Dowling	,,	11	,,	,,
6. Ellen Greenwood	,,	14	,,	Pair drawers.
7. Ellen Wiltrie	,,	13	,,	,,
8. Rebecca Nicholson	,,	13	,,	Shirt.
9. Sarah Watson	,,	13	,,	Woollen jacket.

Benaree (Public):

10. Alice Gosper	,,	13	,,	Pair drawers.
11. Maud Gosper	,,	10	,,	Pinafore.

Class 6.—*Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults*—continued.

Public Schools, New South Wales—Pupils' Work—continued.

Sub-class IV.—*continued.*

Broughton Vale (Public):

12. Alice Tindall	aged	15	years	Chemise.
13. Mary J. Smith	,,	13	,,	,,
14. Matilda Smith	,,	12	,,	,,
15. Victoria Reid	,,	15	,,	Bodice.
16. Mary Ann Boyd	,,	15	,,	Chemise.
17. S. A. Bailey	,,	13	,,	Drawers.
18. C. J. Boyd	,,	11	,,	Pinafore.
19. Margaret Smith	,,	9	,,	Pillow-case.
20. N. A. M'Govern	,,	9	,,	Pinafore.

Canadian Lead:

21. Ettie Snelson	,,	15	,,	Boy's shirt.
22. M. Fowler	,,	15	,,	Man's ,,
23. A. Benschel	,,	5	,,	Girl's chemise.

Camilla (Public):

24. Henrietta Brazzett	,,	13	,,	Plain Needlework.
25. Theresa Parker	,,	13	,,	,,
26. Mary J. Everett	,,	10	,,	,,
27. Amelia J. Pickett	,,	9	,,	,,

Croom Park (Public):

28. Mary Newell	,,	13½	,,	Shirt.
29. Sarah Newell	,,	12	,,	,,
30. Alice Wade	,,	11	,,	Baby's dress.

Fort-street (Public):

31. Jessie Dalrymple	,,	13	,,	Chemise.
32. Tilly Lessing	,,	14	,,	Doll's suit.
33. Esther Cripps	,,	12	,,	Bodice.
34. Emily Young	,,	7	,,	Chemise.
35. Annie Murray	,,	11	,,	Dress.
36. Ciasy Poolman	,,	16	,,	,,
37. Dolly Poolman	,,	14	,,	,,
38. Clara Lessing	,,	12	,,	Doll's dress.
39. Octavo Fariola	,,	15	,,	Shirt.
40. Annie Herlihy	,,	13	,,	Robe.
41. Floraie Merriman	,,	9	,,	Dress.
42. Annie Croker	,,	15	,,	Night-dress.
43. Various Pupils				Button-holes.

Glebe (Public):

44. Ada Wells	aged	14	years	Child's dress.
45. Adelaide Hulbert	,,	14	,,	Child's flannel.
46. Florence Mitchell	,,	14	,,	Chemise.

Kiama (Public):

47. Fanny Hunt	,,	12	,,	Night-dress.
48. Mary Phillips	,,	12	,,	,,
49. Bella Walker	,,	9	,,	,,
50. Amy Waldron	,,	12	,,	White shirt.
51. Sabbina Ettinghausen	,,	12	,,	,,
52. Christina Phillips	,,	13	,,	Petticoat.
53. Carrie Whittingham	,,	8	,,	,,
54. Sarah Arnold	,,	12	,,	Chemise.
55. Louisa Waldron	,,	15	,,	,,
56. Rachael Whittingham	,,	14	,,	,,

Hinton (Public):

57. Agnes Partridge	,,	13	,,	,,
58. Sarah Cook	,,	14	,,	Petticoat.
59. Clara Saxby	,,	5	,,	,,
60. Bessie Read	,,	11	,,	Night-dress.

Mogo (Public):

61. Emily Cames	,,	12	,,	Infant's night-shirt.
62. Sarah Burke	,,	9	,,	Child's petticoat.

Mount Keira (Public):

63. Emma Robson	,,	13	,,	Night-dress.
64. Elizabeth Shipp	,,	12	,,	,,
65. Martha Piper	,,	13	,,	Drawers.
66. Elizabeth Edwards	,,	12	,,	,,
67. Zilpah Piper	,,	12	,,	,,

Nerang (Public):

68. Alice Wren	,,	15	,,	Child's apron

Oakhampton (Public):

69. Mary Ann Ellis	,,	12	,,	Drawers.

Penrith (Public):

70. Mary Elliott	,,	14	,,	Night-dress.

Sub-class IV.—*continued.*

Rockley (Public):

71. Agnes Goldsby	aged	16	years	Chemise.
72. Edith Jobson	,,	11	,,	Night-dress.
73. Annie Comrl	,,	8	,,	Chemise.
74. Etta Brownlow	,,	8	,,	Child's drawers.

Ryde (Public):

75. Elizabeth Goulding	,,	15	,,	Night-dress.
76. Maud Goulding	,,	13	,,	Pinafore.
77. Eva Heard	,,	9	,,	Sampler.
78. Lucy Hicks	,,	9	,,	Chemise.
79. E. Goulding	,,	15	,,	Doll's suit.

Tarlo Gap (Provisional): 80. Florence Harkus	,,	12	,,	Plain needle-work.

Violet Hill (Public):

81. Matilda Blakers	,,	10	,,	Infant's nightgown.

Upper Wagra (Public):

82. Margaret J. Bell	,,	9	,,	White shirt.
83. Helen Masson	,,	9	,,	Chemise.

Wickham (Public):

84. Ettie Gulliver	,,	12	,,	Plain needle-work.
85. Janet Cameron	,,	14	,,	,,
86. Margaret Rorison	,,	14	,,	,,
87. Lizzie Cameron	,,	12	,,	,,
88. Maggy Cameron	,,	12	,,	,,
89. Eliza Martin	,,	15	,,	,,
90. Emma Martin	,,	13	,,	,,
91. Julia Martin	,,	11	,,	,,
92. Jessie Wilkins	,,	13	,,	,,

Windsor (Public):

93. Fannie Tout	,,	15	,,	Shirt.
94. Lavinia Teale	,,	16	,,	,,
95. Clara Lane	,,	14	,,	Night-dress.
96. Sarah Mortley	,,	14	,,	Chemise.
97. Maggie Dick	,,	12	,,	Pinafore.
98. Annie Anderson	,,	14	,,	,,
99. Jane Maisey	,,	11	,,	Chemise.

Yarramundi (Public):

100. Ada Farlow	,,	14	,,	Night-dress.
101. Sarah Mortimer	,,	13	,,	Stay-bodice.
102. Beatrice Shields	,,	7	,,	Girl's drawers.
Yass (Public): 103. Emily Howard	,,	13	,,	Plain needle-work.
104. Amelia Howard	,,	12	,,	,,
105. Eva Sampson	,,	9	,,	,,
106. Adeline Brierly	,,	10	,,	,,

Sub-class V.—*Fancy Needlework.*

Broughton Vale (Public):

1. Alice Tindall	,,	15	,,	Cushion.
2. Victoria Reid	,,	15	,,	Antimacassar

Fort-street (Public):

3. Maggie Herlihy	,,	7	,,	,,
4. Lizzie Giles	,,	15	,,	Book-mark.
5. Jessie Landers	,,	15	,,	Embossed apron.
6. Annie Martin	,,	16	,,	Raised Wool-work.
7. Charlotte Arnold	,,	16	,,	Bead slippers
8. Brenda Saunders	,,	13	,,	Book-mark.
9. Beatrice Coroles	,,	11	,,	Handkerchief
10. Emily Haggerty	,,	13	,,	Baby's robe.
11. Mary Booth	,,	15	,,	Embossed apron.
12. Lizzie Morrison	,,	14	,,	Handkerchief
13. Theresa M'Auley	,,	14	,,	Antimacassar
14. Lucy Cook	,,	13	,,	Wool jacket.
15. Alice Keates	,,	11	,,	Seed bracelet and necklace.
16. Ellen Robertson	,,	14	,,	Raised cushion.
17. Netta Milham	,,	14	,,	Handkerchief
18. Maud Lee	,,	11	,,	Dressed doll.
19. Emily Kippax	,,	12	,,	Seed bracelet & necklace.
20. Marion Hoseman	,,	14	,,	Framed woolwork.
21. Jessie Bailey	,,	10	,,	Cushion.
22. M. Jane Crawford	,,	15	,,	,,

Class 6.—*Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults*—continued.

Public Schools, New South Wales—Pupils' Work—continued.

Sub-class V.—*continued.*

Fort-street (Public)—*continued.*

23. The School .... 3 frames.
24. Various Pupils..... ..... Button-holes
25. Esther F. Cripps ... aged 11 years... Wool cushion

Glebe (Public):

26. Australia Carter ..... ,, 15 ,, ... Apron.
27. Ellen Williams ..... ,, 14 ,, ... ,,

Kiama (Public):

28. Mary M'Lelland..... ,, 15 ,, Wool cushion.
29. Rachel Whittingham ,, 14 ,, ... ,,

Kiama (Public):

30. Christina Phillips ... ,, 13 ,, Shade of wool flowers.
31. Amy Waldron..... ,, 12 ,, ... Pincushion.
32. Louisa Waldron ..... ,, 15 ,, ... Needle-book

Hinton (Public):

33. Mary Stewart ..... ,, 14 ,, Woollen hood.
34. Ann Simmons ..... ,, 15 ,, Woollen petticoat.
35. Sarah Cook ..... ,, 14 ,, ... Baby's dress.

Mount Keira (Public):

36. Annie L. Cranfield... ,, 15 ,, Woolwork cushion.
37. Cecilia Yates ..... ,, 13 ,, Knitted stockings.

Nyrang (Public):

38. Edith C. Sharp ..... ,, 13 ,, ... Antimacassar
39. Annie Wren ..... ,, 13 ,, ... Lace.

Oakhampton (Public):

40. Mary Ann Ellis ..... ,, 12 ,, ... Apron.
41. Isabella Ellis ..... ,, 10 ,, Pair of Antimacassars and darned net.
42. Clarissa Robertson ... ,, 11 ,, ... Apron.

Palmer's Island (Public):

43. Esther F. Howard ... ,, 11 ,, Fancy needlework.
44. Sophia O'Connor..... ,, 9 ,, ... ,,

Penrith (Public):

45. Emma Upton ..... ,, 13 ,, Crochet child's jacket

Ryde (Public):

46. Edith Heard ..... ,, 14 ,, Beaded slippers.
47. Elizabeth Goulding... ,, 15 ,, Antimacassar and crewel work.

72. N. S. W. Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. E. Robinson, Hon. Sec.
Articles made by the scholars.

Sub-class V.—*continued.*

Ryde (Public)—*continued.*

48. Elizabeth Gascoigne aged 14 years } Silk cape, embroidered.
49. Florence Bailey ..... ,, 15 ,, } Darned antimacassar.
50. Jane Gascoigne ..... ,, 11 ,, } Hat plaited and made.
51. Mary Japp ..... ,, 10 ,, ... Wool mat.
52. Lily Dunn ..... ,, 13 ,, } Doll's hood and lace.
53. Ida Hicks ..... ,, 13 ,, ... Wool jacket.
54. E. Goulding..... ,, 15 ,, } Baby's doll's suit.
55. Lily Bailey ..... ,, 12 ,, } Point lace cushion.

Wabang (Public):

56. Gertrude Davison ... ,, 10 ,, } Pair of bracelets.
57. Agnes Howard ..... ,, 13 ,, ... Cushion cover
58. Mary Davison ..... ,, 12 ,, ... Bird.
59. Sarah Howard..... ,, 8 ,, ... Lady's belt.

Wickham (Public):

60. Ettie Gulliver..... ,, 12 ,, ... Framed work
61. Emma Lane..... ,, 14 ,, ... ,,
62. Emma Lauer ..... ,, 13 ,, ... Cushion.
63. Eliza Martin ..... ,, 15 ,, ... Stockings.
64. Ada Berry ..... ,, 13 ,, Fancy needle work.
65. Janet Cameron ..... ,, 14 ,, ... ,,
66. Mary Farnham ..... ,, 14 ,, ... Cushion.

Windsor (Public):

67. Three Fourth Class Pupils..... } 13, 14, and 15 years } Raised cushion.
68. Clara Turnbull ..... aged 15 years... ,,
69. Minnie Linsley ..... ,, 14 ,, ... Plush cushion
70. Emma Johnson ..... ,, 14 ,, Tent-stitch pin-cushion.
71. Sarah Mortley..... ,, 15 ,, ... Knitted muff
72. Ada Well..... ,, 11 ,, Crochet petticoat.
73. Clara Lane ..... ,, 14 ,, ... Knitted mats
74. Kate Linsley ..... ,, 13 ,, ... Book-marker
75. Maggie Dick ..... ,, 11 ,, ... Antimacassar
76. Agnes Redshaw ..... ,, 14 ,, ... Darned net.
77. Lavinia Teale ..... ,, 16 ,, Stocking and table darning.

Yarramundi (Public):

78. Ada Farlow ..... ,, 14 ,, Berlin wool shawl.
79. Edith Farlow ..... ,, 12 ,, Shuttle wool shawl.

Yass (Public):

80. Minnie Dodds ..... ,, 13 ,, Fancy needlework.
81. Elizabeth Thompson ,, 14 ,, ... ,,
82. Emily Howard ..... ,, 13 ,, ... ,,
83. Muriel Dodds ..... ,, 11 ,, ... ,,
84. Eliz. Thompson ..... ,, 14 ,, ... ,,

73. Troughton & Boulton, 150 Macquarie-street South.
Improved School-desks and Educational Apparatus.

Class 8.—*Organization, Methods, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.*

74. Fitzgerald, R. D., Deputy Surveyor General.
Five Parts of a work on Australian Orchids, and twenty-six Plates of same work.

Class 9.—*Printing and Books.*

75. Altman, L. J., 277 Pitt-street.
Music printed in the Colony.

76. Batson, Charles, 30 Wynyard-square.
Specimens of Printing.

77. Drewe, Amelia B., Oak-terrace, Parramatta Road.
Musical Compositions of Lady Amateur.

78. Gaden, Eliza Barton, Hampton Villa, Balmain.
Armorial Album.

79. Gardiner, James, Young.
Specimens of Coloured Printing.

80. King, P. G., Esq., Peel River Company, Tamworth.
Letter-book of Governor King, containing letter to Duke of Portland, reporting Lieutenant Murray's discovery of Port Phillip.

81. Richards, Thomas, Government Printer, Sydney.

Account Books.

No. of Books.	No. of Quires.	Size of Books.	How Bound.
2	9	Imperial	Pigskin, double under bands, brass rims on one only.
2	7½	,, ...	,, ,, brass rims and corners.
2	3	,, ...	Red Russia, ,, ,,
1	9	S. Royal	Pigskin, ,, ,,
2	8	,, ...	Full Calf, double Russia bands.
2	6	,, ...	Russia, double under bands.
2	3	,, ...	Full Calf, single Russia bands and corners.
1	10	Royal	White Vellum and double Russia bands.
1	8	,, ...	,, ,,
2	9	,, ...	Full Calf, single Russia bands and corners.
2	5	,, ...	Full Green Vellum.
2	9	Medium	White Vellum, single Russia bands and corners.
1	7	,, ...	Full Calf, ,, ,,
1	6½	,, ...	,, ,, ,,
1	9	,, ...	,, ,, ,,
2	6	,, ...	,, double Russia bands.
2	14	Demy	Green Vellum, ,,
2	6½	Foolscap	Full White Vellum.
2	4	,, ...	Full Green Vellum.
3	2½	,, ...	White Vellum, single green Morocco bands and corners.
5	6	Demy	Various styles.

Letter-press Books.

No. of Books.	Size of Books.	Titles of Volumes.	Description.
5	Foolscap folio.	Statutes of N. S. Wales	Full Law Calf.
2	Royal 8vo. ...	,, ,, —Oliver	,,
2	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	Half Law Calf.
1	,, ...	Acts relating to Land	Full Law Calf.
2	,, ...	Matrimonial Causes Acts	,,
2	,, ...	Equity and Lunacy Acts	,,
2	Demy 8vo. ...	Lands Reserves	,,
2	,, ...	Australian Magistrate—Wilkinson	,,
1	,, ...	,, ,, ...	Cloth lettered.
7	Royal 8vo. ...	Manual for C.P.S.'s—MacNevin	Morocco extra.
3	,, ...	Parliamentary Debates, 1879-80	Full Morocco, lettered
2	,, ...	Photographic Albums	Morocco elegant.
3	Royal 4to. ...	Postage Stamp Albums	Morocco extra.
7	Foolscap folio.	Unveiling of Captain Cook's Statute	,,
3	Royal 8vo. ...	Programme of Ceremonial, Official Distribution of Awards, Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.	,,
2	,, ...	"In Memoriam," ,, ,, ...	,,
3	Demy 8vo. ...	Industrial Progress of N. S. Wales	,,
1	Foolscap 8vo..	History of N. S. Wales—Sutherland	,,
2	Demy 8vo. ...	,, ,, Flanagan	,,
2	Crown 8vo. ...	,, ,, Lang	,,
1	,, ...	History of Australian Colonization—Bennett	,,
1	Royal 8vo. ...	De Quir's Australian Incognita—Duncan	Half Morocco.
2	Crown 4to. ...	N. S. Wales Railway Guide	Morocco extra.
1	Royal 8vo. ...	Climate of N. S. Wales	,,
1	Demy 4to. ...	Snakes of Australia—Krefft	,,
1	,, ...	Ridley's Kámilaróiand other Australian Languages	Full Morocco.
1	Demy 8vo. ...	Mines and Minerals of N. S. Wales	Morocco extra.
1	Royal folio ...	Mammals of Australia	,,
2	,, ...	Australian Orchids—Fitzgerald	,,
1	Royal 8vo. ...	Dictionary of Dates—Heaton	,,
1	Foolscap folio.	Blue Book of N. S. Wales	Morocco.
1	,, ...	Statistical Register of N. S. Wales	Full Calf, gilt.
2	,, ...	Horse and Cattle Brands Directories	,,
4	,, ...	Combes' Report on School Buildings	Full Morocco, extra.
2	,, ...	,, ,, ...	Half Morocco.
1	Royal 8vo. ...	Council of Education Report	Morocco extra.
1	,, ...	,, ,, ...	Full Calf, gilt.
4	,, ...	Fisheries Reports	Morocco, extra.
1	Small folio ...	History of the Art of Printing	Morocco, elegant.
1	4to. ...	Report of the Department of Mines for 1879, with Phototype Illustrations.	Morocco, flexible.
2	Imperial 4to...	Giorza's Cantata, Sydney International Exhibition, 1879. (Music Printing.)	Morocco, super-extra.
2	Royal 8vo. ...	Notes on the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, with Phototype Illustrations.	,, ,,
1	Folio ...	Address to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	Velvet, silk-lined, with solid silver mountings.
1	Demy 4to. ...	Specimens of Heliotype Printing	Morocco, full bound.

~~13—I~~

X' C 20—I

Class 9.—*Printing and Books*—continued.

Exhibits of Printing Type and Furniture, Electrotypes, Engravings, Stereotypes, &c.

81. Richards, Thomas, Government Printer, Sydney—*continued.*

Punches and Matrices—
Specimens of Steel Punches and Matrices, made in Sydney.

Metals—
Specimens of Tin, Antimony, and Lead, the produce of the Colony, used in the composition of type-metal.

Printing Type and Furniture—
1 Chase, Act of N.S.W. Parliament, Type cast in Office Foundry.
1 Page, Two-line Pica Caps, Type cast in Office Foundry.
1 Column, Logotypes—"Police" "District," cast in Office Foundry.
Leads, Clumps, and Furniture, cast in Office Foundry.
1 Galley, Brands and Erased Type ,,
1 Line, Fancy Type—cast in Sydney.
1 Cast, from Harrild's Patent Adjustable Type-high Core.
1 Electrotye, "Philadelphia Abattoirs."
1 Cast, from Adjustable Type-high Core designed and made in Office.

Electrotypes—
6 pages, Music, unmounted.
1 ,, ,, shell (showing back).
1 ,, ,, mounted on Harrild's Patent Adjustable Type-high Core (showing mount).
1 ,, Telegram Form (front page), wax mould ready for deposit of copper.
1 ,, Australian Orchids, mounted on wood.
1 ,, Telegram Form (front page) ,,
1 ,, ,, unmounted.
Native Flowers and Ferns, mounted and unmounted.
Groundwork for Cheque, mounted on Office Adjustable Core.
3 Electrotypes, Royal Arms, unmounted.
1 ,, Exhibition Medal, block for printing on leather.
1 ,, Marine Board Seal, block.
1 ,, Index.

81. Richards, Thomas, Government Printer, Sydney—*continued.*

Woodburytype—
1 Gelatine Mould, from photograph.
1 Impression in Lead taken from Gelatine Mould.
1 Electrotype from ,, ,,
1 ,, ,, ,, Reverse.
3 Electrotypes from Engravings from Photographs on wood.

Stereotypes—
Telegram Form (back and front pages). Papier mâché mould, cast form.
Telegram Form (back and front pages). Papier mâché mould, not cast from.
Circular—Script type, ivy border. Papier mâché mould, not cast from.
Music—Papier mâché mould, cast from.
Telegram Form (front page), unmounted.
,, (back page), mounted on wood.
Volunteer Form (rule work), ,,
Australian Orchids (first page)—
Mounted on Harrild's Patent Adjustable Type-high Core.
Mounted on Harrild's Patent Adjustable, Type-high Core, under side.
Back planed for mounting.
1 Page Figures, mounted.
1 ,, District Surveyor's (Form), mounted.
2 ,, Music, ,,
1 ,, Act of Parliament, ,,
1 ,, Ear-brands for Sheep, back unplaned.
1 ,, ,, back planed, ready for mounting.
1 ,, ,, ready for mounting.
Shavings taken off by steam-planing machine.
Index, Royal Arms, &c.

82. Royal Society of New South Wales. A. Liversidge, Hon. Sec.
Journal of the Society and Pamphlets.

83. Silver, S. W. & Co. J. Henniker Heaton, 148 Pitt-street, Agent.
Colonial Publications and Maps, for use of Tourist and Emigrants.

Class 10.—*Stationery, Bookbinding, Painting, and Drawing Materials.*

84. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Bookbinding Leathers: rough and smooth Calf, Kangaroo, Goat, and Sheep; Coloured Roan; Morocco, mock Russian hides, and scarlet lettering Moroccos.

85. Jarrems, Chs., 410 George-street, Sydney.
Specimens of Bookbinding: full Calf and full Morocco, and Specimens of Albums.

86. Short, Geo., South Head Road, opposite Public School, Paddington.
Bookbinding, showing by comparison the advantage of flexible over non-flexible backs.

87. Smithers, Herbert, 88 Victoria-street, Daringhurst.
Two large Frames of Foreign Stamps.

Class 12.—*Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.*

88. Albury Local Committee.
Photographic Views of Albury, with Statistics of District.

89. Bonney, Frederick, Wilcannia.
Photographs of Wilcannia District, taken with Kennet's Gelatine Dry Slates.

90. Boyd, T. H., 250 George-street.
Photographs.

91. Caspers, Rudolf, Goulburn.
Photographs, enamelled surface.

92. Clarence River Group.—T. Page, Grafton.
Public Buildings in Grafton (18)—School of Arts, Post Office, Court-house, Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Bank of N.S.W., Commercial Bank (2), Custom House, Police Barracks, Wesleyan Church, Presbyterian Church (Union), Presbyterian Church (Free), Baptist Church, Public School, Hospital, German Church, Public School, South Grafton.

93. Harrison, Jones, & Devlin, Macquarie-place.
Two Photographs of Business Premises.

94. Hart & Roux, Wilson-street, Newtown.
Frame No. 1. Fish River Caves, photographed by the Electric Light—Phototypes.
Frames Nos. 2 and 3. Blue Mountain Scenery—Phototypes.
Frame No. 4. Industrial Establishments, Lithgow.
Frame No. 5. Various applications of Phototype Printing.
Frame No. 6. Photo-lithography.
Frame Nos. 7 & 8. Portraits by Carbon or Autotype Process (permanent).
Frame No. 9. Composition Picture—Blue Mountain Scenery—Silver Prints.
Frames Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, are all permanent prints, and are absolutely as unfading as engraving: the six first-named frames being photographs printed in printer's ink at an ordinary printing press.

95. Holtermann, B. O., 674 George-street.
Photographic Panorama of Sydney.

96. Newman, J. H., 12 Oxford-street.
Autotype Photographs.

97. Paine, J., 49 Elizabeth-street, Waterloo.
Landscape Photographs.

98. Richards, Thomas, Government Printer.
Photography and Engraving—
Photographs on wood ready for engraving—
St. Andrew's Cathedral,
The Incline, Joadja Creek.
The Nepean Bridge.
Five engravings from photographs on wood.
Woodburytype—
Gelatine Mould from photograph of old line engraving of Captain Cook (reduced size).
Impression in lead, taken from Gelatine Mould.
Photographs—
The Choragic Monument of Lysicrates: From sandstone model, at "Clarens," Potts' Point, Seat of Sir James Martin, Chief Justice of New South Wales.
Sydney, from North Shore, opposite Flagstaff Hill.
Sydney, from North Shore, opposite Dawes' Point.
Mount Wilson, G.W.R.—
Forest, with Zamias.
Looking into Valley.
Nepean River Bridge, Penrith, G.W.R.—
Right-hand side—Close view.
Left-hand side—Close ,,
,, Distant ,,
Mount Victoria, G.W.R.—
The Pass—Bend in Cutting.
,, Road to Hartley.
,, Near the Summit.
,, Picturesque Cutting.
,, Rugged Cliff.
,, Gigantic Perpendicular Cliffs.
,, Picturesque Cliff and Ravine.

Class 12.—*Photographic Proofs and Apparatus*—continued.

98. Richards, Thomas, Government Printer, Sydney—*continued.*
Photographs—*continued.*
The Pass—Rugged Mountain Side.
Kunimbla Pass—Along face of Precipice.
Yass River Bridge, G.S.R.
Farmer's Creek Viaduct, G.W.R.
Middle River " "
Wollondilly River Viaduct, G.S.R.
Boxer's Creek " "
Mulwaree Creek, near Goulburn, G.S.R.
" " " —Train passing.
Singleton Bridge, G.N.R.—
View showing structure of Bridge.
View along River.
Picton Viaduct, G.S.R.—
Train with Excursionists.
View along Creek.
Picton Tunnel, G.S.R.
Macquarie River Bridge, Bathurst G.W.R.
Mr. Du Faur's Cottage, Mount Wilson, G.W.R.
Lithgow Valley, G.W.R.—
Cottage, &c.
Excursionists.
Bathurst Station, G.W.R.
Goulburn Station, G.S.R.
Penrith Station, G.W.R.
Wallerawang Station, G.W.R.
Mount Victoria Station, G.W.R.
The Zigzag, Lithgow Valley, G.W.R.—
General View.
Local View.
Smith's Paddock, Penrith, G.W.R.
Saddle-back Cutting, near Bargo Lagoons, G.S.R.—
Bridge over line.
View along line.
Govett's Leap, Mount Victoria, G.W.R.
Fitzroy Iron Works, Nattai, G.S.R.
One-tree Hill, Mount Victoria, G.W.R.
Newcastle—
Wharf and Railway.
Great Northern Railway.
Macquarie Light-house, Outer South Head, Sydney.
Seal Rocks Light-house.
Valley of the Grose, G.W.R.—
Cliffs on right.
Cliffs on left, and in back-ground.
Forest Scenery and the White Rock.
Precipitous Cliff on left.
Pool, with Cliff in rear.
Creek, with large Boulders.
Brook, with peculiar-looking Mountain in rear.
Deep Ravine, Mountain in distance.
Cascades and Precipitous Cliffs.
Still Water, Rocks, Excursionists resting, Bold Mountain-top.
Pool, Huge Boulders, Square Cliff.
Garden Palace, from Outer Domain.
Government House, Sydney—Front and Vestibule.
Outer Domain, Sydney—Southern Gates, looking towards St. Mary's Cathedral.
Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Departments, Bridge-street, Sydney.
Mortuary, Sydney Necropolis, Rookwood.
Aisle.
Platforms.
Exterior view.
View from exterior.
Sydney Observatory.
School of Arts, Pitt-street, Sydney.
University of Sydney.
Statue of Governor Bourke, Sydney Domain.
General Post Office, Sydney.
Australian Museum, Sydney.
George-street, Sydney, looking south from Jamieson-street.
George-street Markets, Sydney.
Argyle Cut, Sydney.
La Pérouse Monument, Botany Bay.
Sydney Abattoirs—Gates.
Grafton Wharf, Sydney—
Northern Jetties.
Southern Jetties.
Statue of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Hyde Park, Sydney.
Town Hall, Sydney.
Kiama, Southern Coast, N.S.W.—
Basin.
Breakwater—Inner end.
" Outer end.
Coast Scene.
Emu Plains.

98. Richards, Thomas, Government Printer, Sydney—*continued.*
Photographs—*continued.*
Botanic Gardens, Sydney—
Rustic Summer-house, octagonal, thatched.
Shady walk, looking towards Garden Palace.
Lawn, Thatched Summer-house, and Garden Palace.
Inner Gate, Avenue, and Garden Palace.
Museum and Lecture Hall.
Zamias, &c.
Bed of Palms and other Endogens.
Lawn, Garden Palace in distance.
Farm Cove.
Large trees, Domain Terrace in distance.
Grand Entrance to Inner Domain.
Avenue, Tower of Garden Palace in distance.
Garden Palace, Sydney—
Panoramic View from Government House.
View from Government House.
Macquarie's Chair and Garden Island from Government House.
Garden Palace, Sydney. Series of Pictures showing progress of construction—
Skeleton of Nave—10 May, 1879.
View along one of the Aisles—1 June, 1879.
Northern Front—26 June, 1879.
Building completed, except Towers and Dome—8 July, 1879.
Skeleton of Dome—14 July, 1879.
Dome with Scaffolding—View from Fort-street—15 July, 1879.
As seen across Farm Cove from Macquarie's Chair—Completed.
Domain, Sydney—Avenue, rear of Mint.
Carbon Enlargements—Transparencies—
The Devil's Coach-house, Fish River Caves.
The Incline, Joadja Creek.
Government House, Sydney.
Carlotta Arch, Fish River Caves.
Interior of Lucas's Cave, Fish River Caves.
Carbon Enlargements—
Sydney in 1788—Taken from Picture.
" 1848— "
Mountain Home in Coaching Days.
Botanic Gardens—Studies—
Palmaceæ.
Filices.
Reproductions—
Sydney in 1803, from a print.
Callan Park Lunatic Asylum, from drawing.
General Post Office, Sydney, "
The Garden Palace, "
Combination Pictures, illustrative of some of the Photographic and Photo-mechanical Operations conducted at the Government Printing Office, Sydney:—
Phototype Prints, untouched—12 miscellaneous views.
Some of the Edible Fishes of New South Wales.
Woodbury Permanent Prints—11 miscellaneous views.
Carbon Enlargements by Single Transfer—4 views—Botanic Gardens and Joadja Creek.
Carbon Prints by Double Transfer—15 views—Joadja Creek.
Carbon Prints by Single Transfer—4 miscellaneous views.
Specimen produced by twenty different Photographic processes.
Portrait of Captain Cook.
Photo-Lithographs:—
Reproductions from old Italian Pictures.
Ponte Lugano.
The Pantheon—Interior.
" Exterior.
Triumphal Arch, Aqueduct of Claudius and Titus Vespasian.
Temple of Sibyl, Tivoli.
Country Maps (nine).
Byron's Dream.
Panoramic Prints—Hand-coloured:—
Harbour of Port Jackson—
From St. Leonard's, opposite Circular Quay.
" " Flagstaff Hill.
Carbon Enlargements, coloured by hand:—
Knapsack Gully Viaduct, G.W.R.
"Austermere," the residence of the Hon. J. Lackey, Minister for Public Works, near Moss Vale, G.S.R.
Top of Fitzroy Falls, Maryla, head of Shoalhaven River, G.S.R.
Gorge, head of Shoalhaven River, near Maryla, G.S.R.
Fitzroy Falls, near Mittagong, G.S.R.
Front View.
Full View.

Class 12.—*Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.*—continued.

98. Richards, Thomas, Government Printer, Sydney—*continued.*
Photographs—*continued.*
Carbon Enlargements, coloured by hand—continued.
Botanic Gardens, Sydney—
Fern Island.
Farm Cove, looking towards Government House.
Banana Tree, old porch.
Palm Tree.
Conservatory.
Palms, &c.
The Pond.
"Faulconbridge," G.W.R.—Mountain Residence of Sir Henry Parkes.
The Incline, Joadja Creek, G.S.R.
Valley of the Grose, G.W.R.—
Cliffs on left.
From Govett's Leap.
Broken Bay, mouth of the Hawkesbury—
Looking towards Pittwater.
Launching boat.
Bridge over Nepean River, G.W.R.
Nepean River, near Penrith, G.W.R.
Seal Rocks Light-house.
Lithgow Valley, G.W.R.
The Great Zigzag, Lithgow Valley, G.W.R.
Kunimbla Valley, G.W.R.—
The Gorge.
Bald Rock.
Circular Wharf, Darling Harbour.
The Garden Palace, from Domain.
Vale of Clwydd Township, G.W.R.
Castle Gorman—Vale of Clwydd, G.W.R.
Kiama, Southern Coast, N.S.W.—
Harbour.
Coast Scene.
Farm Cove, Port Jackson—View from Sydney Domain.
Fairy Dell Falls, Mount Victoria, G.W.R.
Govett's Leap Falls, near Blackheath, G.W.R.
Town of Picton, G.S.R.

98. Richards, Thomas, Government Printer, Sydney—*continued.*
Photographs—*continued.*
Carbon Enlargements, coloured by hand—continued.
Bridge near Richmond, Richmond Line.
Hassan's Walls, near Hartley, G.W.R.
Evans's Crown, near Tarana, G.W.R.
Old Bridge, Lapstone Hill, G.W. Road.
Richmond Bridge.
King's School, Parramatta, from the Park.
Wiseman's Ferry, Hawkesbury River.
View near Weatherboard Falls, G.W.R.
Town of Parramatta.
The Pier, Manly Beach, Port Jackson.
Weatherboard Falls, G.W.R.
Parramatta Park.
Windsor Bridge.

Panoramic Tinted Sketches (Water-colour). By Mr. John Rae, Under Secretary for Public Works, N.S.W.—
Newcastle in 1849.
Wollongong, looking North, 1852.
Wollongong, looking South, 1852.
Terry's Meadows, Illawarra District, 1852.
View from Light-house, 1856.
Valley of the Murray, from Wallerawang, 1857.
Mountains around " 1857.

99. Riistfeldt, E., 488 George-street, Sydney.
Photographs on Glass.

100. The New South Wales Commission.
(1) Views of Objects of Interest in and around Sydney, by C. Bayliss, George-street.
(2) Phototypes or Permanent Photographs, in Printer's Ink, of Fish River Caves (taken by Electric Light), Katoomba, Kunimbla, Weatherboard Falls, and other objects of interest in New South Wales Scenery, by Hart and Roux, Newtown.
(3) Lucas, John, Esq., M.P., Camperdown.
Coloured Photographs of New South Wales Scenery.

Class 14.—*Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief.*

101. Bottrell, E. H., 197 Castlereagh.
Electro-galvanic Machine and Battery.

102. Chaim, J., 3 Enmore Road, Newtown.
Artificial Teeth.

103. Guyatt, G., 301 George-street.
Various Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

104. Spencer, John, 44 Margaret-street.
Mechanical Dentistry in Gold and Vulcanite.

Class 16.—*Maps and Geological and Cosmographical Apparatus.*

105. Adams, P. F., Surveyor General.
Maps of New South Wales showing (1) Distribution of Land, (2) Mineral and Agricultural Resources, (3) Maps of Counties Georgiana, Dampier, Camden, (4) Survey of Port Jackson.

106. Butterfield G., Marrickville.
Astronomical Planispheres, Models, Diagrams, Pictures.

107. Mines, Department of.
(a) Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales, from the Rev. W. B. Clarke's Map, 16 miles to the inch.
(b) Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales, from the Rev. W. B. Clarke's Map, 8 miles to the inch.
(c) 1 Map of the Copeland Gold Field.
(d) 1 do. do. Gloucester do.
(e) 1 do. do. Lachlan do.
(f) 1 do. do. Billabong do.
(g) 1 do. do. Gulgong do.
(h) 1 do. do. Vegetable Creek Tin Mines.
(i) 1 do. do. Parish of Mayo.
(j) 1 do. do. do. Cope's Creek.
(k) 1 do. do. do. Swinton and Darby.

107. Mines, Department of—*continued.*
(l) 1 Map of the Parish of Wellington Vale.
(m) 1 Geological Map of the Districts of Bowenfels, Wallerawang, and Rydal.
(n) 1 Map showing Mineral Areas of New South Wales.
(o) 1 Geological Sketch Map of Oberon District.
(p) 1 do. do. do. North-western Gold Fields, County Harden.
(q) 1 Geological Map of Gulgong Gold Field.
(r) 1 do. do. Grenfell do.
(s) 1 do. do. Young do.
(t) 1 do. do. Hill End and Tambaroora.
(u) Publications of the Department of Mines.

107A. Professor de Koninck. Recherches sur Les Fossiles Paleozoiques de la Nouvelle Galles en Sud.

107B. Dr. Ottaker Feistmantel—Geological Survey of India. Illustrations of the Fossil Flora of Eastern Australia.

108. Hunt, G. H., Ryde Public School, Parramatta.
Maps.

109. Searchfield, E., 43 Collins-street, Surry Hills.
Model of Port Jackson Harbour.

THIRD GROUP.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 17.—*Cheap and Fancy Furniture.*

110. Forster, J., & Sons, 84 Hartington-street.
Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

111. Hasarts, Louis, 81 Goulburn-street.
Ebonised Gilt Sideboard.

112. Holtermann, B. O., 674 George-street.
Carved Furniture.

113. Hudson, Bros., Botany Road, Redfern.
Joinery and Cabinet-work.

114. Jones, W., & Son, Ross-street, Glebe.
Pine-wood Book-case, dark oak mounting.

115. Millson, A., 121½ Liverpool-street.
Furniture.

116 Wearne, Thos., 386 Sussex-street.
Fire-proof Safes.

Class 18.—*Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.*

117. Doubleday, Mrs. Mary, Napier-street, Paddington.
Wax Imitations of Parian Marble.

118. Greenhalgh, John, 11 Beaufort-street.
Wood Revolving Shutters.

119. Kean, J. A., 242 Castlereagh-street.
Table-top, imitation of inlaid wood and stone.

120. Lawson, James, 261 George-street.
Drawing-room Furniture.

121. Millson, A., 121½ Liverpool-st.
Decorative Furniture.

122. Rowe, J., & Sons, 282 Pitt-street, Sydney.
Venetian and Wire Blinds.

123. Winter, Leonard, Newtown Road.
Ornamentation Fancy Goods in Plaster of Paris.

Class 19.—*Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.*

124. Ashwin & Falconer, 314 Pitt-street.
A circular-headed Stained Glass Window.
125. Cornish, J. C., Illawarra Road, Marrickville.
Bent Glass and Show Case.
126. Lyon, Cottier, & Co., 179 Liverpool-street.
Specimens of Stained Glass Windows.

