

NEW SOUTH WALES.



NEW ZEALAND & SOUTH SEAS EXHIBITION,

HELD AT

DUNEDIN, 1889-90.



REPORT OF OSCAR MEYER, Esq.,

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

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To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

*May it please your Excellency,—*

In accordance with the terms of the Commission issued to me on the 5th August, 1889 (*Appendix A*), in which I was authorised to report my proceedings in connection with the Exhibition held at Dunedin, I have the honor to submit for your Excellency's consideration, the following statement as to the steps taken by me in the performance of such duties. The experiment, tried in this case for the first time, of confiding an Exhibition to the charge of a single representative, threw upon myself, as the sole Commissioner, the entire responsibility of the success or failure of the undertaking; and, conscious of a sincere desire that the Colony should sustain no loss through error or deficiency on my part, I have devoted myself to the work with all the energy I possess, and as I trust, not without a satisfactory result.

The enterprise which ultimately grew into the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, was originally suggested by a private citizen of Dunedin, who deemed it a fitting mode of celebrating the Jubilee of the Colony. Somewhat coldly received at first, the project secured, after a time, the support of some of the leading capitalists in that city; and, with such a guarantee of success, was finally taken up with considerable enthusiasm throughout New Zealand, and especially in the southern provinces of the Middle Island. As there appeared at the time little prospect of obtaining aid from the Government in any shape, the promoters resolved to form a Company to carry out the proposed work, not as a matter of profitable commercial speculation, but as a patriotic undertaking for the general benefit. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the stipulated amount of capital necessary for the successful working out of the scheme; and the Government, seeing the energy displayed by the shareholders, and the readiness with which they risked capital to the extent of over £15,000, at length consented to assist with a grant of £10,000. At this stage, other countries and Colonies were invited to take part in the Exhibition, and to join in making such a display of their respective products, natural and manufactured, as would bring their resources and capabilities distinctly into notice. Responses were received from New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, which were the only Colonies from which Commissioners were appointed by their respective Governments.

Out of a large number of sites offered for the erection of the Exhibition buildings, the Executive chose a level piece of ground containing about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and situated in a part of the city easy of access from all quarters, and as nearly central as the distribution of population would allow. It is a significant fact that this site had but a few years previously formed portion of an unreclaimed area covered at high water by the sea; and, irrespective of other considerations, there was a singular appropriateness in utilising it for the purposes of an Exhibition that would supply evidence of the industrial progress of the Colony.

As, for the most part, the buildings were designed to be of a temporary character only, they were chiefly constructed of wood and iron. In shape they consisted of an irregular four sided figure about 1,100 ft. in length and 400 ft. in width, of which the two longer sides only were parallel, and having transverse bays connecting those sides and octagonal spaces at the angles and in the middle of the longer sides. A broad passage, "The Avenue of Nations" passed through each side of the quadrilateral, having on either hand bays for the display of exhibits. On the western side of the block were located the Victorian and New South Wales Courts; a portion of the northern was occupied by the exhibits of British contributors; and the remainder was allotted to the various provinces and districts of New Zealand and the South Sea Islands. In the transverse bays were placed Art Galleries, the New South Wales mineral collection, Victorian exhibits, French, German, and other foreign exhibits, and machinery.

In preparing the New South Wales Court for the reception of exhibits, some difficulties had to be encountered, arising chiefly from the peculiar shape of the space allotted for the purpose. After determining the exact positions in which the several classes of exhibits should be placed, the arrangement and decoration of the Court were rapidly proceeded with, and the most strenuous efforts were made to ensure the completion of all these works prior to the day set apart for the opening of the Exhibition. In connection with this subject, I cannot forbear to remark that the unanimous verdict of the press and of visitors places the Court first in order of merit on these grounds. Some apprehension was felt as to the possible non-arrival of exhibits in time for display by the opening day. Irregularity of communication by steamer between Sydney and Dunedin, and the almost total impossibility of shipping direct to the latter port, precluded any precise calculation of the dates of arrival. Anxiety was particularly felt on account of the large quantity and great variety of mineral exhibits expected, and it was foreseen that the landing and arrangement of these would require all the time at our disposal, even when the men employed were working twelve and thirteen hours a day. Still greater cause for anxiety was occasioned with regard to the paintings sent by the Art Society of Sydney. In the absence of sufficient means of direct communication with Dunedin, these paintings were forwarded by way of Melbourne, and it was feared that even then they might not arrive until after the opening day. Although the vessel did not enter the port till late on the day preceding the opening, and the pictures could not be obtained until night, arrangements were made in advance for their reception, and by next morning all were properly hung in their places in the Art Gallery. Fortunately, all other exhibits, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, arrived in time, and were displayed in the places assigned to them prior to the appointed day.

The ceremony of opening the Exhibition took place on the day selected for the purpose, 26th November, 1889, His Excellency the Earl of Onslow, Governor of the Colony, having, at the

request of the Executive, been present to perform the office of declaring the building open to the public. Extensive preparations had been made with a view to render the ceremony impressive and the exertions of the Executive to that end were cordially seconded by the public. In the main, the example set at the Centennial Exhibition in Melbourne was followed. Outside of the building there was military display, followed by processions of Friendly and Trade Societies and Fire Brigades. Within, a large audience consisting of leading citizens, official persons connected with the Exhibition, and ladies, were assembled in the Concert Hall to witness the proceedings, and to hear from the Governor the declaration that the Exhibition was formally opened. After prayer by the President of the Exhibition, a "Song of Praise" was performed by a choir and orchestra, and the President having addressed the Governor in a speech that contained many interesting particulars, His Excellency replied, eliciting warm applause from the audience. Having then made the official announcement as to the opening of the Exhibition, His Excellency was conducted through the different courts, and was pleased to speak in complimentary terms of the appearance of that belonging to New South Wales. The whole ceremony was most successfully managed, and appeared to give universal satisfaction.

There can be no doubt that the general arrangement of the building was judicious, and such as would enable visitors to note the principal exhibits to the greatest advantage. A continuous avenue passing round the entire building, and of moderate width, was perhaps the form best adapted to assist spectators in making a close examination of the objects displayed on their right hand and on their left, while none could be overlooked by persons who cared to exercise their powers of observation. In the transverse bays a similar arrangement was adopted; and among the advantages gained thereby, not the least was the fact that mineral exhibits belonging to New South Wales were open to inspection from two broad avenues.

Before describing the exhibits displayed in the New South Wales Court, it may be desirable to note a few brief remarks upon those supplied by other colonies and countries; for, the limitation placed upon the articles eligible for exhibition in my instructions requires that the position of New South Wales in the competition should be defined; and this will probably best be effected by a comparison of exhibits, or by the contrast which would naturally be suggested to an intelligent observer. It will readily be admitted that, in New Zealand, the Exhibition, as a mode of celebrating the Jubilee of the foundation of the Colony, would be regarded in a different light from that in which it would be viewed elsewhere. *There* it seemed to be an essential part of the programme that steps should be taken to evince the progress made by the colony, in all the arts of civilized life during the fifty years of its existence; and as a consequence exhibits exemplifying that progress would not only be welcome, but would be considered necessary. Hence such exhibits as are produced in what are frequently termed domestic manufactures, those, namely, intended for home consumption in contradistinction to those designed for export, and of which boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, vehicles, and articles of daily consumption are familiar examples, were provided for in the schedule of classification, and were supplied in considerable numbers. They fully answered the purpose intended, and showed that, in all such manufactures, New Zealand is fully abreast of the other colonies, notwithstanding its brief period of existence. But no such necessity lay upon the other colonies which desired to show such goods only as would form the material for an export trade. Even in this design, the fiscal system of New Zealand gives little encouragement to producers in other colonies, except in a few articles upon which the customs' duty is not distinctly

prohibitive. The resolution of the Government of New South Wales, to restrict the exhibits from that Colony, mainly, to minerals, timbers, wines, and wools, was therefore fully in accord with the spirit of the Exhibition itself, and with all the surroundings of the case, although the effect was to limit in appearance the number of exhibits belonging to the various classes of manufacture carried on in New South Wales. That this Colony suffered, however, from the absence of such exhibits there is no evidence to show, while there is abundant proof that the restrictions abovementioned have led to a high degree of success in making widely known the most important natural products of New South Wales.

Omitting the exhibits in the Armament Court as not specially distinctive of New Zealand, it may be remarked, in the first place, that not only each provincial district, but, in some instances, each county, had secured for itself a separate bay. As a consequence, while it was easy to ascertain, so far as the exhibits shown were concerned, what the products of such districts were, some difficulty would be felt in forming a general idea of the resources of the country as a whole, and of the comparative value of different districts with respect to any special product. This was shown most pointedly in the case of minerals; for, though there was an excellent collection of ores, and similar products shown by the Government in a separate bay, there were others scattered among the exhibits of the various districts where they were to a considerable extent unnoticed in the crowd of miscellaneous articles. Had all these been collected into one spot, together with those exhibited by the Government, a display would have resulted that, in some respects, would have challenged comparison with that contained in the New South Wales Mineral Court.

