

STATE LIBRARY OF N.S.W.
MITCHELL LIBRARY

DSM/
606/
N



David Scott Mitchell.



VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING OF CALCUTTA EXHIBITION (INDIAN MUSEUM) CHOWRINGHEE ROAD
From Sketch by F. A. Franklin.

J. P. Richards.

OFFICIAL RECORD

OF THE

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION

FOR THE

CALCUTTA

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

1883-1884,

COMPRISING

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, WITH APPENDICES ;
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, WITH LETTERS TO
COLONIAL SECRETARY, DESCRIBING PROGRESS OF NEW
SOUTH WALES REPRESENTATION AT CALCUTTA ;
ABRIDGED CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS
AND LIST OF AWARDS ;
JOURNAL OF FINAL SESSION OF COMMISSION.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1885.

TA

3 7 6

lope

her

Baco

st Go

ks, P.

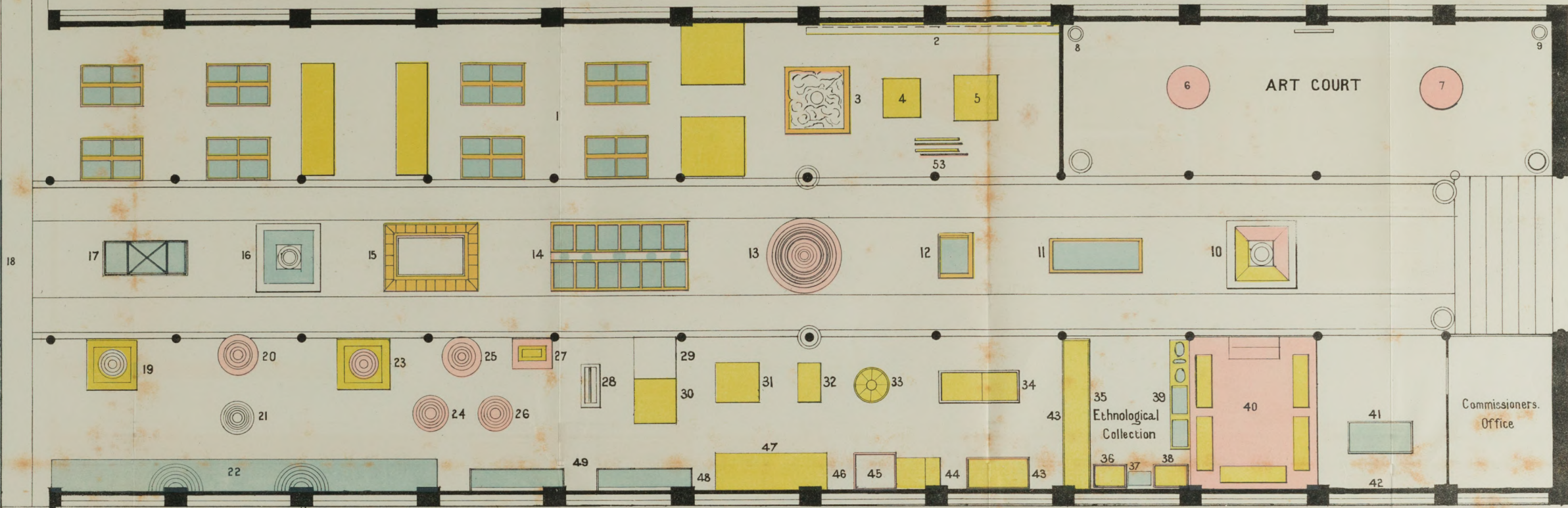
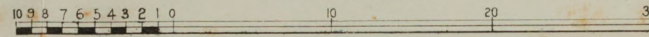
Bail

in W

J. A. Franklin, Esq.
Executive Commissioner
Calcutta 26th Jan^y 1884

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883. 84. New South Wales Courts.

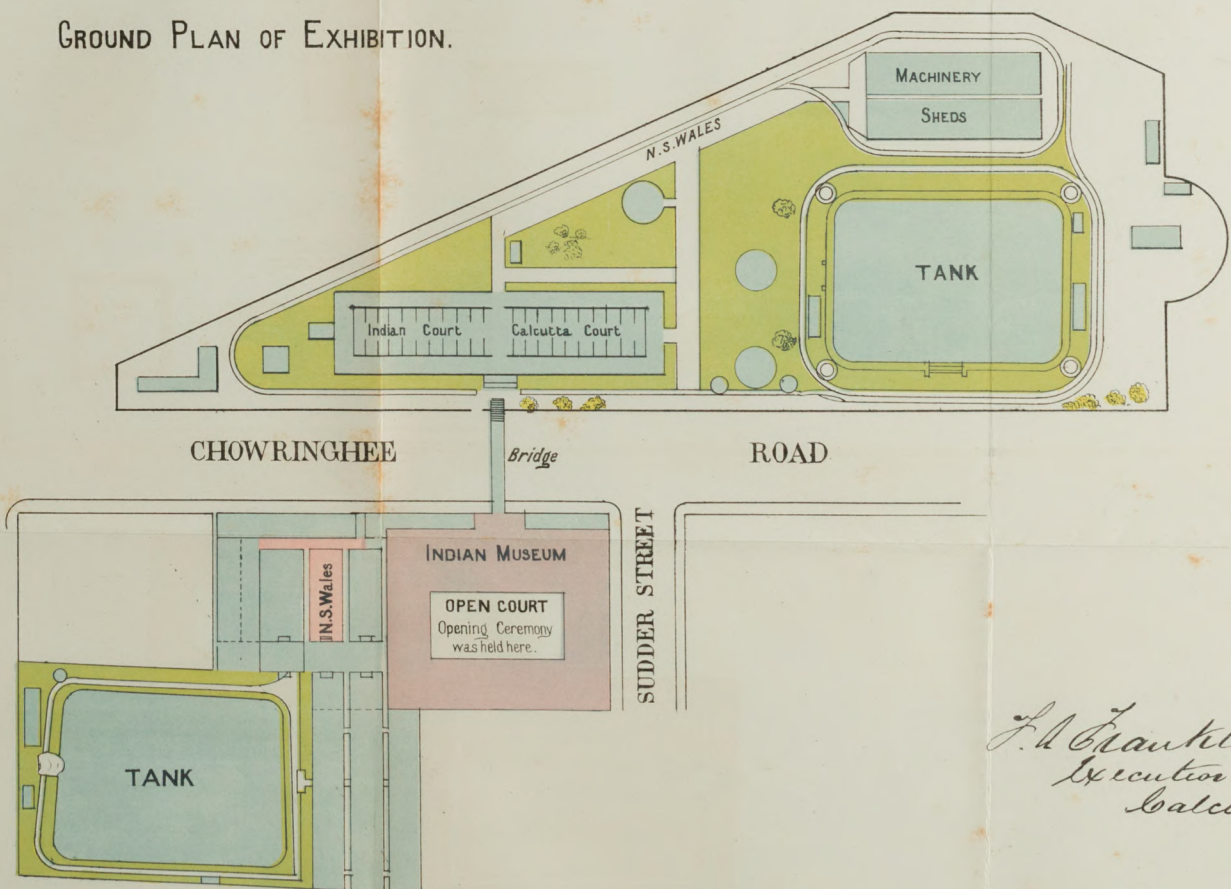
SCALE OF FEET.



Index of Exhibits.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Mining Department
2 Timber Specimens
3 Kerosene Shale Trophy
4 Axe Pick and Hammer Handles.
5 Turnery Specimens
6 Phot^os Catalogues &c
7 D^o do
8 Bust. Sir P.A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.
9 Do. E. Combes Esq. C.M.G.
10 Great Cobar Copper Trophy
11 Saddlery
12 Fancy Leathers
13 Wine Trophy
14 Cereals
15 Timber Trophy
16 Tin Trophy
17 Evan Jones
18 D^o do
19 Monks Vinegar also Barretts
20 Candelo Butter
21 Jams
22 Food & Miscellaneous
23 Preserved Meats
24 Chlorozone
25 Camden Butter
26 Hogg & C^o</p> | <p>27 Camden Butter
28 Biddell Bro^s
29 Fibre and Miscellaneous.
30 Patons Tram Rail
31 Cobar Co.
32 W. Burt
33 E. Hellyer Electro plate
34 Harness
35 Nat. Hist. A. Museum
36 D^o " Tost & Rohu
37 D^o " A. Museum
38 Fish " "
39 J.S. Bray " "
40 Esdaile's Pianos
41 Tho^s Richards Esq^r. Printing
42 D^o Photographs
43 Vicars Tweeds &c
44 Silk &c.
45 E. Jewell, Rope & Twines
46 Saddlery
47 Sole Leather
48 Saddlery
49 Hams and Bacon, Cheese
50 Darlinghurst Gaol Mats
51 Public Works, Photographs.
52 Kerr and Bailey
53 Australian Wheels
54 Wool.</p> |
|--|--|

GROUND PLAN OF EXHIBITION.



*F. A. Franklin, C.E.
Executive Commissioner
Calcutta 26th Jan^y 1884*

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

[GAZETTED 13th MAY, 1883.]

President :

THE HONORABLE SIR PATRICK ALFRED JENNINGS, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Vice-Presidents :

THE HONORABLE EDMUND BARTON, SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM MACLEAY, M.L.C. | THE HONORABLE JOHN BROWN WATT, M.L.C.
EDWARD COMBES, ESQUIRE, C.M.G., M.P.

Members of Commission :

ROBERT DUDLEY ADAMS, ESQUIRE.	OCTAVIUS LANGTREE, ESQUIRE.
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ADAMS BRODRIBB, F.R.G.S., M.L.C.	ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, ESQUIRE, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.
JAMES NIXON BRUNKER, ESQUIRE, M.P.	GEORGE CUMBERLEGE LOUGHNAN, ESQUIRE, M.P.
JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, ESQUIRE, M.P.	JOHN MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.
HENRY CLARKE, ESQUIRE, M.P.	CHARLES MOORE, ESQUIRE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Director of the Botanic Gardens.
HENRY COPELAND, ESQUIRE, M.P.	AUGUSTUS MORRIS, ESQUIRE.
THE HONORABLE GEORGE HENRY COX, M.L.C.	THE HONORABLE HENRY MORT, M.L.C.
WILLIAM HENRY ELDRED, ESQUIRE, J.P., Consul-General for Chili.	HENRY MOSES, ESQUIRE, M.P.
WILLIAM JOHN FERGUSSON, ESQUIRE, M.P.	WILLIAM THOMAS POOLE, ESQUIRE, M.P.
DAVID FINLAYSON, ESQUIRE.	ROBERT PRENDERCAST, ESQUIRE
JAMES FLETCHER, ESQUIRE, M.P.	WILLIAM WRIGHT RICHARDSON, ESQUIRE, J.P.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN, ESQUIRE, C.E., J.P.	CHARLES JAMES ROBERTS, ESQUIRE, C.M.G., M.P.
ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, ESQUIRE, M.P.	JOHN SEE, ESQUIRE, M.P.
GEORGE NEVILLE GRIFFITHS, ESQUIRE, M.P.	CHARLES SMITH, ESQUIRE.
HENRY HALLORAN, ESQUIRE, C.M.G., J.P.	ROBERT BURDETT SMITH, ESQUIRE, M.P.
JOHN HARRIS, ESQUIRE, M.P., Mayor of Sydney.	JOHN SUTHERLAND, ESQUIRE, M.P.
LOUIS FRANCIS HEYDON, ESQUIRE, M.P.	HARMAN JOHN TARRANT, ESQUIRE, M.P.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, ESQUIRE, M.P.	PROSPER NICHOLAS TREBECK, ESQUIRE, J.P.
JAMES INGLIS, ESQUIRE.	WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT, ESQUIRE, M.P.
ARCHIBALD HAMILTON JACOB, ESQUIRE.	ROBERT HODDLE DRIBERG WHITE, ESQUIRE, M.P.
RICHARD LEWIS JENKINS, ESQUIRE, M.R.C.S.E., J.P.	CHARLES SMITH WILKINSON, ESQUIRE, F.G.S., F.L.S., Geological Surveyor.
THE HONORABLE SAMUEL ARON JOSEPH, M.L.C.	JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE, Crown Solicitor.
THE HONORABLE PHILIP GIDLEY KING, M.L.C.	ALEXANDER WILSON, ESQUIRE, M.P.

[GAZETTED 14th AUGUST, 1883.]

ALFRED BENNETT, ESQUIRE. | WILLIAM BRIGGS, ESQUIRE, J.P., Solicitor.
EDMUND BINGHAM WOODHOUSE, ESQUIRE, J.P.

ALEX. CUMMING, SECRETARY.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION :—127, MACQUARIE-STREET, SYDNEY.

Executive Commissioner in Calcutta for New South Wales :

F. A. FRANKLIN, ESQUIRE, C.E., J.P.

Representative Commissioners in Calcutta for New South Wales :

JAMES N. STUART, ESQUIRE, of Calcutta. | JOHN H. WANT, ESQUIRE, of Sydney.
CHARLES BRIGHT, ESQUIRE, C.M.G., of Melbourne.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

IN the months of March and April of 1883, Mr. Jules Joubert, who had initiated a scheme for an International Exhibition to be held in Calcutta, from December of 1883 to March of 1884, paid a visit to this Colony in order to secure its co-operation. The Government of New South Wales at first were unwilling to promise official assistance ; but on its being ascertained that what in its first inception had been a private undertaking merely, had obtained the sanction and aid of the Government of India, who had placed at Mr. Joubert's disposal the massive buildings of the Calcutta Museum to form a suitable and commodious nucleus for the proposed exposition, and when the New South Wales Government received from that of the Indian Empire an earnest request that the mother Colony of Australasia should be suitably represented, the project was regarded by the Government in a more favourable light. Accordingly the Vice-President of the Executive Council (Sir Patrick Jennings) was authorized by his Colleagues in the Cabinet to deal with the matter, and being aware that a Commission had been appointed in Victoria, he took occasion while on a visit to that colony to consult

 REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

with Mr. Bosisto, the President of the Victorian Commission, and was there shown plans of the proposed buildings and copies of the documents which had induced the Victorian Government to resolve on an official representation at Calcutta. It was then, as now, considered that co-operation on the part of our Australian Colonies, in sending their products to India for display, should be undertaken mainly with a view to practical commercial results, and in an interview with the Chief Secretary of Victoria on this important subject, it was suggested that it would be desirable for these colonies to take advantage of the opportunity now about to be afforded, to jointly charter a vessel with refrigerating apparatus on board, for the opening up of a trade with India in frozen meat; this vessel to be of sufficient burthen to carry to Calcutta, at the same time, passengers as well as exhibits from Australia. From want of concerted action this proposal was unfortunately not carried out, much to the regret of those who saw the successful market which had been opened for our meat supplies in Singapore, Batavia, and other Eastern ports.

On the 12th of May, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, appointed, under the great seal of the Colony, a Royal Commission, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

President :

THE HONORABLE SIR PATRICK ALFRED JENNINGS, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Vice-Presidents :

THE HONORABLE EDMUND BARTON, SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY.
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM MACLEAY, M.L.C.
THE HONORABLE JOHN BROWN WATT, M.L.C.
EDWARD COMBES, ESQUIRE, C.M.G., M.P.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Members of Commission :

ROBERT DUDLEY ADAMS, Esquire.
 THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ADAMS BRODRIBB, F.R.G.S., M.L.C.
 JAMES NIXON BRUNKER, Esquire, M.P.
 JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, Esquire, M.P.
 HENRY CLARKE, Esquire, M.P.
 HENRY COPELAND, Esquire, M.P.
 THE HONORABLE GEORGE HENRY COX, M.L.C.
 WILLIAM HENRY ELDRED, Esquire, J.P., Consul-General for Chili.
 WILLIAM JOHN FERGUSSON, Esq., M.P.
 DAVID FINLAYSON, Esquire.
 JAMES FLETCHER, Esquire, M.P.
 FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN, Esquire, C.E., J.P.
 ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esquire, M.P.
 GEORGE NEVILLE GRIFFITHS, Esquire, M.P.
 HENRY HALLORAN, Esquire, C.M.G., J.P.
 JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, M.P., Mayor of Sydney.
 LOUIS FRANCIS HEYDON, Esquire, M.P.
 FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Esquire, M.P.
 JAMES INGLIS, Esquire.
 ARCHIBALD HAMILTON JACOB, Esquire.
 RICHARD LEWIS JENKINS, Esquire, M.R.C.S.E., J.P.
 THE HONORABLE SAMUEL ARON JOSEPH, M.L.C.
 THE HONORABLE PHILIP GIDLEY KING, M.L.C.
 OCTAVIUS LANGTREE, Esquire.
 ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, Esquire, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry
 and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.
 GEORGE CUMBERLEGE LOUGHNAN, Esquire, M.P.
 ANDREW HARDIE M'COLLOCH, Esq., M.P.
 JOHN MACKENZIE, Esquire, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.
 CHARLES MOORE, Esquire, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Director of the Botanic
 Gardens.
 AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Esquire.
 THE HONORABLE HENRY MORT, M.L.C.
 HENRY MOSES, Esquire, M.P.
 WILLIAM THOMAS POOLE, Esquire, M.P.
 ROBERT PRENDERGAST, Esquire.
 WILLIAM WRIGHT RICHARDSON, Esquire, J.P.
 CHARLES JAMES ROBERTS, Esquire, C.M.G., M.P.
 JOHN SEE, Esquire, M.P.
 CHARLES SMITH, Esquire.
 ROBERT BURDETT SMITH, Esquire, M.P.
 JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esquire, M.P.
 HARMAN JOHN TARRANT, Esquire, M.P.
 PROSPER NICHOLAS TREBECK, Esquire, J.P.
 WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT, Esquire, M.P.
 ROBERT HODDLE DRIBERG WHITE, Esquire, M.P.
 CHARLES SMITH WILKINSON, Esquire, F.G.S., F.L.S., Geological
 Surveyor.
 JOHN WILLIAMS, Esquire, Crown Solicitor.
 ALEXANDER WILSON, Esquire, M.P.

The names of the following gentlemen were afterwards added to the New South Wales Commission :—
 Alfred Bennett, Esquire; William Briggs, Esquire, J.P.;
 and Edmund Bingham Woodhouse, Esquire, J.P. The
 duties of the Commission, of which Mr. Alexander
 Cumming was appointed by the Governor and Executive

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Council as Secretary, were thus defined: "To devise and carry out the details necessary for the collection and transmission to Bengal of all articles the produce or manufacture of this Colony intended for exposition at the Calcutta International Exhibition, for their due display thereat, and for their subsequent disposal or careful return to their owners."

The first meeting of the Commission was held on the 15th of May, 1883, the President in the chair. There was a large attendance. Mr. Joubert was present, and informed the meeting that the intended Exhibition would be under the patronage of the Government of India. In the course of the proceedings he produced plans and sections of the principal or Indian Museum building, the use of which was given by the Government, and of the other buildings or annexes, which he had to erect at his own expense. Mr. Joubert, who was on the eve of his departure on his return journey to India, answered a number of questions put to him by members of the Commission. At the suggestion of the President, that it was desirable, seeing that there was so little time in which Committees of the Commission had to do their work, Committees with Chairmen were there and then appointed, and most of them arranged for holding meetings during the week. (The various Committees, with the sections of classification respectively under their charge, will be found set forth in Appendix A, at page 52.)

Meeting, 21st May.—At this meeting there were adopted for general distribution among probable exhibitors an Official Programme and Form of Application for Space. The first of these documents will show the classes

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

of exhibits the produce of the Colony which the Commission considered to be most likely to secure a market in India, while the second sets forth the regulations under which exhibits would be received and the advantages offered to exhibitors (leading extracts from these printed papers form Appendix B, page 55). At this meeting steps were also taken to secure (with the approval of exhibitors) the transference of certain of the New South Wales exhibits from Amsterdam to Calcutta as soon as the Exhibition at the former place shall have been closed.

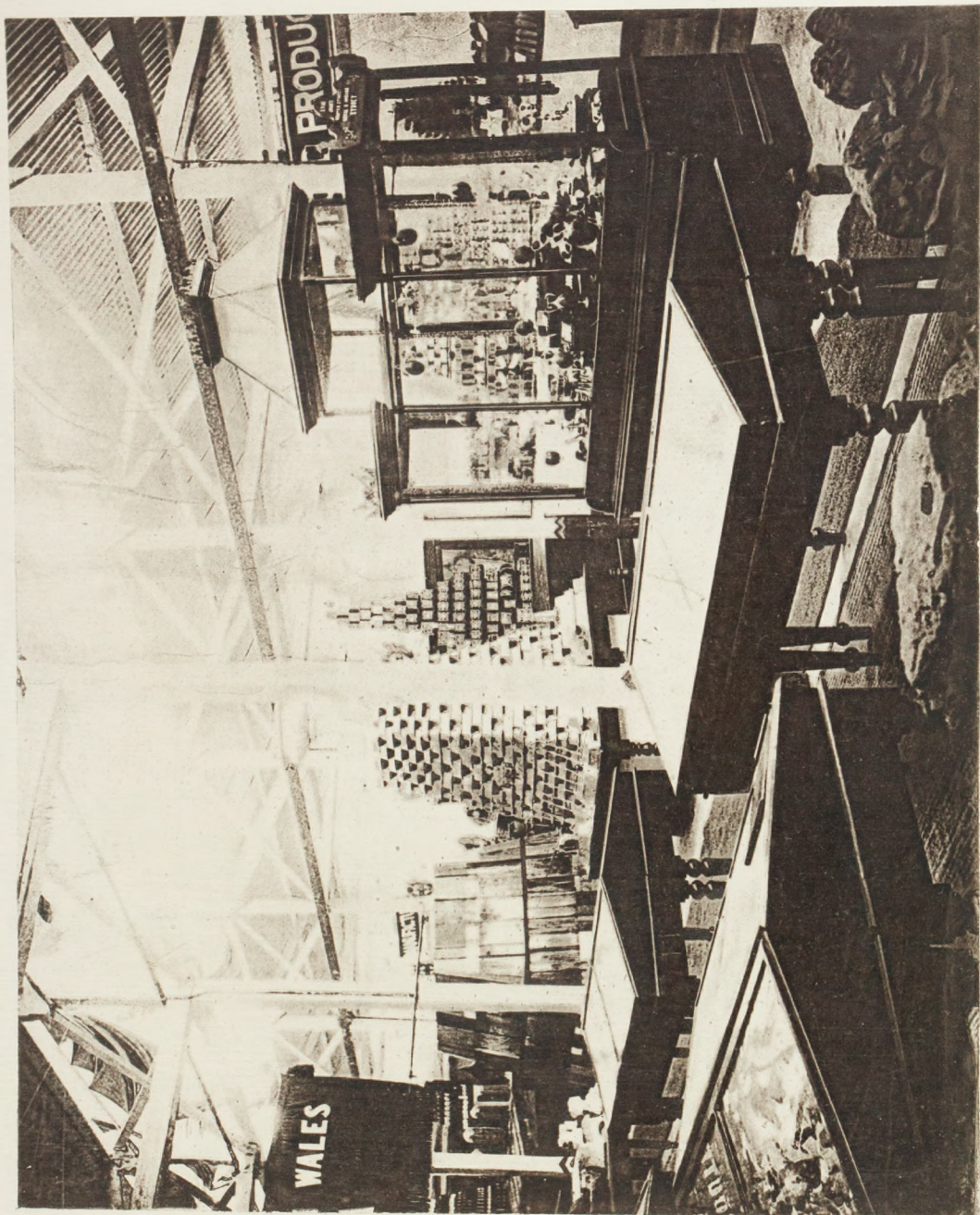
At the meeting of the 28th of May the Chairman of the Committee on Food Products (Mr. J. F. Burns, M.P.) reported that the Committee had taken into consideration the question of conveying frozen meat to Calcutta, there to remain in refrigerating chambers as an exhibit, and they thought that if this project were taken up at all it should be taken up by the whole of the Australasian Colonies. The report was received, and the Secretary to the Commission was instructed to communicate with the Exhibition Commissions or Committees of the various Colonies, asking their opinion as to what they thought should be done in the matter of conveying to Calcutta a united exhibit of frozen meat, and whether they had taken as yet any action in the matter, and what action.

The bulk of the Secretary's correspondence with other Commissions on the subject was not satisfactory, the replies showing that other Commissions did not see their way to move in the matter. The first objection was that the experiment was likely to become rather expensive, and some correspondence appeared in the Press about this time expressive of a doubt as to whether the market for our frozen meat in India was at all an assured one,

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

the reasons advanced being that but a small proportion of the inhabitants of the large Indian cities used butchers' meat, and that only when prepared according to the rites of their faith, and also that although of very inferior quality, the meat that was used by the natives of India was purchaseable at a very moderate price. The report of the Executive Commissioner and a special memorandum of Mr. Edwin Stuart, of the Indian Commissariat Department, for the latter of which vide Appendix C, page 57, will be found to furnish most interesting information on this subject. Mr. Edwin Stuart's memorandum, which was addressed to our Executive Commissioner at Calcutta, furnishes abundant proof that for army requirements there exists an excellent opening for Australian meat.

At this same meeting of the Commission a letter was read from the Secretary to the Victorian Commission (Mr. James Thomson) on the subject of chartering a steamer to carry all the Australian exhibits direct; but no united action was ultimately taken, as it was found that individual Commissions were able to obtain freights at reasonable terms, and that their respective exhibits would not be ready for shipment simultaneously. The Department of Mines it was decided should be asked to assist the Commission by getting up a representative exhibit of specimens of the minerals of the Colony; and this was most effectively done by the Department and two of its leading officers, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.R.S., Geological Surveyor of the Colony, and Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of New South Wales Coal-fields, who were members of the Commission, rendered most able assistance in this section. The same Department assisted the Commission in procuring a most



NEW SOUTH WALES COURT, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST, SHOWING MINERALS, &c.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

comprehensive exhibit of New South Wales timbers (prepared by Messrs. John Taylor & Co.), together with corresponding specimens of their seeds and leaves. These are very fully described as to habitats and economic uses in the catalogue of the New South Wales exhibits as forwarded to India for gratuitous distribution; and Mr. Franklin will be seen to have given in his report some very encouraging figures as to the prices which several of our Australian timbers would be likely to realize if sold in India for various industrial purposes.

Besides the Committee on Mining and Metallurgy (Mr. Wilkinson, Chairman), the other Committees, who had only just been appointed, were getting well to work and receiving promises of co-operation from various quarters. The Committee on Fine Arts and Education (Chairman, Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Commission, and President of the Art Society of New South Wales, and also Chairman of the Board of Technical Education), took steps to obtain a number of photographic exhibits of public buildings in Sydney, and of the more remarkable scenery of the Colony, and spent much time and showed great care in the revision of a pamphlet on "The Progress and Resources of New South Wales," for distribution in India, in which the Committee were assisted by the leading Government Departments. Mr. Combes was also instrumental in obtaining a number of paintings and other works of art by members of the Art Society; while the Surveyor-General contributed some excellent maps of the Colony. The Department of the Government Printer, to whom the Commission is indebted for the punctual performance of much pressing work, decided on sending a collection of excellent photographs,

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

as well as samples of letter-press printing and book-binding, branches of industry in which this Department has always successfully exhibited.

The exhibits contributed under sections C and D—Health and Furniture (Chairman of Committee, Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.P.), were not so numerous as in other sections, although the Committee used every effort to induce representation.

Among the exhibits coming under the charge of Committee III (sections E and F)—Chairman, The Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C.—were those of Alderman Evan Jones, of Sydney, who had a large display, in the New South Wales Court, of jewellery, much of which was essentially Australian in its characteristics, such as mounted emu eggs, operculum shells, quondongs, and Queensland opals. The Commission defrayed the return fare of one attendant to go in charge of this exhibit. Mr. P. N. Trebeck acted as Chairman of the Wool sub-section of section F, and, as Mr. Franklin points out in his report, Australian wools in large variety from this (as well as from the other colonies) were first brought prominently under the notice of the natives of India at the Calcutta Exhibition. The Committee had prepared, at the cost of the Commission, a progressive exhibit of Australian wools and woollen goods, showing the various processes of manufacture. This work was undertaken for the Commission by Messrs. J. Vicars & Co., tweed manufacturers, of Sussex-street, Sydney.

Committee IV on Machinery and Implements (Mr. Franklin, Chairman), obtained a considerable number of exhibits. Among these were a number of ploughs from the principal New South Wales manufacturers of

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

excellent form and quality; but it afterwards appeared that these implements were ahead of Indian requirements, where the most primitive implements are yet in use for cultivating the soil.

Committee V, Food Products—(Chairman, Mr. J. F. Burns, M.P.). This Committee obtained exhibits in several important classes. In the Wine class the Committee received an unusually large number of entries, and the exhibits, as was to be expected, attracted much attention in India. It will be seen that the Executive Commissioner, in his report, describes the characteristics of such Australian wines as are most likely to find a ready market in India.

The Agricultural and Horticultural section was presided over by Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Director of Public Parks and Gardens; and the number of exhibits of cereals of various kinds for which this Committee received entries was unusually large.

It was decided by the Committee in charge of section K that the Colony should be suitably represented by Natural History specimens; and, with the consent of the New South Wales Commission for the Amsterdam Exhibition, it was determined to seek to have conveyed from the Netherlands to India the representations of Australian fauna which had been procured for that Commission through the valuable co-operation of the Trustees of the Australian Museum. This was done, and the Trustees of the institution had some additional cases of reptilia prepared in Sydney. It is, however, to be regretted that the specimens transferred from Europe to the Calcutta Exhibition suffered greatly in transit, and that the effect of the display in this important particular

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

was consequently much marred. After the Exhibition was over these specimens were presented to the Calcutta Museum, and a request was preferred for some stuffed specimens of the larger Indian mammals for display in the Australian Museum at Sydney.

The brief references here made will afford some idea of the work performed by the principal Committees, who were in the habit of reporting almost weekly to the Commission from the date of their appointment, viz., at the first meeting, until the exhibits were ready to be dispatched to India.

In the invitation to New South Wales exhibitors (to be found in Appendix B, page 55) mention is made of the desirability of sending live stock to India, where a special show was to be held, connected with the Calcutta International Exhibition, with a view to the opening up of a market in this direction, not alone with regard to its bearing upon food supplies, but that cattle and sheep of good average qualities might be sold to advantage in India for breeding purposes. Under the auspices of the Hon. W. A. Brodribb, M.L.C., the Chairman of the special section for live stock, the subject was fully discussed during several meetings, and on the 2nd of July, 1883, a series of resolutions were agreed to, and it was decided to send to stockowners and breeders a circular based on these resolutions, which will be found in Appendix D, page 62. The responses on the part of stockowners were so few in number that it was ultimately decided to allow the matter to lapse.

Towards the end of July the chief part of the work of organization by the various Committees to procure exhibits in their several sections had been completed,

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

and the questions of freight for exhibits and of space for their display at the Calcutta Exhibition began to occupy attention. The applications for space were as yet coming in but slowly, and at meeting held on the 23rd July, 1883, the Secretary of the Commission reported that, so far as he could at present judge, 4,000 square feet of space only would be required for the New South Wales Court. This calculation he said he had based on the applications actually to hand, allowing for a margin of increase to provide for entries yet to come in. Mr. Joubert had informed him that the charge for space in the annexes which he (Mr. Joubert) had to put up at his own expense, would be at the rate of £7 7s. per 180 square feet—and further, that payment should be made and space secured by the 1st of August. It was resolved that 4,000 superficial feet of space be applied for, and that there be remitted to the Secretary of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture of the Government of India, as payment therefor, a sum of £163 6s. 8d. Applications for space now began to come in more freely, and at meeting of Commission held on Monday, the 6th of August, the Secretary reported that he now found that the 4,000 feet recommended on that day fortnight to be applied for would be insufficient. To provide for an office and all floor-space requirements, he believed 6,000 superficial feet of space would be required, and he thought it desirable that this space should be *en bloc*. It was decided that application should be made by telegram for 6,500 feet. Entries of exhibits towards the last moment greatly increased in number, and still greater space would have been taken up, but a telegram in reply was received from India stating that, as requested, 6,500

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

square feet of space had been set apart for a New South Wales Court, but that more could not possibly be afforded.

Captain Eldred and Mr. R. D. Adams, in conjunction with the other members of the Finance Committee, to whom had also been given the charge of the shipping arrangements, were requested to inquire into the matter of opportunities offering for freight for the New South Wales exhibits, and to report thereon. The Committee afterwards reported, recommending the acceptance of the offer of the P. & O. Co. to carry the exhibits at the reduced freight of 45s. per ton weight or measurement.

On the 20th of August, the Secretary to the Victorian Commission (Mr. James Thomson) was present at a meeting of the Commission, to the members of which he was introduced by the President. Mr. Thomson, who said that it had also been intended by Mr. Bosisto to have visited Sydney, afforded the meeting some interesting particulars as to what had been done in connection with the proposed Victorian representation at Calcutta.

As the time approached for the sailing of the P. & O. Co.'s steamship "Rosetta," which was to take the first and bulk shipment of exhibits for Calcutta, the applications for space began to come in so freely, that it became apparent that the number of individual exhibitors would be over 300, and of separate entries over 550, representing several thousands of exhibits. It was decided the collector of exhibits (Mr. Thos. Pugh) should go with the "Rosetta's" shipment as caretaker, and he afterwards held the position of superintendent of the New South Wales Court, under the Executive Commissioner, and

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

the President undertook to arrange with the Colonial Secretary as to letters of credence for Mr. Pugh to take with him to Calcutta.

At meeting of the Commission held on the 8th of October, the Secretary read copies of Commissions under the seal of the Colony, notifying the appointments by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, of F. A. Franklin, Esquire, C.E., J.P., as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Calcutta International Exhibition, and of James N. Stuart, Esquire, of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., of Calcutta, as Representative Commissioner for the Colony. John H. Want, Esquire, barrister-at-law, of Sydney, and Charles Bright, Esquire, C.M.G., of Melbourne, were afterwards appointed additional Representative Commissioners for New South Wales. At this meeting the President informed the Commission that he had sent the following cablegram to Mr. Joubert, Calcutta: "Pugh left charge exhibits, Rosetta. Franklin, Executive Commissioner leaves Melbourne, eleventh (October); increase space to ten thousand." This increase, as has been already stated, was not granted, as allotments had been completed; but it will be seen from Mr. Franklin's reports to the Colonial Secretary that a small addition to the 6,500 feet was obtained, not of a suitable character for the more advantageous display of our exhibits; but it was occupied lest it should be held by others to the disadvantage of our Court. Owing therefore to a large proportion of the New South Wales exhibitors not having applied for space until the very last moment, indeed not until considerably after the date originally fixed for the reception of entries had expired, it had been impossible properly to gauge requirements,

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

and the Court space for the display of exhibits was consequently very limited, although it will be seen that the best possible use was made of it. There will be found attached to this Volume a ground plan prepared from draft in Calcutta by the Executive Commissioner showing the manner in which the New South Wales space was allotted, and the positions occupied by the principal exhibits.

The preparation of the catalogue of New South Wales exhibits was in the meantime being proceeded with by the Secretary to the Commission; but its publication was necessarily delayed to admit of the insertion of the entries which were continually coming in. The first instalment of copies, however, arrived in Calcutta and were distributed a few days after the opening of the Exhibition.

The President, at meeting held on the 15th of October, stated that, in accordance with resolution arrived at by the Commission at its last meeting, he immediately, after it rose, placed himself in communication with the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Alex. Stuart), and informed him of the purport of the resolution, and the Colonial Secretary at once made the necessary arrangements prior to the departure of Mr. Franklin by which that gentleman on his arrival in Calcutta would be placed in possession of the necessary funds for carrying out successfully the representation of the Colony. He pointed out to the Colonial Secretary, as he had done a long time previously, that the sum of £3,000 originally set apart for the purposes of the Commission, would be insufficient to provide for our proper representation; and the importance of the occasion was greatly increased

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

when the Government of this Colony was invited by that of India to take part in the Exhibition, as well as by the large number of persons who were now participating and sending exhibits from this Colony. It was most important that we should not appear to disadvantage alongside the other Australian Colonies which were taking part in this Exhibition. In conclusion, the President briefly referred to the increased importance of trade relations between India and these Colonies.

Succeeding the "Rosetta's" shipment (19th September) a small number of packages were afterwards sent, fortnightly, by the "Clyde," which left Sydney on 5th October; "Mirzapore," 19th October; "Thames," 2nd November; and "Ballarat," 16th November. The proprietors of the Blackwall wool stores, Circular Quay, it should be mentioned here, placed a floor of one of their stores at the gratuitous disposal of the Commission for the reception of exhibits, and their proper labelling before dispatch; and it was resolved at meeting held on the 25th November that the thanks of the Commission be sent to the proprietors of these stores (Messrs. Flood & Co.)

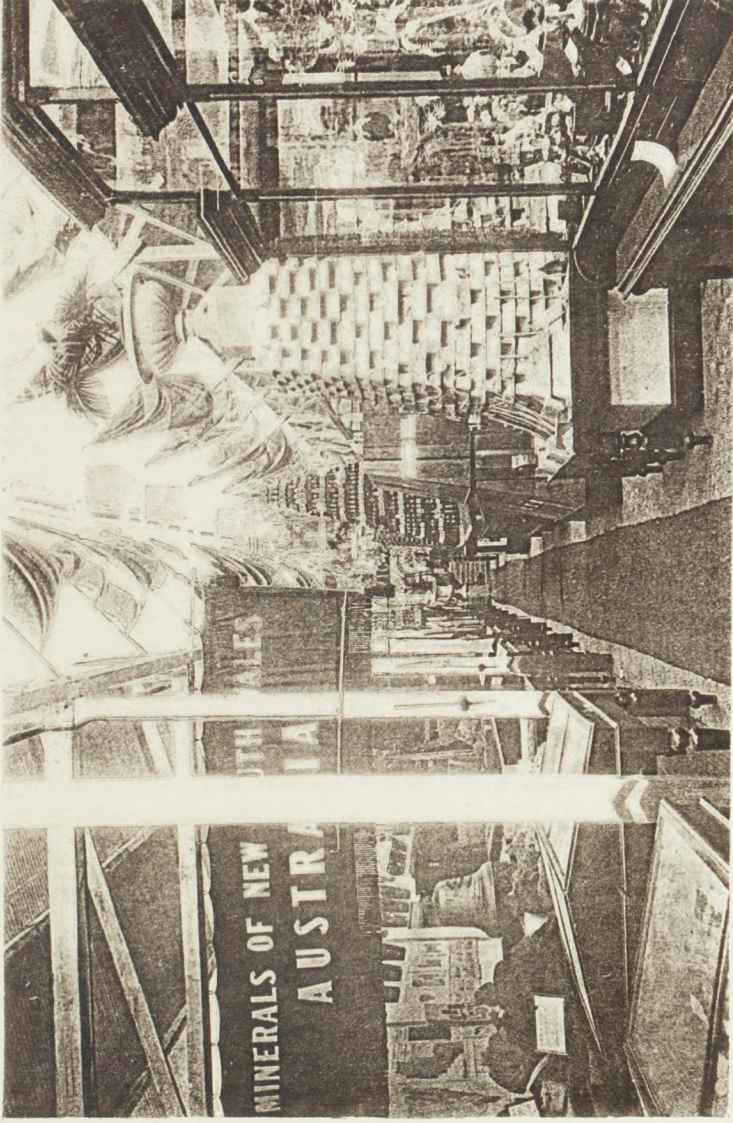
The first shipment, per P. and O. "Rosetta," contained no less than 1,039 packages, and of over 110 tons in weight or measurement. The subsequent shipments were made up of exhibits which had been late in coming to hand; of perishable articles, for which it had been considered desirable to allow an extended time; and of the wool exhibits, entries for which were received until well on in the month of November. The comprehensive report of the Executive Commissioner for the Colony at Calcutta (Mr. Franklin) with appendices, in the form

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

of his periodical reports to the Colonial Secretary, will be found to give full information as to what was done to arrange to most advantage the exhibits on their arrival in India, and the plan of the floor space of the New South Wales Court will show how the limited area was allotted.

In letter of 10th of December Mr. Franklin gives a brief account of the ceremony of opening the Exhibition, for the full particulars of which he refers to the copies of the Indian papers which have been forwarded to the Colony; and also affords the following interesting particulars as to the appearance of the New South Wales Court. Mr. Franklin says:—

“I have the honor to report the completion of the Court. All the exhibits in the main avenue were arranged in order in time for the opening on the 4th instant. The general appearance of the whole is much more effective than I expected, considering the disadvantages to contend with in a building of such primitive design. Through the centre of the main avenue are placed the wine, copper, tin, and wood trophies, and in the intervening spaces on same line are placed effective cases, containing cereals, saddlery, leather, and silver ware. On the south side, under lean-to roof, commencing at the east end, are displayed in the order named the Government Printer's exhibit. Next come in order the music platform and the exhibits of Natural History, woollen fabrics, manufactures and food products. On the north side, for a length of 50 feet, is arranged the Art Court. This is neatly decorated, matted, and furnished. On the walls are the oil and water colour exhibits, with the most presentable photographs arranged in separate groups on the adjoining walls. Next this



NEW SOUTH WALES COURT, LOOKING EAST, SHOWING TROPHIES IN CENTRAL NAVE.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

comes a screen or return wall, on which are the samples of grained wood, marbles, &c. On the side wall are specimens of timbers, and on the adjoining space exhibits of turnery and other wood industries. From this to the end are the mineral exhibits, arranged as nearly as possible in the order designed by Mr. Wilkinson. Characteristic decorations have been fixed in every appropriate place, and labels of large size with name of Colony over ends of Court."

The heliotypes which are published in this book, and which the Government Printer has prepared from photographs of the New South Wales Court, which Mr. Franklin had caused to be taken in India, will give an idea of the appearance of the Court from the principal points of view; while the frontispiece, from sketch by the Executive Commissioner, shows the main Exhibition Building, on the Chowringhee Road, permanently used for the Calcutta Museum.

