

1882.
NEW ZEALAND.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.
(PAPERS RELATING TO THE)

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

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

To our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, JAMES HECTOR, JOE DRANSFIELD, WILLIAM HUTCHISON, CHARLES LEMON, WILLIAM HORT LEVIN, DANIEL MCINTYRE, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS KRULL, JOHN SMYLLIE McDOWELL THOMPSON, and GEORGE EDMEADES TOLHURST.

WHEREAS an Exhibition of the Works of Art and of the Products of Agriculture and Industry of all Nations is to be held in the City of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty: And whereas it has been represented to Us that it is desirable that Commissioners should be appointed to devise and carry out the details necessary for the transmission to Melbourne of any articles, the produce or manufacture of our Colony of New Zealand, intended for exposition at the said Exhibition, for their due display thereat, and for their subsequent sale or careful return to their owners: Now know ye that We, reposing special trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, do by these presents authorize and appoint you to be such Commissioners accordingly, of whom any three shall form a quorum, with full power to act in these premises; and do appoint the before-named Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson to be President, and the aforesaid James Hector to be Vice-President, of you the said Commissioners.

In testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of our said Colony of New Zealand to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

(L.S.) HERCULES ROBINSON.

H. A. ATKINSON.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

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

To our Trusty and Well-beloved JAMES HECTOR, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Doctor of Medicine, a Fellow of the Royal Society, London, Manager of the New Zealand Institute, Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent bearing date the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and passed under the seal of our Colony of New Zealand, reciting that an International Exhibition of the works of art, and of the products of agriculture and industry of all nations, was to be held in the City of Melbourne, in our Colony of Victoria, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty; and reciting that it had been represented to Us that it was desirable that Commissioners should be appointed to devise and carry out the details necessary for the transmission to Melbourne of any articles, the produce or manufacture of our said Colony of New Zealand, intended for exposition at the said International Exhibition, for their due display thereat, and for their subsequent sale, or careful return to their owners. We appointed Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, James Hector, Joe Dransfield, William Hutchison, Charles Lemon, William Hort Levin, Daniel McIntyre, Frederick Augustus Krull, John Smyllie McDowell Thompson, and George Edmeades Tolhurst, in the said Letters Patent mentioned, to be such Commissioners accordingly, of whom any three should form a quorum, with full power to act in the premises: And whereas it is expedient that an Executive Commissioner should be appointed for the purposes hereinafter mentioned: Now know ye that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, do by these presents

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authorize and appoint you to be such Executive Commissioner accordingly, for the purposes herein-after mentioned and set forth, that is to say, on behalf of our Colony of New Zealand, to attend and be present at the opening of the said Exhibition on the date appointed for the opening thereof, and thereafter from time to time during your stay in Melbourne on any ceremonial or official occasion, or otherwise, on behalf of the said Colony, in like manner to attend and be present at the said Exhibition, or elsewhere, for any of the purposes herein mentioned: And also, in conjunction with the said Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, or as they or any quorum thereof may have agreed or determined, or shall hereafter agree or determine, to do all such things and to carry into effect all measures necessary for arranging, organizing, and providing for the Exhibition of all manufactures, articles, and productions, of what nature or kind soever, made, produced, or coming from our said Colony of New Zealand, and which may be exhibited, or intended to be exhibited as aforesaid; with full power to arrange the same, or cause them to be arranged, in such groups, or in such manner and form as shall be in your opinion best fitted to promote the representation of the different portions of the Colony for their subsequent sale or careful return to their owners, or for their disposal, in accordance with such instructions as may from time to time be issued by the Governor of our Colony of New Zealand in that behalf: And, lastly, We do hereby declare that this Commission shall be supplementary to our said Letters Patent, so made as aforesaid, and, subject to the express provisions of these presents, shall be read and be deemed to be a part of the said Letters Patent.

In testimony whereof We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony of New Zealand to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

(L.S.) HERCULES ROBINSON.

APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

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

To our Trusty and Well-beloved JOHN HUTCHINSON BLACKWOOD, of the City of Melbourne, in our Colony of Victoria, Esquire.

WHEREAS an Exhibition of the Works of Art and of the Products of Agriculture is about to be held in the City of Melbourne, in our Colony of Victoria: And whereas it has been represented to Us that it is desirable that a Resident Commissioner should be appointed to devise and carry out, in conjunction and co-operation with any other Commissioner or Commissioners, appointed or to be appointed by Us in that behalf, the details necessary for the exposition at the said Exhibition of articles, the produce or manufacture of our Colony of New Zealand, for their due display thereat, for their subsequent sale or careful return to their owners, or for their disposal in accordance with such instructions as may from time to time be issued by the Governor of our said Colony of New Zealand in that behalf: Now know ye that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, do by these presents authorize and appoint you to be such Commissioner accordingly.

In testimony whereof We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of our Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

By His Excellency's command.

(Signed) THOMAS DICK.

FIRST PROGRESS REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

I HAVE the honor to lay before your Excellency and the Commission, a brief account of the preliminary steps which have been already taken towards securing the representation of New Zealand, at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

Acting on instructions received from the Government on 14th August last, I conferred in Sydney with the Hon. Mr. Casey, Vice-President of the Victorian Commission, as to the space likely to be required by this colony and its position; and provisionally arranged that the New Zealand Court should have a frontage of 60 feet, as shown in the accompanying plan, so that the exhibits might be placed according to their classes on both sides of a cross passage. This arrangement would give about 8,000 square feet of exhibiting space, or equal to that occupied by the New Zealand Court in the Sydney Exhibition on the main floor, or one half of the total space. A vote of £2,000 had previously to this been taken by the Government, at my suggestion.

As stated in a memorandum furnished by me, at the request of the Government, on 20th of February last, this was all that had been done in the matter up to that date.

Shortly after I received an intimation from the Government that a Commission would be appointed, and in the mean time was requested by the Premier to take such preliminary measures as might be needful to forward the business and prevent unnecessary delay.

Accordingly, I had a set of the usual papers prepared, comprising—

- I. Abstract of general regulations ; New Zealand regulations and system of classification adopted.
- II. Form of application for space.
- III. Form of reports for Judges.

These have been printed, and a first supply received from the Government Printer has been partly distributed to some of the local Committees, as well as to some of the New Zealand contributors to the Sydney Exhibition whose exhibits, although under instructions to be returned direct at the close of the Exhibition, it was deemed desirable to secure for Exhibition at Melbourne. To the same Exhibitors, also, and with the same view, a circular was addressed as authorised by the Sydney Exhibition Commission.

I took occasion during a recent journey South, to see the Secretaries and some of the members of the various local Committees at Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill, and to urge on the business of collecting suitable exhibits. When at Dunedin, I also arranged with the Union Steam Shipping Company for the reception and transmission of exhibits.

Communication was opened with the Secretary of the Melbourne Exhibition Commission, in a letter dated the 15th March, and a request was made for a complete set of all papers relating to the Exhibition.

Wellington, 9th April, 1880.

JAMES HECTOR.

REPORT OF THE ACTING EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Wellington, 4th June, 1880.

I have the honor to present for the information of the Executive Commissioner a brief report of proceedings, during his absence in Sydney, in connection with the Melbourne Exhibition, from the meeting of the Commission on the 9th of April to the 1st of June.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at meeting of Commissioners, 9th April, all the Local Committees, with one exception, connected with the Sydney Exhibition were at once communicated with, and in every instance, except that of Gisborne, their consent obtained to act in a similar way for the Melbourne Exhibition. In the case of Napier a new Committee was appointed, the names of the members having been first submitted to His Excellency, the President of the Commission, the Acting Executive Commissioner, and other Commissioners.

No reply being received to the communication sent to the Sydney Committee at Gisborne, nor to a subsequent telegram, a suggestion received from the Napier Committee was given effect to, and on the 15th May that Committee was asked to include the Poverty Bay District in its operations ; and a Sub-Committee was formed in Gisborne to act in conjunction with the Committee at Napier.

A circular respecting accounts and the expenditure of moneys was, in accordance with a resolution of the Commission, sent to the different local Committees ; and they have also been furnished with supplies of the necessary papers, comprising : regulations, forms of application, forms for judges, circulars on animal products, printed forwarding instructions, flag address labels, voucher forms, wool circulars, and wool entry forms.

In response to a letter addressed to the manager of the Union Steamship Company, on the subject of the carriage, receiving, and forwarding of exhibits, as directed by the Commissioners, a reply has been received agreeing to the arrangements proposed, and stating the Company's agents had received the necessary instructions.

Very few replies have been received to the circulars sent out and addressed to the exhibitors at Sydney, who had directed their exhibits to be sent back to them from Sydney. Any intimations received of change of destination were reported to the Secretary at Sydney.

On the 24th April a letter was received from Mr. Hill, Acting Secretary, Melbourne International Exhibition, in acknowledgment of my letter to him of the 15th March, and enclosing a set of Exhibition papers, but certain wool forms promised were not sent. These were afterwards received along with a file of papers and plans direct from Dr. Hector, on the 27th May, when 2,500 copies were printed and distributed.

Application being received from Christchurch for an extension of time for exhibits of hams, bacon, and such like goods of a perishable nature, I wrote Mr. Hill on the subject on the 10th May, inquiring also as to whether any extended time would be given for wool exhibits, but no reply to that letter has yet been received.

Memorandum of secretarial work from the 9th April to the 1st June : Letters and telegrams received, 125 ; letters and telegrams despatched, 184 ; documents distributed, 14,300.

Number of applications for space received, 47.

G. E. TOLHURST.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Wellington, 30th July, 1880.

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the President and the Commissioners, as follows :—

Applications for space have not been sent in so promptly as they might have been, some additional expense being thereby caused, the delay arising either with the Local Committees or the Exhibitors themselves. Only 17 applications had been received up to 17th May, 123 by 24th June, and 309 by 19th July, the remainder chiefly from Dunedin, being received since the last-named date.

The number of applications for space received is 371, and adding thereto the exhibits transferred from Sydney to Melbourne, the total entries to date number 525, at least 60 more having yet to be received. The attached tabular statement shows in detail the number of entries in each group received from the various districts of the colony, discriminating the new exhibits from those transferred from the Sydney Exhibition. From this it will be seen that, so far, Auckland contributes 42 exhibits; Thames, 39; Gisborne, 1; Napier, 32; New Plymouth, 5; Wanganui, 17; Wellington, 89; Blenheim, 5; Nelson, 35; Greymouth, 8; Hokitika, 10; Christchurch, 105; Timaru, 4; Oamaru, 6; Dunedin, 123; Invercargill, 50; and Queenstown, 9.

