

Switzerland—Appenzell, Argau, Basle, Berne (5), Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons (6), Lucerne (6), Neuchâtel, St. Gall (5), Schaffhausen, Schweiz (3), Soleure, Tessin, Thurgau (5), Unterwalden (7), Uri (1), Valais, Vaud (5), Zug (1), Zurich, general (6); total, 50.
 Turkey in Europe (see also under Asia)—Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumania, Roumelia, Servia, general (20); total, 20.

*Asia.**Arabia.*

China—China Proper, with Formosa and Hainan, Corea, Mantchuria, Mongolia, Thibet (1), Turkestan, British Possession—Hong Kong, general (1); total, 2.

Hindustan—British India: Bengal (5), Bombay, Madras, N. W. Provinces (45), Ceylon; total, 50.
 Native States: Afghanistan and Beloochistan, Cashmere, Cutch, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Kattywar, Kolapore, Mysore, Nepaul, Rajpootana, Saugor, Sikh States, Travancore; total, 88.

India beyond Ganges—British Possessions: Aracan, Assam, Chittagong, Malacca, Pegu, Tenasserim (1); total, 1. Independent States: Birmah, Malay States, Shan States, Siam.

Japan—Kinsiu, Nippon, Sikok, Yesso, general (4); total, 4.

Turkey in Asia—Algezira, Anatolia, Armenia, Caramania, Cyprus, Irak Arabi, Kurdistan, Palestine, Sivas, Syria.

Africa.

Abyssinia (40), Egypt and Nubia (24), Morocco (2), Tripoli, Tunis, Madagascar; total, 66.

North America.

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, San Salvador, United States (1); total, 1.

South America.

Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, La Plata, New Granada, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Representation of Peasant Jewellery.

1. Her Majesty's Commissioners have announced in the General Rules, that a representation of all kinds of Jewellery will be included in the Programme for the International Exhibition of Selected Works in 1872.

2. It has been explained that Jewellery embraces all kinds of ornament worn for personal decoration, except Watches, which will be exhibited in 1875.

3. Besides Jewellery of a costly kind, Her Majesty's Commissioners desire to obtain the most complete and perfect collection of all kinds characteristic to the country in which it is produced, and especially that used by the peasantry.

4. Such Jewellery should have a direct connection with the native instinctive art, which has been handed down by long tradition. Thus Italy, Spain, Hungary, &c., may be instanced as each having a native Jewellery, worn more or less by all classes, which to this time remains uncontaminated by the introduction of foreign forms based on the fashion of the day. Throughout India ancient types are preserved, but the Delhi Jewellery of the Upper Provinces most commonly offered for sale to the better classes of Europeans is simply an inferior imitation of Parisian or European designs. Photographs of Delhi Jewellery of purely native character, as distinguished from the former, which will serve to illustrate the Classes of traditional ornament that Her Majesty's Commissioners desire to have represented, have been prepared, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

5. Collections of Peasant Jewellery have been made for the South Kensington Museum. Those from Italy are numerous and of all varieties, and owe their design to the peculiar instincts of thousands of years, preserved in different localities.

6. To have a complete representation of International personal ornament it will be necessary to collect specimens at least of various objects from all parts of the world. Such an exhaustive series will be of great interest, and be appreciated by the Public Museums of the United Kingdom as well as by the public at large. It is therefore hoped that all countries will voluntarily contribute collections of this nature; but Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to consider the purchase of specimens from such localities as are not likely to undertake their own representation officially, provided that an estimate is first sent to the Commissioners, and a definite amount authorized by them. In collecting such specimens it is necessary that characteristic designs should, however, be of much greater consideration than intrinsic value, and that the price be very moderate.

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Colonel, R.E.,
 Secretary.

Office of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851,
 Kensington Gore, 8th August, 1871.

Memorandum on Paper, Stationery, and Printing.

ALTHOUGH the direct object of Her Majesty's Commissioners in exhibiting Collections of Paper, Stationery, and Printing, in 1872, is to show the progress which the most civilized nations have made in these arts, the Commissioners wish to include a series of specimens illustrating the present condition of these arts in other countries, and they feel that it would be of interest and much utility to procure collections from all parts of the world, to illustrate the most primitive kinds of printing, the applications of different materials, and the modes of working them into paper.

In Cashmere, for instance, a paper is made from silk; in Java a kind is made from bamboo pulp; in Canton some is made from rice; and in India varieties are made from plantain and hemp; whilst both in India and China papier-mâché is turned to all kinds of uses.

Her Majesty's Commissioners hope, therefore, that all varieties and modes of printing may be represented, and that collections of paper made from every kind of fibre will be sent to the International Exhibition of 1872 by foreign countries; but Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to consider the purchase of specimens from such localities as are not likely to undertake their own representation,