While our representation in India was being diligently attended to by Mr. Franklin, efforts were being made by the New South Wales Commission to bring about increased commercial activity between Australia and India. At meeting of the Commission held on the 10th of December the Secretary said he did not know whether the Commission might not deem it necessary that the Executive Commissioner in Calcutta should be communicated with, and asked to give information at the earliest practicable date as to the nature of the market that exists in Calcutta for the various classes of exhibits now being shown by the Colony; also for such of its products as may not be comprised in the Catalogue?

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

After discussion:

Mr. INGLIS proposed:—

That the President be requested to ask the Executive Commissioner if, in the interest of New South Wales producers, he will undertake to furnish periodical reports showing the Indian market value of our products, and also to ascertain the views of other Australian representatives in Calcutta and leading local authorities as to the kind of articles likely to be in greatest demand.

Adding, at the suggestion of the President, the words:

And their opinion with respect to direct steam communication between these Colonies and India.

The President pointed out that it would be extremely desirable to arrive at some practical outcome of the labours of the Commission, and said that he had held all along that our great aim and object should be to promote a direct trade and exchange of products with the Indian Empire. There was, in his opinion, a boundless market for our products in India; and he believed that it would be possible to establish a large export trade of wool, hides, dairy produce of all sorts, hams, bacon, butter and cheese, and fruits, as well as our wine and wool, hides, and metals, especially copper, also horses and other live stock, together with our preserved and frozen meats, and many other articles raised in the Colonies. India in exchange could send us tea, jute goods, rice, drugs, dye-stuffs, oils, and many other manufactured articles, and this interchange could not but be highly beneficial to our fellow-subjects of the Queen in the Empire of India. It would, however, be in vain to talk of utilizing this profitable commerce unless we had direct communication with Indian ports. Facility of transit was one of the main factors of trade, and was just as important as economy of production. It seemed this facility of transit was very much wanted, and that the high freights, long

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

delays, and general uncertainty of our present means of communication with India interposed very serious obstacles to the opening up of a profitable trade. It would be a most important matter if the British-India Steam Navigation Company, or some other large ship-owning corporation, could be induced to send a steamer once a month from Calcutta, calling at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, and round through Torres Straits to Singapore; or, if necessary, calling at Port Darwin or Batavia, and thus bring the whole of Australia into a direct chain of communication with India. (Hear, hear.) The President, in conclusion, suggested that as Mr. Inglis was well versed in matters of Indian trade, he might be willing to give notice of motion *re* direct steam communication with India for next meeting.

Mr. INGLIS expressed his willingness to do so, and the meeting was adjourned to Monday next.

A meeting of the New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta Exhibition was held on Monday, the 17th December, at the Free Public Library, for the purpose of discussing resolutions, notice of which had been given by Mr. James Inglis, on the subject of regular and direct communication between the Australian Colonies and India. There were present Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.P., President, in the Chair; Mr. R. D. Adams, Mr. G. N. Griffiths, M.P., Mr. James Inglis, Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Mr. Augustus Morris, Mr. W. W. Richardson, Mr. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G., M.P., Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.P., Mr. Alexander Wilson, M.P.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

The Secretary (Mr. A. Cumming) having read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly confirmed,—

Mr. INGLIS moved the following resolutions :—

That the President be requested to ask the Executive Commissioner if, in the interests of New South Wales producers, he will undertake to furnish progress reports showing the Indian market value of our products, and also to ascertain the views of other Australian representatives in Calcutta, and leading local authorities, as to the kind of articles likely to be in greatest demand.

That the holding of the International Exhibition in Calcutta offers an occasion which should be availed of by the Australasian Colonies to develop and expand their commercial relations with the Indian Empire and Ceylon ; and it is desirable that all the Colonies interested should co-operate in placing their trade with India on a broader and more extended basis than at present, not only by examining into the character and extent of the import and export trade, and the conditions under which it is carried on, but also by endeavouring to obtain safe, regular, and rapid communication with India, the want of which is at present a serious obstacle to our carrying on a mutually profitable trade with that Empire, Ceylon, and the Straits.

That the establishment of a line of steamers—say once every four weeks—from Calcutta, calling at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, and returning by Torres Straits, would bring the Australian Colonies into a direct chain of communication with India, and would be of invaluable assistance towards creating a regular and permanent stream of trade between all the Australasian Colonies and the populous empire of India and Ceylon.

He said that he thought it was advisable to take advantage of the present occasion in order to make our commercial wants more widely known in India, and also to bring Australia and India more into accord with one another. This could not be better done than by establishing direct and safe means of communication between the two countries. In order to show the importance attached to this subject, he would read a few sentences from a paper drawn up by Mr. E. C. Buck, the present Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and read

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

in Melbourne during the holding of the International Exhibition there. These sentences were as follows:—

“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 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 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. 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

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

times as much tea to Melbourne as India and Ceylon put together; (2) that she sent spices of more value than from any other quarter except London; (3) that in sugar her exports to Melbourne were far ahead of any country except the Mauritius (Ceylon and India too even competing). 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. 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 Affghanistan on camel-back, at quite as great (if not greater) a cost than would carry better fruits across the sea from Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Port Darwin, or Hobart Town. There are some 20,000,000 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. I believe, however, that the

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

question of encouraging extended communication between Sydney, the Straits, Ceylon, and Calcutta, *via* 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 *via* 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?—The means of communication to India (continued Mr. Inglis) were at present very far behind the age; the careless handling of valuable merchandise during the transshipments at Colombo—the absurd and wasteful detention for twelve days at the same port under the present régime—had been frequently the subject of indignant protests from both shippers of goods and passengers, but all to no effect. Surely some change was imperatively needed. (Hear, hear.) He had spoken to many merchants lately who had told him that they had carried on a large trade with India many years ago, but that through proper means of communication between Australia and that empire falling off their business had also fallen off. It was a fact that now large shipments of wool were sent Home from these Colonies, and a great quantity of it was afterwards brought back from England to India; whereas if regular and proper means of communication between Australia and India existed our wool could be sent to the latter country

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

direct. The native wool of India could not be made into light and soft fabrics, because it was too wiry, but our wool was specially suited for all requirements in India. Recently he had sent up some 200 of the heaviest hides obtained in the Colony to a firm in India who had a five years' contract for the supply of boots to the Indian army. The hides were found to be suitable for the requirements, but the firm absolutely refused to give another order until the first shipment had reached them, and fully three months elapsed before a ship set sail direct for India. He knew a fruit-grower near Melbourne who was prepared to send as many as 300 cases of fruit per month to India, but his enterprise was strangled merely through there being no regular means of communication with India. He knew of one firm here who were prepared to forward to India copper to the value of a half-million pounds sterling yearly if there were any proper means by which they could do so. He believed the Indian Government would call for tenders for their commissariat supplies in Australia if they were confident that they could be obtained cheaply and readily. The exports of timber from these colonies to India would also be large, as well as of machinery and vehicles, if a regular line of steamers were run to India. The English Government had fostered commerce with India, and we were twitted with not pushing a trade with that great empire; but the fact of the matter was there were no means by which we could forward our products to India direct. This was no small question, but one involving the commerce of Australia and India. He could dilate upon the advantages to be derived from such communication, but he did not think it necessary to do so. He hoped, however, that this matter would

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

be taken up, that the members of the Commission would approve of the resolutions, and that as far as in them lay they would try to have more rapid communication with India for the advancement of the commerce of that great country with the Australian Colonies. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES MOORE wished to make one observation, and that was in regard to fruit. In 1866 or 1867 he took some fruit from this country, principally oranges, to London. Of course they were taken very good care of, but he landed them in London in very good order. This had been done over and over again. In 1874 he took from Ceylon specimens of all the fruits in the market, and got them to Florence in excellent condition; but they were carried in the ice-room of a steamer. This was a purely commercial matter. We could find plenty of produce to send to India if we had rapid and direct means of communication, but it would never do to send articles which were perishable if they were kept for several days in a store on land in course of transit. If we had direct communication with India a large quantity of our products could be sent there, and that fruit could be sent there in good order he was quite certain. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. AUGUSTUS MORRIS seconded the resolutions.

Mr. ADAMS said that thirty-two years ago he remembered that they had five large vessels trading direct to Calcutta from this Colony. The communication to be satisfactory must be by steamer, and then it would resolve itself into a question of cost. If the Colonies would join together and charter a steamer in order to try the experiment of opening up a trade, and take the

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

risk of obtaining freight, such a trade might be established as would justify regular steam communication with India. They did not now go to Java for sugar, as we could buy it more cheaply at Manilla, and so it might be with regard to Indian produce. These things were entirely questions of freight, and they could not charter a steamer to go to Bombay or Calcutta at the same rate as they could send to Java or Manilla. He thought they should all put their shoulders to the wheel, and information should be obtained as to whether the Governments of the various Colonies would be disposed to charter a vessel, and they could ascertain the cost and probable freight.

Mr. CHARLES MOORE said he thought the matter was a very proper one to be taken up by the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS said that he had conceived it to be his duty, as President of the Commission, to have the matter fully discussed by the members, and he was glad to find that Mr. Inglis had undertaken to submit the proposals, of which he highly approved. We had for some time lines of steamers running between these Colonies and Hongkong, and the principal articles brought to our shores were rice, tea, oils, and other goods which our Indian Empire could also supply us with, taking many of the products of Australia in return. It was gratifying to note the impetus given to the consumption of the Indian tea in Australia, owing to the publicity given to this fine product at the International Exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne. The Indian teas were rapidly gaining ground and growing in favour; and when we took into account the rate at which our

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

population was increasing, there was every probability that, with proper facilities, we would in a short time import as much tea from India as we now did from China; and he was informed that the import of tea from China into the Australian Colonies was estimated to be 21,000,000 lbs., which he supposed would be valued at considerably over a million sterling. This item alone would therefore probably form a large and important part of the carrying trade. It was also of great importance that there should be no trans-shipment, and as little delay as possible; and the course suggested of the steamers sailing from Calcutta, calling to land and receive cargo at the principal ports of the Colonies, and encircling Australia by the route proposed, ought to offer sufficient inducement to large ship-owning Companies, such as the British-India or the P. & O. Company, or others of similar standing and resources, to test the feasibility of the project. (Hear, hear.) Tasmania and New Zealand could participate in a trade with India by having branch lines of steamers to ports on the coast of Australia. (Hear, hear.) He presumed it would be better, if these proposals were passed, to communicate them to the Chambers of Commerce of the various Colonies, and the Commissions appointed in connection with the Calcutta Exhibition, and to others interested, inviting their co-operation and assistance in arriving at the means by which their great object was to be effected. It would, he thought, also be desirable to transmit a copy to the Governments of the various Colonies. It was a matter in which the Colonies were equally interested, and that could be pointed out to them; and in taking this initiatory step the Commission would be justifying their existence, by showing that they not

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

merely existed as a body for the collection of a display of our products, but were actuated by a desire to bring about permanent results in the establishment of a direct trade between India and Australia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. BURDETT SMITH supported the resolutions.

Mr. INGLIS said that several Indian merchants who had been to this Colony within the last twelve months had expressed their surprise that we had no direct and return trade with India.

The resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. R. BURDETT SMITH said that it was desirable that the fullest possible publicity should be given to the decisions arrived at by this meeting; and without the resolutions just agreed to being made known, we should fail in securing that co-operation which was so essential to the success of the important object the Commission had in view. He should therefore move:—

That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Government of India, the Governments of the Australian Colonies, the various Commissions and Committees in Australia connected with the Calcutta International Exhibition, and the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Wellington, and Fiji.

Mr. C. J. ROBERTS seconded the resolution, which was duly carried.

Mr. W. W. RICHARDSON moved, and it was resolved:—

That the Secretary be instructed to send copies of these resolutions to the leading newspapers of the various Colonies, inviting the advocacy of the aims of the Commission in this matter.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

The President of the Commission caused the proceedings of the meetings of the 10th and 17th of December, 1883, bearing upon direct steam communication between India and the Australian Colonies to be printed as a memorandum, and it was distributed in such a manner as to ensure it the greatest possible publicity. The replies that were received to the President's communication were in the highest degree favourable to the undertaking, and the question of a direct trade between these Colonies and India was being regarded with increasing interest.

After some formal business had been transacted at meeting of the Commission held on January 21st, Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair,—

Mr. INGLIS, as reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, said that since he had last referred to the subject of direct steam communication with India he had been gratified to find so much interest taken in the movement outside. The Press had given its aid, and personally he had received letters from bankers, squatters, manufacturers, and merchants in all the Colonies, expressing their hope that it would be brought to a successful issue. He had, in addition, received letters from India expressing great sympathy with the object. From his last communications he found that in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay greater inquiries were being made as to Australian products, but it was also stated that the P. & O. Company were about to increase their freights by 25 per cent., which would still further check the efforts to establish a trade between India and our country. Having these matters in view, he intended to make a suggestion. To his own knowledge a Company here, having several

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

large steamers at its command, might be induced to place several on the line, provided the Indian Government offered some assistance. They were all anxious to see this line become an accomplished fact, and the Indian Government, he thought, was also anxious; and they had it on good authority that if direct, speedy, and safe communication were established, some very large tenders might be put into this market for commissariat stores. He should move :—

That, with a view of furthering the Indo-Australian trade, this Commission ask the Government of India to assist the establishment of a direct line of steamers between India and Australia, by remitting all port charges at Calcutta in favour of such line of steamers, and agreeing to give such line all Government freights at current rates.

He thought that a unanimous suggestion embodying these views might, if sent to the Indian Government, elicit a reply which would show that they were anxious in a practical and hearty manner to co-operate with the people of this Colony.

The VICE-PRESIDENT was not certain that this was a matter which came within the province of the commission, and he read the terms of the commission constituting them a body “to devise and carry out the details necessary for the collection and transmission to Calcutta of all articles of produce, &c.” It appeared to him that whilst as a Commission they might suggest, they could not go as far as the terms of Mr. Inglis’ resolution, although its object was highly desirable.

Mr. INGLIS quoted the following passage from the Viceroy’s speech at the Calcutta Exhibition, to show the feeling which existed in India with regard to trade with the Colonies :—“It has been said in the report that the Lieutenant-Governor feels very strongly the possibility

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

and the great importance of developing the trade between this country and Australia. In that opinion I heartily concur. I believe that there is a great future before the trade of India and Australia, and I have no doubt that if this Exhibition furthers the development of that trade, that result alone will be amply sufficient to justify and reward the labours of those who have carried out this undertaking. (Cheers.)”

MR. POOLE thought that to do as Mr. Inglis suggested was outside the scope of the powers of the Commission.

MR. ADAMS thought the greater included the lesser, and the object of the Commission being to promote the sale of our products in the Indian market, the Exhibition was therefore only a subsidiary part of the work. However, he thought it would be better to say in the resolution that the Commission respectfully suggested to the Colonial Secretary to correspond with the authorities in India on this point. The motion then would be without exception, as it was quite in the Commissioners' power to suggest these things to our own Government. He referred to the new cargo boats, and said he believed there was a Melbourne firm now building a ship to make four trips in the year in the Indian trade.

MR. INGLIS : Yes, James Service & Co.

The VICE-PRESIDENT thought the motion if altered as suggested could be put. They had no right, he thought, to approach the Government of India directly, but only by means of the Government of the Colony.

MR. POOLE thought that if they asked the Indian Government to forego their port dues, the port dues of this Colony would have to be foregone to ships from India coming here.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. INGLIS pointed out that this was done now with regard to mail steamers. He knew of a Company quite prepared to establish a line of steamers if it got this concession.

CAPTAIN ELDRED said that the port dues at Calcutta were so great as to be almost prohibitory, and that was one of the principal reasons why they had not proper communication with India. The Company referred to by Mr. Inglis was quite prepared to put on two steamers to run to and from India if it was subsidised by the Indian Government to the extent referred to; and if it were proved that the trade increased to warrant it a third steamer would be put on, thus making monthly voyages.

Mr. MOORE thought that the resolution was hardly explicit enough, and should set forth all the circumstances.

Mr. ADAMS, with reference to the Government of New South Wales foregoing port dues in the case of mail steamers, said that some doubt had arisen with reference to the Messageries Maritime Company, who had asked this concession, and the objection was made that as it was not an English Mail Company it could not be granted the privilege, but the matter was still *sub judice*.

CAPTAIN ELDRED referred to the action of the Dutch Company in subsidising for five years a line of steamers to Australia purely on commercial grounds.

Mr. INGLIS embodied the suggestions made in his resolution, and submitted it in the following form:—

That, with a view to furthering Indo-Australian trade, this Commission respectfully suggests to the Colonial Secretary to ask the Government of India whether, in the event of a direct line of steamers between Australia and India being established, it would be willing to assist such line by the remission of port dues, and by granting Government freights at current rates, or otherwise, and whether our Government would be willing to assist in a similar or other direction.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

The motion was seconded by Captain Eldred, and carried unanimously.

The President, Vice-President, mover, Captain Eldred, and Mr. Adams were appointed a deputation to wait on the Colonial Secretary on Thursday next, 24th January, and present the resolution.

A deputation from the Calcutta Exhibition Commission, consisting of Sir Patrick Jennings (President), Mr. E. Combes (Vice President), Captain Eldred, and Messrs James Inglis, R. D. Adams, and A. Cumming, (Secretary), had an interview with the Colonial Secretary on the 24th January, 1884, in reference to the question of promoting a regular steam service between Australia and India.

Mr. COMBES said, (as reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*), the object of the deputation was to place before the Colonial Secretary the following resolution passed by the Commission on the 21st January :—

That, with a view of furthering Indo-Australian trade, this Commission respectfully suggests to the Colonial Secretary to ask the Government of India whether, in the event of a direct line of steamers between Australia and India being established, it would be willing to assist such line by the remission of port dues, and by granting Government freights at current rates, or otherwise, and whether our Government would be willing to assist in a similar or other direction.

Mr. James Inglis, by a motion which was carried at a previous meeting, said Mr. Combes, who, pending the arrival of the President, explained the object of the deputation, opened up the subject of Indo-Australian trade, and the Commission wished to further that in every possible way. It had been mooted that as the charges at Calcutta and other Indian ports were very heavy, some system of reciprocity might be arranged

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

between the Australian Colonies and India, as in the case of mail boats. In order to determine the matter, it was thought better to come to the Colonial Secretary and explain it; and the Commission did not think it was outside their duties, as a Commission appointed to look after the Calcutta Exhibition, to do what they possibly could to further commercial relations between the two countries, and they now came to the Colonial Secretary to lay the matter entirely before him.

Mr. INGLIS said they were conscious that they had the sympathy of the Colonial Secretary, and that if anything of a practical nature was to be done he was the proper channel through which to address the Indian Government. Apart from the intrinsic merits of the case, there was the importance of promoting trade between Australia and India. In India the very highest authorities seemed very anxious to bring to a practical issue the attempts the Commission were now making in the way of bringing their trade here. Mr. E. C. Buck, President of the Melbourne Exhibition Commission for India, in a minute to the Bombay Exhibition Commission, dated May 12, 1881, stated:—"It appears to me to be a pity to lose any chance, however small, of obtaining a footing of any kind in the Australian market, which, large at present, is likely to become far more extensive in a very few years. The Americans, Germans, and others, are all trying to push their way into it, and the longer competition from India is postponed, the more difficult it may be found to force an entrance." And in another minute Mr. Buck, in addressing the Government of India, says: "One of the most important questions in this connection is the possibility of improving the present means of communication. A large section of the Australian

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

commercial public inveigh very strongly against the exorbitant freights from India to Australia; and as it is in this direction that Netherlands-India did so much for their colonial trade with Australia, it is not impossible that British India may further her own interests in the same line. I will not here discuss the present position of communications, or the different methods by which improvement is possible. I only wish now to point out that there is a most important issue, which demands full inquiry and practical investigation, and which is alone, in my opinion, sufficient to justify further action being taken by the Government of India. The impulse which has been given through this Exhibition to the exports of tea will render the ensuing year or two a most favourable time for practical action." Then the Viceroy of India, at the opening of the Calcutta International Exhibition, said:—"I also understand that we have at present amongst us in this city a considerable number of gentlemen from the Australian Colonies, and that more are expected to follow in their wake, and I am sure that one and all here present will join with me in offering to them a hearty welcome. (Loud cheers.) It has been said in the report that the Lieutenant-Governor feels very strongly the possibility and the great importance of developing the trade between this country and Australia. In that opinion I heartily concur. I believe that there is a great future before the trade of India and Australia, and I have no doubt that if this Exhibition furthers the development of that trade, that result alone will be amply sufficient to justify and reward the labours of those who have carried out this undertaking." It would thus be seen that the Government of India were very much alive to the importance of opening up this

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

matter, and a disposition had been shown to meet any feasible scheme that could be put forward. It would be idle for him to explain the long detention of goods in trans-shipment. This want of regularity tended to hamper trade, and he himself had suffered owing to goods having remained for months at Madras *in transitu*, and if they brought down goods by sailing ship they were covered with oil and otherwise damaged, and a survey had to be held. The P. and O. Company, of whom he wished to speak with the highest respect, only cared for their passenger traffic, and did not look for freights, and they must therefore have direct communication in some other way, and if the Colonial Secretary could assist them he would be doing good to the country. The Commission were trying to vindicate their very being as a Commission by having some practical outcome of their labours, and they thought with regular and complete communication they might get a regular trade.

Captain ELDRED said that twenty years ago they had several ships in the direct trade between Calcutta and Sydney, notably those belonging to Messrs. R. Towns & Co., and he believed that the principal cause of the withdrawal of these ships from the trade was the excessive port charges in Calcutta, which had been generally estimated as equivalent to £1 per ton upon the registered tonnage of the ships. With reference to the means of transit between Calcutta and here, the work was very badly done, and he himself had been a sufferer by goods being detained for three or four months and reaching their destination out of season. Not only was this great delay vexatious, but it caused great loss. He had not been able to ascertain all the port charges at

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Calcutta, but he had judged them as nearly as possible. In Calcutta, sea pilotage was collected on sailing vessels according to the draft of the vessel, steamers being allowed 25 per cent. discount. On the estimate that the steamers to be employed would not draw less than 22 feet, the sea pilotage would be 737 rupees inwards and 812 rupees outwards. The mooring of a 2,000-ton ship would cost 18 rupees; pilot gratuity, 150 rupees; steam-tug, per day, 600 rupees; and port dues, per ton, 4 annas. Then in harbour pilotage, the charge for mooring and unmooring was about 50 rupees; booking, 16 rupees; and measuring, 30 rupees.* He felt satisfied that if the Indian Government would subsidise a line of steamers to the extent of all these charges in Calcutta, there would be no difficulty in prevailing upon one of the Companies to put on two steamers to run regularly between Sydney and Calcutta, calling at the intermediate ports of Australia. The course of trade at present was not great, and the steamers would materially develop the trade; and that was one reason why they required considerable assistance. No doubt the first voyages might not result very profitably. As far as coal was concerned the Indian coal was considered quite as good as that produced in New South Wales, and could be obtained at 15s. a ton. The principal heavy freight they could look for regularly was copper, and as there was an unlimited demand in India for Australian horses a large trade would spring up in that direction. He had no doubt, however, that they would find a market for some of their other stock, and the trade might increase.

* Mr. Franklin, in letter from Calcutta, dated 3rd March, referring to the figures here quoted by Captain Eldred, cites statistics to show that port charges had latterly undergone very considerable reduction, and towards the close of his report (page 82) it will be seen that he states that the charges have actually been reduced by one-half.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. INGLIS said there was a great demand for well-bred cattle and sheep for stud purposes in Calcutta, and that no doubt our high-classed bulls and rams would be eagerly sought for to improve the local herds.

Mr. ADAMS thought there was some hope of the trade being opened again, and it only wanted pushing. He thought as far as our exports to Calcutta were concerned our chief reliance would be upon meats.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS said that the Commission had sent circulars to the various Chambers of Commerce of the Colonies, drawing attention to this most important question, and inviting co-operation. The consideration of the question by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce had been postponed until the return of their Chairman, but the Calcutta Exhibition Commission at Melbourne approved of the course the Commission here had taken.

Mr. STUART said that no one could deny the importance and desirability of resuscitating the trade between India and this country. He said resuscitated, because twenty years ago and backwards it was a very considerable trade. Personally he and his partner had three ships of about 800 tons each constantly engaged in the trade, and never out of it. How it arose that the trade was abandoned he hardly knew. He gave it up because others, envious of the favourable results which his firm had obtained from it, rushed into the trade not thoroughly understanding it, and the consequence was that the trade was spoiled as far as his firm was concerned. They abandoned it, and those who had entered into competition did not find it so profitable as to justify them in keeping it up. At the time there was sufficient trade to keep several large ships going, and occasionally

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

other vessels. Whether the mode which the deputation asked the Government to adopt to resuscitate the trade was a proper one or not was another question. The only cases in which the Government here had given up port charges were those which had been introduced as an item of the contract in the various postal services. Of course the object there was to secure as low a payment of money as they could; they were anxious to reduce the money cost, and having a certain thing to give in exchange, they held out the inducement of freedom from port charges and the free use of the dock in order to secure a reduction of the money payment. It was a sort of *quid pro quo*; but to relieve certain vessels engaged in a particular trade merely for the sake of endeavouring to resuscitate that trade, however valuable it might be, did not seem to him to be a course which the Government could undertake. If they abandoned the port charges in favour of vessels coming from Calcutta, with what face could they continue the port charges upon vessels coming from other places? It could not be an answer to say that others had not asked for it, because they were sure to ask for it; nor was it an answer to say that the other trades paid, because the rejoinder to that would be that they ought not be debarred from this additional profit which would accrue by extending the same facilities to them as to others. Or they might say, "Free us from the port charges and your own people will be benefited by obtaining goods at lower prices." It seemed therefore to be a question of abandoning the port charges altogether, and maintaining the port entirely free from port charges. That could never be carried out except at a very heavy expense, and he did not think the incidence of the burden was at all misplaced when it was placed

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

upon vessels coming from various ports. Whether there was another way to aid the matter he could not say, but he did not see how there could be. He confessed that he did not see any way of doing it, and he would hardly like to urge upon the Government of India to give up that which we did not see our way to give up ourselves.

Mr. INGLIS said he relied upon the expressed opinion of very high authorities in India that they were willing in every way to assist the Colonies in promoting this trade, and if they could see their way clear to sound the Indian Government on the subject that would be something gained.

Mr. STUART said there could be no objection to that, and he could quite see that it would strengthen the application if this Government were able to say that they were willing to give up the port charges, and wished the Indian Government would do the same ; but he did not see how this Government could do so without abandoning the port charges altogether.

Captain ELDRED said it might be done by granting a small subsidy equivalent to the port charges. The Dutch Government had given 200,000 guilders for five years in order to promote trade between Java and Australia, and the South Australian Government had given a similar sum for a mail service between that colony and Java. It would be only just if a Company were to put on their steamers at a loss that they should be fairly treated afterwards.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS said he supposed there would be a difficulty in subsidizing steamers that did not carry mails. That had never been done.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. STUART: No. He would write to the Indian Government embodying the views of the deputation as expressed in the resolution.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS: You might let them know the suggestions of the deputation, and ask them if they can suggest some mode of promoting steam communication.

The deputation thanked the Premier for his courtesy, and withdrew.

The following letter was subsequently received by the Secretary to the Commission on the subject of one of the requests preferred by the deputation:—

(84-673.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 March, 1884.

Adverting to the deputation from the Calcutta Exhibition Commission that waited upon the Colonial Secretary on the 24th January last, with reference to assistance being afforded by this Government to a direct line of steamers between Australia and India, by the remission of port dues and granting Government freights at current rates, or otherwise, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Exhibition Commission, that it appears from a communication that has been received from the Treasury that the custom hitherto has been to remit port dues (pilotage and light dues) to mail steamers only, and that the Colonial Treasurer does not think that the rule should be extended to ordinary trading steamers as suggested by the deputation, as the remission proposed, if not agreed to, will not prevent a natural trade from living.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Alex. Cumming, Esq.,

Secretary to the Calcutta Exhibition Commission.

As the time approached in India for taking steps to have the New South Wales exhibits disposed of, it was ascertained that very few of our exhibitors had furnished the Secretary in Sydney with detailed price-lists of their goods, and communications were received in Sydney

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

asking that these might be supplied. These very necessary lists were obtained by the Secretary from some of the principal exhibitors and posted to India; but as the required information with regard to many New South Wales products and the extent of supply was yet very defective, the Secretary drew up a memorandum or series of notes on exhibits based on the classification, which he forwarded to India for general information. [This series of notes appears as Appendix E, page 63.]

At meeting of the Commission held on Monday, the 31st March, 1884—the President in the chair—there was read *Gazette Extraordinary* issued that day by the Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, detailing the steps to be taken to mark the death, just announced, of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany.

It was unanimously resolved, “That as a mark of respect to the memory of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, this meeting do now adjourn, and that the President of the Commission be authorized to convey to Her Majesty the Queen the sympathy and condolence of this Commission in her affliction.”

His Excellency the Governor wrote to the President on the 30th July, 1884, informing him that in a Despatch which he had received from the Right Honorable the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging his letter of sympathy with Her Majesty on behalf of the New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta International Exhibition, the Queen had requested that he be informed that Her Majesty was very grateful for their expression of sympathy.

Mr. Franklin, our Executive Commissioner in New South Wales, having just returned to the Colony from

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

his mission to India, was present at meeting of the Commission held at the Free Public Library, on Monday, the 19th of May.

The usual formal business having been transacted,—

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Franklin had attended on this the first opportunity of meeting the Commission since his return, and was, he understood, prepared to make a brief statement as to what had been done in connection with the representation of this Colony at Calcutta, and as to his impressions as to the possibilities of commercial intercourse between India and Australia. The statement he believed would be simply a summary which Mr. Franklin would enlarge upon in an extended report he would shortly make, some of the papers for which had yet to be supplied from India.

Mr. FRANKLIN then addressed the meeting, giving a sketch of the progress of the New South Wales representation from the time of his arrival in Calcutta, describing these articles of New South Wales produce likely to find a remunerative market in India, and mentioning the classes of goods likely to be comprised in a return trade from India.

Mr. R. BURDETT SMITH, at the close of Mr. Franklin's remarks, said that it was with much pleasure that he would move:—

That the thanks of the Commission be given to Mr. Franklin for the particularly able manner in which he had represented this Colony at Calcutta, and also for the interesting sketch of his experiences in India, and the valuable information he has afforded.

Mr. AUGUSTUS MORRIS seconded the motion, which was unanimously and cordially agreed to.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the motion, said that to his mind Mr Franklin had fully proved his fitness for the responsible position he had occupied in India.

The report *in extenso* of Mr. Franklin, which follows that of the President, will be found to afford ample information as to the suitability of the Indian market for New South Wales productions, and shows the care and trouble exercised by the Executive Commissioner in procuring the fullest and most reliable information.

There will be found appended to Mr. Franklin's report as Executive Commissioner, copies of the fortnightly letters to the Colonial Secretary reporting the progress of our representation at Calcutta. They are necessary to complete the record of the part taken by the Colony at the Indian Exhibition. The President also received regular communications from the Executive Commissioner, informing him of all matters of importance; while Mr. Franklin also kept up a regular correspondence with the Secretary of the New South Wales Commission on matters of detail of interest to our Exhibitors. It is however only necessary to publish the letters addressed by Mr. Franklin to the Colonial Secretary, as they will be found to embody, in chronological order, the leading events connected with his mission as Executive Commissioner.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Commission having decided to mark in a public manner their appreciation of the way in which Mr. Franklin had filled the office of Executive Commissioner at Calcutta, invited him to a dinner at the Town Hall, Sydney, on Monday, June 30th, 1884. The President occupied the chair, with the guest of the evening on his right hand

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

and the Hon. Alex. Stuart, Colonial Secretary and Premier on his left hand. Besides members of the Commission, there were present a number of leading business men and other citizens among whom were noticed several of the New South Wales exhibitors. The Vice Chairs were occupied by the Hon. William Macleay, M.L.C., one of the Vice Presidents of the Commission, and the Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.P., Minister of Public Instruction.

After the usual loyal toasts,—

Mr. R. BURDETT SMITH proposed the Viceroy and Government of India, and in doing so spoke of the great and deep interest manifested by the Viceroy of India in the Calcutta International Exhibition, and of the marked attention and courtesy which he had shown to our guest as representing the New South Wales Commission at Calcutta.

Mr. JAMES INGLIS responded.

After the toast of the “Ministry,” proposed by Mr. THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and responded to by the Hon. Mr. STUART, Colonial Secretary and Premier,—

The PRESIDENT proposed “Our Guest, Mr. Franklin,” and in the course of his remarks said:—“If the Calcutta International Exhibition has been the means of facilitating trade between India and Australia it will at least have done one good thing for the benefit of this country. By sending our Commissioner to India to put before the officers of the Government and the people the fact that Australia is capable and willing to renew commerce with them, we have been doing a great thing, and I do not think we could have made a better choice than in choosing

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Franklin. In the first place he had large practical experience of exhibition work, having acted as Superintendent of the Judging Department of the International Exhibition of 1879 at Sydney, which duty he performed in a most satisfactory manner; and he had also a knowledge of India before he went, of its language and of its people, and therefore he went on his way with his path comparatively smooth. His profession as civil engineer, and his long experience in the Civil Service of this Colony, enabled him to prosecute inquiries with regard to the conservation of water and irrigation in India; and his reports on those questions would no doubt materially assist the Government, who are now by means of a Royal Commission eliciting the necessary information to enable them to deal with this subject. * * * The Commission will always remember with thankfulness the exertions of Mr. Franklin, the Executive Commissioner at Calcutta."

Mr. FRANKLIN, in responding, said that a great deal of the success of his mission had been due to the valuable assistance of Mr. James N. Stuart, Representative Commissioner for the Colony in Calcutta, whose commercial standing in that city had materially assisted his efforts, and to Colonel Trevor, R.E., Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, who, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal through severe illness, bore the whole weight and responsibility of the great undertaking. The Executive Commissioner, in the course of his remarks, gave a graphic description of Calcutta, and enumerated the benefits which had been and would be the result of the holding of the Exhibition, and more particularly of the participation of this Colony.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

The proceedings, which were throughout of a most cordial character, were closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The reception accorded to Mr. Franklin for his services as Executive Commissioner for the Colony at Calcutta at the public banquet given in his honor has already been evidenced. It is, however, but just to state that the Commissioners were assisted materially by the indefatigable zeal, assiduity, and attention of the Secretary to the Commission (Mr. Alexander Cumming), whose previous experience on the Commission for the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, and as Secretary for the New South Wales Commission for the Amsterdam International Exhibition, did not alone lighten the labour of the Commission, but caused the whole work to proceed and be carried out in the most satisfactory manner. The management of the New South Wales Court at Calcutta was confided to Mr. Thomas Pugh, who had also assisted in a somewhat similar capacity at the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions, and who performed the duties of his position with ability, and with satisfaction to the Commission. Mr. Reseigh Martin also assisted the Secretary of the Commission in the clerical department, and discharged his duties with praiseworthy efficiency.

As to the more immediate results to New South Wales exhibitors of the holding of the Calcutta Exhibition, it must be noted that the number of awards (217) obtained by this Colony is considerably in excess of those obtained by any other participating Colony. New South Wales came third in the list of honors received by exhibitors, India and her various States being first,

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

and Great Britain second. A list of New South Wales awards will be found after the abridged catalogue of exhibits.

It may be asked, in conclusion, What results have been achieved by our participation in the Calcutta International Exhibition? That these will be both actual and important has, from the time of the opening of the Exhibition, been recognized by the leaders in the government of our Indian Empire. His Excellency the Viceroy of India, at the opening ceremony, as elsewhere quoted in the course of my report, spoke as follows:—“It has been said that the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Rivers-Thompson) feels very strongly the possibility and the great importance of developing the trade between this country and Australia. In that opinion I heartily concur. I believe that there is a great future before the trade of India and Australia; and I have no doubt that if this Exhibition furthers the development of that trade, the result alone will be amply sufficient to justify and reward the labours of those who have carried out this undertaking. (Cheers.)” The views of His Excellency the Viceroy as to the mutual benefits which would accrue both to India and Australia from the Exhibition appear to have become, if possible, more decided after the international display had run its course, and results could be perhaps more clearly appreciated; for in his reply to the Address of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at the closing ceremonial, His Excellency is reported to have said:—“For my part—and I dare say many others will agree with me—I have also felt a very deep interest in the Australian portion of the Exhibition. (Applause.) We have seen there marked traces of the progress of those youthful countries, of

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

their varied resources, and of the energy of their people. Our thanks are due to the Governments of these Colonies and to the public in Australia for the aid which they have given to make their Courts a success; and our thanks are no less due to those distinguished gentlemen who have come over from the Australian Colonies for what they have done to make those Courts attractive and interesting to those who have visited them. (Applause.) Like you, Mr. Rivers-Thompson, I earnestly hope that the exhibition of Australian products, and the friendly intercourse which has gone on with the Australian gentlemen upon this occasion, will not be the only or the most important result of the Australian portion of the Exhibition; and I think we may all rejoice to hear from you that there is every reason to believe that the hopes which were expressed when the Exhibition was opened, that it would lead to an extended and more direct trade between Australia and India, are likely to be realized. I venture to say that if it had obtained no other result it would have been amply worth while to have held this Exhibition. (Cheers.)”

The above sympathetic utterances of His Excellency the Governor-General of India will no doubt be echoed by every person having the prosperity of the Colony at heart, and are naturally a source of gratification to the body of gentlemen who, acting as Commissioners, have endeavoured all through their labours to produce some practical results by giving an impetus to the trade of Australia with India.

Looking at the component parts of the Great British Empire, we see on the one hand India with its broad expanse of British territory and groups of feudatory

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

states teeming with a vast population, having an immemorial civilization, possessing a literature of its own, and attaining to the highest developments of art. This vast peninsula, with its great varieties of soil and climate, and its population of 250 millions, is now being opened up to commerce by the great expansion of the Railway system, and under the progressive and just rule of Great Britain the trade and commerce of the country will undoubtedly increase in an enormous degree. The geographical position of Australia with regard to India is in itself a very great advantage in strengthening and increasing the volume of trade between the two countries, and although the population of Australasia is at present only about three millions, yet in extent of territory Australia is more than double the great Indian peninsula, and in proportion to its population its trade exceeds that of any other country in the world. It is therefore natural to assume that the desire to encourage and foster this trade, which has been mutually expressed—both on the part of India and of the Colonies,—will lead to a direct communication being established and an interchange of products profitable to both countries.

The Great Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 literally created a trade between the Dominion of Canada and Australia, and also increased materially the volume of trade between the United States and this country. Of the many offshoots of Great Britain there are none so distinctly marked out to achieve a great destiny by peaceful means as the Australasian Colonies,—the Greater Britain of the South,—and none where the progressive and active tendencies of the race find a more profitable and congenial field, and where its best traditions are more likely to be perpetuated. The promotion of

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

friendly relations and commercial intercourse with India on the one hand, with the Dominion of Canada and the United States on the other, is of vast importance to the future of the Australasian Colonies, whether they become federated or not; but if the magnificent idea of a great Imperial federation ever assumes practical form and shape, then the Mother Country, linked with the Empire of India, the Dominion of Canada, and the great Australasian States, and its other Colonies, will girdle the earth, and spread all over the globe the Blessings of Peace, Progress, and Prosperity.

P. A. JENNINGS,

President.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS, WITH COMMITTEES OF COMMISSION APPOINTED ON 15TH MAY, 1883.

The President and Vice-Presidents are *ex officio* Members of all Committees.

SECTION A.—FINE ARTS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Paintings and drawings. | 4. Engravings, lithographs, &c. |
| 2. Sculptures. | 5. Photographs. |
| 3. Architectural drawings and models. | 6. Works of art not specified. |

SECTION B.—EDUCATION AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 7. Educational appliances, models of schools, school furniture, and books. | 10. Gymnasia. |
| 8. Maps, charts, and geographical apparatus. | 11. Stationery and artists' materials. |
| 9. Specimens of work done by pupils in schools. | 12. Printing and bookbinding. |
| | 13. Photographic apparatus, chemicals, and other appliances. |
| | 14. Musical instruments. |
| | 15. Scientific instruments. |

Sections A and B (with K), under charge of Committee I, constituted as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. (Chairman). | |
| J. F. Burns, Esq., M.P. | H. Halloran, Esq., C.M.G., J.P. |
| D. Finlayson, Esq. | S. A. Joseph, Esq., M.L.C. |
| F. A. Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P. | Augustus Morris, Esq. |
| G. N. Griffiths, Esq., M.P. | R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P. |

SECTION C.—HEALTH.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 16. Systems of drainage. | 19. Surgical instruments. |
| 17. Appliances connected with sanitation and hygiene. | 20. Hospital appliances. |
| 18. Drugs and medicines. | 21. Ambulances. |
| | 22. Other objects connected with health. |

SECTION D.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OR DECORATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 23. Furniture and upholstery. | 31. Decorative work, including carving and artware. |
| 24. Glassware of all kinds. | 32. Carpets, hangings, tapestry, furniture stuffs, matting, paperhangings. |
| 25. Stone utensils, pottery, porcelain, and earthenware. | 33. Marble and alabaster. |
| 26. Metalware, hardware, and cutlery. | 34. Bronzes, ornamental work in gold, silver, and other metals. |
| 27. Clocks, watches, and their accessories. | 35. Toys. |
| 28. Brushware. | 36. Other household utensils and appliances. |
| 29. Basketware. | 37. Camp equipments, including tents. |
| 30. Apparatus and processes for cooling, heating, and lighting. | |

Sections C and D, under charge of Committee II, as follows:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P. (Chairman). | |
| D. Finlayson, Esq. | W. T. Poole, Esq., M.P. |
| J. Harris, Esq., M.P. | C. J. Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. |
| L. F. Heydon, Esq., M.P. | H. J. Tarrant, Esq., M.P. |
| A. H. Jacob, Esq. | W. J. Trickett, Esq., M.P. |

SECTION E.—FABRICS, INCLUDING APPAREL, TOILET REQUISITES, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF PERSONAL WEAR OR USE.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 38. Cotton fabrics. | 46. Apparel and haberdashery. |
| 39. Wool fabrics. | 47. Boots, shoes, and slippers. |
| 40. Silk fabrics. | 48. Hats and caps. |
| 41. Jute fabrics. | 49. Umbrellas and parasols. |
| 42. Other fabrics. | 50. Jewellery and precious stones. |
| 43. Mixed fabrics. | 51. Perfumery. |
| 44. Shawls. | 52. Objects not specified. |
| 45. Fancy work. | |

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX A.