The Secretary, Mr. Callis, left Wellington for Dunedin on the 12th instant, and after attending to some necessary work in Dunedin and Invercargill, proceeded to Melbourne by the following steamer, the "Rotorua," this vessel having on board the first shipment of exhibits, consisting of 84 packages from Auckland, Napier, Thames, and Invercargill.

Annexed is copy of a letter of instructions given to the Secretary, also copy of another which reached him prior to his departure from the Bluff.

By the steamer "Arawata," which left Wellington on the 26th instant, a large portion of the exhibits from Canterbury and Otago will go forward; but despite much pressing and urging, many exhibits have yet to be forwarded, exhibitors being inclined to take the longest time allowed for their receipt at Melbourne, namely, to the 31st August.

An open policy has been taken out in the New Zealand Insurance Company, under which insurance is effected on all shipments of exhibits.

On account of the delay in the receipt of the applications for space, it has been impossible to give effect to the resolution passed at the last meeting, by submitting them for formal acceptance.

This will, no doubt, lead to some inconvenience and crowding when the exhibits come to be arranged, and probably considerable disappointment to some exhibitors, on account of their exhibits not receiving the prominence they would like; but for this the exhibitors and local Committees are responsible.

No information of the space allotted to New Zealand has yet been received, although I was distinctly promised, when in Melbourne, that the information would be telegraphed to this Commission without any unnecessary delay. It has not been possible, therefore, to prepare any plan of the New Zealand Court.

A vote has been taken by the Government for the Melbourne Exhibition of £4,000.

From the attached statement of expenditure, it will be seen that the amount expended by the Commission in connection with the Melbourne International Exhibition from 1st March to date, is £466 9s. This includes £202 10s. advances made to local Committees for defrayment of petty disbursements. The liabilities for which the Commission is directly responsible amount to about £150; but to this amount will have to be added expenditure incurred by local Committees, for which application has not yet been made.

A catalogue, for the purpose of being incorporated with the general official catalogue, is completed, and would have been ready earlier but for the delay in receiving the applications for space. An account of the colony, to form part of an introduction to the official catalogue, has been asked for by the Melbourne Commission, and will be prepared in time to be sent with the catalogue matter, to reach Melbourne on the 16th August.

As the space allowed for each entry in the official catalogue is limited to twenty words, a detailed catalogue of the New Zealand Court giving full information of the exhibits is being prepared; but this will have to be finished in Melbourne. Seven pages in this catalogue has been promised to the Hokitika Committee for a special essay on the resources of Westland.

A new and improved edition of the Handbook of New Zealand, originally published for the Sydney International Exhibition, has been printed, and will be used for distribution at the Melbourne Exhibition.

JAMES HECTOR,
Executive Commissioner.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880-81.

THIRD PROGRESS REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION.

SIR,—

6th October, 1880.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Acting Governor, that the Melbourne International Exhibition was opened on the 1st instant, when, assisted by Mr. Blackwood, Resident Commissioner, Mr. George McLean, Mr. J. C. Wason, and other New Zealand gentlemen, I received His Excellency the Governor of Victoria on the occasion of his official visit to this Court, and had the pleasure of presenting to His Excellency a complete catalogue of New Zealand exhibits, together with a copy of the Hand-book of New Zealand, prepared for the Melbourne Exhibition. Copies of these publications I have the honor to forward herewith, as also a copy of the official Catalogue of the Exhibition, in which the New Zealand exhibits are more briefly enumerated.

The arrangement of the New Zealand Court has occupied five weeks since my arrival in Melbourne, on the 27th of August, and was almost completed on the opening day, and will be wholly so in the course of another week, when I purpose returning to New Zealand.

The delivery of goods commenced on the 20th August, and has been continuous ever since, and the procrastination shown by exhibitors has greatly impeded the work of arrangement and organization, and increased the cost.

The enclosed extracts from the *Melbourne Argus*, gives a fair account of the appearance which the Court presents to the public.

The number of exhibits is somewhat in excess of those at Sydney, as shown by the following :—

SYDNEY.				MELBOURNE.			
No. Entries ...	...	...	582	No. Entries ...	...	...	640
No. Exhibits ...	...	...	5,453	No. Exhibits ...	...	...	6,500

The available space granted to New Zealand being only 7,800 square feet, as against 11,876 square feet at Sydney. The Court is thus greatly crowded, and the inconvenience thereby occasioned to the public is much increased by the long narrow shape of the Court; nevertheless, it appears to be a source of attraction, and, so far, has been daily thronged by visitors.

All accounts have not yet been furnished, but including an estimated amount for freight and insurance the total expenditure incurred by the Commission and Local Committees to date is about £3,200; of this amount £1,200 has been expended in Melbourne in fitting up the Court and printing catalogue, and £1,500 expended in New Zealand in procuring exhibits by the Local Committees.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable assistance I have received from my colleague, Mr. J. H. Blackwood, and the zealous services of Mr. Charles Callis as Secretary to the Commission.

JAMES HECTOR,
Executive Commissioner.

Enclosure.

[Extract from Melbourne *Argus*, 6th October, 1880.]

BOUNDED on the north by the twin court of Queensland, on the south by the erratic line of South Australia, the New Zealand space in the central annexe extends from the main avenue right back into the east machinery hall—a long narrow strip, some 250 feet by 33 feet. *Palmas qui meruit ferat*, and to the visitor who comes down the main avenue the best landmark will be the two palms placed at either side of the main entrance, though, if he should be learned in the science of flags, the five-starred blue ensign will be an infallible guide. The front of the court is handsomely draped with light-blue curtains, edged with gold, and the abundance of ferns and other greenery, at the entrance, ought to prove enticing. The Executive Commissioner has with rare good sense avoided any redundancy of ornament which would be out of keeping with the homely—if we may use the expression—nature of his exhibits. The wall-paper has a soft raspberry-cream hue, shaded off by a deeper tint on the moulding. The cases are remarkable, in so far as nearly all of them are made of New Zealand woods, and thus are in a certain sense entitled to rank as exhibits, but, with one gorgeous exception, they are not particularly noteworthy for design or grandeur. On the other hand, a great deal of trouble has been taken by most of the exhibitors to present their wares in a striking and ornamental way. Wherever there is a possibility of contriving a pattern out of anything—from cotton to cheese—it is sure to be done, and this causes many people to give a second glance at an otherwise uninteresting case. Fortunately the New Zealand Court has escaped being hampered by any low roofing, and full play is allowed for the erection of trophies. Thus a huge octahedron, resting on an elevated pedestal, bears witness to the richness of the gold products of the colony. Several other exhibits also tower up towards the roof, the height being an agreeable feature after the low ceiling of Queensland and South Australia on either side. The contents of the court are thoroughly representative of the products of the country. Happily for New Zealand the greater part of the display is made up of material which, if it does not readily lend itself to the purposes of ornamentation, is a much surer sign of the wealth which begets arts and industries; and owing to the different origin and climate of these islands, the court is Australasian without being Australian, by which we mean that the products, though to a certain extent connected with Australia, are yet a little more than kin and less than kind. Here are wool, and gold, and wheat common to Australasia, but Australia has no such variety or beauty of timber as that shown in the New Zealand timber trophy; the *phormium tenax* does not extend to our shores, and there is a score of other exhibits which it would be impossible to show in an Australian Court. Naturally the same holds good the other way on. Bananas and pineapples do not grow in a temperate zone; and wine trophies are absent from the New Zealand Court.

The contents of the court are too numerous to be dealt with satisfactorily in one article, and therefore the front half alone shall be described on this occasion.

The entrance from the central avenue is guarded by a pair of Nikau palms, which, to the unbotanical eye, may seem not unlike fern-trees. Around them ferns have been tastefully grouped, a few choice specimens being kept under glass. The first thing that faces the visitor is a skilfully-contrived semi-circular case containing handsome specimens of alluvial gold and auriferous quartz, and a few remarkable samples of granulated silver, exhibited partly by Government and partly by the Bank of New Zealand. The bank also shows models of ingots of gold and silver as exported, accompanied by a card giving the average composition of alluvial gold from the Southern goldfields, and of gold from quartz found in the Thames district. The former contains .9627 of gold and .0363 of silver, as against the quartz .6565 of gold and .3990 of silver. The case containing these specimens is lined with mirrors, so that the contents are multiplied endlessly, and the visitor who pursues the magic gold round the corner of the case will only get a look at his own face for his trouble. Passing to the wall-table on the Queensland side, the chief attractions are two splendid models of the Rotomahana and Wakatipu, placed—according to the secretary—at the entrance of the court, because the steamers of this company afford almost the only means of reaching New Zealand from this continent. Running along the wall further down are models of sections of several of their older steamers, all of which have been built by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Glasgow. The company also send an emblematic shield specially prepared for the Exhibition, and a chart showing the various routes traversed by their vessels. Turning from these we find nearly all the space as far as the intercolonial passage—a 6 feet

wide path, just in front of the gold trophy—occupied by brass work and furniture. The first table has been inlaid with mottled kauri, rimu, totara, and other New Zealand woods by Mr. G. Bernasconi. Next is an octagon loo table, the work of Mr. Peters, but the principal show in this line is made by Messrs. Guthrie & Larnach's "New Zealand Timber and Woodenware Factories Company (Limited)." With such a long name it could hardly be otherwise, but their ornamental hall-door and frame are really admirable, and we would recommend anyone interested in New Zealand timber to examine the wonderful work of art made up of 8,508 pieces of rimu, fig-tree, pepper-tree, totara, manuka, mi-a-mi, mottled kauri, kahi, broad-leaf, silver pine, pocaki, and rewa-rewa (native honeysuckle). Another well got up exhibit from this firm is a gilt console table and glass, which will be useful to ladies.