Class 20.—*Pottery.*

127. Baldock Bros., London Pottery, Camperdown.
Pottery Ware.
128. Davis, J., Campbell-street, Camperdown.
Terra Cotta Work.

Class 21.—*Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.*

129. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Coloured Morocco, and Roans bright and hard-grained.
Coloured Morocco, enamelled hides, bright and hard-grained.
130. Read, J. C., Principal Gaoler, Darlinghurst.
Matting, Hammocks, Net-work.

Class 23.—*Cutlery.*

131. Kerr, E., 508 George-street.
Improved W. & P. Sheep Shears, Tool-sharpeners, Carbonised Steel Cutters, Tin-openers, Oyster Knives.

Class 24.—*Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work.*

132. Bartlett, Samuel, 42 Hunter-street.
Rings, Ear-rings and Studs, of N.S.W. Gold.
133. Jones, Evan, 11 Hunter-street.
Gold and Silver Plate, &c.
134. Joubert, Jules.
Tea and Coffee Service presented to exhibitor in 1868.
135. Lloyd, H. G., Parramatta S. N. Co., King-street.
Silver Goblet presented to Lieut. William Williams, 21st Light Dragoons.
135A. Roberts, C. J., Esq.
Silver Cradle presented to exhibitor when Mayor by the Municipal Council of Sydney.
Prize Cups, Presentation Plate, &c., lent by Dr. Milford, C. Belisario, Esq., and others.

Class 25.—*Bronzes, and various Art Castings and Repoussé Work.*

136. Smith, R. Burdett, Esq., M.P., Macquarie-street.
Model of Statue of Captain Cook, presented to the exhibitor by the Colony in recognition of his efforts in causing the erection of the Statue from which the Model is taken.
137. House Committee of Sydney Infirmary.
Brass Plate found at foundation of Infirmary.

Class 26.—*Clocks and Watches.*

138. Smith, J. M., 17 Hunter-street.
Watch and Clock Wheels; Bevelled Wheels.

Class 27.—*Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.*

139. Marshall, A. A., & Co., 8 Macquarie-place.
Gas-cocks.
140. Penson, J. A., 279 Pitt-street.
Two Kerosene Sun-lights, one Kerosene Lamp.

Class 29.—*Leather Work, Fancy Articles, and Basket-work.*

141. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Enamelled and Morocco Gladstone Bags, Morocco Satchels, Leather Pouches, Portfolio Cases.
142. Alexander, Mrs., 48 Margaret-street.
Flowers made from Seeds and Lobster-shell.
143. Hunt, Mrs. G. H., Ryde Public School, Parramatta.
Seed-work, Shells, &c.
144. Stratton, E., Tamworth.
Two Miniature Chairs, carved in Wood.

Fourth Group.—Textile Fabrics, Clothing and Accessories.

Class 30.—*Cotton Thread and Fabrics.*

145. Humberstone, Laura, 217 Elizabeth-street.
Cushion embroidered with Crewell-work.
146. Jenkins, Mrs., Pyrmont.
Knitted Quilt.

Class 31.—*Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c.*

147. Forsyth, R., and Co., 339 Kent-street.
Six coils of Manilla Hemp Rope.

Class 33.—*Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.*

148. Humberstone, Laura, 217 Elizabeth-street.
Wool-work.
149. Minnis, Helen, St. Peter's-street, Woolloomooloo.
Antimacassar worked in Coloured Wools.

Class 34.—*Silk and Silk Fabrics.*

150. Affleck, Thos., Dean-street, Albury.
Reeled Silk and Cocoons in form of Cleopatra's Needle.

Class 36.—*Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.*

151.—Calvert, May M., Woodlands, Marrickville.
Braces of Silk, worked.
152.—Haviland, Lucy M., 1 Enmore-terrace, Redfern.
Collar and Cuffs (tatting) of No. 100 machine cotton.
153. Humberstone, Laura, 317 Elizabeth-street.
Lace Apron, Collar, Handkerchief, Button-hole piece.
154. Hunt, G. H., Ryde Public School, Parramatta.
Fancy-work, Embroidery, &c.
155. Hunt, Mrs. G. H., Ryde Public School, Parramatta.
Fancy-work, Embroidery, &c.

Class 37.—*Hosiery, Under-clothing, Accessories of Clothing.*

156. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Patent Leather Leggings, Patent Spring and Buckle.
157. Hunt, Mrs. G. H., Ryde Public School, Parramatta.
Knitted Stockings and Gloves.
158. Magrath, Patrick, Yass.
Knitted Woollen Gloves.

Class 38.—*Clothing for both sexes.*

159. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Colonial-made Boots and Shoes; Goat, Kangaroo, Kid, Enamelled, and Patent Leathers.

160. Gillespie, C., Goulburn.
Ladies' Men's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Lawn Tennis made Boots.

161. Taylor, E., & Co., 22 York-street.
Boots and Shoes.

162. West, Alex., 44 Cleveland-street, Darlington.
Copper Toe-tips for Children's Boots.

Class 39.—*Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

163. Alonso, Salvador, Dowling-street.
Process of manufacturing Imitation Jewellery; Jewellery so manufactured.

164. Altman, L. J., 277 Pitt-street.
Fancy made Silver Trinkets.

165. Mooney, Leo, Lambert-street, Camperdown.
Colonial Gold, Enamel, and other Jewellery.

Class 41.—*Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.*

166. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Telescope Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of various kinds—Solid and Patent Leather; Valises of Brown and Patent Leather.

Class 42.—*Toys.*

167. Altman, L. J., 277 Pitt-street.
"Digitine" for Athletes; Cricketing and Lawn Tennis goods.

168. Kerr, E., 508 George-street.
Mechanical and Scientific Toys.

169. Lassetter, F. & Co., 417 George-street.
Roller Skates, comprising "Belgrave," "Champion," "Plimpton," "Plimpton Improved," fitted with wood, bone, and brass wheels; Indian Club; Skittles of Colonial Wood.

Fifth Group.—Raw and Manufactured Products.

Class 43.—*Products of the cultivation of Forests, and of the Trades appertaining thereto.*

170. Clarence River Group.—T. Page, Grafton.
Fifty specimens of Timber grown in the District—Iron-bark, Scrub Box, Stringy-bark, Rose-wood, White-wood, Swamp Oak, Grey Iron-bark, Forest Mahogany, Bastard Myall, White Cedar, Cork-tree, the Oak, &c.

171. Crawford, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha.
Gums and Resins.

172. Mines, Department of.
(1) Collection of samples of Woods of New South Wales. (*See* Appendix B. for List.)
(2) Department of Mines, Sydney.
Gum of the Grass-tree (Xanthorrhœa) and Varnish made therefrom, by F. Myers, North Shore.

172a. Davis, Thos., Terrigal Saw-mills, Brisbane Water.
Turpentine Wood, portion of Wharf structure after 8 years immersion.

173. Fagan, W., 65 Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.
Graining imitations of Woods and Marbles of various descriptions.

174. Field, H. H., 105 Clarence-street.
Collection of Mounted Ferns.

175. Lucas, John, Esq., M.P., Camperdown.
Samples showing durability of New South Wales Timbers.

176. Milton, H. M., 4 York-terrace, Balmain.
Cork, in various stages from raw to manufactured.

Class 44.—*Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products. Machines and Instruments connected therewith.*

177. Australian Museum. (E. P. Ramsay, Curator.)
(1) Collection of Australian Birds, Pardise Birds, Bower Birds, Cat Birds, and Thrushes.
(2) New South Wales Lyre Birds, with young, nest and eggs.
(3) Collection of Food Fishes of Port Jackson and adjacent coast.

178. Bray, J. S., 263 George-street.
150 specimens of Birds.

179. Campbell, D. H., Cunningham Plains.
Sheep Burnett, *Poterium sanguisorba*.

Class 45.—*Agricultural Products not used for Food.*

180. Chard, W. H., & Co., Macquarie-place.
Samples of Wool.

181. Clarence River Group.—T. Page, Grafton.
Cigars from leaf grown in the District. Cotton grown in the District from New Zealand Flax. Tobacco Leaf prepared for manufacture.

182. King, P. G., Esq., Peel River Company, Tamworth.
Wool.

183. Samuel, Hon. Saul, C.M.G., 3 Spring-street.
Glue made from Sheep's Felts and pieces of Ox Hides.

Class 46.—*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products*

184. Altman, L. J., 77 Pitt-street.
Cement for Glass and China.

185. Barratt & Co., Buckingham-street.
Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c., Balsam of Aniseed.

186. Brierly, G., & Co., Botany.
Gelatine and Glue.

187. Davies, W., Goulburn.
Dr. Waugh's Baking Powder.

188. Gibson, G. W., 27 Foveaux-street, Surry Hills.
Odontalgic Essence.

189. Gregan & Co., 497 George-street.
Pure India-rubber Stamps, Seals, Signatures, and Crests.

190. Holtermann, B. O., 674 George-street.
Furniture Polish, Holtermann's Life Drops.

191. Hudson Bros., Botany Road, Redfern.
Non-poisonous paint.

192 Icke, Conard, Wickham, Newcastle.
Pure Soldering Liquid.

193. Kerr, E., 508 George-street.
Cement for Veneers, Cabinet-work, and Household Purposes.

194. Malchaby, J. & J., Regent-street, Redfern.
Toilet and other Soap. Candles.

195. Orchard, Alfred, 145 Cleveland-street.
Exhibition Cement and Marking Ink.

196. Peate, Lawrence, George-street, Bathurst.
Baking Powder.

197. Pottie, John, 215 Elizabeth-street.
Patent Medicines.

198. Saunderson, M., 55 Point-street, Pyrmont.
Bonanza Cleansing Cream.

199. Schweppe, Jacob, & Co., 62 Margaret-street.
Mineral Waters. Non-competitive.

200. Starkey, John, 156 Phillip-street.
Aerated Waters.

201. Watson & Young, Albury.
Aerated Waters.

Class 47.—*Chemical Processes for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.*

202. Holtermann, B. O., 674 George-street.
Leather-dressing.

Class 48.—*Leather and Skins.*

203. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Sole, Wax, Kip, Harness, Stirrup, Mill-belt, Lacing, and other Leathers.

203A. Davenport & Alcock, Barrack-street.
Sole, Calf, and Kangaroo Leathers.

204. Ewington, E. R., 106 Philip-street, Waterloo.
Sausage skins, Rennets (Calf's) for Cheese-makers.

205. Forsyth, J., & Sons, 17 George-street West.
Leather of various kinds, Kips, Tweed.

206. Watson, G. C., Mitchell's Road, Alexandria.
Patent and Enamelled Leathers.

Sixth Group.—Machinery, Apparatus and Processes used in the Mechanical Industries.

Class 49.—*Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.*

207. Drysdale & Roberts, 397 George-street.
Automatic Pump.

208. Forsyth, John, Ryde Bone Mills.
Bone-dust, and Bone and Animal Manure.

209. Manners, John, Taree, Manning River.
One Double-wheeled Plough. One Corn-sheller.

210. Wolsely, T. G., Eureka, Walgett.
Earth-scoop.

211. Wright, John, 377 Sussex-street.
(1) Two-horse Plough, (2) One-horse Plough, (3) Heavy Land Two-wheel Plough, (4) Expanding Horse-hoe or Scarifier, with seven steel feet and seven wheels, (5) Set of Whipple Trees, (6) Set of Zigzag Harrows with draft bar.

Class 50.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in Works for the Preparation of Food.*

212. Bryerley, G., & Co., Botany.
Gelatine used in Preparation of Food.

213. Johnston, W. J., 120 Gippe-street, Surry Hills.
Two Colonial Ovens.

214. Lewis, Charles, 173 Phillip-street.
Patent Steam Cooking Apparatus.

215. Smith & Hamilton, Sussex-street.
Soda-water, Machinery, and Fountain.

216. Warren, W., Eden, Twofold Bay.
Oscillating Cylinder Churn, without a dash.

Class 52.—*Machines and Apparatus in general.*

217. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Machine Belts, Hose Leather, Fire-buckets, solid leather and riveted.

218. Foster, S., & Sons, 84 Harrington-street.
Mackenzie's Patent Differential Compound Steam-engine.

219. Hack, H. J. C., 74 Bay-street, Glebe.
Electric Machine for doing away with Quicksilver and Acid.

220. Knibbs, J. H., Municipal Stores, Market Wharf.
Leather Mill Belting, Fire-engine Hose, Laces, Fastenings, &c.

221. Marshall, A. A., & Co., 8 Macquarie-place.
Couplings, Brass Castings, Patent Window-fastenings.

222. Mort's Dock Company.
12 h. p. nominal, non-condensing, compound Launch Engines. Shaft of s.s. "Maitland."

223. Smith & Hamilton, Sussex-street.
Gas Machinery, Plumbers' and Engineers' Work.

224. Warren, W., Eden, Twofold Bay.
Compressor Washing Machine.

Class 53.—*Machine Tools.*

225. Drysdale & Roberts, 397 George-street.
Togle Riveter, Horizontal Engine, Drilling Machine Shearing Machine, Swing Cut-off Saw.

226. Lassetter, F. & Co., 417 George-street.
Pyramid or Trophy of Grindstones.

227. Milham, R. & Sons, Brickfield Hill, George-street.
Saws and Tools, Plasterers' Trowels, Joint Rules, Chaff and Machine Knives.

Class 57.—*Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture, and Objects for Dwellings.*

228. Millson, A., 121½ Liverpool-street.
Turnery for Builders.

229. Tall, G., 268 Pitt-street.
Locks, Saws, and Plasterers' Tools.

Class 58.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing, and Printing.*

230. Bailey Chas., 512 George-street.
The Bailey Model Printing Press.

231. Williams & Murray, Collingwood Paper Mills, Liverpool.
Various Papers in Reams and Reels.

Class 59.—*Machines, Instruments, and Processes used in Various Works.*

232. Barratt & Co., Buckingham-street.
Patent Stoppers for Bottles.

233. Jones, Evan, 11 Hunter-street.
Stamping Press for Medals.

234. Stevens, Jas., Darling Point.
Machine newly designed and made for Bottling Aerated Waters.

Class 60.—*Carriages and Wheelwright's Work.*

235. Angus, W. T., 101 Castlereagh-street.
Two "Angus" Buggies, first and second class.

236. Drysdale & Roberts, 397 George-street.
Buggy Hood.

237. Fitzgerald & Collins, 209 Castlereagh-street.
Sociable Cubunder Buggy, Hampshire Buggy, Patent Safety.

238. Haining & Schimmel, 207 Castlereagh-street.
"Livingstone," or C Spring Buggy; 2 Cab Wheels.

239. Keary Bros., 252 Pitt-street, Sydney.
Buggy.

240. Marshall, 147 Palmer-street.
Battlesden Car.

241. Ristoul, R., 147 Palmer-street.
Two-wheeled Car, in varnished wood.

Class 61.—*Harness and Saddlery.*

242. Alderson & Sons, 101 York-street.
Carriage and Buggy Harness, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

243. Dadd, E., 117 Darlinghurst Road.
Horseshoes of various kinds.

244. M'Eacharn, J. T., Albury.
Horseshoes.

Class 62.—*Railway Apparatus.*

245. Commissioner for Railways.
(1) Gjedsted's Tramway Rail, and Chair, designed for heavy steam traffic in streets; (2), one set of "G. J. Evans' Patent self-acting Tramway Points," suitable for horse and steam traffic; (3) Model of Lithgow Valley Railway or Zigzag.

246. Hudson Bros., Botany Road, Redfern.
Sleeping-car, Tram-car.

247. Icke, Conrad, Wickham, Newcastle.
Locomotive Side Valves, Phophor Bronze Bearings, one pair.

248. Wearne, Thos., 386 Sussex-street.
Tram-car, Patent Chilled Wheels and Axles.

Class 63.—*Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.*

249. Telegraphic, Philosophical, and Scientific Instruments and Torpedo Apparatus, exhibited by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney, New South Wales.

Telegraphic Apparatus:
- Sir Charles Wheatstone's original 5-needle Tele-Telegraph.
- Highton's Single-needle Electric Telegraph.
- Henley's Single-needle Magnetic Telegraph.
- Henley's Double-needle Magnetic Telegraph
- Collection of Morse Telegraphic Apparatus from the earliest period to the present time.
- Sir Charles Wheatstone's Automatic System, comprising Transmitter, Receiver, Key, Galvanometer, Shunt, and Perforator, 2 sets.
- Automatic Translator for the above, comprising Relays, Galvanometers, Switches, Sounder, Keys, Receiver, &c.
- Sir Charles Wheatstone's Alphabetical Instrument (latest pattern).
- Siemen's Cylinder Transmitter and Morse Receiver.
- Siemen's Alphabetical Instrument.
- G. M. Phelps' Type Printers.
- Gold and Stock Type Printers.
- Gray's Type Printers.
- Miliken's Automatic Single Current Repeater.
- Cowper's Writing Telegraph.
- Collections of Commutators or Switches and Lightning Arresters, made and used in the New South Wales Department.
- Sir William Thompson's Differential Mirror Galvanometer and Scale.
- Sir William Thompson's Mirror Galvanometer (simple).
- Sir William Thompson's Quadrant Electrometer and Replenisher.
- Gold Leaf Electroscope.
- Siemen's Universal Galvanometer.
- Weber Differential, Bifilar Suspension Mirror Golvanometer.
- Wheatstone's Bridge set of Resistance Coils in Ohm Units.
- Combined Galvanometer and Pair.
- Telescope and Divided Scale for reading Reflected Index.
- Preece's Railway Block System.
- Dynamo Machine, Ladd's pattern.
- Electro Magnetic Pumps, Engines, &c.

Miscellaneous Apparrtus:
- Powerful Indection Coil, giving 14-inch spark in air, by Rhumkorff, of Paris.

249. Telegraphic, &c.—*continued.*
- Ebonite Plate with Zinc Filings, illustrating Lightning Discharge.
- Gassiot's Cascade.
- Delarive's Electric Egg Experiment.
- Collection of Vacuum Tubes, Simple and Compound, including some of Crooke's Radiation Experiments, Aluminium and Fluorescent Media.
- Induction Coils (2), made by G. A. Kopsch, Mechanician to the Department.
- Nobili and Mellonis Cube Thermopile.
- Mellonis Thermopile and Screens for Radiant Heat Experiments.
- Volta's First Pile.
- Delakive's Floating Battery.
- Apparatus for the Decomposition of Water.
- Ampère and Ritchie's Apparatus, showing the reciprocal action of Magnets and Currents.
- Oersted's Magnetic Needle.
- Coil, illustrating Electro Magnetic and Magneto Electric induction.
- Solenoid.
- Jamin's Laminated Permanent Magnet.
- Permanent Magnet and Revolving Wheel, descriptive of polar attraction.
- One pair each of Daniels's, Grove's, Bunsen's, Callan's, Meidinger's, Leclanches's, Grenet's, and Fuller's Elements.

Torpedo Apparatus:
- Shutter Apparatus for Firing Electro Contact Mines.
- Arcs for Firing Mines by Observation.
- Table af Apparatus for Testing Torpedo Cables and Mines.
- Buoy with Circular Closer in position for mooring.
- Circuit Closers detached from Buoy.
- Junction Box with Disconnector attached.
- Disconnector.
- Torpedo Case, 250 lbs. charge.
- Fuzes.
- Siemen's Dynamo Machine.
- Siemen's Lamp.
- Holophoke with Fresnel Catadioptric Lenzo.
- Parabolic Field Reflector.
- Lime Light Signalling Lamps.
- Hand Signalling Lamps.
- Leclanches Battery for Firing Mines.

250. Smith, J. M., 17 Hunter-street.
- Scape or Pallet Wheels for Telegraph Instruments.

Class 64.—*Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.*

251. Gardner, Jas., Young.
- Patent Keyless Lock for Safes.

252. Marshall, A. A., 8 Macquarie-place.
- Water Cocks.

253. Palmer, Herbert, Railway Department.
- Model of Centre Span of Railway Bridge over River Macquarie, Bathurst.

254. Parrot, J. S., 57 Pitt-street.
- Plans, Section, and Elevation of proposed High Level Girder Bridge to connect Sydney with North Shore.

Class 65.—*Apparatus and Processes for Navigation and Life-saving.*

255. Buckingham, W., 90 Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.
- Model of Ten-ton Yacht; scale, 1 inch to the foot.

256. Kinnermann, E., Little Stephen-street, Balmain.
- Sailing Boat.

257. Marshall, A. A., and Co., 8 Macquarie-place.
- Port Light for Ships. Diving Gear.

258. Mort's Dock Company.
- Model of "Governor Blackall," "Ajax," "Thetis," and other vessels built by the Company.

259. O'Dwyer, E., 601 Bourke-street, Sydney.
- Model of an Invention for Self-adjusting Feathering Floats of Paddles of Steam-ships.

260. Stephenson, M., and Son, 19 Princes-street.
- Oars, Sails, and Steering Gear.

Seventh Group.—Alimentary Products.

Class 67.—*Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.*

261. Brown, J. D., care of Wells & Smith, Bros., 699 George-street.
- Wheat.

262. Clarence River Group.—T. Page, Grafton.
- Maize grown in District, nine specimens, viz., Large Yellow, New Zealand, Small Maize, Earliest, Tuscaroora, Hogan, Large Hawkesbury, Golden Drop. White Soft. Maize in husk, 12 cobs. Maize Stalks with cob (12). Maize Meal from common Maize. Arrowroot. For Cattle Food—Millet, New Egyptian; Broom Millet, Sorghum.

263. Cowle, W., & Sons, Fullerton Farm, Tomago.
- Manufactured Arrowroot.

264. Connell, Jas., Down Hill, Yass.
- English and Cape Barley, Wheat, Oats, Rye.

265. Davies, G., for Hawkesbury District.
- Maize Trophy—the Maize grown by J. J. Dunster, J. J. Gosper, J. Onus, T. Gather, jun., J. Geeben, B. Conlon, of the Hawkesbury District.
- Wheat and other Cereals.

266. Faint, G., Spring Valley, Armidale.
- White Wheat, Red Wheat, Mammoth Rye, Oats, one bushel; 50 lbs. Flour, 50 lbs. Rye Flour.

267. Lawrie, A. T., Rawdon Vale.
- Arrowroot.

268. Manning, James, Bega.
- Farm Produce.

269. Munn's Maizena Company, Merimbula.
- Maizena.

270. Wade, John, & Co., 7 King-street.
- Corn-flour and Starch.

Class 69.—*Fatty Substances used as Food. Milk and Eggs.*

271. Candelo Butter Company—W. F. Harris, 2 King-street.
Butter in Tins and Jars, preserved to keep in Tropical Climates.

272. Kiama and Geringery Milk Condensing, Butter, and Cheese Company (Limited).
Condensed Milk.

273. Manning, James, Bega.
Farm Produce.

Class 70.—*Meat and Fish.*

274. Manning, James, Bega.
Farm Produce.

Class 71.—*Vegetables and Fruits.*

275. Burdekin, Sydney, Macquarie-street.
Potatoes.

276. Clarence River Group—T. Page, Grafton.
(1.) Specimens of Sugar-cane grown in the District—Merro, Rappoe, Yellow and Green, Salingore (2), Light Purple, Violet, Moore's Purple China, Ribbon, Oak Purple, Grey Fijian, Black Java, Jeroboam, Rose Bamboo, Queensland Bamboo.
(2.) Potatoes grown in the District—Snowflake, Alpha, Early Rose, Ruby Long, Pearless, Pink Eyes, Sweet Potatoes, Yams.
3.) Pumpkins grown in the District—Common Cattle, Six Week's Cattle, American Pears, Grammas (3), Table Pumpkins (17), Custard Marrows (2), Vegetable Marrows (3), Preserving Melons (2).

276. Clarence River Group.—*continued.*
(4.) Preserves from Fruit of the District.—Apricot, Plum, Cape Gooseberry, Orange Marmalade, Peaches, Loquats, Oranges.
(5.) Pickles — Peaches, Gherkins, Cauliflower, Chilies, Mixed, Onions, Cucumbers, French Beans.

277. Davies, G., for Hawkesbury District.
Pumpkins.

278. Giraud, L., 1 Demestre-place, George-street.
Preserved Fruits.

279. Scott, W., Corrowong Creek, Murrumburrah.
Fruit.

Class 72.—*Condiments and Stimulants, Sugar and Confectionery.*

280. Clarence River Group.—T. Page, Grafton.
(1.) Sugar, 1st quality, open pan boiling. Sugar, 2nd quality, open pan boiling.
(2.) Jams and Jellies—Tomato, Melon, Rosella, Guava, Rosella.

281. Colonial Sugar Refining Company.
Sugar.

282. Giraud, L., 1 Demestre-place, George-street.
English and French Confectionery.

283. Monk, D. J., 275 Sussex-street.
Pure Malt and Wine Vinegar, free from adulteration or acid.

284. Starkey, John, 156 Philip-street.
Cordials.

Class 73.—*Fermented Drinks.*

Vigneron.	Locality.	No.	Date of Vintage.	Name of Grape or Grapes from which the Wine was made.	Name of Wine	Colour.	Character, whether light or full-bodied.	Strength in Proof Spirit (if known).	Age of Vines.	Nature of Soil, and every other information, such as Aspect, Elevation, &c. Number of Acres under cultivation of each kind.	How cultivated.	Selling price per gallon at the Vine in bulk and in case.
									Years.			
285. Boutfler, F.	Hunter River	1	Mar., 1876	Pineau	Pineau	Amber or white.	Light, dry	21°	7	Yellow clay, with light sandy surface; lies on the slope of a little rise. From 10 to 15 acres under cultivation.	The ordinary way	25s. ℔ doz., 8s. per gal.
,,	,,	3	Mar., 1876	Madiera	Madeira	White	,,	About 21°	,,	Sandy; gravel bottom. 6 acres under cultivation	,,	21s. ,, 6s. ,,
,,	,,	3	Mar., 1876	Hermitage	Hermitage	Red	Full-bodied	23°	8	Sandy. 10 acres under cultivation	,,	15s. ,, 5s. ,,
,,	,,	4	1876	,,	Claret	,,	Light	21°	5	Sandy soil. 4 acres under cultivation	,,	12s. ,, 4s. ,,
286. Brecht, Carl	Rosemount, Denmans	..	1877	,,	,,	,,	Full-bodied	25°	9	Black mud loam	Plough and hoe	7s. ℔ gal.
,,	,,	..	1878	Pineau	Pineau	White	Light	24·5	,,	,,	,,	6s. ,,
,,	,,	..	,,	Hermitage	Hermitage	Red	Full	27·7	,,	,,	,,	7s. 6d. ℔ gal.
,,	,,	..	1877	Reisling	Reisling	White	,,	25	,,	,,	,,	6s. ,,
287. Buchholtz, Fredk.	Mudgee	..	1876	Hermitage	Hermitage	Red	Full-bodied fruity	.....	10	Red; slate bottom. Easterly aspect. Elevated	Plough and trenched	Bulk 18s. per gal.; bottle, 20s.
,,	,,	..	1875	Muscatel	Muscatel	,,	,,	.....	12	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, 12s. ,, 15s.
,,	,,	..	1876	Verdelho	Verdelho	White	,,	.....	10	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, 8s. ,, 10s.
,,	,,	..	1878	Reisling	Reisling	,,	Full-bodied dry.	.....	13	,, ,, ,,	,,	
288. Carmichael Bros.	Williams River	1	1875	Madeira	Porphyry	,,	Light	20·229	From 9 to 30	Alluvial, clay subsoil, N.E. and S.E. aspect, 7 acres Madeira, 14 acres Reisling, 3 acres Black Hermitage	Plough between rows, hoe around the stocks	10s.
,,	,,	2	1876	,,	,,	,,	,,	20·554	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	3	,,	Reisling	,,	,,	,,	17·349	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	6s.
,,	,,	4	1877	Reisling and Madeira	,,	,,	,,	22·256	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,
289. Davies, A. E., & Co.	Mount Huntly Vineyards, Lochinvar. Hunter River District	..	,,	Shiraz	Shiraz	,,	,,	Strength not known	15 to 20	Rich black red limestone and low sandy. Aspect S.E. and N.E. 35 acres of vines	With plough, shim, and hoe	3s. 6d. ℔ gal.
,,	,,	..	,,	Shepherd's Reisling	S. Reisling	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	3s. ,,
,,	,,	..	1876	Tokay	Tokay	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	20s. ℔ doz.
,,	,,	..	1877	German Reisling	G. Reisling	,,	Full-bodied	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	..	,,	Madeira	Madiera	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	4s. ℔ gal.
,,	,,	..	1879	Pineau Blanc	Pineau	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	..	1876	Shiraz, G. Reisling, and Tolle Blanc.	Blend	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	3s. ,,
,,	,,	..	,,	Hermitage	Hermitage	Red	Light	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	20s. ℔ doz.
,,	,,	..	1879	,,	,,	,,	Full-bodied	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	6s. ℔ gal.
,,	,,	..	,,	Petit Virdot	P. Virdot	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	7s. ,,
,,	,,	..	,,	Gros Virdot	G. Virdot	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	4s. ,,
,,	,,	..	1880	Hermitage	Hermitage	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	
290. Doyle, Jas. F.	Kaludah	1	1875	,,	Kaludah	,,	Light	,,	80	Rich loam sand	Plough and scarifier	12s. ℔ doz.
,,	,,	2	1876	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17	Chocolate soil	,,	,,
,,	,,	3	1877	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, Lochinvar	1	1876	Verdelho and Shiraz	,,	White	,,	,,	,,	Chocolate soil, with western aspect	,,	,,
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	80	Rich loam sand	,,	,,
,,	,,	3	1877	Verdelho	,,	,,	,,	,,	17	Chocolate soil, with limestone subsoil	,,	,,
291. Drinan, J. J.	The Hunter	..	1880	Black Hermitage	Hermitage	Red	,,	.....	6	Chocolate. High, sloping S.W. 3 acres	Ploughed twice a year	3s. ℔ gal. in bulk; 12s. ℔ doz.
292. Fallon, James T.	Murray Valley and Albury	1	1872	Tokay Grape	Tokay	White	,,	25.	10 to 18	Chocolate soil, with limestone or cement subsoil, intermixed with quarts	Plough trenched, about 20 inches deep	Bulk, 7s. ℔ gal.; bottle, 21s. ℔ case.
,,	,,	2	1868	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	The 1868 wines, 30s. ℔ case
,,	,,	3	1872	Reisling Grape	Reisling	,,	Full-bodied	26°	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	
,,	,,	4	1868	,,	,,	,,	Light	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	
,,	,,	5	,,	Shiraz Grape	Shiraz	Red	Full-bodied	30°	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	
,,	,,	6	,,	Hermitage Grape	Hermitage	,,	,,	27°	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	
,,	,,	7	,,	Burgundy Grape	Burgundy	,,	Medium	20.	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	
,,	,,	8	1875	Tokay and Reisling	Champagne	White	Dry	20°	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	55s. ℔ case; bulk, 10s., case, 30s. wholesale.
,,	,,	9	1868	Shiraz and Carbinet	Port	Red	Fruity	32°	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	
293. Penn, J. J.	Port Macquarie	..	1879	Isabella	Isabella	,,	Full	.....	6	Chocolate, Ironstone, East and South; 100 feet above sea level. About 3½ acres	Ploughed yearly about May; horse-hoed about 6 times yearly.	4s. ℔ gal.
294. Gow, John	Mulgrave, near Windsor	..	1878	,,	,,	,,	Full-bodied	.....	12	Loamy and heavy land	.....	10s. ℔ doz.
,,	,,	..	..	Tokay	Tokay	Straw.	,,	.....	,,	,,	.....	12s. ,,
,,	,,	..	..	Grenache	Grenache	Red	Light	.....	,,	,,	.....	10s. ,,
,,	,,	..	..	Traminer	Traminer	Rose	,,	.....	,,	,,	.....	,,
295. Grear, W. E., & Co.	Albury	1	1873	Shiraz	Shiraz	Red	Full-bodied	30°	....	Loamy soil	.....	,,
,,	,,	2	1875	,,	,,	,,	,,	29°	....	,,	.....	8s. ,,
,,	,,	3	1874	Burgundy	Burgundy	,,	,,	28°	....	,,	.....	10s. ,,
,,	,,	4	,,	Carbinet	Carbinet	,,	,,	27°	....	,,	.....	,,
,,	,,	5	1876	Verdelho and Malbec	Malaga	White	,,	20°	....	,,	.....	8s. ,,
,,	,,	6	,,	Muscatel	Muscat	,,	,,	,,	....	,,	.....	,,
,,	,,	7	,,	Verdelho	Verdelho	,,	,,	,,	....	,,	.....	,,
,,	,,	8	,,	Aucarot	Aucarot	,,	,,	30°	....	,,	.....	10s. ℔ gal.
,,	,,	9	1876	Malbec	Malbec	Red	,,	29°	....	,,	.....	8s. ,,

Class 73.—*Fermented Drinks*—continued.

Vigneron.	Locality.	No.	Date of Vintage.	Name of Grape or Grapes from which the Wine was made.	Name of Wine.	Colour.	Character, whether light or full-bodied.	Strength in Proof Spirit (if known).	Age of Vines.	Nature of Soil, and every other information, such as Aspect, Elevation, &c. Number of Acres under cultivation of each kind.	How cultivated.	Selling price per gallon at the Vineyard, in bulk and bottle.
									Years.			
295. Greer W. E., & Co.	Albury	10	1876	Reisling	Reisling	White	Full-bodied	29.	....	Loamy soil		8s. ℔ gal.
"	"	11	"	Muscat and W. Shiraz	Muscat	"	"	"	....	"		"
"	"	12	1877	Tokay	Tokay	"	"	30.	....	"		"
"	"	13	1876	Carbinet	Carbinet	Red	"	28.	....	"		"
"	"	14	"	Shiraz	Shiraz	"	"	29.	....	"		"
296. Hill, John	Hannabton, Whittingham, near Singleton	..	1879	Virdot	Virdot	"	Light	.....	12	Red loam on hilly ground	Plough, harrow, scarifier, and hoe.	In bulk from 2s. 6d. ℔ gal.
"	"	..	"	Claret	Claret	"	"	.....	"		"	
"	"	..	"	Reisling	Reisling	White	"	.....	"		"	
"	"	..	1880	"	"	"	Full-bodied	.....	12		"	
"	"	..	"	R. Hermitage	Hermitage	Red	sweet	.....	"		"	
"	"	..	"	Pineau noir	Pineau	"	"	.....	"		"	
297. Jack, David	Inverell	..	1878	Hermitage	Hermitage	"	Full-bodied	Not known.	10	Black soil	By ploughing	7s. ℔ gal.
"	"	..	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	Red soil	"	"
"	"	..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	..	"	Shiraz	Shiraz	White	"	"	10	Black soil	"	"
"	"	..	1876	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	..	1878	Malbeck or Claret	Malbeck or Claret	Red	"	"	6	Red soil	"	8s. ℔ gal.
"	"	..	1876	Hermitage	Hermitage	"	"	"	10	Black soil	"	"
"	"	..	"	Madeira	Madeira	White	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	..	1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7s. ℔ gal.
"	"	..	1877	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	..	1879	Shiraz	Shiraz	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	..	"	Madeira	Madeira	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	..	"	Hermitage	Hermitage	Red	"	"	"	"	"	
298. Kelman, Jas.	Kirkton Vineyards, Hunter River	1	1876	Red Hermitage	Kirkton	"	Medium	.....	15 to 40	Sandy loam. Aspect, south-easterly. Gentle undulations	By horses with plough, harrows, &c., &c.	21s. ℔ doz. qts
"	"	2	1875-6	"	"	"	Claret	.....	"	"	"	"
"	"	3	1877	"	"	"	Full	.....	"	"	"	4s. 6d. ℔ gal., 15s. ℔ doz. qts.
"	"	6	1878	"	"	"	Claret	.....	"	"	"	7s. " 30s. "
"	"	9	1876	"	"	"	Full	.....	"	"	"	4s. 6d. " 15s. "
"	"	10	1878	"	"	"	Claret	.....	"	"	"	"
"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	8s. 6d. " 12s. "
"	"	12	1879	"	"	"	"	.....	10	Limestone ridges, 500 ft. above the sea. Aspect, easterly	"	"
"	"	..	"	"	"	"	"	.....	"		"	30s. ℔ doz. qts.
"	"	15	1872	Verdelho and Blanquette.	"	White	Medium	.....	15 to 40	Sandy loam. Aspect, south-easterly. Gentle undulations.	"	
"	"	16	1873	Blanquette	"	"	Hock	.....	"	"	"	21s. "
"	"	17	1875	Verdelho	"	"	Medium	.....	"	"	"	30s. "
"	"	18	1876	Shiraz and Blanquette	"	"	Hock	.....	"	"	"	21s. "
"	"	24	"	Verdelho	"	"	Medium	.....	"	"	"	7s. ℔ gal., 21s. ℔ doz. qts.
"	"	25	"	W. Hermitage	"	"	Light	.....	"	"	"	4s. 6d. " 15s. "
"	"	26	"	Reisling	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	" "
"	"	27	"	Blend	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	" "
"	"	28	1877	W. Hermitage	"	"	Medium	.....	"	"	"	" "
"	"	30	"	Verdelho and W. Hermitage.	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	7s. " 21s. "
"	"	32	1879	Reisling	"	"	Light	.....	"	"	"	" "
"	"	33	"	Verdelho	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	8s. 6d. " 12s. "
"	"	34	1877	Reisling	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	4s. 6d. " 15s. "
"	"	35	1878	Verdelho	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	" "
"	"	36	"	W. Hermitage	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	7s. " 21s. "
"	"	39	"	Pineau and Reisling	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	4s. 6d. " 15s. "
299. Klaus, Valentine	Grafton, Clarence River	..	1877	Reisling	Reisling	"	Full-body.	.....	7	Black soil. 2½ acres	Hand	6s. "
"	"	..	"	Burgundy	Burgundy	Red	"	.....	"	"	"	"
300. Macarthur, J. & W.	Camden Park	..	1876	Reisling	Reisling	White	Light	.....	....			
"	"	..	"	Varron	Red Camden Park	Red	"	.....	....			
301. Meyer, S. A.	Corowa, River Murray, Hume District.	..	1877	Shiraz and Malbec		"		23·4	18	Red clay. 27 acres	Horse labour	4s. 6d. ℔ gallon in bulk at the vineyard.
"	"	..	"	Acarot and Tokay		White		2·32	"	" "	"	
302. Munro, Alex	Beheah, near Singleton	1	"	Verdelho	Verdelho	"	Full-bodied	.....	11	Rich loamy	With plough, scarifier, harrow, and hoe	18s. ℔ doz. qts., 6s. 6d. ℔ gal.
"	"	2	1876	Shiraz	Shiraz	"	"	.....	17	"	"	" "
"	"	3	"	Pineau and Reisling		"		.....	"	Sandy loam	"	" "
"	"	4	"	Pineau		"	Light	.....	"	Rich loam	"	15s. " 5s. "
"	"	5	1878	Reisling		"	Full-bodied	.....	"	Sandy loam	"	18s. " 6s. 6d. "
"	"	6	"	"		"	Light	.....	"	"	"	" 8s. "
"	"	7	"	Pineau		"	Full-bodied	.....	"	"	"	" 6s. 6d. "

Division I.—Natural Wines, Blended and not Blended—*continued*

Class 73.—*Fermented Drinks.*—continued.