SECTION F.—RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM PRODUCTS NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>53. Minerals and metallurgic products.
 54. Indigenous timber and other forest products.
 55. Oil-seeds.
 56. Oils.
 57. Soap, tallow, wax, and other manufactures of oleaginous substances.
 58. Hides, horns, hair, bristles, &c.
 59. Leather and manufactures of leather.
 60. Cotton, raw, and thread.
 61. Cotton manufactures.
 62. Silk, raw, cocoon, and thread.
 63. Wool, raw, and yarns.
 64. Jute, raw, and yarns.
 65. Manufactures of jute.
 66. Coir and manufactures therefrom.
 67. Other fibres and manufactures therefrom.
 68. Paper.</p> | <p>69. Ivory, tortoise-shell, sponge, and shells.
 70. Materials for baskets, wicker, and plait work.
 71. Cement.
 72. Building materials, exclusive of cement.
 73. Lac.
 74. Gums and resins.
 75. Indigo.
 76. Other dyeing and colouring materials.
 77. Colours, paint, varnishes
 78. Tobacco.
 79. Chemicals.
 80. Materials used for bleaching, tanning, and currying.
 81. Other products and manufactures not specified.</p> |
|---|---|

Sections E and F, under charge of Committee III, as follows:—

Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C. (Chairman).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Hon. W. A. Brodrigg, F.R.G.S., M.L.C.
 R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.
 A. R. Fremlin, Esq., M.P.
 J. Inglis, Esq.
 R. L. Jenkins, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.</p> | <p>Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.
 G. C. Loughnan, Esq., M.P.
 Hon. H. Mort, M.L.C.
 W. W. Richardson, Esq., J.P.
 P. N. Trebeck, Esq., J.P.</p> |
|---|---|

NOTE.—Mr. Trebeck was subsequently asked to act as Chairman of a special sub-section of the work of Committee III, set apart for Exhibits of Wool.

SECTION G.—MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS, MEANS OF TRANSPORT, APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS AND INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING MODELS AND DESIGNS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>82. Boilers and engines.
 83. Railway plant and rolling stock, tramways.
 84. Telegraphy, telephones, heliographs.
 85. Mining and metallurgy.
 86. Chemistry, pharmacy, tanning.
 87. Artillery, arms, ammunition, war material.
 88. Civil engineering and architecture.
 89. Ocean, coast, and river navigation.
 90. Carriages and vehicles, wheelwrights' work.
 91. Workshop machines and tools.
 92. Blacksmiths' work, locks, safes, &c.
 93. Carpenters' work, joinery, &c.
 94. Cooling machinery and ice machines.
 95. Aerated waters and bottling machines.
 96. Machines and processes for preserving food.</p> | <p>97. Tobacco manufacture and implements used in the consumption thereof.
 98. Spinning, weaving, and rope-making.
 99. Paper-making.
 100. Printing, type-making, ruling, bookbinding.
 101. Pressing and baling.
 102. Fire-engines, extincteurs, pumps, cranes, gauges, registering instruments.
 103. Electro-plating.
 104. Brewing and distillation.
 105. Manufacture of perfumery.
 106. Manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, and glass.
 107. Means of producing artificial light.
 108. Sewing-machines.
 109. Cotton printing.</p> |
|--|--|

Section G, under charge of Committee IV, as follows:—

F. A. Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P. (Chairman).

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>H. Copeland, Esq., M.P.
 W. H. Eldred, Esq., J.P.
 J. Fletcher, Esq., M.P.
 A. R. Fremlin, Esq., M.P.</p> | <p>W. T. Poole, Esq., M.P.
 R. Prendergast, Esq.
 J. Sutherland, Esq., M.P.
 R. H. D. White, Esq., M.P.</p> |
|--|---|

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX A.

SECTION H.—FOOD PRODUCTS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 110. Tea. | 123. Nuts. |
| 111. Coffee. | 124. Confectionery. |
| 112. Sugar. | 125. Jams and jellies. |
| 113. Spices. | 126. Honey. |
| 114. Chocolate and cocoa. | 127. Essences and extracts. |
| 115. Bread stuffs and articles made therefrom. | 128. Pickles, sauces, chutneys, and curry powders. |
| 116. Arrowroot, tapioca, sago. | 129. Ale, beer, and porter. |
| 117. Butter. | 130. Cider and perry. |
| 118. Ghee, lard, and other fatty substances. | 131. Wines and liqueurs. |
| 119. Preserved meat. | 132. Spirits. |
| 120. Preserved soup. | 133. Cordials and syrups. |
| 121. Preserved fish. | 134. Aerated and mineral waters. |
| 122. Preserved fruit and vegetables. | 135. Vinegar. |
| | 136. Other provisions not specified. |

Section H, under charge of Committee V, as follows:—

J. F. Burns, Esq., M.P. (Chairman).

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| R. D. Adams, Esq. | A. Morris, Esq. |
| J. N. Brunker, Esq., M.P. | Hon. H. Mort, M.L.C. |
| H. Clarke, Esq., M.P. | H. Moses, Esq., M.P. |
| G. N. Griffiths, Esq., M.P. | W. W. Richardson, Esq., J.P. |
| J. Inglis, Esq. | C. J. Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. |
| H. Halloran, Esq., C.M.G. | P. N. Trebeck, Esq., J.P. |
| C. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. | J. Williams, Esq. |
| | A. Wilson, Esq., M.P. |

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 137. Collections of agricultural products. | 141. Processes, implements, and machines used for irrigation. |
| 138. Collections of horticultural products. | 142. Garden furniture, fountains. |
| 139. Processes, implements, and machines used in cultivation. | 143. Manures. |
| 140. Processes, implements, and machines applied to agricultural and horticultural products. | |

Section I, under the charge of Committee VI, as follows:—

C. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. (Chairman).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| H. Clarke, Esq., M.P. | C. J. Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. |
| L. F. Heydon, Esq., M.P. | J. See, Esq., M.P. |
| W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P. | C. Smith, Esq. |
| H. Moses, Esq., M.P. | R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P. |
| | H. J. Tarrant, Esq., M.P. |

SECTION K.—ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 144. Ethnological collection. | 147. Implements connected with fishery, |
| 145. Archæological collection. | 148. Collections of animals stuffed, &c. |
| 146. Weapons and implements of the chase. | 149. Other natural history specimens. |

Section K is under the charge of Committee No. 1, which has also control of Sections A and B,

SPECIAL SECTION (COMMITTEE VII).—LIVE STOCK.

Hon. W. A. Brodribb, M.L.C., F.R.G.S. (Chairman).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| J. N. Brunker, Esq., M.P. | R. L. Jenkins, Esq., M.R.C.S.E. |
| Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C. | Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C. |
| F. A. Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P. | H. Moses, Esq., M.P. |
| J. Inglis, Esq. | A. Wilson, Esq., M.P. |

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX B.

SPECIAL SECTION (COMMITTEE VIII).—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Professor Liversidge, F.R.S. (Chairman).

W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P.	R. Prendergast, Esq.
G. C. Loughnan, Esq., M.P.	R. H. D. White, Esq., M.P.
J. Mackenzie, Esq., F.G.S.	C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.

SPECIAL SECTION (COMMITTEE IX).—FINANCE AND SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

Hon. S. A. Joseph, M.L.C. (Chairman).

R. D. Adams, Esq.	W. H. Eldred, Esq., J.P.
Hon. W. A. Brodribb, Esq., M.L.C., F.R.G.S.	D. Finlayson, Esq.
	J. Harris, Esq., M.P.
C. Smith, Esq.	

APPENDIX B.

INVITATION OF COMMISSION TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

(Extracted from the Official Programme issued at the end of May, 1883.)

THE Government of India having given its support to the proposals for holding an International Exhibition in Calcutta during the winter months, has officially invited the co-operation of New South Wales, as well as of the other Colonies of Australasia. Having regard to the growing importance of the trade between these Colonies and the Indian Empire, and the impetus likely to be given to commercial intercourse through a suitable display of the productive wealth of Australia, the Government of New South Wales has issued the present Commission, the members of which are "appointed to devise and carry out the details necessary for the collection and transmission to Calcutta of all articles—the produce or manufacture of this Colony—intended for exposition."

Recognizing the importance of the vast market which may be afforded by India for the produce of the Colony, this Commission earnestly solicits the most cordial co-operation of New South Wales producers and manufacturers; and would impress upon all who may be willing to aid it in securing a worthy representation of the Colony, the necessity for at once setting about the preparation of exhibits, as all must be shipped from Sydney by the middle of September, so as to arrive in Calcutta in time to be properly arranged for display before the opening on the 4th of December. All those therefore who make up their minds to show at Calcutta must forward their applications for space to the Secretary of the Commission, Sydney, prior to the 1st of August proximo, so as to allow of the exhibits being properly described and catalogued; while exhibits must be in store by the 1st of September.

The exhibition in Calcutta of New South Wales and other Australian products is, this Commission feels assured, certain to be followed by a large increase in trade intercourse with India, as well as in the consumption of Australian exports.

The wealth of Australia is chiefly in raw products, and the list of manufactured articles is not a numerous one; but there are some likely to find a fairly remunerative market, such as confectionery or sugar goods, and also biscuits, candles, and soaps. A sale would probably also be readily effected of carriages of light construction suited to the Indian

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX B.

climate ; while it should be possible to manufacture from Australian wools tweeds of a character suited for use under a tropical sun, and combining lightness of fabric with durability in wear.

Animals products are certain to meet with a good demand. Preserved meats, such as those produced by the Sydney Meat Preserving Company, are sure to be favourably received ; and it is worth while considering whether it is not advisable that some steps should be taken in combination by the Australian Colonies to charter a vessel freighted with a shipment of Australian meats, to be conveyed to Calcutta in refrigerating chambers. There would thus be practically tested the facilities likely to be offered by the Indian markets for the disposal of our surplus production of animal food. Tinned butter would be certain to have a ready market. Tallow and animal oils would also find buyers. Australian leather would be likely to be in demand.

With respect to vegetable products, there are many timbers of industrial value which could be utilized in India. Australian wheat and flour would be welcome additions to the food supply of India. Maize, which is so largely a product of New South Wales, might also find a demand. But in this section preserved fruits of various kinds would be certain to have especial attention from Anglo-Indians. Australian wines, which are noted for their light alcoholic strength, would furnish a cheap and refreshing beverage, which requires but to be properly introduced in India to meet with much favour—indeed it is not unlikely that the principal market for surplus Australian wines of the better qualities may yet be found in the East.

It is well known that for many years past Australian horses have secured good prices in India, and a good exhibit of them, as well as of cattle and sheep, would attract much attention at the live stock shows to be held during the currency of the Exhibition.

To complete a representative New South Wales exhibit, it is desirable that there should be a suitable display of the mineral wealth of the Colony—copper and tin in ingots for after-sale included ; an exhibit portraying its natural history, as well as photographic views, the latter of which would be likely to impress visitors to the Exhibition with some idea of the commercial importance of the Colony.

[NOTE.—In two sections the New South Wales Commission has been unable to carry out its original intentions—the first in the matter of a conjoint shipment of Australian frozen meat, and the second in its efforts to procure suitable exhibits of live stock.]

THE following instructions, framed for the guidance of New South Wales Exhibitors, appeared as part of the official programme, and on the forms of application for space :—

“ Applications for space must reach the Secretary to the Commission on or before the 1st of August next.

“ All exhibits must be in store by the 1st of September next, except wool, which will be received up to the 1st of November.

“ All exhibits should be placed in secure cases, each to bear legibly on label the name and address of exhibitor, and the character of exhibit. Where exhibits are likely to be injured by damp they should be placed in tin-lined cases, carefully soldered.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX C.

“Each exhibitor is requested to furnish, for catalogue purposes, and appended to his application for space or entry form, a full description, and where an exhibit requires special arrangement, plans, diagrams, or written directions should also be forwarded.

“The Commissioner for Railways has granted free carriage for all exhibits intended for display in the New South Wales Court. Labels to put on all packages will be furnished by the Secretary on application. These will pass exhibits by rail, and will contain the address of the consignee. The Commission will defray all reasonable charges for freight as apart from concessions from Commissioner for Railways and proprietors of coasting steamship companies, and will pay all expenses of insurance in Sydney and Calcutta, and, during transit, storage in Sydney, and also of freight and space for exhibits, and will arrange for the return of exhibits if unsold; but while observing due care will not be responsible for any damage or loss in Sydney or Calcutta that cannot be covered by full insurance.

“The Exhibition Building at Calcutta will be formed into a bond.

“No articles of a dangerous character will be admitted for display. All exhibits proffered are subject to the approval of the Commission.

“Any information will be immediately supplied, or printed papers and forms forwarded, on application to the undersigned.

“ALEX. CUMMING,

“Secretary to the New South Wales Commission, Sydney.”

APPENDIX C.

FROZEN MEAT FOR INDIA,

7, Lower Circular-road, Calcutta, 19 January, 1884.

To F. A. Franklin, Esq., Executive Commissioner, Government New South Wales, International Exhibition, Calcutta.

Sir,—With regard to the proposition referred to in Government memorandum, No. 387 over D, dated 22nd February, 1883, Commissariat Department, store supplies, copy annexed, to establish agencies in this country for the issue of Australian frozen meat, I beg to forward for your information an extract, as per margin, from the General Annual Sanitary Report H.M.'s British troops in Bengal, dated Adjutant-General's office, Simla, 15th November, 1883, regarding the food supply to the troops, from which you will observe that the standard quality of meat in this country is described as “underfed,” “tasteless,” and “poorly nourished,” and that it is “doubtful if the soldier is much benefited by it.”

2. I attach a copy of the Commissary-General's reply to this communication, from which you will observe that the quality of the meat sanctioned for the troops is only best grass fed, and that as grazing is not obtainable throughout the year, the cattle and sheep must naturally fall off considerably in condition when adequate grazing is not obtainable, and as grass in Bengal and the Upper Provinces is only procurable during the rains in any quantity, I may say for six months, during the other six months the grass is dried up, innutritious, and of no utility as

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX C.

food for cattle. The consequence is that inferior meat is obliged to be tendered and accepted by the troops, as no better "grass fed" is obtainable in the country.

3. Constant complaints have been made by the soldiers for years past of the quality of their rations of meat. The Commissariat Department in former years supplied meat by means of native contractors, but the quality was not approved of, the contractors became rich, and inferior meat was supplied. Subsequently the contract system was discontinued, and Government sanctioned the introduction of commissariat agency, *i.e.*, executive commissariat officers purchased the cattle, slaughter-houses were built by Government, and an expensive meat establishment of agents, slaughterers, herdsmen, cowherds, peons, weighmen, coolies, bheesties, chowkedars, and sweepers was entertained for all stations where European troops were located, *viz.* :— 1. A soldier station butcher ; 2. A meat agent, at 50 rupees per mensem ; 3. A meat writer, at 10 to 15 rupees per mensem ; 4. Slaughterers, at 7 to 8 rupees per mensem ; 5. Cowherds and herdsmen, at 5 to 7 rupees per mensem ; 6. Bheesties, at 6 rupees per mensem ; 7. Coolies, at 5 rupees per mensem, &c., &c., &c ; and grazing grounds for cattle and sheep were rented. All this expenditure has now been found to be useless, as no better meat was obtained by this expensive method, and Government have sanctioned meat contracts experimentally at some stations, *i.e.*, by reverting to the old condemned system of supplying meat by contracts with native agents. This method will, no doubt, result in profit to the contractors, whilst the soldier will be obliged to accept very inferior meat. It would be unreasonable to expect contractors to supply better meat than a commissariat agency can, when executive officers are unfettered in the prices they pay for cattle and in the expenditure they incur. I therefore conclude that this experiment will also result in failure.

4. If all the expenditure incurred in the supply of meat by Commissariat Department were debited to the meat agency, it would be found that beef at a moderate computation costs fully from six to eight annas per pound, and mutton about eight to ten annas per pound ; but much of the expense incurred is not shown in the meat accounts. For instance, slaughter-houses, station butchers, rent of grazing grounds, destruction of large herds of cattle or flocks of sheep from disease breaking out, or epidemics, frequently necessitating the attendance of a veterinary surgeon, who in most instances orders the immediate destruction of the whole herd or flock affected, to prevent the spread of the disease to other healthy cattle or sheep. This frequently occurs in the hot weather, when there is no grazing, and large herds over 100 have been thus destroyed, and their carcasses buried.

5. All this expenditure and loss would be avoided if the frozen meat supply were introduced, and Government would no doubt gladly approve of the innovation, if it could be shown that the expenditure would not be excessive, *i.e.*, the cost at which it could be supplied, more especially as the Hindoos of this country worship cows, and are totally opposed to the slaughter of cattle and sheep.

6. I have been in communication with Messrs. Inglis, Brown, & Co., of Sydney, during the last twelve months, on the subject of this supply, and I annex a copy of the last letter I received from Mr. James Inglis.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX C.

I furnished that firm with a copy of the financial review of the Commissariat Department for 1881-2, which contains much information on the cost of meat, average outturn of slaughter cattle and sheep at all stations, and I have also given them a detailed statement of the quantities of beef and mutton issued at each station in a year, and these, and the correspondence, I have asked Mr. Inglis to forward to the Company they write of as largely interested in the frozen-meat trade, and when these details are received, much information on the requirements of beef and mutton, cost, &c., in this Presidency will be available.

7. I am not of opinion that it would be advisable to send live stock to Calcutta. The Commissariat Department sends cattle and sheep in steamers to Port Blair, weekly or monthly, as required, but complaints are always received of their condition on arrival, and frequently they are pronounced diseased, after being a few days at that settlement, and it is believed that disease may be latent in a herd of cattle which breaks out during the confinement on board ship; and on a long voyage cattle would probably fall off greatly in condition, and many would die during the voyage.

8. I have seen at the exhibition Coleman & Co.'s refrigerating machine, and I am of opinion that a machine of this description, with large store-rooms, if erected at one of the jetties, where cargoes are unshipped from steamers on arrival, would answer the purpose well, as frozen meat could be landed and stored there at very little expense, and from thence issued and sent daily by railway to stations as far up as Allahabad and Jubbulpore, and no other machine or stores would be required. The railway companies would no doubt assist in providing suitable vans to store the meat *en route*. The stations that could be supplied would be Calcutta, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, Darjeeling, Benares, Dinapore, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore, &c., at all of which there are European troops. These stations would consume large quantities, which could be forwarded daily from Calcutta stores; but as a first supply, Calcutta, Dum Dum, Barrackpore, and Darjeeling could be arranged for, and the supply gradually extended.

9. The demand at Calcutta for residents would be very great. The beef and mutton sold here in the municipal market is very inferior, and very high in price. The best beef sells now in pieces, at an average rate of about six annas a pound, and the best mutton at about eight annas a pound, but the quality is very poor.

10. Other supplies, such as hams, bacon, cheese, butter, jellies, pickles, &c., extract of meat and tinned meat, &c., could be sold locally to a large extent. The Commissariat Department does not supply these articles except for sick in hospitals, and the quantities consumed are small; but the local demand is large at Calcutta, and it is principally met by importation from England. On arrival of such stores they are put up to auction at Mackenzie, Lyall, & Co.'s Exchange Godowns and native shopkeepers buy there largely.

11. I shall at all times be glad to furnish any information required, which I can obtain from the Commissariat Department, or locally from other sources, on any subject of such supplies; and as I have been seven years in the Commissary-General's Office, in charge of the ration section and buildings and engines, &c., and previous to that at

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX C.

several stations up country, viz., Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Sangor Jubbulpore, and Darjeeling, in the Commissariat Department, I am well acquainted with all the requirements for European troops; and I have been more than twenty years in India at many stations since I first landed at Bombay.

11. I trust I may be favoured with an early reply to this communication, and informed whether it is likely that the trade in frozen meat will be extended to this country. I am confident it will prove highly remunerative when once fairly established.

I am, &c.,
EDWIN STUART.

“The following are the average quantities of meat supplied to the troops at the following stations :—

	Daily.	Monthly.	Yearly.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
At Calcutta, about.....	600	18,000	216,000
At Dum Dum, about.....	600	18,000	216,000
At Barrackpore, about.....	200	6,000	72,000
At Darjeeling, about.....	300	9,000	108,000
At Benares, about.....	300	9,000	108,000
At Dinapore, about.....	200	6,000	72,000
At Chunar, about.....	100	3,000	36,000
At Allahabad, about.....	1,200	36,000	432,000
At Jubbulpore, about.....	900	27,000	324,000
At Cawnpore, about.....	800	24,000	288,000
Total.....	...	...	1,872,000

Quantities issued vary according to seasons, when there is a larger or a lesser number of troops in the plains.

Allowing that there are about 8,000 British troops in Bengal, Oudh, and the North-west Provinces, who all receive 1 lb. of meat daily, the consumption would be about 2,920,000 lbs. per annum.

Copy of a letter from the Commissary-General, Calcutta, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla :—

“With reference to your docket, No. 4,173, dated 15th November, 1883, Commissariat, forwarding an extract from the General Annual Sanitary Report, Her Majesty’s British Troops in Bengal for 1882, regarding the ration of the European soldier, you observe that the extent to which the men buy canteen food may fairly be taken as evidence that their ration is not a good one, and that 12 ozs. of properly fed succulent meat would be preferable to 16 ozs. of underfed, tasteless, poorly nourishing meat; and, further, remarking upon the quality of the vegetable ration issued, which has but little effect, I have the honor to state that I do not admit the fairness of the deduction. It might as well be said that the extent to which the soldier buys extra liquor wherever he can get it is evidence that Government does not give him enough, or place liquor of good quality within his reach.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX C.

“2. Best grass-fed meat is ordered ; 12 ozs of well-fed succulent meat would represent much more than 16 ozs. of grass-fed meat, but it must be remembered that grazing is not to be had throughout the year in proper quantities.

“3. On receipt of reports as to practice obtaining in several Executives as regards stock of sheep kept up, and the quantity and period for which gram was allowed for sheep, instructions were issued that four chittacks of gram were to be given to sheep for a month before slaughter, and in the feeding of slaughter cattle, the substitute of barley, bran, &c., for Bhoossa was ordered, provided no extra expense was thereby occasioned.

“In the annual sanitary reports the feeding of slaughter cattle on gram when grazing was scarce and inadequate was recommended ; but Government having fixed the standard at best grass feed, nothing better can consequently be issued.

“4. As regards the quality of the vegetable ration, which has very little anti-scorbutic effect, I find in general at my inspections, as I found in particular in Fort William a few days ago, that the difficulty apparently is that the soldier will eat potatoes of small size, or inferior in quality—in fact, of any description—rather than bazaar vegetables which private individuals use freely and consider excellent. The difficulty is not in procuring vegetables, but in inducing the soldier to like them. He believes the potato to be the most expensive item of his vegetable ration, as no doubt it generally is, and he knows that if he wants other vegetables, he can usually buy them in season at perhaps a cheaper rate, weight for weight, than firewood.

“5. The remedy is to require regimental officers to do their duty in regulating the rations to be issued, and to induce their men to acquire a taste for good country vegetables in preference to, or in part of their vegetable ration, when potatoes are not in season, or when they are perished, small, old, or inferior in quality.

The following is the marginal note referred to by Mr. Stuart in the first paragraph of his letter :—

“Food.—The ration of the soldier in this command is large in apparent amount, but it is doubtful if he is well nourished by it. The extent to which the men buy canteen food may fairly be taken as evidence that their ration is not a good one. It would be worth consideration whether an allowance of 12 ozs. of properly fed and succulent meat could not be given for the same cost to Government as the present allowance of 16 ozs. of underfed, tasteless, poorly nourished meat.”

In the letter referred to by Mr. Edwin Stuart in his memorandum, Mr. Inglis expresses, under date 5th November, 1883, his regret that the New South Wales Commission had relinquished the idea of sending to Calcutta either live stock or frozen meat ; but that he had sent a letter from Mr. Stuart on to the manager of a company largely interested in the frozen meat trade.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX D.

EXHIBITS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The attention of stockowners is drawn to the fact that the Commission has agreed to advance funds for the freight or shipment of and forage for the following stock :—20 head of cattle, half male and half female, of the Hereford breed, as being the most suitable for draft purposes in India ; also 20 sheep, half male, half female, of the Lincoln breed, at an estimated cost (for freight, &c.) of £400, the apportionment of which is as per following estimate :—

Freight—20 cattle, at £12	...	...	...	...	£240
„ 20 sheep, at 30s.	...	...	...	...	30
Forage—20 cattlo, thirty days, at 2s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	75
„ 20 sheep, thirty days, at 6d.	...	...	...	...	15
Incidentals—say	...	...	...	...	40
					£400

The cattle and sheep to be sent at owner's risk, and expenses for freight, forage, and incidentals to be deducted from proceeds of sales. The Commission reserves a priority of right of sale.

The value of the cattle and sheep, in numbers as above, is estimated as follows :—

Cattle—say 20 head, at £20	...	...	...	...	£400
Sheep— „ at £5	...	...	...	..	100
					£500

which, it is thought, may be sold in Calcutta for—

20 head of cattle, at £60	...	...	...	...	£1,200
20 „ sheep, at £10	...	...	...	...	200
					£1,400

Deducting from £1,400 a sum of £500, as value of stock, and £400 to recoup expenditure on freight, forage, &c., there is left to the credit of exhibitors... £500

Stockowners proposing to exhibit on terms as above will oblige by communicating with the undersigned, giving full information as to character and value of the stock they intend to send—such information being requisite for catalogue entries, which should arrive by the 1st of August ; and it is proposed to ship exhibits in the month of September next.

Free railway carriage has been granted for all exhibits.

ALEX. CUMMING,
Secretary.

127, Macquarie-st., Sydney.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

NOTES ON NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

THE notes on New South Wales Exhibits, which are given herewith, were forwarded as enclosure to letter to Mr. Franklin, the Executive Commissioner (duplicate being also sent to Mr. James N. Stuart), dated 29th January, 1884, in which the Secretary to the New South Wales Commission says with reference to them,—

“I enclose some short paragraphs, which I have drawn up in accordance with the requests of yourself and Mr. Stuart, giving statistics and other information with respect to the products now being exhibited in the New South Wales Court; as also notes with respect to some products which, though not represented by exhibits, are yet of probable importance from an Indo-Australian trade point of view. The notes I send are made up in accordance with the classification, with the addition of an index for better reference. The latest statistics accessible to me are those contained in the Statistical Register for New South Wales for 1882, which has just been published, and where figures are given as representing exhibits these are to be understood as solely of colonial (New South Wales) manufacture or production.” In writing to Mr. James N. Stuart, the Secretary added, “Where the prices are given in this memorandum, as well as in trade lists already sent, they invariably represent the charges, f.o.b. in Sydney. I regret that, in addition, I did not possess data on which to base values as delivered in Calcutta, but these can perhaps be approximated on the spot.”

Class 26.—*Hardware—vide Zöllner's Exhibit, Class 36.*

Mr. Zöllner has furnished his agent, Mr. Levy, with price lists of his galvanized ironware.

Hardware: The export (colonial manufacture) in 1882 amounted to 2,082 packages, valued at £3,679.

Galvanized ironware (New South Wales manufacture): Export in 1882, 73 cwt., valued at £157. A very large proportion of this ware for New South Wales use is manufactured within the Colony, there being several important establishments engaged in its production. A section of the confinees in the principal prison of the Colony make galvanized ironware for the use of other gaols and public establishments.

Class 34.—*Electro-platedware.*

There are several firms of electro-platers in Sydney, but no export to speak of, of Colonial productions.

Class 36.—*Vide Class 26, under galvanized ironware.*Class 39.—*Wool Fabrics.*

The exhibit shown in the New South Wales Court under this class was specially prepared by Messrs. J. Vicars & Co., of Sussex-street, Sydney, at the cost of the New South Wales Commission, with a view of showing in a progressive exhibit the fine quality of Australian Merino wool.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX E.

Class 50.—*Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

The exhibit of Mr. Evan Jones will show the characteristic features of the Australian manufacture, and many of the articles will doubtless be new to visitors to the New South Wales Court.

Class 53.—*Minerals and Metallurgic Products.*

Coal: The production of New South Wales coal in 1882 amounted to 2,109,282 tons, valued at £948,965; while the export was in that year 1,261,545 tons, valued at £647,033, of which Calcutta is credited with 5,874 tons.

Shale (Kerosene): The output of this shale or boghead mineral increases rapidly year by year. The export for 1882 was 35,978 tons, valued at £79,715. The two principal Companies engaged in mining for shale (the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company and the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company) are exhibitors in the New South Court. The shale is not only used for the manufacture of oil and oily substances, but is now largely availed of in gas-making. Present price, 55s. per ton, delivered at ship's side in Sydney.

Tin: There were exported from New South Wales in 1882, 161,179 cwt. of tin in ingots, valued at £800,571. Price of ingots per ton f.o.b. Market price varies considerably; latest be known in Calcutta.

Copper: The export from the Colony in 1882 was 97,303 cwt., valued at £321,887, Calcutta taking no less than 37,794 cwt., valued at £126,094. The trophy of ingots shown by Mr. George Hardie, manager of the Great Cobar Copper-mining Company, with its bell of colonial copper, will doubtless prove of interest to visitors to the New South Wales Court. Price of copper ingots per ton f.o.b. Market prices vary; Calcutta quotations doubtless known.

Class 57.—*Soap, &c.*

The export of the New South Wales produce in 1882 amounted to 7,550 cwt., valued at £7,344.

Information as to prices of soaps shown in the New South Wales Court is given in exhibitors' trade lists.

Class 58.—*Hides, Horns, Hair, &c.*

There were exported from Sydney in 1882, 249,976 cattle-hides, valued at £222,726. Price f.o.b. (*vide* Addenda).

Glue: In 1882, 1,693 packages were exported, valued at £3,679. The E. W. G. Company (A. Geddes) in their trade list furnish Sydney prices.

Class 59.—*Leather and Manufactures of Leather.*

Leather: There are several exhibits in the New South Wales Court, the Sydney prices of which are given by exhibitors.

Unmanufactured Leather: The export (all colonial produce) in 1882 was 6,416 packages, valued at £142,473.

Boots and Shoes (colonial manufacture): 2,383 packages, valued at £48,578.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX E.

Saddlery and Harness: These are largely manufactured, chiefly for home use; but in 1882 there were exported 739 packages, valued at £14,879. Mr. P. Guerin has forwarded price lists of the articles comprised in his exhibit.

Leather Mill-beltting: Mr. Knibbs sends samples, and has furnished prices.

Class 62.—*Silk.*

The Colony is considered eminently suited for sericulture, but although occasional attempts have been made to start the industry, there has been but little practical result. The quality of the product has, however, been pronounced to be excellent. There is but one exhibit in the New South Wales Court—that of Miss Bowman, of Jerry's Plains, transferred from the Amsterdam Exhibition.

Class 63.—*Wool.*

Wool.—This is the great staple of the Country. There were exported from New South Wales in 1882, 146,221,182 lbs. of wool, grown in the Colony, representing a money value of £7,433,091. The wool varies much in price according to quality. *Vide Addenda* for present rates, 28/1/84.

Class 67.—*Mats, Matting, &c.*

The exhibit in the New South Wales Court, of which a full description is given in the official catalogue of this Court, consists of articles manufactured from cocoanut fibre. Price lists have been forwarded of the various articles in this exhibit, as well as of others, also the handiwork of the confinees in the prison at Darlinghurst, Sydney, where, some of the most expert weavers are aboriginal natives of the Colony.

Class 68.—*Paper.*

Printing and packing papers are manufactured in the Colony to a considerable extent. Messrs. Williams and Murray, the principal manufacturers, who have mills at Liverpool, New South Wales, have sent an exhibit which does not however appear in the catalogue. This firm's printing papers are extensively used by the proprietors of leading New South Wales and other newspapers. There is an ever increasing export of the manufacture of the Liverpool mills. In 1882 there were exported from the Colony 282 bales of printing paper, valued at £3,129, and 606 cwt. of brown and wrapping papers, valued at £916.

Class 74.—*Gums and Resins.*

Grass-tree gum, the product of Australian grass-tree (*Xanthorrhœa hastilis*) has had only its economical value discovered within the last few years; at all events it has only lately come into economic use. The purposes to which it is applied will be found described in the official catalogue of New South Wales exhibits, p. 100. Price f. o. b. £14 per ton.

Class 77.—*Colours, Paints, Varnishes.*

There are three exhibits in this class in the New South Wales Court which are either described in the catalogue or are of a self-explanatory character.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX E.

Class 78.—*Tobacco.*

Reference to the catalogue, p. 101, will give much information as to the New South Wales product, and show that it is grown throughout the Colony.

Class 79.—*Chemicals.*

The most interesting exhibit in this section is that of Mr. Gilbert Selfe, manufacturing chemist of Sydney. The bases from which the preparations have been obtained have been procured within the Colony.

Class 115.—*Breadstuffs, and articles made therefrom.*

There are some sixteen exhibits of New South Wales flour. At the present date (January 25, 1884) the *Sydney Mail* gives the quotations in Sydney as follows:—"New South Wales flour, £10 to £11 per ton." The export of New South Wales flour in 1882 was 44,489 cwt., valued at £30,659, chiefly to the other Australian colonies.

Biscuits.—There are no exhibits of biscuits in the New South Wales Court; but there are several large makers in Sydney, whose manufactures are of excellent quality and moderate price, and who largely supply out-going vessels. In 1882 there was an export of this Sydney manufacture to the extent of 171,474 lbs.

Class 116.—*Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.*

Arrowroot and cornflour are manufactured in the Colony. Of the latter the export in 1882 was 119,932 lbs.

Class 117.—*Butter.*

The two principal dairying districts of the Colony are Illawarra and Bega. In good seasons, and towards the close of the year, butter is plentiful, and may be quoted wholesale in Sydney at about 8d. per lb. Some years ago one season's butter at Wollongong, in Illawarra, was only quoted at 4d. per lb., and at this price was exported to England, probably solely that its fatty properties might there be utilized. In very dry seasons, when feed for stock is scarce, butter commands a high price in the Sydney market.

The export of New South Wales butter in 1882 amounted to 317,751 lbs., valued at £18,041, some of which went to New Guinea, New Caledonia, China, and Fiji, but none to India.

Class 118.—*Cheese, Lard, and other fatty substances.*

Several exhibits of cheese, principally from the Bega district, will be found in the New South Wales Court.

The export of New South Wales cheese in 1882 was 103,880 lbs., valued at £3,944, of which Calcutta took only 123 lbs.

The average price may be quoted at about 8d. per lb.; although some superior brands are invoiced at 1s. per lb.

Class 119.—*Preserved Meats.*

The Commission apprehend that in preserved meats a very considerable trade may yet be established with India, especially in tinned meats and soups of the more portable forms. The noticeable exhibit of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company will show the quality of some of its

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX E.

principal preparations. At p. 116 of the New South Wales catalogue there will be found a description of the progress of the Company's enterprise, and its markets extend over the world.

The general export of preserved meats and extracts, in 1882, was 81,487 cases, valued at £143,601.

The Sydney Meat Preserving Company send list, giving prices for goods specially prepared for the Indian market.

Frozen Meat: The New South Wales Commission, immediately on its formation, took action with the view of inducing the other Australian Governments to join in chartering a vessel with refrigerating chamber on board, which, while carrying the colonial exhibits, might also take a shipment of frozen meat; but the scheme fell through on its being stated from India that the market there was comparatively limited, and so well supplied with Indian meat, at low rates, that it was inadvisable to pursue the enterprise. In 1882 the export of frozen meat from Sydney was 13,782 cwt., valued at £22,910—the customers being Great Britain and Victoria. But the frozen meat trade, it is understood, has very largely increased since 1882, although figures later than for that year are not available.

Class 125.—*Jams and Jellies.*

Owing to the great diversity of climate, from semi-tropical to the temperate regions of the lofty tablelands of the Colony, almost all varieties of fruit can be grown to perfection. It is a pity, however, considering the fineness and extensive yield of fruits that preserving is not more largely practised. There is a small export from the Colony incommensurate with the quantity of fruit grown.

Class 126.—*Honey.*

There are two kinds of honey in the Sydney market—one the product of domestic culture; the other obtained in the bush from trees frequented by wild bees. Honey is being sold at from 5d. to 5½d. per lb. for clear samples.

Class 129.—*Ale, Beer, and Porter.*

The production of a colonial ale is largely engaged in throughout the Colony. It is chiefly consumed by the working classes, and is sold at a cheap rate. Porter is also brewed to a considerable extent. The manufacture of lager beer has recently been commenced in Sydney.

Class 131.—*Wines.*

The vine grows to perfection from the extreme north to the extreme south of the Colony. The principal wine-producing districts are the Hunter River Valley in the north, and the Murray River Valley in the south. The Bordeaux Wine Exhibition having drawn special attention to Colonial wines, the export has very largely increased, and vigneron are adding considerably to their vineyards with the view of keeping pace with the greatly increased European demand. The local consumption is also rapidly spreading, and there is evidence of a brilliant future for the industry in Australia. The production of wine in New South Wales in 1882 was 543,596 gallons.

Lists of prices of the vintages of the principal growers, f.o.b., at Sydney, have been forwarded.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT—APPENDIX E.

Class 134.—*Erated and Mineral Waters.*

These are largely manufactured in Sydney, chiefly for local consumption. They are of good quality and reasonable price.

Class 136.—*Provisions not specified in other Classes—Bacon and Hams.*

There was an export in 1882 of 75,255 lbs. Where maize is so plentiful corn-feeding is very generally pursued.

The prices quoted by the *Sydney Mail* of the 26th of January, 1884, were : bacon 9d. and 10d. per lb ; hams 1s. per lb.

Class 137.—*Collections of Agricultural Products.*

There are a very large number of exhibits of wheat, maize, oats, and barley in the New South Wales Court. The *Sydney Mail* of January 26th, 1884, has the following quotations :—

Wheat (N.S.W.)	...	...	...	4/4½	per bushel
Maize	„	...	...	4/6	„ „
Oats	„	...	...	3/3 to 3/6	„ „
Barley	„	...	...	3/9 to 4/9	„ „

In 1882 the production of wheat in New South Wales amounted to 4,042,395 bushels, of maize 4,057,635 bushels (the export of maize was large, and the Colony of Victoria the principal customer), of oats 617,465 bushels, and of barley 133,050 bushels.

Class 138.—*Collections of Horticultural Products.*

Several exhibits of oranges have been sent by Richmond growers to the New South Wales Court at Calcutta. The production of this fruit in New South Wales in 1882 amounted to 4,978,829 dozens, while in the same year the export of green fruit (principally oranges) amounted to 214,773 cases, valued at £88,198, Victoria proving to be by far our best customer. In my last communication prices of oranges and lemons were given.

Reference should be made to remarks under the head of Class 125, where allusion is made to the great variety of fruits produced in New South Wales.

Addenda.

Wool : The following are the prices of wool in the Sydney market, as furnished by Messrs. Mort & Co. (Limited) :—Greasy fleece, inferior, 6d. to 8d. ; medium to good, 9d. to 10d. ; good to superior, 10d. to 14½d.—Fleece, washed on the sheep's back, low, 13d. to 15d. ; fair medium, 16d. to 17d. ; good, 18d. to 22d. Scoured, low sorts, 11d. to 15d. ; medium, 16d. to 18d. ; good to superior, 18d. to 24d.

Hides : Messrs Mort & Co. (Limited), prime heavies, 4½d. to 4½d. per lb. ; heavies, 3½d. to 4d. per lb ; medium, 3d. to 3½d. per lb.

Horses : In 1882 there were in the Colony 328,026 horses, and in the same year there were exported seawards 1,409 horses, valued at £38,043.

Cattle : In 1882 there were in the Colony 1,859,985 head of cattle, and there were exported seawards in the same year 1,563 head, valued at £26,653.

Sheep : In 1882 there were in the Colony 31,796,308 sheep, and there was an export seawards in the same year of 6,929, valued at £5,040.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

ON THE

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

1883-84.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 20 June, 1884.

I have the honor to submit for your information and approval a detailed report on the completion of the duties entrusted me as Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84.

I must premise by testifying to the good services rendered this Colony by J. N. Stuart, Esq., the Representative Commissioner in Calcutta. That gentleman's experience as a merchant in the commercial circles of India, and his intimate knowledge of the port regulations of Calcutta, mainly contributed to our successful establishment as exhibitors in a short space of time, and to the wide diffusion of information concerning our products throughout the country. Mr. Stuart will be willing at all times to furnish further information on the various subjects hereinafter detailed.

The Colonies generally are to be congratulated upon the occasion that led to the opportunity of participating with the Empire of India in bringing together for the first time a vast collection of manufactures from all parts of the civilized world, and thus affording the representatives attending the Exhibition an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the existing trade between India and other countries, and the general requirements of so vast a population of mixed races. His Excellency the Viceroy took great interest in our exhibits, and was good enough to appoint a Military Commission to examine the nature of our products with the view of applying them, as far as practicable, to the requirements of the Service.

The Exhibition afforded means to ascertain the barrier to direct communication between the two countries, and for devising some means of improvement in the future.

The Calcutta Exhibition has also been the means of bringing together a complete collection of the industries and products of the whole of India, and for the first time in the history of the Empire it has been possible to study in collective form the economic manufactures and the beautiful and novel art wares which give employment to the teeming

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

thousands of artisans in the numerous districts of India, and at the same time it has been the means of educating the natives more than it would be possible by any other agency. Among the better class it has caused a departure from what has hitherto been a rigid rule, the seclusion of their ladies, and has induced them to permit these poor creatures to leave their prison homes to mingle with the crowd of sight-seers, and unrestrained to admire the beautiful manufactures of the universe. To these ladies it has been a new light let into their existence, and to those who have been thus permitted to get a glimpse of the beauties of the outside world it will be difficult in future to deny the same privilege. To the old Anglo-Indian it has renewed his acquaintance with home associations, recalling to his memory the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and to bygone days and friends banished from his sight. The Exhibition has brought Australia into a thorough and beneficial acquaintanceship with India, removed prejudices, and, it is to be hoped, will mark the time when both countries were more closely united with each other. But it is chiefly as an educating medium of the people of the countries represented in trade concerns that the Exhibition of Calcutta will be remembered in the history of commercial advancement.