More to the centre of the court is a neat case containing some admirable specimens of furrier's work, which are further interesting as giving a rough idea of the ornithology of the colony. The principal birds utilised are the grey breasted white and green shag, the paradise duck, paradise and grey duck, spoonbill duck, bittern, gannet, penguin, albatross, mollyhawk, black and white swan, kiwi, and pukako. The exhibitor is Mr. H. Liardet, of Wellington. Next to his case is that of Messrs. Fergusson and Mitchell, who show a creditable collection of account-books and book-binding specimens. Turning to the right we come across an ingenious invention designed by Mr. J. E. Hayes, which enables its lucky possessor, without rising from his chair, to indicate on the outside of his room or office door whether he is engaged or otherwise. This invention has been patented under the name of the "Electric Office Indicator." In a smaller case is some delicate wrought-iron work made in imitation of a fuchsia stem with flowers and leaves by Mr. Peter Birley, an engineer's smith, at Auckland. This is quite a work of art in its way. A large area in this vicinity is occupied by Messrs. A. and T. Burt, of Dunedin, whose varied display comprises washstands, copper spirit-measures, ladies' reel-stand, gasaliers, billiard, pillar, and warehouse lights, brackets, mashing-machines, bottling syphons, corking-machines, station pumps, brass lifts and force pumps, deep-well pumps, a copper tee piece, coils of lead, composition pipes, a water engine, a refrigerator, and two cases full of finished brasswork, together with brass castings. Amongst the brasswork are steam and water fittings, valves, hydrants, branch-pipes and couplings. The tee piece is made from one piece of copper, and the variegated hues of the silk reels on the electro-plated ladies' reel stand show it off to advantage. Both of the washstands are fitted up ready for laying on hot and cold water, and waste-pipes. To the left of this large and creditable collection is a well got-up show of tweeds, travelling rugs, blankets, and hosiery, sent by the Mosgiel Woollen Factory of Dunedin, who are the only exhibitors in this line. All the articles seem to have been prepared with care, but it is a pity that the Kaipoi Company did not compete here, as well as at Sydney. Next to these vestments a case of hats has been appropriately placed, while the frontage to the gangway is occupied by a large and most interesting collection of kauri gums, showing the gum in its varied natural forms, and also made up into ornaments and jewellery, when it has quite the appearance of amber.

Crossing the gangway, we are at once confronted by the before-mentioned rhombic octahedron trophy, representing the total export of gold from New Zealand—9,396,427 ounces, valued at £36,753,798. The height, including the stand, is 26 feet. The greatest diameter of the block itself is 18 feet, and the measurement along each angle 12 feet. A large model of Lyttelton Harbor is exhibited. Close to the South Australian wall, Messrs. Kitchen & Sons, of Wellington, have a nice little show of stearine, candles, and soap, though there is, of course, no comparison between this exhibit and the display made by the same firm in Victoria. Passing by a small case of hosiery, the next attraction is a splendid slab of kauri pine, 12 feet by 5 feet 8 inches, sent by the Hokianga Sawmill Company. It has been placed on legs, so as to form a kind of table, on which several samples of polished timbers are shown. Adjoining this table is the timber trophy, which is quite unequalled in its way in the building. All the valuable woods of both islands are represented by choice samples, which have their names attached, and are carefully polished. Auckland, the Thames District, Nelson, Dunedin, Wellington, Taranaki, Canterbury and Westland, Hokitika, Picton, Invercargill, Napier, and Otago are all amongst the contributors to this trophy. Leaving out less-known woods, we noticed kauri, jarrah, totara, rimu, fuchsia, yellow pine, towai, puriri, rewa-rewa, ake-ake, and rihikitu amongst the various shown. From timber to preserved meats, is a long stretch; but as they are in immediate proximity in the Court, the next halt will beat Mr. W. H. Mein's, of Christchurch. Over two dozen varieties of meats are shown, beginning with spiced mutton and ending with mock-turtle soup. Mr. J. Gear, of Wellington, shows tinned soups. A good collection of prepared coffees, peppers, and spices is exhibited by Mr. David Strong, of Invercargill, who has patented the processes by which these articles are prepared. Next to this Messrs. Trent Brothers (Christchurch,) also show spices and ground black, white, and cayenne peppers, together with chicory grown and prepared by themselves. The chicory is shown in every stage of preparation. Messrs. Gregg & Co., of Dunedin, have a similar case close by; and, in front of this, their fellow-townsmen, Messrs. Thomson & Co., show cordials, liqueurs, bitters, and soda-waters.

All will admire the handsome trophy of *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, sent by the Colonial Museum. Every process in the preparation of the fibre and its application to various useful purposes is fully illustrated. The Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association also show dressed fibre from European flax, grown at Cust, with the object of encouraging the outlay of New Zealand energy and Victorian capital upon the manufacture of linseed oil, cake, and fibre, for which there is a large local and colonial demand. Mr. A. Robertson, of Nelson Dye Works, sends six varieties of Maori-dressed flax, to show that it is worth trying to invent a machine to dress the flax after the Maori fashion. Another sample of the ordinary New Zealand flax of commerce is sent by this gentleman to prove that, even as now dressed, it might be used largely for warps, for carpeting, hearthrugs, and other manufactures, as it dyes as well as, if not better than jute, and is five or six times stronger. These are just the kind of experimental manufactures or improvements which an Exhibition is intended to encourage. Turning to the right, we come into the cereal department, wherein there are no less than 46 exhibitors, many of whom show over a dozen different samples.

For instance, Mr. E. H. Banks, of Christchurch, sends pearl barley, white Tuscan wheat, pea-flour, white field peas, winter tares, cocksfoot, horse beans, buck-wheat, malting barley, white Tartarian oats, Prussian-blue peas, rape seed, Hunter's white wheat, rye corn, white Canadian oats, black or Cornish oats, linseed, Russian pearl wheat, purple-straw Tuscan wheat, and rye-grass seed. Other exhibitors show flour, farina or potato flour, oats, peas, wheats and barleys innumerable, malt, oatmeal, bran, sharps, and semolina. Though the samples are in each case small, the collection does the greatest credit to the colony. Amongst the best got-up exhibits may be noted those of Messrs. Geo. King, P. Cunningham; and Royse, Seed, & Co., all of Christchurch; and Mr. Thomas Harley's Nelson hops. The Canterbury District is by far the most largely represented, which is but natural; but the other provinces nearly all contribute a representative show. The remainder of this section of the Court is filled up with a miscellaneous array of minor articles. Tinned fruits from the Thames are shown by Mr. R. Hudson, and four bottles of ink by Mr. J. Hammond, of Invercargill. Sauces of all kinds abound. Preserved fish is sent from Picton, a violin from Blenheim, and a set of bag-pipes made of native material from Southland. There is a small but interesting case of silk, reeled and in cocoons, though the climate is hardly warm enough for this industry to become a commercial success. Amongst the curiosities of the Court is Messrs. Stowe Brothers' new patent adding machine, which is to abolish or minimise certain arithmetical calculations. Collections of seeds occupy the hinder part of this half of the Court.

The total number of exhibitors is 631, and the Executive Commissioner and his secretary, Mr. Charles Callis, must be complimented on the care they have taken to place each case in an advantageous position. Few visitors who keep their eyes open will leave the Court without gaining additional knowledge and an improved opinion of New Zealand resources. The descriptive catalogue is an admirable production, of great assistance to all who wish to study the exhibits, and the special edition of Dr. Hector's handbook, which has been prepared for this Exhibition, contains a large amount of valuable information.

The New Zealand Court is rich in scientific collections. The principal one, by Dr. Hector, fully illustrates the palæontology of the colony, and in addition to fossils of all the geological periods, drawings and casts are shown, together with an interesting ethnological exhibit comprising Maori skulls, weapons, implements, ornaments, and canoes. Professor von Haast, the director of the Canterbury Museum, also sends an ethnological collection, which, however, is not confined to New Zealand objects, but also contains pre-historic stone implements from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Swiss Lake dwellings, Italy, the United States, Mexico, and Egypt, with the object of showing that all people in every part of the world, when arrived at a certain stage of civilization, manufacture their stone implements in exactly the same manner. Some splendid sections of coal seams are exhibited from Auckland, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago. No less than 160,000 tons of coal of Home production were consumed in New Zealand in 1878, and it has been adopted by the coasting steamers of the Union Steamship Company. Gold, of which specimens before alluded to are sent, was discovered in New Zealand as far back as 1842; and silver, chiefly extracted from the gold obtained at the Thames, is exported in considerable quantities, amounting to £90,000 for the past ten years. Iron ores are shown, but no mines are at present being worked. Copper has been worked in Auckland to a small extent. Lead occurs as galena in Nelson, and zinc ore containing 60 per cent. of metallic zinc at Collingwood, in the same province. Antimony ore, manganese, graphyte, and petroleum oil shales are amongst the other mineral productions shown. Building stones, it is well known, exist in abundance in New Zealand. Professor von Haast sends trachytes, dolerites, anasemite, porphyry, calcareous sandstone, and limestone, and doleritic specimens; and some splendid blocks of marble are exhibited by the Canterbury Marble Company. The well-known freestones of this province mostly come from Banks' Peninsula, and are of volcanic origin. Nearly all the other building stones are calcareous, and lie in the Waipara and Oamaru formations. The Oamaru Stone Company show an obelisk—a fine column of white calcareous limestone, as well as ornamental jars, vases, &c., carved in their stone by Mr. S. Godfrey. Mr. C. O'Neill's patent artificial Caithness flagging is laid at the main entrance to the Exhibition here, as in Sydney, where over a million people trod over it without leaving any visible mark of their presence. Pottery is remarkably well represented in this court. Messrs. Reeves & Company, of Dunedin, have erected a capital trophy of earthenware, and Messrs. Wright & Vincent, of Auckland, Austin Kirk & Company, of Christchurch, and W. Plant, of Thames, are all well to the fore in this department. Bricks, drain-pipes, tiles, and terracotta ware are all exhibited in the same class. To Messrs. McLeod Brothers belongs the distinction of possessing the most expensive case in the court, which is well filled with stearine shapes and candles, soaps, &c. Leather has but one representative, Mr. H. Walton, of Wellington; but some good boot-uppers, manufactured in Dunedin, are sent by Mr. John Munden. There are several cases of boots and shoes, and a curious exhibit in the same class is a bonnet made from lace-bark stripped from a New Zealand tree. Noting a small case of saddlery, the visitor stumbles against a square trophy of seventy biscuit tins, erected by Messrs. J. Bycroft & Company, of Auckland. Several other manufacturers show smaller samples of biscuits. Cheese is of course an important item in the court, no less than twenty being shown, one of which weighs a hundredweight. Beer forms another extensive display, and there are also several samples of wines made from currants, gooseberries, and other fruits. Mr. James Smith, of Nelson, seems to excel in this line. Of grape wine there are four exhibitors, one of whom, Mr. Joseph Soler, of Wanganui, has some 4,000 gallons in stock. Port, Constantia, Malaga, Muscat, and sparkling Moselle, are the principal varieties. Paper pulp, papier mâché and short stuff made from *phormium tenax*, are shown by two Christchurch firms; and in the immediate neighborhood are two beehives, one of which revolves, enabling the keepers to obtain the honey without destroying the bees. Petroleum in a crude state from Poverty Bay will attract attention. Tanning-bark is sent from Napier. Messrs. W. Moore & Sons, of Christchurch, show a circular-fronted brougham, and Messrs. J. Robin & Company, of Dunedin, a landau fitted with patent automaton top and Colling's springs.