Vigneron.	Locality.	No.	Date of Vintage.	Name of Grape or Grapes from which the Wine was made.	Name of Wine.	Colour	Character, whether light or full-bodied.	Strength in Proof Spirit (if known).	Age of Vines.	Nature of Soil, and every other information, such as Aspect, Elevation, &c. Number of Acres under cultivation of each kind.	How cultivated.	Selling price per gallon at the Vineyard, in bulk and bottle.
									Years.			
302. Munro, Alex.	Bebeah, near Singleton	8	1877	Pineau		White	Light		12	Rich loam. Area, each kind—Verdelho 4 acres, Shiraz 12 acres, Reisling 6 acres, Pineau 6 acres, White Hermitage 3 acres. Northerly aspect. Total acreage in cultivation, 64 acres	With plough, scarifier, harrow, and hoe	18s. ℔ doz. qts., 5s. ℔ gal.
,,	,,	9	1878	Verdelho		,,	Full		11	,, ,, ,,	,,	18s. ,, 6s. ,,
,,	,,	10	,,	Shiraz		,,	Light		17	,, ,, ,,	,,	18s. ,, 8s. ,,
,,	,,	11	1879	,,		,,	,,		,,	Total acreage in cultivation, 64 acres	,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	12	,,	Verdelho		,,	,,		11	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	13	,,	Reisling		,,	,,		17	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	14	,,	White Hermitage		,,	,,		,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	15	1880	Reisling		,,	Full, sweet		,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	25s. ,, 10s. ,,
,,	,,	16	,,	White Hermitage		,,	Full-bodied		,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	18s. ,, 6s. 6d. ,,
,,	,,	17	1877	Hermitage		Red	,,		,,	Loamy. Aspect, northerly. Area of each kind—Hermitage 12 acres, Lambrusca 6 acres, Verdot 5 acres, Burgundy 4 acres, Malbec 3 acres	,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	18	,,	Burgundy		,,	,,		18		,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	19	1876	Hermitage		,,	Light		17		,,	15s. ,, 6s. ,,
,,	,,	20	1877	"Claret"	Hermitage and Lambrusca.	,,	,,		17 and 14	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	21	,,	Verdot	Verdot	,,	,,		14	,, ,, ,,	,,	25s. ,, 10s. ,,
,,	,,	22	1878	Hermitage		,,	,,		17	,, ,, ,,	,,	15s. ,, 5s. ,,
,,	,,	23	1877	Malbec		,,	,,		14	,, ,, ,,	,,	15s. ,, 5s. ,,
,,	,,	24	1880	Hermitage		,,	Full-bodied		17	,, ,, ,,	,,	18s. ,, 6s. 6d. ,,
,,	,,	25	,,	Lambruscat		,,	,,		14	,, ,, ,,	,,	18s. ,, 6s. ,,
303. Powell, E.	Richmond	..	1873	Grenache, Reisling, and a few Black Hamburghs.	Sherry	White	,,	Unknown	30	On the bank of the River Hawkesbury. 3 acres.	Plough, hoe, & scarifier.	£1 ℔ doz. 7s. ℔ gal. by hogshead.
304. Stephen, C. H.	Hunter River	..	1877	Hermitage	Ivanhoe Hermitage.	Red	Dry medium	about 24	12	Red calcareous soil. 5 acres	Ploughing, scarifying, and hoeing	10s. ℔ gal., 28s. ℔ doz.
,,	,,	..	1878	Shepherd's Reisling and White Shiraz.	Ivanhoe Reisling	White	,,	about 21	,,	,, 4 acres	,,	6s. ,, 21s. ,,
305. Vile, Bros.	Maitland, Hunter River	1	1876	Hermitage	Hermitage	Red	Full-bodied		10	Red chocolate, 30 feet above high water. 14 acres	Plough and scarifier	Bulk 5s. ,, bottle £1 ,,
,,	,,	2	,,	Lambruscat	Lambruscat	,,	,,		,,	6 acres	,,	,,
,,	,,	3	1877	Hermitage	Hermitage	,,	,,		,,		,,	
,,	,,	4	1878	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	4s. bulk.
,,	,,	5	,,	Lambruscat	Lambruscat	,,	,,		7	4 acres	,,	,,
,,	,,	6	,,	Burgundy	Burgundy	,,	,,		,,	3 acres	,,	,,
,,	,,	7	,,	Verdot	Verdot	,,	,,		6	4 acres	,,	
,,	,,	8	1879	Hermitage	Hermitage	,,	,,		10	14 acres	,,	Undecided.
,,	,,	9	,,	Burgundy	Burgundy	,,	,,		7	3 acres	,,	,,
,,	,,	10	,,	Lambruscat	Lambruscat	,,	Light		,,	4 acres	,,	,,

Division II.—Wines, Fortified and Liqueurs.

Vigneron.	Locality.	No.	Date of Vintage.	Name of Grape or Grapes from which the Wine was made.	Quantity of Spirit added (if any).	Name of Wine.	Colour.	Character, whether light, full-bodied, or Liqueur.	Strength	Age of Vines.	Nature of Soil, and every other information, such as Aspect, Elevation, &c. Number of Acres under cultivation of each kind.	How cultivated.	Selling price per gallon at the Vineyard, in bulk and bottle.
										Years.			
306. Macarthur, J. & W.	Camden Park	..	1876	Muscatel	Nil	Muscat	Red	Sweet					
,,	,,	..	1877	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,					
307. Munro, Alex.	Bebeah, near Singleton	26	1876	Reisling	2%	Reisling	White	Full, sweet		17	Loamy. Aspect northerly, &c.	Plough, harrow, scarifier, and hoe	25s. ℔ doz. qts., 10s. ℔ gal.
,,	,,	27	1877	Muscat, &c.	,,	Muscat	,,	,,		10	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	28	1878	Muscat, Isabella, &c.	2%	,,	,,	,,		,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	29	1879	Madeira	,,	Madeira	,,	,,		11	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	30	1876	Miru grapes	,,	Port	Red	,,		17	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	31	1878	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	32	1877	Hermitage	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,
308. Schofield, Jos., sen.	Windsor Road, near Windsor	..	1878	Black Hamburgh	Nil	Black Hamburgh	,,	Full-bodied		10	Red, gravelly, slightly elevated. 2 acres		Not for sale. 6s.

309. Clarence River Group.—J. Page, Grafton.
White Reisling, Red Burgundy. 1877 Vintage.

310. Forsaith, Mrs. E. M., Parramatta.
Rich Orange Wine.

Ninth Group.—Horticulture.

Class 76.—*Flowers and Ornamental Plants.*

311. The New South Wales Commission.
Collection of Ferns indigenous to the Colony.

Class 78.—*Fruit and Fruit Trees.*

312. The New South Wales Commission.
Orange Trees in various stages of growth.

Tenth Group.—Mining Industries, Machinery, and Products.

Class 81.—*Apparatus and Processes of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.*

Department of Mines, Sydney.

320. Gold Trophy, bearing the following inscription:—"Pyramid representing in bulk the quantity of Gold raised in New South Wales. Quantity, 9,066,608 ounces; value, £33,743,019."

321. Silver Trophy, bearing the following inscription:—"Pyramid representing in bulk the quantity of Silver raised in New South Wales. Quantity, 661,270 ounces; value, £161,572."

322. Collection of Phototypes of the interior and exterior of the Binda or Fish River Caves, New South Wales. Taken by the Electric Light (by Messrs. Hart & Roux, Newtown).

Purified Coal and Coke Company, Wallsend.

323. Model of Coal Washing Machine.

H. Herrenschmidt, East Kempsey.

324. Model of Antimony Smelting Works.

Class 82.—*Mining and Metallurgy.*

TIN.

The approximate area of the Tin Fields in New South Wales is 5,440,000 acres. According to the official report of Harris Wood, Esq., Under Secretary for Mines, the value of the total production of the tin to the end of 1879 amounts to £3,144,237. The tin ore therefore ranks next in importance to gold and coal as a source of wealth to the Colony. The ore is at present chiefly obtained from alluvial deposits, but doubtless the lodes (of which several have been discovered) will ere long be worked, and the annual production will be thereby largely increased. The existence of tin in New South Wales was known for many years, but it was not until 1871 that any attempt was made to turn this mineral to account as a marketable commodity. The most extensive deposits of ore have been found in the northern portion of the Colony, but tin has also been discovered in other districts. The value of the tin obtained in 1872 was £47,703, in 1873 the value amounted to £334,430, and in 1879 to £372,848; the total value of the production to that date being £3,144,237. The ore has hitherto been obtained in the beds of water-courses, and it is separated from the soil by sluicing. In some localities extremely rich deposits of drift tin have been found in the beds of ancient streams, at a depth from 60 to 80 feet below the surface; but it more frequently happens that the overlying soil is only a few feet in thickness. Valuable lodes or reefs have also been discovered, and in some places crushing machinery has been erected to extract the ore. The tin-bearing granites of New South Wales belong to the same geological era as those of Derwent and Cornwall. Many years will elapse before the ground now being worked will be exhausted, so that the Tin Fields open a wide scope for the employment of the labouring-classes. Recent discoveries of comparatively deep deposits of stream tin prove how little our tin-bearing lands have been explored, and how richly they compensate the explorers. The tin ores exhibited in the New South Wales Court are very numerous, and show all the different forms in which this mineral has been found in the Colony.

Department of Mines, Sydney.

No. 325. Collection of Tin Ores from New South Wales:—

1. Lode Tin, Cope's Creek.
2. " Bolitho Mine, Cope's Creek.
3. " with flour spar in quartz, Boundary Mine, Cope's Creek.
4. " in quartz crystal, Albion Tin Mine, Copes's Creek.
5. " Cope's Creek.
6. " Sutherland's Water, Cope's Creek.
7. " " "
8. " Cope's Creek.
9. " "
10. " "
11. " "
12. " Butchart Mine, Cope's Creek.
13. " " "
14. " Elsmore Mine, New England.
15. " " "
16. " in clay slate, Tenterfield.
17. " Tenterfield.
18. " M'Donald's, The Glen.
19. " Glen Innes.
20. " Butchart's Mine, The Gulf.
21. " Craigend, "
22. " " "
23. " with Beryl, Craigend, The Gulf.
24. " Craigend, The Gulf.
25. " " "
26. " " "
27. Stanniferous Granite with Beryl and Chalcedonic quartz, Craigend, The Gulf.
28. Lode Tin, Mole Table Land.
29. " "
30. " "
31. " "
32. " "
33. " "
34. " "
35. " "
36. " "
37. " Flagstone Creek, Mole Table Land.
38. " Dutchman's Reef, "
39. " Planet Tin Mine, "
40. " 25 miles east of "
42. " Mole Table Land.
42. " "
43. " "
44. " Vegetable Creek.
45. " Graveyard Creek, Vegetable Creek.
46. " Dividing Range, Mann and Timbarra Rivers.
47. " Wylie Creek, New England.
48. " Clarence District (from Mr. D. Munro).
49. " "
50. " Karoola Mine, near Inverell.
51. " Mole Table Land.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 325. Collection of Tin Ores from N.S.W.—*continued.*

51A. Sulphide of Tin, Mole Table Land.
52. Stanniferous Cement, Vegetable Creek.
53. " O'Daly's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
54. " Rothschild's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
55. " Great Britain Mine, Vegetable Creek.
56. " O'Daley's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
57. " Arden's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
58. " Smith, Wayte, & Party, Vegetable Creek.
59. " Griffiths and Party, Vegetable Creek.
60. " Salmon & Party, Vegetable Creek.
61. " Wesley & Party, Vegetable Creek.
62. " Ezzy & Party, Vegetable Creek.
62A. " Britannia Mine, Vegetable Creek.
63. Stream Tin, O'Daley's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
64. " Vegetable Creek Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
65. " Vegetable Creek Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.
66. " Great Britain Mine, Vegetable Creek.
67. " Little Britain Mine, Vegetable Creek.
68. " Ancient Britain Mine, Vegetable Creek.
69. " Below Grampians, Vegetable Creek.
70. " Graveyard Creek, Vegetable Creek.
71. " Spears & Moore, Vegetable Creek.
72. " Grampians, Vegetable Creek.
72. " Little Wonder Mine, Vegetable Creek.
74. " Lady Emily Mine, Vegetable Creek.
75. " Rothschild's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
76. " Baalgammon Mine, Vegetable Creek.
77. " Gordon's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
78. " Tent Hill, Vegetable Creek.
79. " The Springs, Vegetable Creek.
80. " Kangaroo Flat, Vegetable Creek.
81. " Y. Water Holes, Vegetable Creek.
82. " Y. Water Holes, Vegetable Creek.
83. " Deepsinker's Mine, Vegetable Creek.
84. " Tent Hill, Vegetable Creek.
85. " Hall Bro's. Mine, Vegetable Creek.
86. " Glen Creek Tin-mining Co., Vegetable Creek.
87. " Strathbogie, Vegetable Creek.

Class 82.—*Mining and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 325. Collection of Tin Ores from N.S.W.—*continued.*
88. Stream Tin, Glen Creek, Vegetable Creek.
89. ,, Salmon & Party, Vegetable Creek.
90. ,, Smith, Wayte, & Party, Vegetable Creek.
91. ,, Eazy & Party, Vegetable Creek.
92. ,, Griffiths & Hammond, Vegetable Creek.
93. ,, The Gulf, New England.
94. ,, ,, ,,
95. ,, Rain's Gully, Gulf Creek, New England.
96. ,, Herding Yard Creek, Tenterfield.
97. ,, Wetherdin's Claim, Severn River
98. ,, Mann and Timbarra Ranges.
99. ,, Victoria Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.
100. ,, Long Gully, ,,
101. ,, Pine Ridge Mine, ,,
102. ,, Billin's Claim, ,,
103. ,, ,, ,,
104. ,, Lady Emily Mine, ,,
105. ,, Britannia Mine, ,,
106. ,, Wearne's Mine, ,,
107. ,, Pine Ridge, near Inverell.
108. ,, Head of Pond's Creek, near Inverell.
109. ,, Karula, near Inverell.
110. ,, Pride of the Ranges, near Inverell.
111. ,, Mole Table Land, near Inverell.
112. ,, Flagstone Creek, Mole Table Land
113. ,, Cow Swamp, ,,
114. ,, Silent Grove Creek ,,
115. ,, Mole Table Land.
116. ,, Nine-mile Creek, Mole Table Land.
117. ,, ,, ,,
118. ,, Cameron's Lode, ,,
119. ,, Clark's Chest, near Bundarra, New New England.

Department of Mines, Sydney.—*continued.*

No. 325.—Collection of Tin Ores from N.S.W.—*continued.*
120. Stream Tin, Wylie Creek, New England.
121. ,, New England, Queensland Border.
122. ,, Oban.
123. ,, Great Dividing Range, Boundary Creek.
124. ,, Highland Home
125. ,, Tumbarumba, Southern District.
126. ,, (with gold) ,, ,,
127. ,, ,, Adaminaby, ,,
128. Toad's-eye Tin, Grenfell, Western District.
129. Stream Tin, Burra Burra, ,,
130. Petrified Wood, with Stanniferous Cement.

O'Daly's Mine, Vegetable Creek.

No. 326. Refined Tin in ingots, bar and grain, from New South Wales.

No. 327. Collection of Tin Ores, &c., from Tingah District, New South Wales.

R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

No. 328. Tin Lode Stuff, from "Silent Grove Mine," New England District. Width of lode 6 feet. The property of the Hon. Alexander Stuart, M.P.

No. 329. Tin Lode Stuff, from "Cameron's Lode," New England District. Width of lode 4 feet. The property of the Hon. Alexander Stuart, M.P.

No. 330. Tin Lode Stuff, from the "Dutchman's Lode," New England District. Width of lode 8 feet. The property of the Hon. Alexander Stuart, M.P.

James Mathew Banks, Royal Exchange, Sydney.

No. 331. Rich Tin Lode Stuff, from "Gulf Stream Mine," New England District. The property of Banks, Farquhar, and others.

J. H. Butchart, Sydney.

No. 332. Tin Ore from "The Gulf," New England.

COPPER.

There are several lodes of copper in the Colony, but some of the richest are at present beyond the reach of railway communication. Those which have been hitherto worked vary in thickness from 1 to 100 feet, and consist of ores which contain as high as 70 per cent. of metal. The copper is not unfrequently associated with gold, silver, and lead. The production of copper has increased in value from £1,400 in 1858 to £257,252 in 1879. The value of the total production of copper to the end of 1879 was £2,494,457. Numerous characteristic specimens and some large blocks of copper ore, also about 10 tons of metallic copper in ingots, are exhibited. The approximate area of cupriferous country in New South Wales is 6,715 square miles.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 333. Collection of Copper Ores from N.S. Wales :—
131. Sulphide of Copper, Snowball Mine.
132. ,, Gordon Brook, Clarence River.
133. ,, ,, ,,
134. ,, Charlton, near Rockley.
135. ,, Dundee, New England.
136. ,, Goodrich Mine.
137. ,, ,,
138. ,, Cootalantra Copper Mine, Manaro.
139. ,, Between Condobolin and Parkes.
140. ,, Armstrong Mine; assay, 32·70 per cent.
141. ,, Cow Flat.
142. ,, Frog's Hole, parish of Bala
143. ,, Milburn Creek.
144. ,, ,,
145. ,, ,,
146. ,, ,,
147. ,, Wellingrove.
148. ,, Ophir.
149. ,, Oberon.
150. ,, Jones' Mount, Tuena.
151. ,, Jaqua Mine, Nerrimunga.
152. ,, Wiseman's Creek; assay, 11·30 per cent.
153. ,, Manaro.
154. ,, Belmore Mine, Manaro.
155. ,, Solferino.
156. ,, Hurley & Wearne's Mine, Wellington.
157. ,, Essington, near Rockley.
158. ,, Yarrangobilly, near Kiandra.
159. ,, Peelwood.
160. ,, ,,
161. ,, Wellbank; assay, 13·19 per cent.
162. ,, Cobar.
162a. ,, near Bingera.
163. ,, Molong.
164. ,, Narragal, county Gordon.
165. ,, Apsley.
166. ,, Oberon.

Department of Mines, Sydney.—*continued.*

No. 333. Collection of Copper Ores—*continued.*
167. Carbonate of Copper, Armstrong Mine.
168. ,, ,, assay, 28 per cent.
169. ,, Goodrich Mine.
170. ,, ,,
171. ,, Belara.
172. ,, ,,
173. ,, Lady Belmore Mine, Wood's Flat.
174. ,, Peelwood.
175. ,, ,,
176. ,, ,,
177. ,, Lucknow.
178. ,, Cobar.
179. ,, ,,
180. ,, ,,
181. ,, (auriferous) Mitchell's Creek (gold 4 ozs. 10 dwts. 9 grs. per ton).
182. ,, Mitchell's Creek, assay, 9·40 per cent.
183. ,, Three-mile Flat, Wellington.
184. ,, Snowball Mine, Gundagai.
185. ,, Cow Flat.
186. ,, ,,
187. ,, Frog's Hole, parish of Bala.
188. ,, Bobby Whitlow's, Bingera.
189. ,, Bingera.
190. ,, Wiseman's Creek.
191. ,, ,, assay, 16·72 per cent.
192. ,, Wiseman's Creek.
193. ,, Copabella, Southern District.
194. ,, Wellbang, Wellington District.
195. ,, Gordon Brook, Clarence River.
196. ,, Junction of Cotta and Queanbeyan Rivers.
197. ,, (auriferous) near Wellington.

Class 82.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*
No. 333. Collection of Copper Ores—*continued.*
198. Carbonate of Copper, Wellingrove.
190. ,, Courntoundra Range, 60 miles N.W. of Wilcannia.
200. ,, Milburn Creek.
201. ,, near Oberon.
202. ,, between Condobolin and Parkes.
203. Native Copper, Milburn Creek.
204. ,, Peelwood.
205. ,, Peabody Mine, county Ashburnham.
206. ,, and Sulphide, Cobar.
207. ,, Hurley & Wearne's Mine, Wellington District.
208. ,, Wellington.
209. ,, Dunolly Mine, Cowra.
210. ,, between Coolac and Hillston.
211. ,, Red Oxide, and Carbonate of Copper, Wellington.
212. Red Oxide of Copper (auriferous), Fitty's Reef, Mitchell's Creek.
213. ,, and Carbonate of Copper, Mount Hope, Lower Lachlan.
214. ,, and Carbonate of Copper, Peelwood.
215. ,, and Carbonate, Peelwood.
216. ,, Milburn Creek.
217. ,, Cow Flat.
218. ,, and Sulphide and Carbonate, Courntoundra Range, N.W. of Wilcannia.
219. ,, and Carbonate, Apsley.
220. ,, and Sulphide, Courntoundra Range, N.W. of Wilcannia.
221. ,, Cobar.
222. ,, and Native Copper, Cobar.
223. ,, Belara.
224. ,, ,, assay, 39 per cent.
225. ,, and Carbonate, Bobby Whitlow's Mine, Bingera.
226. ,, and Native Copper, Thompson's Creek Mine.
227. ,, and Carbonate, Armstrong Mine.
228. ,, ,, Hurley and Wearne's Mine, Wellington.
229. ,, and Carbonate, Wiseman's Creek.
230. ,, Gordon Brook, Clarence River.
231. ,, and Carbonate, Combing Park, near Carcoar.
232. ,, and Carbonate, South Wiseman's Creek.
233. Red Oxide and Carbonate, Frog's Hole, parish of Bala.
234. Black Oxide of Copper and Sulphide, Milburn Creek.
235. ,, and Grey Sulphide, Milburn Creek; assay, 25 per cent.
236. ,, Belara Mine; assay, 40 per cent.
237. ,, and Sulphide, Apsley; assay, 18·72 per cent.
238. ,, and Carbonate, Courntoundra Range.
239. ,, Bobby Whitlow's Mine, Bingera.
240. ,, and Sulphide, Peelwood.
241. ,, ,, South Wiseman's Creek.
242. ,, and Sulphide, Junction of Cotta and Queanbeyan Rivers.
243. ,, Gordon Brook, Clarence River.
244. Gossan, Belara.
245. ,, Essington Mine, near Rockley.
246. ,, Belmore Mine, Manaro.
247. Sulphate of Copper, Milburn Creek.
248. Native Copper, near Oberon.
249. Carbonate of Copper, ,,
250. Peacock Ore, ,,
251. Carbonate and Red Oxide, No. 5, Copper Hill, W. Bogan.
252. ,, ,, ,,
252A. Carbonate of Copper, Mount Hope Copper Mine.
252B. ,, ,,
No. 334. Coper Ores from Messrs. Deer Brothers' Frogmore Copper Mine, New South Wales.
No. 335. Copper in Ingots.

Argyle M'Callum, Good Hope, Yass.
No. 336. Copper Ore and Galena.

W. H. Mackenzie, Exchange Corner, Sydney.
No. 337. Specimen of Crystallized Blue Carbonate of Copper—"Azurite."

Great Cobar Copper Mining Company, Sydney, George Hardie, Manager, Sydney.
No. 338. Copper Ores from Great Cobar Copper Mine.

John Hurley, M.P., & John Shepherd, M.P., 289 George-street, Sydney.
No. 339. Auriferous and Argentiferous Sulphides of Iron, Copper, and Lead, from "Sunny Corner Mine," Mitchell's Creek.

John Zeakes.
No. 339A. Copper Ores, Wellington.

IRON.

Important deposits of iron ore are found in close proximity to coal and lime-stone in several parts of the Colony. Furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., have recently been erected at Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, for the conversion of pig iron into malleable iron; and it is expected that the demand for iron in the Colony will be supplied by metal locally produced. Hæmatite, magnetic, chrome, and other iron ores are shown in the mineral collection. The ore found at Mittagong, in the Southern District, contains about 66 per cent. of iron. Speaking of the deposits of iron ore at Wallerawang, Professor Liversidge says—"They contain two varieties of iron—magnetite, or the magnetic oxide of iron, and the brown hæmatite or goethite—the hydrated oxide; then in addition to these there are the deposits of the so-called clay bands which are interstratified with the coal measures. These clay bands are not what are usually known as clay iron ores in England. They are brown hæmatites, var. limonite, while the English clay iron ores are impure carbonates of iron, which seldom contain much more than 30 per cent. of metallic iron, against some 60 per cent. contained by the hæmatites. A highly ferruginous garnet accompanies the veins of magnetite; this garnet is very rich in iron, and it will probably be found advantageous to smelt it with the other ores, not only on account of the large percentage of metal which it contains, but also on account of the increased fluidity it would impart to the slag." The approximate area of iron ore deposits is 1,400 square miles. The value of the iron raised to end of December, 1879, amounts to £54,151. The Eskbank Iron Works Company exhibit a tropy of samples of the various descriptions of iron produced at their works.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*
No. 340. Collection of Iron Ores from N.S.W.:—
253. Magnetite, 10 miles from Cowra, Grenfell Road.
254. ,, Devonian Beds, Mount Lambie.
255. ,, Solferino.
256. Magnetic and Specular Iron, Grass Tree Creek.
257. ,, Winter's Mine, Wallerawang; assay, 40-89.
258. ,, Burra Burra, Parkes District. per cent.
259. ,, Solferino.
260. ,, Wellington.
261. ,, Wallerawang; assay, 37·84 to 51·2 per cent.
262. ,, Mitchell's Creek, Wellington.
263. ,, 5 miles west of Binalong.
264. Specular Iron Ore, Boro.
265. Specular and Brown Oxide of Iron, parish of Ponsonby, near Bathurst.
266. Specular Iron Ore, between Mylora and Brookham, Yass District.
267. Micaceous & Magnetic Iron Ore, Warrawang, near Mount Lambie.
268. Specular Iron Ore, O'Connell's Plains.
269. ,, Mount Lambie.
270. ,, New England.
271. Specular Iron Ore, and Magnetic Iron Ore, near Mount Lambie.
272. Hæmatite, near Appin.
273. Specular Iron Ore, near Binalong.
274. Brown Hæmatite, Berrima.
275. ,, Back Creek, near Blayney.
276. ,, (Goethite), near Cooyal, Mudgee District.
277. ,, near Hay.
278. ,, 8 miles from Jarvis Bay.
279. ,, from Coal Measures, Lithgow Valley; assay, 46 per cent. Metallic Iron.
280. ,, Mount Keira, Southern District.
281. ,, (Goethite), Gulgong District.
282. ,, ,, Wallerawang.
283. ,, Burra Burra, Parkes District
284. ,, Croker's Coal Seam, Wallerawang.
285. ,, Wallerawang.
286. ,, Narrandera.
287. ,, (Goethite), Wallerawang; assay, 39·34 to 51·2 per cent.

Class 82.—*Mines and Metallurgy*– continued.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 340. Collection of Iron Ores from N.S.W.—*continued.*

288. Brown Hematite, Lithgow Valley Iron Co.
289. ,, Lachlan River, 50 miles W. of Forbes.
290. ,, Narrellan Creek Co., Montagle.
291. ,, Jamberoo.
292. ,, Mittagong.
293. ,, Upper Coal Measures, Wallerawang.
294. ,, Jamberoo.
295. ,, Winter's Mine, Wallerawang.
296. ,, Scone.
297. ,, (Concretion), Wollombi Road, near West Maitland.
298. Ironstone Nodule in Coal Seam, Wallerawang.
299. Brown Hematite, below Hawkesbury Rock, Broughton Vale.
300. Stalactitic Iron Ore, Lithgow.
301. Garnet Rock Iron Ore, Devonian Beds, Wallerawang; assay, 21·05 per cent.
302. Garnet Rock Iron Ore, near Wallerawang.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 340. Collection of Iron Ores from N.S.W.—*continued.*

303 Ferruginous Garnet Rock, New England.
304. Carbonate of Iron, near Picton.
305. Chrome Iron, Upper Bingera.
306 Titanic Iron, Rocky River.

Henry Francis, 201, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

No. 341. Collection of Iron Ores and Paint Ochres, Fire-clay, Sandstone, &c.

Browne & Browne, City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

No. 342. Trophy of Bar and Angle Iron, Tee and Bridge Nails, Samples, &c.

J. J. O. Atkinson, Oldbury, near Berrima.

No. 343. Block of Iron Ore.

J. Fountain, Brisbane Water.

No. 344. Iron Ore and Fire-clay, Paint Ochres, and Sandstone.

Eskbank Ironworks Company, Lithgow.

No. 345. Coal, Coke, Iron Ores, Limestone, Fire-bricks, Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Rails, and Stampers made from Eskbank Pig Iron.

George Hayton.

No. 345A. Iron Ore, Newbridge.

COAL.

The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,650 square miles. The principal coal beds exist along the coast to the north and south of Sydney. The mines first opened are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the colony obtains its largest supply. In many districts the coal crops out on the face of the hills, and can be cheaply got by driving tunnels. The coal-shipping facilities at Newcastle are by staiths, steam, and hydraulic cranes. Full descriptions of the various coal-seams worked in New South Wales have been given by Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal Fields, in the Annual Reports of the Department of Mines. Writing of the upper coal measures in the Western District, the Government Geologist (Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S.) says: "They are 480 feet thick, resting conformably on the marine beds of the lower coal measures, and overlaid by more than 500 feet of Hawkesbury sandstone. Eleven seams of coal have been counted in them; the lowest, which is 10 feet thick, lies about 25 feet above the marine beds, and is the same seam worked by the Bowenfels, Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, and Vale of Clwydd Collieries. This seam of coal crops out on the surface on the railway line near Bowenfels. It dips at a low angle of 3 to 5 degrees to the north-east, and is therefore easily worked; and as it passes under the vast extent of mountain ranges to the north and east, it will be inexhaustible for generations to come." The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833, 328 tons were raised, and in 1879, 1,883,381 tons, the value of the last-named year's production being £950,878. Several seams of cannel coal have been found, and the coal from two of them is retorted for the manufacture of kerosene oil. Their thickness varies from 2 to 5 feet. The Hartley shale yields 160 gallons of crude oil, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, with an illuminating power equal to forty candles. The total production of coal to 31st December, 1878, was 20,640,075 tons, of the value of £11,046,722, and of petroleum oil shale 194,189 tons, of the value of £496,574. Sections of the coal seams worked in the Northern, Western, Southern, and Hunter River Coal Fields are exhibited, and also samples from several of the seams of petroleum oil coal.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 346. Specimens of Coal from New South Wales:—

307. Bituminous Coal, Fitzroy, near Jellore, seam 20 feet.
308. ,, Shark Creek, Clarence River, seam 1 foot 6 inches.
309. ,, Woodford Colliery, seam 6 feet.
310. ,, Woodford Colliery, seam 8 feet.
311. ,, Goose Colliery, Newcastle District.
312. ,, Co-operative Colliery, near Newcastle.
313. ,, Ferndale Colliery, near Newcastle.
314. ,, Newcastle Coal M. Co.'s Colliery.
315. ,, A.A. Co.'s Colliery, Stroud, seam 10 feet.
316. ,, A.A. Co.'s Colliery, Stroud, average seam, 10 feet.
317. ,, Duckenfield Colliery, near Newcastle.
318. ,, Cajola Creek, near Ulladulla.
319. ,, Jamberoo.
320. ,, Newcastle - Wallsend Colliery, average seam 9 ft.
321. ,, Minmi Colliery, seam 5 feet 9 inches.
322. ,, Battai Colliery, near East Maitland, seam 7 feet.
323. ,, Dudley Colliery, Redhead, near Newcastle.
324. ,, Berrima, seam 14 feet
325. ,, A.A. Co.'s property, Lake Macquarie, seam 27 feet.
326. ,, New Lambton Colliery, near Newcastle, average seam 9 feet.
327. ,, Mount Kembla, Wollongong.
328. ,, Waratah Colliery, average seam 10 feet.
329. ,, Lambton Colliery, Newcastle, average seam 10 feet.
330. Semi-bituminous Coal, near Berrima.
331. ,, Mount Sugarloaf Mine, Newcastle, seam 18 feet.
332. ,, Bulli.
333. ,, Piper's Flat, Wallerawang.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 346. Specimens of Coal from N.S.W.—*continued.*

334. Semi-bituminous Coal, Bulli.
335. ,, Osborne-Wallsend Colliery, Wollongong, seam 7 to 9 feet.
336. ,, Coal Cliff, seam 5 feet 6 inches.
337. ,, Mount Pleasant, Wollongong, seam 7 to 9 feet.
338. Splint Coal, Bowenfels Coal Mining Co., Lithgow Valley, average seam 10 feet 6 inches.
339. ,, Macquarie Mine, Wingen.
340. ,, New Wallsend Colliery, Catherine Hill Bay, seam 14 feet.
341. ,, Lithgow Valley Colliery, seam 10 feet.
342. ,, Greta.
343. ,, Buckley's Coal Mine, Wallerawang, seam 5 feet.
344. Splint Coal, Vale of Clwydd, Lithgow Valley, seam 10 feet 6 inches.
345. ,, Bowenfels Coal Mining Co., Lithgow Valley, seam 10 feet 6 inches.
346. ,, Nash's Mine, Mount Wingan, average seam 6 feet.
347. ,, Eskbank Colliery, Lithgow Valley, seam 10 feet 6 inches.
348 ,, Brown & Lamb's Mine, Lake Macquarie, seam 4 feet.
349. Anthracite Coal, Redhead, Clarence River, seam 6 feet.
350. ,, Gibraltar Creek, Mittagong.
351. ,, Fitzroy Iron Co.'s Mine, seam 7 feet.
352. Bituminous Coal and Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, Berrima.
353. Splint Coal ,, ,, Anvil Creek.
354. Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, Joadja Creek, Berrima.
355. ,, ,, ,, ,,
356. ,, ,, Mount Kembla.
357. ,, ,,
358. ,, ,, American Creek, Wollongong, seam 1 foot 6 inches.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 346. Specimens of Coal, N.S.W.—*continued.*

359. Petroleum Oil, Cannel Coal, Hartley, yield 18,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, or 160 gallons crude oil, seam 3 ft. 2 in.
360. ,, ,, Mount Victoria.
361. ,, ,, Mount Megalow, county Cook.
362. ,, ,, Lake Macquarie.
363. ,, ,, Megalow, Pulpit Hill.
364. ,, ,, Sugarloaf, near Hartley.
365. ,, ,, Joadja Creek, seam 1 ft. 6 in.
366. ,, ,, Bathgate, Wallerawang, yield 17,500 cub. ft. of gas per ton.
367. ,, ,, Blackheath (from the outcrop).
368. ,, ,, Greta, seam 1 foot.
369. ,, ,, Burragorang.
370. ,, ,, Joadja Creek, seam 1 ft. 6 in.
371. ,, ,, Hartley.
372. ,, ,, Newcastle Shale Co.'s Mine, Murrurundi, yield 17,500 cubic feet gas per ton.

No. 347. Large Blocks of Coal :—

1. Bituminous Coal, A.A. Co.'s Colliery, near Newcastle. The coal seam is from 13 feet 7 inches to 10 feet 6 inches in thickness, is free from faults, lies very regular, and has an average dip of 1 in 20 to 1 in 30 feet to the south-east.
2. Bituminous Coal, Co-operative Colliery, the property of W. Laidley, Esq., situated about 7 miles from Newcastle Harbour. The coal seam is from 10 feet to 8 feet 6 inches in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, and has an average of 1 in 30 in a southerly direction.
3. Bituminous Coal, Ferndale Colliery, Messrs. Bingle, White, & Co., situated within 3 miles of the Newcastle Harbour. The coal seam varies from 15 feet 3 inches to 8 feet in thickness, lies very regular, and has a slight dip to the south and south-east.
4. Bituminous Coal, Newcastle and Wallsend Co.'s Collieries, situated about 7 and 9 miles from Newcastle Harbour. The coal seam varies from about 9 feet 4 inches to 8 feet 6 inches in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, and has an average dip of about 1 in 40 in a southerly direction.
5. Bituminous Coal, New Lambton Colliery, Messrs. Brown & Dibbs, situated about 5 miles from Newcastle Harbour. The coal seam is about 9 feet 9 inches in thickness, lies very regular, is very free from faults, and has an average dip of about 1 in 30 in a southerly direction.
6. Bituminous Coal, Waratah Co.'s Colliery, about 4 miles from Newcastle Harbour. The coal seam is about 10 feet in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, and has an average dip of about 1 in 30 to the south.
7. Splint Coal, Greta Colliery, belonging to E. Vickery, Esq., about 32 miles by rail from Newcastle Harbour. This seam varies from 14 feet 6 inches to 26 feet in thickness, lies very regular, is very free from faults, and dips about 1 in 9 to the west.
8. Semi-bituminous Coal, Bulli Colliery, at Bulli, near Wollongong. The coal seam is about 8 feet in thickness of clean coal without any bands has an excellent rock roof and floor, and dips about 1 in 30 to the north-west.
9. Semi-bituminous Coal, Osborne-Wallsend Colliery, belonging to Captain Osborne, situated about 3 miles from the Wollongong Harbour. The coal seam is about 7 feet 6 inches in thickness of clean coal without bands, has an excellent rock roof and floor, and dips about 1 in 30 to the west and north-west.
10. Semi-bituminous Coal, Mount Pleasant Colliery, situated about 3 miles from the Wollongong Harbour. The coal seam is about 7 feet 6 inches in thickness of clean coal without any bands, has an excellent rock roof and floor, and dips about 1 in 30 to the west and north-west.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 347. Large Blocks of Coal—*continued.*

11. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, from the outcrop of the 9 to 10 feet seams of coal opened out on Sir Henry Parkes and others property at Broger's Creek, near Shoalhaven and Jamberoo, near the Kiama Harbour.
12. Splint Coal, Lithgow Valley Colliery, at Lithgow, 96 miles by the Great Western Railway from Sydney. The coal seam is about 10 feet 6 inches in thickness, lies very regular, is very free from faults, and has an average dip of about 1 in 20 in an easterly direction.
13. Splint Coal, Eskbank Colliery, at Lithgow Valley, 96 miles by the Great Western Railway from Sydney. The coal seam is about 10 feet 6 inches in thickness, lies very regular, is very free from faults, and has an average dip of 1 in 20 in an easterly direction.
14. Bituminous Coal, Newcastle Coal-mining Co'.s Colliery, situated about 2½ miles from Newcastle Harbour. The coal seam is about 10 feet 6 inches in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, and dips about 1 in 30 to the south-east.
15. Bituminous Coal, from Percy Owen, Esq.'s property at Broker's Nose, about 4 miles from the Wollongong Harbour. The coal seam is about 7 feet 6 inches in thickness, has an excellant roof and floor, and dips west to north-west.
16. Bituminous Coal, from Tarratt's property, Lake Macquarie. Seam 9 feet of workable coal.
17. Splint Coal, from Anvil Creek Colliery. The coal seam is about 14 feet 6 inches in thickness, and dips to the west at 1 in 9.
18. Splint Coal, from Vale of Clwydd Colliery. The coal seam is about 10 feet 7 inches thick, and dips to the east at 1 in 20.