For the first time in the annals of India the native capitalist has been brought face to face with the great producers of the western world. He has learned to an extent which has never hitherto been possible the growing importance of that branch of manufacture produced in Europe adapted for the social requirements of the Orient, and the result must ere long be felt in the import trade of India.

The merchants who by their industry have established a highly important position in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras will unquestionably benefit by the impulse to trade which has been given by the Exhibition, arising from the desire of the population of India to take advantage of the inventive genius and productive industry of Europe. Australia, while making no pretence to compete with Great Britain, or the older countries of Europe, in manufactures, made a demonstration of wealth, energy, and progress that was admitted on all sides as surprising for so young a country. The Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania vied with each other in friendly competition, but all were actuated by a singleness of purpose in spreading information about the several Colonies as widely as possible.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

There can be no doubt that a large and growing trade will be established between the two countries as an outcome of the Exhibition, but transshipment of cargoes must be avoided, and the most direct communication established. Another important factor will be the reduction of the cost of passage to and from India and the Colonies by giving means of travel direct from Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. Officers on short furlough would readily avail themselves of this privilege, and those retiring from the service will, it is believed, adopt Australia as their future home.

It is of the greatest importance that the transit of our products to India should be direct, and the goods carried at the lowest possible rates to compete favourably with other parts of the world. And in order to give the Colonies a fair trial, it seems absolutely necessary that central depôts or agencies should be established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and such agencies should, if possible, represent several of the producing Colonies, and be placed under one system of direction and control. Until the trade develops to an extensive scale, as is anticipated, several firms may be found in those cities willing to conduct the business. But as it will be difficult to push a comparatively new trade with adequate force in the present established mercantile groove, it is believed that later on the opening of fixed depôts, with a salaried staff, placed under the direction of an honorary Board of local merchants, would tend to a mutual trade on a sound basis. That the possibility of opening an immediate trade exists is practically proved by the fact that the s.s. "Newcomen" has been running continually between the ports of Melbourne, Sydney, and Calcutta since September last, and that this regular service is to be supplemented by another steamer of larger tonnage, which is reported at this time to be on her way to India to take up her first cargo for Australian ports. I have already pointed out by quotations from the Bengal Customs Report that the present trade has materially improved in the past two years, independent of any impetus given to it by the Exhibition. The last year's return of imports gave an increase over that of the former year of £205,000, while the increase on exports for the same period amounted to £255,000. The total imports in India during that time were £552,500, and the exports to the Colonies were £1,040,000. The great increase in imports was mainly due to the direct supply of Australian copper, which amounted to £290,000, as compared with £50,000 the previous year. The total year's import of this commodity amounted to £1,902,693. I submit this is clear

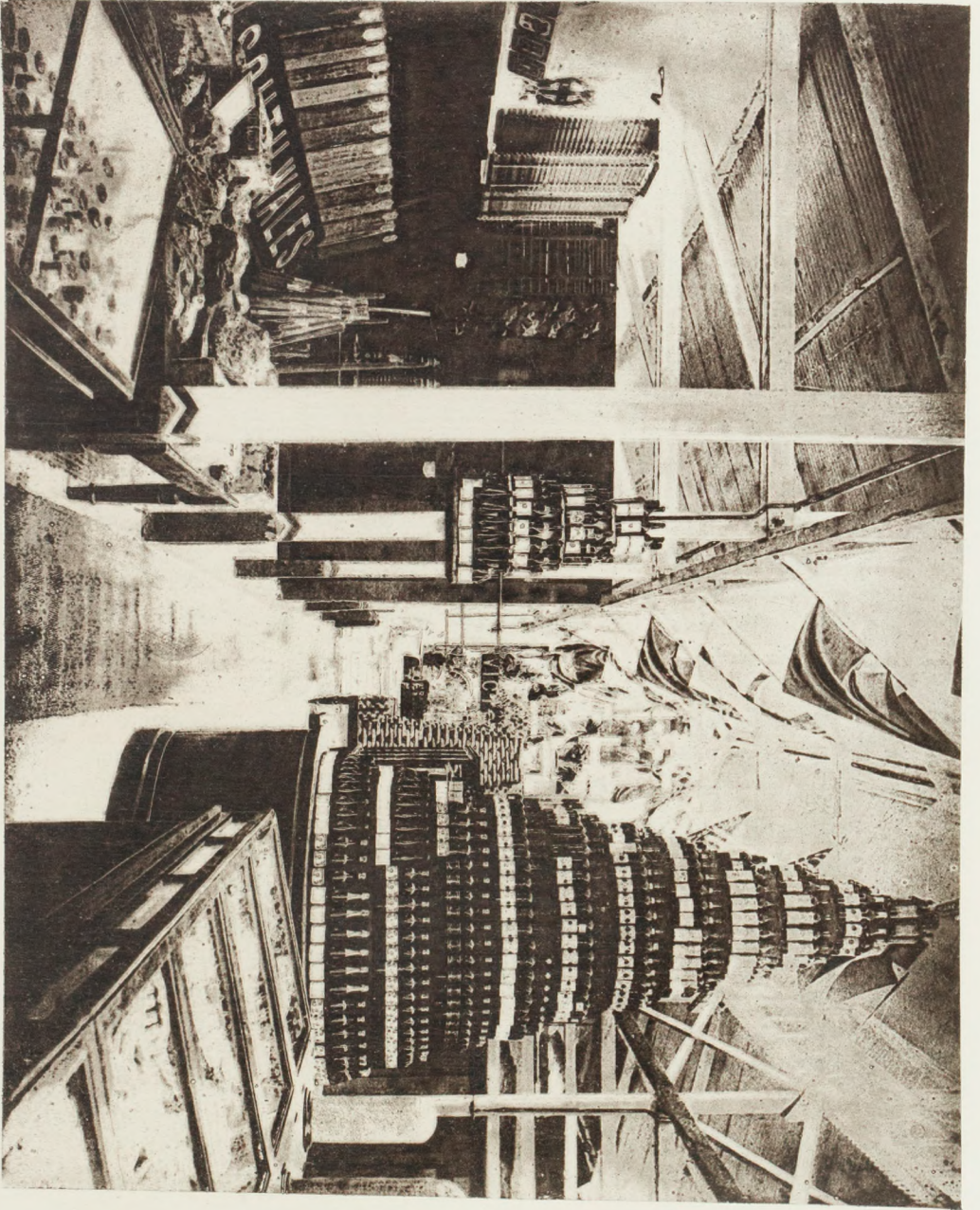
REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

evidence that a profitable and growing trade is at present existing, and requires only enterprise and energy to place it to the full limits of India's demand or our ability to supply. It must be remembered that our trade hitherto has consisted principally of raw products, the principal item being metals which are almost universally used in the manufacture of domestic utensils by the 200,500,000 natives of India. But it may reasonably be hoped that many articles of produce hereafter enumerated will be introduced for the use of the European community, which, though comparatively small in point of numbers, are all consumers, and that the efforts now being made to introduce light woollen fabrics for cold weather to take the place of cotton so generally in use by the natives will not only establish a demand for our wool, but, in the belief of the medical profession of India, will greatly reduce the mortality amongst the population during that trying season. If this desirable end can be obtained it will open another large and profitable channel for our principal product.

India has shown us that little can be done in the way of manufactures to compete with the cheap labour and wonderful skill of her artisans when placed under European supervision. The Calcutta Court, which occupied one-half the area of the Indian section, contained marvels of local workmanship, nearly all of artistic taste, but plainly showing that India alone is best acquainted with and able to produce articles suited to Eastern requirements. It is affirmed that, prior to the Exhibition, some of the handicrafts were dying out, but many of the languishing trades have now received fresh impetus, and those which were in a healthy condition have been much improved, and a better system of supply and export to Europe has been established.

Returning to our immediate connection with the Exhibition, I beg to notice, *seriatim*, the several items of exhibits which claimed most particular attention, and which may, in future, form the basis of increased trade with India. New South Wales, although occupying but a limited area, succeeded in obtaining the greatest number of awards amongst Colonies, and, as will be shown, initiated some new branches of trade. I have already placed on record the action taken in the various matters in connection with this desirable object.

The problem is to discover some means by which a large reciprocal Indo-Australian trade may be established. It is quite evident that if sufficient trade can be developed, one or other of the great ship companies will supply, without delay, the tonnage and accommodation



NEW SOUTH WALES COURT, LOOKING EAST, SHOWING WINE TROY.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

required for direct communication. Hitherto the products of Australia have been sent by steamers bound for Europe direct, or *via* Bombay, dropped at Colombo, where they remained until picked up by coasting vessels and carried to their destination at Calcutta. The delay and cost of this transshipment have been the cause of much inconvenience and loss to shippers. The present return trade consists of tea, castor-oil, rice, gunny-bags, drugs, spices, &c., in gradually increasing quantities. But the nature of certain return cargoes has yet to be determined. I therefore submit the following remarks in connection with products which offered opportunity to calculate our chance of extended trade.

Wine.—The exhibit of this product was very comprehensive and varied, and the lighter descriptions found much favour with the European population, and, as a matter of fact, firms in Calcutta are now pressing for a supply of such wines as assimilate with claret, Chablis, hocks, &c. In addition to this there may be expected a demand in and around Bombay for wines of a sweeter character. The total import of wine into India last year amounted to £135,088, showing somewhat of a decrease on former years by reason of an increased taste for light beers. The prices obtained for best wines left with Messrs. Balmer & Lawrie were 35s. per dozen, and, for inferior wines, 26s. per dozen. All wines should be bottled carefully, tastefully labelled, and well packed. I would impress upon exporters of wine the necessity for giving very clear and distinct names to their wines on neat labels. The name of the Colony which produces the wine should have special prominence on the label. This is highly necessary as a means to enable distant consumers to furnish orders in an intelligent manner. If possible a blend should be established which may be steadfastly adhered to after the taste is once created. The export of inferior wines should be avoided. Wines in bulk have not sold readily, the highest price realised being 7s. per gallon. Till the time of the Exhibition very few Europeans or wine-consuming natives of India had tasted Colonial wines, but a general opinion now exists that there is a good opening for the trade.

Copper.—In the matter of this product much time and attention were devoted in order to ascertain the quantity imported, the channels of supply, and the nature of the market. The result of the inquiry has led to the discovery that large quantities of Australian copper enter India, and firms are desirous of increasing the direct supply from

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Australia, instead of importing as hitherto through Great Britain. Tenders are frequently invited in Calcutta for supply of Wallaroo or Burra copper. Upon inquiry of Mint Master Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., I ascertained that Cobar is unsuitable, as specially shaped tiles are required for coining purposes. I have already furnished full details on this subject. Hong Kong and Japan furnish a considerable quantity of the metal of an excellent quality, and the supply is steadily on the increase, the total import trade for last year being £1,902,693. This branch of the trade is almost entirely in the hands of Parsee and Chinese merchants. I have already placed on record the terms on which well-established Parsee merchants are willing to deal direct for this commodity. At the same time I pointed out some defects in the quality of Australian copper, and gave suggestions for the alteration of the shape of the ingots to admit of shippers tendering for Mint supplies. Australia at present stands fifth on the list of importance as a supplier, but with direct communication between the two countries she will steadily rise in the scale. It is anticipated there will shortly be an increased demand in consequence of a growing trade in Europe for Indian metal art ware, and because of the abolition of import duties. Thousands of up-country natives are employed in manufacturing these Eastern objects of art, and they are all purchasers of the metal.

Wool.—The samples of wool, and some few bales of greasy, forwarded to Calcutta, comprised the first direct shipment of the article. They aroused great interest among the natives who are employed in hand weaving. The quantities sent could have been disposed of in several places, and they were finally sold at a fair price for the purpose of testing the adaptability of the wool for the fabrics in constant demand. It is hoped the result will be the opening up of a trade in this staple, and that the material will be found suitable for the manufacture of light cheap woollen fabrics for native use in the cold season. As I have already stated, the adoption of this material for native clothing is strongly urged by the medical profession, who hope thereby to reduce the sickness and mortality which prevail in the trying months of winter. Only small test shipments should be made at the outset. Colonial manufactured woollen goods received much attention, and had a supply been to hand it could have been readily disposed of.

Leather.—There is a large consumption of thick sole leather, which is principally used in the manufacture of ammunition boots for the military service. The thinner kinds find a ready sale at from 10d. to

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

1s. per pound, but as the country abounds in tanneries the demand seems to be greater for hides. Cow-hides for harness-work are in constant requisition under the following conditions: They must be about 50 lbs. in weight, dry salted, and free from cuts, blemishes, or brands. The annual consumption is 25,000 for the harness purposes of the Service. Ox-hides for country tanning are used in large numbers, and are collected and supplied by army contractors. The conditions are that they shall be the thickest sole butts, as free from cuts and blemishes as possible, well salted and bone dry. Samples are in demand, but they should be furnished of the best description for Government use only. That the wants of the strictly native trade are already well supplied may be learned from the fact that hides and skins represent 6 per cent. of the exports, but they are of a very poor character.

Tin.—The sample of tin forwarded to Calcutta which comprised the trophy in the Court obtained a price slightly above market rates in England. The principal supply is at present obtained from the Straits Settlements, the increased import last year being £62,500, during which period marked progress took place in tin-mining. Many extensive deposits of tin oxides producing high percentage of tin ore said to have been discovered in Perak. It is at present impossible to compete at the present high rates of freight, and with our means of transport.

Coal.—The native trade is very active, and a considerable quantity of English coal arrives at Indian ports at almost nominal rates of freight, and sells at from 25s. to 30s. per ton, but Australian coal is held in high esteem by some ship companies. The Calcutta Superintendent of the P. and O.S.N. Co. would gladly take more than at present offers. The Bengal Customs Report says:—"It is, however, noteworthy that the imports of coal from Australia have advanced from 502 tons in 1881-2 to nearly 6,000 tons in 1882-3."

Grain.—The export of this item from Calcutta alone is $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but a reasonable quantity of maize may be forwarded for seed purposes. The samples sent by the Colony were infinitely superior to the native product, and were in constant demand. Gram is now being largely introduced into Victoria to arrive in times of scarcity of maize, the export from India to that Colony for last year being 24,288 lbs., an increase of 19,542 lbs. over the former year.

Hay.—Compressed lucerne would find a ready market during the dry season, but it should not be forwarded except under advice.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Timber.—With direct communication only a very large trade can be done in hardwood timber, of scantling suitable for door and window frames, doors, styles, and rails, quartering for framing and roofing purposes. In fact coast timber of any merchantable dimensions will realize from 30s. to 40s. per 100 superficial feet, but it should only be shipped under advice as to season and quantity. Squared logs from 12 × 12 to 14 × 14 are in frequent request at 5s. per cubic foot. If timber can be taken at a minimum rate as dead load there will be at all times a margin for fluctuation in the market. At times of overstocking here with pine boards there may generally be found an outlet in Calcutta with a good margin of profit over freight and charges. The best classes of timber suitable for gun-carriages and arsenal purposes are in demand. So also are sleepers, but these are gradually falling out of use in consequence of reform in the system of permanent way, but a demand still exists on the eastern Bengal lines.

Horses and Live Stock.—The main supply of horses to India is from Australia, but at present almost entirely from Victoria. On carefully examining the brands, however, of those in the Government Remount Establishment at Calcutta I found many from the studs of this Colony. The universal name “Waler” is derived from New South Wales, from whence formerly the stock was almost exclusively furnished. The trade having evidently fallen off through some misunderstanding as to the true nature of the requirements of the Indian Government, I beg to submit the following remarks:—At the time of my visit the animals in depôt were described as an inferior lot, and not up to the standard of department requirements. The number imported in 1880–81 was 1,370; in 1881–82, 2,140; and in 1882–83, only 1,644; total, 5,154. Taking the average price at, approximately, £45 each, the total trade for 3 years was £234,507. At present this trade is purely speculative. The requirements for the service are ascertained by Australian dealers, and shipments are made to Calcutta at their risk. The horses are landed at a depôt a few miles below the city, and are stabled and fed for a short time until selection up to the standard is made. Then the owners remove the rejected animals, and as soon as possible dispose of them in the open market. In order to improve this trade, and to re-establish a better understanding Colonel B. Williams is now on a visit to these Colonies on a tour of inspection. Should direct communication be opened up *via* Torres Straits much inland driving in this Colony would be avoided. The voyage to India being



NEW SOUTH WALES COURT, LOOKING NORTH-EAST, SHOWING FOOD PRODUCTS, &C.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

made through a comparatively tranquil sea the horses would arrive in much better condition than is possible under the present system. Cattle should not be forwarded except to express order.

Frozen Meats.—It is thought that a trade may be established in meat, but at present there does not exist a storing depôt in Calcutta. The meat now being consumed is of inferior quality, and, with one exception only, is supplied by natives in the general market. Any reform in the present system of supply would require careful consideration as the natives are slow to adopt new ideas. Should such a trade be contemplated Singapore ought to prove a good market, as at present it depends entirely on Calcutta for supplies of mutton, which is described in a recent report as execrable. The trade is valuable though it is confined in one or two hands. Tiring of their monopoly they are looking elsewhere for supplies, remarking that Java obtains splendid Australian meat, which is shipped in a frozen condition, and sold at a large profit. The meat is described as infinitely better and cheaper than the article received from Calcutta. Some further information on this subject may be expected, as a movement is now on foot to establish a freezing chamber in Calcutta.

Farm Produce: Butter.—So far as the bulk of our exhibits was concerned this item was, unfortunately, not a success. The time consumed in transit, the detention in Colombo, rough usage in transshipment and landing, and the consequent damage and disfigurement of labels, &c., militated against a fair chance of testing a market which is peculiar and fastidious in the extreme. A discouraging average price was the result of these mischances. But if sound fresh butter can be forwarded, packed in ornamental lacquered or japanned 1-lb. tins, with a neat design on the cover of a pastoral character, paper labels being totally discarded, there is every chance of competing with the Danish and French article at present greatly in use, and which sells freely at 2s. 6d. per 1-lb. tin retail. The imports for the year ending 31st March, 1882, were 156,265 lbs. for Calcutta, but the requirements of Bombay should be much higher as there are so many native consumers on that side. In any case it must be remembered that the European population in India is small and widely scattered, and large shipments for chance trade should be avoided.

Bacon and Hams, and Cheese.—There is a large and constant demand for these, and they obtain fair prices, but in their case also attention as to get-up and packing is imperative. The bulk of these imports is

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

for up-country consumption, and each article should be treated for transit over long distances under a burning sun, in a climate where dust penetrates everything not well secured. Most of our exhibits in these classes were at once ordered for dispatch to Simla, for the use of the Viceroy's establishment during the hot season, but they were permitted to remain in the court for general inspection as long as was considered prudent.

Biscuits.—There should be a good demand for ornamental and plain biscuits. It was unfortunate we did not exhibit in this class, as I was unable to answer many inquiries put to me, and, as an immediate consequence, any advantage in this particular has been obtained by other Colonies.

Jams and Preserves.—As our exhibits in these classes were not extensive, and those displayed were much disfigured in their labels through contact with moisture, they had not a fair chance to compete with the excellent and well-preserved examples shown by other Colonies. For well packed and attractive goods a large trade is to be done in 1 lb. tins, at from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per dozen wholesale. English and French makers vie with each other in making their goods attractive. The most recent improvement is the adoption of hermetically-sealed lids, which can be easily removed, and thoroughly exclude ants, which are very troublesome in India.

Preserved Meat.—The only exhibit in this class was from the Sydney Meat Preserving Company. By the excellent display and varied assortment furnished I was enabled to give much valuable information and many practical illustrations of the value of this industry to India. As a result this Company and kindred Companies may look for future business in the Army Department. For general public use there must be some discrimination in shipping. The people's taste must first be ascertained, so that no dead stock may be left on the market. Ox tongues, sheep tongues, ox cheek, corned beef, spiced beef, and compressed meats will find ready acceptance. These meats are largely consumed by the Commissariat Department, who are now using them, but under an English disguise. It is therefore desirable we should receive direct credit as soon as practicable. Paper labels should be avoided as much as possible, but, if used, they should be well varnished. The Government occasionally advertise for tenders for the supply of Australian preserved meats, but in consequence of brief notice and the want of an established agency it is impossible to comply with the

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

conditions. The Australian meats are now landed in Calcutta from England at 6½d. per lb. wholesale, and if a steady supply can be kept up at that rate, and the public made to know where it can be obtained, a large business can be done. In many parts of India, amongst planters and others, it is impossible to obtain fresh beef and mutton. Our provisions should therefore find great favour in competing with the high prices now charged in the shops of India. The award of three gold medals is, I think, sufficient verification of my statement, besides the fact that the Sydney Meat Preserving Company obtained three medals.

Ghee.—This is clarified butter made from fresh milk, and universally used by the natives of India for cooking and in the manufacture of confectionery and sweetmeats. The best kind is made from the milk of the buffalo cow, which is said to produce one-sixth more milk than the English breeds. The milk contains a larger proportion of butter, and the animals will thrive on the coarsest of herbage, are very docile, and much used in field work. The quantity of ghee annually consumed is 1,500,000 tons, and the minimum price at Calcutta and Bombay is 6d. per lb. It is never made when a fair price can be obtained for butter, and if its manufacture be undertaken here it will be under the conditions of an over supplied market, or the stocking of coarse northern country with buffalo cows for this industry alone. It would be necessary, too, to find an outlet for the produce via Torres Straits. Should the trade be attempted on any magnitude it will be imperative to strictly follow the instructions laid down in the minutes of the Agricultural Department of India.

Manufactures and Miscellaneous.—Viewing the abundance of cheap labour in all parts of India, and the wonderful skill displayed by native artisans in adopting Western designs, and in executing work under European direction, there is but little room for trade with the Colonies in manufactured goods. But as an exception to this rule there was found a great taste for Colonial saddlery, which obtained good prices. Rugs made from the furs of small animals were acceptable, emu eggs were considered cheap at 10s. each, and many other direct products, of which no samples accompanied our exhibits, sold in the other Colonial courts at high prices. There is a very large demand for chests for tea, indigo, and ammunition. Details as to sizes and kind of wood I have already furnished, but one important caution I must here repeat, that all the parts of each description of tea-chest,

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

namely, tops, bottoms, and sides must be interchangeable and require nothing more than the simple nailing, which is performed by the unskilled coolie on the plantation.

In the foregoing remarks I have dealt with the various items of trade between Australia and India in the order of their importance, and have given information gathered from the best and most trustworthy sources. It is possible I may have omitted reference to articles which form portions of our trade connections with India, but if our operations are commenced on the lines laid down there seems every prospect of a satisfactory re-establishment of our commercial relations. It must be borne in mind that the import duties have been abolished in Calcutta, and the port dues reduced by one-half, while at the same time the trouble to importers in clearing goods through the Customs has been lessened.

Supplies from India.—The export trade from India to the Colonies has already been shown to be extensive. It consists principally of jute, gunny-bags, wool bales, gunny cloth, castor-oil, drugs, barks, tea, rice, grain, gums and resins, raw jute, and silk goods. To the above may be added many things of great importance, at present unknown, which can only be developed in the ordinary way of business.

Following up my remarks as to what the Exhibition taught us by its vast collection of industries and art wares of India, which are now finding an outlet to the western world, I take this opportunity of giving a short detailed description of the products of each District and State. The growing taste in Australia for such objects for home decoration will justify me in making known their existence.

Jute, Gunny-bags, and Wool Bale Trade.—It is thought by mill-owners that many more kinds of bale-cloth and wrappers could be supplied to this market if patterns or suggestions were furnished to them. The trade with Australia is already very large, and is growing in importance. The increase in exports last year was £130,000.

Tea.—The Tea Syndicate of Bengal provided excellent means of testing their superior teas, and there can be no doubt that, if the same chance of forming an opinion of their goods be extended to the general public of this Colony, a taste would soon be established and a large demand arise. The increase in trade with Australia last year was 1,750,000 lbs., but so sudden a jump seemed rather in excess of the demand.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Stoneware, Pottery, Porcelain, and Earthenware.—The manufacture of ornamental work in soap-stone is carried on largely in Agra, and the delicacy of the carving and beauty of the patterns exhibited in Calcutta have been the means of creating a large demand. The same workmen prepare the beautiful inlaid marble work which is so striking a feature in the celebrated Taj. From Banda comes the agate from which are made handles of dinner-knives, book-marks, and paper-weights. All these are beautifully finished and reasonable in price. The Aligarh black pottery is very attractive, modern in design, and very cheap. It consists of flower vases, goblets, bowls, plates, and tea-sets. It is made from kanku (carbonate of lime), smoke-coloured in an oven. The ornamentation is in relief, and of European character. The Moradabad pottery is thin and brittle. It is made from a tenacious black clay, and the articles are coloured white and ornamented in gold and colour. That manufactured in Rampin is very effective and cheap. It is glazed in white, dark-blue, and claret colours. The designs are very handsome, and the clay is well suited for pottery work. From Agra can be obtained pine-apple-shaped flower-pots. These being a new industry the price is comparatively high, but novelty insures a ready sale. Azdmjungh produces a polished black ware, artistically ornamented with patterns in silver leaf. This is a secret art known only to three men, who are cultivators as well as potters. The potters' art has much improved under European supervision, the Raneegunge works of Messrs. Binn and Co. producing every kind of earthenware, terra-cotta, and tiles.

Metal Ware.—In this section there is an endless variety. The natives of India employ metal almost universally in their drinking and cooking utensils. The trade is carried on at Ghazipur and Sitapur, where lotas, or water vessels, are principally made. Benares is famous for the manufacture of important brass ware articles, from the useful to the extremely ornamental, the industry alone engrossing seven-tenths of the total amount of tin and copper imported. The quality of the ware varies very much, and judgment is required in selecting. There appears to be a great local demand, but the makers do not understand the execution of a large indent, personal selection being necessary. Lucknow has a large trade in brass-ware, excellently executed, but the articles are mostly for native use. The principal feature of Jhansi metal ware is in the manufacture of country pattern chandeliers. Some have fourteen branches, and are much valued by

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

the natives. The brass mountings for native vehicles, &c., are all made here of bell metal. Sultanpur is also famous for its metal ware, which is sharp, well-defined, and artistic in outline. It consists of cups with covers, jugs, basins, and trays. The material sansabais is a much prized alloy, and the articles are valued by weight, R4 a seed, or 3s. 4d. per lb.

Basket-ware.—This is made in many districts. The designs are most varied, and the work is in most cases excellent. When European ideas are worked out the articles produced are faithful copies and very cheap, such as lunch-baskets, chairs, &c. Much of this industry is performed by prison labour, but the bulk by villagers in Oudh and Rampur.

Decorative Work, Carving, &c.—The [elaborate wood carving of Bulandshai is suitable for doors, panels, reading-desks, and drawing-room tables. It is marvellous how the examples were produced at the prices affixed to them. The Manipuri art consists in inlaying dark wood with brass wire in designs extremely complex and artistic. There is a large demand for this work in Europe. The articles produced range over every variety of household ornaments, but are rather expensive. The work of Bijnor consists of cases for clocks, watches, and envelopes, glove and handkerchief boxes, book-cases, letter-boxes, &c., &c. The designs are carved in relief in flowers and foliage, and the work is applied to a great variety of articles for domestic use, some mounted in silver and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The products of this district are so much in demand that the operatives are kept busy. Very excellent papier-maché is also made here. At Saharimpore much carving is done in a soft white wood, as book-rests, plates, bread platters, picture frames, wardrobes, and many other useful and elegant articles, principally to suit European taste. Carving can be executed in this district to any European design at small cost. Faruckabad is also noted for its excellent wood carvings.

The Agra lacquer work is very attractive to European visitors, and eagerly bought up. The designs are first worked in mango wood and dyed with shellac, then engraved in very ornate patterns. The principal articles made are toilet-boxes, looking-glass frames, stools, baskets, &c. Up to the time of the Exhibition there had been no export trade. The ivory work of Benares is principally used in elephant houdahs, couches, chairs, &c., for native princes, and it is wonderful in design and execution.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Carpets, Hangings, and Tapestry.—Much of this work in the Barully, Meerut, and Allahabad districts is produced by gaol labour, but the industry is pretty generally spread throughout India. The carpets are, as a rule, of striking and beautiful patterns and excellently blended colours, the work being in cotton, and the woof and pile in wool, the wool hitherto used having been of the common country sort. The carpets are made up to very large sizes, beginning from dimensions of the hearth-rug and door-mat. The better class of carpet is made from the soft fine wool of Lahore, but this cannot in any way compare with Australian wool. Carpets of every design are made to order at any of the places above mentioned. The floor cloths or durees are principally made in cotton, the blending of colours making them attractive and useful as bedroom carpets. The prices for large sizes are very moderate. This kind of work extends over a wide range of articles, such as table-covers, crumb-cloths, stair-carpets, hangings, bed-covers, &c., and the prices are suitable for Colonial use. The principal districts for carpets and durees are Buhandshai, Aligarh, Inlami, Mirzapore, and Jhansi. In addition to the above described industries are fine examples of matting in native reeds and grasses, and also made from a great variety of fibres. The exhibits in this class at Calcutta covered an enormous area of wall space, and were far too numerous to admit of more than the foregoing description.

Marble and Alabaster.—Agra, with its beautiful Taj, is a fitting place for the industries in these materials. The inlaid marble-work of this place is known over the whole world. To make it applicable to Western ideas and requirements it is designed as table-tops, flower-vases, boxes, plates, and an endless variety of articles for use or ornament. The price is rather prohibitive to its general use as an article of export, but local sales to visitors are large.

Bronzes, ornamental work in gold, silver, and other metals.—Benares is the principal seat of this industry as already described, the greater number of exhibits in this class having been contributed by that city and adjacent towns. Moradabad comes next with its beautiful engraved metal-ware, which is daily increasing in demand. The industry employs 1,500 men, and the present production is estimated at £30,000 per annum. Much of this work is exported to Europe, and is held in great favour by the European residents of India. The articles, which are infinite in design, are made of brass, tinned over, and the pattern is engraved through to the brass surface, some

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

portion of the design being filled in with black or green lacquer, leaving the remainder bright. The effect is excellent. The principal articles suited to Western taste are trays, shields, flowerpots, vases, ewers, tumblers, jars, boxes, and water vessels. Some of the silver work is in imitation of English patterns, but wanting in finish. The Lucknow silver work is excellent in design and workmanship, and ranges over a great variety of articles for native and European use, the greatest skill in detail being used in hookah bottoms and other purely native articles.

Toys.—The silver toys of Muttra are made at Gokul, and take the form of almost every known animal, faithfully imitated. They are sold by the rupee weight or tola at 4 annas, or 6d. per each rupee weight for labour. This system is adopted in valuing silver work in many parts of India. Benares toys are excellent in make and varied in description. They are reasonable in price, are made up in what are called sets, containing from two to three dozen pieces, and the lacquer used in colouring them is fast. These facts should commend them as a desirable import for Australia. The baskets, containing from 24 to 36 pieces, are from 1s. to 2s. each, local price. The variety to choose from is too great to enumerate in this report. The Lucknow toys are to some extent known in the Colonies. They consist principally of characteristic models in clay of the natives of India, faithfully executed, representing the various handicrafts and the peculiar appliances of the country. As an educating medium a complete set should be obtained for the Colony. In some sets the operations of the life of an entire village are depicted.

Rope and Upholsterers' Cord.—Muttra, in the Agra district, produces a variety of parti-coloured ropes and cords in cotton and silk for hangings and upholstery, but in limited quantity, as they are a prison industry.

Cotton Fabrics.—The native productions in piece goods, muslins, tablecloths, sheets, handkerchiefs, and bed coverings are manufactured in Oudh, Aligarh, Jhansi, Azamgarh, Meerut, and Allahabad, some of the finer sorts being superior to English goods, and reasonable in price. The Rumpur embroidery is not surpassed by any handicraft in India. It is done on cotton, is durable and soft, is proof against water, and will stand any degree of deterioration through washing. Furuckabad and Lucknow are the principal seats of the hand-printing calico chintzes. The dyes used are all native and fast, and are stamped on the cloth.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Very few of the patterns are wanting in taste, and the bulk are most pleasing and artistic. The trade holds its own against European work and is fast increasing. The wages paid to workmen in most of the above industries is from two to three annas (3d. to 4½d.) per day.

Wool Fabrics.—There were but few examples in Calcutta. The principal blankets are hand-made and expensive. It is hoped that this industry will undergo a change now that Australian wool has been introduced. If light inexpensive chudders or native dress cloth can be made it will be a great boon to India.

Mixed Fabrics.—The list of these goods is endless. Besides taking the lead for quality and variety in dresses, puffin, waist-bands, &c., Agra comes next with parti-coloured striped goods. The trade in mixed stuff is much larger than that in pure silk, and is in the hands of Muhammadans. It is on the increase.

Fancy Work and Embroidery.—These industries are carried on extensively in Agra, Benares, and Lucknow. The natives in these districts produce every variety of gold and silk, principally for wearing apparel, such as shawls, and cushion covers, &c. Lucknow is noted for its gold embroidery, which is transported to every part of India. Silver is used, either plain or gilt, and is drawn out by primitive means with extraordinary skill. Gota is a braid in great request, formed of silver threads interwoven with silk. Lucknow materials for embroidery find great favour in Europe where church purposes absorb the material. The Chikan work is also mainly produced in the Lucknow District. This is embroidery on muslin and is performed by women and children in their own homes. The work is suitable for many European articles of dress, is beautiful in design, and cheap in price.

In apparel Agra produces an endless variety of work in gold embroidery on caps, boots, and lace, the industry giving employment to about 6,000 persons. Most of the material is obtained in the local markets, the silk only being imported from Peshawar and Rampur Baulia. There is a large wholesale export trade.

The manufactures of cotton, wool, jute, &c., were largely exhibited, but they were principally of gaol production.

Building materials, which consisted of tiles, and bricks of every conceivable shape, had a place. Masonry was represented by perforated screens. The manufacture of these screens is one of the principal

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

trades of Agra, some 2,000 men of all creeds being engaged in it. They are carved in stone obtained from Tantpur, Ruphas, and Dholpur quarries, the excellent white stone of the latter being admirably adapted for this work though its hardness prevents its general use. The variety of patterns is very great, but the most favoured designs are those used in the screens of the Taj and Etimad-ud-daula. These screen carvings are well adapted for ventilating panels in buildings, and cost from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per superficial foot, according to the pattern. The wages paid run from 8d. to 10d. per day.

In addition to the foregoing were numerous exhibits of objects not specified, such as models, smith-work, electro-plating, weapons and implements of the chase, all of which displayed great skill.

MADRAS.

The most striking exhibits in the Madras section were the carvings in ivory and wood, fret-work in ivory, ebony, sandal, and other woods. The collection consisted of objects, in many cases of great beauty, such as jewel-boxes, the tracing of which in ivory rivalled the most delicate lace. This character of work is done in Vizapatam. There was a moderate show of gold and silver work from Travancore. At Tirapati a peculiar kind of brass-ware is made, richly inlaid with copper and silver, but as the designs hitherto have generally been mythological the effect is rather barbaric. The Tangore metal-work is of a much higher type of art, the system of inlaying being the same, but the designs are much more tasteful; the effect is excellent. The encrusting of copper-ware with silver in the same style is a modern improvement, and greater care is taken in the finish. As a result this ware is in great favour with Europeans.

The collection was rich in painted cottons and muslin, muslin embroidered in cotton, silk, gold and silver, the latter inlaid with beetles' wings of a brilliant emerald colour. The printed cottons called palumpores were a remarkable feature, the patterns being stencilled and the outlines filled in by hand. They are really hand-painted pictures on cloth, the designs being a mythological scene or landscape excellently drawn. The best of these were from Masulipatam. Bellary sent bright coloured silks in scarves and handkerchiefs. Madura and Tanjore produced beautiful gold-bordered cloth, interspersed with tastefully blended colours of silk. The articles consisted

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

of table-covers, bracket and mantelpiece fringes, cosies, &c. The ticket, "sold," appeared on all these examples very soon after the opening. Another permanent industry of this Presidency was the white and black lace embroidered in gold by native girls in the Mission schools. This is an established industry and the demand is growing.

In carpets Madras does not come out strong. The colours are generally dull, except in those made of cotton, which are somewhat too pronounced for Western taste. Mats and fans were in great variety.

The Hyderabad Court was entered through a typical gateway of three pointed arches, handsomely moulded and profusely ornamented with gilt carvings. The roof and walls were draped with handsome carpets, and the walls adorned with ancient arms and shields. Here were also many articles in black and white damascened in large pattern, such as plates, goblets, boxes, lacquered goods, useful and ornamental, without end, and all novel and interesting. The display of jewelled swords and spears, daggers with gold and agate handles, encrusted gold scabbards, formed in fanciful design, gave a truly Oriental appearance to the Court. The Mysore Court contained a collection of exhibits much in advance of any other territory, having an economic and geological section. A pair of ebony doors, inlaid with ivory in Western design, were very elaborate and well finished. Had the labour necessary to produce these been expended on a suite of furniture it would have been turned to good account and been eagerly availed of. The same skill was apparent in hundreds of articles of a domestic nature, some being of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, gold and silver for the natives. Carpets were very fine. One marked 3,000 rupees, made of silk, was worthy of a palace. Some life-sized draped figures of natives were excellently modelled and posed. The economic section contained a great many specimens of seeds of all kinds, fibres, indigenous woods, and geological specimens

My apology for troubling you with the above tedious description is that hitherto it has been impossible to ascertain the locality of the several seats of manufacture without travelling great distances and obtaining some intimacy with bazaars, but, in future, any details I have omitted may be readily obtained on referring to the Museum authorities of Calcutta. Whatever system of trade agency may be adopted will afford the means of securing these particulars.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Before concluding, I wish specially to acknowledge the constant courtesy and assistance rendered to the Colony by the Hon. Colonel L. T. Trevor, R.E., Vice-President of the Calcutta Committee, upon whom, in the absence of the President, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, through severe illness, the most responsible duties rested. I have also to bear testimony to the efficiency of the staff under the direction of the Committee, who were ever ready to afford assistance and information.

It is impossible to calculate the amount of benefit likely to accrue to India and the Colonies from the late Exhibition, but that it has done a great deal of good in making both countries better acquainted with each other is admitted. A vast number of natives in the country have been taught through the English and vernacular press that besides Great Britain the Queen Empress rules over a country at the antipodes as vast as India, and peopled by British-born subjects as loyal as any in her dominions. And those who visited the Exhibition from abroad have carried home to their friends in all parts of the Empire an account of the wonders they witnessed. It may therefore be fairly anticipated that great good will result from the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

The Representative Commissioner to The Executive
Commissioner.

New South Wales Court—Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

Dear Sir,

Calcutta, 21 January, 1884.

I beg to hand you a few notes, regarding articles in which business is being or may be done between India and Australia, and to offer a few suggestions as to opening up a market for Australian products generally.

Wines.—From enquiries I have made, it seems that more business was done in these a few years back than is now the case; four or five firms imported them pretty regularly, but have gradually dropped the business, and it is only since the Melbourne Exhibition that attention has been much directed to them; even now nine out of every ten Europeans in India have never tasted Australian wines, so that there is plenty of room for pushing the trade.

I am informed that the sorts that formerly sold here, were Rudesheimer, at ₹20 per dozen; Hochheimer, at ₹16; Geisenheimer, at ₹14, and Nobelheimer, at ₹12; the price, however, now quoted for Rudesheimer, is only ₹12 to ₹14.

I am of opinion that in light clarets and hocks a large business may be done, while the better kinds will meet with a more limited enquiry. It is very essential, however, that there should be some means of enabling the public to get an uniform quality of each kind; there has been an immense amount of damage done to the trade already, by several parcels of inferior quality being sold here, which have disgusted consumers, and have led the public to think that they cannot rely on getting a second or third parcel equal to the first. It is needless for me to point out what harm this must do, especially in introducing a new article.

Butter.—There is a large quantity of this imported into India, but the business is confined to English or Danish produce. The imports for the year ending 31st March, 1882 (the last I happen to have by me), were 156,265lbs. The wholesale price ranges from ₹5 to ₹12 per dozen, 1lb. tins, but the general price may be taken as ₹8 to ₹10; 2lb. tins are practically unsaleable; indeed it may be accepted as a general rule of this market for perishable goods, that the smaller the packages the more saleable the commodity.

It is very essential to bear in mind that this market is most sensitive in everything relating to the get up and style of the packages and labels, not only of such articles as butter, preserved meats, and so on, but even of cotton and cloth fabrics. Attention to small details in the appearance of the tins will go a long way in rapidly establishing a market, while care in manufacturing the article contained will be successful in maintaining it. Take for instance the butter you sent me the other day (the South Coast and West Camden Co., Limited); the tins are quite

 REPRESENTATIVE COMMISSIONER'S NOTES ON TRADE.

plain and rough, with the exception of a label, which is generally discoloured with rust, and the dealers argue from their appearance that the butter has been packed in Calcutta. The tins should be decorated as in the case of the Candelo Butter Co's. tins, or painted and covered with neat labels. As an instance of how particular the dealers are, I may mention that there is a great prejudice against any butter that has not a label representing a cow on it.

The best season for the sale of butter, as well as of all perishable articles, is from August to February. I would direct the attention of your suppliers to the necessity of manufacturing their produce in such a manner as will ensure its keeping as long a time as possible, for it strikes me that English made butter keeps much longer than that made in the Colonies, some of the former being a year and more lying in warehouses here.