Among the articles which may be considered to be characteristic of New Zealand, and of which specimens are not generally produced in other Colonies, it may be said that the Auckland Court showed limestone, building stone, and antimony ore; Kauri timber, flax, rope, twine, and matting; leather, and boots and shoes, and Kauri gum. From Hawke's Bay, the most noteworthy exhibits were specimens of timbers, agricultural produce (including hops), beers, wines, and spirits. Portland cement, woollen manufactures, flax, wool, beers, and preserved meats were furnished by the Wellington district; coal was sent from Nelson; wheat from Wanganui; and flax, beers, and preserved meats from Marlborough. From the great mineral region lying on the west coast of the Middle Island, a collection of minerals was shown that included gold in sand and in quartz, coal of various qualities, and greenstone. Timbers and ferns, chalybeate water, and New Zealand wines were also sent from that province. Though not so fully represented as regards its special products as might have been expected, the large agricultural and pastoral district of Canterbury appeared to considerable advantage. Its principal exhibits were lignite coal, pottery, timbers and articles made therefrom, grass seeds, barley and malt, hams and bacons, flour and oatmeal, wines and beers, agricultural implements, and wools. Otago supplied pottery, lime and cement, textile fabrics (principally from the Mossgiel Woollen Company and the Rosslyn Worsted and Woollen Mills), timbers and articles constructed thereof, flax, ropes and cordage, vegetable and grass seeds, beers, cheese, bacon, hams, and lard, preserved meats, flour, maize, rye; and oatmeal, biscuits and confectionery, leather, and agricultural machinery. In separate bays, under the names of the counties or towns from which they were supplied, were also shown gold, antimony, cinnabar, coal and lignite, manganese, lime and cement, wheat, oats, flour, oatmeal, flax, linseed and grass seeds, hams, bacon, butter and cheese, timbers, beers, fruits, wools, and textile fabrics. From the district of Southland the following

exhibits were received:—Building stones, tin ore, coal, lignite, fire clay, kaolin, pottery, timbers, flax, oats, wheat, barley, grass seeds, turnips, potatoes, beers, cheese, bacon, hams, lard, canned fish, biscuits, and agricultural implements. From the foregoing details a fairly correct estimate of the resources of New Zealand, as at present developed, may be formed. The Mineral Court, however, arranged by the direction of Sir James Hector, shows that there are other resources not as yet fully availed of, but nevertheless likely at no distant period to be turned to useful account. Among the specimens of minerals shown were arsenic, copper, gold, iron, lead, silver, tin and zinc, asbestos, chalk, jasper, graphite, barytes, sulphur, and marble. Coal of different kinds was also shown in great variety. In the Early History, the Natural History, and Fisheries Courts, the New Zealand Government have shown collections, not only intrinsically interesting, but of great value and utility to all who desire to understand the true history of the country and of its former possessors. The anthropological collection includes contributions from various of the island groups in the South Seas.

It appears to have occurred to the Exhibition Executive that the display would be incomplete in the absence of exhibits showing the progress made in the schools conducted under the educational system of the Colony. Accordingly a large number of articles was obtained from different schools, and shown in an Educational Court. These were generally of a very creditable character, and, with few exceptions, were obviously genuine. So far as bookwork, drawing, and needlework can attest the efficiency of the instruction given in schools, these exhibits bear most favourable witness. "In the hope that such a display would prove of great educative benefit and pleasure to the people at large, and be the means of fostering and encouraging a desire for art and artistic study among the younger members of the population," the Executive undertook to display in a brick building specially erected for the purpose, a collection of engravings, lithographs, and pictures, examples of the work of artists of standing, British, Foreign, and Colonial. Of this collection, it may be said, in general terms, that it was not only adapted to be of service to the art student, but that it was of equal value in enabling the general public to discern the excellent in art from that which is merely false and pretentious.

On the whole, the New Zealand Courts were calculated to impress the visitor with the idea that the country itself possesses vast natural wealth in the fertility of its soil, in its indigenous timbers, and in its varied mineral products. Not less decided would be the conviction that the people are gifted with energy and enterprise to avail themselves of the treasures within their reach, while the educational system established throughout the land is a guarantee that nothing will be wanting to the due development of its capabilities through lack of knowledge. In its relation to other Colonies, New Zealand would also be in a position by means of these exhibits to show that it is capable of meeting many wants and supplying many articles of commercial value with advantage to both producer and consumer. The intercourse which would be developed by intimate commercial exchange would doubtless tend to benefit both parties, in other than merely material points of view.

The Victorian Court, under the charge of a Commission appointed by the Government of that Colony, was situated next to that of New South Wales and in a line therewith. With the exception of the exhibits supplied by different departments of the Government, inconsiderable in number and consequence, all the goods displayed in the Court belonged to private individuals. Most of these exhibits may be included under the designation of manufactures. Among these, the following appeared to be deserving of special mention, by reason either of their intrinsic importance

or of their excellent qualities :—Glassware, pottery, furniture, textile fabrics, carriages, boats, and machinery. In addition to these, there were a few exhibits of agricultural produce, including wheat, maize, oats, peas, beans, barley, and hops. Wines were largely represented, there being thirty-five exhibitors in this class, and a few samples of beer were also shown. Biscuits and jams with allied products were exhibited, but in small quantities; but leather, boots, and shoes, and saddlery were represented by fifteen exhibitors. A few exhibits of wool, though of excellent quality, very inadequately represented this important branch of Victorian productive industry. Some agricultural machinery completes the list of exhibits of the economical classes shown by private persons. Among the Government exhibits of those classes may be mentioned a mineral collection, carpological specimens and fibres, and wine. In the Educational section, including Art, were a collection of specimens from the Educational Department, Melbourne; copies of the Victorian Year Book by the Government Statist; maps from the Survey and Mines Departments; a large collection of paintings in oil and water colours by various artists, resident in Victoria; and photographs. A special gallery within the Victorian Court was devoted to the exhibition of a loan collection of paintings by artists of eminence, including 167 separate pictures. This added greatly to the attractions of the Victorian Court.

Although represented by a Commissioner, South Australia displayed but few exhibits, and of these only the wines require special notice. A large number of different kinds of wine were shown by twelve growers, including all who had succeeded in establishing a reputation for the high quality of their products. Judging from the number and class of awards obtained from the jurors, these wines must, on the whole, have been of superior quality and in excellent condition. Another characteristic industry of the Colony was also represented, but to no great extent—the manufacture of currants, raisins, dried fruits, preserved fruits, jams, and olive oil, which bids fair, at no distant date, to become an important branch of production in South Australia, as, in fact, it might be in most of the other Australian Colonies.

To British exhibitors, represented by Mr. Arthur Day, space was allotted in the northern side of the building. Other British exhibits were shown in another portion of the building, the separation having been caused by the fact that the British Government had not appointed a Commissioner, and that, in consequence, each exhibitor had to arrange as he best could for the display of his goods. The natural result of this lack of arrangement was that a visitor would find it difficult to discover some of the exhibits, and that the impression which a large collection is calculated to produce was to a considerable extent lost. The great bulk of these exhibits consisted of manufactured goods in various branches of industry. An exception to this was Sutton and Sons' display of seeds, which was of great value in an educational as well as in an economic sense. A duplicate of this exhibit would form a most useful feature in the museum of an Agricultural College. This remark applies with especial force to the case containing a collection of cereals and pulse. Exhibits of candles, soaps, oils, pickles, sauces, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, condiments, and medicaments were displayed in ornamental show cases judiciously arranged in the Court; and specimens of woollen cloths from the west of England afforded an excellent opportunity for making comparisons with the best samples of the same class of goods produced in the New Zealand factories. It need scarcely be remarked that the specimens of British manufacture exhibited were all of the high class usually found in such articles.

American and foreign exhibitors were accommodated with space in the transverse avenue leading from the octagonal area between the Victorian and New South Wales Courts to the similar area in the New Zealand Courts. Among their exhibits one of the most conspicuous was that of the Messrs. Cameron—tobacco in various forms, including the growing plant. An interesting exhibit was also shown of tobacco from Fiji. Agricultural machinery from American makers occupied a considerable space. With the exception of French wines, Indian and Ceylon teas, statuary and pianos, the remainder of the exhibits in this Court were of a miscellaneous character, difficult to classify. As a representation of national resources or industries, they were wholly inadequate, and in this sense were probably the least effective portion of the whole exhibition. In the same avenue exhibits from France were shown under the direction of Mons. V. Laruelle, representative agent. Excepting wines and spirits, of which there were numerous specimens, the French exhibits were, generally speaking, not examples of great staple manufactures, but rather of those works in which delicate taste, excellent workmanship, and high finish enable the French to excel other nations. Such, for example, were the different specimens of glassware shown in this Court, the porcelain exhibits, ladies' and children's dresses and shoes, jewellery, and even the toys and trinkets. Although characteristically French, however, such exhibits could not be considered as properly representative of the great French industries; and it may indeed be doubted whether the majority of the exhibitors had any definite motive in displaying their goods beyond the hope of profit from immediate sales in the building.

Adverting now to the New South Wales Court, it may be mentioned that it commenced at the octagonal space in the middle of the western side of the building. The whole octagon was divided between New South Wales and Victoria; and the portion allotted to this Colony was occupied by the exhibits of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, being handsomely fitted up for the display of Messrs. Fairfax & Son's specimens of typography and engraving. Adjoining this, were the office of the Commissioner and the Reception Room, in which it has been the custom to receive visitors to the Court, especially such as came from New South Wales. There is reason to believe that the existence of such a convenience has been highly appreciated by a large number of persons who had spent time in inspecting exhibits. Next to the Reception Room on the same side of the main avenue, was a fernery in which specimens of ferns of various genera were planted, and which afforded relief to the spectator when fatigued with long continued close examination of the goods displayed in the Court. Passing a small bay in which the exhibits of the *Bulletin* Newspaper Company were shown, comprising files of that paper and humorous drawings and cartoons by leading artists in that branch, the next division of space was occupied by an Art Gallery in which was hung a valuable collection of paintings by members of the Art Society of New South Wales, and which has attracted a large amount of attention. Natural History specimens prepared by the experts of the Australian Museum in Sydney came next; and in the same bay were shown cases containing coins of various ages and different countries exhibited by Mr. A. A. Simpson of Tumut. In close contiguity was the space set apart for the representation of the Jenolan Caves which, from the first, formed a highly popular portion of our exhibits and was visited by many thousands of persons. By means of paintings and photographs and the aid of powerful lenses, the artist, Mr. W. J. Wilson of Sydney, whom I employed for the purpose, succeeded in producing a more effective representation than had been previously exhibited of these magnificent caves; and competent judges who had personally visited these natural wonders have borne witness to the truthfulness of the reproduction. By the local press

equally favourable testimony was given to the vividness and apparent truth to nature of the scenes exhibited. In an adjoining bay there were shown exhibits of scientific instruments, constructed by Mr. Wiesener, of Sydney. These instruments, made in the Colony of New South Wales, and in many instances of original design, attracted attention, not only on account of their obvious utility, but also because of their merits in point of workmanship, and of their cheapness. On these grounds they obtained a first-class award. Some very superior samples of horse-shoes were placed in the same bay, and were also honored with a similar award. Specimens of compressed leather and samples of preserved fish were likewise exhibited in this bay, both being pronounced excellent of their kind.