Newcastle Coal-mining Company.

No. 348. Pillar of Coal, cut out of the coal seam worked by the Newcastle Coal-mining Company at a depth of 303 feet at the Glebe, situated about 2½ miles by rail from the Newcastle Harbour, in the county of Northumberland, New South Wales. This coal seam is about 10 feet 6 inches in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, has a rock floor and hard shale roof, and has an average dip of 1 in 20 to 1 in 30 to the south-east. It is a free burning bituminous coal, suitable for household, steam, smelting, gas, cooking, and blacksmith purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1·29. The Company have 1,400 acres of land leased from E. C. Merewether, Esq., and have sunk two shafts to this coal seam, and have erected two 20-horse power engines for pumping and winding purposes. They raised 70,826 tons of coal, valued at £42,694 16s. 3d., in 1879, and employed on an average 271 men and boys each day the Colliery was at work. Mr. Ross, junior, is the Colliery Manager, and Mr. Knightley the Company's General Manager at Newcastle.

Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company.

No. 349. Pillar of Coal, with the roof and floor attached thereto, cut out of the coal seam worked from a shaft and adit by the Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company, at Wallsend, situated about 9 and 7 miles respectively by rail from the Newcastle Harbour, in the county of Northumberland, New South Wales. The coal seam at these Collieries varies from 9 feet 4 inches to 8 feet 6 inches in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, has a rock floor and hard shale roof, and dips about 1 in 40 in a southerly direction. It is a free burning bituminous coal, suitable for household, steam, smelting, gas, cooking, and blacksmith purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1·29. This Company works the coal from an adit and shaft 185 feet in depth, and have a 60-horse power engine for winding purposes, two underground traction engines of 40 and 30 horse power. They raised 162,000 tons of coal, valued at £106,575, in 1879, and employed on an average 635 men and boys each day the Colliery was at work. Mr. J. Y. Neilson is the Colliery Manager, and Mr. Binney the Company's General Secretary and Manager in Sydney.

Waratah Coal Company.

No. 350. Pillar of Coal, with the floor attached thereto, cut out of the coal seam worked from an adit, by the Waratah Company at Waratah, situated about 4 miles by rail from the Newcastle Harbour, in the county of Northumberland, New South Wales. The coal seam at this Colliery averages about 10 feet in thickness, 9 feet 1 inch of which is generally mined; it is very free from faults, lies very regular, has a rock floor and hard shale roof, and has an average dip of about 1 in 30 to the south. It is a free burning bituminous coal, suitable for household, steam, smelting, gas, coking, and blacksmith purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1·29. The Company have a shipping place of their own at Port Waratah, about 2½ miles from the Newcastle Harbour. They raised 90,924 tons of coal from this and another coal seam they are working at Raspberry Gully, valued at £77,003 11s., in 1879, and employed on an average 278 men and boys each day the Colliery was at work. Mr. Ramsay is the Colliery Manager, and the Company's office is in Bridge-street, Sydney.

New Lambton Colliery Company.

No. 351. Pillar of Coal, cut out of the coal seam worked at the New Lambton Colliery, by Messrs. Brown & Dibbs, at a depth of 100 feet from the surface, and situated about 5 miles by rail from the Newcastle Harbour, in the county of Northumberland, New South Wales. The coal seam at this Colliery varies from 9 feet 9 inches to 8 feet 1 inch in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, has a rock floor and hard shale roof, and dips at the rate of about 1 in 30 in a southerly direction. It is a free burning bituminous coal, suitable for household, steam, smelting, gas, coking, and blacksmith purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1·29. The owners of this Colliery have two engines of 20 and 16-horse power, one of which raises the coal up the shaft, and the other is an underground engine used for hauling the coal to the bottom of the shaft. They raised 89,942 tons of coal, valued at £57,712 18s., in 1879, and employed on an average 252 men and boys each day the Colliery was at work. Mr. Marshall is the Colliery Manager, and Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., Receiver and General Manager.

Illawarra Coal Company.

No. 352. Pillar of Coal, cut out of the coal seam worked from adits at the Illawarra Coal Company's Colliery, near Wollongong, in the county of Camden, situated about 3 miles by tramway from the Wollongong Harbour. The coal seam averages about 7 feet 6 inches in thickness of clean coal, without any bands in it; it has an excellent rock roof and floor, and dips about 1 in 30 to the west and north-west. It is a semi-bituminous coal, suitable for steam, household, smelting, coking, and blacksmith purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1·35. It is the No. 1 or uppermost coal seam in the Wollongong District, and ontcrops at a height of 600 feet above the sea in the high ranges fronting the Wollongong Harbour, where adits are driven into it, and an incline and horse tramway of about 3 miles in length conveys the coal from the mine to the Harbour at Wollongong. They raised 62,520 tons of coal, valued at £26,694, in 1879, and employed on an average 182 men and boys each day the Colliery was at work. Mr. Lahiff is the Colliery Manager, and the Company's office is in Bridge-street, Sydney.

Osborne-Wallsend Colliery Company.

No. 353. Pillar of Coal, cut out of the coal seam worked from an adit at the Osborne-Wallsend Colliery, near Wollongong, in the county of Camden, situated about 2½ miles by tramway from the Wollongong Harbour, New South Wales. The coal seam averages about 7 feet 6 inches in thickness of clean coal, without any bands in it; it has an excellent rock floor and roof, and dips about 1 inch in 30 to the west and north-west. It is a semi-bituminous coal, suitable for steam, household, smelting, coking, and blacksmith purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1·35. It is the No. 1 or uppermost coal seam in the Wollongong District, and outcrops at a height of 600 feet above the sea in the high ranges fronting the Wollongong Harbour, where adits are driven into

Osborne-Wallsend Colliery Company—*continued*.

it, and an incline and locomotive engine tramway of about 2½ miles in length conveys the coal from the mine to the Harbour at Wollongong. This Colliery raised 48,444 tons of coal, valued at £21,800, in 1879, and employed on an average 160 men and boys each day the Colliery was at work. Mr. Green is the Colliery Manager, and F. P. M'Cabe, Esquire, the General Manager.

Greta Colliery Company.

No. 353A. Pillar of Coal, 4 feet 6 inches in height, cut out of the lower portion of the coal seam worked at the Greta Coal and Shale Colliery; belonging to Ebenezer Vickery, Esq. The coal seam (all of a similar quality) varies from 26 to 17 feet 6 inches in thickness, and the coal is raised from a shaft 450 feet in depth, situated alongside the Great Northern Railway, and 92 miles by rail from the Newcastle Harbour. It is of excellent quality, and suitable for gas, household, steam, and other purposes, has a specific gravity of about 1·25, and from its hard splinty nature bears shipment and carriage well. The coal has a strong rock floor and roof, and dips at the rate of about 1 in 6 to the west. Mr. Vickery holds about 2,136 acres of land under lease, and raised 38,742 tons of coal, valued at £19,371, in 1879, and employed on an average 197 men and boys each day the colliery was at work. Mr. Simpson is the Colliery Manager, and Ebenezer Vickery, Esq., the Proprietor.

Vale of Clwydd Coal Company (Limited), 331 George-street, Sydney.

No. 354. Pillar of coal, cut out of the coal seam worked from a shaft 233 feet in depth, by the Vale of Clwydd Colliery Company, at Lithgow Valley, in the county of Cook, situated about 95 miles by rail from Sydney and the Harbour of Port Jackson. The coal seam is about 10 feet 7 inches in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, and dips about 1 in 20 in an easterly direction. It is a splint coal, suitable for household, steam, smelting, gas, blacksmith, and coking purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1·32. The Company have copper-smelting works erected on their land, and the working shaft is connected by a short tramway with the Great Western Railway. The Company raised 40,000 tons of coal, valued at £12,000, in 1879, and employed on an average fifty-seven men and boys each day the Colliery was at work. Mr. Wilson was the Colliery Manager, and Mr. Ebblewhite the General Manager in Sydney.

No. 354A. Pillar of coal, cut out of the seam of coal worked from an adit at the Coal Cliff Coal-mining Company's Colliery, belonging to Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.L.A., and others, situated at Coal Cliff, in the county of Cumberland, and about 34 miles south of Port Jackson, being 21 miles nearer to the Metropolis than any other mine now worked. The coal seam is 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet in thickness, is very free from faults, lies very regular, has an excellent rock roof and fire-clay floor, and dips about 1 in 20 in a north-west direction. It is a semi-bituminous coal, suitable for steam, household, smelting, coking, and blacksmith purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1·35. The coal outcrops on the sea-coast about 20 feet above high water; two adits have been driven into it, and a jetty constructed 500 feet in length. The property originally belonged to Sir Thomas Mitchell, and afterwards to his son, Campbell Mitchell, Esq. The Company raised 35,935 tons of coal, valued at £21,656, in 1870, and employed on an average 165 men and boys. Mr. Harpur is the Colliery Manager, and Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.L.A., General Manager and Viewer.

W. Stoddart, 136 Burton-street, Darlinghurst.

No. 354B. Coal from Ulladulla, N.S.W., from an estate of 1,000 acres. The seam crops out at surface, and is 4 feet 6 inches thick; larger seams exist at lower levels, situated 7 miles from deep water, where a safe anchorage can be obtained. An incline from the mine to the wharf renders the transport easy and inexpensive. This is the nearest known coal-mine to the Victorian border,

J. B. North, 105 Pitt-street, Sydney.

No. 355. Section of Coal from Katoomba.

Class 82.—*Mines and Metallurgy* - continued.

Dr. W. F. Mackenzie & Charles Kelso Moore, Esq.

No. 356. Boghead or Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, from Dr. W. F. Mackenzie & Charles Kelso Moore's, Esq., property, at The Sugar Loaf, Mount Victoria, 76 miles by the Great Western Railway from Sydney. Top and bottom Cannel, from the outcrop of the seam.

No. 357. Boghead or Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, from Dr. W. F. Mackenzie & Charles Kelso Moore's, Esq., property, at Bathgate, near Wallerawang, 110 miles by the great Western Railway from Sydney. Top and bottom Cannel, from the outcrop of the seam.

New South Wales Shale and Oil Company (Limited), 3 Hunter-street, Sydney.

No. 358. Australian Boghead Mineral or Torbanite.

The Australian Kerosene Oil Mineral Company (Limited), 3 Gresham-street, Sydney.

No. 359. Australian Boghead Mineral.

Purified Coal and Coke Company, Wallsend.

No. 360. Small Coal and Coke.

No. 360A. Coke made from the Co-operative Colliery Coal, near Newcastle, belonging to W. Laidley, Esq.

GOLD.

The weight of gold obtained to the end of 1879 was 8,966,951 ounces, of the value of £33,236,900. Except in some few localities, quartz veins have not been worked to a great depth, and the auriferous resources of the Colony have scarcely been touched. Alluvial lands have in some instances been worked to a depth of 200 feet, and there are the strongest indications of deep leads in various parts where no attempt has been made to work them. Gold-mining, as hitherto carried on, has been principally confined to the working of river beds, and shallow alluvial claims. Extensive tracts of country are known to be auriferous, and it is believed that there will be ample scope for the remunerative employment of a large population in both alluvial and quartz-mining. The poor success which has often attended the working of quartz veins is largely attributed to ill-judged speculation, inexperience, and the absence of proper ore-separating and other mining appliances. The Rev. W. B. Clarke, referring to the Western District, says that he "passed over many miles of country in which the rocks that belong to a golden area yet remain in their original condition, and will so remain until some fortunate adventurer stumbles by accident on a tangible encouragement." Mr. E. F. Pittman, and Mr. Lamount Young, Government Geological Surveyors, in their reports recently furnished to the Minister for Mines, also indicate promising localities for the gold prospector in the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts of the Colony. Rich specimens of auriferous quartz from the various Gold Fields, and an obelisk, representing in bulk the total production of gold in New South Wales, are shown in the Exhibition.

The approximate area included within the proclaimed Gold Fields is 35,500 square miles; but from the geological formation of the country it is believed that the area in which payable gold deposits will be found will be greater than that now stated. The returns from the alluvial mines show that the average yield in 1879 from the wash-dirt was 2 dwts. 3·34 grs. of gold per ton; and from the quartz mines the average yield of the crushings gave 1 oz. 5 dwts. 7·81 grs. per ton. From some of the reefs at Hill End, crushings gave at the rate of from 30 to 2,100 ounces of gold per ton; specimens of gold in quartz from this locality are exhibited. It is known that much gold passes away in the tailings, and is lost in consequence of the imperfect appliances at present employed for the treatment of auriferous pyrites.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 361. Collection of Auriferous Specimens from New South Wales:—

373. Auriferous Quartz, Annett & Comp, Victoria Reef, Adelong; 800 ft. level. Yield, 5 to 6 ozs. of gold per ton.
374. ,, Annett & Comp's claim. Yield 1 to 6 ozs. per ton.
375. ,, Duke of Connaught Gold-mining Co., Adelong; depth 130 ft. Yield 3 ozs. per ton.
376. ,, Charles Randall and party, Old Hill, Adelong; depth 90 ft. Yield 2½ ozs. per ton.
377. ,, Barbour and party, Gibralter Hill, Adelong; depth 120 ft. Yield 1 oz. per ton.
378. ,, Hodge and party, Donkey Hill, Adelong; depth 180 ft. Yield 3 ozs. per ton.
379. ,, J. Hodgson and party, North Caledonia, Adelong; depth 250 ft. Yield 25 dwts. per ton.
380. ,, Anderson's claim, Adelong; depth 80 ft. Yield 2 ozs. per ton.
381. ,, Burgoyne & Hides, Wondalga, 3 miles E. of Adelong; depth 70 ft. Yield 9 dwts. per ton.
382. ,, Williams and party, Nos. 1 & 2, Tarrabandera.
383. ,, Annett's Mine, Adelong.
384. ,, Adelong United Mine, Adelong.
385. ,, Fletcher's Reef, Victoria, Extended; depth 240 ft., vein 1 ft. Yield 2½ ozs. per ton.
386. ,, (with blend and pyrites), Currajong Reef, Adelong.
387. ,, North Williams' Reef, Adelong.
388. ,, Old Hill Reef, Adelong; depth 38 ft., vein 1 ft. Yield 2 ozs. per ton.
389. ,, North Williams' Claim, Adelong; depth 240 ft. Yield 4 ozs. per ton.
390. ,, East Currajong Reef, Adelong.
391. ,, North Williams' Reef, Adelong.
392. ,, Victoria Reef, Adelong, depth 600 ft. Yield 5 ozs. per ton.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 361. Collection of Auriferous Specimens—*continued.*

393. Auriferous Quartz, Fletcher's Reef, Adelong.
394. ,, Spring Creek, near Braidwood.
395. ,, United Miners, Snob's Reef, Major's Creek.
396. Auriferous Pyritous Granite, Dargue's Reef, Spring Creek, Major's Creek.
397. ,, Mica Vein, Hawkins' Hill.
398. Pyrites and Galena, Field's Claim, Major's Creek.
399. Auriferous Quartz, with Sulphurets of Iron, Lead, and Zinc, Snob's Reef, Major's Creek.
400. ,, Pyrites, Field's Claim, Major's Creek.
401. ,, ,, Enterprise Co., Major's Creek.
402. Auriferous Quartz, Quong Tait's Claim, Lady Belmore Line of Reef, Braidwood.
403. ,, Kangaroo Reef, Nerrimunga.
404. ,, Prospector's Claim, Manton's Reef, Nerrimunga
405. ,, Spar Reef, Narrimunga.
406. ,, Eureka Claim, ,,
407. ,, William the First's Reef, Narrimunga.
408. ,, Star Reef, Solferino.
409. ,, Lombardy Reef, Solferino, depth 100 ft.
410. ,, and Calcite, Garibaldi Reef, Solferino.
411. ,, No. 1 North Lion Reef, Solferino.
412. ,, Leard and Bacon's Lease, Solferino.
413. ,, Southern Cross Reef, Solferino.
414. ,, Lombardy Reef, Solferino.
415. ,, Between Grafton and New England.
416. ,, Gilmandyke, near Trunkey; depth 50 feet. Yield 10 ozs. per ton.
417. ,, Pride of Clarence Reef, depth 206 ft.
418. ,, Wilson's Claim, Pine Edge, Trunkey.
419. ,, Eddington Line, Trunkey.
420. ,, Pembroke Reef, ,,
421. ,, Trunkey Creek Quartz-mining Co., Trunkey.
422. ,, Arthur's Line of Reef, Trunkey; depth 70 ft.
423. ,, Pioneer Line of Reef, Trunkey; depth 240 ft.
424. ,, Wilson's Line of Reef, King of the West Co., Trunkey.

Class 82.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 361. Collection of Auriferous Specimens from N.S.W.—*continued.*

425. Auriferous Quartz, Lloyd's Block, Back Creek, Trunkey.
426. ,, Hell's Hole, Trunkey.
427. Gold in Cleavage Planes of Clay Slate, Cowarbee, Murrumbidgee District.
428. Auriferous Quartz, with Galena, Sebastopol Reef, Junee.
429. ,, Brown Oxide of Iron, Alfred Town, near Wagga.
430. Auriferous Quartz, Eurongilly.
431. ,, Junee Reef.
432. ,, Consols Reef, Grenfell.
433. ,, Ada Reef, Barmedman.
434. ,, (Reef in Greenstone), near Grenfell.
435. ,, (Reef in Porphyrite), near Grenfell.
436. ,, with Blende and Galena, Consols Reef, Grenfell.
437. ,, Paravacini's Reef, Wattle Flat.
438. ,, Lac-ma-lac, near Tumut.
439. ,, near Bungonia.
440. ,, Mac's Reef, Gundaroo.
441. ,, Victory Reef, Grenfell.
442. ,, Maitland Reef, Wood's Flat; depth 140 feet.
443. ,, Parramatta Reef, Gulgong.
444. ,, Old Gulgong Reef, Gulgong; depth 100 feet.
445. ,, Welcome Reef, Gulgong; depth 130 feet.
446. ,, Gulgong; depth 80 feet.
447. ,, Crudine Creek, depth 30 feet.
448. Gold in Calcite, Crow Mountains, Barraba.
449. Auriferous Quartz, Easter Gift Reef, Crow Mountains, Barraba.
450. ,, Crow Mountains, Barraba.
451. ,, Edward's Reef, Mookerawa.
452. ,, Hill End.
453. ,, Barmedman.
454. ,, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
455. ,, Prince William Reef, Golden Gully, Stony Creek.
456. ,, Dayspring Gold-mining Co., Lachlan district.
457. ,, Strickland's Reef, near Forbes.
458. ,, Strickland's Reef, near Forbes.
459. ,, Bonnie Dundee Reef, Parkes.
460. ,, Golden Star Reef, Walcha, New England.
461. ,, Golden Star Reef, Walcha, New England.
462. ,, Golden Star Reef, Walcha, New England.
463. ,, Golden Star Reef, Walcha, New England.
464. ,, Golden Star Reef, Walcha, New England.
465. ,, Cargo.
466. ,, ,,
467. Auriferous Pyrites, ,,
468. Gold in Copper Ore, Kaiser Mine, Mitchell's Creek.
469. Auriferous Quartz, Kaiser Mine, Mitchell's Creek.
470. ,, Mitchell's Reef, near Wellington.
471. ,, Lambert and Davis' Claim, Oberon.
472. ,, Blackman's Reef, Oberon.
473. ,, Fagan Beatach's Reef, ,,
474. ,, ,, ,,
475. ,, Hansen & Party's Reef, ,,
476. ,, South Suck's-all Reef, ,,
477. Gold in Pyritous Cement (Pliocene), Kiandra.
478. Gold in Serpentine, Jones' Creek, Gundagai.
479. Auriferous Cement (Carboniferous age), Clough's Valley, Tallawang.
480. ,, Ferruginous Quartz Drift, Whapping Butcher Lead, Forbes.
481. ,, Washdirt, Blatchford's Claim, Araluen.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 361. Collection of Auriferous Specimens from N.S.W.—*continued.*

482. Auriferous Washdirt, Crown Sluicing Company, Araluen.
483. ,, Pyrites in Drift, Home Rule.
484. ,, Cement (Pliocene Drift), Gulgong.
485. ,, Quartz, Prospector's Claim (MacDonald & Party), Millburn Creek.
486. ,, ,, ,, ,,
487. ,, Pyritous Conglomerate, Kiandra.
487A ,, Quartz from "Bonnie Dundee Reef," Parkes.
487B. Gold from Forbes.
487C. ,, Trunkey.

No. 362. Auriferous Quartz from "Old Nail Can Reef," near Albury; from 70 ft. level; reef, 12 ft. wide, and yields from 1½ to 2 ozs. of gold per ton.

W. H. Suttor, Alloway Bank, Bathurst.

No. 363. Gold in Quartz, being part of the "Kerr Hundredweight" piece of gold found at Ophir, N.S.W., in 1851, by an aboriginal shepherd.

J. K. Hume, Cooma House, Yass.

No. 364. Auriferous Quartz from Dalton Reefs.

M. Isaacsohn, Nundle.

No. 365. Collection of Gold, Minerals, and Fossils.

H. L. Beyers, M.P., Sydney.

No. 366. Gold in Quartz, from Beyers and Holterman's Claim, Hill End.

Department of Mines, Sydney.

No. 366A. 3 Tons of Auriferous Quartz, Adelong; average yield, 3 ozs. per ton.

No. 366B. Auriferous Quartz, Major's Creek.

No. 367. Collection of Rock Specimens from New South Wales:—

488. Felspar, Cooyal.
489. Felspar Porphyry, Bellubula Caves.
490. Zeolites in Basalt, 3 miles west of Gulgong.
491. Basalt, between Sofala and Hill End.
492. ,, Government Quarries, Prospect.
493. ,, Overlying Caledonian Lead, Gulgong.
494. Decomposed Basalt, Pyrmont Quarries.
595. Basalt, Pipeclay Creek, near Mudgee.
496. Augitic Basalt, containing Glassy Felspar.
497. Basalt Dyke in Slate, Wiseman's Creek.
498. ,, containing Olivine, Oberon.
499. ,, Orange.
500. Decomposed Basalt, Bondi.
501. Corundum in Basalt, Bald Hill, Hill End.
502. Olivine in Basalt, ,, ,,
503. Older Basalt, containing crystals of Chabasite, Hill End.
504. ,, ,, ,, ,,
506. Diorite, Greystanes, Prospect.
507. ,, Gobang, near Parkes.
508. ,, (with Iron Pyrites), Four-mile Creek.
509. ,, Burrandong Hill.
510. ,, Young.
511. ,, Two-mile Flat, near Gulgong.
512. ,, Wattle Flat, Sofala Road.
513. ,, Rats' Castle, Biragambil.
514. ,, Adelong.
515. ,, Dunn's Plains.
516. ,, Red Hill, Gulgong.
517. ,, Burrangong Creek, near Young.
518. ,, Gulgong.
519. ,, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
520. ,, Cooming Park.
521. ,, Mitchell's Reef.
522. Porphyry, intruding Carboniferous beds, Kiama.
523. Felspar Porphyry, Bellubula Caves.
524. Porphyry, Grenfell.
525. ,, Mount Etty.
526. ,, Burra Burra, Parkes District.
527. ,, Cowra.
528. ,, Homeward Bound Reef, Grenfell.
529. ,, Wellington.
530. ,, Mount Lambie.
531. ,, Carcoar.
532. ,, Peel River.
533. ,, near Saddle-back.
534. ,, Dyke, Mount Lambie.
535. ,, Broughton Vale.
536. ,, Woods' Flat.
537. ,, Jamberoo.
538. ,, Cargo Reefs.
539. Serpentine, Irene, Campbell's River.
540. ,, Nundle.
541. ,, Gundagai.

Class 12.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines—*continued.*

No. 367. Collection of Rock Specimens from New South Wales—*continued* :—

542. Serpentine, Jugiong.
543. ,, near Barraba
544. Calcite and Quartz in Greenstone, Bushman, Parkes.
545. Black Calcite, imbedded in trap, Wollongong.
546. Crystals of Quartz, imbedded in Felspar, Home Rule.
547. Amygdaloidal Trap, Jamberoo.
548. Trap Dyke in Carboniferous Conglomerate, Kiama.
549. Porphyritic Granite, Black Lead, Gulgong.
550. Granite, Uralla.
551. ,, Cowra.
552. ,, Cunningham's Plains.
553. ,, Caledonian Lead, Forbes.
554. ,, Junction of Cumbermurrah River and Jugiong Creek.
555. Metamorphic Granite, Adelong.
556. Granite, between Monteagle and Harden.
557. Hornblendic Granite, Oberon.
558. ,, ,, Gully Swamp.
559. Granite, Harden.
560. ,, Walleroo Diggings.
561. ,, Mann's Creek, Tumberumba.
562. ,, Wiseman's Creek.
563. ,, Reedy Creek, Gulgong.
564. Schorl in Granite, Wombat, near Young.
565. Hornblendic Granite, Young.
566. Granite, Grenfell.
567. Graphic Granite containing Schorl, Young.
568. Granite Veins, intruding Devonian Beds, Mount Lambie.
569. ,, North Williams' Claim, Adelong.
570. ,, near Bowenfels.
571. ,, Wagga.
572. ,, (containing Copper Pyrites and Galena) Hartley.
573. Altered Silurian Schist, Cow Flat.
574. Silurian Schist, Grenfell.
575. Altered Schist, Home Rule.
576. Mica Schist, Cootamundra.
577. Silurian Schist, Dapsyring, Parkes.
578. Mica Schist, Wagga.
579. Silurian Schist, Mudgee.
580. ,, Forbes.
581. Altered Silurian Schist, Wiseman's Creek.
582. Talcose Schitt (Silurian) ,,
583. Garnetiferous Schist, Washpool Creek, Solferino.
584. Altered Silurian Conglomerate, Monkey Hill.
585. ,, Sandstone, Murrumbateman.
586. Hurnstone (Upper Silurian), Parkes.
587. Altered Silurian Conglomerate, Hill End.
588. Silurian Rock, showing Weatbering, Fish River.
589. Altered Silurian Sandstone, Blenheim parish.
590. ,, Devonian Beds, Mount Lambie.
591. ,, Conglomerate (Devonian), Barrington Diggings.
592. Carboniferous Conglomerate, Kiama.
593. Chert (Upper Coal Measures), Broughton's Creek.
594. Fireclay Shale (Upper Coal Measures), Oak Bank.
595. Pebble Conglomerate (Hawkesbury Series), Bondi.
596. Tertiary Conglomerate, Two-mile Flat, Cudgegong River.
597. Tertiary Cement, Gulgong.
598. Columnar Sandstone (Hawkesbury Series), Botany.
599. Sandstone, Sydney.
600. Slickenside, Coombing, near Carcoar.
601. Clay Slate, Gully Swamp.
602. Trachyte, Mittagong.
603. Slate, O'Connell.
604. Older Basalt, Tingha.
605. ,, ,,
606. Basalt, containing Zeolites, near Mudgee.
607. Limestone, Wallerawang.
608. Granite, Home Rule.
609. Hawkesbury Sandstone, Nepean Towers.
610. Chalcedonic Quartz, Armidale District.

No. 368. Samples of Strata passed through by the Diamond Rock Drill, and taken from various levels to a depth of 2,170 ft., on the Sutherland Estate, near Sydney.

No. 369. Infusorial Earth from Barraba, N.S. Wales.

Department of Mines.—*continued.*

No. 370. Per-oxide of Manganese, from 34 miles south from Goulburn (collected by Mr. A. Armstrong, Sydney). Assay, 77·2 per cent. available per-oxide of Manganese.

No. 371. Collection of various Minerals from New South Wales :—

651. Spherosiderite, Newstead.
652. Epidote Rock, Goree, near Mudgee.
653. Pyroxene, Lucknow.
654. Herschelite in Basalt, Inverell.
655. Titaniferous Iron, Rocky River.
656. Epidote, in Garnet Rock, Duckmaloi.
657. Tourmaline, Oura, Wagga.
658. Binoxide of Manganese, Kaiser G.M. Co., Mitchell's Creek.
659. Asbestos, Wiseman's Creek.
660. ,, Mount Lawson.
661. ,, and Serpentine, Mount Lawson.
662. ,, near Trunkey.
663. ,, Carrangera.
664. ,, Briar Park, near Rockley.
665. ,, Sewell's Creek, Rockley.
666. ,, Jones's Creek, near Gundagai.
667. ,, ,, ,,
668. ,, ,, ,,
669. ,, ,, ,,
670. Quartz Crystal, in Ironstone, Camden.
671. Opal in Decomposed Basalt, near Trunkey.
672. Salt, from Salt Lake, 20 miles N.W. of Wilcannia.
673. Alum and Magnesian Salts, Cullen Bullen Caves.
674. Talc, Trunkey.
675. Quartz Pseudomorph, Lunatic.
676. Tertiary Ferruginous Clay, near Gulgong.
677. Red Ochre, prepared from Tertiary Ferruginous Clay, near Gulgong
678. Calcite, Bromby, near Mudgee.
679. Stalactite, Belubula Caves.
680. ,, ,,
681. Root encrusted with Sandy Mail, Middle Harbour
682. ,, ,, ,,
683. Calcite, Fish River Caves,
684. Stalactite, ,,
685. Wood Opal, Home Rule
686. ,, ,,
687. ,, near Wellington.
688. Petrified Wood, Cudgegong River.
689. ,, Gulgong.
690. ,, Happy Valley, Gulgong
691. Opal, near Cowra.
692. Aragonite, Liverpool Plains.
693. Decomposed Slate stained with Iron, Cobar.
694. Obsidian "Bombs," Reedy Flat, Upper Adelong.
695. Arseniate of Lead, Gulgong.
696. Quartz with Zinc Blende, Gulgong.
697. Pumice Stone, Botany Coast.
698. Arsenic, Lunatic.
699. Mispickel, ,,
700. Molybdenite, Goodrich Copper Mine.
701. Honestone, Bungonia.
702. Bismuth, New England.
703. Selenite, near Grey Range, N.W. part of the Colony.
704. Mica.
705. Cinnabar, Cudgegong.
706. ,, ,,
707. Calcite, Pipeclay Creek, near Mudgee.
708. Quartz Crystal, Sidmouth Valley.
709. Calcite and Quartz Crystals with Bitumen, from Fault in Coal Seam, Wallsend
710. Fluor Spar in Devonian Beds, Mount Lambie.
711. Agate, Namoi River.
712. ,, ,,
713. ,, near Gulgong.
714. ,, Singleton.
715. Rock Crystal, Cooyal.
716. Magnesite, Gulgong.
717. Schorl from Tin-bearing Granite, Cope's Creek.
718. Quartz Crystal in Felspar, Cooyal.
719. Carnelian in Quartz Porphyry, Nymboi River.
720. Smoky Quartz, Havilah, near Mudgee.
721. Pseudomorph of Chalcedony after Quartz, Elsmore, New England District
722. Calcite, Williams and Barrington Districts.
723. Quartz Crystal, Wallbang, near Wellington.
724. Opal, O'Connell, near Bathurst.
725. Amethystine Quartz, near Bathurst.

Class 12.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 371. Collection of various Minerals from N.S.W.—*continued.*

726. Nodules of Quartz in Silurian Shales, Billabong Creek.
727. Actinolite, Trunkey.
728. Jasper from Veins in Tertiary Basalt, Newstead, New England.
729. Calcedonic Stalactite, Namoi River.
730. Water-stone, Home Rule.
731. Garnets in Wollastonite, Duckmaloi.
732. Garnets, Sidmouth Valley.
733. Agate, Duguid's Property.
734. Garnets, Duckmaloi.
735. Calc Spar, Talbragar River.
736. Epidote in Garnet Rock, Duckmaloi.
737. Kaolin, Gulgong.
738. Infusorial Earth containing "Melosira," Barraba.
739. Limestone Nodule, Temora Lead.
740. Per-oxide of Manganese, 34 miles south of Goulburn; assay, 77·2 per cent., available per oxide of Manganese.
741. Quartz Crystal, Glenlyon.
742. " "
743. Aerolite, Bingera.
744. Chondrodite, near Gulgong.
745. Barytes, Nangunnia, near Albury.
746. Fireclay Shale, Lithgow Valley.
747. Petrified Wood, Solferino.
748. Hone Stone, Boga.
749. " "
749A. Sulphide of Bismuth, Glen Innes.

GEM-STONES.

No special search has been made for Gem-stones in New South Wales, and those hitherto found are the result of the casual discoveries of the gold-miner.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 372. Collection of N.S.W. Gem-stones:—

1. Emerald, from Kiandra.
2. Zircon, from Abercrombie.
3. Oriental Topaz, from N.S.W.
4. Sapphire (4), from N.S.W.
5. Cairngorm, from New England.
6. Cat's-eye, from N.S.W.
7. Moonstone, from N.S.W.
8. Olivine, from New England.
9. Amethyst, from Dubbo.
10. Quarts (cut), from N.S.W.
11. Quartz, smoky, from N.S.W.
12. Opal, from near Trunkey.
13. Rubies, from Mudgee.
14. Oriental Topaz, from Mudgee.
15. Diamonds (15), from N.S.W.
16. Diamond, from Burrendong.
17. Opal (rough), from N.S.W.
18. Topaz (rough), from Gulgong.
19. Agates (22), from Mount Pool, Gray Range.
20. Zircons, from N.S.W.
21. Zapphires (rough), from N.S.W.
22. Tourmaline Crystals, from N.S.W.
23. Emeralds (rough), from N.S.W.
24. Garnets (rough), from N.S.W.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No, 372. Collection of N. S. W. Gem-stones—*continued.*

25. Carnelian, from Bingera.
26. Diamond Drift, from Bingera.

Professor A. Liversidge, University of Sydney.

No. 373. 1. Green Sapphire or Oriental Emerald, Bingera, N.S.W.
2. " " " "
3. Sapphire (royal blue), Bingera, N.S.W.
4. " " " "
5. " (pale blue), Inverell, "
6. " (small specimens), "
7. " or Oriental Emerald, Cudgegong, N.S.W.
8. Topaz (colourless), Inverell, N.S.W.
9. " " " "
10. Opal (small), N.S.W. " "
11. " (flawed), "
12. Zircon, Mudgee, N.S.W.
13. " " "
14. " " "
15. Cat's-eye, Western District, N.S.W.
16. Pearl, Queensland.
16. " (irregular), Queensland.
18. Pearls (6, irregular), "

BUILDING-STONES.

Almost every variety of Building-stone may be obtained in New South Wales. In and around the city of Sydney there are numerous quarries in the sandstone of the Hawkesbury formation, which is one of the upper members of the Carboniferous group. This sandstone, which for colour and texture can hardly be surpassed for building purposes, is the stone most commonly used in the construction of the public and private buildings in Sydney. Extensive deposits of marble, of Silurian and Devonian ages, occur in several places in the Colony. The black variety from the Marulan, and the white from the Cow Flat Marble Quarries, have been used in flooring the Great Hall of the Sydney University. The marble near Wallerawang is thus described by Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geologist, on his geological survey map of the Wallerawang and Bowenfels District:—

"Thick beds of coralline limestone of very pure quality. It forms a compact marble of various tints, white, cream, and dove-coloured, and sometimes with pink markings. It dresses well, takes an excellent polish, and may be obtained in blocks of almost any required size and quantity. Situated as it is, only 7 miles from the Wallerawang Railway-station, it will be available for the Iron-smelting Works in the district, and will afford a source of large supply for the Sydney market. The limestone consists almost entirely of corals—Favosites gothlandica, Favosites polymorpha, Lithostrotion, and others, and mollusks as yet undetermined."

The dark purple and red marbles from the Macleay and Tamworth Districts are very handsome when polished, and suitable for ornamental purposes.

Granite occurs in great abundance, and in every variety of texture and colour; it is used in Sydney for building and decorative purposes.

Fine samples of sandstone flagging are exhibited from the Wagga and Burrowa Districts.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 374. Collection of Building Stones from N.S. Wales:—

750. Marble, Marulan.
751. " near Cowra.
752. " Wallerawang.
753. " Marulan.
754. " near Wallerawang.
755. " Abercrombie Caves.
756. " Port Stephens.
757. " Murrumbateman.
758. " Railway Cutting, near Yass.
759. " near Forbes.
760. " Bookham, county Harden.
761. " Wallerawang.
762. " Tarabandera, near Tumut.
763. " Marulan.
764. " Bookham, county Harden.
765. " parish Carrawabbity, county Ashburnham.
766. " Marulan.
767. " Tarrago Creek.
768. " Manning River.
769. " Wallerawang.
770. " Marulan.
771. " Bookham, county Harden.
772. " Murrumbateman.
773. " near Wellington.
774. " Tarago Creek.
775. " Havilah, near Mudgee.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

No. 374. Collection of Building Stones from N.S.W.—*continued.*

776. Marble, Rockley.
777. " Wallerawang.
778. " Cow Flat.
779. " near Wellington.
780. " Wallerawang.
781. " Yass.
782. " Bathurst.
783. " Marsden, county Monteagle.
784. " Silverdale, near Bowning.
785. " near Wellington.
786. " near Tamworth.
787. " "
788. Limestone (polished by Wallabies passing over it), Fish River Caves.
789. Polished Serpentine, Manning River.
790. Marble, Blayney.
791. " "

Alexander Cockrane, Kempsey, Macleay River.

No. 375. Marble.