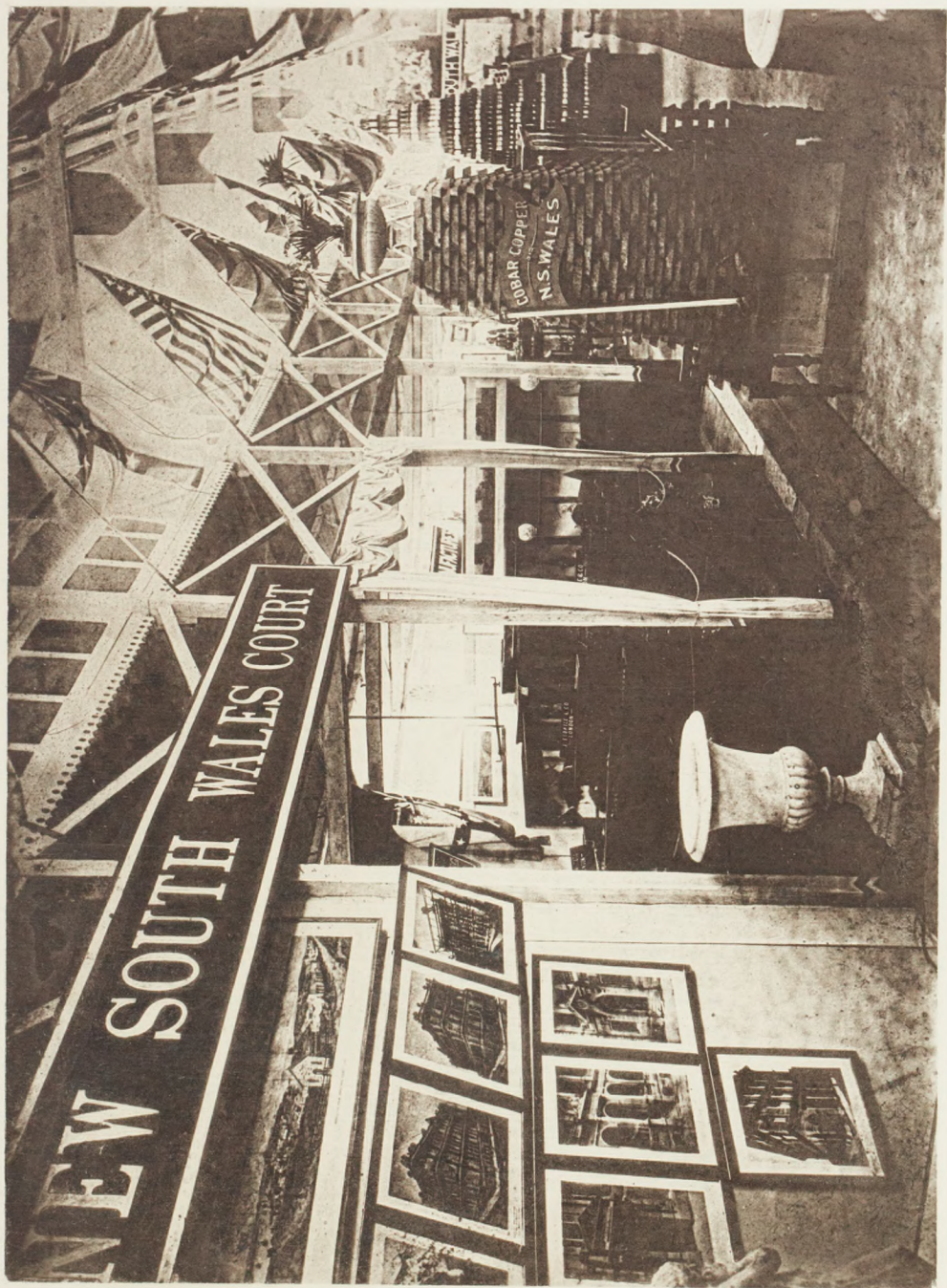
Cheese, Bacon, and Hams.—There is a good field for the sale of these, but I am unable to give particulars just now.

Copper.—The trade in this article is being yearly more firmly established, and it requires only direct steam communication to make a much larger business in it. In the year ending 31st March, 1882, 5,275 tons were imported into India, of which 782 tons only were Australian, so that there is ample room for extension. It is right to add that two or three copper-mines have been discovered, and are being worked, in Bengal, but it will be some time before the output will be large enough to make it worth while to erect smelting furnaces in this country. I would suggest your seeing the Master of the Mint, and sending him a sample of Cobar copper. In his advertisement for tenders for Australian he usually stipulates for Wallaroo and Burra Burra only. It would be well to get him to include Cobar or any other good brand.

Tin.—There is a fair quantity imported from the Straits Settlements—about 1,325 tons per annum. Whether Australia can compete with the Straits I cannot say.

Coal.—Shipments constantly come up from New South Wales, and realize an average of R9 per ton, whereas Cardiff coal sells at R15 to R18. I fancy there is not much margin for profit, if any, in the price I have named, but you will perhaps know.

Preserved Meats and Fruits.—There is a large consumption of English and American packed goods coming under this heading, while so far the direct business with Australia has been of a very small and desultory description. I understand that a good deal of Australian preserved meat actually comes here from London. The Commissariat advertise for tenders for the supply of Australian meat occasionally, but the notice is always very short, and unless stocks are held here it is impossible to submit them. A dealer informs me that he can get Australian meat landed here from England at 4s. 9p. If a steady supply can be landed here at that rate wholesale, and the public know where it can be got of reliable quality, a large business can be done, I feel sure. In many parts of India fresh beef and mutton are not procurable, and planters and others have to live solely on fowls. To such the Australian preserved meat would be invaluable, for the high price charged by the shops here puts it out of their power to purchase at present.



NEW SOUTH WALES COURT, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMISSIONER'S NOTES ON TRADE.

Jams.—There is a large consumption of English made jams here ; they are retailed from R4 8a. to R6 12a. per dozen 1 lb. tins, and I think R4 all round may be got wholesale, which I fancy would leave a margin to your manufacturers. The get-up of the tins must be very good, for the English makers excel in this point.

Leather.—I have no particulars of the imports of leather, but I believe some quantity of dressed leather is brought from England. Australia should compete successfully with England in this, but no large business will be done, I think, as the roughly-dressed hides of this country seem suited to the requirements of the people.

Frozen Meats.—I am of opinion that the supply of frozen meat of the excellent quality produced in Australia would supply a want, for the meat we get here, though cheap, is of a very poor description; but when you know that the number of head of all sorts killed in the Calcutta abattoirs is only 300 daily, as I was informed was the case by the Municipal Engineer, you will see that there is at present not much field for the sales of imported meats. If a regular line of steamers was established it might pay to have a small machine fitted up, and to bring up small quantities of frozen meat and fresh fruit; but of course warehouses must be fitted here also with machines for receiving and storing them.

Wool.—Small quantities are used, and it may be confidently expected that the demand will increase. The imports of raw wool into the country are about 3,000,000 lbs., but, not being acquainted with the trade, I do not know what quality is most largely imported.

Ghee.—I will send you a report which I have obtained from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, which will furnish you with full information regarding this important article of Indian consumption. If the matter were only taken up on your side, and the ghee properly manufactured, the sale would be unlimited.

I have now reviewed in detail the principal articles of import to India from Australia; the question of exports I will go into later on.

I wish now to place before you my views as to the best means of increasing the trade between the two countries:—

1. In the first place it is absolutely necessary that there should be regular steam communication between us; but as this question has already been taken up by the Commission in Sydney, I need not dwell upon it at length. I assume, therefore, this as taken for granted.

2. I am of opinion that as the trade at the outset will not be very large, and probably not remunerative, it will be necessary to keep down the expenses as much as possible. With this object, and seeing that all the Australian Colonies are trying to do the same thing as yourselves, namely, open a market for their goods, which are similar to those your Colony produces, I strongly recommend that all the Colonies combine together, and laying aside whatever jealousy may exist, establish a trade between India and Australia as a whole, and not seek to cut each other out in inundating a new market with their products, while each is expending three or four times more than they need in granting concessions to rival steam lines, and keeping up agencies. This latter course

REPRESENTATIVE COMMISSIONER'S NOTES ON TRADE.

would disgust your manufacturers, and would not, I think, extend the trade faster than an united effort. People here do not understand the feelings that exist between the different Colonies, and look on them all as one ; as such I think you should work up a trade with India, and not as rivals.

3. To open the trade on this side I think it essential that there should be in Calcutta a central depôt where Australian products of all kinds can be obtained, and where the public may be confident of getting a good article. I would not propose that this should be a permanent arrangement, but only until such time as a regular demand for Australian goods is firmly established.

There are many firms here who would gladly take up such an agency, but I think it would be more for the interests of the Colonies that they should have an agent not connected with any particular firm, even though the Colonies pay the expenses of his salary and the necessary establishment for working the depôt. It is possible that a firm might work the business better, but the jealousy of other firms would be sure to put difficulties in the way. I would therefore suggest that the Colonies have a paid agent and a regular depôt for both wholesale and retail business, there being also a Board of direction or supervision, which might consist of members of such firms as are interested in establishing a trade between the two countries. I have no doubt that such gentlemen would gladly give their services free, seeing that they will have the opportunity of watching the trade.

I would suggest that the Commissioners of the other Colonies be consulted, as well as any firms that do business with Australia, and that whatever scheme be approved of be submitted to the Governments of the different Colonies.

There are one or two other articles of trade which I have omitted, such as timber for instance, but which I hope to refer to on another occasion.

I have, &c.,
J. N. STUART,
Representative Commissioner.

PROGRESS REPORTS

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER AT CALCUTTA

TO

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Progress Reports from the Executive Commissioner at
Calcutta to The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Colombo, 2 November, 1883.

I have the honor to report my arrival here on the 29th ultimo, and lost no time in making inquiries as to the most expeditious mode of proceeding on to Calcutta and avoid delay here. *Via* Bombay would be a saving of a few days, but owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever and measles on board the s.s. "Clyde," we were detained for some hours outside this port, and but barely avoided quarantine.

As those infected were detained on board the ship by order of the Health Officer, it was not considered prudent to risk detention at Bombay, where at present stringent precautionary measures are in force, so a stay here of twelve days is unavoidable.

The s.s. "Rosetta" with exhibits arrived here on the 13th ultimo, and only a portion of them, in charge of Mr. Pugh, forwarded to Calcutta, per s.s. "Siam," on the 27th. I am using every exertion to ensure the despatch of the remainder by the next P. & O. steamer, and have written to Captain Bayley, the Company's agent, strongly protesting against their detention, pointing out to him the confusion and embarrassment that will arise from the non-delivery of the entire shipment before the date of the opening of the Exhibition.

Having closely followed up my letter, I have reason to hope that some immediate action will be taken in the matter, and that before the departure of the Australian Mail it will be in my power to inform you of the despatch of the exhibits.

However, notwithstanding these precautions, I am afraid some things have been overcarried.

I have sent a telegram to Mr. James Stuart requesting that gentleman, to kindly do anything he may consider advisable to further matters pending my arrival, which cannot be before the 16th instant, at earliest.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Colombo, 7 November, 1883.

Since writing on the 2nd instant, I have received a reply to my letter addressed to the P. & O. Co.'s agent referring to the detention of exhibits, copies of both I am forwarding herewith. The whole of the goods, so far as I can ascertain, were forwarded to Calcutta, per British India Co.'s s.s. "Dacca," on the 4th instant.

The present system of transshipment here, to and from Madras, Calcutta, and the Colonies, requires reform; the present arrangement is a decided barrier to successful exchange between the two countries. The goods are landed with but little regard to check or record beyond

 PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

destination mark, are stored in warehouses in which the mean temperature is 80°, and extremely moist, are also exposed to the heavy rain of this latitude, in transit to and from the shore, and are detained an average of twelve days in port.

The steamers to and from the Colonies and Bombay miss the Calcutta branch steamer by two days. The last outgoing steamer left here for Calcutta on Saturday, the 27th ultimo, and the s.s. "Clyde," with Australian passengers for Calcutta and Madras, arrived here on Monday, the 29th; thus passengers and cargo are detained until the next advertised date of sailing, nearly a fortnight later.

I have received a telegram from Mr. J. N. Stuart, dated the 6th instant, in which he informs me that Mr. Pugh had arrived, and commenced landing the exhibits on that date; also that Mr. Joubert demanded payment for space, and offered the additional quantity asked for by the Commission.

Mr. Stuart also asks if he should pay the claim, as delay may prevent immediate occupation.

I have replied "to pay the authorized amount for the space already granted, and to leave the question of any additional until I reach Calcutta."

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

The Executive Commissioner to The Agent, Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Sir, Colombo, 2 November, 1883.

A large number of packages containing exhibits, shipped at Sydney for the Calcutta Exhibition, are lying in the Warehouse Company's store. These goods are mixed with others from Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and are estimated to aggregate some 300 tons.

As there appears to be some probability of these goods being again crowded out of the steamer leaving for Calcutta on 7th instant, I shall be glad to know in such case if any special arrangement can be made by you for the shipment of these goods by some other Company, without disturbing the insurance effected upon them.

Should such further delay arise, it would be disastrous to the interest of the Colony; and as many of the exhibits are of a perishable nature, and some contained in several cases, which, if only part delivered, would render the remainder perfectly useless at Calcutta.

I have therefore to request, on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, that a list from the manifest of the goods awaiting shipment be furnished me, and if necessary I shall be glad to pay any reasonable charge incurred in assorting them in the warehouse for identification. At present it is impossible to ascertain the number or nature of the packages.

Thanking you for the courtesy hitherto shown me,

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner, New South Wales,

Calcutta International Exhibition.

PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

The Agent, Peninsular and Oriental Company, to The Executive
Commissioner.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Sir, Colombo, 2 November, 1883.

In reply to yours of to-day's date, respecting the packages of exhibits remaining on hand here, I beg to inform you that the quantity on hand does not exceed 150 tons, including those which arrived by the "Clyde," but I am most anxious that there should be no further delay, and am endeavouring to arrange to send all on by the B.I. Company's s.s. "Dacca," which is now in port, and sails for Calcutta to-morrow.

I hope this will meet your views and be deemed satisfactory.

I am, &c.,
F. BAYLEY,
Agent.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Court, Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

Sir, Calcutta, 27 November, 1883.

I have the honor to report my arrival here, by the s.s. "Khedive," on the evening of the 16th instant.

On visiting the Exhibition building I found the space allotted to New South Wales already occupied by Mr. Pugh, and that portion of the "Rosetta's" shipment of exhibits which had been trans-shipped at Colombo delivered in our Court. The remainder, which was the subject of my correspondence with the P. & O. S. N. Co. at Colombo, has arrived and been delivered by Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., who have been most indefatigable in all matters connected with our interest.

The later shipment by "Mirzapore" is not yet to hand, but will in all probability arrive in time for display before the opening day, 4th proximo.

The space allotted to New South Wales is about a third portion of the annexe adjoining the Government Museum, and in continuation of that occupied by Victoria, having somewhat less than half the area. The space applied and paid for by Victoria was 10,000 superficial feet, but their actual possession is 13,572 superficial feet, made up of twenty-six bays, each 522 feet. The area allotted to New South Wales, upon the requisition of the Commission for 6,500 feet, was twelve bays = 6,264 feet. Additional space having been subsequently requested, on my arrival 1,638 feet was offered me, but as it comprised a corridor of very temporary and unsightly construction, at the west end of our Court, I at first declined it, but later, finding it was about to be sold to others and the result would be a perfect blockade, in self-defence I paid for and partially occupied it under a strong protest (copies of correspondence herewith).*

On the 19th instant, in company with Messrs. Stuart, Representative Commissioner, New South Wales, Bosisto, President, and Thomson, Secretary of the Victorian Commission, I had an interview with the Hon. Colonel Trevor, R.E., Vice President of the Calcutta Committee.

* Apparently not sent.

 PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

After handing to him credentials, I explained to him that my Government participated in the movement upon the understanding that it was purely international and under the immediate patronage and control of the Imperial Government of India. During the conversation it was ascertained that telegrams forwarded to Simla, pointedly asking this question, were referred back to the Committee in Calcutta, and eventually replied to by Colonel Trevor, who answered simply for the Government of Bengal, under whose sole direction and responsibility the management of affairs is placed. The funds for carrying out the project are partly subscribed by the three Presidencies, and any advances made in addition by the local Government are to be recouped by admissions and sales of space; the balance is then to be handed to Mr. Joubert, who is really the projector, and undoubtedly general manager, having no Commission from the authorities for the position entered in the programme.

In regard to the very important matter of jurors and awards, the Exhibition Committee hold the direction in their own hands.

It is confessed the affair has grown beyond the dimensions anticipated, and regret is felt the Government did not adopt independent management.

Col. Trevor assured us that, under any circumstances, the delegates from the Colonies should receive every consideration due to their respective Governments; and on the 21st instant, by appointment at Belvedere, he introduced the representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who endorsed the promise made by Col. Trevor, and at the time of our interview received a telegram from the Viceroy, saying he would meet the Australian Commissioners at Government House on the evening of the 4th proximo.

Before and since my arrival, the Public Works Department have rendered every aid in their power to assist in getting the Courts in order; this assistance has been the more valuable as a complete check upon the attempt at extortion on the part of workmen. Although the time for preparation was a month later than Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, the New South Wales Court will present a handsome and finished appearance on the opening day.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,
Executive Commissioner.

The Executive Commissioner to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Calcutta, 11 December, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the New South Wales Court was completed in time for the opening of the Exhibition on the 4th instant. Notwithstanding the unsuitable character of the building allotted to us, the general appearance of the whole was very satisfactory.

A fair description of the opening ceremony is given in the papers sent by this mail. It was unfortunate that rain set in on the 3rd instant and continued for three days. The result was that the opening ceremony was of a very sombre character, and attended by much discomfort and confusion. Enclosed is a very indifferent photo. of the occasion.

 PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

The representatives of the several colonies were assigned positions on the right of the dais, and order of precedence observed in accordance with the extent of space occupied by each Colony. You will observe no mention is made in the newspaper reports of the presence of foreign representatives. The following extracts from report are words used by the Viceroy referring to the Colony :—"I also understand we have present amongst us in this city a considerable number of gentlemen from the Australian Colonies, and that more are expected to follow in their wake, and I am sure that one and all here present will join with me in giving them a hearty welcome. It has been said in the report that the Lieutenant-Governor feels very strongly the possibility and the great importance of developing the trade between this country and Australia. In that opinion I heartily concur. I believe there is a great future before the trade of India and Australia, and I have no doubt that if this Exhibition furthers the development of that trade, that result alone will be amply sufficient to justify and reward the labours of those who have carried out this undertaking."

The above remarks incited some correspondence in regard to the detention of goods at Colombo, in which it was urged that a continuance of trans-shipment at that port would be fatal to a successful exchange of produce between the two countries. I took the opportunity to call attention to the large shipment of perishable goods now lying in the heated and moist godowns at Colombo, where the usual detention of eleven or twelve days, and again three or four on arrival here before delivery can be obtained, is a most serious barrier to successful competition.

This Exhibition, as a valuable and instructive collection of an unusually varied character, is undoubtedly a great success, but whether it will be so financially is a problem. When time permits I hope to forward much useful information.

I have &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,
Executive Commissioner.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Court, Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

Sir,

Calcutta, 24 December, 1883.

I have the honor to report on the further progress of matters in connection with the New South Wales Court at the Calcutta Exhibition. Since my last letter many additional exhibits have arrived and been placed in position.

As many of our goods are of a perishable nature, I have, in conjunction with the other Colonial representatives, urged the early appointment of jurors in such classes, and now quote from the Honorable Colonel Trevor's letter on the subject, dated 21st December :—"I am directed to express the regret of the Executive Committee that it has not yet been possible to nominate juries for awards. A notice however is now under issue in which it is announced that the appointment of jurors will commence on the 2nd proximo, and on that date nominations will be received in Section H, Food Stuffs. As soon as

 PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

the nominations have been made the Executive Committee will proceed to nominate the jurors to be appointed by them, and it is hoped that the juries will then be in a position to commence operations with the least possible delay."

In connection with this most important subject, I presided at a meeting of the several Commissioners held here on the 20th instant. It was then determined to advise some material alterations of the rules for judging, &c. Reply to these suggestions has not yet been received, or the result should now be forwarded.

The necessity that medals and certificates should come direct from Government has been strongly impressed upon the Committee, and the suggestions made approved of.

The Viceroy and Suite paid a visit of inspection to our Court this week, and made many detail inquiries as to the nature and extent of the Colony's resources; and His Excellency's attention was drawn to our minerals, food products, and economics; and he evinced much interest in the large photographs of Sydney, requiring information as to extent of harbour and deep-water frontage available on its shores, also in regard to the general progress of the whole Colony. Since the visit I have received copy of the letter addressed by E. C. Buck, Esq., Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, at the request of His Excellency, to the Military Department, which is as follows:—"Yesterday I was desired by His Excellency to accompany him through the Australian Courts at the Exhibition. In making inspection of their contents it occurred to His Excellency that the Military Department might find some of the tinned provisions and other articles useful for the Indian Army, and I was accordingly instructed to communicate with yourself on the subject, with a view of securing a thorough examination of the contents of the Court by the proper military officials. If any of the articles appear suitable in quality or price, His Excellency would be glad if a fair trial could be made of them."

Many inquiries are made about our wines, but until judging commences I am unable to afford samples, or to demonstrate in a suitable manner their several qualities. At a dinner given to the Indian and Colonial Committees at the United Service Club, Australian food was solicited and included in the menu, the result being very satisfactory.

The general arrangement of the exhibits in nearly all sections is yet far from complete, but the progress made in last fortnight further tends to support my statement in a former letter—that the whole show, as the effort of one Presidency and considering the peculiar nature of its inception, is an extremely comprehensive and instructive collection.

I hope without much delay to furnish a list of goods which there is a probability the Colony may be able to deal with to advantage in exchange for our products.

By next mail will be sent photographic views of the aspect of our Court.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Court, Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

Sir,

Calcutta, 8 January, 1884.

I have the honor to report for your information the following action taken by me in the interest of the Colony :—

As our exhibits embrace a large proportion of articles under section H, food products, many of them of a nature likely to suffer if kept long in this newly-constructed and temporary building, and in an Indian atmosphere, I have lost no opportunity in my power to urge on the judging in this section, and have shown that the inordinate delay of more than one-third of the Exhibition's duration before calling upon exhibitors to nominate jurors in this the first class to be dealt with, places us upon unequal terms with those who produce articles of a kindred nature, but obtained from nearer sources. Again, considering the rough usage the exhibits have experienced *en route*, and delay at Colombo, the present inaction subjects the goods to a test quite out of proportion to the ordinary treatment received at the hands of importing merchants, and I feel sure will lead to much deterioration before the judgment of jurors is obtained.

This feeling is so general that a meeting of 100 exhibitors was held on the 2nd instant, for the purpose of urging on this work and for the reconsideration by the Executive Committee of some rules that pressed unduly on foreign exhibitors.

Since that date several meetings of the Committee of Awards have been held and jurors nominated, but up to the present the result is not known.

As the meeting of Colonial representatives mentioned in my last letter requested that the several catalogues of the respective Courts should be recognized for the purpose of judging, I am pleased to inform you the request has been acceded to, the so-called official catalogue being full of errors and omissions.

The examination of our food products by the Military Commission is necessarily delayed from the foregoing cause.

I am keeping a record of admissions and all other matters that may be useful for future reference. All orders for goods are duly registered, and payments made as deposits on them are placed in the Mercantile Bank here to the credit of the Commission, and will be remitted by myself and Mr. Stuart at the close.

The current account of expenditure is kept with Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., with whom the credit of £1,500 was lodged upon my arrival, as it was found that smaller sums than 100 rupees could not be drawn upon the Bank.

A statement of expenditure to date is enclosed, together with an approximate estimate of expenditure to time of arrival in Sydney. This estimate included all salaries and wages up to end of March, and leaves a margin for freight charges and insurance on return exhibits or other contingent expenses which cannot at present be ascertained. I therefore beg to request the further sum of £500 to meet all claims.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

 PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Court, Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4.

Sir,

Calcutta, 5 February, 1884.

I have the honor to report progress for past fortnight in matters connected with the New South Wales Court at the Calcutta Exhibition.

On the 29th ultimo, I received a letter from the Agent-General enclosing list of exhibits forwarded from Amsterdam on the 17th November. I have already reported that these exhibits had been much damaged *en route* to India. They have since been repaired as far as practicable, and arranged in the Court to the best advantage. Copy of the London list has been forwarded to the Commission in Sydney, together with tracing of plan showing arrangement of exhibits in the New South Wales Court.

The Jurors have made considerable progress during the fortnight, but hitherto the notices issued did not interest our Colony. I have this day forwarded a telegram to the Commission giving result of judging, as notified in second budget issued, in which six of our exhibitors figure.

I have written to the Commission pointing out some particulars in connection with copper, which seems to demand some attention, in order that the product of New South Wales may have equal footing with that supplied by the other Colonies to the Indian market.

The subject of direct steam communication between India and the Colonies is engaging much attention at the present time. The memorandum forwarded to me by the President bearing upon the question has been fully published here, and favourably received editorially in the public Press. A copy of an article which appeared this morning in the *Englishman* has been forwarded with my correspondence. There are several Steam Companies here capable of performing the service, and a memorandum furnished by the Australian Commissioners, inviting suggestions from steam shipping Companies, shipowners, merchants, and others, has appeared for some days in the local papers.

Any information so obtained will be duly forwarded to the respective Governments.

The representatives of the Australian Colonies paid me a visit in our Court on the Anniversary day of New South Wales, and wished success in the most cordial manner.

In anticipation of the closing of the Exhibition on the 4th proximo, I have caused the whole of the packing cases for return exhibits to be overhauled and repaired during the interval, so as to avoid the confusion experienced at the time of opening.

Mr. Bosisto, the Commissioner for Victoria, left here on his return to the Colony yesterday, via Bombay.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Court, Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4.

Sir,

Calcutta, 19 February, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegrams of the 9th and 13th instant. The tenor of the one of first date was at once communicated to the Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens. With regard to your instructions to report upon the Indian system of irrigation, I have delayed my departure for the Ganges Head Works until the judging of our staple products has been completed.

I hope to leave here in company with Colonel Heywood, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, on the 26th instant, and complete the inspection of the works in time to admit of my return here early in March, to supervise the despatch of return exhibits by mail leaving Calcutta on the 1st April.

I have written a letter to the President of the Commission giving details of progress made during the fortnight, and explained the action taken by the Government of Bengal in appointing a special committee of three gentlemen to determine the nature and extent of the exchanges to be made with the several Colonies represented here. I have every reason to believe these exchanges will be on the most liberal scale.

The question of direct steam communication is exciting much interest here, and in response to the joint invitation of the Colonial representatives, much useful information will be afforded on which to form a basis for report on the future commercial relations of this Empire and the several Colonies.

During an interview with General Wilson, in charge of the Remount Establishment, I ascertained that it was the intention of Government to despatch an officer to the Colonies on an early date to inquire into the question of the future horse supply for the service.

There seems to be a great demand for timber here, the price of teak at the present time being 3 rupees 8 annas, or 5s. 10d. per cubic foot. Many of our lighter timbers are suited to this market, and could be placed on board in Sydney at 2s. per cubic foot. It is to be regretted that the whole of our samples here cannot be handed over to the Government. I have, however, trespassed on my license, and presented samples to the Cossipore Gun Foundry, the Dum Dum Small Arms Factory, and the Ordnance Department.

It has been decided at a very full meeting of Representatives and exhibitors to close the Exhibition on the 8th March, although an attempt was made to continue it until end of that month. It was, however, pointed out that during this season very heavy storms may be expected, and considering the temporary character of the buildings a great risk would be incurred.

The Corporation, Chamber of Commerce, and Trade Association gave a banquet last evening to the Colonial and Foreign Representatives; the full particulars I am forwarding by this mail. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, in the absence of the Viceroy, presided, it being his first appearance in public after an illness that has extended over the whole period of the Exhibition. He was good enough to make some very

 PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

complimentary remarks in reference to the Colonies, and was very hopeful of the future as the result of their visit to Calcutta on this occasion.*

I have, &c.,
 F. A. FRANKLIN,
 Executive Commissioner.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Court, Calcutta International Exhibition.

Sir,

Calcutta, 4 March, 1884.

I have the honor to furnish you with further particulars in connection with the New South Wales Court at the Calcutta Exhibition.

It has been finally decided to close the Exhibition on the 10th instant, His Excellency the Viceroy performing the ceremony, assisted by His Honor the Lieut. Governor. The details, as now published, are somewhat similar to the programme observed at the close of the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions.

His Excellency was good enough to request an interview with me at Government House last week, and expressed himself much interested in the outcome of the effort made by the Colonies to establish closer commercial relations with India, and at the same time he paid a compliment to the Representatives here for their zeal on behalf of their several Governments. His Excellency expressed a wish to be furnished with our final report, and any other printed matter showing the progress of the Colony.

The Government officials on all sides have been very considerate and ever ready to afford information necessary for carrying out our duties.

The judging is now nearly complete, but notwithstanding I have frequently pointed out the consequence of delay in the outset; our wines have not yet been touched. I have protested against the publishing awards in this class until those of New South Wales are included in the list.

I have forwarded to the Commission a report on several matters to which I have given attention during the past fortnight.

I have furnished a complete list of our donations to the Exchange Committee, and as it may not be possible to ascertain the extent or bulk of the articles intended for exchange before the middle of the month, sufficient packing cases will be held in reserve and instructions given for dealing with them in my absence.

The Director-General of Post Offices intimated to me his intention to visit the Colonies shortly, and place himself in communication with the several Governments on several matters of mutual interest. He will first visit Queensland.

In regard to funds, I am in receipt of telegram advising credit by mail. My estimate has been exceeded in consequence of expenditure on mongooses, insurance, and freight charge, and cable telegrams which I did not take into calculation. I have discontinued the latter, as I find the *Herald* is supplied with the awards without delay.

* An outline of the proceedings at this Complimentary Banquet will be found at the close of these Progress Reports—viz. at Page 109.

 PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Referring to my expenditure account to the 1st instant, I find the following unusual and outside charges swell the amount, as follows:—Space, mongooses, cable telegrams, charges on landing goods, insurance on exhibits, in the aggregate R 7,117, or £600 approximately. As the credit cannot reach here before end of March, Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co. have kindly offered to advance money necessary for packing and return charges, in the interim.

Enclosed is a copy of B.L. of last shipment of mongooses.

As explained in my last letter, I had arranged to proceed over the Irrigation Works with Col. Heywood on the 26th ultimo, but it was intimated to me that it would be in the interest of my Colony to delay my departure until the closing of the Exhibition.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, New South Wales Court, Calcutta, 18 March, 1884.

I have the honor to report the final closing of the Calcutta Exhibition by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 10th instant. After making arrangements with Mr. J. N. Stuart for the shipment of the exhibits and closing accounts, I started on the 12th instant for the Sone Irrigation Works, and have since, in company with Col. Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, examined the Sone circle system.

I proceed from here to-morrow for the head works of the Upper Ganges system.

I find it is getting rather advanced in the season for the inspection of Irrigation Works, but hope to gather yet a large amount of useful information, and return to Calcutta to settle anything remaining in connection with Exhibition matters by end of this month, then sail for the Colony by first available steamer.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

The Executive Commissioner to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Court, Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

Sir,

Calcutta, 1 April, 1884.

I have the honor to inform you of my return this day from a tour through the irrigated districts of Bengal and the North-West Provinces.

In my inquiries every assistance has been rendered to me on the several works by the engineers in charge, and the information gathered, together with maps, plans, and books of reference supplied bearing upon irrigation generally throughout India, cannot fail to be very valuable in future, when considering the great question of water conservation and distribution in New South Wales.

PROGRESS REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

During my absence since the closing of the Exhibition the packing of exhibits has been accomplished, and shipment of portion made by ship "Martin Scott" to Melbourne, being a batch of thirty-nine cases, measuring 21 tons, at 25s. B's.L. have been forwarded by Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., to their agents at that port, with instructions for transshipment to Sydney. The balance of return exhibits, sixty-seven cases, approximating 35 tons will, if space can be obtained, be forwarded by P. & O. S. Co's. "Peshawur," now loading, but failing this opportunity, then by next outgoing steamer.

I purpose leaving for Sydney by same steamer on 6th instant, and by same mail transmit funds, and either take with me, or cause to follow me, by mail via Bombay, the sales account of exhibits to that date, as some payments have not been made or exchanges completed. Mr. Pugh will remain a fortnight later to finally complete return shipments.

The wool and tin have been sold at fair rates, and all remaining samples of wine and some other items remaining unsold will be left to Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., for disposal in the interests of the owners.

To avail myself of this mail, I have not time to ascertain the action taken by Mr. Stuart during my absence, but a full report will be made up to latest date, and be forwarded via Bombay to reach me in Colombo.

By the last mail, arriving on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Stuart received letter of credit for £500 ; and I hope before I leave to ascertain in full all charges in connection with shipment, insurance, and other charges.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN,

Executive Commissioner.

BANQUET TO REPRESENTATIVES AT CALCUTTA.

BANQUET TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL
REPRESENTATIVES.

THIS Banquet took place at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the evening of Monday, the 18th February, 1884. There was an attendance of over 200, which included the whole of the Representatives at the Exhibition, of countries and colonies, and many leading government officials and mercantile men. The chair was occupied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Mr. Rivers-Thompson), who, after the various loyal toasts had been duly proposed and honored, rose to propose "Our Guests." In the course of his remarks the Lieutenant-Governor said :—"In arriving at the decision that we should accept Mr. Joubert's proposal to hold an International Exhibition in Calcutta, I was actuated by two principal motives—First, that it would do good to India; secondly, that if we could induce the Australian Governments to take a part in the enterprise, we might succeed in developing commerce in a direction which would be of incalculable benefit to both countries. I do not err, I think, gentlemen, in saying that we have already succeeded completely in our first object. * * * * Then as to our foreign exhibitors, and the prospects of a development of trade, while we owe much to every country, I trust I do not disparage any by affirming that we owe most to these great Australian States (if I may so call them) in the southern hemisphere which have shown the most practical spirit characteristic of their race in dealing with the whole matter; for they have not only as exhibitors of their wares and products claimed prominent attention, but have taken pains to set before us the circumstances and conditions of the different Colonies, and their capabilities in the giving and taking of commercial enterprise. (Loud cheers.) I do not stop to inquire here into the details of such a consummation as the establishment of a regular trade between India and Australia; but when things have proceeded so far as the practical consideration of a direct steam communication between the two countries, and when we learn that already steps have been taken in Melbourne to launch a large steam vessel to commence such a trade, we can sincerely hope that she will only be the precursor of a long line of similar vessels for a regular and permanent service. (Cheers.) * * *

Mr. Franklin, the Executive Commissioner, in responding said :—"From the united action taken in the matter, it must be apparent to those interested that the Colonies as a whole are generally desirous of

 BANQUET TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

improving their commercial relations with this great empire, and after a careful examination into the question, I have come to the conclusion that a largely increased trade can be done between the two countries, and that by the establishment of a direct monthly steam communication the overstocking of the markets at either end will be avoided, and I believe this desirable result will be achieved with mutual advantage. (Hear, hear.) * * *

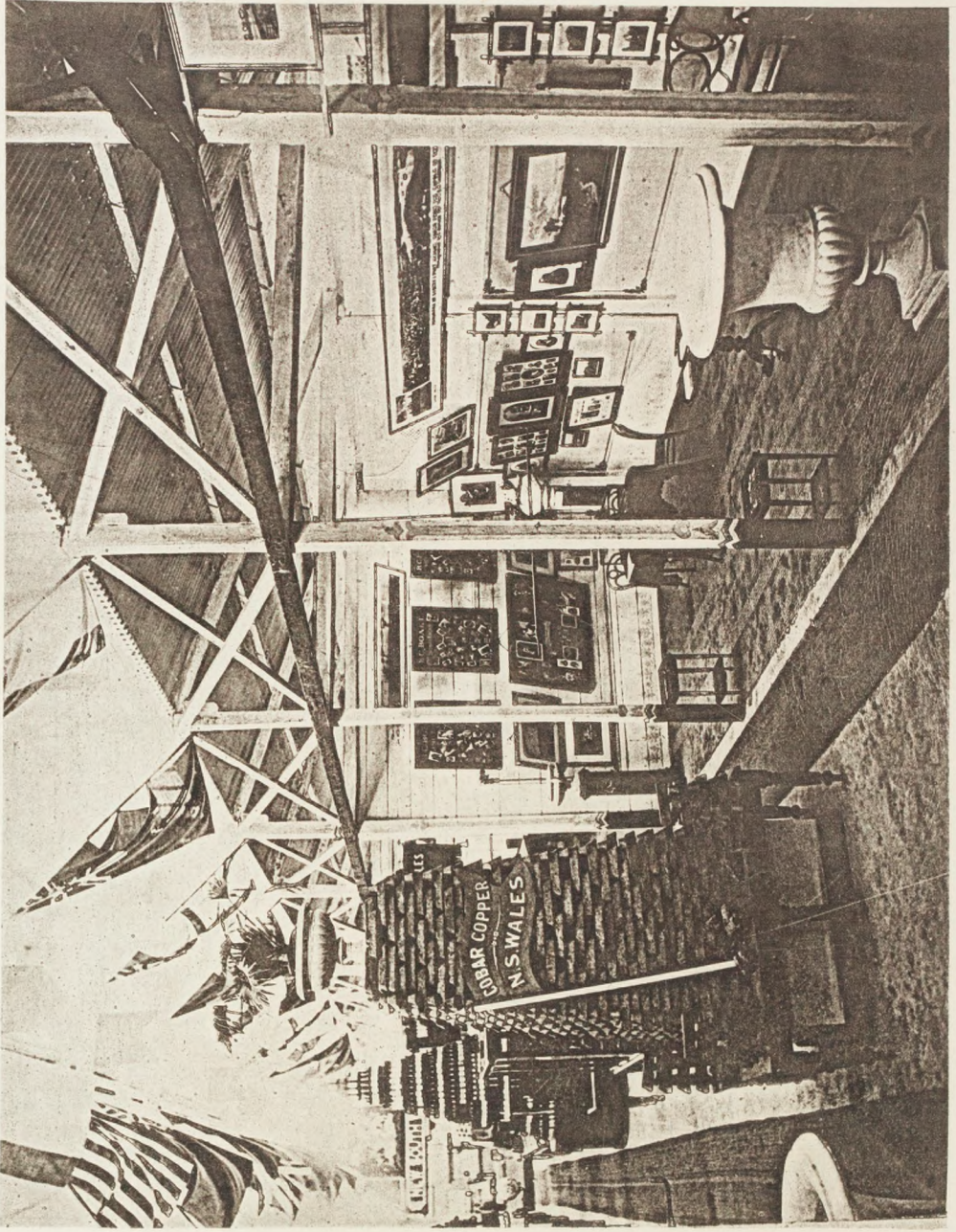
After explaining the progress and resources of the Colony of which he was the representative, Mr. Franklin concluded as follows:—"It is therefore, I think, scarcely necessary to offer any apology for a united endeavour to establish closer commercial relations with India. We have in the Australasian Colonies the same pith and sinew that built up the British Empire, and material sufficient in quantity to give employment to a population as great as that of the old country, with ample room for the establishment of a Greater Britain in future years. I will conclude by offering my warmest thanks on behalf of New South Wales for the courtesy and consideration extended to the Colony, through me, during my stay in Calcutta." (Applause.)

In responding to the toast of the "Calcutta International Exhibition," with which his name was coupled,—

Colonel Trevor said:—"I should like to add my testimony to what has fallen from other speakers as to the zeal and ability with which the Commissioners from the Australian Colonies have pursued the object with which they were sent here by their respective Governments—the praiseworthy object of laying a foundation for an interchange of trade between India and the Colonies. If nothing else had resulted from the Exhibition, this alone would have been a justification of it. They have not only played their part as exhibitors to perfection, but they have pushed their inquiries far and wide into the wants and resources of India. (Cheers.) They have brought with them and freely circulated most admirably graphic accounts of their own Colonies, and they have spared no pains in collecting information here of a kind that will be useful to their Governments on their return. They have not done this in a perfunctory way, sitting at ease here in Calcutta, but have made long journeys throughout the length and breadth of India for the purpose. I am confident that their labours will result in a most satisfactory increase in the commerce between India and the Colonies. (Cheers.)

CATALOGUE
OF THE
NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
1883-84,

CONDENSED FROM THE ISSUE PREPARED FOR THE INFORMATION OF
VISITORS TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.



NEW SOUTH WALES COURT, LOOKING NORTH-WEST, SHOWING FINE ART COURT.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

CATALOGUE of the New South Wales Exhibits at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84, condensed from the issue prepared for the information of Visitors to the New South Wales Court.

SECTION A.—FINE ARTS.

Class 1.—*Paintings and Drawings.*

1. Bayliss, Charles, 348, George-street, Sydney.
Landscape Photographs.
2. Collingridge, Arthur, Ryde, Parramatta River, near Sydney.
Oil Paintings and Water-colour Drawings.
3. Franklin, F. A., C.E., J.P., Buona Vista, Wollongong.
View of Sydney Harbour in 1880.
4. Halligan, Mrs. G. H., Eugowra, Hunter's Hill, near Sydney.
Oil Painting.
5. Piquenit, W. C., Hunter's Hill, near Sydney.
Oil Paintings.
6. Rae, John, M.A., Under Secretary for Public Works, Sydney.
Water-colour Drawings.
7. Wood, Granville A., 314, George-street, Sydney.
Water-colour Painting on Opal.

Class 2.—*Sculptures, &c.*

8. Simonetti, Achille, Colonial Architect's Department, Sydney.
Bust of Sir Patrick A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.P., President of the New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta Exhibition—with pedestal of Colonial bluestone—shown by permission of Sir Patrick Jennings.
9. Simonetti, Achille, Colonial Architect's Department, Sydney.
Bust in Terra Cotta—Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., Officer of the Legion of Honor, and President of the Art Society of N.S.W.
10. Simonetti, Achille, Colonial Architect's Department, Sydney.
Bassi relievi in Terra Cotta—(Baccanale).