Crossing the main avenue at this point, the New South Wales Wine Bar next presented itself. Originally included by the Exhibition Executive in their programme, the installation of colonial wine bars was at once adopted as part of their policy by the Commissioners from the other Australian Colonies; and, after some consideration, I resolved to follow the same course. The reason which influenced me in arriving at this decision were principally the desirableness of making known in New Zealand the existence of the numerous varieties of high-class wines produced in New South Wales, and, if possible, of creating a taste that might ultimately lead to a constant demand for these beverages. At the same time it appeared to me that, under careful management, this could be effected without trenching upon the funds granted by the Government for the purposes of the Exhibition; and all the subsidiary arrangements were accordingly made with a due regard to this consideration. The bar itself was constructed on a novel principle, the external portion being formed of representations of vines intertwined and covered with foliage, and it was thus relieved of the character of a mere wine-shop. From the time of the opening of the bar it has continued to pay all the expenses incurred; the making of a profit upon sales was not contemplated. Although less numerous than could have been wished, the wine exhibits were fairly representative of the several wine-producing districts; and a considerable proportion possessed great merit, a fact duly recognised by the judges, as will be seen from the subsequent statements as to the awards.

It may be mentioned here, however, that, in proportion to the number of exhibitors, the wines of New South Wales secured a larger number of the higher classes of awards than any other Colony. The following table shows the proportion of awards of the higher classes to each exhibitor:—

Colony.	Proportion of the 1st and 2nd class Awards gained by each Colony.		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
New South Wales .....	3·00	1·04	4·04
Victoria .....	0·93	0·71	1·64
South Australia .....	1·03	1·00	2·03

Proceeding northward from the wine-bar, and on the same side of the main avenue, the bay was reached in which wool exhibits and cocoa-nut matting were shown. In the class of wools, also, it were much to be desired that a more fully representative collection of samples had been procured; but the lateness of the period at which it was decided to take part in this Exhibition precluded the possibility of effectually canvassing many important wool-growing districts in New South Wales. It is gratifying to know, however, that the samples which came to hand were of excellent quality, and that, besides various other awards of the highest class, *the International Grand Champion Prize for Wool was secured by a New South Wales exhibit*, that of the Collaroy Company. The wool shown by Messrs. Traill Brothers also received a high encomium from the judges, who pronounced it to be the finest spinning wool shown in the Exhibition,

The mats and matting from Darlinghurst Gaol are admittedly of high class, both as regards material and workmanship.

The exhibits from the Technological Museum, forwarded by the Curator, Mr. J. H. Maiden, were both interesting and instructive, and they have secured much careful scrutiny on the part of the public and favourable comment from the press. They included an educational collection of wools, each specimen being accurately labelled and described so as to present means of comparison with regard to all essential qualities of wool; and also a series of samples of colonial wools to illustrate the different stages of clothing manufacture. This was followed by a collection of barks useful for tanning, and comprised, besides those in actual use, those not hitherto employed for the purpose. Such a collection, properly studied, should prove of great value in countries where the raw materials of leather are so abundant as in Australia and New Zealand, and where the leather industry must eventually become one of the highest importance. As the Curator properly points out "many of these barks are but little known, and are shown for two reasons: A bark is usually the most easily observed, and often the most characteristic portion of a tree. Examination of these will bring about a more intelligent interest in our forest wealth. Also much ignorance prevails in regard to the economic value of our commonest species. This is partly accounted for by the fact that our wealth of indigenous vegetable products is so great that only those most readily converted into money are known." To a considerable extent the foregoing remarks apply to the "Collection of Fibres and Fibre-barks from Indigenous Australian Plants," for while those of great excellence are scarce, fibres of less value are abundant, and are likely in the future to be extensively used for economic purposes. Although the next exhibit, instructive as it may be, was perhaps more curious than useful, the "Indigenous Australian Vegetable Products chiefly used as food by the Aborigines," might be found to include specimens that hereafter would prove to be of some utility. So, with regard to the "Indigenous Vegetable Substances reputed to possess Medicinal Properties," it is not improbable that new curative agents of great value may be discovered among these plants, a consideration that invested the collection with much interest. Next followed a collection of "Australian Gums, Resins, and Kinos," and another of "Insect Galls," both of which possess scientific interest as well as affording the promise of future economic value. The list of exhibits from the Technological Museum closes with a "Collection of Exhibits to illustrate the utilisation of some of the most useful timbers of New South Wales." Attention is called by the Curator to the fact that "these timbers have not been worked into their present forms at random. The timbers are actually used, for the purposes shown, within the Colony of New South Wales." It will be evident that the whole of this series of exhibits were worthy of careful study, both on account of their bearing upon productive industries, and also the admirable manner in which they have been selected and displayed. That such was the opinion of the jurors is evident from the high award adjudged to them by the Exhibition authorities.

A Loan Collection of Works of Art, consisting of oil paintings, statuary, and bronzes, occupied the adjoining bay. The paintings, for the most part, were by old masters, and afforded visitors a profitable opportunity of comparing their style and treatment with those adopted by living artists, as shown in the pictures displayed in the Art Gallery on the opposite side of the main avenue. This collection has proved highly attractive, though being non-competitive, it did not come within the purview of the jurors in the Art section.

The exhibits from the Government Printing Office, Sydney, including specimens of printing, bookbinding, and photographs, are so well known for their high qualities as to need but brief mention in this report; and it may suffice to state that, while they have secured from the general public a large amount of attention, they have also obtained from the jurors an award of the first class.

Occupying a rectangular space 12,000 feet in area, and possessing frontages to both the main and transverse avenues, the position of our Mineral Court was not surpassed by any in the building, and the facilities for observing in detail the great variety of specimens contained within its bounds were absolutely unrestricted. Trophies of copper and tin were erected on the frontage to the main avenue; gold and gems were placed at the intersection of the two avenues; timbers were effectively displayed on the line of the transverse avenue; the various mineral specimens were arranged in parallel rows, with wide gangways between, so as to admit of close inspection on every side; the samples of coal occupied the eastern portion of the bay; and the whole display was bounded on that side by a wool trophy of great size and ornamental appearance. In the arrangement of the Mineral Court I was ably assisted by Mr. J. E. Carne, Curator of the Geological Museum in Sydney, who, at my request, was spared for the purpose, by the Honorable the Minister for Mines, from his immediate duties. Besides the ordinary labels attached to exhibits for the purpose of technical description, it seemed to me that some more striking means of directing attention to exhibits individually might be devised; and accordingly, bannerets variously coloured and with appropriate lettering were affixed to the principal specimens. Still further, to relieve the somewhat sombre and uninteresting appearance presented to the ordinary visitor by so large a collection of mineral ores, boards painted in different colours, and inscribed with the names of the chief mining localities in New South Wales, were suspended at some height above the various gangways, so that, while easily read, they in no way interfered with the general view of the whole Court. Special arrangements were made for the lighting of the Court at night, in order that the exhibits might be as effectively displayed then as by day. Thus arranged and decorated, the Court presented an appearance so light and attractive that great numbers of visitors, for whom mineral exhibits would of themselves possess no interest, paused in their circuit round the building to read and examine, while practical miners found themselves at once directed to the specimens they wished to inspect, and provided with information as to locality, specific character, and value, ready at hand. As regards the general effect of this display of mineral wealth, a few points are deserving of special notice. In the first place, there can be no doubt as to the deep impression created in the minds of visitors generally by this evidence of the value and variety of the natural resources of New South Wales. It was obvious that a country possessed of such wealth must occupy a high position among the family of nations, notwithstanding temporary checks and reverses arising from unpropitious seasons or other drawbacks to general prosperity. Secondly, some practical benefit has resulted from the examination of the mineral specimens by miners and other persons interested in mining pursuits. By comparison of geological conditions, methods of working, and difficulties in the treatment of ores, an impulse has been given to mining in New Zealand, and new processes may hereafter be elaborated that will prove advantageous to both colonies. In support of these opinions, the various articles upon the Exhibition contained in the different issues of the local journals may be referred to, the views expressed in them being those of writers free from bias in favour of any particular colony or country. If the timbers shown in the New South Wales Court attracted less attention than the minerals, the fact may be explained

from the abundance and value of the indigenous timbers produced in New Zealand, which, in some cases, possess the same qualities, and are useful for the same purposes, as those found in New South Wales. In the latter colony, however, the varieties are more numerous, and consequently it is easier to find timbers more exactly suited for special needs. It is unnecessary to institute comparisons with regard to the exhibits displayed by different colonies and countries, and it is with no such intention that I allude to the fact that, looking upon the mineral exhibits as constituting the chief feature of our Court, the inference is obvious that it was also unique as respects the whole Exhibition. Owing mainly to this fact, the New South Wales Court has throughout borne a character wholly distinct from that of any other, and was in reality the outcome of a conception of the objects of an Exhibition entirely different from that ordinarily entertained. This difference was speedily recognised by the public, and was, without doubt, one source of the popularity of the New South Wales Court.

In the important matter of judging exhibits, great difficulties had to be encountered in the selection of jurors to represent the interests of New South Wales. This was especially the case with regard to mineral exhibits. In view of the supreme importance of this class, it seemed imperatively necessary that a thorough expert should be chosen for this duty, and accordingly the Honorable the Minister for Mines was appealed to for the assistance of one of the officers of his Department. As none of these could be spared at the time, recourse was had to geologists and mining experts resident in New Zealand. Even these, however, were found to be in some way so engaged that they were unable to render the assistance required, though ultimately I was fortunate enough to secure, on the recommendation of Professor Ulrich, the services of Mr. Donald Henderson, a gentleman well qualified for the task. On the whole, the awards of the jurors have been received with favour as justly indicating the merits of the exhibits judged; and, in cases of appeal against the decision of jurors, the result has been held to be satisfactory. A complete list of awards to New South Wales exhibitors is appended to this Report (*Appendix B*), but a summary may be usefully given here to show the extent to which the excellence of New South Wales exhibits was recognised:—

Summary of Awards to New South Wales Exhibitors.

First-class Award with Special Mention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
First-class Awards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Second-class „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Third-class „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Highly Commended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
									146
Total of Awards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146

From this statement, it appears that, of the total number of awards to New South Wales Exhibitors, 73 per cent. were of the highest class, 16 per cent. second class, 6 per cent. of the third class, and the remainder belonged to the class of “highly commended.”