The Board of Education at Napier set forth their system of public instruction by an exhibit of school apparatus and appliances; and several literary curiosities are on view—notably the first copy of the New Testament ever printed in the Southern Hemisphere (a Maori translation of the received version, printed in 1837), and a number of early public papers, which may be contrasted with those for the current year, also laid on the table. Dr. Hector exhibits a relief map of New Zealand geologically coloured—one is inclined to ask what colour that may be—and geological maps showing the progress of the Government geological survey of the islands. Class 14, "Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief," finds a representative in Mr. J. A. Packer, of Nelson's artificial leg with movable joints at the knee, ankle, and toes. This is really a wonderful structure. The leg itself is made of willow, and the upper bucket of solid log to fit the limb, thus obviating any stuffing or lining on account of glued joints. The springs necessary for movement are all outside, and can thus easily be adjusted or renewed. Another invention to which attention is called is Alve's patent silt elevator and carrier, a combination of two machines for raising stuff from a punt and afterwards carrying it to any reasonable distance required. This machine has been used with success by the Dunedin Harbour Board. In the list of chemicals are some specimens of raw and manufactured hematite, capable of being manufactured into anti-corrosive paint for ships' keels, ironwork, &c.; also a vegetable compound for purifying the blood, and a miraculous cure for rheumatics and rheumatic gout," for which the world is indebted to Mr. H. A. H. Hitchens, of Auckland. To the scientific Mr. James Neill's, of Dunedin, selection of botanic medicines extracted from New Zealand herbs will have a greater interest. It would be unfair to close even this short notice of the New Zealand Court without alluding to the water-colour drawings of Mr. John Gully, and the large collection of paintings on the walls. Amidst much that is mediocre there is ample to prove that the beautiful scenery of the country is not being neglected, and that its influence is making itself strongly felt upon the art of the colony. In oils there are over forty, and in water-colours over sixty, New Zealand landscapes. Besides these, several noteworthy representations of colonial ferns and wild flowers, amongst which the water-colour drawings of Mrs. F. C. Rowan, of Taranaki, call for notice. Photographs complete the representation of New Zealand scenery and buildings. The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand show a series of well-finished models, on a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a foot, of their principal vessels. The Rotomahana, which is probably the fastest vessel in Australian waters, is 285 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 1,727, and the nominal power of her engines is 400-horse power, the actual power available being probably four or five times greater. She is built entirely of steel, the great strength of which permits a considerable saving in weight as compared with iron. The hull thus being made lighter without loss of strength, more cargo or larger engines can be carried than in an iron vessel of identical dimensions. Shortly after the arrival of the Rotomahana in Australian waters the strength of her steel plates and ribs was rudely tested by running upon a sunken rock off the coast of New Zealand, and though plates and ribs were most sorely battered and twisted, no rent or fissure was produced. Many who saw the extent of the injury when the vessel was docked strongly expressed the opinion that no iron plates could have endured such a test without being fractured, in which case water would have entered the vessel, and foundering probably have ensued. A peculiarity of the Rotomahana which at once strikes the eye of the observer is the total absence of the usual keel, instead of which two bilge-keels are introduced for a portion of the length of the vessel. Such lateral keels have been used in the navy for the purpose of reducing rolling. From the dimensions above given it will be seen that the Rotomahana is by no means a specially long and narrow vessel, but like the Iris, though moderately wide, her lines are fine and clean. Her projecting bowsprit and figurehead give her a handsome appearance when compared with some of her sister ships. Of the beauty and completeness of her internal fitting and appointments, the crowds that visited her on her first arrival can well testify. In comfort and elegance, as well as speed, she may well claim the premier place amongst intercolonial steamships.

The Te Anau is also a steel vessel, and in many respects almost a duplicate of the Rotomahana. She is, however, slightly smaller and less pretentious in appearance. Her dimensions are 270 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 25 feet deep, and her tonnage 1,652. She has a straight stem, without figure-head or bowsprit. Both the Te Anau and the Rotomahana were constructed at the well-known ship-building yards of Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton. The Wakatipu is a straight-stemmed vessel of 1,800 tons. She is 290 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 25 feet deep, being thus both longer and narrower than the Rotomahana. Her engine-power is, however, only about two-thirds of that of her more celebrated sister vessel. The Ringarooma and Arawata, built by Wingate and Co., of Glasgow, are also shown, as well as several smaller vessels. The Union Company deserve special credit for so perfect and interesting a collection.

The true mining era in New Zealand may be said to begin from the year 1861, when gold was discovered at Tuapeka, at a place known all over the Australian colonies as Gabriel's Gully. The news of the discovery was brought in July to Sydney by the barque Dunedin, from Lyttelton, and at once caused a profound sensation. It was reported that one party had obtained 112 ounces of gold in fourteen days, and that others had had equal success. The intelligence created great excitement, and the miners, undaunted by their experience at Port Curtis, sold off their claims and their goods, and at once made their way to the promised southern land. By the end of September over 10,000 miners had left Victoria, and Dunedin, once the centre of "old identities," was flooded by a new population, and sprang at once into an important city. In the 15 weeks prior to the 23rd October, 1861, no less than 13,255 persons arrived in Otago, the greater number being bent on a journey to the goldfields. The new comers suffered greatly from the want of proper protection from the weather, but they bore all the hardships as only miners do bear them, and finally helped to found new towns, and open new sources of wealth. In 1858 the population of Otago was 6,944, in eight years it had increased to 46,599, of whom over 29,000 were males, and at the end of 1878 it was 119,965. From 1861 to the middle of 1868 over 2,200,000 ounces of gold had been exported, mainly the product of the Middle Island, though it had before the latter date extended to other parts of the country. In

1865 there was a rush to the West Coast, where large quantities of gold were discovered, and where flourishing towns have been founded. Very rich lodes were also opened up in the North Island, which attracted a great deal of capital from Victoria, but especially from Ballarat, at which last-named place the shares in some companies were chiefly held. The statistics of New Zealand do not give information as to the number of miners in the colony, but we may venture a guess that it is greater than that of New South Wales, as the quantity of gold exported is very much larger. In 1877 and 1878 the value of the gold entered for duty on exportation, and classified as the produce of the undermentioned districts, was as follows:—

	1877.	1878.
	£	£
Auckland	403,627	220,455
Marlborough	3,197	1,617
Nelson and Westland	633,915	595,731
Otago	455,341	422,277
Totals	£1,496,080	£1,240,079

This shows a decrease of £256,001 on 1878 as compared with the previous year, and the decrease is common to all the goldfields. That the gradual decline in the product of gold in New Zealand, as elsewhere, is still going on is shown by the later returns. The largest quantity of gold obtained in the colony in one year was in 1866, when the produce amounted to over 730,000 ounces, since when there has been, on the whole, a steady decline. In 1879 the gold exported amounted to 289,100 ounces, valued at £1,139,641. To June, 1880, the quantity was 150,921 ounces, valued at £606,313, thus showing a considerable increase, if the rate of production should be continued to the end of the year. The total value of the gold entered for duty on exportation up to the 30th June, 1880, was £36,753,998. This is an enormous addition to the wealth of the world, and is but one of the many auriferous streams which are flowing from Australasia.

New Zealand has many other mineral products beside gold, to which attention has been turned of late years. Silver is obtained in considerable quantities, though it does not come near the gold in value. It is only within the last ten years that any considerable quantity of silver has been obtained, and the output does not appear to be increasing. In 1869 over 11,000 ounces were exported, and two years afterwards over 80,000 ounces, but since then there has been a gradual decrease, and in 1879 the quantity recorded was 20,645 ounces, valued at £4,512.

There are large quantities of coal in the islands, but the mines have not been so fully developed as might have been expected, seeing that the quality of the mineral is good and the demand large. A few tons were exported in 1853, but from that year down to 1866 very little was sent away. From the latter year to the present date the export trade has been continued with various fluctuations, and the last year shows a fair increase. In 1877 the exports of coal amounted to 2,658 tons, in 1878 to 6,362 tons, and in 1879 to 7,195 tons. The coal raised and consumed in the colony prior to 1878 is estimated at 293,097 tons, valued at £175,152. In 1878 the quantity raised was 158,297 tons, valued at £94,977. In 1879 the quantity was 210,000 tons, valued at £126,600.

Copper, iron, and chrome ore have been produced, but not in any considerable quantities, although there is plenty of scope for profitable enterprise in the product of these metals. In 1878 only four tons of copper were exported, and there are no returns of the exportation of either iron or chrome.

The following table shows the quantities and value of the mineral products exported from and produced in New Zealand to the end of 1879, gold excepted, for which the returns are complete to the end of June, 1880:

	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£
Gold	9,396,478	36,753,998
Silver	361,600	101,212
	Tons.	
Copper	2,359	36,212
Chrome	5,306	37,377
Coal produced	669,569	402,697
Total value	—	£37,331,496

FOURTH PROGRESS REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that having completed the shipment of the exhibits from this Colony, excepting a few that were not received within the prescribed term, I left for Melbourne on the 16th August, and, on arriving there on the 27th, found that only a small number of the packages had been delivered on the space allotted to New Zealand. The erection of the fittings and the organization of the court were at once commenced, and, notwithstanding the

embarrassment caused by the continual arrival of fresh and unexpected additions to the exhibits, which necessitated frequent alterations in the arrangements, the court was almost fully completed by the date fixed for the opening of the Exhibition.