G. Cockrane, North Willoughby.

No. 376. Bricks and Earthenware Clay.

W. R. Gibbs, Newtown, Wagga.

No. 377. Flagging.

R. Saunders, Ultimo.

No. 378. 12 Blocks of Freestone.

Class 12.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

John Young, Contractor, Sydney.

No. 379. Samples of Sandstone from the Exhibitor's quarries, Sydney.

William Stoddart, Sydney.

No. 380. Slate from near Goulburn.

Thomas Brown, Bishop's Bridge, West Maitland.

No. 381. Specimens of Sandstone (dressed) from Ravensfield Quarries.

David Joseph O'Neill, Burrowa, N. S. W.

No. 382. Eureka Flagging of natural level surfaces; uniformity of thickness throughout each slab; cream colour; all thickness in quarry and obtainable up to 50 superficial feet, admitted by building trade to be hardest stone flagging in use.

No. 383. Collection of Building-stones exhibited by Jas. Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect, including samples of sandstone from Forbes, Barrenjoey, Wilcannia, and Rylestone; Granite from near Albury and Montague Island; Marble from Mudgee. Model of Light-house at Barrenjoey in sandstone, of which the light-house is constructed.

SILVER, LEAD, ANTIMONY, AND BISMUTH.

Samples of Antimony Ore from various localities, and half a ton of Star Antimony of fine quality are exhibited. The value of the antimony raised to 31st December, 1879, amounts to £10,178. Hitherto but little attention has been devoted to the development of the antimony lodes; but it is believed that this branch of mining will become of considerable importance, as some extensive lodes have recently been opened in the Macleay and Armidale districts. The value of the silver raised in 1879 amounted to £18,071, the total value of the production to that date being £143,501; of this, the greater portion is from the Boorook Mines, near Tenterfield, where rich lodes have been discovered. Galena, sulphuret of lead, is of common occurrence throughout the mining districts of New South Wales, but the lodes hitherto discovered have not been profitably worked. A lode of bismuth ore is being worked in the Glen Innes District, and the occurrence of ores of this metal has been proved in other parts of the Colony.

No. 384. Collection of Silver, Lead, and Antimony Ores from New South Wales:—

Samples of Silver Ores from the Boorook Silver Mines, N. S. W. Collected by the Boorook International Exhibition Committee.

No.	Reef.	Depth.	Width.	Owner.
1	Golden Age	Surface		Carmichael & Co.
2	"	20 ft.	6 ft.	"
3	"	25 ft.	5 to 6 ft.	"
4	"	30 ft.	"	"
5	"	35 ft.	"	"
6	Curran's Reef	Surface	2 ft.	Boorook Gold and Silver Mining Company.
7	"	20 ft.	18 in.	" "
8	"	45 ft.	12 in.	" "
9	" (foot wall)	"	"	" "
10	" (hanging wall)	"	"	" "
11	Murray's River	Surface	15 in.	J. W. Hall & Co.
12	Lord Loftus	"	12 in.	"
13	Grand Junction, No. 1	"	10 in.	Brown & Co.
14	"	15 ft.	1 ft.	"
15	"	30 ft.	2 ft. 3 in.	"
16	" (west wall)	Surface	"	"
17	" "	30 ft.	"	"
18	" (east wall)	Surface	"	"
19	" "	30 ft.	"	"
20	Golden Age, No. 1 North	Surface	12 in.	G. Westhoven & Co.
21	"	70 ft.	2½ ft.	"
22	"	74 ft.	4 ft.	"
23	" (foot wall)	Surface	"	"
24	" (hanging wall)	"	"	"
25	" (foot wall)	70 ft.	"	"
26	" (hanging wall)	"	"	"
27	East Golden Age	20 ft.	20 in.	Davis & Co.
28	100 ft. east of No. 27	"	6 in.	"
29	East Golden Age	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"
31	Leviathan	Surface	3 ft.	Boorook Gold and Silver Mining Company.
32	"	10 ft.	3½ ft.	" "
33	"	19 ft.	4 ft.	" "
34	" (west wall)	"	"	" "
35	" (east wall)	"	"	" "
36	Golden Age, north end of claim	Surface	3 ft.	Horton & Co.
37	"	10 ft.	3 ft.	"
38	"	20 ft.	3½ ft.	"
39	"	30 ft.	4 ft.	"
40	"	40 ft.	"	"
41	"	50 ft.	4½ ft.	"
42	"	60 ft.	5 ft.	"
43	"	70 ft.	"	"
44	" (centre of claim)	"	"	"
45	"	"	2 ft.	"
46	" (west wall)	"	"	"
47	" (east wall)	"	"	"
48	" south end of claim	50 ft.	4½ ft.	"
49	" "	"	"	"
50	" (east wall)	"	"	"
51	"	60 ft.	"	"
52	Clifton Reef	Surface	3 ft.	Carr & Co.
53	" (east wall)	"	"	"
54	Oriental Reef	"	"	Hawkins & Co.
55	Alderman Reef	"	"	Horton & Co.
56	Golden Age Prospecting Claim, north end	70 ft.		"
57	" " Grand Junction	20 to 30 ft.	18 in.	Ferguson & Co.
58	" " casing of reef	"	"	"
59	" " (east wall)	"	"	"
60	" " (west wall)	"	"	"
61	Mysterious Prospecting Claim	Surface	2 ft.	Yates & Co.
62	Mysterious, No. 62, W.	"	"	"
63	" No. 63, W.	"	4 ft.	"
64	" adjoining No. 64, W.	"	10 ft.	"
65	" adjoining No. 65, W., eastern face of lode	"	2 ft.	"

Class 82.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines—*continued.*

No. 384. Collection of Silver, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Reef.	Depth.	Width.	Owner.
66	Mysterious (east wall)	Surface	2 ft.	Yates & Co.
67	,, (west wall)	,,	,,	,,
68	Golden Age P. C.	70 ft.	5 ft.	Horton & Co.
69	Addison P. C.	20 ft.	,,	,,
70	,, (east wall)	,,	,,	,,
71	,, No. 2, N.	,,	6 ft.	,,
72	,, P. C.	,,	,,	,,
73	Golden Age (burned stone)	Various	,,	,,
74	Golden Crown Prospecting Claim	40 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	Boorook Gold and Silver Mining Company.
75	,, ,,	30 ft.	2 ft.	,, ,,
76	,, ,,	15 ft.	18 in.	,, ,,
77	,, ,,	40 ft.	28 in.	,, ,,
78	,, ,, casing of reef	,,	,,	,, ,,
79	,, ,,	Surface	,,	,, ,,
80	North Pole Prospecting Claim	,,	,,	Williams & Co.
81	Cornstook P. C.	25 to 30 ft.	2 ft.	Johnson & Co.
82	Addison, No. 2, N.	15 ft.	6 ft.	Horton & Co.
83	,, No. 1, N.	20 to 45 ft.	10 ft.	Flannery & Co.
84	Mariners' Reef	Surface	,,	Murray & Co.
85	,,	40 to 60 ft.	6 ft.	,,
86	Woolshed P. C.	52 ft.	2½ ft.	J. E. Ellis & Co.
87	John Moffat P. C.	,,	,,	Boorook Gold and Silver Mining Company.
88	,, No. 1, N.	47 ft.	3 ft.	A Lindale.
89	,, P. C.	33 ft.	,,	Boorook Gold and Silver Mining Company.
90	Tenterfield	12 ft.	2 ft.	,, ,,
91	Samples of Silver Ores from Messrs. Hall, Bros., Nil Desperandum Reef, Boorook.			

611. Galena, Good Hope Mine, near Yass.
612. ,, Mylora, near Yass.
613. ,, Sebastopol Reef, Junee.
614. ,, Garibaldi Reef, near Young.
615. ,, Murrumburrah.
616. ,, Enrongilly.
617. ,, Winterton Mine, Mitchell's Creek.
618. ,, Mitchell's Creek.
619. ,, Ravenswood.
620. ,, Penguine Creek.
621. ,, Merimbula.
622. ,, Ravenswood.
623. ,, Burragorang.
624. ,, Moruya.
625. ,, Glen Innes.
626. ,, Mitchell's Reef, Wellington.
627. Cerussite, Peelwood.
628. ,, ,,
629. Galena, Field's Claim, Major's Creek.
630. ,, near Bathurst.
631. Sulphuret of Antimony, "Never Flinch Mine," Macleay District.
632. ,, "Never Flinch Mine," Macleay District.
633. ,, "Lady Mary Claim," Macleay District.
634. ,, Toorooka Mine, Macleay District.
635. ,, Thomas' Mine, Macleay District.
636. ,, Toorooka Mine, Macleay District.
637. ,, W. W. Bolt's Mine, Macleay District.
638. ,, Dangar's Falls, near Armidale.
639. ,, Nundle.
640. ,, Gineroi, N.E. of Bingera.
641. ,, New England.
642. ,, Caragula, Macleay River.
643. ,, Gara, near Armidale.
644. ,, Sharpening Stone Creek, near Yass.
645. ,, Porter and Burns, near Nundle.
646. ,, Gundagai.
647. ,, near Wallerawang.
648. ,, Washpool Creek, near Solferino.
649. ,, Lunatic.
650. ,, Peelwood.

No. 385. Star Antimony, Sulphuret of Antimony, &c., from the following Mines, Macleay River District:—Thomas' Mine; Lane and Party, "Never Flinch Mine;" Shaw and Party, "Lady Mary Claim;" W. W. Bolt's Mine; J. A. Wilson, Fredericton; Messrs. Rudder and Thornton's "Toorooka Mine."

H. Herrenschmidt, East Kempsey.

No. 386. Native Oxide and Sulphide of Antimony; Crude Antimony; Antimony Regulus produced by double decomposition; Star Antimony or French Metal; Artificial Oxide of Antimony; different alloys in which Antimony is used.

No. 387. Different Paints and Chemicals produced from Antimony Ores.

Cook, Bros., Harris-street, Ultimo.

No. 388. Antimony Ore, Star Antimony, &c.

De la Force, Bros., Kempsey, Macleay River.

No. 388a. Antimony Ore.

R. A. Barber, Yass.

No. 389. Galena.

E. Rudder, jun., Oaklands, Macleay River.

No. 390. Collection of Lead and Silver Ores and Marble from Macleay River District:—

1. Marble, Daudingalong.
2. Calcite, Sebastopol (from Caves in Limestone).
3. ,, ,, ,,
4. Silver Ore, Warrell Creek (surface stone).
5. ,, Euroka Creek.
6. ,, Warrell Creek.
7. ,, ,, E. Rudder's Mineral Selection.
8. ,, Euroka Creek (surface stone).
9. ,, Warrell Creek.
10. ,, ,, (surface stone).
11. ,, Euroka Claim, ,,
12. ,, Warrell Creek, Vein No. 6, 2 ft. from surface.
13. ,, ,, Vein No. 2, 8 ft. from surface.
14. ,, ,, Vein No. 4 (surface stone).
15. ,, ,, Vein No. 2, 4 ft. from surface.
16. ,, ,, Vein No. 1, 15 ft. from surface.
17. ,, ,, Vein No. 3, 5 ft. from surface.
18. Sample of Rock in which the Veins occur at Warrell's Creek.
19. Oxide of Iron and Baryta, Euroka Creek, 12 ft. from surface

R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

No. 391. Bismuth Lode Stuff, from the "Bruce Mine," New England District. The ore being washed by tin dish. Width of lode, 18 inches. The property of Alexander Stuart, M.P.

Australian Asbestos Company, Gundagai.

No. 392. Asbestos and its connections; Asbestos in the crude, and in its various prepared states.

Henry Copeland, M.P., Newtown.

No. 393. Quartz Crystals, from Peel River.

John Lucas, M.P., Camperdown.

No. 394. Stalactites, from Binda or Fish River Caves.

Class 52.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

E. W. Rudder, sen., East Kempsey, Macleay River.
No. 395. Collection of pigments made from minerals obtained from Macleay River District; also two specimens of Polishing Powders; one specimen of Hone Stone; 5 specimens minerals.

Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C., Sydney.
No. 396. Vesicular Basalt, containing opal from Rocky Bridge Creek, Abercrombie.

Conrad Icke, Throsby street, Wickham, Newcastle.
No. 397. Nickel Ore from New Caledonia. An ingot of Nickel extracted from the ore by a new process by the exhibitor. An ingot of German Silver produced from same Nickel by the exhibitor. Two ingots of white metal, produced and invented by exhibitor.

Patrick Magrath, Yass.
No. 398. Samples of Soils.

Department of Mines, Sydney.
No. 399. Collection of the Characteristic Fossils illustrative of the principal Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales; selected chiefly from the collection of the late W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S. Arranged by C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geological Surveyor.

SILURIAN.

Division, *Thallogena.*

1.	Spirophyton (?) cauda phasiani	Duntroon.

Division, *Protozoa*; Class, *Rhizopoda*; Order, *Spongida.*

2.	Stromatopora striatella	Bell River.
3.	Receptaculites Clarkei	Yarradong.

Division, *Coelenterata*; Class, *Actinozoa*; Order, *Rugosa.*

4.	Strombodes diffluens	Berudba River.
5.	Ptychophyllum petallatum	Dangelong.
6.	Omphyma Murchisoni	Burradong.
7.	Cyathophyllum helianthoides	Yass Plains.
8.	Cyathophyllum articulatum	Burrawang.
9.	Cystiphyllum Silurienae	,,
10.	Rhyzophyllum interpunctatum (plate 1, fig. 14).	Rock Flat Creek.

Order, *Tubulosa.*

11.	Aulopora fasiculata	Bell River.

Class, *Echinodermata*; order, *Asteroidea.*

11A.	Palæaster	Bombala.

Order, *Tabulata.*

12.	Syringopora serpens	Deloget River.
13.	Monticulipora Bowerbanki	Rock Flat Creek.
11.	Montepulicora pulchella	Bell River.
14.	Alveolites repens	Yarralumla
15.	,,	Yarrodong.
16.	,, rapa	Burradong.
17.	,, septosa	Limestone Creek.
18.	Striatopora Australica	Yarralumla.
19.	Favosites fibrosa	Broombee.
20.	,, Gothlandica	Yass.
21.	,, multipora	Burrawang.
22.	,, cristata	,,
23.	,, aspera	Boree.
24.	,, Forbesi	Burrawang.
25.	Heliolites interstincta	Broombee.
26.	,, Murchisoni	Burrawang.
27.	,, megastoma	,,
28.	Propora tabulata	Bell River.
29.	Plasmopora petaliformis	,,
30.	Halysites escharoides	near Wallington.

Division, *Molluscoidea*; class, *Brachiopoda.*

31.	Chonetes striatella	Quedong.
32.	Leptæna quinquicostata.	Yarralumla.
33.	Strophomena pecten	,,
34.	,, rhomboidalis	Rock Flat Creek.
35.	,, furniculata	Bell River.
36.	,, pecten	Dangelong.
37.	Strophomena fibrosa	Cudgegong.
38.	Pentamerus oblongus	Yarralumla.
39.	,, Knightii	Bell Rive.
40.	Atrypa hemispherica	Yarralumla.

Division, *Molluscoidea*; class, *Brachiopoda.*

41.	Atrypa reticularis	Duntroon.
32.	Retira Salteri	Yarralumla.
42.	Spirifer crispus	Dangelong.
43.	Meristella tumida	Slaughter-house Creek.
44.	Orthis canaliculata	Bell River.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

SILURIAN—*continued.*

Division, *Mollusca*; class, *Lamellibranchiata.*

40.	Pterinea pumila	Yarralumla.
45.	,, amplista	Dangelong.

Class, *Gasteropoda*; order, *Prosobranchiata.*

46.	Euomphalus	
47.	,, Clarkei	Yass.
48.	,, pleurophorus	Limestone Creek.
49.	,, solaroides	Rock Flat Creek.
50.	Bellerophon Jukesii	,,

Class, *Pteropoda*; section, *Thecosomata.*

51.	Conularia Sowerbyi	Rock Flat Creek.

Class, *Cephalopoda*; order, *Tetrabranchiata.*

52.	Orthoceras ibex	Rock Flat Creek.

Class, *Crustacea*; order, *Ostracoda.*

54.	Entomis pelagica	Yarralumla.

Class, *Crustacea*; order, *Trilobite.*

55.	Illenus Wahlenbergi	Boree Cavern.
56.	Staurocephalus Clarkei	Rock Flat Creek.
57.	Cheirurus insignis	Yarralumla.
14.	Encrinurus or Cromus	,,
58.	,, Barrandei	,,
59.	,, punctatus	Yass.
45.	,, ,,	Dangelong.
60.	,, Barrandei	Yarralumla.
33.	Cromus Bohemicus	,,
61.	,, Murchisoni	Duntroon.
62.	Calymene Blumenbachii	Yarralumla.
58.	Proetus Stokesii	,,
63.	Bronteus goniopeltis	Rock Flat Creek.
64.	,, Partschi	Boree Cavern.
65.	Harpes ungula	,,
66.	Lichas or palmata	Rock Flat Creek.
67.	Phacops caudatus	Yass.
68.	,,	,,
69.	Phacops longicandatus	Silverdale, near Bowning.
70.	,, ,,	,, ,,
71.	,, fecundus	Yass.
72.	,, ,,	,,

DEVONIAN.

Division, *Protozoa*; Class, *Rhizopoda*; Order, *Spongida.*

73.	Archæocyathus Clarkei	Yarradong.

Division, *Coelenterata*; class, *Actinozoa*; order, *Rugosa.*

74.	Phillipsastrea Verneuilii	Cope's Gully.
75.	Cyathophyllum obtorum	Quedong.
76.	,, vermiculare	near Yass.
77.	,, helianthoides	Quedong.
78.	,, ,,	Yass.
79.	,, Damnoniense	Yarralumla.
80.	,, nr Cæspetosum	Monaro.
81.	,, ceratites	Murrumbidgee.
82.	Campophllum flexuosum	Quedong.
83.	Amplexus Selwyni	,,
84.	,, Clarkei	Yarradong.
85.	Coenites expansus	,,
86.	Billingsia alveolaris	,,
87.	Syringopora fascicularis	,,
88.	,, cæspetosa	
89.	Alveolites obscurus	,,
90.	Favosites	Yass Plains.
91.	,, reticulata	near Yass.
92.	,, basaltica	near Broombee.
93.	,, reticulata	Monara.
94.	,, fibrosa	Quedong.
95.	,, alveolaris	Calamine.
96.	,, Goldfussi	Yarradong.
97.	Heliolites porosa	Monara.
98.	Chonophyllum	Limestone Creek.

Division, *Molluscoidea*; Class, *Bryozoa.*

99.	Chetetes lycoperdon	Yarradong.

Division, *Molluscoidea*; Class, *Brachiopoda.*

100.	Chonetes Hardrensis	Yarradong.
101.	,, coronata	Hampden Hall, Kempsey
102.	Orthis interlineata	Yarradong.
103.	,, striatella	Allyn River.
104.	Leptæna interstrialis	Murrumbidgee River.
105.	,, ,,	Allyn River.
106.	Pentamerus pumilis	Yarradong.
107.	Rynchonella pleurodon	Mount Lambie.
107.	,, pugnus	,,
105.	,, pleurodon	Allyn River.
105.	,, cuboides	,,
108.	Atrypa desquamata	Yarradong.
109.	,, reticularis	,,
110.	,, plicatella	,,
111.	Spirifer nudus	,,
112.	,, latisinuatus	,,
113.	,, Yassensis	,,
106.	,, nr Paillettei	,,
100.	,, glickanus	,,
114.	,, cabedanus	,,

Class 82.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

DEVONIAN—*continued.*

Division, *Molluscoidea*; Class, *Brachiopoda—continued.*

115.	Spirifer multiplicatus	Yarradong.
110.	„ cristatus	„
116.	„ disjunctus	„
117.	„ „	Bungonia.
118.	„ Yassensis	Yarradong.
119.	Discina Allegania	„
120.	Strophomena nobilis	„
121.	„ subaequicostata	„

Division, *Mollusca*; Class, *Lamellibranchiata.*

122.	Tellinomya Clarkei	Yarradong.
123.	Pterinea lamunosa	„
124.	Conocardium Sowerbyi	„
125.	Paracyclas elliptica	„

Class, *Gasteropoda.*

113.	Dentalium antiquum	Yarradong.
126.	„ tenuissimum	„
119.	Murchisonia subangulata	„
127.	„ granifera	„
128.	„ turris	„
129.	Pleurotomaria subconica	„
130.	Euomphalus Bigsbyi	„
132.	„ nodulosus	„
104.	Loxonema antiquum	„
133.	„ Anglicum	„
134.	„ antiquum	„
135.	Niso Darwinii	„
136.	Loxonema deperditum	near Yass.
137.	Naticopsis cirriformis	

Class, *Cephalopoda*; Order, *Tetrabranchiata.*

138.	Goniatites Woodsii	Yarralumla.
139.	Cyrtoceras textile	Yarradong.
140.	Orthoceras subdimidiatum	„
141.	„ lineare	„

Plantæ.

142.	Lepidodendron nothum	

CARBONIFEROUS.

(Including Lepidodendron Series and Lower and Upper Marine Series.)

Plantæ.

143.	Bornia radiata	Williams River.
144.	Rhacopteris (otopteris „ Lepidodendron nothum)	Port Stephens.
145.	Rhacopteris	Stroud
146.	Sphenopteris	„

Class, *Polypi*; Order, *Zoantharia*; Section, *Rugosa.*

147.	Axophyllum Thomsoni	Jarvis Bay.
148.	Lithostrotion irregulare	Wollongong.
149.	„ basaltiforme	Limestone Creek.
150.	„ „	34 miles from Newcastle.
151.	Cyathophyllum inversum.	Colo Colo.
152.	Lophophyllum corniculum.	„
153.	Amplexus arundinaceous	„
154.	Zaphrentis robusta	Burragood.
155.	„ cainodon	„

Order, *Tubulosa.*

156.	Cladochonus tenuicollis	Burragood.

Section, *Tabulata.*

157.	Syringopora reticulata	Muree, Raymond Terrace
158.	„ ramulosa	Burragood.
159.	Favosites ovata	„

Class, *Echinodermata*; Order, *Crinoidea.*

160.	Platycrinus levis	Glen William.
161.	Cyathocrinus Koninckii	Shoalhaven River.
162.	„ „	Woolamboola, near Jarvis Bay.
163.	Stems of Poteriocrinus „ „ Actinocrinus	Black Head.

Class, *Bryozoa*; Order, *Cyclostomata.*

164.	Fenestella Morisii	Burragood.
165.	Protoretepora ampla (with Productus brachythorus)	Twenty-mile Cutting, Stony Creek.
166.	Polypora papillata	Williams River.
167.	„ „	Buchan, Gloucester River.

Class, *Brachiopoda.*

168.	Productus cora	Tilleyghary Hill.
169i.	„ fimbriatus	Williams River.
170.	„	Marangaroo.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

CARBONIFEROUS—*continued.*

Class, *Brachiopoda—continued.*

171i.	Productus fimbriatus	Williams River.
171ii.	„ scabriculus	
172.	„ fimbriatus	near Tilleyghary.
173.	„ brachythorus	between Muree and Morpeth.
174.	„ Clarkei	Branxton.
175.	„ punctatus	Buchan, Gloucester River.
176.	„ fragilis	Burragood.
177.	„ semireticulatus	Glen William.
178.	„ aculeatus	Burragood.
179.	„ brachythorus	Stony Creek.
180.	„ semireticulatus	Glen William.
181.	Chonetes Lagueasiana	Barragood.
182.	„ papilionacea	Wollongong.
183.	Strophomena analoga	Colo Colo.
184.	„ „	Burragood.
185.	Orthotetes crenistria	between Karuah and Dungog.
186.	Orthis Michelini	Buchan, Gloucester River.
187.	„ resupinata	Colo Colo.
188.	„ Michelini	„
189.	Rhynchonella plena	Burragood.
190.	„ „	„
191.	„ inversa	Muree.
192.	Athyris ambigua	Burragood.
193.	„ „	Colo Colo.
194.	Spirifer convolutus	Ellalong.
195.	„ glaber	„
196.	„ „	Nowra.
197.	„ Tasmaniensis	Wingen.
198.	„ exsuperans	Glen William.
199.	„ bisulcatus	Burragood.
200.	„ „	Williams River.
201.	„ lineatus	Colo Colo.
202.	„ „	between Karuah and Dungog.
203.	„ duodecimcostatus	Ellalong.
204.	„ convolutus	„
205.	„ „	„
206.	„ pinguis	Glen William.
207.	„ Strzeleckii	Thirty-four-mile Cutting, near Maitland.
208.	„ Darwinii	between Maitland and Muree.
209.	„ subradiatus	Stony Creek.
210.	„ vespertilio	Burragorang.
211.	„ latus	Colo Colo.
212.	„ crebristria	Burragood.
213.	„ pinguis	„
214.	Spiriferina cristata	Colo Colo.
215.	Spirifer oviformis	„
216.	Terebratula sacculus	Jarvis Bay.
217.	„ „	Muree.
218.	„ „	Jarvis Bay.
219.	Atrypa planosulcata	Burragood.
220.	„ „	„
221.	Hemitrypa hibernia	Williams River.

Division *Mollusca*; Class, *Lamellibranchiata.*

222.	Scaldia depressa	Gloucester River.
223.	Sanguinolites Mitchellii	Ellalong.
224.	„ undulatus	Burragood.
225.	„ Etheridgii	Mount Victoria.
226.	„ curvatus	Gimbella Mountains.
227.	Cardiomorpha striatella	Ichthodorulite Range.
228.	„ griphoides	Stony Creek.
229.	Edmondia intermedia	between Muree and Morpeth.
230.	„ nobilissima	„
231.	Cardinia exilis	Wollongong.
232.	Pachydomus gigas	Mount Vincent.
233.	„ pusilus	Wollongong.
234.	„ Danai	Jarvis Bay.
235.	„ cyprina	Wollongong.
236.	Mosonia	„
237.	„ Koninckii	Calamine.
238.	Palaearca costellata	Burragood.
239.	Aviculopected granosus	„
240.	„ cingendus	between Karuah and Dungog.
241.	„ ptychotis	Burragood.
242.	„ Hardyi	„
243.	„ tessellatus	„
244.	Pterinea macroptera	Mount Wingen.
245.	Modiola crassissima	Muree.
246.	Avicula sublamellata	„

Class 62.—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

CARBONIFEROUS—*continued.*

Class, *Pteropoda.*

247.	Conularia tenuistriata	Muree.
248.	,, quadrisulcata	Buchan, Gloucester River.
109.	,,	William River.

Class, *Gasteropoda*; Order, *Prosobranchiata*

249.	Platyceras tenella	Colo Colo.
250.	,, trilobatum	Burragood.
251.		
252.	,, altum	Pallal, Gwydir River.
253.	,, augustum	Burragood.
254.	Pleurotomaria Morrisiani	Black Head.
255.	Euomphalus oculus	Branxton.
256.	,, minimus	Burragood.
257.	Macrocheilus filosus	Ichthyodorulite Range.
258.	,, acutus	Burragood.
259.	Loxonema elongata (?)	Ichthyodorulite Range.
260.	,, rugifera	Burragood.
261.	,, difficilis	Ichthyodorulite Range.

Class, *Cephalopoda*; Order, *Tetrabranchiata.*

262.	Goniatites micromphalus	Between Muree and Morpeth.
263.	Orthoceras striatum	Wollongong.
264.	Cameroceras Phillipsii	,,
265.	Nautilus subsulcatus	Ichthyodorulite Range.

Class, *Crustacea*; Order, *Astracoda*; Section, *Entomostracea.*

266.	Polycope simplex ,, Entomis Jonesii	Piamby Creek.

Order, *Trilobita.*

267.	Phillipsia	Burragood.
153.	Griffithides Eichwaldi	Colo Colo.

CARBONIFEROUS.

(Lower Marine Series.)

Class, *Echinodermata*; Order, *Asteroida.*

268.	Star Fish	Ravensfield.

Class, *Brachiopoda.*

269.	Productus Flemingii	Harpur's Hill.
270.	Spirifer glaber	,,
271.	,, subradiatus	,,
272.	,, duodecimcostatus	Stroud.
273.	,, Darwinii	West of Stony Creek.

Division, *Mollusca*; Class, *Lamellibranchiata.*

274.	Avicula intumescens	Harpur's Hill.
,,	,, decipiens	,,
,,	Tellinomya (?)	,,
275.	Aviculopecten Illawarensis	,,
276.	,,	Ravensfield.
277.	,, limæformis	,,
278.	,, profundus	Railway Cutting 27 miles from Newcastle.
279.	Mœonia carinata	Harpur's Hill.
280.	Pachydomus lævis	Lochinvar.
281.	,, globosus	,,
282.	Cardinia exilis	Harpur's Hill.

Class, *Pteropoda.*

283.	Conularia lævigata	Harpur's Hill.

Class, *Gasteropoda*; Order, *Prosobranchiata.*

274.	Pleurotomaria naticoides	Harpur's Hill.
,,	Loxonema	,,
284.	Platyceras	,,
285.	Pleurotomaria	,,
286.	,,	,,

Class, *Cephalopoda*; Order, *Tetrabranchiata.*

274.	Goniatites strictus	Harpur's Hill.
287.	,, micromphalus	Ravensfield.

PLANTÆ.

(Lower Coal Measures.)

288.	Glossopteris	Greta Pit.
289.	,,	,,
290.	,,	,,
291.	Noeggerathia	,,

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

CARBONIFEROUS.

(Upper Marine Series, above *Glossopteris* Beds.)

Class, *Polypi*; Order, *Zoantharia*; Section, *Rugosa.*

292.	Zaphrentis Gregoryana	between Maitland and Stony Creek.

Class, *Echinodermata*; Order, *Asteroidea.*

293.	Palæaster Clarkei	Stony Creek.

Division, *Molluscoidea*; Class, *Brachiopoda.*

294.	Productus brachythærus	Stony Creek.
295.	Spirifer convolutus	Anvil Creek.
296.	,, ,,	between Greta and Branxton.
297.	,, Strzeleckii	Branxton.
298.	,, ,,	,,
299.	,, ,,	between Maitland and Stony Creek.
300.	,, Darwinii	Stony Creek.
301.	,, ,,	between Maitland and Stony Creek.
302.	,, ,,	near Branxton.
303.	,, ,,	between Maitland and Stony Creek.
304.	,, ,,	,,
305.	,, Tasmaniensis	between Greta and Branxton.
306.	,, bisulcatus	near Branxton.
307.	,, glaber	between Maitland and Stony Creek.
308.	,, sp.	between Greta and Branxton.
309.	,, vespertilio	,,

Class, *Lamellibranchiata.*

310.	Pterina macroptera	between Maitland and Stoney Creek.
311.	Aphanaia gigantea	Branxton.
312.	Alphanaia Mitchallii	,,
313.	Aviculopecten Illawarrensis	between Greta and Branxton.
314.	Aviculopecten subquinque-lineatus	Maitland.
315.	,, granosus	Duguids Hill.

Class, *Pteropoda.*

316.	Conularia inornata	near Maitland.

Class, *Gasteropoda*; Order, *Prosobranchiata.*

317.	Euomphalus oculus	Branxton.
,,	Murchisonia trifilata	,,

Class, *Cephalopoda*; Order, *Tetrabranchiata.*

318.	Orthoceras Clarkei	Stony Creek.

PERMIAN.

(Upper Coal Measures.)

319.	Glossopteris, Newcastle.	
320.	,,	,,
321.	,,	,,
322.	,,	Wallerawang.
323.	,,	Newcastle.
324.	,,	,,
325.	,,	,,
326.	,,	,,
327.	,,	Crown Ride, near Wallerawang.
328.	Vertebraria Australis,	Bowenfels.
329.	,,	,, Pulpit Hill.
330.	,,	,, Newcastle.
331.	,,	,, ,,
332.	,,	,, Base of Crown Ridge, Bowenfels.
333.	,,	,, Bowenfels.
334.	Sphenopteris, Newcastle.	
335.	,,	,,
336.	,,	,,
337.	,,	,,
338.	Brachypyllum, Bowenfels.	
339.	,,	,,
340.	,,	
341.	Phyllotheca Hookeri, Newcastle.	
342.	,,	,, ,,
343	,,	,,
344.	,,	,,
345.	Caulopteris Adamai	,,

Class 32—*Mines and Metallurgy*—continued.

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

HAWKESBURY SERIES.

346. Cleithrolepis granulatus, Woolloomooloo.
348. Gleichenites odontopteroides (Thinnfeldia), Mt. Piddington.
349. Shale with plant impressions " Sydney.
350. " " " " "
351. " " " " "
352. " " " " Mt. Victoria.
353. " " " (Phyllotheca, &c.), Sydney.
354. " " " " "
355. Annelid Markings, near Woodford.
356. Cleithrolepis granulatus, Blue Mountains. (Lent by T. Brown, Esq., J.P., Eskbank.)
357. Coal, Hawkesbury Series, Sydney.

WIANAMATTA AND CLARENCE SERIES.

358. Palæoniscus, &c. (with plant impressions), Gibb Tunnel.
359. " " "
360. " " "
361. " " "
362. " " "
363. " " Parramatta.
364. Macrotæniopteris Wianamatta, "
365. " " Gibb Tunnel.
366. Sphenopteris (?), Breakfast Creek.
367. Ripple Marks in Sandstone, Parramatta.
368. Entomostraca, Waterloo, Sydney.
369. Tæniopteris Daintreei, Clarence Series, Grafton.
370. " " " "
371. " " " "
372. " " " "
373. Cleithrolepis granulatus, Campbelltown.

MIOCENE.

374. Nautilus, Malla Cliff, Murray River.
375. Voluta. " "
376.
377. Fossil Plants, Dalton.
378. " "
379. " "
380. " "
381. " "
382. " "
383. " "
384. " "
385. " "
386. " "
387. " "
388. " "
389. " "
390. " "
391. " "
392. " "
393. " "
394. " "
395. " "
396. " "

PLIOCENE.

397. Phymatocaryon bivalve, Gulgong.
398. " Mackayi, "
399. " angulare, "
400. Penteune Clarkei, "
401. " "
402. Eisothecaryon semiseptatum, "
403. Pleniocapparis leptocelyphis, "
404. " " "
405. Rhytidocaryon Wilkinsonii, "

Department of Mines, Sydney—*continued.*

PLIOCENE—*continued.*

406. Spondylostrobus Smythii, Home Rule.
407. " " "
408. Unio, Home Rule.
409. Leaves, Namoi River.
410. " "
411. " "
412. " near Mudgee.
413. " "
414. Fossil Wood, Black Lead, Gulgong.

PAST PLIOCENE AND RECENT.

415. Bones in Stalagmite, Bellubula Caves.
416. " "
417. " "
418. Molars of Diprotodon, Castlereagh River.
419. Incisors of Stenthurus.
420. Molars of Diprotodon, Castlereagh River.
421. " "
422. Portion of front incisor of Diprotodon, near Merriwa.
423. Molar of Diprotodon Australis, 6 miles from Glen Innes.
424. " "
425. " "
426. " "
427. Part of front incisor of Diprotodon Australis, Castlereagh River.
428. " " 12 miles from Merriwa.
429. Portion of lower jaw of Diprotodon, Scrubby Range Station, Lachlan River.
430. " " "
431. " scapula of " "
432. " " " "
433. " humerus " "
434. " " "
435. Diprotodon (anterior portion of Upper Jaw, showing remains of upper incisors), Scrubby Range Station, Lachlan River.
436. " (portion of ulna) " "
437. " (portion of femur) " "
438. " " " "
439. " " " "
440. Bettongia, Wellington Caves.
441. Stenthurus "
442. Thylacoleo "
443. Phascolomys latifrons, Wellington Caves.
444. " "
445. Sarcophilus ursinus (left lower jaw), Wellington Caves.
446. " (fragments of left lower jaw), Wellington Caves.
447. Macropus Titan, 6 miles from Glen Innes.
448. " "
449. Phascolomys, Fish River Caves.
450. " "
451. Bones of Marsupials "
452. " "
453. " "
454. " "
455. " "
456. " "
457. " "
458. Aboriginal Stone Hatchets, New South Wales.
459. " "
460. " "
461. " "
462. " "
463. " "
464. " "
465. " "
466. " "

APPENDIX TO CATALOGUE (A).

FIRST GROUP.—WORKS OF ART.

Class 3.—*Sculpture and Die-sinking.*

400. Salkilld, J., care of Mr. Bland, Grose-street, Camperdown.
Sculptures in stone: (1) Return of the Dove; (2) Tired with Pleasure.

THIRD GROUP.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 20.—*Pottery.*

401. Stevens & Kyle, Albury.
100 Red pressed Bricks.
100 White pressed Bricks.
100 Slop-made Bricks.
50 White pressed sun-dried unburnt Bricks.
50 Red pressed sun-dried unburnt Bricks.
50 Slop sun-dried unburnt Bricks.

FIFTH GROUP.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Class 43. *Products of the cultivation of Forests, and of the Trades appertaining thereto.*

402. Walker & Halliday, Messrs., Melbourne.
Piece of a large tree taken out of one of the cylinders of bridge constructed over River Murray by Exhibitors, between Moama and Echuca; cut out at a depth of 45 feet.

SIXTH GROUP.—MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 52.—*Machines and Apparatus in general.*

403. Pitkethly, R., 210, Bourke-street.
Windmill

SEVENTH GROUP.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

Class 73.—*Fermented Drinks.*

404. Lindsay, H. L., Hay.
Beers, Cordials, &c.

405. Milne, Messrs. G. M. & Co., Maitland Brewery, West Maitland.
Beers.

APPENDIX TO CATALOGUE (B).

CATALOGUE of Woods indigenous to the Colony, exhibited by Department of Mines, collected and arranged under the direction of Charles Moore, Esq., Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

No. 1.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia binervata. (D.C.) Wattle. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. General throughout the Colony.

No. 2.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia decurrens. (Willd.) Wattle. Height, 20 to 30 feet. Diameter, 9 to 12 inches. Middle and Southern Districts.

No. 3.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia doratoxylon. (A. Cunn.) Currawang. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Murrumbidgee and Western Districts.

No. 4.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia doratoxylon. (A. Cunn.) Kurrawang. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 18 to 20 inches. Western Districts.

No. 5.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia falcata. (Willd.) Sally. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Middle and Southern Districts.

No. 6.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia homalophylla. (A. Cunn.) Bastard Myall. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Western and Northern Districts.

No. 7.—LEGUMINOSÆ. (Sieb.) Acacia lunata. Height, 20 to 30 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Sydney and adjoining Districts.

No. 8.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia melanoxylon. (R. Br.) Blackwood or Hickory. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Adelong and adjoining Districts.