In order to provide for the due care of the exhibits and the proper keeping of the Court, seven attendants were appointed from among the persons previously employed in the fitting up of the Court and the arrangement of the exhibits. Being, on this account, well acquainted with the different exhibits, they were able to perform all the necessary work of sweeping, dusting, and polishing, and thus to preserve everything in a fit state to meet public scrutiny. They were also required to keep guard over the valuable specimens of minerals which might prove tempting to the dishonest, and also over the works of art which might easily be injured by careless or mischievous

visitors. As, for these purposes, it was necessary that their right to interfere for the protection of exhibits should be easily recognisable, they were provided with a distinctive dress which, while thoroughly plain and simple, was sufficiently marked to indicate their position. I am glad to be able to report that the duties assigned to these attendants were effectively discharged, and that neither loss nor damage occurred through any lack of vigilance on their part. The expense of their uniform was consequently well bestowed in providing for the safety and preservation of the exhibits. In justice to the visiting public, it should be explicitly stated that the order and decorum generally observed were most noteworthy, and that no trouble was occasioned through misconduct of any kind. Better order, or greater self-respect I have never seen maintained in any other Exhibition in which I have taken part. Even on gala days, when the attendance was largest and the visitors of a more mixed character than usual, nothing occurred to call for interference on the part of the persons in charge of the Court.

The Exhibition was closed on the 19th April, 1890. Intimation had previously been received of the decision of the Government that New South Wales should be represented at the International Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy to be held in London in the month of July following; and I was instructed to forward the minerals shown in our Court to that city for exhibition. In view of the necessity for using the utmost expedition in order that these exhibits might be despatched in time to reach their destination prior to the opening of that Exhibition, such preparations were made in advance that, within four days from the closing of the Dunedin Exhibition, all the goods in the Court were re-packed and ready for shipment. The mineral exhibits, packed in cases, were forwarded to Lyttleton for shipment by the steam-ship "Doric," which left that port for London on 1st May. The remainder were despatched to Sydney by the Union Steam-ship Company's vessels by which they had been brought to Dunedin.

It is satisfactory to be able to place on record the fact that all the exhibits, amounting to 300 tons, arrived at the Exhibition in excellent order and returned in the like condition, and that no serious claims have occurred for loss or damage to exhibits. Adequate insurances, it should be mentioned, were effected upon all exhibits in transit, through the United Insurance Company of Sydney.

A statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the New South Wales Court at the Exhibition is appended to this report (*Appendix C*), and shows that the total amount expended was £9,377 Os. 6d.

I cannot more fittingly close this report than by stating my conviction that the hope expressed by His Excellency, Lord Onslow, in his reply to the President's address at the opening of the Exhibition, has been abundantly fulfilled. On that occasion, His Excellency said,—“I join with you, sir, in the expression of a hope that this gathering may be instructive and beneficial, both to ourselves and to those who are entering into competition with us; that we may find it the means of interchange of thought as well as of merchandise; that it will give us the opportunity of dispelling all jealousies which rival enterprise may engender, and enable us to cultivate those friendly sentiments and that mutual esteem which alone can bring peace and goodwill among the nations of the earth.”

I have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant,

OSCAR MEYER,

Commissioner.

## APPENDIX A.

## 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—

OSCAR MEYER, Esquire,—

Greeting :—

WHEREAS an International Exhibition is to be held in the City of Dunedin, in Our Colony of New Zealand, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine: And whereas it has been represented to Us that it is desirable that a Commissioner should be appointed to devise and carry out the details necessary for the collection and transmission to Dunedin of all articles the produce or manufacture of Our Colony of New South Wales, intended for exposition at the said International Exhibition, for their due display thereat, and for their subsequent disposal or careful return to their owners: Now know ye that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, do by these presents authorise and appoint you to be such Commissioner accordingly: And We do authorise you to duly report your proceedings from time to time to Our Governor of Our said Colony of New South Wales, until the business of this Commission shall have been brought to a conclusion: And We do also empower you to expend the moneys appropriated or to be appropriated by the Parliament of Our said Colony of New South Wales in this regard, in the payment of the expenses of the representation of Our said Colony at the said Exhibition.

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, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fifth day of August, in the fifty-third Year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

[L.S.]

CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY PARKES.

ENTERED on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 13, pages 409-10, this sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

(Principal Under-Secretary).

## APPENDIX B.

## NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH SEAS EXHIBITION.

## LIST OF AWARDS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

## International Champion Prize for Wool.

## Collaroy Company.

## First Order of Merit.

Amos, W. J.	...	...	...	...	Engraving on metals, Die sinking.
Arnold, A. P.	...	...	...	...	Compressed leather for brake blocks.
Australian Oil and Mineral Co.	...	...	...	...	Shale products.
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.	...	...	...	...	Oil shale.
Australian Fish Preserving Co.	...	...	...	...	Smoked mullet.
Australian Museum	...	...	...	...	Natural history specimens.
Balfour, J., and Sons	...	...	...	...	Wool.
Bell, H. C.	...	...	...	...	Cedar log and boards
Brown, J. and A.	...	...	...	...	Coal.
Brown, E.	...	...	...	...	Leaf tobacco.
Do	...	...	...	...	Maize.
Bruce, J.	...	...	...	...	Caligraphy.
<i>Bulletin</i> Newspaper Co.	...	...	...	...	Drawings.
Bullock, J.	...	...	...	...	Auriferous lodestone.
Burwood Extended Coal Co.	...	...	...	...	Coal.
Caldwell, J. T.	...	...	...	...	Auriferous lodestone.
Centenary Coke and Coal Co.	...	...	...	...	Coal.
Collaroy Co.	...	...	...	...	Wool.
Collingridge, A.	...	...	...	...	Wood engraving.
Co-operative Coal and Coke Co.	...	...	...	...	Coke.
Crompton Electric Supply Co.	...	...	...	...	Electric light exhibits.
Cunningar Gold-mining Co.	...	...	...	...	Auriferous lodestone.
Fairfax, J., and Sons	...	...	...	...	Engraving on wood.
Fallon, J. and J.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Tokay."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Burgundy."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Reisling."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Claret."
Ferndale Coal-mining Co.	...	...	...	...	Coal.
Fiaschi, T.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Hermitage."
Fullwood, A. H.	...	...	...	...	Painting.
Glencross, C.	...	...	...	...	Doors for hansom cab.
Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol	...	...	...	...	Door mats.
Green, W. C.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Reisling."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "White."
Greville, E.	...	...	...	...	Year Book of Australia.
Do	...	...	...	...	Mineral map.
Heintz, J.	...	...	...	...	Auriferous lodestone.
Herbert Park Gold-mining Syndicate	...	...	...	...	do
Hteton Coal-mining Co.	...	...	...	...	Coal.

Hocking, H. & Co. ... ..	Wine, "Burgundy."
Do ... ..	do "Rousella."
Do ... ..	do "Port."
Do ... ..	do "Madeira."
Do ... ..	do "Muscat."
Do ... ..	do "Burgundy."
Do ... ..	do "Claret."
Do ... ..	do do
Do ... ..	do do
Katoomba Coal and Shale Manufacturing Co. ...	Oil shale.
Kelman J. ... ..	Wine, "Hock."
Do ... ..	do "Hermitage."
Do ... ..	do "Verdeilho."
Do ... ..	do "Hermitage."
Lawrence, P. ... ..	Fur rugs, &c.
Linwood Coal-mining Co. ... ..	Coal.
Ludowici, J. C. & Son ... ..	Link belting.
Do ... ..	Leather, &c.
Maiden, J. H. ... ..	Fodder and plant specimens.
Mather, T. R. ... ..	Wine, "Hermitage."
New South Wales Government ... ..	Collection of fossils.
Minister for Mines ... ..	Silver ores.
Do ... ..	Collection of coal.
Do ... ..	Lead ingots.
Do ... ..	Tin.
Do ... ..	Iron.
Do ... ..	Collection of gums and resins.
Do ... ..	Tanning materials.
Do ... ..	Timbers.
Do ... ..	Engraving timbers.
Do ... ..	Parquetry.
Do ... ..	Turnery.
Do ... ..	Veneering timbers.
Do ... ..	Collection of clays.
Do ... ..	Asbestos.
Do ... ..	Iron, manganese, &c. ores.
Do ... ..	Auriferous lodestone.
Do ... ..	Tin ore.
Do ... ..	Cut and uncut gems.
Do ... ..	Silver and silver lead ores.
Do ... ..	Bismuth, &c.
Do ... ..	Auriferous specimens.
Do ... ..	Antimony ores.
Do ... ..	Samples of gold.
Do ... ..	Copper ore.
Do ... ..	Iron, cobalt, &c.
Do ... ..	Copper ore.
Do ... ..	Star antimony.
Do ... ..	Commercial timbers.
Do ... ..	Mineral maps.
Meyer, O. ... ..	Paintings.
Do ... ..	Services rendered.
New South Wales Government ... ..	Inlaid table.
Nambucca Mining Co. ... ..	Auriferous lodestone.
Nerli, G. ... ..	Painting.
Palmer Bros. ... ..	Brushware.

Piguenit, W. C.	...	...	...	...	Painting.
Pitman, W. P.	...	...	...	...	Horse shoes.
Potter, Charles	...	...	...	...	Printed books, &c.
Do	...	...	...	...	Letterpress bookbinding.
Do	...	...	...	...	Photo. printing.
Do	...	...	...	...	Landscape, &c., views.
Rowan, A. & Co.	...	...	...	...	Sharpening-stones.
Sergeant, J. A.	...	...	...	...	Weighing-machine.
Simmers, J.	...	...	...	...	Maize and wheat.
Smith, G.	...	...	...	...	Antimony ore.
Spiers and Rigg	...	...	...	...	Tin ore.
Sunlight Gold-mining Co.	...	...	...	...	Auriferous lodestone.
Suttor, G. and H.	...	...	...	...	Wool.
Sydney Fluid Carbon Co.	...	...	...	...	Lighting apparatus.
<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>	...	...	...	...	Newspaper printing.
Technological Museum	...	...	...	...	Collection of wools and timbers.
Trail Bros.	...	...	...	...	Wool.
West Wallsend Coal-mining Co.	...	...	...	...	Coal.
Wiesener, T. F.	...	...	...	...	Scientific instruments.
Wooller and Main	...	...	...	...	Graphites.
Yung, Schollenberger, & Co.	...	...	...	...	Leather.