The work that was done during this period comprised the planing and erection of show-cases, the decoration of the court, erection of ferneries, and laying on water for the fountains, the erection of the gold and other trophies, the unpacking and arrangement and labeling of the exhibits, preparation and publication of the catalogue, and furnishing minute returns to the Customs authorities, and to the Melbourne Commissioners, all of which required the most assiduous exertions on the part of the staff which was temporarily engaged for the occasion. During the first week after the opening the exhibits were carefully revised with the catalogue, and the returns required for the information of the jurors were prepared.

On the 9th October the first of the prolonged meetings of Commissioners, for the purpose of nominating jurors, was held, and as I was about to leave Melbourne, I instructed the Secretary to attend on behalf of the Colony, and to represent the Commission at all future meetings, when not convenient for the Resident Commissioner to do so.

On this date the valuable collection of gold specimens were removed from the Bank of New Zealand and lodged in the gold case in the front of the court, the Superintendent of Police having given notice that a watch would always be kept by constables on duty in the vicinity of the court.

On the 12th October, having completed the arrangements for the maintenance of the court, and settled all accounts to date, I handed over the management to the Resident Commissioner, Mr. John Hutchison Blackwood, who had been appointed by His Excellency the Governor, and returned to New Zealand. The subsequent proceedings in Melbourne on behalf of the New Zealand Commissioners were as follows:—

On the 16th instant a letter was received from the Executive of the International Commission requesting the attendance of a representative for the purpose of discussing the question of opening the Exhibition at night.

On the 26th the Resident Commissioner and the Secretary, at the request of Professor Rouleaux, the Commissioner for the German Empire, waited upon him in the German court to receive officially, on behalf of the Colony, two plaister copies of some very famous works of art, viz., "Hermes," and the "Boy and Goose," for presentation to the Trustees of the Colonial Museum at Wellington. The Resident Commissioner acknowledged the receipt of this very handsome donation on behalf of the Colony.

After much deliberation Jury Regulations to the following effect were finally agreed upon by the representatives of various countries. Jurors were selected for their character and their known ability to adjudicate in the departments to which they were especially assigned. The Foreign Commissioners nominated one-half, and the Victorian Commissioners the other half of the total number of jurors, irrespective of nationality or place of residence.

The total number of jurors was not to exceed 400. The number of members in any jury was not to exceed 20.

When reporting the result of their examination of exhibits, juries were to furnish a statement in writing, and give the specific reasons for which each award should be made.

Awards to consist of gold, silver, and bronze medal, and a certificate of honorable mention, together with a special report of the jurors on the subject of the award.

The Melbourne jury system of 1875 was to be continued, and each jury was requested to name the exhibitors who merit recognition, and whether their award should be 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th class, leaving the Commissioners to decide whether the highest award should be a gold, silver, or bronze medal, or a first-class certificate.

Several gentlemen from New Zealand presented themselves and desired to act as jurors, but as they were only making a short stay in Melbourne it was thought desirable that they should not take upon themselves the responsibility, and Mr. Charles O'Neill was the only juror appointed for New Zealand that acted in the capacity.

The jurors' work was divided into 80 classes, and in numerous cases sub-classes were appointed.

On the 16th the New Zealand court was finally completed, the supplementary court and the Maori court having been finally arranged, and the exhibits, which arrived long after the regulation orders closed, fully displayed to the best advantage.

The court from this date was maintained by two attendants and the Secretary. The attendants commenced the cleaning and arranging of the court each morning at eight o'clock, and considering that upwards of 5,509 exhibits had to be attended to, their time was fully occupied until seven o'clock in the evening, the hour at which the exhibition closed.

The Secretary's work consisted in attending all jurors' and other meetings, waiting upon the Resident Commissioner, recording and answering correspondence from the exhibitors, attending the jurors in their visits to the court, procuring samples and statistics for their guidance, and giving information and answering enquiries concerning the exhibits in the New Zealand court, and superintending the work of the attendants.

In November the jurors commenced to visit the various courts, the cheese and timber being the first exhibits to receive attention.

On the 20th November a meeting was held (at which the Secretary attended) at the office of Sir Herbert Sandford for the purpose of conferring as to the best means which should be adopted for developing a more extensive trade with India and the other Eastern British possessions. Mr. Buck, the Indian Commissioner, read a paper bearing upon the subject.

On the 14th December a further meeting was held, as the International Commissioner still desired to have the Exhibition building open at night time, although the Foreign Commissioners had already firmly protested against the same, and expressed great surprise and indignation that it should again be brought forward.

On the 21st December the Wool Committee desired this Commission to nominate a juror, and Mr. Younghusband, Manager of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, in Melbourne, most kindly consented to act on behalf of New Zealand.

On the 23rd December a full report was issued of the jury work executed, and about the same date the public papers announced that New Zealand had taken the three first awards for bulk beer; this was the first notice issued of any awards, and drew considerable attention to the New Zealand court, in the Exhibition, and the City of Melbourne generally.

Early in January the wool show was opened. The Editors of the public papers expressed themselves as follows with regard to the provision made in the Exhibition, viz.:—"The exhibition of our most valuable product is disposed of in different parts of the building, and in such a manner that the visitor, who wishes to thoroughly examine all the specimens sent in, does so at considerable inconvenience, the great staple which furnishes Australia and New Zealand with an article of export, valued in 1879 at nearly sixteen millions sterling, has not been thought worthy of a special site." Fifteen entries were made by New Zealand exhibitors, in the wool class, and five awards received, viz.: two, first order of merit, two of the second order and one of the third, several parties forwarding entries did not send the exhibits. The wool was placed in the hands of the noted firm, Messrs. R. Goldsbrough & Co., and fully displayed to the best advantage.

The International Wool Show closed on the 16th January, but the case-wool was allowed to remain in the Exhibition some time longer. Messrs. D. Gollan and T. Tanner's exhibits were forwarded to the wool show that was to be held in the Crystal Palace, London.

On the 8th April I again started for Melbourne, and arrived on the 14th, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for closing the New Zealand Court and returning the exhibits to the owners, except in such cases where I had received written instructions to forward them to the Dunedin Exhibition. The latter exhibits were consigned to Mr. Donald Reid, who very kindly acted on behalf of the Commission in Dunedin in handing over the goods to the Dunedin Committee, and obtaining receipts, thus relieving the Commissioners from further liability concerning them.

The Exhibition, which according to the original regulations should have closed at the end of March, was kept open during the month of April; and upon the 1st of May the work of dismantling the court was commenced by a dozen workmen, and most vigorously pushed forward until the 27th June, when upwards of a thousand packages were despatched to the various owners and to the Dunedin Industrial Exhibition.

During May, Mr. F. G. Dalgety, of London, purchased six pictures from the New Zealand Court, for the sum of £150, and I have learned that Mr. John Gully disposed of nearly the whole of the pictures he had forwarded for exhibition, and also received orders for water-colour paintings from the Mayor of Sheffield and Captain Dawson.

Mr. C. D. Barraud, I believe, has sold the whole of his pictures to the gentleman who bought one in Melbourne, and has received orders to complete four more for Mr. F. G. Dalgety, of London.

The model of the "Morning Star" gold-mining claim, from Hokitika, at the desire of Mr. Larkworthy, the managing director of the Bank of New Zealand, in London, was taken away by him on his return visit from the colonies, and will no doubt assist in floating the shares of the company in the London Market.

Two thousand copies each of the catalogue of the New Zealand exhibits and the official handbook have been circulated amongst all the foreign Commissioners and the visitors generally to the Exhibition, the Agent-General for New Zealand, in London, and the public institutions throughout Victoria.

The Maori house has been forwarded to the Agent-General for New Zealand in London, and a good assortment of New Zealand timbers has been forwarded to Dr. Dyer, of the Royal Kew Gardens, London.

On 1st July, the reshipment of the exhibits having been completed, the Secretary returned to Wellington where he was occupied, bringing the business to a close until 29th July, when he concluded his duties. On relinquishing his services, I had much pleasure on behalf of the Commission in expressing my appreciation of them in the following terms:—

To CHARLES CALLIS, Esq., Secretary to Intercolonial Exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne.

DEAR SIR,—

25th July, 1881.

As your connection with the Exhibition Commissioners is now concluded, I have great pleasure in testifying to the zealous and efficient manner in which you have performed the duties of Secretary in charge of the New Zealand Courts at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, and the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1881.

In your relation with myself as Executive Commissioner, and with Mr. A. S. Webster and Mr. J. H. Blackwood, the Resident Commissioners at Sydney and Melbourne respectively, you have gained our confidence in your industry and business ability.

Personally, I feel greatly indebted to you for the cordial manner in which you at all times have carried out my instructions, and for the conciliatory and obliging relation you have maintained with the exhibitors.

I have, &c.,
JAMES HECTOR.

The total expenditure on account of the New Zealand share of the Melbourne Exhibition has been £4,877 1s. 4d., which is classified under the following charges:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Expended by local Committees	678	0	2
2. Furniture, fittings, and decoration of Court	804	18	5
3. Freights and Customs charges	664	11	9
4. Plans and publication of catalogue	123	12	6
5. Insurance	157	18	10
6. Storage and cartage	210	14	0
7. Maori house	52	0	0
8. Packing and repacking	497	7	2
9. Maintenance of Court	669	14	11
10. Salaries and office expenses	590	4	0
11. Contingencies, passages, &c.... ..	832	19	7
	<u>£4,877</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

The following analysis of the official catalogue indicates the relative importance of exhibits in the various classes sent from New Zealand, and the extent to which the several local Committees contributed to the success of the New Zealand Court:—

Departments.	Number of Entries.	Number of Exhibits.
I.—Art	82	234
II.—Science	99	3,918
III.—Furniture	68	212
IV.—Textiles	32	73
V.—Manufactures	78	385
VI.—Machinery	63	119
VII.—Alimentary }	131	361
VIII.—Agriculture }		
IX.—Horticulture.. .. .	22	30
X.—Mining	68	177
Total number of entries and exhibits	643	5,509

	Depart- ment I.	Depart- ment II.	Depart- ment III.	Depart- ment IV.	Depart- ment V.	Depart- ment VI.	Depart- ment VII.	Depart- ment VIII.	Depart- ment IX.	Depart- ment X.	Total.
Auckland.. .. .	5	6	8	4	13	2	1		1	6	46
Grahamstown	1	1	4	1	9	4	9		3	7	39
Gisborne .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Napier	4	14	2	2	2	..	8	..	..	..	32
New Plymouth	1	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	3	12
Wanganui	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Wellington	21	26	18	4	13	10	9	..	4	4	109
Blenheim.. .. .	..	3	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	9
Nelson	6	6	2	3	6	2	7	..	3	12	47
Greymouth .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8
Hokitika .. .. .	..	4	1	..	5	2	1	..	..	5	18
Christchurch	16	14	6	5	4	13	36	..	3	11	108
Oamaru	2	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	7
Timaru .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Dunedin	13	11	20	11	12	19	27	..	5	3	121
Invercargill	9	6	1	..	5	7	20	..	..	7	55
Queenstown .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	1	6	..	..	7	17

NEW ZEALAND.—LIST OF AWARDS.