Class 4.—*Engravings, Lithographs, &c.*

11. Collingridge, Arthur, Ryde, Parramatta River, near Sydney.
Engravings on Wood.

Class 5.—*Photographs.*

12. Bennett, W. F. (late T. H. Boyd), San Francisco Art Gallery, 252, George-street, Sydney.
Photographs.
13. Boake, B. C., Sydney Arcade, Sydney.
Photographs.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

14. Caney & Co., Mount Victoria, Blue Mountains.
28 Silver Photos. of Interior of Fish River Caves and Blue Mountain Views.
15. Caspers, Rudolph, Auburn-street, Goulburn.
Photographic Views.
16. Colonial Architect (James Barnet, Esq.), Hyde Park, Sydney.
Photographs, &c.
17. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Panoramic View of Sydney, prepared for the Commission by Mr. C. Bayliss, of George-street, Sydney, and taken by the photographer from the Cupola of the Dome of the Garden Palace, prior to the opening of the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879.
18. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Photographs of Public Works, obtained for the Commission at the instance of various Branches of the Public Works Department.
19. Geyer, H., Photographer, Hay.
Photographs.
20. Government Printer, Bent-street, Sydney.
Photographs.
21. Government Printer, Bent-street, Sydney.
Three large Cards containing Twenty-seven Photographic Views in Botanic Gardens, Sydney (Charles Moore, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Director).
22. Herfort, Gustavus, Cooma-street, Yass.
Photographic Views.
23. Holtermann, B. O., M.P., St. Leonards, Sydney.
Photographs. Photographic panoramic views of the City of Sydney and Port Jackson Harbour.
24. Minister for Public Works, Sydney.
Photographs.
25. Paine, J., 96, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo, near Sydney.
Photographs of Sydney and Mountain Scenery.
26. Riisfeldt & Co., E., Royal Arcade, George-street, Sydney.
Photographs.
27. Trebeck, P. N., Hunter-street, Sydney.
Photograph of new Wool Stores, Bridge-street, Sydney.
28. Turner & Henderson, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Landscape Photographs.
29. Tuttle & Co., Corner of George and Market Streets, Sydney.
Photographs.
30. Wood, Granville A., 314, George-street, Sydney.
Photographic Views and Portraits.

Class 6.—*Works of Art not specified.*

31. Deputy Master of the Royal Mint (Robert Hunt, Esq.), Sydney,
Coins, Medals, &c., struck at the Sydney Mint.
32. Drewe, Amelia, 1, Oak-terrace, Glebe, Sydney.
Musical Composition.
33. Turner & Henderson, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Christmas Cards, Australian Flowers, &c.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

SECTION B.—EDUCATION, AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Class 7.—*Educational Appliances, Models of Schools, School Furniture, and Books.*

34. Commissioner for Railways for New South Wales, Sydney.
Annual Railway Reports, 1877 to 1881. 1 vol.
35. Liversidge, A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.
Scientific Publications and Models.
36. Minister for Mines, Sydney.
Works on Geology and Mineralogy.
37. Minister for Public Instruction, Sydney.
Plans of Public Schools.

Class 8.—*Maps, Charts, and Geographical Apparatus.*

38. Adams, P. F., Surveyor-General, New South Wales.
24 Maps—Specimens of Lithography, Engraving, &c.
39. Mackenzie, John, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields, Newcastle.
Plans, Sections, and Diagrams of Coal Seams.
40. Minister for Mines, Sydney.
Mineralogical and Geological Maps.
41. Postmaster-General, Sydney.
Map showing the Post and Telegraph Offices of the Colony of New South Wales.

Class 11.—*Stationery, &c.*

42. Turner & Henderson, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Heraldic and Ornamental and Business Embossing.

Class 12.—*Printing and Bookbinding.*

43. Batson & Atwater, 8, Bond-street, Sydney.
Specimens of Letterpress Printing.
44. Government Printer, Bent-street, Sydney.
Specimens of Letterpress Printing.
45. Greville, Edward, 273, George-street, Sydney.
N.S.W. Edition of the Official Directory and Almanac of Australia, published in Sydney.

Class 14.—*Musical Instruments.*

46. Esdaile & Co., 277, Clarence-street, Sydney. (Agents: Brinsmead, H. G., & Co., Sydney; in Calcutta, Mr. S. J. Levy.)
Esdaile Pianofortes.

SECTION C.—HEALTH.

Class 17.—*Appliances connected with Sanitation and Hygiene.*

47. Lavers, J. V., 117, Redfern-street, Sydney.
Disinfecting Fluid and Chlorozone for Disinfecting and Deodorising.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

Class 18.—*Drugs and Medicines.*

48. Hogben, E., Buckingham-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Balsam of Aniseed.
49. Hogg & Co., S. P., 12, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.
Fruit Salt.
50. Lavers, J. V., 117, Redfern-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Cholera Mixture and Cream of Tartar Fruit Salt.

SECTION D.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OR DECORATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Class 23.—*Furniture and Upholstery.*

51. Hodgson, H. W., City Window Blind Factory, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Window Blinds.
52. Holloway, William Ernest, King-street, Newtown.
Specimens of Sign-writing and Gilding on Glass.

Class 24.—*Glassware of all kinds.*

53. Australian Glass-works Co. (C. Bishop, Manager), Botany, near Sydney.
Ærated Water Bottles, &c.
54. Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Patent Stopper Bottles.

Class 25.—*Stone Utensils, Pottery, Porcelain, &c.*

55. Cannon, Manes, Leichhardt-street, Waverley, Sydney.
Double jar for safe carriage of perishable articles.
56. Cochrane, George, Mowbray Park, St. Leonards, Sydney.
Fireclay, Earthenware Clay, and Terra-cotta Clay.

Class 26.—*Metal Ware, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

57. Hardie, George, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Bell, manufactured from Cobar copper, and copper castings from Cobar copper.

Class 30.—*Apparatus and Processes for Cooking, Heating, and Lighting.*

58. Bailey & Kerr, 111, King-street, Sydney.
Improved Safety Lamp.
59. Cook, W. & H., 225, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Samples of patent "Paragon" Fire-kindlers.

Class 31.—*Decorative Work, including Carving and Hardware.*

60. Williams, Charles, 264, Crown-street, Sydney.
Marbling, Graining, &c.

Class 34.—*Bronzes: Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.*

61. Hellyer, R., 97, Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Colonial manufactured Plated Ware.
62. Jones, Evan, Hunter-street and Royal Arcade, Sydney.
Electro-plated Ware, including Emu Eggs mounted in electro-plate.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

Class 35.—*Toys.*

63. Russell, J. E. M., 111, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.
Bullion Bank.

Class 36.—*Household Utensils and Appliances not particularized in classification.*

64. Zöllner, S., 60, York-street, Sydney. (Agent in Calcutta, Mr. S. J. Levy.)
Galvanized Ironware, &c.

SECTION E.—FABRICS, INCLUDING APPAREL, TOILET REQUISITES, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF PERSONAL WEAR OR USE.

Class 39.—*Wool Fabrics.*

65. Commissioners for New South Wales.
New South Wales Merino Wool, shown in the various stages of manufacture. Prepared especially for the Commissioners by J. Vicars & Co., Woollen Manufacturers, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Class 50.—*Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

66. Jones, Evan, Royal Arcade and Hunter-street, Sydney.
Jewellery, &c.

Class 52.—*Fabrics under Section E not specified.*

67. Cook, W. & H., 225, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Machinery Bands, Window Cords, Clock Cords, and Fiddle-Strings made from Catgut.

SECTION F.—RAW PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM PRODUCTS NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

Class 53.—*Minerals and Metallurgic Products.*

68. Atkinson, J. J. O., Oldbury, Mossvale.
Iron Ore, from Oldbury Estate, near Berrima.
69. Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle.
Bituminous Coal from their Colliery near Newcastle.
70. Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company (Limited), Joadja Creek, near Berrima. Office : 3, Gresham-street, Sydney.
Boghead Mineral, in blocks.
71. Bensusan, S. L., O'Connell-street, Sydney.
Australian Mineral Specimens, collected and arranged by exhibitor.
72. Bulli Coal Company, Bulli, near Wollongong.
Semi-bituminous Coal from their Colliery at Bulli.
73. Carangula Antimony Company, Carangula, Macleay River. Exhibited by Mr. E. H. Becke, Manager.
Antimony Ore.
74. Challenger Gold-mining Company, Adelong.
Specimens of auriferous pyritous Quartz.
75. Coalcliff Company, Coalcliff.
Semi-bituminous coal from their Colliery at Coalcliff—34 miles south of Sydney.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

76. Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.
Refined Tin, in ingots and bar.
77. Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.
Auriferous Quartz, Great Victorian Mine, Adelong.
78. Fountain, J., & Allison, W., Woodlands, Gosford.
Iron ore ; paint ochres ; soil and fireclay.
79. Glen Smelting Company, Tent Hill.
Lode, stream, and smelted tin.
80. Great Cobar Copper-mining Company. Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney. Geo. Hardie, Manager.
About 5 tons Copper ingots, forming trophy.
81. Great Cobar Copper-mining Company, Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney. Geo. Hardie, Manager.
Assortment of copper ores ; regulus ; pimple metal ; coarse and fine copper, illustrative of the several stages of smelting.
82. Herrenschildt, H., 2, Hereford-street, Glebe Point.
Antimony ore ; antimony regulus ; crude antimony ; antimony oxides.
83. Herrenschildt & Constable, 65, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Cobalt and Manganese Ores and their Products.
84. Hume, A. H., Everton, Rye Park, near Yass.
Argentiferous and auriferous Galena.
85. Melville, John S., Sydney.
Star Antimony.
86. Minister for Mines, Sydney.
Collection of Minerals from New South Wales, arranged under the direction of C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge, by J. E. Carne, Curator of Mining and Geological Museum.
87. Minister for Mines, Sydney.
Collection of characteristic Fossils from the principal Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales ; arranged under the direction of C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge, by J. E. Carne, Curator of Mining and Geological Museum.
88. Mount Kembla Coal and Oil Co., Office, 78 Pitt-street, Sydney.
Semi-bituminous Coal.
89. New South Wales Shale and Oil Co., 3, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Boghead Mineral (or Kerosene) Shale, from their mine at Mount York, Hartley.
90. North, J. B., 105, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Coal from Katoomba Colliery—Seam, 4 ft. 3 in. in thickness.—
Also, Kerosene Shale from Katoomba.
91. Railway Department of New South Wales, Locomotive Branch, Government Railway Works, Sydney—(extracted from Minerals by Mr. Conrad Icke, late of Newcastle, N.S.W.)
Chrome Ironstone ; Chrome Yellow ; Chromate from New South Wales Antimony Ore (Kempsey district) ; Ingot of Star Antimony ; Antimony Ore from Armidale ; Ingot of Star Antimony ; Nickel Ore from New Caledonia ; Piece of pure Nickel, handle of German silver.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

92. Wallerawang Iron Co. (Limited), Exhibited by Mr. J. B. North, of 131, Pitt-street, Sydney, a shareholder.
Iron Ore, Limestone.

Class 54.—*Indigenous Timbers and other Forest Products.*

93. Bray, James S., 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.
Australian Woods (in panels 12 inches long by 6 inches wide, one side polished).
94. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Collection of Timbers, procured for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines of New South Wales, by the authority of the Minister, and prepared at the expense of the Commission to order by Messrs. John Taylor & Co. of Sussex-street, Sydney.
95. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Specimens of leaves, with numbers and alphabetical letters corresponding with those of Timber Sections. Obtained for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines.
96. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Specimens of Seeds of New South Wales Timbers. Procured for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines; with numbers and alphabetical letters corresponding with those of the specimens of Timbers and Leaves.
97. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Specimen Planks of Timber, and Turnery prepared for the Commissioners and at their expense, by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Sussex-street, Sydney.
98. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Collection of Timbers (transferred from Amsterdam). Obtained and prepared for the New South Wales Commission for the Amsterdam International Exhibition by Messrs John Taylor & Co., of Sussex-street, Sydney.

Class 57.—*Soap, Tallow, Wax, and manufactures of oleaginous substances.*

99. E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes), 2, Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.
Potash Wool-scouring Soap.
- 99a. M'Govern, J., Goulburn.
Soap.
100. Regan, Daniel, Tamworth.
Household Soap.
101. Smallwood, D. J., Caddia-road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.
Wax.
102. Smith, A. L., Sussex-street, Sydney.
Soaps.

Class 58.—*Hides, Horns, Hair, Bristles, &c.*

103. E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes), 2, Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.
Glue.
104. Samuel, L. & E., 3, Spring-street, Sydney.
Glue.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

Class 59.—*Leather and Manufactures of Leather.*

105. Begg & Son, Glenmore Tannery, Rushcutter's Bay, near Sydney.
Sole Leather, 10 sides.
106. Crawford, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha.
Plaited Breaking-in Halter, and Two Hobbles for camping-out ;
made of green hide.
107. E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes), 2, Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.
Leather, fancy descriptions.
108. Forsyth & Sons, James, 17, George-street West, Sydney.
Sole leather.
109. Guerin, Patrick, 296, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Saddlery and Harness.
110. Hodgson, Edmund, 601, George-street, Sydney.
Kangaroo-skin Whip-thongs.
111. Knibbs, J. H., & Sons, 9, Municipal Stores, Market Wharf, Sydney.
Leather Mill-beltng.
112. Lancashire, J. B., junr., 226, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Lady's Dress-trunk, made from Colonial solid leather.
113. Lancashire, J. B., senr., 59, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Solid Leather Turnover Portmanteau.
114. Rourke, John, High-street, West Maitland.
Stock Saddle.

Class 62.—*Silk, Raw, Cocoon, and Thread.*

115. Bowman, Jane A., Arrowfield, Jerry's Plains.
Silk. One case of Silk, production of Silkworms reared at
Jerry's Plains.

Class 63.—*Wool, Raw and Yarns.*

116. Allen, John, Executors of the late, Stony Creek, Young.
Grown at Stony Creek. Merino rams' combing ; greasy ; pure
bred ; station flock, from sheep originally imported from
Tasmania, and one ram imported from Tasmania. Growth of
354 days ; most of the time a very dry season.
117. Allen, John, Executors of the late, Stony Creek, Young.
Grown at Stony Creek. Merino combing, ewes ; greasy ; pure
bred ; progeny of sheep originally imported from Tasmania ;
growth of wool, 354 days, most of the time a very dry season,
and the ewes rearing lambs.
118. Balfour, James, Round Hill, near Albury.
(Exhibited under auspices of Albury Agricultural and Horticultural
Society ; Geo. E. Mackay, Secretary). Grown at Round
Hill. Merino rams' wool.
119. Balfour, James, Round Hill, near Albury.
Grown at Round Hill, Culcairn. Merino hoggets' wool.
120. Bettington, J. B., Brindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa.
Grown at Brindley Park. One bale Merino, greasy (1st sample).
121. Bettington, J. B., Brindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa.
Grown at Brindley Park. One bale Merino, greasy (2nd sample).
122. Bettington, J. B., Brindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa.
Grown at Brindley Park. Merino, greasy (1st sample).

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

123. Bettington, J. B., Brindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa.
Grown at Brindley Park. Merino, greasy (2nd sample).
124. Buchanan, W. F., Killarney, Narrabri.
Grown at Killarney. Merino rams'; greasy.
125. Buchanan, W. F., Killarney, Narrabri.
Grown at Killarney. Merino ewes'; greasy.
126. Campbell, D. H., Cunningham Plains, Cunningham.
Grown at Cunningham Plains. Merino ewes, greasy.
127. Clark Bros., Gullendaddy, Boggabri.
Grown at Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Lincoln, greasy ;
picklock.
128. Clark Bros., Gullendaddy, Boggabri.
Grown at Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Merino, greasy ; one
commercial bale.
129. Clark Bros., Gullendaddy, Boggabri.
Grown at Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Lincoln, greasy ;
one commercial bale.
130. Clark Brothers, Gullendaddy, Boggabri.
Grown at Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Merino, greasy, pick-
lock.
- 130a. Clift Bros., West Maitland.
Merino wool.
131. Collingwood Wool-scouring and Fellmongering Works, Liverpool.
Scoured slipe wool ; no chemicals used ; no particulars as to age,
growth, or sex to be obtained. Branded CWD in parallelo-
gram over Collingwood.
132. Cox, Hon. G. H., Mudgee.
Grown at Mudgee. Merino rams' wool.
133. Cox, Hon. G. H., Mudgee.
Grown at Mudgee. Merino ewes' wool.
134. Cox, Hon. G. H., Mudgee.
Grown at Mudgee. Merino rams' wool.
135. D'Archy, F. E., Oxley.
Grown at Oxley. Ewe hoggets ; growth of 11 months ; scoured ;
super combing.
136. Douglas, H. & C., North Yanko, by Narandera.
Grown at North Yanko. Australian Merino ewes' ; age, 2
years ; greasy.
137. Douglas, H. & C., North Yanko, by Narandera.
Grown at Walla Walla, Albury. Merino, greasy rams' wool.
138. Douglas, H. & C., Walla Walla, Albury.
Grown at Walla Walla. Merino hoggets' wool.
139. Dowling, Vincent, Lue, Rylstone.
Grown at Lue, Mudgee District. Greasy ewes' wool, 11 months'
growth. The Lue stud flock was formed in 1823 from im-
ported pure Merino sheep, direct descendants of King George
III's Spanish Merino flock. Other sheep were obtained from
Mr. Riley, of Raby, who had imported sheep from the Elector
of Saxony's pure Merino flock. In the year 1835 a few sheep
were introduced from the flocks of Messrs. Gadegast and
Steiger, of Saxony.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

140. Dowling, Vincent, Lue, Rylstone.
Grown at Lue, Mudgee District. Greasy rams' wool, 12 months' growth.
141. Fetherstonhaugh, C., Goorianana, Baradine.
Grown at Goorianana, Liverpool Plains. Hogget rams, not shorn as lambs; 15 months' growth. These sheep are of Mudgee and Collaroy blood.
142. Grant & Childe, Chah Sing, Moulamein.
Grown at Chah Sing, Riverina District. Four skirted fleeces greasy wool.
143. Gray & Neill, Sandy Ridges, Corowa.
Grown at Sandy Ridges. Merino ewes, greasy; fed on indigenous grass paddock only.
144. Gray & Neill, Sandy Ridges, Corowa.
Grown at Sandy Ridges. Merino hoggets, shorn as lambs; indigenous grass paddock only.
145. Gray & Neill, Sandy Ridges, Corowa.
Grown at Sandy Ridges. Merino ewes, greasy; commercial bale; grass-fed only.
146. Haigh & Son, Henry, Moorbank, Liverpool.
Scoured wool.
147. Hammond & Co., Thomas W., Junee.
Grown at Junee Station. Merino fine combing, greasy, full-mouthed ewes; sheep bred from station ewes, being from Mudgee and Tasmanian stock originally; paddock-fed.
148. Hammond & Co., Thomas W., Junee.
Grown at Junee station, Merino fine combing, two-tooth ewes, shorn as lambs; sheep bred from Tasmanian and Mudgee stock, sires being Tasmanian bred and ewes station bred; paddock-fed.
149. Harden, Arthur L., Manilla, Tamworth.
Grown at Manilla Station. Merino, greasy fleece wool; sheep bred from Mudgee and Colley Creek rams.
150. Harden, Arthur L., Manilla, Tamworth.
Grown at Manilla Station. Merino, washed fleece wool; sheep bred from Mudgee and Colley Creek rams.
151. Hay & Sons, William, Boomanoomana, Mulwala, Murray District.
Merino; paddocked.
152. Hill, W. C., Butterbone, Macquarie River.
Grown at Butterbone. Merino heavy combing; Collaroy special stud flock.
153. Lackey, Wallace, & Mills, Nubba, Wallendbeen.
Grown at Nubba. Merino rams'; scoured.
154. Lackey, Wallace, & Mills, Nubba, Wallendbeen.
Grown at Nubba. Merino rams' wool; washed.
155. Lackey, Wallace, & Mills, Nubba, Wallendbeen.
Grown at Nubba. Merino ewes'; washed.
156. Lackey, Wallace, & Mills, Nubba, Wallendbeen.
Grown at Nubba. Merino ewes'; greasy.
157. Lackey, Wallace, & Mills, Nubba, Wallendbeen.
Grown at Nubba. One single ewe fleece.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

158. Lord, Hon. Francis, Burrawong, Molong.
Grown at Burrawong. Merino rams' ; greasy.
159. Lord, Hon. Francis, Burrawong, Molong.
Grown at Burrawong. Merino ewes' ; greasy.
160. Lord, Hon. Francis, Burrawong, Molong.
Grown at Burrawong. Merino ewe hogget ; greasy.
161. Loughnan, McCallum, & Co., Nelyambo, Wilcannia.
Grown at Nelyambo. Merino, greasy ; produce of ordinary station flock.
162. Loughnan, McCallum, & Co., Nelyambo, Wilcannia.
Grown at Nelyambo. Merino, scoured ; wool from ordinary station flock.
163. Macdonald, John M. L., Wallabadah.
Grown at Wallabadah. Merino ewes, skirted fleece ; greasy ; pure bred ; Wallabadah stud flock.
164. Manchee, John Charles, Glen Moan, Murrurundi.
Grown at Phillip's Creek, Liverpool Plains. Merino ewe hoggets ; greasy long combing ; bred from Collaroy rams.
165. Mc'Caughy, Samuel, Coonong, Urana.
Grown and bred at Coonong. Merino combing ; greasy.
166. Mitchell, James, Table Top, Yambla, near Albury.
(Exhibited under auspices of Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society ; Geo. E. Mackay, Secretary.) Grown at Table Top. Merino wool.
167. Mitchell, James, Table Top Station, Yambla, near Albury.
Grown at Table Top. Merino combing ; pure bred ; station bred ; progeny of Ercildoun rams.
168. Morton, C. J., Jindera, near Albury.
(Exhibited under auspices of Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society ; Geo. E. Mackay, Secretary.) Grown at Jindera. Lincoln hoggets' wool.
169. Mulholland, George James, Oura, Wagga Wagga.
Grown at Oura. Commercial bale ; general flock.
170. Mulholland, George James, Oura, Wagga Wagga.
Grown at Oura. Combing greasy ; stud flock.
171. Ormond & Brooke Bros., Tapio, Wentworth.
Grown at Tapio. Unskirted fleeces.
172. Sloane, Alexander, Mulwala.
Grown at Mulwala Station. Merino rams and ewes ; depastured in paddocks.
173. Suttor, Hon. F. B., Bradwardine, Bathurst.
Grown at Bradwardine. Merino ewes ; greasy.
174. Suttor, Hon. F. B., Bradwardine, Bathurst.
Grown at Bradwardine. Merino, scoured.
175. Traill Brothers, Llangollen, Cassilis.
Grown at Llangollen. Merino combing ; maiden ewes ; depastured on mountainous country ; fed on natural grasses only.
176. Traill Brothers, Llangollen, Cassillis.
Grown at Llangollen. Merino combing ; ewe hogget ; depastured on mountainous country ; fed on natural grasses only.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

177. Traill Brothers, Llangollen, Cassilis.
Grown at Llangollen. Merino combing; hogget ram; depastured on mountainous country; fed on natural grasses only.
178. Watson, Samuel, Gerogery, near Albury.
(Exhibited under auspices of Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Geo. E. Mackay, Secretary.) Grown at Gerogery. Merino rams'.
179. Watson, Samuel, Gerogery, near Albury.
Grown at Gerogery. Merino hoggets' wool. Natural pastures.
180. White, J. F. & H., Beltrees, Scone.
Grown at Beltrees. Merino, greasy.
181. White, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford.
Grown at Harben Vale. Australian Merino rams, in the grease; pure bred by exhibitor, from his own stock.
182. White, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford.
Grown at Harben Vale. Australian Merino ewes, in the grease; pure bred by exhibitor for many years, from his own stock.
183. White, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee.
Grown at Havilah. Pure Merino, wool in grease; bred from pure Spanish blood.
184. White, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee.
Grown at Havilah. Pure Merino ewes, paddock-fed. Grown by exhibitor from his Havilah flock (formerly N. P. Bayley's).
185. White, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee.
Grown at Havilah. Pure Australian Merino ewe hoggets', 13 months; growth of wool, 400 days; paddock-fed.
186. Whitty, Henry Tarlton, Tarramia, Corowa.
Grown at Tarramia, Riverina, Corowa. Merino combing; greasy; first quality.
187. Whitty, Henry Tarlton, Tarramia, Corowa.
Grown at Tarramia. Merino, combing; scoured.

Class 67.—Other Fibres and Manufactures from Raw Products.

188. Craven, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Millet Brooms and Whisks.
189. Jewell, Edward, Botany, near Sydney.
Colonial-made Ropes, Twines, &c.
190. Lusignan, G. A., De, Sydney.
Aloe Fibre.
191. Penal Department of New South Wales—J. C. Read, Esq., Governor of H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney.
Rugs, Mats, and Matting, manufactured by Prisoners in H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, N.S.W.

Class 72.—Building Materials, inclusive of Cement.

192. Cochrane, George, Mowbray Park, St. Leonards.
Bricks and Tiles.
193. O'Neil, Charles, M.I.C.E., 225, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Patent Artificial Caithness Flagging, Group Flagging or Artificial Stone, Patent Artificial Kerbing and Channelling.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

Class 74.—*Gums and Resins.*

194. Crawford, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha.
Gums and Resins from the Blood-wood, Apple-tree, White Gum,
and Grass-tree.
195. Knibbs, J. H., & Sons, Market Wharf, Sydney.
Gum Accroides, being a Resin from *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*.
196. Somerville, William, 227, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Gum Accroides.

Class 77.—*Colours, Paints, Varnishes.*

197. Crump, W., off 614, George-street, Sydney.
French Polish Reviver, Piano and Furniture Renovator.
198. E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes), 2, Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.
Ink for Branding, Marking, or Printing.
199. Hill, George, 796, George-street, Sydney (Factory: Trafalgar-street,
Annandale, near Sydney).
Colonial Manufactured Blacking, in tins.

Class 78.—*Tobacco.*

200. Bridle, Wm., Rosevale, Tumut.
Oronoco Tobacco Leaf, grown at Tumut.
201. Cohen & Levy, Tamworth.
Tobacco Leaf.
202. Hutchison, James, Singleton.
Tobacco Leaf.
203. Storey & Crago, John-street, Singleton.
Tobacco Leaf.
204. Sutton, A. W., 284, George-street, Sydney.
Tobacco: seven varieties of Tobacco Leaf grown in New South
Wales.
205. Young, O. K., High-street, West Maitland.
Tobacco Leaf.

Class 79.—*Chemicals.*

206. Hogg & Co., S. P., 12, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.
Baking Powder.
207. Selfe, Gilbert, Manufacturing Chemist, Oxford-street, Sydney.
Chemicals; also including Specimens of Native Ores, &c., from
which they were manufactured by the exhibitor.

Class 80.—*Materials used for Bleaching, Tanning, and Currying.*

- 208.—Lavers, J. V., 117, Redfern-street, Redfern, Sydney.
"Printer's Friend," for Cleaning Type.

SECTION G.—MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS, MEANS OF TRANSPORT,
APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS AND
INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING MODELS AND DESIGNS.Class 83.—*Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—Tramways.*

- 208a. Cowdery & Thomas, Sydney.
Hydra-headed rail.
209. Hudson Brothers (Limited), Sydney and Granville.
Patent Frictionless Bearing Spring.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

210. Paton, John, 24, Pitt-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Roadway of Wooden Blocks or Stone Cube Sets.
Class 85.—*Mining and Metallurgy.*
211. Railway Department of New South Wales, Locomotive Branch,
Government Railway Works, Sydney.
Exhibits prepared by Conrad Icke, of the Locomotive Branch,
late of Newcastle, N.S.W. Icke's Phosphor-Bronze.
Class 88.—*Civil Engineering and Architecture.*
212. Hosking, F. G., Crown-street, Wollongong.
Model of Wollongong Harbour.
213. Parrott (C. E.) and Roberts, Sydney Arcade, Sydney.
Engineering Plans.
Class 90.—*Carriages and Vehicles, Wheelwright's Work.*
214. Preston & Co., Australian Wheel Factory, Abercrombie-street,
Sydney.
Wheels, Felloes, Spokes, Shafts.
Class 92.—*Blacksmith's Work, Locks, Safes, &c.*
215. Bradford, D. & R., Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Cast-iron Gate-post, Fancy Balcony Railings.
216. Dadd, Edward, 59, Old South Head Road, Paddington.
Horse-shoes, for various purposes.
217. Jones, Evan, Royal Arcade and Hunter-street, Sydney.
Press for Coining, made at the Atlas Foundry, in New South
Wales, from Colonial Iron.
Class 93.—*Carpenter's Work, Joinery, &c.*
218. Cook, W. & H., 225, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Samples of packing cases, boxes, tea-chests.
Class 100.—*Printing, Type-making, Ruling, Book-binding.*
219. Bailey & Kerr, 111, King-street, Sydney.
Printing Machine and Type.
220. Hellyer, R., 97, Bathurst-st., Sydney
Roller Stamp.
Class 102.—*Fire-engines, Extinguishers, Pumps, Cranes, Gauges,
Registering Instruments.*
221. Tatham, Edwin, & Co., Mullens-street, Balmain, Sydney.
Patent Fire Alarm.
Class 103.—*Electroplating.*
222. Hellyer, R., Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Electro-plated Ware.

SECTION H.—FOOD PRODUCTS.

- Class 115.—*Breadstuffs and Articles made therefrom.*
223. Aiken Brothers, Tamworth.
Flour.
224. Atkin & Horder, John-street, Singleton.
Flour, White and Maize-meal.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

225. Boylson & Sons, M., Bathurst.
Flour.
226. Cohen & Levy, Tamworth.
Flour.
227. Conolly, M., Argyle Flour-mills, Goulburn.
Flour, two Yellow exhibits.
228. Crago, Francis, Bathurst.—(E. G. Barker, York-street, Sydney, Agent.)
Flour.
229. Dalton Brothers, Summer-street, Orange.
Flour.
230. Ferguson Brothers, Wellington.—(E. G. Barker, York-street, Sydney, agent.)
Flour.
231. Jindera Flour-mill, Jindera, near Albury. (Exhibited through the Albury Agricultural and Pastoral Society; George E. Mackay, Secretary.)
Flour.
232. Kite, William, Britannia Mills, Bathurst.
Flour.
233. Matthews & SOLE, G., Bathurst.
Flour.
234. Palmer, C. C., Moama (E. G. Barker, York-street, Sydney, Agent.)
Flour.
235. Scott, W. F., Orange.
Flour.
236. Storey & Crago, John-street, Singleton.
Flour.
237. Tremain, W., Bathurst (E. G. Barker, York-street, Sydney, Agent.)
Flour.
238. Webb & Co., Bathurst.
Flour.
239. Wostenholme, John, West Maitland.
Flour.
- Class 116.—*Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.*
240. Laurie, Alex. T., Rawdon Vale, Port Stephens District.
Arrowroot.
241. Munn, A. L., Merimbula.
Maizena.
242. Wade & Co., John, Dungog.
Corn Flour.
- Class 117.—*Butter.*
243. Blencowe, Thomas, Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
244. Brandon, Thomas, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

245. Bresnahan, D., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
246. Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Mr. A. Dunningcliff, J.P., President; Mr. S. K. Miller, Hon. Sec.)
Butter.
247. Candelo Butter Company, 37, Sussex-street, Sydney. W. F. Harris, Sole Agent.
Fresh and Salt Butter (Tinned).
248. Cannon, Manes, Leichhardt-street, Waverley, Sydney.
Butter in jars or tins.
249. Craven, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Butter in tins. Five tins, each 1 lb.
250. Graham, Jas., Spring Valley Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
251. Grice, Joseph, J.P., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
252. Hayter, Jeremiah, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmer's Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
253. Miller, J. R., M'Clintock Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
254. Moore, John, senr., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
255. M'Grath, John, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
256. Seery, Thomas, Yurrang, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.
257. South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Co. Office: Sussex-street, Sydney. (Manager, John Graham.)
Butter.
258. Turnbull, Mrs. J., Spring-grove Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

259. Vance, W., Burrawang, near Moss Vale. (Shown under the auspices of the Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society.)
Butter.

Class 118.—*Ghee, Lard, and other Fatty Substances.*

260. Anderson & Fortinton, Double Creek Factory, near Bega.
Cheese. [*Vide* Foley Brothers, under this Class.]
261. Black, John Marshall, Ayrdale Cheese Factory, Wolumla.
Cheese.
262. Candelo Butter Co., Sussex-street, Sydney. (W. F. Harris, Agent.)
Cheese.
263. Craven, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Cheese and Lard.
264. Foley Brothers, 113, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Cheese. Two exhibits of six each.
Manufactured respectively by P. H. Wood, of Yarranung, near Bega, and Anderson and Fortinton, of Double Creek Factory, near Bega.
265. Hanscombe, William, Nambugga Factory, Bega.
Two Cheese.
266. Jauncey, John, Angledale, Bega.
Cheese.
267. Otton, John, Bega.
Cheese.
268. Pass & Reynolds, Old Station, Brogo.
Cheese
269. South Coast and West Comden Co-operative Co. Office, Sussex-street, Sydney. (John Graham, Manager.)
Cheese.
270. Tooth, R. L., Island Factory, Kameruka, near Bega.
Cheese.
271. Wood, P. H., Yarranung, near Bega.
Cheese. [*Vide* Foley Bros.]
272. Wren, Henry, Kameruka, Bega.
Cheese.

Class 119.—*Preserved Meats.*

273. Sydney Meat Preserving Company (Limited), Moore-street, Sydney.
Preserved Meats and Soups.

Class 124.—*Confectionery.*

274. Biddell Bros., 505-507, George-street, Sydney.
Confectionery.

Class 125.—*Jams and Jellies.*

275. Dyason Brothers, Sydney Jam Co., Alexandria, near Sydney.
Assorted Jams.
276. Taylor, Sarah M., Myall Villa, Railway Terrace, Burwood.
Jellies and Jams preserved from fruits grown in the Colony.

 CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

Class 126.—*Honey.*

277. Craven, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Honey.
278. Smallwood, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.
Honey.

Class 127.—*Essences and Extracts.*

279. Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Sydney.
Extract of Sarsaparilla.
280. Hume & Pegrum, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Waters of a medicinal character.
281. Smallwood, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.
Native Sarsaparilla.

Class 128.—*Pickles, Sauces, Chutneys, and Curry Powder.*

282. Best, M. S., & Co., Maitland.
Tomato Sauces.
283. Hogg, S. P., & Co., 12, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.
Empress of India Curry Powder.

Class 129.—*Ale, Beer, and Porter.*

284. Marks & Murphy, 709, George-street, Sydney.
Lager Beer.
285. Tooth, R. L., Kent Brewery, George-street West, Sydney.
Ale.

Class 130.—*Cider, Perry, &c.*

286. Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Sydney.
Cider and Ginger Wine.

Class 131.—*Wines and Liqueurs.*

287. Beattie, Hugh, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1881.
288. Beattie, Hugh, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga.
Name of Wine, Sherry, 1881.
289. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Pineau, 1881.
290. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Claret, 1882.
291. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1881.
292. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Hock, 1881.
293. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Reisling, 1881.
294. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Australian Port, 1879.
295. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Brown Muscat, 1880.
296. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Madeira, 1879.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

297. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Hock, 1879, '80, '81.
298. Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Burgundy, 1881.
299. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Port, 1880.
300. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Reisling, 1877.
301. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Burgundy, 1881.
302. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Claret, 1882.
303. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Muscatel, 1879.
304. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Shiraz, 1881.
305. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Madeira, 1882.
306. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Madeira Sweet, 1883.
307. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1880.
308. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1882.
309. Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Pineau, 1881.
310. Brecht Carl, Rosemount, Denman.
Name of Wine, Pineau, 1882.
311. Bucholtz, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudgee.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1880.
312. Bucholtz, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudgee.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1883.
313. Bucholtz, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudgee.
Name of Wine, Muscat, 1883.
314. Bucholtz, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudgee.
Name of Wine, Madeira, 1875.
315. Drinan, Thomas, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Madeira, 1883.
316. Fallon, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Name of Wine, Reisling.
317. Fallon, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Name of Wine, Tokay.
318. Fallon, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Name of Wine, Verdeilho.
319. Fallon, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Name of Wine, Aucarot.
320. Fallon, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Name of Wine, Burgundy.
321. Fallon, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Name of Wine, Carbinet.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

322. Fallon, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Name of Wine, Hermitage.
323. Fallon, James T., 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Name of Wine, Shiraz.
324. Fleming, George T., Hauteville, Albury.
Name of Wine, Reisling, 1878.
325. Fleming, George T., Hauteville, Albury.
Name of Wine, Shiraz, 1878.
326. Fleming, George T., Hauteville, Albury.
Name of Wine, Verdeilho, 1878.
327. Fleming, George T., Hauteville, Albury.
Name of Wine, Muscat, 1880.
328. Francis, George, Douglas Vale, Port Macquarie.
Name of Wine, Portobella, 1881.
329. Frère, Léonce, St. Hilaire Vineyard, Albury.
Name of Wine, Champagne Dry, 1881.
330. Frère Léonce, St. Hilaire Vineyard, Albury.
Name of Wine, Champagne, Sweet.
331. Gorus, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.
Name of Wine, Muscat Brown, 1880.
332. Gorus, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.
Name of Wine, Muscat White, 1879.
333. Gorus, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.
Name of Wine, Madeira, 1879.
334. Gorus, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.
Name of Wine, Sherry, 1881.
335. Gorus, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.
Name of Wine, Hermitage Red, 1882.
336. Gorus, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.
Name of Wine, Port, 1881.
337. Gorus, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.
Name of Wine, Madeira, 1879.
338. Gorus, John T., Eschol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown.
Name of Wine, Muscat, 1879.
339. Green, Walter C., Johannesberg, Cessnock.
Name of Wine, Pineau White, 1882.
340. Green, Walter C., Johannesberg, Cessnock.
Name of Wine, Shiraz White, 1881.
341. Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury.
Names of Wines, Ettamogah Red, 1878.
342. Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury.
Names of Wines, Ettamogah White, 1878.
343. Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury.
Kind of Wines, Ettamogah White, 1877.
344. Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury.
Kind of Wine, Reisling, 1877.
345. Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury.
Kind of Wines, Aucarot, 1881.
346. Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury.
Kinds of Wines, Red, 1880.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

347. Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury.
Kind of Wine, Muscat, 1881.
348. Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury.
Kind of Wine, Muscat, 1882.
349. Jack, David, Fernmount, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1882.
350. Jack, David, Fernmount, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Verdeilho, 1882.
351. Jack, David, Fernmount, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Shiraz, 1882.
352. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton, 1873.
353. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Hock, 1879.
354. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Hock, 1879.
355. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton White, 1878.
356. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton White, 1878.
357. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Madeira, golden, 1872.
358. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Medeira, golden, 1879.
359. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Madeira, golden, 1879.
360. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Yellow, 1876.
361. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Yellow, 1878.
362. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Yellow, 1878.
363. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Claret, 1877-78.
364. Kelman, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Kirkton Hermitage, 1876-81.
365. Lindeman, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.
Name of Wine, Hermitage.
366. Lindeman, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.
Name of Wine, Burgundy, 1875.
367. Lindeman, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.
Name of Wine, Claret, 1876.
368. Lindeman, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.
Name of Wine, Hock, 1876.
369. Mather, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.
Kind of Wine, Shiraz, 1880.
370. Mather, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.
Kind of Wine, Madeira, 1881.
371. Mather, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Malbec, 1880.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

372. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Claret, 1878.
373. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1878.
374. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Verdôt Red, 1881.
375. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1881.
376. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Shiraz White, 1881.
377. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Reisling, 1881.
378. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Verdeilho, 1881.
379. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Pedro Ximenes, 1882.
380. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1877.
381. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1879.
382. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1882.
383. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Verdeilho, 1877.
384. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Reisling, 1879.
385. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Verdeilho, 1879.
386. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Pineau, 1880.
387. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Port Red, 1878.
388. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Muscat, 1879.
389. Munro, Alexander, Bebeah, Singleton.
Name of Wine, Reisling, 1877.
390. Murray, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Red Hermitage.
391. Murray, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Tokay or Salvanna, 1882.
392. Murray, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Shiraz, 1880.
393. Murray, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Madeira, 1882.
394. Murray, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.
Name of Wine, Malbec, 1882.
395. Ogilvie, Hon. Edward D., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River.
Name of Wine, Yulgilbar No. 1, 1875.
396. Ogilvie, Hon. Edward D., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River.
Name of Wine, Yulgilbar No. 2, 1875.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

397. Ogilvie, Hon. Edward D., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River.
Name of Wine, Yulgilbar, 1876.
398. Ogilvie, Hon. Edward D., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River.
Name of Wine, Yulgilbar Red, 1876.
399. Smith, James Montagu, Hinton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Est Est, 1880.
400. Smith, James Montagu, Hinton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Est Est, 1882.
401. Smith, James Montagu, Hinton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Est Est, 1883.
402. Smith, James Montagu, Hinton, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Est Est, 1883.
403. Stephen & Co., G. H., Ivanhoe, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Ivanhoe Sauterne, 1879.
404. Stephen & Co., G. H., Ivanhoe, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Ivanhoe Hermitage, 1879.
405. Stephen & Co., G. H., Ivanhoe, Hunter River.
Name of Wine, Ivanhoe Burgundy, 1882.
406. Wilkinson, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.
Name of Wine, Claret, 1881.
407. Wilkinson, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.
Name of Wine, Hock, 1876.
408. Wilkinson, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.
Name of Wine, Hermitage, 1880.
409. Wilkinson, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.
Name of Wine, Hermitage and Malbec, 1881.
410. Wilkinson, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.
Name of Wine, Burgundy, 1881.
411. Wilkinson, John A., Coolalta, Branxton.
Name of Wine, Pineau and Madeira, 1879.
412. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1877.
413. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1881.
414. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1881.
415. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1882.
416. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1882.
417. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1881.
418. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1876.
419. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1882.
420. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1882.
421. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1881-2.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

422. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1881-2.
423. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1881-2.
424. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, 1881-2.
425. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, Must, 1883.
426. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, Must, 1883.
427. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, Must, 1882-3.
428. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, Must, 1882-3.
429. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, Red Dalwood, Must, 1882-3.
430. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1877.
431. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1879.
432. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1879.
433. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1881.
434. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1881.
435. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1882.
436. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1877.
437. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1881.
438. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1879.
439. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1881.
440. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1881.
441. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1881.
442. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1879.
443. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1881.
444. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1882.
445. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, Must, 1883.
446. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1883.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

447. Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton.
Name of Wine, White Dalwood, 1883.
448. Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Sydney.
Bitters.
449. Hume & Pegrum, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Samples of Noyeau, Maraschino, Curaçoa, and Usquebaugh.
450. Hume & Pegrum, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Fruit Wines. Ginger Ale, Ginger Champagne, Ginger Brandy,
Ginger Wine, Strawberry Fruit Champagne, Orange Wine;
Strawberry, Gooseberry, Black Currant, Red Currant, and
Peach Wines.
451. Hume & Pegrum, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Stoughton Bitters, Orange Bitters, Golden Bitters, Aromatic
Tonic Bitters, Champagne Quinine Wine, Phosphated Tonic
Wine, Quinine Nervine.