#### Second Order of Merit.

Atkinson, R.	...	...	...	...	Painting.
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.	...	...	...	...	Paraffin exhibits.
Do Fish-preserving Co.	...	...	...	...	Mullet, smoked.
Do do	...	...	...	...	Fresh whiting and bream.
Do Museum	...	...	...	...	Stuffed animals, &c.
Bambach and Sons, J.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Malaga."
Bertozzi, A.	...	...	...	...	Marbles, statuary.
Castlerag Silver-mining Co.	...	...	...	...	Silver ores.
Collingridge, A.	...	...	...	...	Wood engraving.
Doyle, J. F.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Verdeilho."
Hockings, H. & Co.	...	...	...	...	do "Hock."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Tokay."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Reisling."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Madeira."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Claret."
Howard, J. and C.	...	...	...	...	Portable rolling-stock.
Hunt, C. H.	...	...	...	...	Painting.
Kelman, J.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Claret."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Hock."
Last Chance Gold-mining Syndicate	...	...	...	...	Auriferous lodestone.
Lester, L.	...	...	...	...	Painting.
Marshall, W. H. & Co.	...	...	...	...	Disinfectants.
Roth, Mdme.	...	...	...	...	Oil painting.
Simpson, A. A.	...	...	...	...	Collection of coins.
Sloane, A.	...	...	...	...	Wool.
Do	...	...	...	...	do
Do	...	...	...	...	do
Spence, P. F. S.	...	...	...	...	Painting.
Steffani, A.	...	...	...	...	do
Wyndham, E.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Muscat."

## Third Order of Merit.

Bambach, J. & Sons	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Claret."
Busby, A.	...	...	...	...	Wool.
Fallon, J. and J.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Verdeilho."
Fiaschi, T.	...	...	...	...	do "Claret."
Hockings, H. & Co.	...	...	...	...	do "Muscat."
Do	...	...	...	...	do "Hermitage."
Hume, H. R. F.	...	...	...	...	Wool.
Kelman, J.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Reisling."
Sloane, A.	...	...	...	...	Wool.
Wallah Wallah Silver-mining Co.	...	...	...	...	Silver ore.

## Highly Commended.

Featherstonhaugh, C.	...	...	...	...	Wool.
Hume, H. R. F.	...	...	...	...	do
Spiers and Rigg	...	...	...	...	Cut and uncut gems.

## Commended.

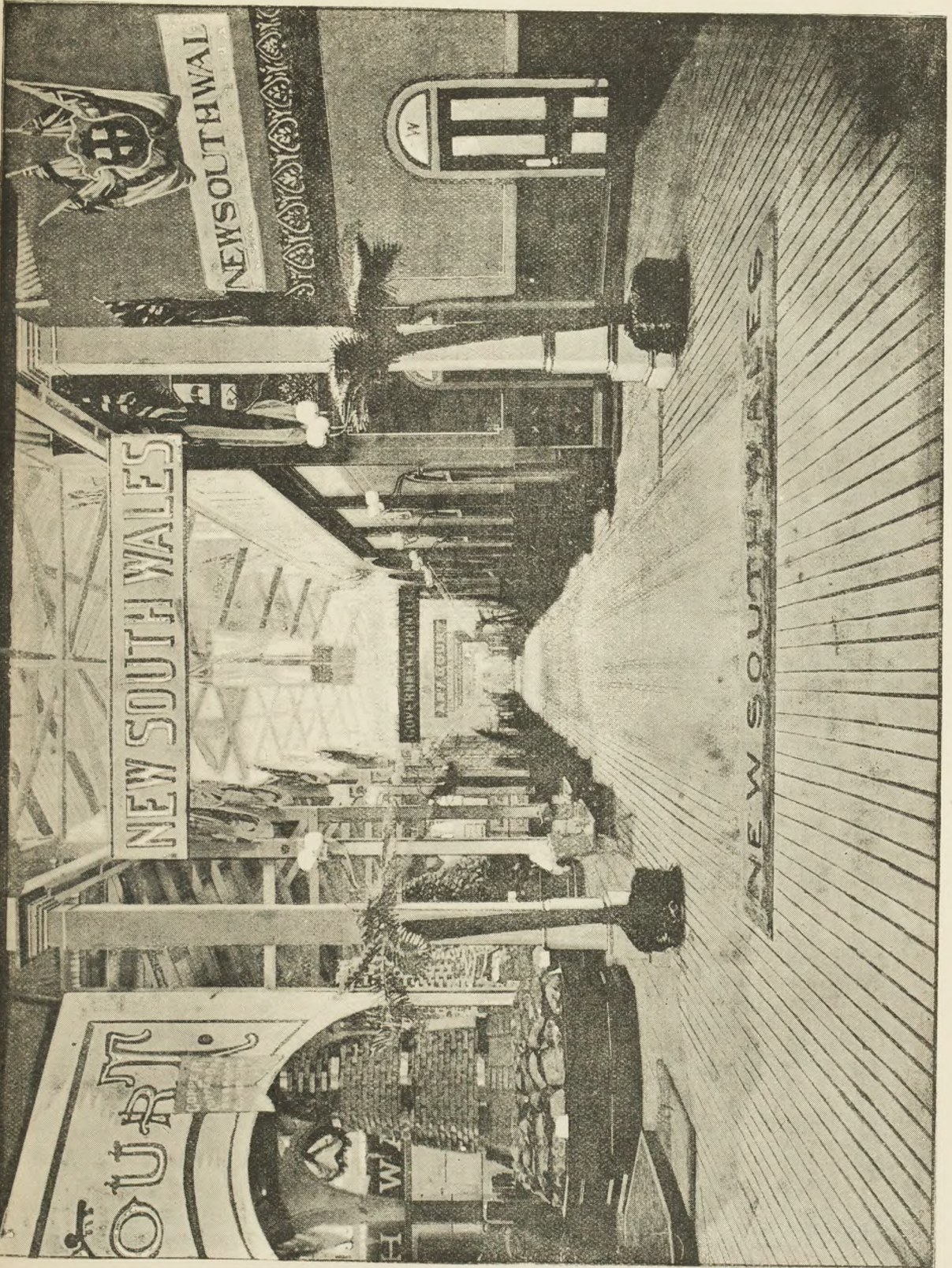
Gagliardi, T.	...	...	...	...	Brooms.
Wyndham, E.	...	...	...	...	Wine, "Pineau."

## APPENDIX C.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the New South Wales Commissioner for the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, Dunedin, 1889.

Dr.				Cr.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1889.							
15 Aug.	To Colonial Treasurer	300	0	0	By space account	1,024	11 4
16 "	"	500	0	0	" purchase and preparation of exhibits	418	6 9
19 Oct.	"	1,000	0	0	" materials for fitting and decorating		
28 Nov.	"	1,000	0	0	of Court	2,717	3 1
1890.					" freight and cartage	663	2 11
11 Jan.	"	1,000	0	0	" insurance	126	14 7
11 Feb.	"	1,287	19	6	" salaries, wages, and allowances	3,002	7 4
14 Mar.	"	1,000	0	0	" travelling expenses—canvassers and		
19 April	"	1,000	0	0	employés	400	5 2
24 "	"	52	8	7	" advertising	89	3 6
23 May.	"	300	0	0	" stationery	42	16 8
25 June	"	500	0	0	" packing and cases	87	15 4
	" amounts paid by Treasury direct	1,102	19	2	" addenda to catalogue	126	6 6
	" proceeds of sales	193	8	8	" petty cash	246	3 11
	" returns of wine bar	140	4	7	" wine bar	147	1 2
					" banquet account	261	9 0
					" exchange	23	13 3
		£9,377	0	6		£9,377	0 6





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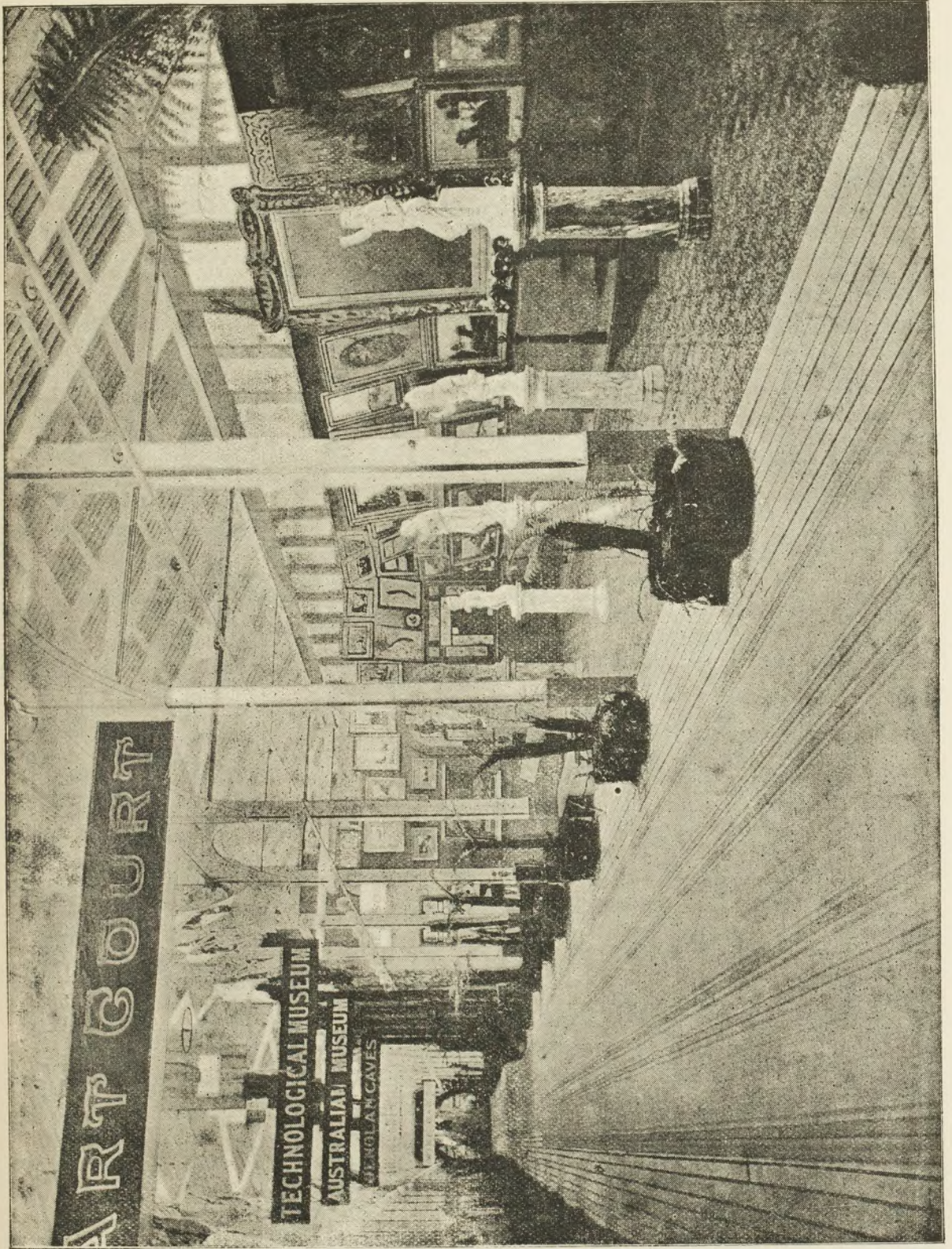