Exhibitors classed under the *First Order of Merit* in each jury section have the words "gold," "silver," "bronze," or "certificate" printed opposite their respective names, according to degree awarded. Those whose names appear under the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Orders of Merit have each been awarded a certificate.

JURY SECTION I.—FINE ARTS.

First Order of Merit

Pen-and-ink Drawings—
Wrigg, H. C. W., Wellington silver

Second Order of Merit

Steel Engravings and Etchings—
Holmes, R. T., Wellington
Engraved and Lithographed Maps—
Spreat, W. W. J., Wellington
Hector, J., M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S., Wellington
Surveyor-General, Wellington
Pen-and-ink Drawings—
Savage, W., Christchurch
Illumination—
Sinclair, G., Dunedin
Water-colours—
Gully, J., Nelson

Third Order of Merit

Engraved and Lithographed Maps—
Mueller, G., Chief Surveyor, Hokitika
Lithography, Artistic and Commercial—
Buchanan, J., Wellington
Architectural Drawings—
Lamb, R., Napier
Heraldic Painting—
McDuff, J., Wellington
Pen-and-ink Drawings—
Boscawen, H., Wellington

Fourth Order of Merit

Architectural Drawings—
Burwell, F. W., Invercargill
Pen-and-ink Sketching and Printing in Maori—
Gordon, W., Taranaki
Flower- and Fern-Painting (Water Colours)—
Stiffe, Miss Nellie, Christchurch
Flower-Painting on Silk, in Oils—
Roberts, Miss Undine, Dunedin

Fifth Order of Merit

Drawing-copies, as used in Schools—
Hutton, David, Dunedin
Sketches of Ferns and Trees—
Fielding, W. S., per Mrs. E. Halcombe, Feilding
Pen-and-ink Drawing—
Grant, T. M., Wellington

JURY SECTION II.—SCULPTURE, BRONZES, ETC.

Third Order of Merit

Wood- and Stone-Carving—
Godfrey, L. J., Dunedin

JURY SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Second Order of Merit

Maps—
Hector, J., M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S., Wellington

Third Order of Merit

School Appliances—
Board of Education, Napier
Haast, Prof. J. von, Ph.D., F.R.S., Canterbury
Objective Reading-tablets—
Hill, H., Napier

Fourth Order of Merit

Maps—
Deverell, W., Invercargill

Fifth Order of Merit

Maps—
Mueller, G., Chief Surveyor, Hokitika
O'Neill, Charles, C.E., Wellington

JURY SECTION IV.—PRINTING, BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

First Order of Merit

Publications—
Buller, W. L., C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., Welln. bronze
Hector, J., M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S., Wellington bronze

Second Order of Merit

Account-Books—
Fergusson and Mitchell, Dunedin

Third Order of Merit

Bookbinding—
Burrett, R., Wellington
Didsbury, G., Wellington
Publications—
Enys, J. D., Canterbury
Printing—
Didsbury, G., Wellington
Lyttelton Times, Proprietors of, Christchurch
Engravings—
Burrett, R., Wellington
Engravings and Lithographs—
Fergusson and Mitchell, Dunedin
Lyttelton Times, Proprietors of, Christchurch
Writing-Ink, Black—
Hammond, J., Nelson

Fourth Order of Merit

Publications—
Colenso, W., F.L.S., Napier
Printing—
Wilkinson, W., Thames

Fifth Order of Merit

Printing—
Edwards and Green, Wellington

JURY SECTION V.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOFS AND APPARATUS.

First Order of Merit

Landscape and Building Photographs—
Collie, W., Napier bronze
Travers, W. T. L., F.R.S., Wellington bronze
Williams, H., Greymouth bronze
Portraits, neither Coloured nor Tinted—
Bartlett, R. H., Auckland bronze
Wrigglesworth and Binns, Wellington bronze

Second Order of Merit

Landscape and Building Photographs—
Taylor, J. J., Nelson
Portraits, neither coloured nor tinted—
Cherrill, N. K., Christchurch
Clifford and Morris, Dunedin
Carnell, S., Napier

Third Order of Merit

Landscape and Building Photographs—
Bragge, J., Wellington
Burton Brothers, Dunedin
Portraits—
Gibbs, W. B., Wellington

JURY SECTION VI.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Fourth Order of Merit

Bagpipes—
Simpson, A., Southland

JURY SECTION VII.—MEDICINE, HYGIENE, AND PUBLIC RELIEF.

Third Order of Merit

Artificial Leg, with Movable Joints—
Packer, J. A., Nelson

JURY SECTION VIII.—CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Fifth Order of Merit

Patent Adding Machine—
Stowe, L., Wellington

JURY SECTION IX.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

Second Order of Merit

Inlaid Table—
Bernasconi, G., Wellington
Seuffert, Anton, Auckland
Cabinet Work and Console Table—
Guthrie and Larnach's New Zealand Timber and
Woodenware Factories Company (Limited), Dunedin

Third Order of Merit

Two Inlaid Tables and Two Boxes—
Fleming, George, Nelson

Fourth Order of Merit

Splashwork Curtains—
Maxwell, Mrs., Wellington
Picture-Frames—
Myers, T., Wellington
Inlaid Worktable—
Large and Townley, Napier
Octagon Table—
Peters, C., Wellington

Fifth Order of Merit

Sideboard—
Nicholson, W., Wellington
Venetian Blinds—
Paterson, Burk, and Co., Dunedin
Mats—
Cook, W., Wellington

JURY SECTION X.—GLASS AND POTTERY.

Fourth Order of Merit

Porcelain and Earthenware—
Reeves and Co., Dunedin

Fifth Order of Merit

Pottery—
Condliffe, T., Canterbury
Austin, Kirk, and Co. (Limited), Christchurch

JURY SECTION XI.—JEWELLERY AND SILVERSMITHS' WORK.

Second Order of Merit

Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work—
Peterson, B., and Co., Christchurch

Third Order of Merit

Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work—
Sandstein, M., Christchurch

JURY SECTION XII.—CIVIL ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS.

First Order of Merit

Gasaliers—
Burt, A. and T., Dunedin gold
Drain-Pipes—
Austin, Kirk, and Co. (Limited), Christchurch silver
Limestone—
Oamaru Stone Company (Limited), Oamaru bronze
Wooden Hall-Doors—
Waddell, McLeod, and Weir, Wellington bronze

Second Order of Merit

Drain-Pipes—
Ford and Ogden, Canterbury
Norbury, G., Wellington
Wooden Hall-Doors—
Guthrie and Larnach's New Zealand Timber and
Woodenware Factories Company (Limited), Dunedin
Halley and Ewing, Wellington
Stewart and Co., Wellington
Stone-Flagging—
O'Neill, C., Wellington
Building-Stones—
Ellis, J. C., Merrivale, Southland
Greig and Hunter, Christchurch
McCaffrey, E., Queenstown
Plans and Photographs—
O'Connor, E., Hokitika

Third Order of Merit

Cooking-Ranges—
Barningham and Co., Dunedin
Building-Stones—
Port Chalmers Quarry Company, Port Chalmers
Box Mangle—
Dungan, P. J., Timaru

Fourth Order of Merit

Cooking-Range—
Atkinson, T., Christchurch
Colonial Ovens and Stoves—
Fisher, H., Thames

Honorable Mention

Building-Stone—
Munro, George, Dunedin
Thompson, T. J., Bluff
Von Haast, Professor Julius, Ph.D., F.R.S., Canterbury
Wilson, W., Christchurch
Samples of Marble—
Canterbury Marble Company, Christchurch
Patent Candlesticks—
Doulin, W., Blenheim

Gypsum and Plaster-of-Paris—
Plant, W., Thames
Model Lighthouse—
Brown, S., Wellington

JURY SECTION XIII. AND XXII.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

First Order of Merit

Soaps and Candles—
Kitchen, J., and Sons, Wellington gold
McLeod Brothers, Dunedin gold
Unrefined Sulphur—
Wilson, J. A., White Island bronze
350 Specimens Kauri Gums—
Bush, Captain H., Thames bronze
Kauri Gums—
Mitchelson, E., Auckland bronze

Second Order of Merit

Kauri Gum—
Thames Produce Company, Thames

Honorable Mention.

Extract of Towai—
Grayling, W. J., Taranaki
Paints from Iron Ore—
Bennett, F., Thames
Edwards, E. R., Thames
Louisson, T. B., Nelson
Kauri Gum—
Hull Brothers, Auckland
Kauri Gum Ornaments—
Paton, H. J., Bay of Islands

JURY SECTION XIV.—LEATHERWORK AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Third Order of Merit

Basketwork—
Sullivan, M., Dunedin
Brushware—
Harbutt, T. J., Auckland

Fourth Order of Merit

Fancy Work in Moss Ferns—
Johnston, W. G., Hokitika

JURY SECTION XV.—COTTON, FLAX, HEMP, CLOTHING, ETC.

Second Order of Merit

Hosiery—
Mosgiel Woollen Factory Company (Limited), Dunedin

Fifth Order of Merit

Ladies' Hats—
Marriott, Mrs. T., Wellington
Linen Fabrics—
Potts, E., Dunedin
Hats—
Almao, V., Dunedin

SUB-JURY.—BOOTS.