No. 9.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia melanoxylon. (R. Br.) Black Sally. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Wingecarribee and Southern Districts.

No. 10.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia pendula. (A. Cunn.) Myall. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Western Districts.

No. 11.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia pendula. (A Cunn.) Balar or Myall. Height, 30 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Western Districts.

No. 12.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia salicina. (Linde.) Kooba. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Murrumbidgee District.

No. 13.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia sp.? Yarran. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Murrumbidgee District.

No. 14.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacai sp.? Hickory. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Northern Brush Forests.

No. 15.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia sp? Lignum vitæ. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 18 to 20 inches. Macleay River District.

No. 16.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia sp.? Sally Wattle. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Brush Forests, Northern Districts.

No. 17.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia sp.? Hickory. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Nambuccra.

No. 18.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia sp.? Native Cherry. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Northern Brush Forests generally.

No. 19.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia sp.? Boree. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Western Districts.

No. 20.—SAPOTACEÆ. Achras Australis. (R. Br.) Black Apple or Plum. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Macleay River and Black Forests generally.

No. 21.—SAPOTACEÆ. Achras Australis. (R. Br.) Tchumbayer or Black Apple. Height 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Brush Forests generally.

No. 22.—RUTACEÆ. Acronychia Baueri. (Schott.) Brush Ash. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Brush Forests, Southern Districts.

No. 23.—RUTACEÆ. Acronychia laevis. (Forst.) Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Wingecarribee.

No. 24.—RUTACEÆ. Acronychia sp.? Yellow Wood. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. South Coast.

No. 25.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Albizzia, Hendersonii. (F.M.) Nuggum Nuggum. Height 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Northern Brush Forests.

No. 26.—RHAMNACEÆ. Alphitonia excelsa. (Reissek.) Leather-jacket. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Brush Forests generally.

No. 27.—RHAMNACEÆ. Alphitonia excelsa. (Reissek.) Culgera-Culgera. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond River.

No. 28.—RHAMNACEÆ. Alphitonia excelsa. (Reissek.) Humbug. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Ulladulla and South Coast.

No. 29.—MYRTACEÆ. Angophora intermedia. (D.C.) Apple-tree. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2½ to 3 feet. South Coast Districts.

No. 30.—MYRTACEÆ. Angophora subvelutina. (F. Muell.) Apple-tree. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. Common throughout the Colony.

No. 31.—URTICACEÆ. Aphananthe Philippinensis. (Planch.) Mail. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 15 to 18 inches. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 32.—CONIFERÆ. Araucaria Cunninghamii. (Ait.) Colonial Pine. Height, 170 to 180 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Clarence and Northern Districts.

No. 33.—MONIMIACEÆ. Atherosperma micrantha. Tchoocum-Tchoocum. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 34.—MONIMIACEÆ. Atherosperma moschata. Yellow Satin Wood. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 35.—VERBENACEÆ. Avicennia officinalis. (Linn.) Mangrove. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Richmond and other Northern Districts.

No. 36.—VERBENACEÆ. Avicennia officinalis. (Linn.) Small Mangrove. Height, 20 to 30 feet. Diameter, 9 to 15 inches. General in swampy ground and salt marshes.

No. 37.—EUPHORBIACEÆ. Baloghia lucida. (Endl.) Dooragan or Brush Bloodwood. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 38.—Proteaceæ. Banksia integrifolia. (Linn.) Honeysuckle. Height, 40 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Grown in Botanic Gardens.

No. 39.—Proteaceæ. Banksia serrata. (Linn.) Honeysuckle. Height, 20 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Middle and Southern Districts.

No. 40.—Sterculiaceæ. Brachychiton populineum. (R. Br.) Currajong. Height, 30 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Murrumbidgee and Western Districts.

No. 41.—Euphorbiaceæ. Bradleia Australis. Bradleya. Height, 40 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Grown in Botanic Gardens.

No. 42.—Euphorbiaceæ. Bradleia sp.? Chowway. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond River and other Northern Districts.

No. 43.—Euphorbiaceæ. Bridelia exaltata. (F. Muell.) Biggera-Biggera. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, to 3 feet. Richmond and Clarence Districts.

No. 44.—Myrtaceæ. Callistemon saligna. (D. C.) River Tea-tree. Height, 50 to 50 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Chiefly in swampy districts.

No. 45.—Verbenaceæ. Callicarpa sp.? Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 46.—Saxifragaceæ. Callicoma serratifolia. (Andr.) Black Wattle. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Port Hacking and Southern Districts.

No. 47.—Saxifragaceæ. Callicoma serratifolia. (Andr.) Black Wattle. Height, 50 to 80 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Camden Haven.

No. 48.—Capparideæ. Capparis sp.? Tchubbum-Tchubbum. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 9 to 12 inches. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 49.—Ebenaceæ. Cargillia Australis. (R. Br.) Black Plum. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Brush Forests, Coast Districts.

No. 50.—Ebenaceæ. Cargillia pentamera. (F. Muell.) Chowan or Black Myrtle. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 51.—Ebenaceæ. Cargillia sp.? Plum-tree. Height, 50 to 70 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Ulladulla and South Coast.

No. 52.—Leguminosæ. Castanospermum Australe. (A. Cunn.) Chestnut or Bean-tree. Height, 100 to 130 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. Jungle Forests, Northern Districts.

No. 53.—Casuarineæ. Casuarina equisetifolia. (Forst.) Swamp Oak. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Macleay and Northern Districts.

No. 54.—Casuarineæ. Casuarina equisetifolia. (Forst.) Bull Oak. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Murrumbidgee and South-western Districts.

No 55.—Casuarineæ. Casuarina quadrivalvis. (Labill.) River Oak. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Usually on river banks.

No. 56.—Casuarineæ. Casuarina suberosa. (O. H. & Dietr.) Black Oak. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Port Hacking and Southern Districts.

No. 57.—Casuarineæ. Casuarina suberosa. (O. H. & Dietr.) She Oak. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. General throughout the Coast Range.

No. 58.—Casuarineæ. Casuarina tenuissima. (Sieb.) Forest Oak. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 59.—Casuarineæ. Casuarina torulosa. (Ait.) Non-fruiting Forest Oak. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Myall and adjacent districts.

No. 60.—Casuarineæ. Casuarina sp.? Forest Oak. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 61.—Casuarina sp.? She Oak. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Grown in Sydney Botanic Gardens.

No. 62.—Meliaceæ. Cedrela Australis. (F. Muell.) Red Cedar. Height, 100 to 150 feet. Diameter, 4 to 8 and 12 feet. Northern Coast Range.

No. 63.—Meliaceæ. Cedrela Australis. Red Cedar. Height, 100 to 150 feet. Diameter, 4 to 8 and 12 feet. Clarence and Northern Districts.

No. 64.—Saxifragaceæ. Ceratopetalum apetalum. (D. Don.) Coach Wood. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Middle and South Coast Districts.

No. 65.—Saxifragaceæ. Ceratopetalum gummiferum. (Sm.) Christmas Bush. Height, 20 to 30 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Middle and Southern Districts.

No. 66.—Saxifragaceæ. Ceratopetalum gummiferum. (Sm.) Christmas Bush. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Port Hacking.

No. 67.—Euphorbiaceæ. Croton phebalioides. (F. Muell.) Warrel. Height, 70 to 75 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 68.—Laurineæ. Cryptocarya obovata. (R. Br.) Sycamore. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Southern Districts.

No. 69.—Laurineæ. Cryptocarya sp.? Newcum or Stavewood. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 70.—Laurineæ. Cryptocarya sp.? Bullogum or Sycamore. Height, 90 to 110 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 71.—Sapindaceæ. Capania anodonta. (F. Muell.) Cumgun. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond and other Northern Brush Forests.

No. 72. Sapindaceæ. Cupania pseudorhus. (A. Rich.) Boonderoo. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 73.—Sapindaceæ. Cupania sp.? Chindera. Height, 110 to 120 feet. Diameter, 15 to 18 inches. Clarence River.

No. 74.—Sapindaceæ. Cupania sp.? Tara. Height, 20 to 30 feet. Diameter, 10 to 12 inches. Clarence River.

No. 75.—Sapindaceæ. Cupania sp.? Durran. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond and Clarence Rivers.

No. 76.—Sapindaceæ. Cupania sp.? Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 14 to 16 inches. Clarence River District.

No. 77.—Rutaceæ. Cyminosma oblongifolia. (A. Cunn.) Tough Beech. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 9 to 12 inches. Port Hacking.

No. 78.—Sapindaceæ. Diploglottis Cunninghamii. (Hook.) Toononn or Native Tamarind. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 79.—Monimiaceæ. Doryphora Sassafras. (Endl.) Sassafrax. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Middle and Southern Districts.

No. 80.—Monimiaceæ. Doryphora Sassafras. (Endl.) Boobin or Sassafrax. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Northern Brush Forests.

No. 81.—Scrophularineæ. Duboisia Myoporoides. (R. Br.) Cork-tree. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 6 to 12 inches. Kiama District.

No. 82.—Meliaceæ. Dysoxylon Fraseranum. (Benth.) Bulberum or Rosewood. Height, 80 to 120 feet. Diameter, 3 to 5 feet. Northern Brush Forests generally.

No. 83.—Meliaceæ. Dysoxylon Muelleri. (Benth.) Kidyi-Kidyi or Pencil Wood. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2½ to 3 feet. Richmond River.

No. 84.—Meliaceæ. Dysoxylon sp.? Munden or Light Rosewood. Height, 60 to 70 ft. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond River and Northern Districts.

No. 85.—Meliaceæ. Dysoxylon sp.? Var. Rosewood. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Nambucca.

No. 86.—Meliaceæ. Dysoxylon sp.? Var. Ash. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Camden Haven and Macleay District.

No. 87.—Tiliaceæ. Echinocarpus Australis. (Benth.) Kerabin. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 88.—TILIACEÆ. Elæocarpus grandis. (F. Muell.) Cullangum or Blue Fig. Height, 100 to 120 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 89.—TILIACEÆ. Elæocarpus holopetalus. (F. Muell.) Prickly Fig. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Wingecarribee and adjoining District.

No. 90.—TILIACEÆ. Elæocarpus cyaneus. (Ait.) White Beree. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Port Hacking and Southern Districts.

No. 91.—TILIACEÆ. Elæocarpus longifolius. (C. Moore.) Mountain Ash. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Southern Districts.

No. 92.—TILIACEÆ. Elæocarpus longifolius. (C. Moore.) Military-Military. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond River and Northern Districts.

No. 93.—TILIACEÆ. Elæocarpus obovatus. (G. Don.) Cheesen. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Richmond River.

No. 94.—CELASTRIANACEÆ. Elæodendron Australe. (Vent.) Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Port Hacking.

No. 95.—CELASTRIANACEÆ. Elæodendron Australe. (Vent.) Blue Ash. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Port Hacking and Southern Districts.

No. 96.—MYOPORIANACEÆ. Eremophila sp.? Weelamon Wood. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 18 to 24 inches. Western Districts.

No. 97.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Erythrina sp.? Weelamon Wood. Height, 50 feet. Diameter, 12 inches. Brush Forests, Northern Districts.

No. 98.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus amygdalina. (Labill.) Messmate. Height, 150 to 200 feet. Diameter, 4 to 6 feet. Southern Districts generally.

No. 99.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus bicolor. (A. Cunn.) Smooth Ironbark. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Within the Coast Range.

No. 100.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus botryoides. (Sm.) Bangalloy. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Middle and Northern Districts.

No. 101.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus corymbosa. (Sm.) Bloodwood. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 4 to 6 feet. General within the Coast Range.

No. 102.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus crebra. (F. Muell.) White Ironbark. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 6 feet. Coast Districts generally.

No. 103.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus eximia. (Schon.) Bastard Bloodwood. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. Within the Coast Range generally.

No. 104.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus longifolia. (F. Muell.) Woolly But. Height, 100 to 120 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. General in Midlde and Southern Districts.

No. 105.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus maculata. (Hook.) Spotted Gum. Height, 100 to 120 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. Within the Coast Range.

No. 106.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus meliodora. (A. Cunn.) Yellow Box. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Murrumbidgee and Western Districts.

No. 107.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus microcorys. (F. Muell.) Tallow-wood. Height, 100 to 120 feet. Diameter, 6 to 8 feet. Myall District, Bulahdelah.

No. 108.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus microcorys. (F. Muell.) Tallow-wood. Height, 130 to 140 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Northern Districts.

No. 109.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus paniculata. (Sm.) Rough Ironbark. Height, 120 to 150 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 110.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus pilularis. (D.C.) Black Butt. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. General within the Coast Range.

No. 111.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus punctata. (D. C.) Grey Gum. Height, 100 to 140 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. Within the Coast Range.

No. 112.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus polyanthemos. (Schau.) Box. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Adelong District.

No. 113.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus obliqua. (L. Herit.) Stringybark. Height, 100 to 150 feet. Diameter, 4 to 6 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 114.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus obliqua. (L. Herit.) Stringybark. Height, 100 to 150 feet. Diameter, 6 to 8 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 115.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus resinifer. (Sm.) Mahogany. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Middle Districts.

No. 116.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus resinifera. (Sm.) Red Mahogany. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 3½ feet. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 117.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus robusta. (Sm.) Swamp Mahogany. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. General within the Coast Range.

No. 118.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus robusta. (Sm.) Swamp Magogany. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. General within the Coast Range.

No. 119.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus rostrata. (Schlecht.) Red Gum. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 6 feet. Middle Districts within the Coast Range.

No. 120.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus rostrata. (Schlecht.) Flooded Gum. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond River and other. Northern Districts.

No. 121.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus saligna. (Sm.) Flooded Gum. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 122.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus saligna. (Sm.) Grey Box or Grey Gum. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 4 feet. Northern Districts.

No. 123.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus Sieberii. (F. M.) Native Ash. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Port Hacking and Southern Districts.

No. 124.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sideroxylon. (A. Cunn.) Ironbark. Height, 100 to 150 feet. Diameter, 3 to 5 feet. General in Midland Coast Districts.

No. 125.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus tereticornis. (Sm.) Blue or Grey Gum. Height, 100 to 160 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 126.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus tereticornis. (Sm.) Slaty Gum. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. The Hunter and more Northern Districts.

No. 127.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus piperita? Peppermint. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. General within the Coast Range.

No. 128.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus piperita? Peppermint. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 129.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? White Gum. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Southern Districts.

No. 130.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? Box. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Shoalhaven and adjoining District.

No. 131.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? Forest Spotted Gum. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Dry Ridges, Ulladulla and adjacent District.

No. 132.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? Gully Spotted Gum. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Ulladulla, gullies and low ground.

No. 133.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? White Box. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Open forests in the interior.

No. 134.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? Flooded Gum. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2½ to 3 feet. Maclean District.

No. 135.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? White Ironbark. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond River and other Northern Districts.

No. 136.—Myrtaceæ. Eucalyptus sp.? Grey or White Gum. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

No. 137.—Myrtaceæ. Eucalyptus sp.? Burrina. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Richmond District.

No. 138.—Saxifragaceæ. Eucryphia Moorei. (F. Muell.) Eucryphia or White Sally. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Wingecarribee and Coast Range.

No. 139.—Myrtaceæ. Eugenia acmenioides. (Cunn.) Lignum vitæ. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Macleay District.

No. 140.—Myrtaceæ. Eugenia myrtifolia. (Sims.) Myrtle. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Brush Forests, Southern Districts.

No. 141.—Myrtaceæ. Eugenia myrtifolia. (Sims.) Brush cherry. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Southern Brush Forest generally.

No. 142.—Myrtaceæ. Eugenia myrtifolia. (Sims.) Brush cherry. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet.

No. 143.—Myrtaceæ. Eugenia Smithii. (Poir.) Lilly Pilly. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. General throughout the Coast District.

No. 144.—Myrtaceæ. Eugenia sp.? Myrtle. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Shoalhaven and Eastern Districts.

No. 145.—Myrtaceæ. Eugenia sp.? Butterwood. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond River and other Northern Districts.

No. 146.—Myrtaceæ. Eugenia sp.? Kineyecul. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 147.—Anonaceæ. Eupomatia laurina. (R. Br.) Height, 35 to 40 feet. Diameter, 6 to 8 inches. National Park, Port Hacking.

No. 148.—Rutaceæ. Evodia sp.? Mountain Ash. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Camden Haven.

No. 149.—Santalaceæ. Exocarpus cupressiformis. (Labill.) Cherry-tree. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter 1½ to 2 feet. Brush Forests generally.

No. 150.—Cupuliferæ. Fagus Caronii. (C. Moore.) True Beech. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Black Forest, Dividing Range, Armidale District.

No. 151.—Urticaceæ. Ficus opposita. (Miq.) Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 10 to 12 inches. Richmond River.

No. 152.—Urticaceæ. Ficus rubiginosa. (Desf.) Port Jackson Fig-tree. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 4 feet. Illawarra and Southern Districts.

No. 153.—Palmaceæ. Calamus Australis. (Mart.) Brush Lawyer. 100 to 200 feet in length by 1 inch diameter. Northern District.

No. 154.—Cedrelaceæ. Flindersia Bennettiana. (F. Muell.) Bulbara. Height, 100 to 120 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 155.—Cedrelaceæ. Flindersia Bennettiana. (F. Muell.) Bogum Bogum. Height, 100 to 150 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond and Tweed Rivers District.

No. 156.—Cedrelaceæ. Flindersia Oxleyana. (F. Muell.) Yeh, or Long Jack. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 157.—Cedrelaceæ. Flindersia Schottiana. (F. Muell.) Flindosy Beech. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Camden Haven and Macleay districts.

No. 158.—Cedrelaceæ. Flindersia Australis? Cudgery, or Native Ash. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2 to 4 feet. General in Northern Districts.

No. 159.—Coniferæ. Frenela columellaris. (F. Muell.) Coorung-Coorung. Cypress Pine. Height, 110 to 120 feet. Diameter, 2½ to 3 feet. Richmond and Clarence Rivers.

No. 160.—Coniferæ. Frenela cupressiformis. (Vent.) Light Pine. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter 2 to 2½ feet. Western Districts.

No. 161.—Coniferæ. Frenela glauca. (Mirb.) Blue Pine. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Western and Southern Districts.

No. 162.—Coniferæ. Frenela rhomboidea. (Endl.) Cypress Pine. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Middle and Southern Coast District.

No. 163.—Coniferæ. Frenela rhomboidea. (Endl.) Cypress Pine. Height, 55 to 60 feet. Diameter, 18 to 20 inches. County of Macquarie.

No. 164.—Coniferæ. Frenela robusta. (Cunn.) Murrumbidgee Pine. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 18 to 20 inches. Macleay River.

No. 165.—Rutaceæ. Geigera parviflora. (Lind.) Dogwood. Height, 20 to 30 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. General in Southern and Western Districts.

No. 166.—Saxifragaceæ. Geissois Benthamiana. Chum-Chum. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Richmond River.

No. 167.—Verbenaceæ. Gmelina Leichhardtii. (F. M.) Binburra or Beech. Height, 100 to 120 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 168.—Verbenaceæ. Gmelina Leichhardtii. (F. M.) Beech. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Middle and Northern Districts.

No. 169.—Verbenaceæ. Gmelina sp.? Beech, or Humbug. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Southern Districts.

No. 170.—Proteaceæ. Grevillea robusta. (Cunn.) Silky Oak. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. From Botanic Gardens. General within Coast Range.

No. 171.—Halfordia drupifera. (Muell.) Boogogin. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 20 to 24 inches. Richmond River.

No. 172.—Sapindaceæ. Harpulia pendula. Mogum-Mogum. (Planch.) Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 3 to 3½ feet. Clarence and Richmond District.

No. 173.—Sapindaceæ. Harpulia pendula. (Planch.) Tulip Wood. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond River and Northern Coast District.

No. 174.—Sapindaceæ. Harpulia pendula. (Planch.) Mogum-Mogum. Yellow Tulip Wood. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond River and other Northern Brush Forests.

No. 175.—Proteaceæ. Helicia glabrifolia. (F. Muell.) Bommera-Bommera. Height, 120 to 130 feet. Diameter, 12 to 16 inches. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 176.—Proteaceæ. Helicia præalta. (F. Muell.) Small-leaved Nut-tree. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 177.—Proteaceæ. Helicia præalta. (F. Muell.) Long-leaved Nut-tree. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Northern Districts.

No. 178.—Sapindaceæ. Heterodendron oleæfolia. (Desf.) Jiggo. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Murrumbidgee District.

No. 179.—Malvaceæ. Hibiscus Patersonii. (D. C.) White Wood. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Brush Forests, Northern Districts.

No. 180.—Rubiaceæ. Hodgkinsonia sp.? Cobbinum. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Clarence and Richmond River Districts.

No. 181.—Pittosporaceæ. Hymenosperma flavum. (F. M.) Wolluhm-Wolluhm. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Clarence and Richmond River Districts.

No. 182.—Laurinaceæ. Lauras Camphora. (W.) Camphor-tree. Growth of 20 years. Grown in Sydney Botanic Gardens.

No. 183.—Palmaceæ. Livistonia Australis. (Mart.) Cabbage-tree. Height, 100 to 130 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Illawarra and Southern Districts.

No. 184.—Proteaceæ. Macadamia ternifolia. (F. Muell.) Kindal Kindal, Native Nut. Height, 30 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Northern Brush Forests.

No. 185.—Euphorbiaceæ. Mallotus discolor. (F. Muell.) Bungaby. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond and other Northern Districts.

No. 186.—Euphorbiaceæ. Mallotus Philippinensis. (M. A.) Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 12 inches. Clarence and Richmond.

No. 187.—Myrtaceæ. Melaleuca linearifolia. (Sm.) Tea-tree. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. General in Southern and Western Districts.

No. 188.—Myrtaceæ. Melaleuca styphelioides. (Sm.) Prickly-leaved Tea-tree. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. General throughout the Colony.

No. 189.—Myrtaceæ. Melaleuca viridiflora. (Gærtn.) Scrub Tea-tree. Height 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Richmond River and other Northern Districts.

No. 190.—Meliaceæ. Melia Australasica. (A. Juss.) White Cedar. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. General within the Coast Range.

No. 191.—Meliaceæ. Melia composita. (Wild.) Dygal, White Cedar. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Within the Coast Range.

No. 192.—Melastonaceæ. Memecylon cerassiforme. (Benth.) Iron-wood or Levy. Height 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Manning and Macleay Districts.

No. 193.—Myoporinaceæ. Myoporum tennifolium. (Br.) Scrub Timber. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 15 to 18 inches. Camden Haven.

No. 194.—Myrtaceæ. Myrtus Becklerii. (F. Muell.) Kaaran. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond and Clarence River Districts.

No. 195.—Myrtaceæ. Myrtus sp.? Blackheart Myrtle. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Camden Haven and other Northern Brush Forests.

No. 196.—Myrtaceæ. Myrtus sp.? Jimboway. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 18 to 20 inches. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 197.—Myrtaceæ. Myrtus sp.? Tulwong. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Northern Districts.

No. 198.—Myrsinaceæ. Myrsine variabilis. (R. Br.) Height, 45 to 50 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Gara, Port Hacking.

No. 199.—Sapindaceæ. Nephelium divaricatum. (F. Muell.) Crogera. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond and Clarence Rivers.

No. 200.—Sapindaceæ. Nephelium hemiglaucum. (F. Muell.) Tyal-dyal. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond River and adjoining districts.

No. 201.—Sapindaceæ. Nephelium leiocarpum. (F. Muell.) Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Camden Haven.

No. 202.—Sapindaceæ. Nephelium semiglaucum. Wild Quince. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Port Hacking.

No. 203.—Jasminaceæ. Notolea longifolia (Vent.) Coobagun. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 10 to 12 inches. Richmond District.

No. 204.—Jasminaceæ. Notolea longifolia. (Vent.) Axe-breaker. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 9 to 12 inches. Wingecarribee.

No. 205.—Jasminaceæ. Olea paniculata. (R. Br.) Marvey or Marblewood. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Brush Forests Northern Districts generally.

No. 206.—Araliaceæ. Panax elegans. (F. Muell.) Tchoonberee. Height, 90 to 100 feet. Diameter, 20 to 24 inches. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 207.—Rutaceæ. Pentaceras Australis. (Hook.) Wobbul-Wobbul. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 9 to 12 inches. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 208.—Euphorbiaceæ. Phyllanthus Ferdinandii. (Mu. Arg.) Chowway. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 26 to 28 inches. Richmond River.

No. 209.—Pittosporaceæ. Pittosporum rhombifolium. (A. Cunn.) Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 12 to 15 inches. Northern Districts.

No. 210.—Pittosporaceæ. Pittosporum undulatum. (Vent.) Bastard Orange. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 12 to 18 inches. South and Middle Districts.

No. 211.—Coniferæ. Podocarpus elata. (R. Br.) White Deal. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2½ to 3½ feet. Brush Forests, Northern Districts.

No. 212.—Coniferæ. Podocarpus elata. (R. Br.) Goongum or Native Deal. Height, 100 to 120 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Frequent within the Coast Range.

No. 213.—Saxifragaceæ. Polyosma Cunninghamii. (Benn.) Wine-berry. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Wingecarribee and Southern Districts.

No. 214.—Saxifragaceæ. Quintinia Sieberii. (D. C.) Possum or Opossum-tree. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Wingecarribee and surrounding District.

No. 215.—Myrtaceæ. Rhodamnia argentea. (Benth.) Nuggle-Nuggle. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 216.—Myrtaceæ. Rhodamnia trinervia. (Blume.) Brush Turpentine. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 2½ feet. Illawarra and adjoining Districts.

No. 217.—Rutaceæ. Rhus rhodanthema. (F. Muell.) Yellow Cedar. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Northern Districts.

No. 218.—Saxifragaceæ. Schizomeria ovata. (D. Don.) Lightwood. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Port Hacking and Southern Districts.

No. 219.—Saxifragaceæ. Schizomeria ovata. (D. Don.) White Cherry. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Manning and Camden Haven Districts.

No. 220.—Celastraceæ. Siphonodon Australis. (Benth.) Currayelbum. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 15 to 18 inches. Clarence and Richmond Districts.

No. 221.—Tiliaceæ. Sloanea Australis. (F. Muell.) Yaarum. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. Clarence District.

No. 222.—Tiliaceæ. Sloanea Australis. (F. Muell.) Maiden's Blush. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Macleay River.

No. 223.—Tiliaceæ. Sloanea Woolsii. Scrub Pencil Cedar. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Macleay and other Northern Districts.

No. 224.—Proteaceæ. Stenocarpus salignus. (R. Br.) Beef-wood. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Middle and Southern Districts.

No. 225.—Proteaceæ. Stenocarpus sinnatus. (Endl.) Yil-Yil or Tulip-tree. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

No. 226.—Sterculiaceæ. Sterculia discolour. (F. Muell.) Stunga. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Clarence and Richmond.

No. 227.—Sterculiaceæ. Sterculia quadrifida. (R. Br.) Calool. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Northern Brush Forests generally.

No. 228.—Ebenaceæ. Symplocus sp.? Merongnavaun. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond and other Northern Districts.

No. 229.—Myrtaceæ. Syncarpia albens. (A. Cunn.) Turpentine. Height, 100 to 150 feet. Diameter, 4 to 6 feet. General within the Coast Range.

No. 230.—Meliaceæ. Synoum glandulosum. (A. Juss.) Southern Rosewood. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Southern Districts.

No. 231.—Meliaceæ. Synoum glandulosum. (A. Juss.) Camden Haven Rosewood. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Brush Forests, Camden Haven.

No. 232.

F. P. 20—N

No. 233.—STERCULIACEÆ. Tarrietia actinodendron, (F. Muell.) Ironwood. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Northern Districts.
No. 234.—STERCULIACEÆ. Tarrietia argyrodendron. (Benth.) Boyung or Stavewood. Height, 100 to 110 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Clarence District.
No. 235.—STERCULIACEÆ. Tarrietia Carronii. (C. Moore.) Red Boyung. Height, 100 to 150 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3½ feet. Brush Forest generally.
No. 236.—STERCULIACEÆ. Tarrietia Carronii. (C. Moore.) Stavewood. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Bulahdelah and adjoining District.
No. 237.—STERCULIACEÆ. Tarrietia sp.? Ironwood. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 15 to 18 inches. Nambucca and Port Macquarie.
No. 238.—LAURINEÆ. Tetranthera sp.? Gulgi. Height, 90 to 120 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Clarence and Richmond Districts.
No. 239.—LAURINEÆ. Tetranthera sp.? Woggan-Woggan. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Clarence and Richmond Districts.
No. 240.—MYRTACEÆ. Tristania conferta. (R. Br.) Brush Box. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 4 to 5 feet. Within the Coast Range.
No. 241.—MYRTACEÆ. Tristania conferta. (R. Br.) Geray or Bastard Box. Height, 100 to 110 feet. Diameter, 3½ to 4 feet. Clarence and Northern Districts.
No. 242.—MYRTACEÆ. Tristania laurina. (R. Br.) Water Gum. Height, 90 to 120 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Coast Districts generally.
No. 243.—MYRTACEÆ. Tristania neriifolia. (R. Br.) Water Myrtle. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. South Coast District.
No. 244.—EPACRIDEÆ. Trochocarpa Laurina. (R. Br.) Brush Myrtle. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Port Hacking and South Coast.
No. 245.—OLACINEÆ. Villaresia Moorei. (F. Muell.) Southern Maple. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Brush Forests, Middle and Southern Districts.
No. 246.—OLACINEÆ. Villaresia Moorei. (F. Muell.) Belbil. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Richmond and Northern Districts.
No. 247.—SAXIFRAGACEÆ. Weinmannia paniculata. (F. Muell.) Corkwood. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Diameter, 1 to 2 feet. Brush Forests generally.
No. 248.—SAXIFRAGACEÆ. Weinmannia sp.? Murrayree. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Northern Brush Forests.
No. 249.—PROTEACEÆ. Xylomelum pyriforme. (Knight.) Native Pear. Height, 30 to 40 feet. Diameter, 1 to 1½ foot. Middle and Southern Districts.
No. 250—Genus? Hellamon-wood. Height, 60 to 100 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Clarence District.
No. 251.—Genus? Goonyum-Goonyum. Height, 110 to 120 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Clarence and Richmond.
No. 252.—Genus? Cudgeen or Sour Cherry. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Richmond River and other Northern Brush Forests.
No. 253.—Genus? Boogigeree. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
No. 254.—Genus? Chyree. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Richmond River and Northern Brush Forests.
No. 255.—Genus? Tchoongera. Height, 80 to 100 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Richmond and Clarence Rivers.
No. 256.—Genus? Goolum-Goolohn. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Richmond and Clarence Rivers.
No. 257.—Genus? Chundial. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Northern Brush Forests generally.
No. 258.—Genus? Bunburra. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
No. 259.—Genus? Richmond River.
No. 260.—Genus? Gig-gi. Height, 80 to 90 feet. Diameter, 15 to 18 inches. Clarence River.
No. 261.—Genus? Tarkoo. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 2 to 2½ feet. Camden Haven.
No. 262.—Genus? Yellow Ironwood. Height, 60 to 70 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Camden Haven.
No. 263.—Genus? Bastard Beech. Height, 70 to 80 feet. Diameter, 3 to 4 feet. Northern Brush Forests.
No. 264.—Genus? Cork-bark-tree. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Ulladulla and Southern Districts.
No. 265.—Genus? Southern Ash. Height, 60 to 80 feet. Diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Ulladulla and Southern Districts.
No. 266.—Genus? Cork-tree. Height, 40 to 50 feet. Diameter, 1½ to 2 feet. Port Hacking and adjacent District.
No. 267.—ERINACEÆ. Cargillia sp.? Clarence District.
No. 268.—MYRTACEÆ. Eugenia sp.? Clarence District.
No. 269.—CEDRELACEÆ. Flindersia sp.? Clarence District.
No. 270.—LEGUMINOSÆ. Acacia sp.?
No. 271.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? Spotted Gum. From Mr. Guy, Bateman's Bay.
No. 272.—MYRTACEÆ. Eucalyptus sp.? Woolly Butt. From Mr. Guy, Bateman's Bay.
No. 273.—MYRTACEÆ. Swamp Gum. From Braidwood.
No. 274.—Bastard Sandalwood. From K. H. Bennett, Esq., Saltbush Country, Lachlan and Darling Rivers.
No. 275.—Sandalwood. From Kenric Harold Bennett, Esq., Saltbush Country, Lachlan and Darling Rivers.
No. 276.—Leopard-wood. From Kenric H. Bennett, Esq., Saltbush Country, Lachlan and Darling Rivers.
No. 277.—Stink-tree. Nambucca.

APPENDIX TO CATALOGUE (C).

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 19TH AND 20TH NOVEMBER, 1880.

Exhibited by the New South Wales Commission.

CLASS D.

Sec. 45.—Miscellaneous Collection of Dessert Fruits.
Sec. 46.—Miscellaneous Collection of Preserving Fruits.
Sec. 57.—Oranges, thirty-five Varieties.
Sec. 58.—Oranges, single dish, six separate dishes.
Sec. 59.—Lemons, single dish, three separate dishes.
Sec. 60.—Collection of Citrons, Shaddocks, and Limes.

APPENDIX TO CATALOGUE (D).

WOOL SHOW, JANUARY, 1880.

Fifth Group.—Class 45, Division 1.—Wool.

Awards made for Exhibits as specified below :—

Division 1 A.—Merino Wool.—Washed.

Sec. I.—For the best bale of Wool, weighing not less than 200 lbs., taken from not over 100 skirted fleeces from ewes of any age. The sheep from which the Wool is taken must have been previously shorn. Prize to be given for the highest value per lb.

Sec. II.—For the best and most valuable 24 Washed Fleeces, unskirted, shown in a box or boxes, from ewes of any age, which must have been previously shorn.

Sec. III.—For the best and most valuable 24 Washed Fleeces, unskirted, from 2-toothed ewes which have been shorn as lambs, shown in a box or boxes.

Sec. IV.—For the best Bale of Hoggets' Wool, from sheep never previously shorn, taken from not over 150 skirted fleeces, and weighing over 200 lbs. The highest value per lb. to be the test of merit.

Sec. V.—For the best Bale of Lambs' Wool, weighing over 200 lbs., of the highest value per lb.

Sec. VI.—For the best and most valuable Box of 12 Washed Fleeces of Ram's Wool, unskirted. The rams must have been previously shorn.

Division 1 B.—Merino Wool.—Unwashed.

Sec. I.—For the best Bale of Wool, weighing not less than 300 lbs., from not over 100 fleeces, skirted, from ewes of any age which have been previously shorn. Highest value per lb. to be the test of merit.

Sec. II.—For the best and most valuable 24 Fleeces, unskirted, shown in a box or boxes, from ewes of any age.

Sec. III.—For the best and most valuable 24 Fleeces, unskirted, from 2-toothed ewes which have been shorn as lambs. Shown in a box or boxes.

Sec. IV.—For the best Bale of Hoggets' Wool, from sheep never previously shorn, taken from not over 150 fleeces, and weighing over 300 lbs. Highest value per lb. to be the test of merit.

Sec. V.—For the best and most valuable Box of 12 Fleeces of Rams' Wool, unskirted.

Note.—The Exhibitors of Wool in the foregoing divisions and sections must send a declaration with each Exhibit, stating the number of days' growth (which must not exceed 305 days, except in Sections IV), and that the sheep have been fairly and honestly shorn in the usual manner.

Division 1 C.—Long Wool.—Washed.

From pure or a cross of not less than 31-32 of Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, or Romney Marsh sheep.

Sec. I.—For the best Bale of Long Wool, weighing not less than 200 lbs., taken from not over 80 ewe fleeces, from sheep which have been previously shorn. Prize to be awarded to the Exhibit of the highest value per lb.

Sec. II.—For the best and most valuable Box or Boxes of 24 fleeces, unskirted, from ewes of any age which have been previously shorn.

Sec. III.—For the best and most valuable Box or Boxes of 24 Fleeces, unskirted, from 2-toothed ewes which have been shorn as lambs.

Sec. IV.—For the best Bale of Hoggets' Wool, from sheep never previously shorn, from not over 100 fleeces, skirted, and weighing over 300 lbs. Highest value per lb. to be the test of merit.

Sec. V.—For the best and most valuable Box of 12 Fleeces of Lambs' Wool, unskirted.

Division 1 D.—Long Wool.—Unwashed.

Sec. I.—For the best Bale of Long Wool, weighing not less than 300 lbs., taken from not over 100 fleeces, from ewes of any age which have been previously shorn. The fleeces to be skirted. Prize to be awarded to the Exhibit of the highest value per lb.

Sec. II.—For the best and most valuable Box or Boxes of 24 Fleeces, unskirted, from ewes of any age which have been previously shorn.

Sec. III.—For the best and most valuable Box or Boxes of 24 Fleeces, unskirted, from 2-toothed ewes which have been shorn as lambs.

Sec. IV.—For the best Bale of Hoggets' Wool, from sheep never previously shorn, from not over 100 Fleeces, skirted, and weighing over 300 lbs. Highest value per lb. to be the test of merit.

Sec. V.—For the best and most valuable Box of 12 Fleeces of Rams' Wool, unskirted.

Note.—The Exhibitors of Wool in the foregoing Long Wool Sections must send a declaration with each Exhibit, stating the number of days' growth (which must not exceed 395 days, except in Section IV), and that the sheep have been fairly and honestly shorn in the usual manner. Exhibitors must also furnish particulars respecting the breed of the sheep from which the Wool has been taken.

Grand Champion Prize for Merino Wool, to be awarded to the Exhibitor whose collective Exhibits of Wool are, in the opinion of the Judges, best entitled to the prize.

Grand Champion Prize for Long Wool, for the Exhibitor whose collective Exhibits of Wool are, in the opinion of the Judges, best entitled to the prize.

Grand Champion Prize for all Breeds, for the most valuable 24 Fleeces, washed or unwashed, shown in a box or boxes, from ewes of any breed which have been previously shorn. Each exhibit to be uniform, and of one breed or cross, which must be declared. Exhibits shown in all sections can compete for this prize.

Division 1 E.—Scoured Wool.

Sec. I.—For the best Scoured Bale of Merino Wool, weighing over 200 lbs.

Sec. II.—For the best Scoured Bale of Long Wool, weighing over 200 lbs.

Sec. III.—For the best Scoured Bale of Merino Lambs' Wool, weighing over 200 lbs.

[In Div. 1. E.—Excellence of scouring to be the sole test of merit.]

Division 1 F.—Angora Hair or Mohair.

Sec. I.—For the best Box of 9 Washed Fleeces, unskirted. Time of growth to be stated.

Sec. II.—For the best Box of 10 lbs. weight of Washed Mohair.