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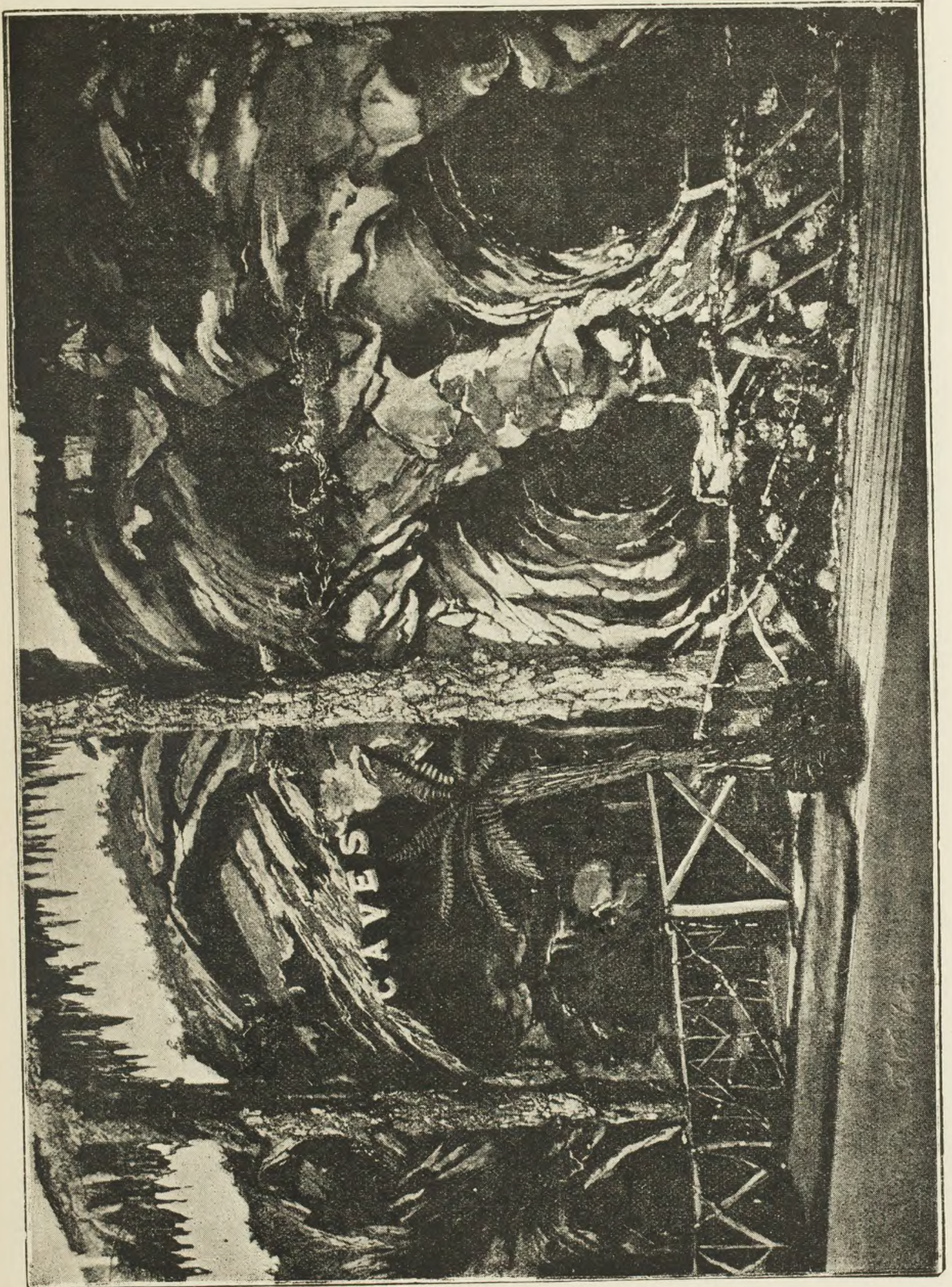