Second Order of Merit

Bespoke Boots—
Harris, W., Christchurch
Nicholls, W., and Sons, Christchurch
Factory Boots—
Lightband, Allan, and Co., Christchurch

Fourth Order of Merit

Boot-Uppers—
Munden, J., Dunedin

JURY SECTION XVI.—WORSTED AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

First Order of Merit

Worsted and Woollen Fabrics—
Mosgiel Woollen Factory Co. (Limited), Dunedin gold

JURY SECTION XVIII.—WEAPONS, ETC.

First Order of Merit

Skeleton of Penguin—
Parker, Professor T. J., Otago bronze

Third Order of Merit

Stuffed Fish—
Invercargill Local Committee, Invercargill

Honorable Mention

Stuffed Fish—
Burton, J. B., Wellington
Stuffed Birds—
Reischek, A., Auckland

JURY SECTION XIX.—PRODUCTS OF FORESTS.

First Order of Merit

Kauri Timber—
Hokianga Saw-mill Company, Hokianga silver

Second Order of Merit

Specimens of Totara Timber—
Auckland Harbour Board, Auckland
Timbers showing Results of Experiments for determining
Strength—
Colonial Museum of New Zealand, Wellington
Timbers of Canterbury and Westland—
Von Haast, Professor Julius, Ph.D., F.R.S., Director of
Canterbury Museum, Canterbury
Native Ornamental Woods—
Halcombe, A. F., Wellington
Planks of Rimu and other Timber—
Hornby, John, Picton
Specimens of Kauri Timber—
New Zealand Commissioners, Wellington

Third Order of Merit

New Zealand Timbers—
Guthrie, Robert, Dunedin
Specimens of Kauri Timber—
Holdship, G., Auckland
Ornamental Timbers from New Zealand Forests—
Norrie, William, Auckland
Specimens of Otago Timbers—
Otago Museum, Dunedin
Polished Planks of New Zealand Timbers—
Smith, E. M., Taranaki
Specimen of Timber from Southland—
Tapper, Robert and A., Invercargill

Fourth Order of Merit

Board of Kahikatea—
Bagnall Brothers and Co., Thames
Specimens of Woods—
Blair, W. N., Dunedin
Slabs of Kauri Pine—
Campbell, Dr. Logan, Auckland
Slab of Mottled Silver Pine—
Cumming, Andrew, Hokitika
Block of Totara Wood—
Denne, John George, Nelson
Plank of Yellow Pine Timber—
Fletcher, John E., Pakowhai
Specimens of New Zealand Woods—
George, J. C., Taranaki
Specimens of Timber from Westland—
Hokitika Local Committee, Hokitika
Samples of Birch and Totara—
Robertson, J. W., and Co., Queenstown, Otago
Veneers of Colonial Woods—
Stone, Robert, Thames
New Zealand Timbers—
Wilding and Bull, Waipukurau, Napier

Fifth Order of Merit

Section of Stump
Beckenham, Rev. John, Nelson
Kauri Timber—
Isaacs, Edward, Auckland
Totara Timber Knot—
McConnon, Walter, Hokitika

JURY SECTION XX.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, NOT USED FOR FOOD.

First Order of Merit

Flax and Hemp—
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association,
Christchurch (2)
Colonial Museum of New Zealand, Wellington (2)

Third Order of Merit

Flax and Hemp—
Cameron, Hugh, Hokitika
Chinnery, Charles, Canterbury
Robertson, A., Nelson
Seed, James, Canterbury

Fourth Order of Merit

Flax, Hemp, Fibres—
Fulton, C., Blenheim

JURY SECTION XXI.—WOOL.

First Order of Merit

Scoured Wool, Merino—
Young and Dalgety, Omarama silver

Scoured Wool, Long Wool—

Williams, R. P., Mangaleulu silver

Second Order of Merit

Merino Wool, unwashed, Ewes, any Age—
Gollan, D., Mangataratu
Long Wool, unwashed, Rams—
Tanner, T., Riverslea

Third Order of Merit

Long Wool, unwashed, Ewes, any Age—
Blair, D. and W., Fernhill, Wanganui

JURY SECTION XXIII.—LEATHER.

First Order of Merit

Salted Pelts—
Crossley, H., and Co., Wellington silver

SUB-JURY.—FURS.

First Order of Merit

Bird-skin Sets—
Liardet, Hector E., Wellington silver

SUB-JURY.—SADDLES, HARNESS, ETC.

Second Order of Merit

Saddles—
Dunbar, Alexander, Christchurch

JURY SECTIONS XXIV. AND XXV.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

First Order of Merit

Double-Furrow Plough—
Reid and Gray, Dunedin gold
Single-Furrow Plough—
Duncan, P. and D., Christchurch gold
Refrigerator for Breweries—
Burt, A. and T., Dunedin silver

Second Order of Merit

Double-Furrow Plough—
Duncan, P. and D., Christchurch
Plans for Farm Buildings—
Walker, John, Thames

Third Order of Merit

Revolving Beehive—
Arnold, E., Wellington
Bar-framed Beehive—
Bagnall Brothers and Co., Thames

Fifth Order of Merit

Churns—
Ellis, T., Wanganui

JURY SECTION XXVI.—MACHINES, MACHINE TOOLS.

First Order of Merit

Brasswork—
Burt, A. and T., Dunedin gold
Pumps and Water Engine—
Burt, A. and T., Dunedin silver
Corking Machines—
Burt, A. and T., Dunedin silver
Steam and Water Fittings—
Burt, A. and T., Dunedin silver

Third Order of Merit

Model of Beam Engine—
Crow, A., Dunedin
Model of Purchase-Blocks for raising Heavy Weights—
Bush, H., Thames

JURY SECTION XXVII.—CARRIAGES.

Third Order of Merit

Landau—
Robin, J., and Co., Dunedin

Honorable Mention

Circular-fronted Brougham—
Moor, William, and Sons, Christchurch

JURY SECTION XXVIII.—RAILWAYS, MINING, AND METALLURGY.

First Order of Merit

Rocks, Minerals, and Fossils—
Hector, J., M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S., Wellington silver
Ethnological Exhibit and Fossil Birds—
Von Haast, Prof. J., Ph.D., F.R.S., Canterbury silver
Lead Piping—
Burt, A. and T. Dunedin silver
Gold—
Bank of New Zealand, Wellington (2)

Ornamental Ironwork— Birley, P., Auckland	bronze
Coal— Brunner Coal Company, Grey River Coal Pit Heath Coal Company, Greymouth Kaitangata Coal Company, Otago Westport Colliery Company, Westport	bronze bronze bronze bronze
Coke— Brunner Coal Company, Grey River	bronze
<i>Second Order of Merit</i>	
Coal— Bay of Islands Coal Company, Auckland	
<i>Third Order of Merit</i>	
Chrome Ore, Steatite— Hacket, T. R., Nelson	
Chalk of Good Quality— Ingram and White, Canterbury	
Ores and Minerals— Johnston Brothers, Nelson	
Coal— McFarlane, D., Jackson's Bay	
<i>Fourth Order of Merit</i>	
Chrome Ore— Irvine, Dr. F. W., Maungatapu, Nelson	
Copper and Chrome Ore— Rodding River Copper Mine Company, Nelson	
Coal— Mellwraith, J. A., Canterbury	
Gold— Colonial Museum of New Zealand, Wellington	
<i>Honorable Mention</i>	
Wheels made from Taranaki Sand— Hon. Minister for Public Works, Wellington	
SUB-JURY.—RAILWAY APPLIANCES.	
<i>Second Order of Merit</i>	
Model of Patent Aërial Railway— Alves, J., Dunedin	
<i>Honorable Mention</i>	
General Plan of Wire-Rope Railway Reid and Duncan, Dunedin	
JURY SECTION XXX.—NAVIGATION.	
<i>Second Order of Merit</i>	
Canvas Folding Boat— Warburton, P. E., Palmerston	
Rowlocks— Thomson, T., Bluff Harbour	
Life-Saving Jacket— Forster, W., Christchurch	
Half Models of Yachts— Weymouth, J., Auckland	
Plans, Models, and Drawings of Harbours and Docks— Lyttelton Harbour Board, Christchurch	
Canvas— Colonial Museum of New Zealand, Wellington	
<i>Third Order of Merit</i>	
Working Model of Boat, with Propeller— McLennan, W., Dunedin	
Model of Maori Canoe— Luxford, G. H., Wellington	
Lighthouse Chart— Blackett, J., Wellington	
Plan and Soundings of Otago Harbour— George, T., Dunedin	
Plan and Soundings of Wellington Harbour— Holliday, J., Wellington	
Wave-power Machine— Hargraves, T., Nelson	
Small Lines, Twines, Sash-Cords— Bevan, T., jun., Foxton	
<i>Fourth Order of Merit</i>	
New Zealand Flax-made Rope— Seed, J., Christchurch	
JURY SECTIONS XXXI. AND XXXII.—CEREALS, CONDI- MENTS, AND STIMULANTS.	
<i>First Order of Merit</i>	
Oats— Banks, E. H., Christchurch Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch Moore, A., and Co., Christchurch McGill, P., Otago Royse, Stead, and Co., Christchurch Stumpter, G., Oamaru	silver silver silver silver silver silver silver