Class 133.—*Cordials and Syrups.*

452. Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Sydney.
Limejuice Cordial.
453. Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Sydney.
Syrups and Cordials.
454. Hume & Pegrum, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Raspberry Vinegar, Limejuice Cordial, Lemon Syrup, Peppermint,
Cloves, Pineapple Syrup.
455. Hume & Pegrum, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Syrup.

Class 134.—*Aerated and Mineral Waters.*

456. Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Sydney.
Aerated and Mineral Waters.
457. Cooma Pastoral, Agricultural, and Ploughing Association, Cooma.
Small sample of Mineral Water from Spring near Cooma.
458. Hume & Pegrum, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney.
Lemonade, Tonic-water, Seltzer-water, Ginger Ale, and Soda-water.

Class 135.—*Vinegar.*

459. Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Sydney.
Vinegar.
460. Monk, D. J., 295, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Vinegar.

Class 136.—*Provisions not specified in other Classes.*

461. James, H., Picton.—(Shown under the auspices of the Picton
Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural and Horticultural
Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
Bacon, Hams.
462. Meaker, George, Spring Bank, Bega.
Bacon, Hams.
463. Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society, Picton.
(G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
Bacon, Hams.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

464. South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Co. Office, Sussex-street, Sydney. (John Graham, Manager.)
Bacon, Hams.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Class 137.—*Collections of Agricultural Products.*

465. Allen, Executrix and Executors of the late John, Stony Creek, Young.
White Wheat.
466. Andrews, R. E., Woodside, Manning River.
Maize ; Maize, in cob.
467. Bridle, Wm., Rose Vale, Tumut.
12 cobs white Spindle Maize.
468. Brown, John, Burrundulla, Mudgee (per Mudgee Agricultural Society).
Maize.
469. Cohen & Levy, Tamworth.
Wheat.
470. Condie, Robert, Shoalhaven. (See South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company.)
Maize.
471. Conlon, J., Picton. (Shown under auspices of Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society.)
Black Sorghum.
472. Conlon, B., Freeman's Reach, Windsor, Hawkesbury River.
Maize, in cob.
473. Cox, Herbert A., Burrundulla, Mudgee.
Maize, white and yellow.
474. Craven, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Maize and Oats, Millet-seed.
475. Craven, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.
One bag, each half bushel, of Peas, Maize, Oats, and Barley, different varieties.
476. Craven, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Maize cobs.
477. Crawford, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha.
White Haricot Beans.
478. Dalton Brothers, Summer-street, Orange.
Wheat and Oats.
479. Ditzell, John, Mosheim, Inverell.
Wheat, Maize, and Skinless Barley.
480. Doust, D., Camden. (Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society ; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
Sorghum, Planter's Friend, and Millet.
481. Downes, F. W., Camden. (Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society ; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
Maize, Buckwheat, and Planter's Friend.
482. Dryer, John K., Tamworth.
Barley, Wheat, Oats, Maize, and Hungarian Millet.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

483. Dunk, T., Camden. (Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society ; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
Wheat.
484. Foley, James, Lower Peak, Mudgee. (Shown under the auspices of the Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
Wheat.
485. Geehan, James, Freeman's Reach, Windsor, Hawkesbury River.
Maize.
486. Gillespie, L., Orange.
Maize and Oats.
487. Graham, Neville, Murrumburrah. (*Vide* South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company.)
Wheat.
488. Grant, William, Mullamuddy, near Mudgee. (Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
Maize (large).
489. Hayter, Jas., Camden. (Shown under the auspices of the Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society ; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
Hay.
490. Henderson, Wm., Spring Farm, near Uralla. (Shown under the auspices of the Southern New England Pastoral and Agricultural Society ; Mr. J. D. Leece, Secretary.)
White Wheat.
491. Hurst, William, Bathurst. (Shown through Messrs. E. Webb & Co., Bathurst.)
Wheat.
492. Hutchison, James, Singleton.
Maize, Lucerne Seed, Wheat, Oats, and English Barley.
493. Hyam, S. H., Wharf-street, off Market-street, Sydney.
Maize, Oats, Peas, and Barley.
494. Isbester, Thomas, Gulgong, near Mudgee. (Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
Wheat, Skinless Barley, Skinless Oats, and Mammoth Rye.
495. Jauncey, John, Angledale, Bega.
Maize, Yellow Dented.
496. Kelly, Peter, Wilbertree, Mudgee. (Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
White Oats.
497. Kelly, Peter, Wilbertree, Mudgee. (Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
Maize, large and Ninety-day.
498. Koellner, Kilian, Tarraganda, Bega.
Maize, Old Yellow.
499. Mackay, G. E., Albury.
White Oats.
500. Martin, W. Fraser, J.P., 131, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Maize.
501. McAlister, R. & J., Tumut.
Red Spindle Corn or Maize, in cob.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

502. McFadyen, John, Bolwarra, West Maitland.
Maize and Sorghum.
503. McLean, James, Corowa.
Wheat, White and Red.
504. McMahon, T., Burragorang. (Shown under auspices of Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
Large Yellow Maize.
505. Moffatt, Josiah, Uralla. (Shown under the auspices of the Southern New England Pastoral and Agricultural Society.)
Wheat.
506. Moore, J. E., Camden. (Shown under auspices of Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society.)
Maize and Black Sorghum.
507. Munn, A. L., Maizena Works, Merimbula.
Maize, in cob.
508. Munsie, Samuel, Kelvin Grove Farm, near Uralla, New England. (Shown through the Southern New England Pastoral and Agricultural Association; Mr. J. D. Leece, Secretary.)
Maize and Wheat.
509. Onslow, Mrs., Camden Park. (Shown under the auspices of Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural and Horticultural Society; G. Bradbury, Secretary.)
Maize, Buckwheat, and Sorghum.
510. Page, Samuel, Mullamuddy, near Mudgee. (Shown under the auspices of Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
White Oats.
511. Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society; George Bradbury, Secretary. (*Vide* entries under names of Mrs. Onslow, F. W. Downes, T. McMahon, J. E. Moore, D. Doust, J. Conlon, T. Dunk, and James Hayter.)
Maize, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Linseed, Sorghum, Millet-seed, Oaten Hay, and Lucerne Hay.
512. Robertson, D. F., Brungle, near Tumut.
Wheat.
513. Scott, W. F., Orange.
Wheat.
514. Seerey, Thos., Yurrang, Burrawang.
Oats.
515. Smallwood, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River.
Maize.
516. Smith, Irwin, Wallendbeen.
Wheat.
517. South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company. Office, Sussex-street, Sydney; John Graham, Manager.
Wheat and Maize.
518. Southwood, G. J., Mudgee. (Per Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
Wheat.
519. Spring Hill Farmers' Union, Spring Hill.
Cereals.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

520. Storey & Crago, John-street, Singleton.
Wheat and Lucerne-seed.
521. Summerhays, George, Pioneer Farm, Monteagle, Young. (Shown under auspices of Burrangong Pastoral and Agricultural Society ; F. A. Brock, Secretary.)
White Lammas Wheat.
522. Taylor, Deighton, Springfield, Figtree P.O., Illawarra.
Seed Maize.
523. Urquhart, John, M'Donald's Creek, Mudgee. (Shown through Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
Wheat.
524. Vickery, Edward, Tumut.
White Spindle Maize, Horsetooth Maize.
525. Wall, John, Botobolar, Mudgee. (Shown through Mudgee Agricultural Society.)
Wheat.
526. Walsh, Samuel, Long Swamp. (Shown through Spring Hill Farmers' Union.)
Wheat (white).
527. Worboys, T., Spring Hill, near Orange. (Shown through Spring Hill Farmers' Union.)
Oats (white).
528. Webb & Co., Bathurst.
Wheat.
529. Wingham, Geo., Spring Grove, near Orange. (Shown through Spring Hill Farmers' Union.)
Wheat (white).
530. Wulson, William, Merton-street, Bathurst.
Barley, Maize, and Oats.
531. Young, O. K., High-street, West Maitland.
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Sorghum Seed, Planter's Friend, Lucerne Seed, and Blue Millet Seed.

Class 138.—*Collection of Horticultural Products.*

532. Bowen, G. B., Bowen Mount, Kurrajong.
Oranges, Lemons, and Mandarin Oranges.
533. Bowman, W. H., Kurrajong Heights.
Lemons.
534. Dunston, Wm., Kurrajong.
Oranges and Lemons.
535. Griffin, T. H. F., Richmond.
Oranges.
536. John, Thos., junr., Kurrajong.
Oranges and Lemons.
537. M'Keown, W. H., Roseville, Gordon.
Oranges and Lemons.
538. Peck, Henry, Kurrajong Heights.
Oranges and Lemons.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

Class 139.—*Processes, Implements, and Machinery used in Cultivation.*

539. Ritchie, R. A., George and Macquarie Streets, Parramatta.
Ploughs.
540. Ritchie, William, Granville,
Ploughs.
541. Wright, John, 377, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

SECTION K.—ETHNOLOGY, ARCHEOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Class 144.—*Ethnological Collections.*

542. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Six Photographs of Australian Aborigines, originally prepared for the New South Wales Commissioners for the Amsterdam Exhibition by J. W. Lindt, of Grafton, New South Wales, and Melbourne, Victoria.
543. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Views of Old Sydney and Parramatta at and about the period of settlement; photographed by the Government Printer, for the Commissioners, from Collins's Account of the English Colony of N.S.W., London, 1798, and Hunter's Journal of Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, London, 1793, lent for the purpose by the Secretary to the New South Wales Commission.
544. Cox, Allaster, E., 75, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Ethnological Collection. (Illustrating Australia and surrounding Islands, &c.)
545. Tatham, Edwin, Mullens-street, Sydney.
Glass Shade, containing—Australian Aborigines' Camp; Australian Kangaroo Chase; Australian Opossum Hunt—all made by the exhibitor from glass. Illustrative of habits of Australian blacks.

Class 147.—*Implements connected with Fishery.*

546. Jewell, Edward, Botany, near Sydney.
Fishing Lines for catching Schnapper, Bream, Cod, Flathead, Shark, and other fish.

Class 148.—*Collections of Animals Stuffed, &c.*

547. Bailey & Kerr, 111, King-street, Sydney.
Stuffed Animals, including Birds of New South Wales.
548. Bray, James S., 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.
Collection of Birds.
549. Bray, James S., 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.
Natural History Collection.
550. Commissioners for New South Wales.
Natural History. Exhibits procured for the Commission by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney.
551. Tost & Rohu, Naturalists, Taxidermists, Furriers, and Tanners, 60, William-street, and 112, Oxford-street, Sydney.
Case of Stuffed Birds.

CATALOGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

Class 149.—*Other Natural History Specimens.*

552. Bailey & Kerr, 111, King-street, Sydney.
Mounted and Unmounted Specimens of Ferns.
553. Cumming, Alexander, Secretary to N.S.W. Commission, Sydney.
Collection of Australian and New Zealand Ferns, mounted in
24 sheets, by the late Mr. H. H. Field, of Sydney. (Non-
competitive.)
554. Wilson, Affriatt S., Lawson, Blue Mountains.
12 Tanned Snake Skins.

ADDENDA.

555. Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., Lithographers and Letter-press Printers,
Pitt-street, Sydney.
Panoramic View of Sydney and Port Jackson, showing proposed
Wharfage Improvements. (Class 4.)
556. Rae, John, M.A., Under Secretary for Public Works, Sydney.
Water-colour Drawing, showing present appearance of site of
commencement of first New South Wales Railway, and Photo-
graphs in Newcastle and Wollongong, showing present appear-
ance of places represented in Mr. Rae's water-colour drawings,
entered on p. 15. (The present exhibit is in Class 5.)
557. Russell, J. E. M., 111, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.
Lettered placard in colours to go over Maps from Surveyor-
General's Department. (Class 31.)

WITHDRAWALS.

The entries of exhibits in the names as appear hereunder were not
followed up:—

- Bayliss, C.
(Class 1.) Landscape Photographs.
- Mount Kembla Coal Co.
(Class 53.) Coal.
- Lancashire, W. B., senr.; Lancashire, W. B., junr.
(Class 59.) Portmanteaus.
- Bowman, W. H.
(Class 138.) Fruits.

AWARDS

TO

NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS

AT THE

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

COMPILED FROM THE

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES RECEIVED FROM THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE AT CALCUTTA,

AND

CORRECTED FROM OFFICE RECORDS.

AWARDS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

AWARDS to New South Wales exhibitors at the Calcutta International Exhibition, compiled from the Provisional Certificates received from the Executive Committee at Calcutta, and corrected from office records.

Name of Exhibitor.	Address.	Section and Class.	Description of Exhibit.	1st-class Certificate, Gold Medal.	1st-class Certificate, Silver Medal.	2nd-class Certificate, Bronze Medal.	3rd-class Certificate.	4th-class Certificate.	5th-class Certificate.
A									
Adams P. F.	Surveyor-General, N. S. Wales	Section B, Class 8	Maps, specimens of lithography, &c.	1					
Allen John, Executors of the late	Stoney Creek, Young	F, "	Wool		1				
Allen John, Executors of the late	Stoney Creek, Young	I, "	Cereals	1					
Atkin & Horder	John-street, Singleton	H, "	Flour			1			
Australian Glass Works Co.	Botany, near Sydney	D, "	Aerated water bottles.						
B									
Bailey & Kerr	111, King-street, Sydney	Section C, Class 100	Card Printing machine				1		
Barnet James	Colonial Architect, Sydney	A, "	Photographs, photographs, lithographs.	1					
Batson & Atwater	8, Bond-street, Sydney	B, "	Letter-press printing				1		
Barrett & Co.	Buckingham-street, Redfern	H, "	Syrups and cordials	1					
Barrett & Co.	Buckingham-street, Redfern	H, "	Aerated waters			1			
Barrett & Co.	Buckingham-street, Redfern	D, "	Patent stopper bottles			1			
Barrett & Co.	Buckingham-street, Redfern	H, "	Extract of sarsaparilla			1			
Barrett & Co.	Buckingham-street, Redfern	H, "	Vinegar			1			
Beattie Hugh	Brooklyn, North Wagger	H, "	Wine			1			
Begg & Son	Glenmore Tannery, near Sydney	F, "	Leather			1			
Bennett W. F. (late T. H. Boyd)	252, George-street, Sydney	A, "	Photographs			1			
Bensusan S. L.	O'Connell-street, Sydney	F, "	Australian mineral specimens.	1					
Best & Co., M.S.	West Maitland	H, "	Tomato sauce	1					
Bettington J. B.	Brindley Park, Merriwa	F, "	Wool			1			
Biddell Bros.	505, George-street, Sydney	H, "	Confectionery			1			
Black J. M.	Wolunla	H, "	Cheese			1			
Blencowe T.	Burrawang, Moss Vale	H, "	Butter			1			
Boake B. C.	Sydney Arcade, Sydney	A, "	Photographs			1			
Bouffier Bros. & Ansoul	Marcobrunner, Hunter River	H, "	Wine	1					
Bowman Jane A.	Arrowfield, Jerry's Plains	F, "	Silk						1

AWARDS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

AWARDS to New South Wales Exhibitors at the Calcutta International Exhibition—*continued.*

Name of Exhibitor.	Address.	Section and Class.	Description of Exhibit.	1st-class Certificate, Gold Medal.	1st-class Certificate, Silver Medal.	2nd-class Certificate, Bronze Medal.	3rd-class Certificate.	4th-class Certificate.	5th-class Certificate.
D									
D'Arhey F. E.	Oxley	Section F, class 63	Wool.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dadd E.	Paddington	G, " 92	Horse-shoes .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dalton Bros.	Orange	H, " 115	Flour.....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Douglas H. & C.	North Yanco, by Narandera	F, " 63	Wool.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Doust D.	Camden	I, " 137	Seeds.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dowling V.	Lue, Rylstone	F, " 63	Wool.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Downes F. W.	Camden	I, " 137	Cereals .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dunk T.	Camden	I, " 137	Wheat .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dyason Bros.	Sydney Jam Co, Alexandria.....	H, " 125	Jams .....	..	..	..	..	1	..
E									
E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes)	2, Young-street, Sydney.....	Section F, class 59	Leathers, &c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes)	2, Young-street, Sydney.....	F, " 57	Potash wool-scouring soap.	..	..	1	..	1	..
F									
Fallon J. T.	91, Pitt-street, Sydney	Section H, Class 131	Wine.....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fetherstonhaugh C.	Gooriana, Baradine	F, " 63	Wool.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fleming G. T.	Hauteville, Albury	H, " 131	Wine.....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Foley James	Lower Peak, Mudgee	I, " 137	Wheat .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Forsyth & Sons, J.	17, George-street West, Sydney	F, " 59	Sole leather .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Francis G.	Port Macquarie.....	H, " 131	Wine.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Frere L.	St. Hilaire Vineyard, Albury.....	H, " 131	Champagne .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
G									
Gorus J. T.	Eshcol Park, Minto.....	Section H, Class 131	Wine.....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glen Smelting Co.	Tent Hill, Emmaville	F, " 53	Lode, stream, and smelted tin.	..	1	..	..	..	..

AWARDS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

AWARDS to New South Wales Exhibitors at the Calcutta International Exhibition—continued.

Name of Exhibitor.	Address.	Section and Class.	Description of Exhibit.	1st-class Certificate, Gold Medal.	1st-class Certificate, Silver Medal.	2nd-class Certificate, Bronze Medal.	3rd-class Certificate.	4th-class Certificate.	5th-class Certificate.
J									
Jack D.	Fermount, Inverell	Section H, class 131	Wine	1					
James H.	Picton	" H, " 136	Hams and bacon			1			
Jauncey J.	Angledale, Pega	" H, " 118	Cheese			1			
Jewell E.	Botany, Sydney	" K, " 147	Fishing lines			1			
Jindera Flour Mills	Jindera, Albury	" H, " 115	Flour			1			
Jones Evan ..	Royal Arcade, Sydney	" D, " 34	Electro-plated ware, &c.			1			
Jones Evan ..	Royal Arcade, Sydney	" G, " 92	Press for coining			1			
K									
Kelman James	Kirkton, Branxton	Section H, class 131	Wines	1					
Koellner K.	Tarraganda, Pega	" I, " 137	Maize					1	
Knibbs & Son ..	Market Wharf, Sydney	" F, " 59	Leather belting and piping.					1	
L									
Lackey, Wallace, & Mills	Nubba, Wallendbeen	Section F, class 63	Wool	1					
Laurie A. T.	Rawdon Vale, Port Stephens	" H, " 116	Arrowroot						1
Lavers J. V.	117, Redfern-street, Sydney	" C, " 18	Cholera mixture, and cream of tartar fruit salt						
Lavers J. V.	117, Redfern-street, Sydney	" C, " 17	Chlorozone						
Lindeman H. J.	Cawarra, Paterson River	" H, " 131	Wine			1			
Lord Hon. Francis	Burrawong, Molong	" F, " 63	Wool	1					
M									
McCaughy S.	Coonong, Urana	Section F, Class 63	Wool			1			
McGovern J.	Goulburn	" F, " 57	Soap						

AWARDS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

M'Lean J.	Corowa	137	Wheat	1		
Macdonald John M. L.	Wallabadah	63	Wool	1		
Mackay G. E.	Albury	137	Oats	1		
Mackenzie John, F.G.S.	Government Examiner of Coal-fields	8	Sections and diagrams of coal seams.	1		
Marks & Murphy	709, George-street, Sydney	129	Lager beer	1		
Mather Thomas	Roslyn, Inverell	131	Wine	1		
Manchee J. C.	Glen Moan, Murrurundi	63	Wool	1		
Meaker G.	Spring Bank, Bega	136	Bacon and hams	1		
Minister for Public Works	Sydney	5	Photographs of public works.	1		
Minister for Mines	Sydney	8	Maps of mineral areas.	1		
Minister for Mines	Sydney	8	Maps, geological and mineral.	1		
Minister for Mines	Sydney	53	Collection of minerals of New South Wales.	1		
Moffatt Josiah	Uralla	137	Wheat	1		
Mitchell J.	Table Top, near Albury	63	Wool	1		
Monk D. J.	295, Sussex-street, Sydney	135	Vinegar	1		
Moore John, senr.	Wild's Meadows, Burrawang	117	Butter	1		
Moore J. E.	Camden	137	Maize and sorghum	1		
Mulholland G. J.	Oura, Wagga Wagga	63	Wool	1		
Munsie S.	Uralla	137	Cereals	1		
Munro A.	Bebeah, Singleton	131	Wine	1		
Munn A. L.	Merimbula	116	Maizena	1		
Murray A.	Bannockburn, Inverell	131	Wine	1		
Ogilvie Hon. E. D.	Yulgilbar, Clarence River	131	Wine	1		
Oaslow Mrs.	Camden Park	137	Maize and wheat	1		
Otton John	Bega	113	Cheese	1		
O'Neil C., M.I.C.E.	225, Elizabeth-street	72	Artificial flagging	1		
Paine J.	96, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo	5	Landscape photography	1		
Palmer C. C.	Moama	115	Flour	1		
Paton John	Pitt-street, Redfern	83	Wooden tramway	1		
Penal Department	Darlinghurst	67	Rugs, mats, & matting	1		
Pigniet W. C.	Hunter's Hill, near Sydney	1	Landscape painting	1		
Postmaster-General	Sydney	8	Postal map	1		
Preston & Co.	Abercrombie-street, Redfern	90	Wheelwrights work	1		

O

P

AWARDS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS.

AWARDS TO NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITORS AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—continued.

Name of Exhibitor.	Address.	Section and Class.	Description of Exhibit.	1st-class Certificate, Gold Medal.	1st-class Certificate, Silver Medal.	2nd-class Certificate, Bronze Medal.	3rd-class Certificate.	4th-class Certificate.	5th-class Certificate.
R									
Railway Department of N.S.W.	Sydney	Section G, class 58	Icke's phosphor-bronze, &c.	..	..	..	1	..	..
Regan D.	Tamworth	" F, " 57	Soap .....	..	1	..	..	1	..
Ritsfeldt & Co.	Royal Arcade, Sydney	" A, " 5	Photographs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ritchie R. A.	George & Macquarie Streets, Parramatta.	Section I, Class 139	Ploughs .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ritchie W.	Granville	" I, " 139	Ploughs .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Robertson D. F.	Brungle, Tumut	" I, " 137	Wheat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
S									
Seery Thomas	Yurrang, Burrawang	Section H, Class 117	Butter .....	..	1	..	..	1	..
Selfe Gilbert	Oxford-street, Sydney	" F, " 79	Chemicals from N.S. Wales metals and minerals.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sloane Alex.	Mulwala	" F, " 63	Wool .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Smallwood D. J.	Caddia Road, Pitt Town	" H, " 126	Honey .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Smallwood D. J.	Caddia Road, Pitt Town	" F, " 57	Wax .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Smith J. M.	Hinton, Hunter River	" H, " 131	Wine .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Smith A. L.	Sussex-street, Sydney	" F, " 57	Soaps .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Somerville W.	227, Sussex-street, Sydney	" F, " 74	Gum accroides .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
South Coast & West Camden Co-operative Co.	Sussex-street, Sydney	" H, " 118	Cheese .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
South Coast & West Camden Co-operative Co.	Sussex-street, Sydney	" H, " 136	Bacon and hams .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
South Coast & West Camden Co-operative Co.	Sussex-street, Sydney	" H, " 117	Butter .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Southwood G. J.	Mudgee	" I, " 137	Wheat .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Stephen & Co., G. H.	Ivanhoe, Hunter River	" H, " 131	Wine .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Summerhays G.	Pioneer Farm, Young	" I, " 137	Wheat .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sutton A. W.	284, George-street, Sydney	" F, " 78	Tobacco leaf .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sutton F. B.	Bradwardine, Bathurst	" F, " 63	Wool	1	..	..	..	..	..

JOURNAL

OF

FINAL SESSION OF COMMISSION.

JOURNAL OF FINAL SESSION OF COMMISSION.

THE Final Meeting of the New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta International Exhibition was held at the Board of Technical Education Offices, 129, Phillip-street, at 3·30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th of December, 1884.

There were present Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.P., President, in the Chair; Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., Vice-President, and the following members, R. D. Adams, Esq.; Alfred Bennett, Esq.; John F. Burns, Esq., M.P.; W. H. Eldred, Esq., J.P.; F. A. Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P.; James Inglis, Esq.; Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.; Augustus Morris, Esq.; C. J. Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.; Charles Smith, Esq.; R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.; John Williams, Esq.; E. B. Woodhouse, Esq.

Minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed by the President.

Correspondence.

The Secretary read (1) letters addressed to him by Mr. James N. Stuart, Representative Commissioner at Calcutta, with regard to the winding up in India of matters connected with the representation there, and the disposal of the few exhibits remaining. (2.) Letters addressed by the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition (M. H. Jackson, Esq., C.E.) to Mr. James N. Stuart, and by the latter sent to the Secretary to the Commission in Sydney, respecting the awards to New South Wales exhibitors.

Official Record of Commission.

The President submitted to the meeting advance specimen copies of Official Record, and the Secretary received instructions as to the numbers to be printed for distribution within the Colony and in India.

JOURNAL OF FINAL SESSION OF COMMISSION.

F. A. Franklin, Esq. (Executive Commissioner), submitted to the meeting, for its information, the following statement of Indian expenditure:—

New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta International Exhibition.—
Balance Sheet showing Indian Expenditure.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.	Indian Money.	English Money.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Indian Money.	English Money.
1883-4.	Rs. as. p.	£ s. d.	1883-4.	Rs. as. p.	£ s. d.
To proceeds of Bank Drafts, less brokerage charges	24,128 11 9		By expenses of fitting up Court.....	7,872 10 7	
To sale of office safe..	78 3 3		By wages and salaries	5,612 3 0	
To Bank overdraft ..	874 13 0		By travelling expenses	7,123 8 0	
To Treasury advance of £200, at 12 Rs. to the £	2,400 0 0		By mixed „	5,751 5 2	
			By purchase of mongooses for Mines Department	1,122 1 3	
	27,481 12 0	2,290 3 2		27,481 12 0	2,290 3 2

NOTE.—The expenditure for mongooses is properly chargeable to the Mines Department.

	£ s. d.
Disbursements, as above	2,290 3 2
Cr., by mongooses (at Rs. 12 to £).....	93 8 1½
	£2,196 15 0¾

The reduction of the Indian moneys into English has been made at the rate of Rs. 12 to the £.

Courtesies extended by Government of India to our Representatives at the Exhibition.

R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., moved,—

“That the thanks of the Commission be conveyed to the Government of India for the cordial recognition of, and valuable assistance rendered to, our Representatives at the Calcutta International Exhibition.”

C. J. Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., seconded.

Unanimously carried.

 JOURNAL OF FINAL SESSION OF COMMISSION.

Assistance rendered by James N. Stuart, Esq., Representative Commissioner at Calcutta.

R. D. Adams, Esq., moved,—

“That this Commission desires to acknowledge and place upon record the sense entertained of the services rendered by Jas. N. Stuart, Esq. (of Balmer, Lawrie, & Co.), Representative Commissioner at Calcutta, in connection with the display of New South Wales Products at the Calcutta International Exhibition.”

F. A. Franklin, Esq., C.E., seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Services of F. A. Franklin, Esq., as Executive Commissioner.

J. F. Burns, Esq., M.P., moved,—

“That this Commission desires to express its appreciation of the very able and efficient manner in which Mr. Franklin, the Executive Commissioner for the Colony, conducted our representation at Calcutta.”

Charles Smith, Esq., seconded the motion.

Carried with acclamation.

F. A. Franklin, Esq., in responding, cited figures, furnished by the Collector of Customs, to show the increase which had taken place since the holding of the Calcutta Exhibition in the trade between Australia and India; and said that there was an active and increasing demand for Colonial wines and preserved meats. It would thus be seen that the work of this Commission had been followed by that increase of trade which was its leading object. (Hear, hear.)

Local Assistance rendered by Government Departments and Private Companies.

C. J. Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., moved,—

“That the thanks of the Commission be conveyed to the various Government Departments and Private Companies who have co-operated in its local work, and thus contributed materially to the success of our representation.”

Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

 JOURNAL OF FINAL SESSION OF COMMISSION.

The following are the Government Departments and Private Companies referred to in resolution:—

Australian Museum Trustees, assistance in procuring Natural History exhibits; Colonial Architect, exhibiting photos. and photolithos. of public buildings; Commissioner for Railways, for exhibits and free carriage of exhibits; Coasting Steamship Companies, concession in freights; Department of Finance and Trade, statistical information; Department of Mines, extensive collection of minerals and mineral and geological maps; Department of Public Works, exhibiting photos. of public Works; Department of Public Instruction, exhibiting plans of schools, and giving use of rooms for offices; Department of Postmaster-General, exhibits and concession of free telegrams within the Colony; Department of Lands (Survey Branch), exhibits of maps and plans; Flood & Co. (Blackwall Wool Stores), free storage of exhibits; Government Printer, exhibits of letter-press printing, bookbinding, &c.; Librarian and Trustees of Free Public Library, use of Board Room for Commission meetings; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, concession in freights; Penal Department, Darlinghurst, exhibits; Registrar-General, for statistical information; Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, exhibits.

Services of Secretary to the Commission.

James Inglis, Esq., moved,—

“That this Commission desires to express its appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Secretary, Mr. Alexander Cumming, has performed the duties entrusted to him, and would wish that the President would be kind enough to convey the purport of this resolution to the Colonial Secretary.”

R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., seconded, and R. D. Adams, Esq., supported the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Vote of thanks to the President of the Commission.

Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. (Vice-President), moved,—

“That the active personal interest taken by the President of the Commission in the success of the Colony at the Calcutta Exhibition, and in the important questions of the development of an enlarged trade between India and Australia, and

JOURNAL OF FINAL SESSION OF COMMISSION.

of direct steam communication between these two great sections of the Empire, is deserving of the warmest acknowledgments of the Commission, which are hereby accorded."

The resolution was seconded *pro formá* by James Inglis, Esq., and carried by acclamation.

The President, in responding, said it had been his good fortune, in the work of the Commission, to be associated with gentlemen who, like himself, had had a long previous experience of such work. He was certain that this Colony had greatly benefited by the part it had taken in recent Exhibitions; and one of the principal objects of this Commission was to promote commercial intercourse with better means of communication between Australia and India, and this had in a considerable measure already been attained; and there was no doubt but that the trade between the Indian Empire and ourselves would soon assume much larger dimensions. He hoped to see this Colony side by side with India at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and that if our Centenary were to be marked by an Exhibition, that the Indian Empire would be suitably represented on the occasion. (Applause.)

The President desired, in conclusion, to add his testimony to that of the Members of the Commission to the ability and fidelity with which Mr. Cumming had performed the duties of Secretary.

The Commission then rose.

INDEX.

A

- A. Section of classification. Fine Arts, 113.
- Adams, P. F., Surveyor-General of New South Wales. Exhibit of Maps, 115. Award, 146.
- Addenda to Catalogue, 143.
- Aerated and Mineral Waters (Class 134), 137; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 68.
- Agriculture and Horticulture. Section I of classification, 138.
- Agricultural Implements from New South Wales, 8.
- Agricultural Products. Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 68.
- Aiken Brothers, Tamworth. Flour, 126.
- Albany, H.R.H. the Duke of. Meeting adjourned as mark of respect to memory of, 42; Resolution of Condolence with Her Majesty the Queen, 42; Reply to President's Letter, 42.
- Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Exhibits of Wool shown under auspices of, 120, 123.
- Ale, Beer, and Porter (Class 129), 130; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 67.
- Allen, Executors of the late John, Stony Creek, near Young. Wool, 120; Wheat, 138. Awards, 146.
- Amsterdam International Exhibition. Receipt in Calcutta of exhibits from, 104.
- Anderson & Fortinton, Double Creek Factory, near Bega, 129.
- Andrews, R. E., Woodside, Manning River. Maize, 138.
- Appliances connected with Sanitation and Hygiene (Class 17), 115.
- Apparatus for Cooking, Heating, and Lighting (Class 30), 116.
- Appendices to President's Report, from 52.
- Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c. (Class 116), 127; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 66.
- Atkin & Horder, John-street, Singleton. Flour, &c., 126. Award, 146.
- Atkinson, J. J. O., Oldbury, Moss Vale. Iron Ore, 117.
- Australian Glassworks Co. (C. Bishop, Manager), Botany, near Sydney. Glass-ware, 116. Award, 146.
- Australian Agricultural Co., Newcastle. Coal, 117.
- Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co., Joadja Creek, near Berrima, and 3 Gresham-street, Sydney. Kerosene Shale, 117.
- Australian Museum Trustees. Aid rendered by, 9.
- Awards to New South Wales Exhibitors, 47.

B

- B. Section of classification. Education, and Application of Liberal Arts, 115.
- Bacon and Hams, Market in India for, 79, 92; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 68.
- Bailey & Kerr, 111 King-street, Sydney. Safety-lamp, 116; Card-printing Machine, 126; Stuffed Animals, 142; Ferns, 143. Award, 146.
- Balance-sheet of Local Expenditure (New South Wales), 158; ditto of Indian Expenditure, 159.
- Balfour, James, Round Hill, near Albury. Wool, 120.

- Banquet at Calcutta to Foreign and Colonial Representatives, 105, 109.
 Banquet at Sydney to Executive Commissioner, 44.
 Barker, E. G., York-street, Sydney. Agent for Flour Exhibits, 127.
 Barnett, James. *See* Colonial Architect.
 Barrett & Co., Buckingham-street, Redfern, Sydney. Glassware, 116; Essences, Extracts, &c., 130; Bitters, 137; Cordials, &c., 137; Aerated and Mineral Waters, 137; Vinegar, 137. Awards, 146.
 Basketware from India, 84.
 Batson & Atwater, 8 Bond-street, Sydney. Letter-press Printing, 115. Award, 146.
 Bayliss, Charles, 348 George-street, Sydney. Photographs, 113; Withdrawal, 143.
 Beattie, Hugh, Brooklyn, North Wagga Wagga. Wines, 130. Award, 146.
 Begg & Son, Glenmore Tannery, Rushcutters' Bay, near Sydney. Leather, 120. Award, 146.
 Bennett, W. F. (late T. H. Boyd), 252 George-street, Sydney. Photographs, 113. Award, 146.
 Bensusan, S. L., O'Connell-street, Sydney. Mineral Specimens, 117. Award, 146.
 Best & Co., M. S., West Maitland. Sauces, 130. Award, 146.
 Bettington, J. B., Brindley Park, Collaroy, Merriwa. Wool, 120, 121. Award, 146.
 Biddell Brothers, 505, 507, George-street, Sydney. Confectionery, 129. Award, 146.
 Biscuits, Market in India for, 80.
 Black, John Marshall, Ayrdale Cheese Factory, Wolumla. Cheese, 129. Award, 146.
 Blacksmith's Work. Locks, Safes, &c. (Class 92), 126.
 Blencowe, Thomas, Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 127. Award, 146.
 Boake, B. C., Sydney Arcade, Sydney. Photographs, 113. Award, 146.
 Bouffier Brothers, F. J., & Ansoul, Marcobrunner, Hunter River. Wines, 130, 131. Award, 146.
 Bowen, G. B., Bowen Mount, Kurrajong. Lemons and Oranges, 141.
 Bowman, W. H., Kurrajong Heights. Lemons, 141. Withdrawal, 143.
 Bowman, Jane A., Arrowfield, Jerry's Plains. Silk, 120. Award, 146.
 Boylson & Sons, M., Bathurst. Flour, 127.
 Bradbury, Geo. *See* Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society.
 Bradford, D. & R., Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, Sydney. Iron Castings, 126. Award, 147.
 Brandon, Thomas, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 127. Award, 147.
 Bray, James S., 84 Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney. Australian Woods, 119; Natural History Exhibits, 142. Award, 147.
 Breadstuffs and Articles made therefrom (Class 115), 126; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 66.
 Brecht, Carl, Rosemount, Denman. Wines, 131. Award, 147.
 Bresnahan, D., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128. Award, 147.
 Bridle, William, Rosevale, Tumut. Tobacco, 125; Maize, 138. Awards, 147.
 Brock, F. A. *See* Burrangong Pastoral and Agricultural Society.
 Bronzes, Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals (Class 34), 116.
 Brown, John, Burrundulla, Mudgee, 138.
 Buchanan, W. F., Killarney, Narrabri. Wool, 121. Award, 147.
 Bucholtz, Frederick A., Fredericksburgh, Mudgee. Wines, 131. Award, 147.
 Building Materials, inclusive of Cement (Class 72), 124.

- Bulli Coal Co., Bulli, near Wollongong. Coal, 117.
 Burrangong Pastoral and Agricultural Society, 141.
 Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society, Burrawang,
 near Moss Vale. Butter, 128.
 Butter, Indian Market for, 79, 91; Exhibits (Class 117), 127; Notes on New
 South Wales Exhibits, 66.

C

- C. Section of classification. Health, 115.
 Calcutta, Executive Commissioner arrives at, 99; Prepares to leave, 107.
 Calcutta International Exhibition, opening of, 16; close of, 107.
 Campbell, D. H., Cunningham Plains, Cunningham. Wool, 121. Award, 147.
 Candelo Butter Co., 37 Sussex-street, Sydney. Butter, 128; Cheese, 129.
 Award, 147.
 Caney & Co., Mount Victoria, Blue Mountains, 114. Award, 147.
 Cannon, Manes, Leichhardt-street, Waverley. Double Jar for Perishable Articles,
 &c., 116; Butter, 128. Awards, 147.
 Carangula Antimony Co., Carangula, Macleay River. Antimony Ore, 117.
 Carpenter's Work, Joinery, &c. (Class 93), 126.
 Carriages and Vehicles, Wheelwright's Work, &c. (Class 90), 126.
 Caspers, Randolph, Auburn-street, Goulburn. Photographs, 114. Award, 147.
 Catalogue of New South Wales Exhibits, Preparation of, 14; Catalogue, from 113
 Cattle. Proposed Exhibits of, 62; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 68.
 Cereal Exhibits from New South Wales, 9.
 Challenger Gold-mining Co., Adelong. Auriferous Quartz, 117.
 Cheese, Market in India for, 79; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 66.
 Chemicals (Class 79), 125; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 66.
 Cider, Perry, &c. (Class 130), 130.
 Civil Engineering and Architecture (Class 88), 126.
 Clark Brothers, Gullendaddy, Boggabri. Wool, 121. Award, 147.
 Classification of Exhibits, 52.
 Clift Brothers, West Maitland. Wool, 121.
 Coal-Cliff Coal Co., Coal-Cliff, Illawarra. Coal, 117.
 Coal, Indian market for, 77, 92. Exhibits, 117.
 Cochrane, George, Mowbray Park, St. Leonards, Sydney. Fireclays, &c., 116;
 Bricks and Tiles, 124.
 Cohen & Levy, Tamworth. Tobacco Leaf, 125; Flour, 127; Wheat, 138.
 Awards, 147.
 Collection of Horticultural Products (Class 138), 141; Notes on New South Wales
 Exhibits, 68.
 Collections of Animals, Stuffed, &c. (Class 148), 142.
 Collections of Agricultural Products (Class 137), 138; Notes on New South Wales
 Exhibits, 68.
 Collingridge, Arthur, Ryde, Parramatta River. Oil Paintings, &c., 113; Wood
 Engravings, 113.
 Collingwood Wool Scouring and Fellmongering Works, Liverpool. Wool, 121.
 Award, 147.
 Colombo (Ceylon), Executive Commissioner arrives at, *en route* for India, 97;
 First Shipment of Exhibits arrives at, 97; Detention of Exhibits at, 97.
 Colonial Architect (Jas. Barnet). Photographs, &c., 114. Award, 146.
 Colours, Paints, Varnishes (Class 77), 125; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 65.