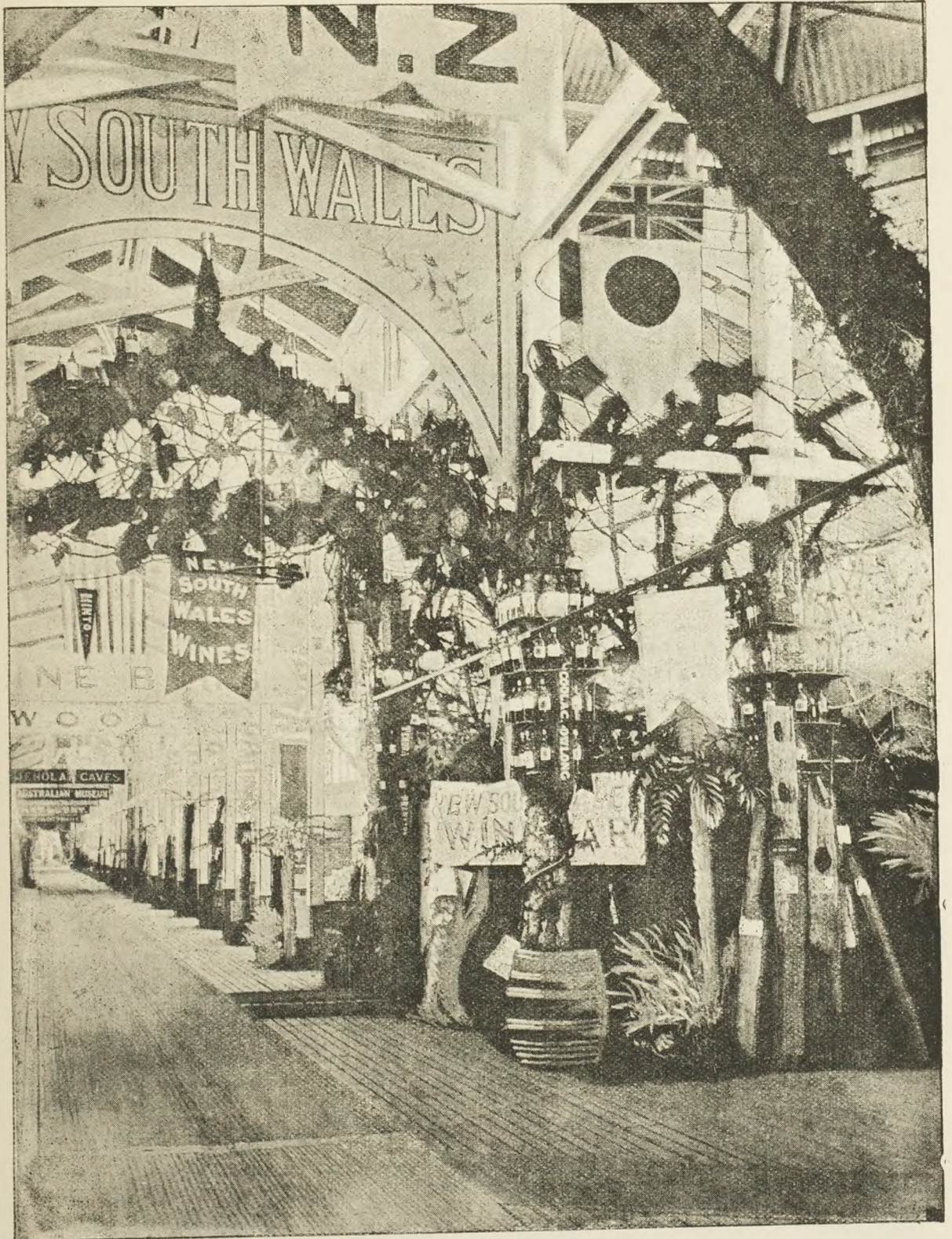
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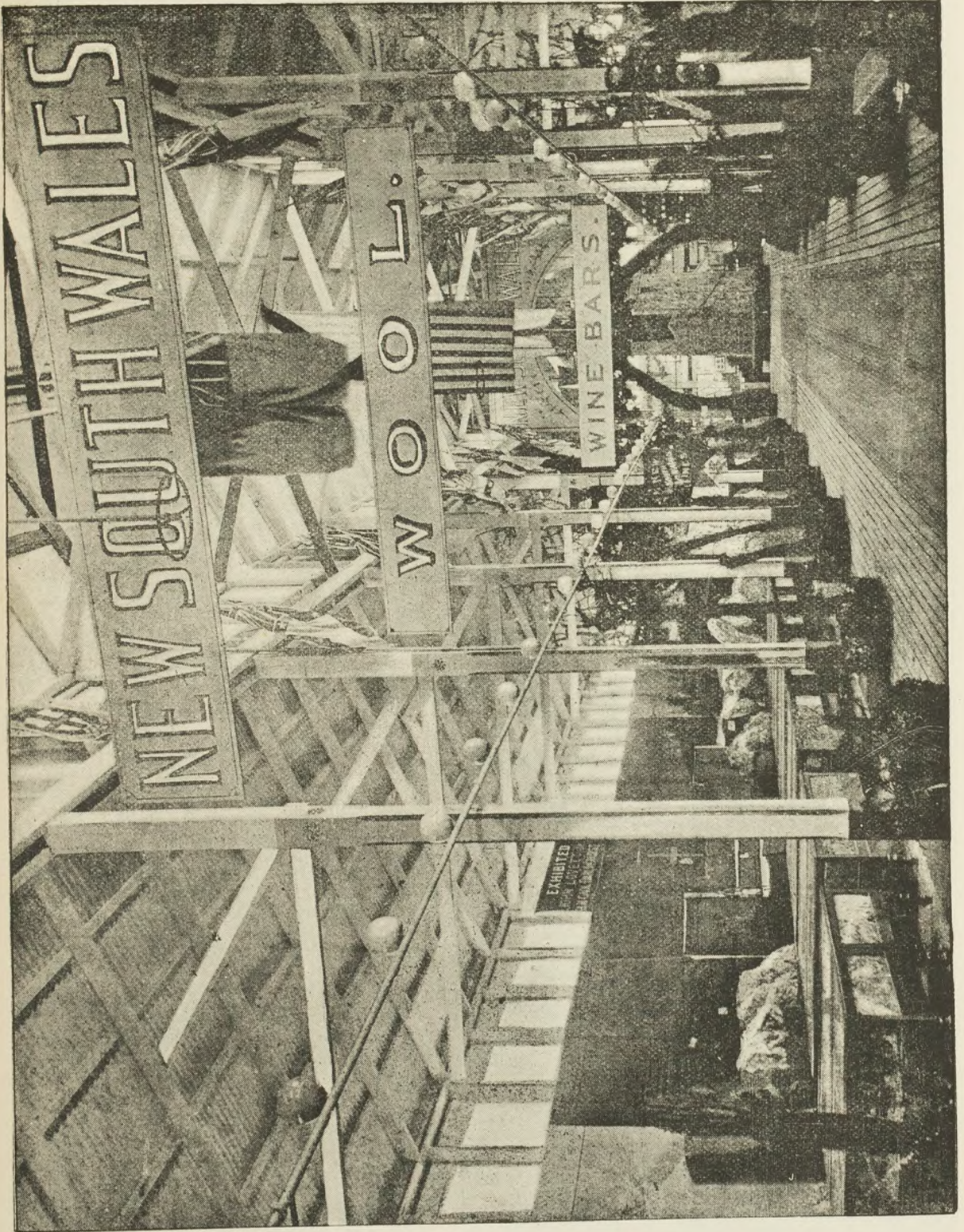
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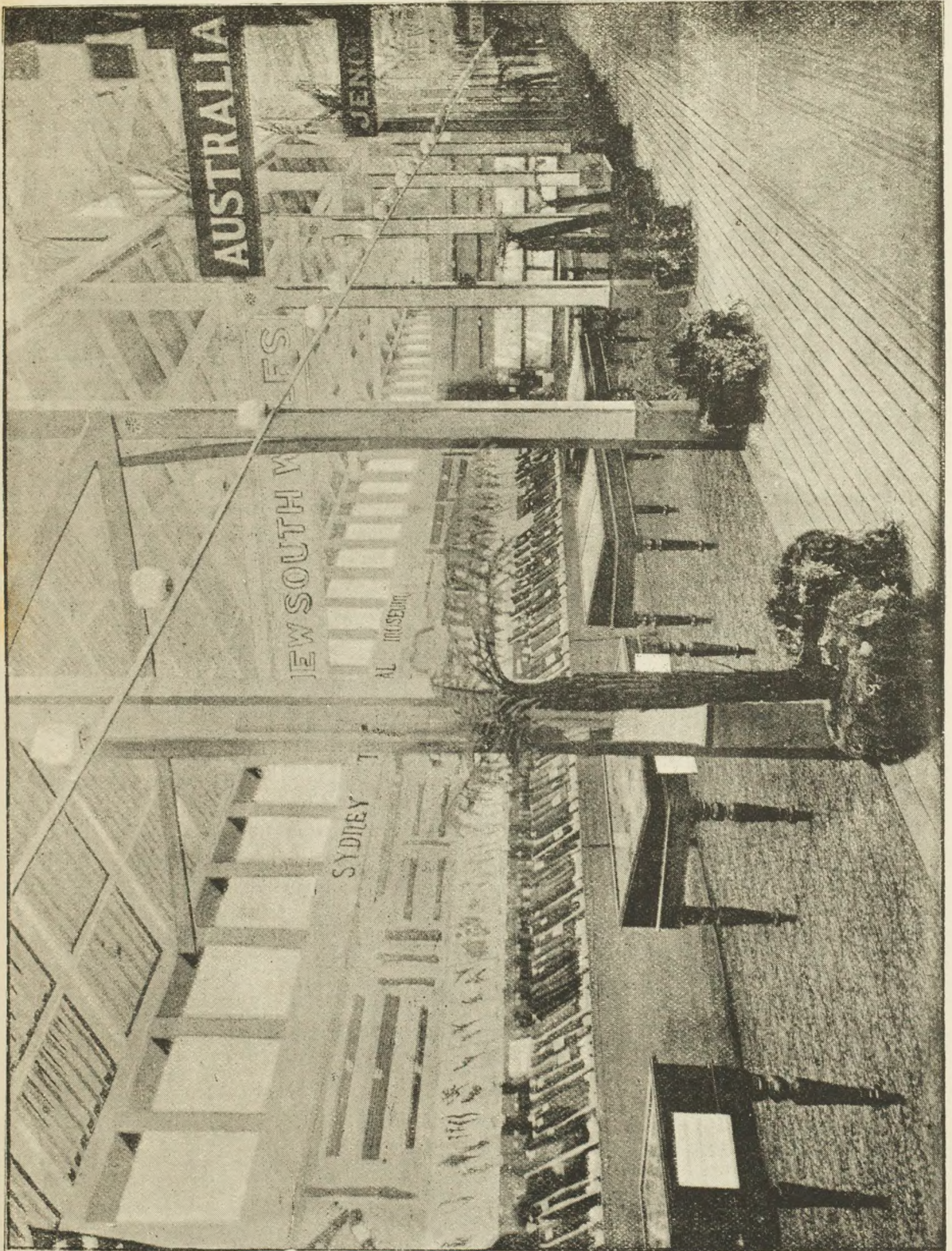
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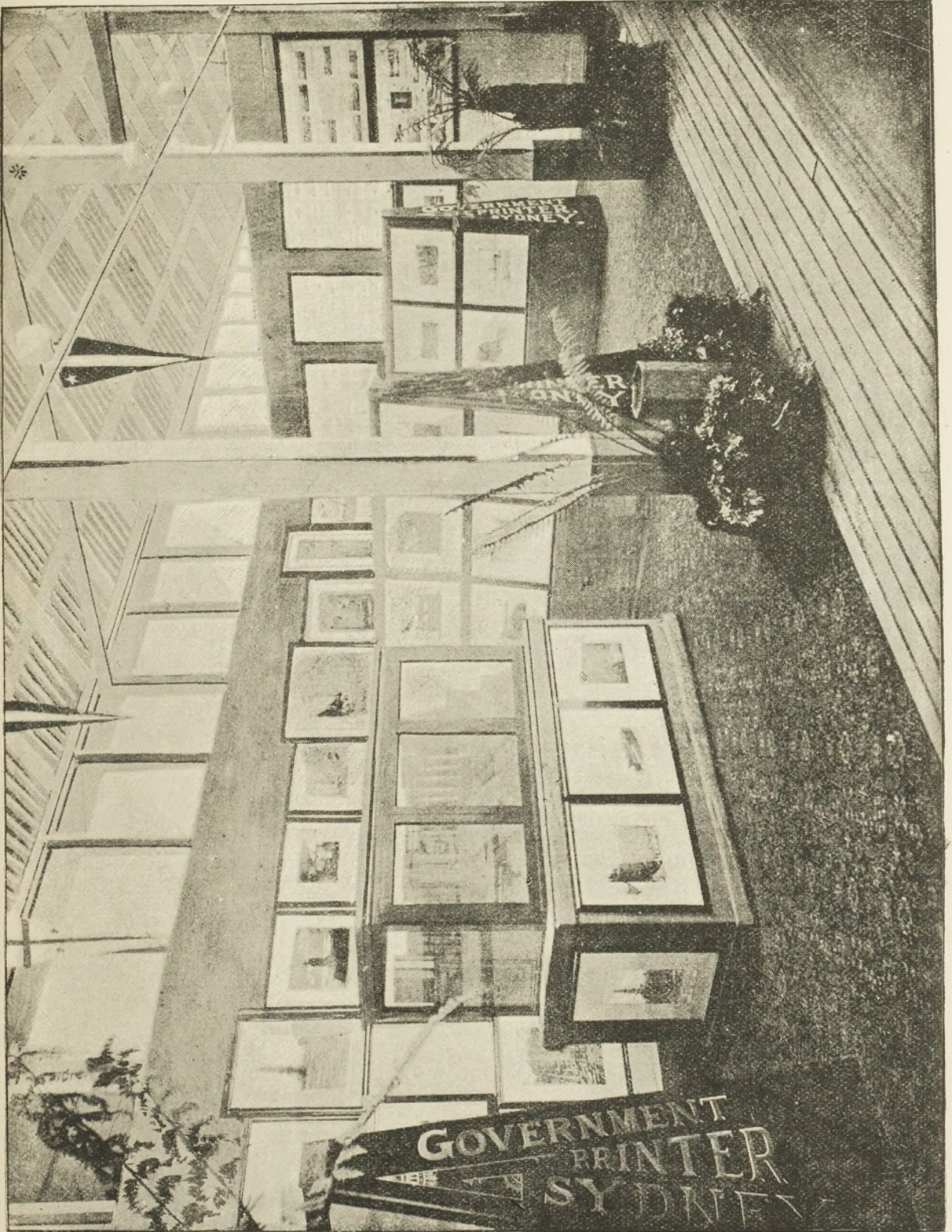
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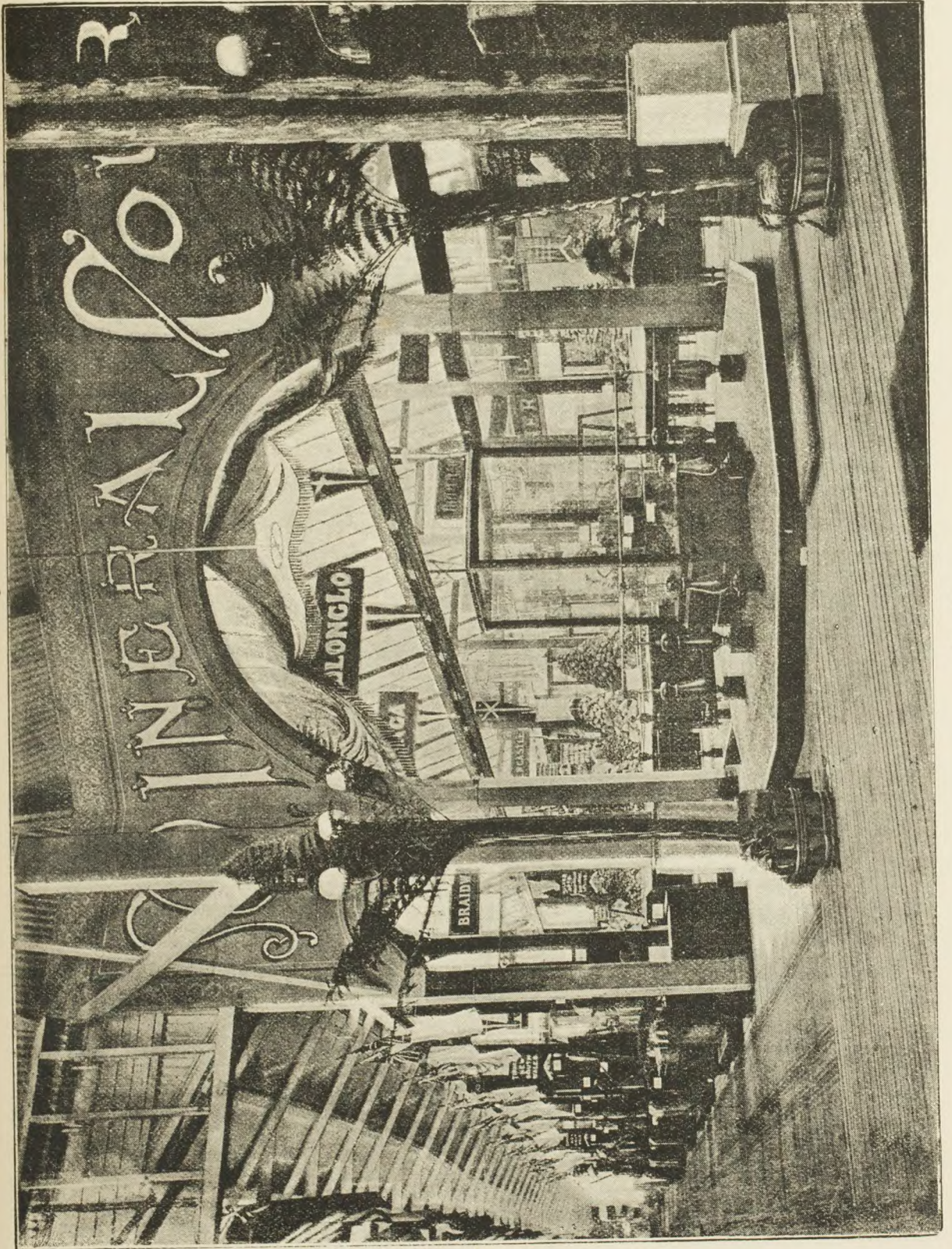