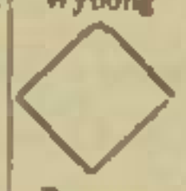
Note.—In estimating the value and making the awards for Wool and Mohair, the Judges will take the number of days' growth into account, and the Exhibits will be judged as if free from seeds or burrs. Notes of the Judges' estimate of value and the weight of each Exhibit to be recorded by them. Exhibits are to be marked with the group, class, division, and section in which they are to compete; also with the name of the place where they have been grown.

The First Prize, shall in each Section, be a Silver Medal, the Second a Bronze Medal, the Third an Honorary Certificate, and the Grand Champion Prize shall be the Gold Medal of the Exhibition.

DIVISION I. A.—MERINO WOOL.—WASHED.

Name of Exhibitor.	Brand.	Days' growth of Wool.	How Sheep bred.	Where Wool grown.	Age of Sheep.	Shepherded, paddocked, or housed.
Dangar Bros.	D R O	410 days	Saxon Merino, bred on Gostwyck Station	Gostwyck	Hoggets averaging 4 days old.	Paddocked.

DIVISION I. B.—MERINO WOOL.—UNWASHED.

Name of Exhibitor.	Brand.	Days' growth of Wool.	How Sheep bred.	Where Wool grown.	Age of Sheep.	Shepherded, paddocked, or housed.
Section I.						
Bettington, James B..		340 to 360	Pure bred Merino, originally bred from imported Silesian stock on both sides.	Brindley Park, Merriwa.	2 and 3 years	Paddocked and running in a flock of upwards of 2,000.
Bowman, Mrs. G. P. ..	Wybong 	350	Originally from Saxon Merino, imported by the late G. P. Bowman, of Archerfield, and got by rams bred at Archerfield.	Grampian Hills, Wybong Creek.	From 2-tooth upwards.	Shepherded.
Bruce, George	Progress	363	Station bred	Loomlah	2-toothed ewes, 2 years.	Shepherded.
Clive, Chas. Farquar ..	A E C	365	From pure bred Merinos	Collaroy, Merriwa, N.S.W.	2, 3, & 4 years	Paddocked.
Peel River Land and Mineral Co.	A	326	From Peel River Co.'s sheep, with remote dash of German and more recently Tasmanian blood.	Goonoo Goonoo ..	3 to 6 years ..	Paddocked.
Macdonald, J. M. L. ..	M	365	From Wallabadah stud flock	Wallabadah Station.	3 years	Paddocked.
Do. do. ..	C O	375	From station-bred ewes by station-bred rams.	Wallabadah	3, 4, & 5 years	Paddocked.
Section II.						
Brooks, J. C. & Co. ..	P T	304	Out of station-bred Merino ewes by Rambouillet rams, both bred by exhibitors from pure Rambouillet rams and ewes, imported by exhibitors.	Tapio, Wentworth	4, 6, and full-mouthed ewes rearing lambs.	Paddocked.
Macdonald, J. M. L. ..	C E C	368	From Wallabadah stud flock	Wallabadah	3, 4, & 5 years	Paddocked.
Peterson & Sargood ..	S P	351 & 359	Station-bred	Jerilderie, Riverina, N.S.W.	4-toothed to full-mouthed.	Paddocked.
Section III.						
Brooks, J. C., & Co. ..	P T	304	Out of station-bred Merino ewes by Rambouillet rams, both bred by exhibitors from pure Rambouillet rams and ewes imported by exhibitors.	Tapio, Wentworth	4, 6, and full-mouthed.	Paddocked.
Section IV.						
Bowman Mrs. G. P. ..	Wybong 	.....	Originally from Saxon Merino stock, imported by the late G. P. Bowman, of Archerfield, and got by rams bred at Archerfield.	Grampian Hills, Wybong Creek.	Hoggets from 350 to 370 days.	Shepherded.
Clive, Chas. Farquhar ..	A K	13 months	From pure bred Merinos	Collaroy, Merriwa.	13 months ..	Paddocked.
Peel River Land and Mineral Co.	B	About 416 average.	From Peel River Co.'s sheep, with remote dash of German and more recently Tasmanian blood.	Goonoo Goonoo ..	About 416 days	Paddocked.
Macdonald J. M. L. ..	I M C	13 months	From Wallabadah flocks	Wallabadah Station.	13 months ..	Paddocked.
Do. do. ..	A L A	.....	From Wallabadah ewes, by Wallabadah rams.	Wallabadah	13 months ..	Paddocked.
Section V.						
Peterson & Sargood ..	P S S	353	Station bred	Jerilderie, Riverina.	2 to 10 years	Paddocked.
Walker, H.	H W Mudgee.	342	.....	Rylstone, Mudgee	3 to 11 years	Paddocked.
Dowling, Vincent	L U E	380	Pure Lue sheep, originally imported from England, being from George IV. pure flock of Merinos.	Lue, near Mudgee	6-tooth to aged.	Paddocked, except a few fleeces shepherded for some months.
Extra Exhibit.						
Dowling, Vincent	L U E Rylstone	380	Pure Lue sheep, originally imported from England, being from George IV. flock of Merinos.	Lue, near Mudgee	6-tooth to aged.	Paddocked, and shepherded occasionally.

APPENDIX III.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

A meeting of gentlemen representing India, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, the various Australasian Colonies, and the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce was held on the 21st November at the office of Sir Herbert Sandford, Executive Commissioner of Great Britain, for the purpose of conferring as to the best means which should be adopted for developing a more extensive trade with India and the other eastern British possessions. The meeting was convened by Mr. E. A. Buck, Commissioner for India, and Sir Herbert Sandford was in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman expressed his pleasure in presiding, and referred to the fact of the Indian Government having deputed a special representative to the Exhibition. This was the first of the kind at which a gentleman had been directly charged with the supervision of the interests of that nation, and it indicated a desire to establish a most commendable and advantageous commercial connection between its territory and Australasia. He introduced Mr. Buck, who desired to address the meeting on the subject.

Mr. Buck then read the following paper :—

The main issue underlying the proposition placed before this meeting appears to be how far the governing or administrative authorities in each of the countries concerned can usefully take action for the promotion of Indo-Australian commerce without over-stepping the limit at which their action becomes undue interference, and I shall be glad if my apologies for dilating at some little length upon this issue be accepted, because it is an argument used *in limine* by a large section that governing or administrative authorities should not meddle with commercial matters at all. My own opinion is that action should be taken with great caution, withdrawn with the utmost expedition when no longer required, and guided at every step by the advice of "experts," under which term, here and elsewhere, I denote those who have commercial experience, acknowledged judgment and practical acquaintance with the special branches of business concerned, and whose advice, in the person of the representatives of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, we are at this meeting fortunately able to ask. Within these limits I think the duties of administrative authorities may fairly be extended to the following action :—

1. To ascertain what branches of commerce there are which, if developed, will benefit the country which they administer.
2. To attract the attention of experts to them.
3. To clear away national obstacles to their development.
4. To assist, with subsidies or otherwise, pioneering enterprise.

In

In support of the position which I have assumed, may I be permitted to quote the following remarks from Mr. W. W. Hunter's Life of Lord Mayo, one of the first of our Indian administrators who attached serious importance to the possibilities of Indo-Australian commerce, and who, perhaps, initiated that interest in the subject which has now found expression in the prominent part taken by the Government of India in this Exhibition :—"In developing the trade and exploring the products and capabilities of the country, he (Lord Mayo) held that the duty of the Government ceased when it had by practical experiments pointed out the way and removed the obstacles from it. For the fruits of his efforts, whether in agriculture or commerce, he looked to private enterprise. But he held that it was a proper function of Government, situated as the Indian Government is, to supply the initial knowledge without which private enterprise in India does not come into play." I will first note as briefly as I can the actual steps which the Australian and Indian administrations have already taken to promote commercial relations between the two countries, in order to explain the position in which we now stand. The first honors belong to New South Wales and Victoria, the Governments of which colonies have, by their important and, as regards other countries, generous action in establishing International Exhibitions, afforded that opportunity of making inquiry and investigation which I have put forward as the first legitimate duty of a Government. India has seconded their action by responding to the invitation which it received to be represented at their Exhibitions. Attention may here be drawn for a moment to one great difference between what may, for brevity's sake, be termed "white" and "black" countries. In the former, the people are to a very great extent, each in his own line, their own administrators, and generally require very little from Government further than the provision of opportunities for investigation. Not so with India and the colonies of the tropics, in which the task of collecting facts and initiating enterprise is thrown more completely upon Government itself, sufficient proof of which may be found in the fact that, while the Indian court of this Exhibition contains several thousand exhibits, it has only been attended by two exhibitors from India, of whom one has already returned, and the other would not have come at all but for the active support and insistance of the Exhibition committee in India. Government, in accepting the invitation of Australia, had to take the whole of the work upon itself, and I believe that the Commissioners from Ceylon and the Straits will admit that the same conditions exist in these colonies. To return to the Exhibitions; if I have to express regret that a better display from India was not afforded at Sydney, I am able to qualify the apology by asserting that, but for the New South Wales Exhibition, the interest taken by the Indian Government in this Exhibition would not have been what it is. On that occasion I have the authority of Major Clementi for stating that only Madras and the department which I represent of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-western Provinces supplied exhibits of any importance, and the exhibits from the latter were only due to the personal belief which I had gained in a private visit to the Melbourne Exhibition of 1875 that a sufficient field was open for Indo-Australian commerce—a field which I can still in 1880 assert to be to a great extent yet lying fallow. Fortunately, Major Clementi's able and encouraging letters from Sydney arrived at a time when the earnest invitation from Melbourne, and the strong lead given by the highest authorities in Great Britain, had already induced the Central Government at Calcutta to press upon the Government of every province in India the importance of taking more general action upon the occasion of this Exhibition; and the completeness of the collections now in the Indian Court is due entirely to the interest and energetic steps taken, in response to the call thus made, by the official representatives of Government in each province, upon whom, and not upon the central committee, fell the real burden of doing, each in his own person, the work of several hundred exhibitors. The Central Government gave at the same time a practical token of their own interest in the undertaking by the appointment, as their special representative at Melbourne, of Mr. O'Connor, who, in his position of assistant-secretary in the Central Department of Commerce and Government statist, was selected as the official most qualified to give and receive information. [My own official duties were originally intended to end with the completion of consignments from India, my presence in Melbourne being mainly due to an accidental intention which I had formerly of visiting the colonies on furlough.] In addition to these steps, Government co-operated with the merchants of Calcutta in arranging for the representation of tea interests by a special commissioner. Similar action has been taken in other colonies of Australia, and the presence at Melbourne of the able representatives sent by the Government of each Australasian colony, and the wonderful excellence of their collections, testify to the great official interest which in these colonies is permitted to be taken in commercial development, and for an extension of which interest, in the direction of India, I have this day the honor to ask those gentlemen; for I am quite sure that if we leave things as they are without establishing any active agency to continue inquiry and to keep alive special interest in Indo-Australian trade after the close of the Exhibition, the present apathy on the subject will be renewed. Such is an outline of the official action which has led to the present position, and we have now to ask what, if any further, official steps can be taken by us all in order to afford practical effect to the labour and expenditure already incurred. The statements I have already brought forward indicate that official action must be continued on behalf of the natives of India, but is it so with reference to the mercantile community of Australia? I think it is for the simple reason that the mercantile community of Australia are not yet interested in the transfer of their commercial transactions from lines and grooves already established. My own inquiries lead me to assert positively that a very great deal of ignorance prevails in Australia of the wants and capabilities of India. I am told so by leading commercial men in Melbourne; I am told so by those gentlemen from India who have had better opportunities than I have of testing the condition of the Melbourne and Sydney markets—I refer to Mr. Sibthorpe and Mr. Inglis, my fellow-commissioners. I am told so by the statistics of the Indian and Australian Bluebooks, which amply testify to the meagreness of commercial relations between the two countries. But, it may be argued, these facts and these statistics merely indicate that more convenient lines of trade are established by Australia elsewhere. I venture to doubt the truth of such a deduction. I believe that Australia, in its earliest youth, falling back, as it naturally would, upon the mother country for all material requirements which Great Britain could satisfy, and subsequently indenting upon China for a supply of tea, has formed commercial grooves in those directions, inside which the course of great sections of its trade has hitherto run, and beyond which it has been almost too great a risk for any individual member of the community to travel, notwithstanding the possible advantages—inquiry into which he dare not stop to make—that may ultimately accrue from a divergence.

Under this view, it seems to become the eminent duty of the administrative section of both systems of colonies to inquire whether political interests may not be concerned in a closer connection of commercial relations, and if so, to encourage and facilitate the action of commercial men in its formation. To India the importance of obtaining one of the largest customers in the world (which Australia may at no distant period become) for her tea, spices, and other tropical or semi-tropical produce, would be enhanced by the provision of a system of communication which would throw into it a supply of food or munitions in times of emergency. But the main advantage would be the aid rendered to financial administration in various forms, which I need not now discuss. To Australia would be gained a purchasing country, throughout which an enormous machinery exists interested in the promotion of a return trade from Australia, which (as pointed out in an article in *The Age* of the 19th instant) can in time expect to supply to India everything that Europe now supplies. In other countries from which Australia now draws tropical supplies there is either a Government (as in China) hostile to European commerce, or (as in Java) with a strong prejudice in favour of its own mother country. It is also to be remembered that in the not impossible event of a maritime war in the Eastern seas—Firstly, the whole support of the Indian Government would be exerted in protection of Indo-Australian trading lines. Secondly, Indian ports would always be open to Australia, while those of China and other foreign countries might under some eventualities be closed. Since, therefore, it is very easy to prove that whatever China can produce, so can North India, and that whatever Java and other foreign settlements in the tropics can supply, so can South India, Ceylon, and the Straits; it appears to be the plain and absolute duty of Governments to excite whatever divergence is possible in the direction of India, and it may be feared that every day's delay in so doing will find in the commercial community more and more hesitation in breaking up the lines into which the first accidents of communication have led them. Java has, as we all know, made successful exertions to establish a cheap line of communication between herself and Australia, and is quietly assuming a large share of the tropical business done for Australia—a share which will rapidly increase with the development of North Australia, prominent examples in support of which statements are :—

1. That in 1878 she sent ten times as much tea to Melbourne as India and Ceylon put together.
2. That she sent spices of more value than from any quarter, except London.
3. That in sugar her exports to Melbourne were far ahead of any country, except the Mauritius (Ceylon and India not even competing).

So, again, we find that China sent 6,000,000 lbs. of tea direct, and 1,500,000 lbs. more vid Sydney, against 6,000 lbs. from India and Ceylon respectively, and that in the wake of the tea have naturally followed other commodities, such as silk goods, mats, &c., with opium, and the Chinamen who eat it. (I may note, in parenthesis, that if the colonies of North Australia would prefer to foreigners from China British subjects from India, she (India) could send any amount of that excellent coolie labour which has made the fortunes of Demarara and Mauritius planters.)

On

On the other hand, what did China and Java take? While the former sent to Victoria more than half a million sterling worth of goods, she only took to the value of £352, and although she was a better customer to New South Wales, yet her only purchases of importance were in coal and dried fish, a greatly extended trade in which articles is unlikely. Dutch possessions, sending more than a quarter of a million, took less than £20,000 worth. Now, what I wish to insist upon is that no efforts on the part of Australia are likely to increase the demand for colonial goods in China and Java, whereas they can obtain every assistance in India for the exportation of Australian produce. In this respect, indeed, India may be to Australia a better customer than even England, who can get a great deal that she wants in agricultural and pastoral produce more cheaply from America.

I now adduce one or two examples which indicate the necessity of an inquiring agency and administrative action :—

(1.) The jute trade with Calcutta is one of those branches of commerce which seems to be well established; and yet, on showing samples of Indian manufacture in Melbourne, I find, on the authority of one of the largest wholesale importing houses, that certain sections of jute goods are not sent from India at all, and that the Indian samples only require certain simple modifications in width and texture to make them as well suited to the Australian market as the English imports. Now it is clear that it only requires a little persistent inquiry to ascertain such facts as these, and that it ought only to require communication of them to Indian exporters to induce the export of the required article from Calcutta or Bombay.

(2.) North India is one of the greatest producers of linseed in the world, and is actually looking for consumers who will buy the oil and leave her the cake, which latter is so greatly needed by her half-starved cattle. What happens now is that England buys the oil seed, keeps the cake and sends a considerable quantity of expressed oil to Australia. A little persistent action on the part of administrative authorities, extending, if necessary, to the subsidy of a pioneering enterprise in the establishment of oil mills, ought to succeed in sending oil to Australia as cheaply as England.

(3.) The Bombay weaving and spinning mills are manufacturing large quantities of goods which, in many cases, are only unsaleable in Australia because they have not attempted to suit their patterns to Australian requirements. In those few cases where the patterns are right, I have found, on the authority of wholesale houses, that prices are well within the mark. A little persistent correspondence, conducted through a recognised agency, ought therefore to lead to the supply from Bombay of the patterns required, and to an extended trade in them.

Such are examples which could easily be multiplied (of which Mr. O'Connor has a further list), of new openings which may be made for imports from India. There is more immediate difficulty in increasing exports from Australia, but a very large increase can, if the wants of India are watched, be gradually effected, and made to follow the rapidly-rising civilisation and removal of prejudice to foreign articles of consumption which now exist. At present no attempt is made in Australia to study these possible openings. Little appreciation exists here of the great need that the European population and army in India has of good meat and good dairy produce throughout the greater part of the year (when it is too hot for suitable food to be grown for cattle), or of the great extent to which the native population consume fruit; so much so that immense quantities are yearly brought down from the mountainous regions of Afghanistan on camel-back at quite as great (if not greater) a cost as would carry better fruits across the seas from Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Port Darwin or Hobart Town. There are more than 200,000,000 of fruit eaters in India. The hop-growers of Victoria and Tasmania were unaware of the establishment of large breweries along the Himalayan ranges for the supply of beer to British troops and residents in India, and that Britain and Germany are now competing for the supply of hops, which there seems reason to believe can be sent of better quality from the colonies.

These examples are for the present sufficient to indicate that some agency is undoubtedly required to link together the two strands which, when tied, will form the bond between India and Australia, and that there is an actual necessity that those practical inquiries should (for a limited period) be continued, which we, Exhibition Commissioners, can only hope to commence. A vast amount of information as to the character of Australian products has been collected and published, in some cases in a very interesting form, by the representatives here of Australian colonies, and it is due to them, as well as the promoters of this Exhibition, that their labour should not be in vain. India is, as regards Australasia, cosmopolitan, and wishes to have reciprocal dealings with all the colonies of which Australasia (regarded by her as one empire) is composed; but it happens that the wants and capabilities of each Australian colony are not identical, it does not appear to me that practical investigation can be confined to Melbourne alone, but that whatever official action may be taken, should be extended to the development of Indo-Australian commerce throughout the whole group of colonies.

Three courses have been suggested :—

(1.) The appointment of one agent of commercial experience who shall make inquiries on behalf of all British colonies, both north and south of the equator, and who shall keep himself in constant communication with "experts" in every branch of commerce.

(2.) The appointment of one agent for each colony.

(3.) The establishment of an Indo-Australian trading company, with branches at the capital of each colony, through which Government might, if necessary, subsidise pioneering enterprise. This was recommended by Mr. Inglis.

Whatever form of action may recommend itself, it must be accompanied by the proviso that administrative action must be withdrawn as soon as extended commercial relations have been fairly well established, or have been proved to be impossible.

It is quite fair to quote the history of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate as an immediate example of the practical results of practical action taken by administrative authorities, under the guidance of experts. In this case the Government of India, having appealed to the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, whether some practical action could not be taken; discussion ensued among the commercial men of Calcutta, which led to the formation of a representative syndicate, who nominated a Special Commissioner for this Exhibition, and obtained the active support of the Indian Government (by subsidies and general co-operation) in this attempt to launch an Indo-Australian tea trade. I believe that Mr. Sibthorpe can tell you that it is already launched and preparing for full sail. Now, I wish specially to note that in this instance the mercantile men of Calcutta co-operated with Government in assuming administrative functions, from which (in accordance with the rule upon which I have so much insisted) they intend to withdraw as soon as the trade is thoroughly established.

Does not the success which has in this case attended the administrative action of mercantile men in Calcutta and the Government of India in taking advantage of the grand opportunity afforded by the Melbourne Government of a huge advertisement in this Exhibition offer a strong lead in favour of similar action being taken by "experts" in conjunction with Government for the furtherance of other branches of Indo-Australian commerce, business in which will now more easily follow in the wake of an important tea trade than could perhaps have been independently floated?

A few words, in conclusion, on the subject of communications. I have heard many complaints that high rates of freight tend to prevent extended commercial relations, and I believe that the complaints are not unfounded; but I am assured, on the other hand, by those who are intimately connected with the shipping trade that accommodation at reasonable prices can always be obtained if there be a sufficient quantity of goods to be carried. I believe, however, that the question of encouraging extended communication between Sydney, the Straits, Ceylon and Calcutta *viâ* the Torres Straits (advocated so strongly by Mr. Inglis) should receive very serious consideration, for if it is true that ships are found for freights, so is it also to some extent true that freights are found for ships; and if North Australia can work up a coal and copper trade with South India, she can easily obtain goods enough to bring back. Copper, so largely used by the native population of India, is now sent chiefly as ballast of wool ships from Australia *viâ* Great Britain to India. Would it not be possible for Queensland to send it direct, if the trade with Australia were more generously encouraged by the extending of steam communication from Calcutta to Sydney. These questions, however, I do not wish to place before the present meeting for full discussion, but refer to them only as an indication of the necessity of national inquiry on these subjects. The resolutions which I now desire to propose are :—

"(1.) That this meeting should express its belief that some form of agency is required during a limited period for the further promotion of commercial relations between India and Australia."

"(2.) That a subsequent meeting should be held, at which the views of the representatives of the colonies concerned, and, if they are willing to give it, of the Victorian Chamber of Commerce, should be brought forward."

Mr. O'Connor (India) mentioned the following as some of the articles in which an enormous trade could be carried on with the colonies:—Carpeting, druggot, coffee, cordage, grain, coir, cotton piece goods, hosiery, raw cotton, drugs, Peruvian bark, fibrous material, pepper and all spices, gums, resin, mats, oils, tobacco and cigars, pickles, preserves, jams, jellies, and various others. He was not so sanguine with respect to the trade with Australia, but he anticipated that a large quantity of goods, such as blankets, woollens, flour, jams, and preserves, copper, lead, tin, agricultural machines, candles, soap, and colonial wines, and timber for sleepers would be purchased by the Indian people.

Mr. Fergusson (Ceylon) supported the propositions contained in the paper which had been read, and said he attached much importance to the freezing process by which meat and other provisions could be conveyed from Australia to Ceylon, for the consumption not only of the white inhabitants, but also of the black population, who were rapidly becoming Christians, and were abandoning their prejudices against meat. In that alone a large trade could be done. For Australian horses there was always a good demand.

Major Clementi (Straits Settlement) thought that the export of Australian meat to India as rather chimerical, as the expense attending it would be too great to allow of it being conducted with any profit. He considered that a general agency should be established for the introduction of Indian commodities into Australia, and if that were done, good results might be anticipated.

Mr. George Collins Levey (Victoria) advocated the establishment of a commercial treaty with India under the Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, which allowed the colonies to impose differential duties upon the products of another.

Mr. R. J. Jeffray (chairman of the Chamber of Commerce) supported the suggestions of Mr. Buck, and promised the hearty co-operation of that institution.

Dr. Agnew (of Tasmania) mentioned that an exhibit of hams and bacon from that colony had been purchased for Ceylon, at 9d. for the ham, and 8d. for bacon, delivered at the wharf at Launceston, and he had been informed that if that price was not decreased a monthly order would be forthcoming. He mentioned that fact to indicate the trade that might be developed between Australasia and the East.

The resolutions were carried, and votes of thanks to Mr. Buck and Sir Herbert Sandford concluded the proceedings.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EHIXIBITION, 1880.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS.

President.

The Hon. William John Clarke, M.L.C.

Vice-Presidents.

The Hon. James Joseph Casey, C.M.G., M.P.
The Hon. James Munro, M.P.
The Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Baronet, M.P., Attorney General.
The Hon. Sir George F. Verdon, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.
The Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C.

Members.

The Hon. Graham Berry, M.P., Chief Secretary.
The Hon. James Macpherson Grant, M.P., Minister of Justice.
The Hon. Major William Collard Smith, M.P., Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction.
The Hon. Francis Longmore, M.P., President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
The Hon. James Brown Patterson, M.P., Commissioner of Public Works, &c.
The Hon. John Woods, M.P., Commissioner of Railways.
The Hon. Peter Lalor, M.P., Commissioner of Trade and Customs.
The Hon. Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.
The Hon. John Cumming, M.L.C.
The Hon. Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.
The Hon. Robert Dyce Reid, M.L.C.
The Hon. William Wilson, M.L.C.
The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., M.P., Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
John Andrew, Esq., M.P.
Henry Bell, Esq., M.P.
George Billson, Esq., M.P., J.P.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M.P., J.P.
Robert Bowman, Esq., M.P.
Alfred Thomas Clark, Esq., M.P., J.P.
Edward John Dixon, Esq., M.P., J.P.
John L. Dow, Esq., M.P.
Jeremiah Dwyer, Esq., M.P.
James Fergusson Esq., M.P., J.P.
George Randall Fincham, Esq., M.P.
James H. Graves, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.P., J.P.
Robert De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M.P., J.P.
George D. Langridge, Esq., M.P., J.P.
George Laurens, Esq., M.P., J.P.
James Mirams, Esq., M.P., J.P.
John Nimmo, Esq., M.P., J.P.
William Joseph O'Hea, Esq., M.P.
John Orr, Esq., M.P., J.P.
Richard Richardson, Esq., M.P., J.P.
Alexander Kennedy Smith, Esq., M.P., C.E., J.P.
Joseph Story, Esq., M.P., J.P., Mayor of the City of Melbourne.
Ephraim Laman Zox, Esq., M.P., J.P.
The Hon. Samuel Henry Bindon.
The Hon. Thomas Loader.
The Hon. William Mountford Kinsey Vale.
Richard Bowen, Esq., J.P., Member of City Council.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J.P, Member of City Council.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J.P., Member of City Council.
John Pigdon, Esq., J.P., Member of City Council.
Robert Richardson, Esq., Member of City Council.
Joseph Anderson Panton, Esq., P.M.
John Buncle, Esq., J.P.
Joseph Aarons, Esq.
James Dallas, Esq.
John Danks, Esq.
George Douglas, Esq.
William Gillboe, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.
William Gray, Esq.
John Halfey, Esq., J.P.
William Bushby Jones, Esq., J.P.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J.P.
Robert Knagga, Esq., J.P., M.R.C.S.E.
Alexander Marks, Esq., J.P.
L. L. Mount, Esq.
David Munro, Esq.
William E. Murphy, Esq.
John Owen, Esq.
J. A. Reid, Esq.
D. C. Sterry, Esq.
William Kerr Thomson, Esq., J.P.
William Williams, Esq., J.P.
E. A. Wynne, Esq.
William R. Yeomans, Esq.
John Zevenboom, Esq., J.P.
Louis Thoneman, Esq., Consul for Austria-Hungary.
Gustave Beckx, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium.
Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Brazil, Chili, Denmark, Peru, Sweden and Norway, and Consul-General for Portugal.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq., Consul for France.
William Alexander Brahe, Esq., Consul for the German Empire.
George N. Oakley, Esq., Consul for Hawaii.
Henri J. Hart, Esq., Vice-Consul for Italy.
Jonkheer Daniel Ploos Van Amstel, Vice-Consul-General for the Netherlands.
Thomas Charles Napier Cooper, Esq., Consul for Portugal.
James Damyon, Esq., Consul for Russia.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M.P., Vice-Consul for Spain.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation.
O. M. Spencer, Esq., Consul-General for the United States.
Samuel Perkins Lord, Esq., Vice-Consul-General for the United States.
Samuel M. Gibbs, Esq., Consul for Venezuela.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Hon William John Clarke, M.L.C., President.
The Hon. James Joseph Casey, C.M.G., M.P., Vice-President.
The Hon. James Munro, M.P., Vice-President.
The Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Baronet, M.P., Attorney General, Vice-President.
The Hon. Sir George F. Verdon, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President.
The Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., Vice-President.
The Hon. James Brown Patterson, M.P., Commissioner of Public Works.
The Hon. William Wilson, M.L.C.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M.P., J.P.
Alexander Kennedy Smith, Esq., M.P., C.E., J.P.
John Pigdon, Esq., J.P., Member of City Council.
Joseph Anderson Panton, Esq., P.M.
Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, Vice-Consul for Brazil, and Consul-General for Portugal.
The Hon. John Woods, M.P., Commissioner of Railways.
The Hon. William Mountford Kinsey Vale.
William Kerr Thomson, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. Thomas Loader.

MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

In accordance with a Commission issued under the great seal of the Colony of Victoria, and with the co-operation of the Imperial Government of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural and Industrial Products of all Nations will be opened at Melbourne on the 1st day of October, 1880, and will close on the 31st day of March, 1881.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected for the purpose in Carlton Gardens, centrally situated in the City of Melbourne, and the cost of erecting such buildings, and all expenses incidental to the Exhibition, will be defrayed out of funds voted by the Parliament of Victoria.

The Commissioners are empowered to invite the British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments to take part in this Exhibition, and they will be glad to learn that steps have been taken to provide for the representation of every country and colony thereat.

The fact that Australasia has been represented at all the great Exhibitions of the world since their inception in the year 1851, and the advance she has made in productive industry, the extent of her commercial relations, and the high positions to which her imports and exports have attained, indicate that she has now reached the period when she may profitably invite the great manufacturing countries to send the most complete products of their skilled industry to a people who are in a position to become not only good customers but generous competitors.

1. Applications for space, with full particulars, are invited as early as possible. Copies of the official form of entry can be obtained upon application to the Secretary to the Commissioners.

2. Excepting under the circumstances specified under Article 4, applications for space must be made through the representatives of the country or colony to which the applicants belong.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st of June, 1879.

4. In the event of no representatives being appointed by the country or colony to which an intending exhibitor belongs, he can communicate direct with the Secretary.

5. Applications for space should be made not later than the 1st March, 1880.

6. British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments, or Commissioners appointed by them, are requested to inform the Melbourne Commission not later than the 1st day of January, 1880, whether they require any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount. They are also requested to state whether there will be any exhibits for which special space should be provided, together with a description showing their nature and quantity.

7. Before the 1st day of June, 1880, the representatives of countries or colonies should furnish approximate plans, showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the production of the Official Catalogue.

8. Commissioners representing countries or colonies, and private exhibitors, may adopt one of three courses, viz. :—

(*a*) They can ship their exhibits direct to Melbourne, and make their own arrangements for their shipment, reception, and exhibition.

(*b*) Or consign their exhibits to

The Secretary, International Exhibition, 1880,
Melbourne, Australia,

with specific instructions as to what is desired.

(*c*) Or, having previously forwarded an entry to the Melbourne Commission, they can forward the goods, together with invoices and descriptions, to any of the following firms or companies :—

London—Messrs. James M'Ewan & Co., 27 Lombard-street ; or to Messrs. M'Ilwraith, M'Eachran & Co., Leadenhall-street.
Liverpool—Messrs. John Swire & Sons.
Glasgow—Messrs. Aitken, Lilburne & Co.
Antwerp—Messrs. Jules Renard & Co.
New York—Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co.
San Francisco—Pacific Mail Company.
All Ports where the Company has Agencies—The Peninsular and Oriental Company.

9. Packages forwarded from countries and colonies represented at the Exhibition should be addressed—

To the Commissioner for
at the International Exhibition of 1880,
Melbourne,
Victoria,
Australia,

and have two labels bearing the flag of the country to which the exhibitor belongs ; or where no representative has been appointed :—

To the Secretary,
International Exhibition of 1880,
Melbourne,
Victoria,
Australia,

and

and two labels, affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information :—(1.) The country from which it comes. (2.) Name or firm of exhibitor. (3.) Residence of the exhibitor. (4.) Group and class to which exhibits belong. (5.) Total number of packages sent by same exhibitor. (6.) Serial number of that particular package. Each package must contain a list of the exhibits it contains.

Packages from foreign countries containing goods intended for the Exhibition must likewise have painted on them, as distinctive marks, the letters M.I.E. surrounded by a circle (M.I.E.) Packages from foreign countries must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly whence they come, viz., with the colours and devices of their national flag. Foreign Commissioners are particularly requested to forward to the Melbourne Commission, as soon as possible, copies of the forms of address and the distinguishing marks which they have severally adopted.

10. In cases where exhibits are forwarded to Melbourne through any of the above-named agents of the Commission, all expenses of freight, marine insurance, &c, should be prepaid by the exhibitor; but if that be inconvenient, the exhibits will be forwarded, and the charges and freight paid by the agents. The sum advanced by the agents will be regarded as a first charge upon the exhibits, to be deducted from the net proceeds in the event of their being sold. Should such exhibits however, not be sold, but be claimed by the exhibitor or his authorized agent at the close of the Exhibition, then such sums as may have been disbursed by the Commission or any of its agents must be paid before such goods are delivered.

11. Customs entries, transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging the products for exhibition will, if required by the exhibitor, be undertaken by the Commission at the expense of the exhibitor.

12. Arrangements will be made for transporting goods from the port of Melbourne, or the several railway stations, to the Exhibition grounds, at a fixed rate of charges.

13. *Exhibits will be admitted free of duty for the purpose of exhibition.* The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition. Facilities will be given for the sale of exhibits, delivery to be made after the close of the Exhibition.

14. The protection of inventions capable of being patented and of designs is secured by the patent laws of Victoria.

15. The placing and fixing of heavy articles, requiring special foundations or adjustment, should begin by special arrangement as soon as the progress of the work upon the Exhibition Buildings will permit. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition Buildings will commence on 1st June, 1880, and no articles will be admitted after 31st August, 1880. The plans for the display and accommodation of such objects as may require either special arrangements or exceptional works for their erection must receive the approval of the Commission before they are executed, and the works must be carried out under the supervision of its agents. The special preparations of which mention has been made will be commenced as soon as the buildings and various annexes are sufficiently advanced. The works of general fitting-up must be commenced not later than the 1st of May, 1880, and must be ready to receive goods before the 15th day of July, 1880.

16. Space assigned to countries and colonies, and not occupied on the 1st day of September, 1880, will revert to the Commission, and will be subject to re-arrangement.

17. If exhibits are not intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitors, and they will be excluded from examination by the International Jurors.

18. An Official Catalogue will be published in English by the Commission, by which the sale of catalogues is reserved. Every country and colony will, however, have the right of producing at its own expense, but in its own language only, a special catalogue of the objects exhibited in its section. No work of art, nor any article whatever, exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens, may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatsoever, without the permission of the exhibitor. The Commission reserves the right of authorizing the production of general views.

19. The representatives of countries and colonies, when appointed, will be allowed to group their exhibits as they may think fit in that portion of the Exhibition Buildings allotted to the country or colony which they represent.

20. Exhibits from any country or colony whose Government is not represented will be grouped according to some one of the following classes. The same direction will be followed in the catalogue :—

1. Works of art.
2. Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts.
3. Furniture and accessories.
4. Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories.
5. Raw and manufactured products.
6. Machinery—Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries.
7. Alimentary products.
8. Agriculture.
9. Horticulture.
10. Mining industries—Machinery and products.

Each of these groups is divided into classes, according to the system of general classification annexed to these regulations (Appendix). This Appendix includes for each class a summary enumeration of the objects which it will comprise.

21. A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. The Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion, and they will endeavour to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Commission at a moderate price. Demands for such excess of power must be settled prior to the 31st August, 1880.

22. By the introduction of steam power it is proposed to afford facilities for presenting not only the machinery for any given manufactures, but the manufactures themselves; and it is further intended that space shall be afforded for the production in the Exhibition of interesting objects by manual labour.

23.

23. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, &c., which they may require; and all shaftings, pulleys, belting, &c., for the traces and measures of power from the main shafts; but the Commission is prepared, if required, and upon being furnished with full particulars, to make arrangements for the construction of show cases by contract at a price per cubic foot, the cost to be borne by the exhibitor using the same. All artistic decorations and arrangements must be approved by the Commission.

24. The Commission reserves the right of rejecting or returning any proposed exhibit.

25. The following special regulations are framed for the reception and admission of works of art. The works admissible include the five classes mentioned below :—

1. Paintings.
2. Drawings, water-colours, crayon drawings, miniatures, enamels, porcelain, designs for stained-glass windows (with the exception of those which merely represent subjects of ornamentation), and mosaic work.
3. Sculpture and die-sinking, and engraving on precious stones.
4. Architecture.
5. Engraving and lithography.

26. The following are excluded :—

1. Unframed pictures or drawings.
2. Sculpture in unbaked clay.

27. The duty of deciding upon the admission of works of art will devolve upon a special Jury. Special and suitable rooms will be reserved for the exhibition of such ancient pictures and works of art as may be admitted by a special Jury. Other regulations will give information as to the despatch and reception of works of art.

28. Facilities will be given, upon application to the Commission, for the erection of special constructions, whether in the buildings or grounds.

29. The Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents by fire or otherwise, however caused.

30. Facilities will be afforded the representatives of countries and colonies, and private exhibitors, for insuring their goods; and they may also employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. The appointment of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Commission. These persons shall wear a special dress or distinctive badge, and they will always have the power of calling the police to their aid.

31. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, or injurious to public decency and morality, will not be admitted into the Exhibition.

32. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint consent of the exhibitor and the Commissioners; but views of portions of the building may be made, upon the sanction of the Commission alone.

33. The following is the system under which the awards will be made :—

The awards shall be based upon written reports adopted by the Jurors.

The Jurors shall be selected for their known qualifications and character, and shall be experts in the departments to which they are especially assigned; the British, Foreign, and Colonial Jurors shall be appointed by the representatives of each country or colony exhibiting. The Jurors for Victoria will be appointed by the Melbourne Commission.

Jurors will be reimbursed their personal expenses.

Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost.

Each report shall be delivered to the Commission as soon as completed.

Awards shall consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and a certificate of honourable mention, together with a special report of the Jurors on the subject of the award.

Each exhibitor shall have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

34. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors or their duly appointed agents shall remove their effects and complete such removal by the 1st June, 1881. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Commission, and sold by auction, or otherwise disposed of, under the direction of the Commission, and the net proceeds handed to the exhibitors or their duly appointed agents.

35. Every person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges, and undertakes to observe, the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

36. The Commission reserves the right to alter, explain, amend, or add to these regulations whatever may be deemed necessary.