- Commerce. *See* Trade.
- Commissioners for New South Wales, List of, 3; Appointment of, 2, 3.
Exhibits: Photo. View of Sydney, 114; Photographs of Public Works, 114;
New South Wales Merino Wool in various stages of Manufacture, 117;
Refined tin, 118; Auriferous quartz, 118; New South Wales Timbers and
their Leaves and Seeds, 119; Photos. of Australian Aborigines, 142; Photos.
of Old Sydney and Parramatta, 142; Natural History Exhibits obtained with
aid of Trustees of Australian Museum, 142. Awards, 147.
- Commissioner for Railways for New South Wales, Sydney, 115.
- Committees of Commission, appointment of, 4. Members of, 52.
- Condie, Robert, Shoalhaven. Maize, 138.
- Confectionery, 129.
- Conlon, J., Picton. Sorghum, 138. Award, 147.
- Conlon, B., Freeman's Reach, Windsor, Hawkesbury River. Maize, 138.
- Conolly, M., Argyle Flour Mills, Goulburn. Flour, 127. Award 147.
- Cook, W. & H., 225 Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Fire-kindlers, 116; Cords, &c.,
of Cat-gut, 117; Packing-cases, &c., 126. Awards, 147.
- Cooma Pastoral, Agricultural, and Ploughing Association, Cooma. Mineral
Water, 137. Award, 147.
- Copper, Indian Market for, 76, 92.
- Cordials and Syrups (Class 133), 137.
- Cotton Fabrics from India, 86.
- Cowdery & Thomas, Sydney. Hydra-headed Rail, 125. Award, 147.
- Cox, Hon. G. H., Mudgee. Wool, 121. Award, 147.
- Cox, Herbert A., Burrundulla, Mudgee. Maize, 138. Award, 147.
- Cox, Allaster E., 75 Hunter-street, Sydney. Ethnological Collection, 142. Award,
147.
- Crago, Francis, Bathurst. Flour, 127. Award, 147.
- Craven, T. W., 164 Sussex-street, Sydney. Millet Brooms and Whisks, 124;
Butter, 128; Cheese and Lard, 129; Honey, 130; Maize, &c., 138.
Awards, 147.
- Crawford, A. R., Moona Plains, Walcha. Halters and Hobbles of Green-hide,
120; Gums and Resins, 125; Haricot Beans, 138. Awards, 147.
- Crump, W., Off 614 George-street, Sydney. French Polish Reviver, 125.
- Cumming, Alex. (Secretary New South Wales Commission). Ferns, 143.

D

- D. Section of classification. Furniture and other objects for the Decoration of
Dwelling-houses and other Buildings, 116.
- Dadd, Edward, 59 Old South Head Road, Paddington. Horse-Shoes, 126.
Award, 148.
- Dalton Brothers, Summer-street, Orange. Flour, 127; Wheat and Oats, 138.
Award, 148.
- D'Archy, F. E., Oxley. Wool, 121, Award, 148.
- Decorative Work. Carving, &c., from India, 84
- Decorative Work, including Carving and Hardware (Class 31), 116.
- De Lusignan. *See* Lusignan.
- Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint (Robert Hunt). Coins, Medals, 114. Award, 149.
- Direct Steam communication between Australia and India. President's Report,
17 to end; Executive Commissioner's Report, from 72; Interest in Calcutta
in, 104.
- Ditzell, John, Mosheim, Inverell. Cereals, 138.
- Douglas, H. & C., North Yanko, by Narrandera. Wool, 121. Award, 148.

INDEX.

v

- Doust, D., Camden. Sorghum, Planter's Friend, &c., 138. Award, 148.
- Dowling, Vincent, Lue, Rylstone. Wool, 121, 122. Award, 148.
- Downes, F. W., Camden. Cereals, &c., 138. Award, 148.
- Drewe, Amelia, 1 Oak Terrace, Glebe, Sydney. Musical Composition, 114.
- Drinan, Thomas, Branxton, Hunter River. Wine, 131.
- Drugs and Medicines (Class 18), 116.
- Dryer, John K., Tamworth. Cereals, &c., 138.
- Dunk, T., Camden. Wheat, 139. Award, 148.
- Dunston, William, Kurrajong. Oranges and Lemons, 141.
- Dyason Brothers, Sydney Jam Co., Alexandria, near Sydney. Jams, 129. Award, 148.

E

- E. Section of classification. Fabrics, including Apparel, Toilette Requisites, and other objects of personal wear or use, 117.
- Education and Application of the Liberal Arts (Section B of classification), 115.
- Educational Appliances, Models of Schools, School Furniture and Books (Class 7), 115.
- Electro-plated Ware. Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 63.
- Electroplating (Class 103), 126.
- Engravings, Lithographs, &c. (Class 4), 113.
- Esdaile & Co., 277 Clarence-street, Sydney. Pianos, 115.
- Essences and Extracts (Class 127), 130.
- Ethnological Collections (Class 144), 142.
- Ethnology, Archaeology, and Natural History (Section K), 142.
- E. W. G. Co. (A. Geddes), 2 Young-street, Circular Quay, Sydney. Wool-scouring Soap, 119; Glue, 119; Leathers, 120; Ink, 125. Awards, 148.
- Executive Commissioner (F. A. Franklin, C.E.) Appointed, 13; Arrives at Colombo, 97; Arrives at Calcutta, 99; Close of Exhibition, 107; Addresses Commission after return from India, 43; Report and Correspondence with Government and Commission, 44; Public Dinner to, 44; Services of, 160.
- Exhibition at Calcutta, Opening of, 16; closing of, 107.
- Executive Commissioner's Report (Mr. F. A. Franklin's): Services rendered by Mr. James N. Stuart as Representative Commissioner, 71; the opportunity afforded by the Exhibition in India for study of trade requirements, 71; Europeans enabled at Exhibition to inspect industries and products of whole of India, 71; Exhibition promotes acquaintance between Indian Empire and Australia, 72; Resulting Impulse to Trade, 72; Importance of Direct Communication between Australia and India, 73; State of Existing Trade between these Countries, 73; Impetus given by Exhibition to Indian Industries, 74. Mr. Franklin describes at length under respective headings principal products of New South Wales suitable for the Indian market, as follows:—Wines, 75; Copper, 76; Wool, 76; Leather, 76; Tin, 77; Coal, 77; Grain, 77; Hay, 77; Timber, 78; Horses and Live Stock, 78; Frozen Meats, 79; Farm Produce—Butter, 79; Bacon and Hams and Cheese, 79;—Biscuits, 80; Jams and Preserves, 80; Preserved Meat, 80; Ghee, 81; Manufactures and Miscellaneous, 81. Executive Commissioner's Notes on Supplies from India, from 82: Jute, Gunny-bags, and Wool-bale Trade, 82; Tea, 82; Stoneware, Pottery, Porcelain, and Earthenware, 83; Metal-ware, 83; Basket-ware, 84; Decorative Work, Carving, &c., 84; Carpets, Hangings, and Tapestry, 85; Marble and Alabaster, 85; Bronzes and Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other metals, 85; Toys, 86; Rope and Upholsterers' Cord, 86; Cotton Fabrics, 86; Wool Fabrics, 87; Mixed Fabrics, 87; Fancy-work and Embroidery, 87. Remarks on Exhibits in the Madras Section of the Exhibition, 88; on Exhibits in the Hyderabad Court, 89; Assistance rendered to the Colony by Colonel Trevor, 90; Results of Exhibition and Concluding Remarks, 90. Appendix to Executive Commissioner's Report, being Notes

on Trade contained in communication from Mr. James N. Stuart, Representative Commissioner, to Mr. Franklin, from 91. For detailed indexed References, *see* "Representative Commissioner" and "Progress Reports from Executive Commissioner to Colonial Secretary," being Appendix to Executive Commissioner's Report, from 97. Principal subjects treated in Progress Reports: Arrival of the Executive Commissioner at Colombo, 97; Arrival at Colombo of first shipment of Exhibits, steps taken to hurry their despatch to Calcutta, 97; Detention at Colombo barrier to successful trade between Colonies and India, 97; Transshipment of further Exhibits, 98; The Executive Commissioner's arrival in Calcutta, 99; Position of New South Wales Court described, 99; Executive Commissioner presents credentials from New South Wales Government, 100; Assistance rendered by Indian Government in preparing New South Wales Court, which is ready by Opening Day, 100; Reference to proceedings at Opening Ceremonies, 100, 101; Steps taken to have perishable exhibits judged, 101; Visit of Viceroy of India and suite to New South Wales Court, 102; Delays in judging perishable exhibits, 103; Management of Local Expenditure on New South Wales Court, 103; Receipt in Calcutta of Exhibits forwarded from Amsterdam, 104; Publication of first Awards, 104; Interest in Calcutta in question of Direct Steam Communication between Australia and India, 104; Presentation of Exhibits to Indian Government and Exchanges, 105; Demand for Horses and Timber from Australia, 105; Banquet at Calcutta to Foreign and Colonial Representatives, 105 (for outline of Proceedings at Banquet *see* also 109); Preparations for Closing Exhibition, 106; Closing Ceremonies referred to, 107; Arrangements for Return Exhibits and Closing Accounts, and Departure of Executive Commissioner to inspect head-works of the Upper Ganges Irrigation System, 107; Mr. Franklin returns to Calcutta and prepares for return to New South Wales, 107, 108.

F

- F. Section of classification. Raw Products and Manufactures from Products not included in other sections, 117.
- Fabrics, including Apparel, Toilet Requisites, and other objects of personal wear or use, 117.
- Fallon, James T., 91 Pitt-street, Sydney. Wines, 131, 132. Award, 148.
- Fetherstonhaugh, C., Goorianana, Baradine. Wool, 122. Award, 148.
- Ferguson Brothers, Wellington. Flour, 127.
- Fibres (other than wool) and Manufactures from Raw Products (Class 67), 124.
- Fine Arts, Section A of classification, 113.
- Fine Arts and Education, work of Committee on, 7.
- Fire-engines, Extincteurs, Pumps, Cranes, Gauges, and Registering Instruments, (Class 102), 126.
- First Meeting of Commission. President's Report, 4.
- First Shipment of Exhibits *per* "Rosetta," 12.
- Fish River Caves, Photos. of, 114.
- Fishery, Implements connected with (Class 147), 142.
- Fleming, George T., Hauteville, Albury. Wines, 132. Award, 148.
- Flour Exhibits 126, 127.
- Foley Brothers, 113 Sussex-street, Sydney. Cheese, 129.
- Foley, James, Lower Peak, Mudgee. Wheat, 139. Award, 148.
- Food Products. Section H of classification, 126.
- Forest Products (Class 54), 119.
- Forsythe & Sons, James, 17 George-street West, Sydney. Leather, 120. Award, 148.
- Fountain, J., & Allison, W., Woodlands, Gosford. Iron Ore, &c., 119.
- Francis, George, Douglas Vale, Port Macquarie. Wine, 132. Award, 148.
- Franklin, F. A., C.E. Appointed Executive Commissioner, 13; Exhibits Picture 113. *See* also Executive Commissioner.

- Freight of Exhibits (Direct) considered, 6 ; arrangements for, 12.
 Frère, Léonce, St. Hilaire Vineyard, Albury. Wines, 132. Award, 148.
 Frozen Meat, Conveyance of, 5 ; Memorandum from Mr. Edwin Stuart to Executive Commissioner on supply for India, 57 ; Text of Memo. from, 91. *See also* 79, 93.
 Fruit Exhibits, 141.
 Funds to defray cost of representation in India, 14.
 Furniture and other Objects for the Use or Decoration of Dwelling-houses and other Buildings (Section D), 116.
 Furniture and Upholstery (Class 23), 116.

G

- G. Section of classification. Machinery and Implements, Means of Transport, Appliances and Processes used in the Common Arts and Industries, including Models and Designs, 125.
 Geddes, A. *See* E.W.G. Co.
 Geehan, James, Freeman's Reach, Windsor, Hawkesbury River. Maize, 139.
 Geyer, H., Hay. Photographs, 114.
 Ghee, Lard, and other Fatty Substances (Class 118), 129 ; Market in India for Ghee, 81, 93.
 Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., Pitt-street, Sydney. Chromo-Lithography, 143.
 Gillespie L., Orange. Cereals, 139.
 Glassware (Class 24), 116.
 Glen Smelting Co's. Tent Hill. Tin, 118. Award, 148.
 Gorus, John T., Eshcol Park, Minto, near Campbelltown. Wines, 132. Award, 148.
 Government Departments : Services rendered the Commission by, 160.
 Government Printer, Bent-street, Sydney. Assistance rendered by Department, 7. Exhibits : Photographs, 114 ; Letter-press Printing, 115. Awards, 149.
 Government of India, Presentation of Exhibits to, and Exchanges, 105.
 Graham, James, Spring Valley Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128. Award, 148.
 Graham, Neville, Murrumburrah. Wheat, 139.
 Graham, John. *See* South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Co.
 Grain, Indian Market for, 77.
 Grant & Childe, Chah Sing, Moulamein. Wool, 122. Award, 149.
 Gray & Neill, Sandy Ridges, Corowa. Wool, 122. Award, 149.
 Great Cobar Copper-mining Co., 131 Pitt-street, Sydney (Geo. Hardie, Manager), Copper Ingots and Ores, 118. Award, 149.
 Green, Walter C., Johannesburg, Cessnock. Wines, 132. Award, 149.
 Greville, Edward, 273 George-street, Sydney. Directory, 115.
 Grice, Joseph, J.P., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128. Award, 149.
 Griffin, T. H. F., Richmond. Oranges, 141.
 Guerin, Patrick, 296 Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Saddlery and Harness, 120. Award, 149.
 Gums and Resins (Class 74), 125 ; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 65.

H

- H. Section of classification. Food Products, 126.
 Haigh & Son, Henry, Moorbank, Liverpool. Wool, 122.
 Halligan, Mrs. G. H., Eugowra, Hunter's Hill. Oil Painting, 113. Award, 149.

- Hammond & Co., T. W., Junee. Wool, 122. Award, 149.
- Hanscombe, William, Nambugga Factory, Bega. Cheese, 129. Award, 149.
- Harbottle, Biddulph, & Alsop, Ettamogah, Albury. Wines, 132, 133. Award, 149.
- Harden, Arthur L., Manilla, Tamworth. Wool, 122. Award, 149.
- Hardie, George, 131 Pitt-street, Sydney. Bell of New South Wales Copper, and other Copper Castings, 116. Awards, 149. *See also* Great Cobar Copper-mining Company.
- Hardware. Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 63.
- Harris, W. F. *See* Candelo Butter Co.
- Hay. Indian Market for, 77.
- Hay & Sons, William, Boomanoomanoo, Mulwala, Murray District. Wool, 122. Award, 149.
- Hayter, Jeremiah, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128.
- Hayter, James, Camden. Hay, 139. Award, 149.
- Health, Section C of classification, 115.
- Hellyer, R., 97 Bathurst-street, Sydney. Plated Ware, 116; Roller Stamp, 126; Electro-plated Ware, 126. Awards, 149.
- Henderson, Wm., Spring Farm, near Uralla. Wheat, 139.
- Herfort, Gustavus, Cooma-street, Yass. Photographs, 114. Award, 149.
- Herrenschmidt, H., 2 Hereford-street, Glebe Point. Antimony, 118. Award, 149.
- Herrenschmidt & Constable, 65 Pitt-street, Sydney. Cobalt and Manganese Ores, &c., 118.
- Hides, Horns, Hair, Bristles, &c. (Class 58), 119; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 64.
- Hill, W. C., Butterbone, Macquarie River. Wool, 122.
- Hill, George, 796 George-street, Sydney. Blacking, 125.
- Hodgson, Edmund, 601 George-street, Sydney. Whip-thongs, 120.
- Hodgson, H. W., City Window Blind Factory, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Window Blinds, 116. Award, 149.
- Hogben, E., Buckingham-street, Redfern, Sydney. Balsam of Aniseed, 116. Award, 149.
- Hogg & Co., S.P., 12 Wynyard-lane, Sydney. Fruit Salt, 116; Baking Powder, 125; Curry Powder, 130. Award, 149.
- Holloway, William E., King-street, Newtown. Sign-writing, &c., 116.
- Holtermann, B. O., M.P., St. Leonards, Sydney. Photographs, 114.
- Honey, (Class 126), 130; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 67.
- Horses and other Live Stock. Indian market for, 78; demand for Horses, 105; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 68.
- Horticultural Products (Class 138), 141.
- Hosking, F. G., Crown-street, Wollongong. Model of Wollongong Harbour, 126.
- Household Utensils and Appliances (Class 136), 117.
- Hudson Brothers (Limited), Sydney and Granville. Railway Carriage Bearing Spring, 125. Award, 149.
- Hume & Pegrum, Regent-street, Redfern, Sydney. Medicinal Water, 130. Liqueurs, Cordials, and Mineral Waters, 137. Awards, 149.
- Hunt, Robert. *See* Deputy-Master of Royal Mint.
- Hume, A. H., Everton, Rye Park, near Yass. Galena, 118.
- Hurst, William, Bathurst. Wheat, 139.
- Hutchinson, James, Singleton. Tobacco Leaf, 125. Cereals, 139.
- Hyam, S. H., Wharf-street, off Market-street, Sydney. Cereals, 139.
- Hyderabad Court. Exhibits in, 89.

I

- I. Section of Classification. Agriculture and Horticulture, 138.
 Icke, Conrad. *See* Railway Department of New South Wales.
 Implements and Machinery used in cultivation (Class 139), 142.
 Implements connected with Fishery (Class 147), 142.
 India, Government of, Assistance rendered by, 159.
 Indian Industries. Impulse given by Exhibition to, 74.
 Indigenous Timbers and other Forest Products (Class 54), 119.
 Indo-Australian Trade. *See* Trade.
 Initiatory steps of New South Wales Representation, President's Report, 1.
 Invitation of Commissioners to New South Wales Exhibitors, 55.
 Iron Ores, 117, 118.
 Isbester, Thomas, Gulgong, near Mudgee. Cereals, 139. Award, 149.

J

- Jack, David, Fernmount, Inverell. Wines, 133. Award, 150.
 James, H., Picton. Bacon and Hams, 137. Award, 150.
 Jams and Jellies, Indian market for, 80, 93; Exhibits (Class 125), 129; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 67.
 Jauncey, John, Angledale, Bega. Cheese, 129; Maize, 139. Award, 150.
 Jennings, Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G., M.P., President of New South Wales Commission. *See* President.
 Jewell, Edward, Botany, near Sydney. Ropes, Twines, &c., 124; Fishing Lines, 142. Award, 150.
 Jewellery, Exhibits of New South Wales, 8; Secretary's Notes, 64.
 Jewellery and Precious Stones (Class 50), 117.
 Jindera Flour Mill, Jindera, near Albury. Flour, 127. Award, 150.
 John, Thos., junr., Kurrajong. Oranges and Lemons, 141.
 Joinery, 126.
 Jones, Evan, Royal Arcade and Hunter-street, Sydney. Electro-plated Ware, 116; Jewellery, 117; Coining Press, 126. Awards, 150.
 Joubert, M. Present at first meeting of Commission, 4.
 Journal of Final Session of Commission, 157.
 Jute, Gunny Bags, and Wool-bale trade from India, 82.

K

- K. Section of classification. Ethnology, Archaeology, and Natural History, 142.
 Kelman, James, Kirkton, Branxton, Hunter River. Wines, 133. Award, 150.
 Kelly, Peter, Wilbertree, Mudgee. Cereals, 139.
 Kerosene Shale Exhibits, 117, 118.
 Kite, William, Britannia Mills, Bathurst. Flour, 127.
 Knibbs, J. H., & Sons, 9 Municipal Stores, Market Wharf, Sydney. Leather Mill-belt, 120; Gum Accroides, 125. Award, 150.
 Koellner, Kilian, Tarraganda, Bega. Maize, 139. Award, 150.

L

- Lackey, Wallace, & Mills, Nubba, Wallendbeen. Wool, 122. Award, 150.
 Lancashire, J. B., senr., 226 Pitt-street, Sydney. Leather Trunk, 120; Withdrawal, 143.
 Lancashire, J. B., junr., 59 Hunter-street, Sydney. Leather Portmanteau, 120; Withdrawal, 143.

- Laurie, Alex. T., Rawdon Vale, Port Stephens District. Arrowroot, 127. Award, 150.
- Lavers, J. V., 117 Redfern-street, Sydney. Disinfecting Fluid and Chlorozone, 115; Cholera Mixture and Fruit Salt, 116; Printers' Friend, 125. Awards, 150.
- Leather and Manufactures of Leather, Indian market for, 76, 93; Exhibits (Class 59), 120; Secretary's Notes, 64.
- Leece, J. D. *See* Southern New England Pastoral and Agricultural Society, 139.
- Levy, S. J., Agent for Exhibits, 115, 117.
- Liberal Arts, Application of (Section B), 115.
- Lindemann, H. J., Cawarra, Gresford, Paterson River. Wines, 133. Award, 150.
- Lithographs (Class 4), 113.
- Liversidge, Archibald, F.R.S., University of Sydney. Scientific Publications and Models, 115.
- Live Stock, Efforts made to procure exhibits of, 10; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 68.
- Lord, Hon. Francis, Burrawong, Molong. Wool, 123. Award, 150.
- Loughnan, M'Callum, & Co., Nelyambo, Wilcannia. Wool, 123.
- Lusignan, G. A. De., Sydney. Aloe Fibre, 124.

M

- M'Alister, R. & J., Tumut. Maize, 139.
- M'Caughy, Saml., Coonong, Urana. Wool, 123. Award, 150.
- M'Fadyen, John, Bolwarra, West Maitland. Maize and Sorghum, 140.
- M'Govern, J., Goulburn. Soap, 119. Award, 150.
- M'Grath, John, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128.
- M'Keown, W. H., Roseville, Gordon. Oranges and Lemons, 141. Withdrawal, 143.
- M'Lean, James, Corowa. Wheat, 140. Award, 151.
- M'Mahon, T., Burragorang. Maize, 140.
- Macdonald, John M. L., Wallabadah. Wool, 123. Award, 151.
- Machinery and Implements, Means of Transport; Appliances and Processes used in the common Arts and Industries (Section G of classification), 125.
- Machinery used in Cultivation (Class 139), 142.
- Mackenzie, John, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields, Newcastle. Plans, Sections, and Diagrams of Coal Seams, 115. Award, 151.
- Mackay, George E. *See* Albury Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Exhibit of Oats, 139. Award, 151.
- Madras Section of Exhibition, 88.
- Manchee, John C., Glen Moan, Murrurundi. Wool, 123. Award, 151.
- Manufactures from Raw Products (Class 67), 124.
- Manufactures of Leather (Class 59), 120.
- Maps, Charts, and Geographical Apparatus (Class 8), 115.
- Marks & Murphy, 709 George-street, Sydney. Lager Beer, 130. Award, 151.
- Martin, Reseigh, Clerical Assistant to Secretary, 47.
- Martin, W. Fraser, 131 Sussex-street, Sydney. Maize, 139.
- Materials used for Bleaching, Tanning, and Currying (Class 80), 125.
- Mather, Thos., Roslyn, Inverell. Wines, 133. Award, 151.
- Mats, Matting (Class 67). Secretary's Notes, 65.
- Matthews & Son, G., Bathurst. Flour, 127.
- Meaker, George, Spring Bank, Bega. Bacon and Hams, 137. Award, 151.

- Meats, Preserved (Class 119), 129. See also Frozen Meat.
- Medicines (Class 18), 116.
- Melville, J. S., Kent-street, Sydney. Antimony, 118.
- Metal-ware, Hardware, and Cutlery (Class 25), 116; Metal-ware from India, 83.
- Miller, J. R., M'Clintock Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128.
- Mineral Waters (Class 134), 137.
- Minerals and Metallurgic Products (Class 53), 117; Secretary's Notes, 64.
- Mines, Department of, assistance rendered by, 6, 7.
- Mining and Metallurgy (Class 85), 126.
- Minister for Public Works, Sydney. Photographs, 114. Award, 151.
- Minister for Mines, Sydney. Works on Geology and Mineralogy, 115; Mineralogical and Geological Maps, 115; Minerals and Fossils of New South Wales, 118. Awards, 151.
- Minister of Public Instruction, Sydney. Plans of Public Schools, 115.
- Mitchell, James, Table Top Station, Yambula, near Albury. Wool, 123. Award, 151.
- Moffatt, Josiah, Uralla. Wheat, 140. Award, 151.
- Monk, D. J., 295 Sussex-street, Sydney. Vinegar, 137. Award, 151.
- Moore, John, senr., Wild's Meadows, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128. Award, 151.
- Moore, J. E., Camden. Maize and Sorghum, 140. Award, 151.
- Morton, C. J., Jindera, near Albury. Wool, 123.
- Mount Kembla Coal and Oil Co., 78 Pitt-street, Sydney, 118; Withdrawal, 143.
- Mudgee Agricultural Society. Exhibits of Cereals, 138, 139, 140, 141.
- Mulholland, Geo. J., Oura, Wagga Wagga. Wool, 123. Award, 151.
- Munn, A. L., Merimbula. Maizena, 127; Maize, 140. Award, 151.
- Munsie, Samuel, Kelvin Grove Farm, near Uralla. Cereals, 140. Award, 151.
- Munro, Alex., Bebeah, Singleton. Wines, 134. Award, 151.
- Murray, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell. Wines, 134. Award, 151.
- Musical Instruments (Class 14), 115.

N

- Natural History Exhibits, (Section K). Representation in this Section, 9. Exhibits catalogued, 142.
- New South Wales Court, described by Executive Commissioner, 16, 99; views of, referred to, 17.
- New South Wales Shale & Oil Co., 3 Hunter-street, Sydney. Kerosene Shale, 118.
- North, J. B., 105 Pitt-street, Sydney. Coal, 118. See also Wallerawang Iron Co. (Limited).
- Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, prepared by Secretary of Commission; referred to 42; given at length, 63.

O

- Official Programme, adoption by Commission of. President's Report, 5.
- Ogilvie, Hon. E. D., Yulgilbar, Clarence River. Wines, 134, 135. Award, 151.
- O'Neil, Charles, M.I.C.E., 225 Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Patent Flagging, &c., 125. Award, 151.
- Onslow, Mrs., Camden Park, Camden. Cereals, &c., 140. Award, 151.
- Opening Ceremony. Calcutta Exhibition, 100, 101.

- Ormond & Brooke Bros., Tapio, Wentworth. Wool, 123.
 Ornamental Work in Gold, Silver, and other Metals (Class 34), 116.
 Otton, John, Bega. Cheese, 129. Award, 151.

P

- Page, Samuel, Mullamuddy, near Mudjee. Oats, 140.
 Paine, J., 96 Elizabeth-street, Waterloo. Photographs, 114. Award, 151.
 Paintings and Drawings (Class 1), 113.
 Palmer, C. C., Moama. Flour, 127. Award, 151.
 Paper. Notes on N.S.W. Exhibits, 65.
 Parrott (C. E.) & Roberts, Sydney Arcade, Sydney. Engineering Plans, 126.
 Pass & Reynolds, Old Station, Brogo. Cheese, 129.
 Paton, John, 24 Pitt-street, Redfern, Sydney. Roadway of Wooden Blocks or Stone Cube Sets, 126. Award, 151.
 Peck, Henry, Kurrajong Heights. Oranges and Lemons, 141.
 Penal Department of New South Wales. Coir Mats and Matting, 124. Award, 151.
 Perishable Exhibits, Judging of, 101, 103.
 Photographs (Class 5), 113.
 Pickles, Sauces, Chutneys, and Curry Powder (Class 128), 130.
 Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society, Picton. Bacon and Hams, 137. Grain Exhibits, &c., 140.
 Pignuit, W. C., Hunter's Hill, near Sydney. Oil Paintings, 113. Award, 151.
 Plan (ground) of allotment of space in New South Wales Court, after title.
 Ploughs, Exhibits of, 142.
 Postmaster-General, Sydney. Postal Map, 115. Award, 151.
 Pottery, Porcelain, &c. (Class 25), 116.
 Pottery from India, 83.
 Preserved Meats, Indian Market for, 80, 92 (Class 119); Exhibit 129; Notes on N.S.W. Exhibits, 66.
 President of the Commission's Report (Sir Patrick Jennings'): Initiatory steps, 1; Interview of the President with the Victorian President of Commission and Chief Secretary on the subject of Australian Representation, 2; Appointment of the New South Wales Commission and its Members, 2, 3; First meeting of Commission at which Mr. Joubert is present, 4; Appointment of Committees, 4; Adoption of official Programme, &c., 5; Question of conveyance of Frozen Meat to Calcutta, 5; Reference to memorandum of Edwin Stuart, of the Indian Commissariat Department, on subject of Frozen Meat for India, 6; Proposed Charter of Steamer to carry Australian Exhibits, 6; Action of Department of Mines to secure proper Representation of mineral resources of Colony, 6; Action of same Department for suitable display of Timber, 7; Operations of Committee on Fine Arts and Education, 7; Exhibits from Government Printer's Establishment, 7; Exhibits of Australian Jewellery and Woollen Goods, 8; Agricultural Implements, 8; Australian Wines, 9; Cereal Exhibits, 9; Natural History Specimens, 9; Aid of Australian Museum Trustees in obtaining suitable Representations of Australian Fauna, 9; efforts of Commission to induce shipment of Exhibits of Live Stock, 10; Entries of Exhibits and Estimates of Space requirements in New South Wales Court at Calcutta, 11; Arrangements for freight of Exhibits, 12; Secretary of Victorian Commission (Mr. James Thomson) present at meeting of Commission, 12; First shipment of Exhibits per "Rosetta," 12; Appointment of Mr. Franklin as Executive Commissioner and of Representative Commissioner, 13; Catalogue of Exhibits, 14; Steps taken to provide funds for Representation in Calcutta, 14; Shipments of Exhibits, subsequent to that per "Rosetta," 15; Opening of Exhibition, 15; The Executive Commissioner describes New South Wales Court, 16; Views of Court, 17; Efforts of Commission to induce increased commercial activity between India and Australia, 17; Proposed Resolutions of Commission on subject, 18; Special meeting for their consideration, 20 *et seq.*; Distribution of record of proceedings of meeting by

direction of President, 29; Commission decides to recommend to the Government to suggest to that of India reduction of port charges at Calcutta in favour of Australian steamers, and appoints deputation to wait on Colonial Secretary, 29; Proceedings of Deputation, 33; Notes on Exhibits by Secretary to New South Wales Commission, 42; Adjournment of meeting of Commission as mark of respect to the memory of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, and resolution of Condolence, 42; Reply to the President's Letter of Condolence, 42; Mr. Franklin attends meeting and gives account of New South Wales Representation in India, 43; Mr. Franklin's report and correspondence with Colonial Secretary, the President, and the Secretary of the Commission, 44; Public Dinner to Mr. Franklin, 44; References to the services of the Secretary of the Commission, the Superintendent of the New South Wales Court, and the Secretary's Assistant, 47; Immediate results of New South Wales representation, 47; Total of Awards and their proportion to those of other Countries and Colonies represented, 47; Summing up of results achieved by the participation of the Colony in the Exhibition, with special references to bearing on increased commercial intercourse, 48. Appendices to President's Report—Appendix A, Committees of the Commission and Classification of Exhibits, 52; Appendix B, Invitation of Commission to New South Wales Exhibitors, 55; Appendix C, Frozen Meat for India (Memo. from Mr. Edwin Stuart to the Executive Commissioner), 57; Appendix D, Exhibits of cattle and sheep (Circular issued by Commission), 62; Appendix E, Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, prepared by the Secretary to the Commission, for information in India, 63; Resolution of Thanks to President, 162.

Preston & Co., Australian Wheel Factory, Abercrombie-street, Sydney. Wheelwright's Work in Australian Timbers, 126. Award, 151.

Printing and Bookbinding (Class 12), 115.

Printing, Typemaking, &c. (Class 100), 126.

Private Companies, Services rendered to the Commission in Sydney by, 160.

Processes for Cooking, Heating, and Lighting (Class 30), 116.

Processes, Implements, and Machinery used in Cultivation (Class 139), 142.

Processes used in the Common Arts and Industries (Section G), 125.

Provisions, &c. (Class 136), 137.

Pugh, Thomas, Superintendent of the New South Wales Court at Calcutta, 47.

R

Rae, John, M.A., Under Secretary for Public Works, Sydney. Water-colour Drawings, 113; Photographs, &c., 143.

Railway Department of New South Wales, Locomotive Branch, Government Railway Works, Sydney. Antimony, Nickel, &c., 118; Phosphor Bronze, 126. Award, 152.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock (Class 83), 125.

Raw Products and Manufactures, &c. (Section F), 117.

Regan, Daniel, Tamworth. Soap, 119. Award, 152.

Representative Commissioners, appointment of, 13.

Representative Commissioner's (Mr. James N. Stuart's) Notes on Trade. Being an Appendix to the Executive Commissioner's Report, and contained in Communication from Mr. Stuart to Mr. Franklin. Principal subjects dealt with in Notes:—Wines, 91; Butter, 91; Cheese, Bacon, and Hams, 92; Copper, 92; Tin, 92; Coal, 92; Preserved Meats and Fruits, 92; Jams, 93; Leather, 93; Frozen Meats, 93; Wool, 93; Ghee, 93. Concluding Remarks of Representative Commissioner on Trade between India and Australia, 94.

Ritchie, R. A., George & Macquarie Streets, Parramatta. Ploughs, 142. Award, 152.

Ritchie, William, Granville. Ploughs, 142. Award, 152.

Robertson, D. F., Brungle, near Tumut. Wheat, 140. Award, 152.

Rourke, John, High-street, West Maitland. Saddle, 120.

Riisfeldt, E. & Co., Royal Arcade, George-street, Sydney. Photographs, 114. Award, 152.

Russell, J. E. M., 111 Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney. Bullion Bank, 117; Label in Colours, 143.

S

- Samuel, L. & E., 3 Spring-street, Sydney. Glue, 119.
- Sauces, (Class 128), 130.
- Scott, W. A., Orange. Flour, 127; Wheat, 140.
- Sculptures, &c. (Class 2), 113.
- Secretary of New South Wales Commission (Alex. Cumming); Notes on Exhibits, 42; the work of the Commission, 47, 161, 162.
- Seery, Thomas, Yurrang, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128; Oats, 140. Award, 152.
- Selfe, Gilbert, Oxford-street, Sydney. Chemicals, 125. Award, 152.
- Sheep: Proposed Exhibits of, 52; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 68.
- Shipments of Exhibits (First), 12; Subsequent, 15.
- Silk, Raw, Cocoon, and Thread (Class 62), 120; Secretary's Notes, 65.
- Simonetti, Achille, Colonial Architect's Department, Sydney. Sculptures, 113.
- Sloane, Alexr., Mulwala. Wool, 123. Award, 152.
- Smallwood, D. J., Caddia Road, Pitt Town, Hawkesbury River. Wax, 119; Honey, 130; Sarsaparilla, 130; Maize, 140. Awards, 152.
- Smith, A. L., Sussex-street, Sydney. Soaps, 119. Award, 152.
- Smith, Irwin, Wallendbeen. Wheat, 140.
- Smith, James M., Hinton, Hunter River. Wines, 135. Awards, 152.
- Soap: Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 64.
- Somerville, William, 227 Sussex-street, Sydney. Gum Accroides, 125. Award, 152.
- Southwood, G. J., Mudgee. Wheat, 140. Award, 152.
- South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Co., office, Sussex-street, Sydney, Manager, John Graham. Butter, 128; Cheese, 129; Bacon and Hams, 138; Cereals, 140. Awards, 152.
- Space Requirements in New South Wales Court at Calcutta, 11.
- Spring Hill Farmers' Union, Spring Hill, near Orange. Cereals, 140.
- Stationery, &c. (Class 11), 115.
- Stephen, G. H., & Co., Ivanhoe, Pokolbin, Hunter River. Wines, 135. Award, 152.
- Stock (Live), efforts made to procure Exhibits of, 10.
- Stone Utensils, Pottery, Porcelain, &c. (Class 25), 116.
- Storey & Crago, John-street, Singleton. Tobacco Leaf, 125; Flour, 127; Wheat, &c., 141.
- Stuart, James N., of Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Representative Commissioner in Calcutta. Services rendered by, 71; Resolution recognizing services, 160. *See also* Representative Commissioner.
- Stuart, Edwin (of the Indian Commissariat Department). Memorandum by the Executive Commissioner, on Supply of Frozen Meat for Indian Army purposes, referred to in President's Report, 57. Full text of Memorandum from, 91.
- Stuart, Hon. Alex., M.P. (Colonial Secretary and Premier). Fortnightly Progress Reports from Executive Commissioner to, from 97.
- Summerhays, George, Pioneer Farm, Mounteagle, Young. Wheat, 141. Award, 152.
- Superintendent of New South Wales Court at Calcutta (T. Pugh), 47.
- Sutton, A. W. & Co., 284 George-street, Sydney. Tobacco, 125. Award, 152.
- Suttor, Hon. F. B., Bradwardine, Bathurst. Wool, 123. Award, 152.
- Sydney Meat Preserving Co. (Limited), Moore-street, Sydney. Preserved Meats and Soups, 129. Awards, 153.
- Syrups (Class 133), 137.

T

- Tatham, Edwin, & Co., Mullens'-street, Balmain, Sydney. Fire Alarm, 126.
 Tatham, Edwin, Mullens'-street, Balmain. Work in Spun-glass, 142.
 Taylor, Sarah M., Myall Villa, Railway-terrace, Burwood. Jellies and Jams, 129.
 Taylor, Deighton, Springfield, Fig-tree P. O., Illawarra. Maize, 141.
 Tea (from India), 82.
 Thomson, James, Secretary, Victorian Commission, present at Meeting, 12.
 Timbers : Indian Market for Australian, 78. Demand for, 105.
 Tin, Indian Market for, 77, 92.
 Tobacco (Class 78), 125.
 Tooth, R. L., Island Factory, Kameruka, near Bega. Cheese, 129. Award, 153.
 Tooth R. L., Kent Brewery, George-street West, Sydney. Ale, 130.
 Tost & Rohu, 60 William-street, and 112 Oxford-street, Sydney. Stuffed Birds, 142.
 Toys (Class 35), 117.
 Trade between Australia and India. Efforts of Commission to promote, 17, 18, 20 *et seq.* Appoints Deputation to wait on Colonial Secretary, 29. Proceedings of Deputation, 33. Increase of trade as result of Exhibition, 48, 72. Remarks of Representative Commissioner Stuart, 94.
 Traill Brothers, Llangollen, Cassilis. Wool, 123, 124. Award, 153.
 Trebeck, P. N., Hunter-street, Sydney. Photo. of Wool Stores, 114.
 Tremain, W., Bathurst. Flour, 127. Award, 153.
 Trevor, Colonel, R.E. Assistance rendered by, 90.
 Trustees of Australian Museum Assist Commission, 9.
 Turnbull, Mrs. J., Spring Grove Farm, Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 128.
 Turner & Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney. Photographs, 114 ; Chromo-lithographs, 114 ; Embossing, 115. Awards, 153.
 Tuttle & Co., corner of George and Market Streets. Photographs, 114. Award, 153.

U

- Upholstery (Class 23), 116.
 Urquhart, John, M'Donald's Creek, Mudgee. Wheat, 141. Award, 153.

V

- Vance, W., Burrawang, near Moss Vale. Butter, 129.
 Varnishes (Class 77), 125.
 Vicars & Co., Sussex-street, Sydney. Woollen Fabrics prepared for the Commission, and at its expense, 117. Award, 153.
 Viceroy of India, Marquis of Ripon. Visits New South Wales Court, 102.
 Vickery, Edward, Tumut. Maize, 141.
 Victorian Commission for Calcutta Exhibition, Secretary of, present at Meeting, 12.
 Views :—Main Building of Calcutta Exhibition (Indian Museum) Chowringhee Road, from Sketch by F. A. Franklin—Frontispiece. Of New South Wales Court, looking South-east, showing Minerals, &c., 6 ; looking East, showing Trophies in Central Nave, 16 ; looking East, showing Wine Trophy, 75 ; looking North-east, showing Food Products, &c., 79 ; looking South-west, 92 ; looking North-west, showing Fine Arts Court, 113.
 Vinegar (Class 135), 137.

W

- Wade, John, & Co., Dungog. Corn Flour, 127. Award 153.
 Wall, John, Botobolar, Mudgee. Wheat, 141.

- Wallerawang Iron Co., (Limited). Iron Ore and Limestone, 119.
 Walsh, Saml., Long Swamp. Wheat, 141. Award, 153.
 Watson, Saml., Gerogery, near Albury. Wool, 124.
 Wax (Class 57), 119.
 Webb & Co., Bathurst. Flour, 127; Wheat, 141. Awards, 153.
 White, J. F. and H., Belltrees, Scone. Wool, 124. Award, 153.
 White, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford. Wool, 124. Award, 153.
 White, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee. Wool, 124. Award, 153.
 Whitty, Henry T., Tarramia, Corowa. Wool, 124. Award, 153.
 Wilkinson, John A., Coolalta, Branxton. Wines, 135. Award, 153.
 Williams, Charles, 264 Crown-street, Sydney. Marbling, Graining, &c., 116.
 Award, 153.
 Wilson, Affriatt S., Lawson, Blue Mountains. Tanned Snake Skins, 143.
 Wines from New South Wales. Exhibits, 9.
 Wines, &c., Indian Market for, 75, 91; Exhibits (Class 131), 130; Notes on New
 South Wales Exhibits, 67.
 Wingham, Geo., Spring Grove, near Orange. Wheat, 141.
 Wolstenholme, John, West Maitland. Flour, 127.
 Wood, Granville A., 314 George-street, Sydney. Water Colour Painting on Opal,
 113; Photographic Views, 114. Award, 153.
 Wood, P. H., Yarranung, near Bega. Cheese, 129.
 Wool Fabrics (Class 39), 117; Notes on New South Wales Exhibits, 63.
 Wool, Indian Market for Australian, 76, 93.
 Wool, raw and yarns (Class 63), 120; Secretary's Notes, 65.
 Woollen Goods—Exhibits of New South Wales, 8.
 Worboys, T., Spring Hill, near Orange. Oats, 141. Award, 153.
 Wren, Henry, Kameruka, Bega. Cheese, 129. Award, 153.
 Wright, John, 377 Sussex-street, Sydney. Ploughs, &c., 142. Award, 153.
 Wulson, William, Merton-street, Bathurst. Cereals, 141.
 Wyndham, John, Dalwood, near Branxton. Wines, 135. Award, 153.

Y

- Young, O. K., High-street, West Maitland. Tobacco Leaf, 125; Cereals, &c., 141.

Z

- Zöllner, S., 60 York-street, Sydney. Galvanized Ironware, 117. Award, 153.

 PLAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

Coloured Plan, showing allotment of space in New South Wales Court, after title.

VIEWS OF EXHIBITION BUILDING AND NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

Exhibition Building, Chowringhee Road—Frontispiece. Heliotypes of Court, 6, 16, 75, 79, 92, 113.

a.n. 9401658

DSM
606
N

DSM/ 606/ N
Official record of the New
South Wales Commission for
the Calcutta International
Exhibition, 1883-1884 :
comprising report o

STATE LIBRARY
OF N.S.W.



N2145437