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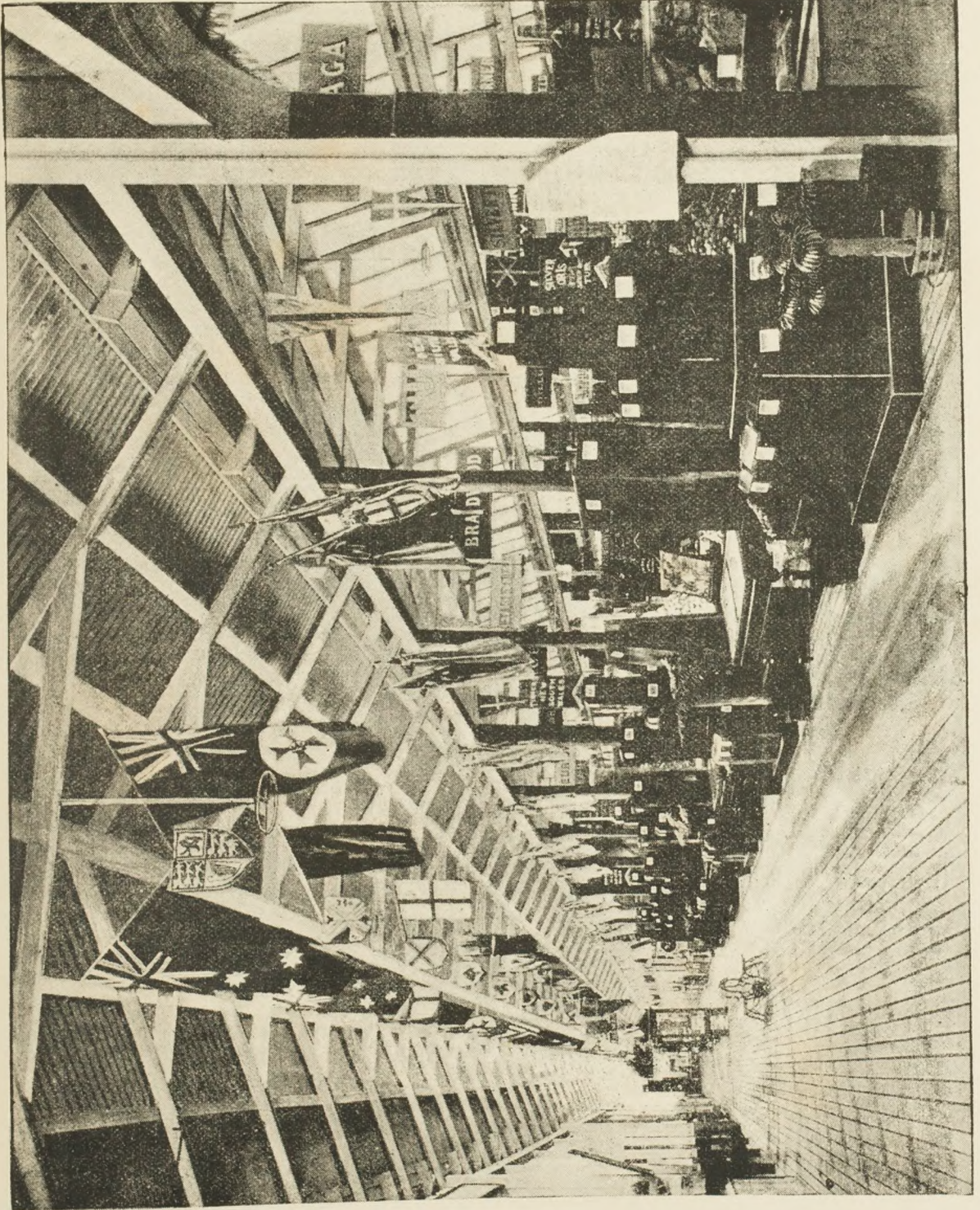












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Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer. —1890.

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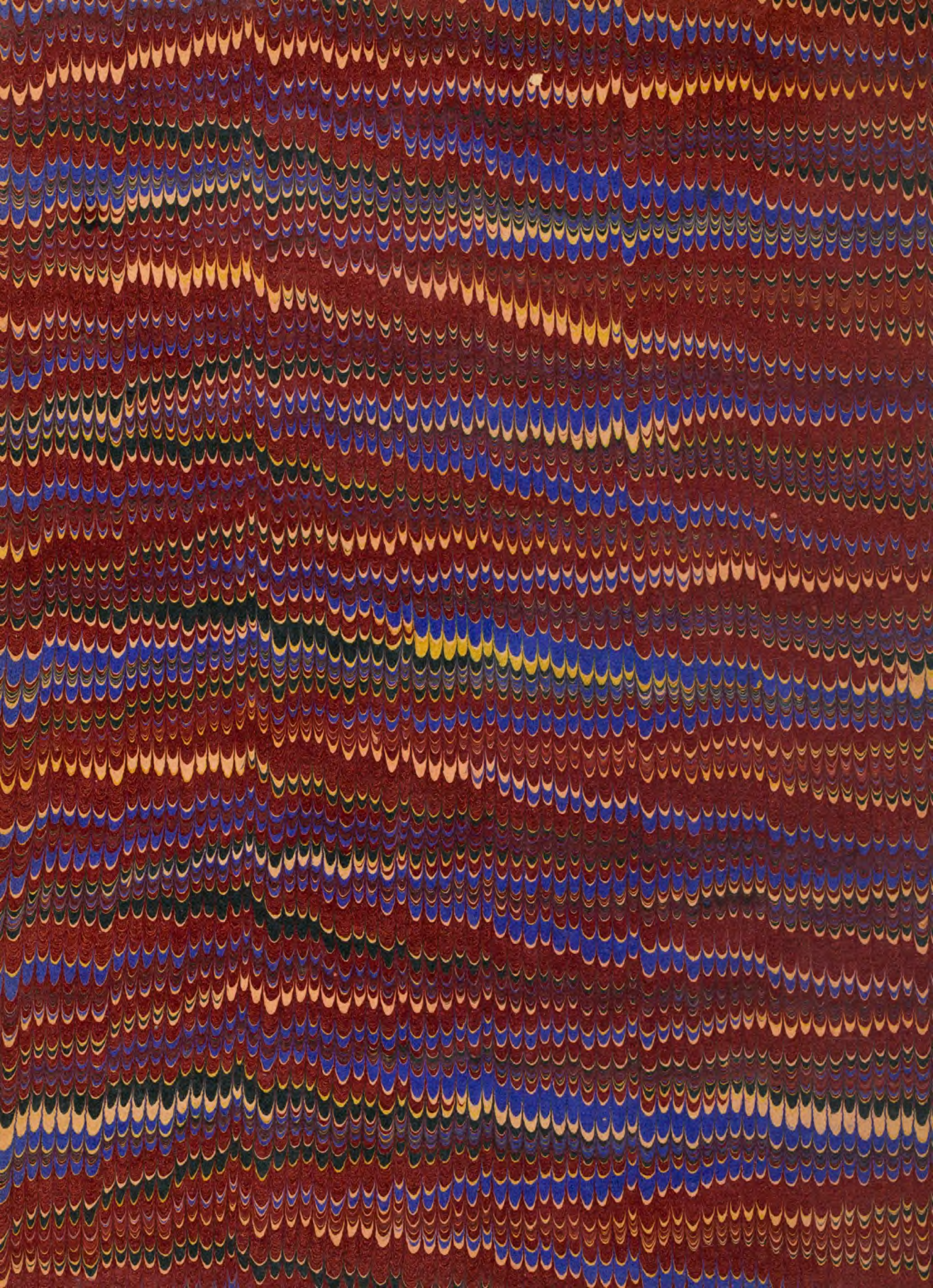
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Exhibition, held at Dunedin,  
1889-90 : report