Information upon any question of details can be obtained upon application to

The Agent General for Victoria,
8, Victoria Chambers,
Victoria-street,
Westminster,
London, S.W.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE DESPATCH, RECEPTION, ARRANGEMENT, AND RETURN OF THE GOODS EXHIBITED, AND DISPOSAL OF SPACE.

1. Every person admitted as an exhibitor will receive, in due time, and with the least possible delay, an exhibitor's ticket, showing his rotation number and the dimensions of the space allotted to him. He will receive at the same time printed address labels to be affixed to the packages he may send to the Exhibition.

2. The address labels supplied to exhibitors will be printed on paper of different colours, according to the group to which the products to be exhibited may belong.

The conventional colours adopted are as follows :—

Group 1.	(Works of art)	Pink.
Group 2.	(Education and instruction, apparatus and processes of the liberal arts) ...	White.
Group 3.	(Furniture and accessories)	Blue.
Group 4.	(Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories)	Bright-yellow.
Group 5.	(Raw and manufactured products)	Brown.
Group 6.	(Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries)	Red.
Group 7.	(Alimentary products)	Violet.
Group 8.	(Agriculture)	Dark-green.
Group 9.	(Horticulture)	Light-green.
Group 10.	(Mining industries—Machinery and products)	Grey.

3. The Commission places at the disposal of countries and colonies all information and plans which may be useful for their arrangements.

4. Exchange of spaces between countries and colonies cannot be made without the consent of the Commission.

5. Exhibitors will not have to pay rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition. The flooring will be provided in sound condition and ready for use within the whole of the main building, with the exception of the hall for machinery ; but the flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except with the consent of the Commission, and at the expense of the exhibitors.

6. The spaces reserved outside the Exhibition allotments being strictly calculated with a view to the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there.

Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as early as possible after their reception, and the empty cases at once taken away by the exhibitors or their agents.

Should the exhibitors neglect to carry out in the manner thus indicated the unpacking of the goods and the removal of the empty cases, the work will be undertaken by the Commission, but in no case will the Commission incur any responsibility whatsoever in the execution of this duty. The Commission will have nothing to do with the warehousing and preservation of the empty cases ; neither have any arrangements been made, nor any space reserved for the purpose. Exhibitors who may be unable to provide for the removal and preservation of their empty cases are advised to communicate with the Secretary.

General Arrangements.

7. Certain products, which it may be found impossible to display in the main buildings, will in some exceptional cases be exhibited in the surrounding parks and gardens, in buildings erected for the purpose.

8. With regard to the Victorian section, the Commission will place itself in communication with the committees established in each locality. The duties of these committees are—

1. To make known the rules concerning the organisation of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of application for admission, as well as all other documents relative to the Exhibition.
2. To point out as soon as possible the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose exhibits would appear to be particularly calculated to promote the success of the undertaking.
3. To encourage the exhibition of the mineral, pastoral, agricultural and horticultural products of the district.
4. To encourage and to organise when necessary the collective exhibition of groups of similar products of the district, and to accredit to the Commission the delegate charged with the representation of each collective exhibition.

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

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and other similar objects, can only be received when made in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

10. Exhibitors of objects of a disagreeable nature, or such as may be prejudicial to health, will be bound at all times to conform to such precautionary measures as may be laid down for them.

11. The Commission reserves the absolute right to cause the removal of any product, from whatever quarter it may come, if on account of its nature or appearance it seems to be detrimental to, or incompatible with, the object or the decorum of the Exhibition.

Administration and Police.

12. All goods must be exhibited under the name of the person who has signed the application for admission.

13. Exhibitors are entitled to insert after their name or that of their firm the names of their assistants of every class and grade who may have taken part in the production of the goods exhibited.

14. Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the Jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

15. A general supervision will be established for the prevention of robbery and embezzlement.

16. In the Victorian section the exhibitors of each class must arrange among themselves as to the organisation of a staff of attendants independent of the general supervision established by the Commission. Private agents of this description must be approved by the Commission, and must wear badges bearing the number of the class to which they will be attached.

17. It must be distinctly understood that the Commission declines all responsibility for any theft or embezzlements which may be committed.

18. All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed—

The Secretary to the Commissioners,
International Exhibition,
Melbourne, Australia.

19. Persons desirous of exhibiting articles not mentioned in the Appendix may apply to the Commission.

APPENDIX.

SYSTEM OF GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

First Group.—Works of Art.

Class 1.—*Oil Paintings.*

Paintings on canvas, on panel, and on other grounds.

Class 2.—*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.

Class 3.—*Sculpture and Die-sinking.*

Sculpture in high relief, bas-reliefs, chased and repoussé work. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

Class 4.—*Architectural Drawings and Models.*

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

Class 5.—*Engravings and Lithographs.*

Engravings, coloured engravings. Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush, chromo-lithographs.

Second Group.—Education and Instruction, Apparatus and Processes of the Liberal Arts.

Class 6.—*Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.*

Plans and models of orphan asylums, infant schools; system of management and furniture of such establishments; appliances for instruction suitable for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of the child previous to its entering school.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for town and country; system of management, and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for instruction; books, maps, apparatus, and models.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for adult and professional instruction. System of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for adult and professional instruction.

Appliances for the elementary teaching of music, singing, foreign languages, book-keeping, political economy, practical agriculture and horticulture, technology, and drawing.

Appliances adapted to the instruction of the blind and of deaf mutes.

Works of pupils of both sexes.

Libraries and publications.

Class 7.—*Organisation and Appliances for Secondary Instruction.*

Plans and models of establishments for secondary instruction, lyceums, grammar schools, colleges, industrial and commercial schools. Arrangement and furniture of such establishments.

Collections, classical works, maps, and globes.

Appliances for technological and scientific instruction, and for teaching the fine arts, drawing, music, and singing.

Apparatus and methods for instruction in gymnastics, fencing, and military exercises.

Class 8.—*Organisation, Methods, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.*

Plans and models of academies, universities, medical schools, practical schools, technical and practical schools, schools of agriculture, observatories, scientific museums, amphitheatres, lecture-rooms, laboratories for instruction and research.

Furniture and arrangement of such establishments.

Apparatus, collections, and appliances intended for higher instruction and scientific research.

Special exhibitions of learned, technical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial societies and institutions.

Scientific expeditions.

Class 9.—*Printing Books.*

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs, black or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums.

Class 10.—*Stationery, Bookbinding, Painting, and Drawing Materials.*

Paper; card and pasteboard; inks; chalks; pencils; pastels; all things necessary for writing-desks and offices; inkstands; apparatus for weighing letters, &c.; copying-presses.

Objects made of paper: lamp-shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers.

Registers, copybooks, albums, and memorandum books; bindings, loose covers for books, cases, &c.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, draughtsmen, engravers, and modellers.

Class 11.—*General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.*

Designs for industrial purposes; designs obtained, reproduced, or reduced by mechanical processes. Decorative paintings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden models of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings. Cameos, seals, and various objects decorated with engraving. Objects modelled for industrial purposes produced by mechanical processes, reductions, photo-sculpture, &c. Casts.

Class

Class 12.—*Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.*

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings, lithographic proofs. Photo-lithographic proofs, photographic stereotypes, stereoscopic proofs, and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs. Colour photographs.

Instruments, apparatus, and chemicals necessary for photography. Materials and appliances used in photographic studios.

Class 13.—*Musical Instruments.*

Non-metallic wind instruments: with common mouth-pieces, with reeds with or without air reservoirs.
Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with piston, with keys, with reeds.
Wind instruments with keyboards: organs, accordions, &c.
Stringed instruments played with the fingers, or without keyboards.
Stringed instruments with keyboards: pianos, &c.
Instruments played by percussion or friction.
Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs.
Separate parts of musical instruments and orchestral appliances.

Class 14.—*Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief.*

Appliances, instruments, and apparatus requisite for anatomical and histological works.
Plastic anatomical models.
Instruments of medical research.
Apparatus and instruments for dressing wounds and for simple surgery, general and local; anæsthetic apparatus.
Surgical instruments grouped according to their purposes: instruments for amputations and dissection. Special instruments, obstetrics, ovariotomy, urinary channels, ophthalmology, dentistry, &c.; electro-therapeutic apparatus.
Apparatus for plastic and mechanical prosthesis, orthopedic apparatus.
Trusses.
Apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or suffocated.
Baths and hydro-therapeutic apparatus; gymnastical apparatus for medical and hygienic purposes.
Plans and models of hospitals, various asylums, houses of refuge, poor-houses, lunatic asylums. Arrangements and furniture of such establishments. Various apparatus for infirm persons, invalids, and lunatics. Accessory objects for the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical services in hospitals or infirmaries.
Chests and cases of instruments and medicines for military and naval surgeons. Means and apparatus for succouring the wounded on battle-fields. Civil and military ambulances.
Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all things requisite for veterinary surgery.

Class 15.—*Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.*

Apparatus and instruments used for mathematical purposes.
Apparatus and instruments illustrating practical geometry, land-surveying, topography, and geodesy; compasses, calculating machines, levels, mariners' compasses.
Apparatus and instruments for measurement: verniers, micrometric screws, dividing machines, &c.; scales for scientific uses.
Optical instruments. Astronomical instruments. Physical and meteorological instruments, &c. Instruments and apparatus requisite for laboratories and observatories.
Weights and measures of various countries. Coins and medals.

Class 16.—*Maps, and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.*

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical, and astronomical maps, atlases, &c.
Physical maps of every kind. Plans in relief.
Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and sailors.

THIRD GROUP.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 17.—*Cheap and Fancy Furniture.*

Sideboards, book-cases, tables, dressing-tables, beds, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

Class 18.—*Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.*

Bed furniture, stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.
Decorative furniture made of costly stones and substances. Composition ornaments and objects moulded in plaster carton-pierre, papier-mâché, &c. Frames. Paintings and decorations for churches and houses.

Class 19.—*Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.*

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated and mounted crystal, &c. Table glass. Common glass-bottles.
Window and mirror glass. Cast, enamelled, crackled, frosted, and tempered glass.
Glass, crystals for optical purposes, ornamental glass, &c.
Stained glass. Mirrors, looking-glasses, &c.
Venetian glass.

Class 20.—*Pottery.*

Biscuit-ware, hard and soft paste porcelains. Japanese, Indian, and Chinese porcelain.
Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Earthenware biscuit. Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Bricks and tiles. Stoneware.

Class 21.—*Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.*

Carpets and rugs, moquettes, tapestry, terry and velvet pile, &c. Felt carpets, matting, &c. India-rubber floorcloth, &c.
Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool, or silk, plain or figured. Horse-hair fabrics and leather cloths, moleskins, &c. Leather for hangings, for covering furniture, &c. Oilcloths.

Class 22.—*Paper-hangings.*

Printed paper-hangings. Flock, marbled, veined paper, &c. Paper for covering, bookbinding, &c. Artistic papers. Varnished and enamelled paper. Imitations of wood and of leather. Painted or printed blinds.

Class 23.—*Cutlery.*

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

Class 24.—*Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work.*

Church plate, ornamental plate and table plate, gold and silver toilet articles, writing materials, &c. Electrotypes.
Enamels, cloisonné, champlevé.

Class 25.—*Bronzes and various Art Castings and Repoussé Work.*

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with other metals by galvanic action.
Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

Class

Class 26.—Clocks and Watches.

Separate parts of clocks of large or small size.
Watches, chronometers, pedometers; various time-keepers, &c. Time-pieces and clocks working by springs or weights, regulators, metronomes.
Astronomical clocks; marine chronometers; travelling clocks. Alarums, &c. Water clocks and sand glasses. Electric clocks. Turret and church clocks.

Class 27.—Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.

Fire-grates, fire-places, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen-ranges and apparatus for heating and cooking by gas.
Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water, steam, or heated air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus; drying stoves.
Enamellers' lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.
Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with various oils.
Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.
Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.
Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the electric and magnesium light.

Class 28.—Perfumery.

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils, essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste; perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

Class 29.—Leather-work, Fancy Articles, and Basket-work.

Dressing-cases, work-boxes, small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur-cases, glove-boxes, caskets. Cases and bags, jewel-boxes. Purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar-cases.
Turned, engine-turned, carved, or engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes. Pipes.
Fancy toilet combs and brushes.
Lacquered ware.
Fancy basket-work; wicker-work for bottles; articles in fine straw.

FOURTH GROUP.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING, AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 30.—Cotton Thread and Fabrics.

Cotton, dressed and spun.
Pure cotton fabrics, plain and figured.
Mixed cotton fabrics.
Cotton velvet.
Cotton ribands and tapes.

Class 31.—Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c.

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres spun.
Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.
Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

Class 32.—Worsted Yarn and Fabrics.

Carded wool, worsted yarn.
Muslins de laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serges, &c.
Ribands and laces of wool, mixed with cotton or thread, silk, or floss silk. Hair tissues, pure or mixed.

Class 33.—Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.

Combed wool and woollen yarn.
Cloth and other woollen fabrics.
Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats.
Shoes.
Woollen fabrics, unmilled or slightly milled; flannel, tartans, swansdown.

Class 34.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk yarn.
Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread.
Manufactures of floss silk, pure or mixed.
Velvet and plush.
Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

Class 35.—Shawls.

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed.
Cashmere shawls.
Silk shawls, &c.

Class 36.—Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom.
Lace, made of silk, worsted, or mohair.
Gold and silver lace.
Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.
Tambour embroidery, crochet-work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Church embroidery. Embroidery, tapestry, and other work done by the hand.
Lace-work and trimmings of silk, floss silk, worsted, mohair, horsehair, thread, and cotton; laces.
Lace-work and trimmings, real or imitation; lace-work for military uniforms.

Class 37.—Hosiery and Underclothing, and Accessories of Clothing.

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk, or floss silk, pure or mixed. Elastic fabrics. Underclothing for men, women, and children; baby linen. Flannel and other woollen garments.
Stays, scarves, gloves, gaiters, garters, braces, fans, screens, umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

Class 38.—Clothing for both Sexes.

Men's clothes; women's clothes. Waterproof clothing.
Men and women's head-dresses; artificial flowers and feathers.
Wigs and works in hair.
Boots and shoes.
Children's clothes.
Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.
Native costumes of different countries.

Class 39.—Jewellery and Precious Stones.

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminium), chased, filagreed, set with precious stones, &c.
Plated and imitation jewellery.
Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.
Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitations.

Class

Class 40.—Portable Weapons, and Hunting and Shooting Equipments.

Defensive armour: cuirasses and helmets.
Blunt weapons; maces, life-preservers.
Side-arms: foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes, hunting-knives.
Missile weapons: bows, cross-bows, slings.
Fire arms: guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers.
Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms: powder-flasks, bullet-moulds, &c.
Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Percussion-caps, priming, cartridges.
Hunting and sporting equipments.

Class 41.—Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.

Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, &c. Dressing-cases and travelling-cases. Various objects: Travelling-rugs, cushions, caps, travelling-costumes and boots, iron-shod sticks, grapnel-hooks, sun-shades, &c.

Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions; travelling photographic apparatus and instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations; equipments and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, colonists, pioneers, &c.

Tents and camp equipage. Beds, hammocks, folding chairs, &c.

Class 42.—Toys.

Dolls and playthings; dolls and figures in wax.
Games for the amusement of children and adults.
Instructive games.

FIFTH GROUP.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Class 43.—Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.

Specimens of different kinds of forest trees.
Wood for cabinet-work for firewood, and for building. Timber for ship-building; staves; cleft timber shingles.
Cork: bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, and resinous substances.
Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw-work; wooden shoes, &c.

Class 44.—Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products. Machines and Instruments connected therewith.

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fishes; of cetacea, of mollusca, and crustacea.

Products of hunting and shooting: furs and skins, hair, bristles, undressed feathers, down, horn, teeth, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.

Products of fishing: train oil, spermaceti, &c. Whalebone, ambergris, shells of mollusca, pearls, mother-of-pearl, sepia, purple, coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of the earth, obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food, and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums; india-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

Traps and snares: fishing lines and hooks, harpoons, nets, bait, and fishing apparatus.
Apparatus and instruments for gathering the products obtained without culture.

Class 45.—Agricultural Products not used for Food.

Textile materials: raw cotton, flax and hemp, scutched and unscutched; textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool, washed or unwashed; cocoons of the silk-worm.

Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oil, wax, resin.

Tobacco in leaves or manufactured. German tinder. Tanning and dyeing substances.
Preserved fodder, and substances specially intended for feeding cattle.

Class 46.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

Acids, alkalis, salts of all kinds. Sea-salt and products extracted from mother water.

Various products of chemistry: wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived from them; essences and varnishes; various coating substances; blacking. Objects made of india-rubber and gutta-percha; dyes and colours.

Mineral waters, and natural and artificial aerated waters. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Medicines, simple and made up.

Class 47.—Chemical Processes for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.

Specimens of threads and fabrics, bleached or dyed. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing.

Specimens of printed or dyed linen, of printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed. Specimens of printed worsted or woollen fabrics, pure or mixed, combed or carded.

Specimen of printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.
Specimens of printed felt or cloth carpets. Oilcloth.

Class 48.—Leather and Skins.

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.
Raw hides, salted hides. Tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed leather. Varnished leather.
Morocco and sheepskin; skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed, or dyed. Prepared skins for glove-making. Skins and furs, dressed and dyed. Parchment.
Gutwork; strings for musical instruments, gold-beater's skin, sinews.

SIXTH GROUP.—MACHINERY—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 49.—Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.

Plans of culture, distribution, and management of crops. Apparatus and works for agricultural engineering, draining, irrigation, &c. Plans and models of farm buildings.

Tools, implements, machines, and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops.

Various agricultural machines worked by horse-power or by steam.
Carts and other rural means of transport.
Locomotives, engines, and horse-powers.
Manures, organic or mineral.
Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.
Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.
Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.
Apparatus used in the manufactory of tobacco.

Class 50.—Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in Works for the Preparation of Food.

Apparatus used in agricultural works: manufacture of artificial manures; of drain pipes; cheese factories, dairies; apparatus used in preparing flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk-worm nurseries, &c.

Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, mechanical appliances for kneading and baking; apparatus used in making pastry and confectionery.

Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, &c. Machines for making sea biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting coffee.

Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks; manufacture and preservation of ice. *Class*

X. @ 20-P

Class 51.—Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Tanning.

Laboratory utensils and apparatus.
Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.
Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, and candles.
Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles made of india-rubber and gutta-percha.
Processes and apparatus used in gasworks.
Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.
Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.
Processes used in tanyards, and in leather-dressing.
Processes and apparatus used in glassworks and in china and earthenware manufactories.

Class 52.—Machines and Apparatus in general.

Separate pieces of machinery: bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentrics, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring and catchwork, &c. Regulators and governors.
Lubricators.
Machines for counting and registering. Dynamometers, steam-gauges, weighing-machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.
Machines used for moving heavy weights.
Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c.; norias (chain pumps), scoop wheels, hydraulic rams, &c.
Hydraulic engines, water-wheels, turbines, hydraulic lifts, centrifugal, steam, and other pumps.
Accumulators and hydraulic presses.
Steam-engines. Boilers, steam-generators, and apparatus appertaining thereto.
Apparatus for condensing steam.
Machines set in motion by the evaporation of ether, chloroform, ammonia, or by a combination of gases.
Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, and compressed air.
Electro-magnetic machines. Windmills and panemones. Air-balloons.

Class 53.—Machine Tools.

Travelling circular saw benches, self-acting, for breaking down heavy timber. Machines for boring timber used in fencing.
Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Machines for making casks.
Machines for cutting cork. Lathes, boring and planing machines. Slotting, drilling, and shaping machines. Screw-cutting engines and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.
Tools, engines, and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c. Special tools and engines used in various trades.

Class 54.—Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.

Hand-spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing, dressing. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.
Materials used in rope manufacture. Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine, wire-ropes, cables with wire core, rope matches, quick-matches, &c.

Class 55.—Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving: warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card-making for the Jacquard looms.
Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs: damask looms, electric looms.
Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.
Mesh-weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.
High warp looms and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving. Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, calendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

Class 56.—Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for Making-up Clothing.

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.
Implements for cutting out materials, and leather for making garments and shoes.
Machines for making, nailing, and screwing boots and shoes.
Machines for the application of india-rubber.

Class 57.—Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and Objects for Dwellings.

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, vertical and circular saw frames, shingle-cutters, &c.
Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet-making.
Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-maché, ivory, bone, and horn.
Machines for pointing, carving, and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, &c.
Machines for making bricks and tiles; machines for making artificial stones.
Machines for sawing and polishing hard stones, marbles, &c.

Class 58.—Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing, and Printing.

Materials and products of the manufacture of pulps for making paper, of wood, straw, alpha, &c.
Processes and products of the bleaching of wood fibre.
Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for pressing, glazing, watering, embossing, and ruling paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, &c.
Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.
Apparatus for printing paper-hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.
Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding, stereotypes, &c.
Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, autography, lithography, chalcography, paniconography, chromo-lithography, &c. Machines for setting up and sorting types. Printing of bank notes, postage stamps, &c.

Class 59.—Machines, Instruments, and Processes used in various Works.

Coining-presses.
Machines for making buttons, pens, pins, envelopes; packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules; for affixing lead seals to merchandise; for corking bottles, &c.
Tools for, and processes of, making clocks, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.
Machines for binding books. Writing machines.

Class 60.—Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.

Separate parts of wheels and carriages: wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, iron-work, &c. Springs and various methods of hanging carriages.
Different systems of harnessing. Brakes.
Wheelwrights' work: waggons, tumbrels, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.
Carriages; public, state, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

Class

Class 61.—Harness and Saddlery.

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses; pack-saddles, saddles, bridles, and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; stirrups, spurs, whips.

Class 62.—Railway Apparatus.

Separate parts: springs, buffers, breaks.
Permanent way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish-plates, turn-tables; buffers, feeding cranes, and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.
Permanent way for tramways.
Rolling stock: waggons for passengers, for carrying earth, goods, cattle; locomotives, tenders.
Self-moving carriages; locomotives for roads.
Special tools and machines for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.
Apparatus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.
Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, and engine-houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

Class 63.—Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.

Appliances for telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.
Apparatus for the electric telegraph, post, wires, stretchers, &c.
Batteries and apparatus for sending and receiving messages.
Bells and electric signals.
Telegraphs for military purposes. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning conductors, [illegible]utators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages.
Special apparatus for pneumatic telegraphy.

Class 64.—Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone and concrete; asphalte; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard and felt for roofing.
Apparatus and products of processes used in the preservation of wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.
Apparatus for earthworks, excavators. Apparatus used in building yards. Tools and processes used by stone dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, tilers, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.
Locksmiths' work; locks, padlocks, railings, balconies, banisters, &c.
Apparatus and engines used in making foundations; pile-drivers and pile work, screw piles, pumps, pneumatic apparatus, dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers; machines used in reducing stones, quartz, or other hard substances.
Apparatus used in the supply of water and of gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.
Models, plans, and drawings of public works; bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges, dams, weirs, &c.
Light-houses. Public buildings for special purposes; buildings for civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; workmen's towns, industrial dwellings, &c.

Class 65.—Navigation and Life-saving.

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.
Drawings and models of vessels of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the Navy.
Boats and barges.
Materials for the rigging of ships.
Flags and signals. Apparatus for the prevention of collisions at sea. Buoys, beacons, &c.
Apparatus for swimming, diving, and life-saving exhibited in action; floats, swimming-belts, &c. Diving-belts, cork jackets, nautilus life-belts, &c. Submarine boats; apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life-boats, &c. Apparatus of all kinds used for saving life from fires and other accidents.
Pleasure-boats, yachts, &c.

Class 66.—Materials and Apparatus for Military Purposes.

Military engineering and fortifications.
Artillery, gun-carriages, and weapons and projectiles of every kind.
Military equipment, clothing, and encampments.
Military transport service.
Military topography and geography.

SEVENTH GROUP.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

Class 67.—Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.

Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.
Grain without husk, and groats.
Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c., gluten.
Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula, compound farinaceous products, &c.
Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.
Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

Class 68.—Bread and Pastry.

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast, fancy bread and bread in shapes, compressed bread for travelling military campaigns, &c. (*See* Biscuits.)
Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

Class 69.—Fatty Substances used as Food. Milk and Eggs.

Fatty substances and oils good for food.
Fresh and preserved milk; fresh and salt butter; cheese.
Eggs of all kinds.

Class 70.—Meat and Fish.

Salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats
Poultry and game.
Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, &c.; fish preserved in oil: sardines, tunny, &c.
Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters, potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

Class 71.—Vegetables and Fruit.

Tubers: potatoes, &c.
Dry farinaceous vegetables: beans, lentils, &c.
Green vegetables for cooking: cabbages, &c.
Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, &c.
Vegetables used for flavouring: onions, garlic, &c.
Salads, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, melons, &c.
Vegetables preserved by various processes.
Fresh fruit: dried and prepared fruits: prunes, figs, raisins, &c.
Fruits preserved without sugar.

Class

Class 72.—Condiments and Stimulants, Sugar and Confectionery.

Spices, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c.
Table salt.
Vinegar.
Compound condiments and stimulants: mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.
Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages, chicory and sweet acorn coffee.
Chocolate.
Sugar for household purposes: grape sugar, sugar of milk.
Confectionery: sugar plums, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c., preserves and jellies.
Dried and preserved fruits: cedrates, lemons, oranges, pineapples.
Fruits preserved in brandy.
Syrups and liqueurs.

Class 73.—Fermented Drinks.

Vin ordinaire, red and white.
Sweet wines and still wines.
Sparkling wines.
Ale, porter, cider, perry, and other beverages made from cereals.
Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.
Brandies and alcohols.
Spirits: whisky, gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

EIGHTH GROUP.—AGRICULTURE.

Class 74.—Specimens of Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works.

Examples of the farm buildings of various countries.
Examples of stables, cattle-sheds, sheepfolds, pig-sties, and of premises for rearing and fattening such animals.
Utensils used in stables, cattle-sheds, kennels, &c.
Apparatus for preparing the food of animals.
Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and binding and mowing machines, hay-making machines, threshing, finishing and dressing machines, &c.
Specimens of agricultural works: distilleries, sugar-mills, sugar refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.
Presses for wine, cider, oil.

NINTH GROUP.—HORTICULTURE.

Class 75.—Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.

Gardeners', nurserymen's, and horticulturists' tools.
Apparatus for watering and keeping turf in order, &c.
Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Room and window conservatories.
Aquariums for aquatic plants.
Fountains and other means for ornamenting gardens.

Class 76.—Flowers and Ornamental Plants.

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the gardens and dwellings of each country.

Class 77.—Vegetables.

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

Class 78.—Fruit and Fruit-trees.

Species of plants and specimens of products exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

Class 79.—Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.

Species of plants and specimens of products illustrating the processes followed in each country for planting forests.

Class 80.—Plants for Conservatories.

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to pleasure or to utility.

TENTH GROUP.—MINING INDUSTRIES: MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

Class 81.—Apparatus and Processes of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.

Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.
Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Machines and apparatus used for extracting ore, and for lowering and hoisting miners.
Winding, pumping, and crushing machinery.
Safety cages and hooks; signals and other appliances for lessening the danger in mines.
Machines for draining; pumps.
Ventilating apparatus; ventilators.
Safety lamps; lamps for electric light.
Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel.
Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.
Apparatus for the carbonisation of fuel. Smelting furnaces. Smoke-consuming apparatus.
Apparatus used in metal works.
Special apparatus used in forges and foundries; electro-metallurgical apparatus.
Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.
Drawings of different classes of machinery used in mining.

Class 82.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, ores. Ornamental stones. Hard stones. Refractory substances. Earths and clays. Various mineral products. Raw sulphur. Rock salt; salt from salt springs.
Mineral fuel, various kinds of coal, coal dust, and compressed coal. Asphalt and rock asphalt. Bitumen. Mineral tar. Petroleum, &c.
Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast-steel, copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Alloys.
Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold-beating, &c.
Electro-metallurgy: objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper, steel, nickel, &c., by the galvanic process.
Products of the working of metals: rough-castings, bells, wrought-iron, iron for special purposes, sheet-iron and tin plates, iron plates for casing ships and constructions, &c.
Sheet-iron coated with zinc or lead; copper, lead, and zinc sheets, &c.
Manufactured metals: blacksmiths' work, wheels and tires, unwelded pipes, chains, &c.
Wire drawing. Needles, pins, wire-ropes, wire-work, and wire-gauze, perforated sheet-iron.
Hardware, edge-tools, ironmongery, copper, sheet-iron, tinware, &c.
Other metal manufactures.

APPENDIX V.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT:

The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knight, Chief Justice.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council.
The Honorable Sir George Wigram Allen, Knight, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esq., C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER:

ARTHUR RENWICK, Esq., M.D., M.P.

COMMISSIONERS:

John Alger, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. A. Baker, M.P., Minister for Mines.
Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.
James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect.
Edmund Barton, Esq., M.P.
Henry Beit, Esq.
W. A. Brodribb, Esq., J.P.
Stephen Campbell Brown, Esq., M.P.
J. F. Burns, Esq., M.P.
Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.
W. B Dalley, Esq., Q.C.
H. C. Dangar, Esq.
Alderman John Davies, M.P.
J. R. Fairfax, Esq.
J. S. Farnell, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. E. Flood, M.L.C.
R. Fowler, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Sydney.
The Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C.
Thomas Garrett, Esq., M.P.
S. W. Gray, Esq., M.P.
Henry Halloran, Esq., C.M.G.
Patrick Higgins, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Hungerford, Esq.
The Hon. Sir J. G. L. Innes, Knight, M.L.C.
Archibald Hamilton Jacob, Esq., M.P.
John Story Jamieson, Esq., J.P.
Richard Lewis Jenkins, Esq., J.P.
A. T. Kerr, Esq., M.P.
P. G. King, Esq., J.P.
Walter Lamb, Esq., J.P.
Professor Liversidge.
George Loder, Esq.
W. A. Long, Esq., M.P.
George Lee Lord, Esq., M.A.
John Lucas, Esq., M.P.
John Mackenzie, Esq., F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields.
The Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C.
A. H. McCulloch, Esq., M.P.
Charles Moore, Esq.
Charles Moore, Esq., Director of Botanic Gardens.
Harris Levi Nelson, Esq., J.P.
Hon. George Oakes, M.L.C.
Capt. Onslow, R.N., M.P.
John Pope, Esq., J.P.
Robert Prendergast, Esq.
Alfred Roberts, Esq.
C. J. Roberts, Esq., J.P.
Edward Pierson Ramsay, Esq., Curator of Australian Museum.
J. A. Roberts, Esq.
H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., Government Astronomer.
The Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C., Postmaster General.
C. W. Simson, Esq., M.P.
Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.
Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. G. Thornton, M.L.C.
P. N. Trebeck, Esq., J.P.
Ebenezer Vickery, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. J. B. Watt, M.L.C.
The Hon. James White, M.L.C.
R. H. D. White, Esq., J.P.
John Whitton, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Government Geologist.
John Williams, Esq., Crown Solicitor.
The Hon. R. Wisdom, M.P., Attorney General.
J. E. Wolfe, Esq., J.P.
E. B. Woodhouse, Esq., J.P.
John Young, Esq., J.P.

CHARLES E. HOTHAM, *Secretary.*

Agent for the arrangement of Exhibits and in charge of the New South Wales Courts under the Executive Commissioner.—JULES JOUBERT.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEES:

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Executive Commissioner are ex officio Members of all Committees.

1.—Arrangement, Decoration, and Art.

H. C. Dangar, Esq., Chairman.

James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect.
Edmund Barton, Esq., M.P.
E. Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.
Alderman John Davies, M.P.
J. R. Fairfax, Esq.
T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.
H. Halloran, Esq., C.M.G.
Patrick Higgins, Esq., J.P.
The Honorable Sir J. G. L. Innes, Knt., M.L.C.
John Storey Jamieson, Esq., J.P.
George Lee Lord, Esq., M.A.
Alfred Roberts, Esq.
J. A. Roberts, Esq.
H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A.
Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.
The Honorable George Thornton, M.L.C.
John Williams, Esq., Crown Solicitor.

2.—Live Stock, Wool, and Animal Products.

W. A. Brodribb, Esq., F.R.G.S., Chairman.

Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.
H. Beit, Esq.
The Honorable E. Flood, M.L.C.
Archibald Hamilton Jacob, Esq., M.P.
John Storey Jamieson, Esq., J.P.
A. T. Kerr, Esq., M.P.
Walter Lamb, Esq., J.P.
George Lee Lord, Esq., M.A.
Dr. Jenkins.
P. G. King, Esq.
John Lucas, Esq., M.P.
C. J. Roberts, Esq., J.P.
J. A. Roberts, Esq.
Colin W. Simson, Esq., M.P.
Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.
Ebenezer Vickery, Esq., J.P.
The Honorable J. B. Watt, M.L.C.
The Honorable James White, M.L.C.
E. B. Woodhouse, Esq.
John Pope, Esq.
P. N. Trebeck, Esq.

3.—Vegetable Products and Wine.

J. F. Burns, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

John Alger, Esq., J.P.
Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.
H. Beit, Esq.
Alderman John Davies, M.P.
The Honorable E. Flood, M.L.C.
The Honorable John Frazer, M.L.C.
T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.
S. W. Gray, Esq.
H. Halloran, Esq., C.M.G.
Chas. Moore, Esq.
E. P. Ramsay, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton Jacob, Esq., M.P.
John Lucas, Esq., M.P.
The Honorable W. Macleay, M.L.C.
Charles Moore, Esq., Director of the Botanic Gardens.
Captain Onslow, R.N., M.P.
Robert Prendergast, Esq.
C. J. Roberts, Esq.
Colin W. Simson, Esq., M.P.
Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.
John Young, Esq.

4.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Professor Liversidge, Chairman.

Alderman John Davies, M.P.
Patrick Higgins, Esq., J.P.
John Lucas, Esq., M.P.
John Mackenzie, Esq., F.G.S., Examiner of Coalfields.
R. Prendergast, Esq.
The Honorable Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C.
Ebenezer Vickery, Esq., J.P.
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq.

5.—Machinery and Manufactures.

Alderman John Davies, M.P., Chairman.

Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.
E. Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.
H. C. Dangar, Esq.
R. Fowler, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Sydney.
T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.
Patrick Higgins, Esq., J.P.
John Storey Jamieson, Esq., J.P.
John Lucas, Esq., M.P.
Charles Moore, Esq.
R. Prendergast, Esq.
J. A. Roberts, Esq.
H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A.
John Whitton, Esq.

6.—Education and Science.

H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., Chairman.

Edmund Barton, Esq., M.P.
E. Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.
W. B. Dalley, Esq., Q.C.
J. R. Fairfax, Esq.
The Honorable John Frazer, M.L.C.
H. Halloran, Esq., C.M.G.
The Honorable Sir J. G. L. Innes, Knt., M.L.C.
Professor Liversidge.
Dr. Roberts.
Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.
The Honorable R. Wisdom, M.P.
John Young, Esq.

Finance Committee.

J. F. Burns, Esq., M.P.

John Alger, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
H. C. Dangar, Esq.
The Honorable E. Flood, M.L.C.

APPENDIX VI.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements, Melbourne International Exhibition.

		£	s.	d.
1880.				
30 August	To Amount remitted from N.S.W.	500	0	0
6 December	,, Transfer from N.S.W.	500	0	0
1881				
4 January	,, Amount of draft, N.S.W.	498	15	0
3 February	,, Deposit per Phillipson	10	0	0
1880.	,, Amounts collected in Melbourne, being half cost of dividing partitions between N.S.W. Court and neighbouring Colonies, viz.:—			
	Tasmania £17 14 1			
	India 9 13 6			
	Proceeds sale of fruit 7 10 0			
		34	16	7
		£1,543	11	7
	To Balance	10	18	2

		£	s.	d.
1880.				
30 August	By Cheque-book	0	4	2
30 ,,	,, Exchange, Sydney	0	12	6
31 ,,	,, Halliday, Walker, & Co.—Carpenters' work	259	10	0
24 September	,, special carpenters	19	10	0
24 ,,	,, Victorian Insurance	5	0	0
29 ,,	,, G. J. Brown & Co.—Lining, carpets, &c.	11	12	7
2 October	,, Turning—Account of flags	10	0	0
2 ,,	,, Smith & Hamilton—Putting up and fitting machinery	15	0	0
9 ,,	,, Patterson, L. & S.—Canvas	10	15	9
9 ,,	,, Marsiuas & Co.—Printing posters	1	5	0
9 ,,	,, Cane—Bottles and wine trophy	24	15	0
9 ,,	,, Barnes—Rockwork round fountain	2	0	0
9 ,,	,, C. H. Smith—Rent in wine-house	3	10	0
9 ,,	,, Roberts—Fitting up drawing-room	15	0	0
9 ,,	,, W. Moss—French-polishing	2	0	0
9 ,,	,, Wallach Bros.—Hangings, upholstery	65	10	0
9 ,,	,, M'Ewan & Co.—Sundries	11	0	0
9 ,,	,, Engeler—Covers for cases	1	15	0
9 ,,	,, Pocock—Account, wages	5	0	6
11 ,,	,, Halliday, Walker, & Co.—Carpenters' work	194	8	1
2 November	,, Lamthamite—Painting and decorating	52	9	0
27 ,,	,, Siddeley & Co.—Customs charges	4	19	0
27 ,,	,, Bonnetti—Fees for plans	2	2	0
27 ,,	,, Stanway—Glass jars	3	12	0
27 ,,	,, Morley—Cartage	2	10	0
27 ,,	,, Matear—Lettering and painting	18	10	6
27 ,,	,, Brooks & Co.—Plate glass	13	7	11
27 ,,	,, Dean & Co.—Glass	13	10	5
27 ,,	,, Perrin—Repairing statues	1	0	0
1881.				
21 January	,, Petty cash	20	0	0
28 ,,	,, Turning—Decorations	156	4	6
5 March	,, Dean—Glass	2	13	10
5 ,,	,, Nettleton—Photos	2	0	0
5 ,,	,, G. J. Brown—Cloth	6	8	4
5 ,,	,, Walker & Halliday	40	18	5
5 ,,	,, Petty cash	40	0	0
21 ,,	,, Siddeley & Co.	1	18	6
21 ,,	,, George Robertson	18	0	0
21 ,,	,, W. M'Culloch & Co.	5	5	0
27 April	,, Storage cases	61	11	0
27 ,,	,, Argus	3	0	0
27 ,,	,, Webster—Plan of Court	10	10	0
27 ,,	,, Wages—Expenses packing and closing, as per petty cash	119	5	7
29 ,,	,, Cheque-book	0	3	1
29 ,,	,, Reynolds	25	0	0
29 ,,	,, Labour, wages, and petty expenses £156 16 6			
29 ,,	,, Mr. Jaubert—Amount as per other side paid to petty cash 84 16 7			
		189	13	1
	Balance as per Bank-book	10	18	2
		£1,543	11	7

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1881.