Feed Oats— Royse, Stead, and Co., Christchurch	silver
Hops— Palmer, C. A., Waimea West, Nelson	silver
Malt— Marshall and Copeland, Dunedin Royse, Stead, and Co., Christchurch	silver silver
Barley— Moore, A., and Co., Christchurch Royse, Stead, and Co., Christchurch	silver silver
Pearl Barley— Banks, E. H., Christchurch	silver
Calves'-Foot Jelly— Gee, A., Christchurch	silver
White Peas— Banks, E. H., Christchurch	bronze
Partridge Pea— Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch	bronze
Blue Pea— Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch	bronze
Horse Beans— Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch Banks, E. H., Christchurch	bronze bronze
Rye-Grass Seed, New Grain— Cleave, R., Invercargill Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch Preston, J., Otago Wilkin, R., and Co., Christchurch	bronze bronze bronze bronze bronze
Meadow Fescue, New Grain— Duncan and Son, Christchurch	bronze
Linseed— Banks, E. H., Christchurch	bronze
Seeds— Duncan and Son, Christchurch	bronze
Pure Plantation Coffee, Ground— Gregg and Co., Dunedin	bronze
Oatmeal— Moir, W., and Co., Christchurch	bronze
Tomato Sauce— Walker, J., Thames	bronze
Arrowroot— Tilly, T. C., Auckland	bronze
Groats— McGill, P., Otago	bronze
Ground White Pepper— Gregg and Co., Dunedin	certificate
Ground Mixed Spice— Trent Brothers, Christchurch	certificate
Ground Cassia— Strang, D., Invercargill	certificate
Ground Black Pepper— Strang, D., Invercargill	certificate
<i>Second Order of Merit</i>	
Flour— Butel, P., and Co., Otago Butel, P., and Co., Otago Metherell Brothers, Havelock, Napier McGill, P., Otago	
Oats— Agricultural and Pastoral Association, Western Dis- trict, Riverton, Southland Moore, A., and Co., Christchurch Royse, Stead, and Co., Christchurch	
Cheese made on the Cheddar System— Goodwin, James, Canterbury	
Hops— Harley, T., Nelson	
Malt— Cuddon, W., Christchurch Manning, S., and Co., Christchurch Ward and Co., Christchurch	
Horse-beans— King, G., and Co., Christchurch	
Wheat, Buck (Grain of 1881)— Banks, E. H., Christchurch	
Rye-Grass Seed, New Grain— Banks, E. H., Christchurch Kelty, W., Southland Vile, J., Wellington	
Cocksfoot— Wilkin, R., and Co., Christchurch	
Barley— Marshall and Copeland, Dunedin	
Blue Pea— Banks, E. H., Christchurch	
Oats, Black— Banks, E. H., Christchurch Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch Royse, Stead, and Co., Christchurch	

Wheat—

Moore, A., and Co., Christchurch
 McGill, P., Otago
 McGill, P., Otago
 Royse, Stead, and Co., Christchurch

Ground Black Pepper—

Strang, D., Invercargill
 Trent Brothers, Christchurch

Ground White Pepper—

Strang, D., Invercargill
 Trent Brothers, Christchurch

Ground Mixed Spice—

Strang, D., Invercargill

Pearl Barley—

Gray, Fleming, and Co., Invercargill

Ground Nutmeg—

Gregg and Co., Dunedin

Ground Caraways—

Gregg and Co., Dunedin

Ground Cloves—

Gregg and Co., Dunedin

Ground Cassia—

Gregg and Co., Dunedin

Feed Oats—

Banks, E. H., Christchurch

Vile, J., Wellington

Bran, Pollard, Semoline—

Wood, W. D., Christchurch

Oatmeal—

Irvine, W., and Co., Palmerston, Otago

Ground Black Pepper—

Gregg and Co., Dunedin

Ground Cinnamon—

Trent Brothers, Christchurch

Third Order of Merit

Cocksfoot-Grass Seed—

Duncan and Son, Christchurch

Biscuits—

Bycroft and Co., Auckland

Barley—

Paul, J. and E., Marlborough

Surman, T., and Co., Invercargill

Malt—

Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch

Cuddon, W., Christchurch

Oats, Feed—

Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch

Oats, Milling—

Coe, J., Canterbury

Wheat—

Banks, E. H., Christchurch

Banks, E. H., Christchurch

Coe, J., Canterbury

Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch

Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch

Dudley, C. T., Canterbury

Dwyer, M., Otago

Holdaway, D. T., Nelson

Flour—

Pannell, G., Christchurch

Vile, J., Wellington

Ground Ginger—

Trent Brothers, Christchurch

Fourth Order of Merit

Wheat—

Banks, E. H., Christchurch

Coe, J., Canterbury

Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch

Cunningham, P., and Co., Christchurch

Dudley, C. T., Canterbury

King, G., and Co., Christchurch

King, G., and Co., Christchurch

King, G., and Co., Christchurch

Kelty, W., Southland

Moore, A., and Co., Christchurch

Moore, A., and Co., Christchurch

Moore, A., and Co., Christchurch

Royse, Stead, and Co., Christchurch

Vile, J., Wellington

JURY SECTION XXXIII.—MEAT AND FISH.

First Order of Merit

Hams and Bacon—

McConnell Brothers, Christchurch

bronze

Second Order of Merit

Bacon—

Eagle, James, Christchurch

4—H. 5A.

Hams and Bacon—

McDonald and Miller, Dunedin

Various Preserved Meats—

Mein, William Henry, Christchurch

Third Order of Merit

Hams and Bacon—

Watkins, McNally, and Co., Dunedin

Fourth Order of Merit

Hams—

Sheedy, Edward, Dunedin

Preserved Fish—

Blake, C., and Sons, Picton

Meat and Soups—

Gear, J., Wellington

JURY SECTION XXXIV.—WINES.

Fourth Order of Merit

Schwartz and Co., Christchurch, Maucaville No. 1, Vintage

1878

Smith, J., Nelson, Hock A, Vintage 1876

Fifth Order of Merit

Schwartz and Co., Christchurch, Burgundy No. 1, Vintage

1876

Schwartz and Co., Christchurch, Maucaville No. 1, Vintage

1877

Schwartz and Co., Christchurch, Maucaville No. 1, Vintage

not given

Smith, J., Nelson, Hock B, Vintage 1876

Soler, J., Wanganui, Manganhero, Vintage not given

Soler, J., Wanganui, Constantine, Vintage not given

JURY SECTION XXXIVC.—CORDIALS AND LIQUEURS.

First Order of Merit

Curaçoa—

Lane, W., and Co., Dunedin

silver

Peppermint—

Feraud, J. D., Clyde

bronze

Raspberry—

Feraud, J. D., Clyde

bronze

Thomson and Co., Dunedin

bronze

Cloves—

Moffett, W. J., Invercargill

bronze

Ginger Wine—

Thomson and Co., Dunedin

bronze

Ginger Brandy—

Moffett, W. J., Invercargill

bronze

Second Order of Merit

Maraschino—

Lane, W., and Co., Dunedin

Anisette—

Feraud, J. D., Clyde

Raspberry—

Gomez, J., Bull's

Lane, W., and Co., Dunedin

Moffett, W. J., Invercargill

Raspberry Balm—

Thomson and Co., Dunedin

Cloves—

Feraud, J. D., Clyde

Wakatipu Company, Queenstown

Ginger Wine—

Feraud, J. D., Clyde

Lane, W., and Co., Dunedin

Moffett, W. J., Invercargill

Ginger Liqueur—

Lane, W., and Co., Dunedin

Cherry Brandy—

Moffett, W. J., Invercargill

Thomson and Co., Dunedin

Bitters—

Lane, W., and Co., Dunedin

Moffett, W. J., Invercargill

Moffett, W. J., Invercargill

Thomson and Co., Dunedin

Soda-Water—

Gomez, J., Bull's

JURY SECTION XXXV.—BEERS.

First Order of Merit

Beer, in Bulk—

Franks, F., Temuka

silver

Speight, James, and Co., Dunedin

silver

Ward and Co., Christchurch

silver

Porter, in Bulk—

Vincent and Co., Christchurch

silver

Bottled Porter—
Hargan and Co., Dunedin
East India Pale Ales, Bottled—
Manning, S., and Co., Christchurch

bronze

bronze

Second Order of Merit

Beer, in Bulk—
Cochran, E. W., Dunedin
Pascoe and Co., Wellington
Speight, James, and Co., Dunedin
Porter, in Bulk—
Ehrenfried Brothers, Thames
Bottled Porter—
Ehrenfried Brothers, Thames
Manning, S., and Co., Christchurch
Brown Ales, Bottled—
Hargan and Co., Dunedin
Otago Ales, Brown Ale, Bottled—
Thomson and Co., Oamaru
Old Strong Ale, Bottled—
Walker and McTaggart, Palmerston

Third Order of Merit

Best Ale, Bottled—
Cochran, E. W., Dunedin
Beer, in Bulk—
Strachan, W., Dunedin
Export Ale, Bottled—
Crowe and Co., Christchurch
Ehrenfried Brothers, Thames
Pale Ale, Bottled—
Strachan, W., Dunedin

Fourth Order of Merit

Beer, in Bulk—
Manning, S., and Co., Christchurch

JURY SECTION XXXVI.—CONSERVATORIES.

First Order of Merit

New Zealand Tree and Smaller Ferns and Palms—
James Dall, Nelson bronze
New Zealand Ferns, in Wardian Cases and Hanging
Baskets—
James Dall, Nelson bronze
Wild Flowers, painted from Nature—
Harris, E. C., Miss, Nelson bronze
Tizard, E. F., Thames bronze
Dried New Zealand Ferns—
Armstrong, C. C., Mrs., Dunedin certificate
Helms, R., Greymouth certificate
New Zealand Ferns—
Craig, E., Auckland certificate
Green, A. G., Westport certificate
Jeffs, C. K., Wellington certificate
Forest Seeds and Cones—
Potts, T. H., Christchurch certificate

Second Order of Merit

New Zealand Ferns—
Logan, H. F., Wellington
Stewart, P., Wellington
Thomson, J., Dunedin
New Zealand Ferns, painted from Nature—
Nutt, Miss, Dunedin

Third Order of Merit

Dried Ferns—
Tizard, E. F., Thames
Bleached New Zealand Ferns—
Spence, C., Dunedin
Colonial Ferns—
Regan, J., Thames
New Zealand Ferns—
Hardy, C. A., Canterbury
Wild Flowers, painted from Nature—
King, Miss, Canterbury

JURY SECTION XXXVII.—WEAVING, SEWING, PRINTING
MACHINES, ETC.*Third Order of Merit*

Half Stuff and Papier-Maché—
Fuschel, Jaucy, and Co., Christchurch

Fifth Order of Merit

Half Stuff—
Stansell, J. B., Christchurch

LADIES' JURY.

First Order of Merit

Lace—
Wilson, Miss A., Dunedin certificate
Paintings on Silk—
Brandon, Misses, Wellington certificate

Second Order of Merit

Specimens of Needlework from New Zealand Flax—
McTavish, Miss, Thames

Third Order of Merit

Lacework—
Logan, Jessie R., Dunedin
Ornamental Needlework on Gipsy Tables—
Lawson, Mrs. H., Wellington

Fourth Order of Merit

Point Lace—
Jones, M. F. E., Nelson

Honorable Mention.

Seaweed Devices—
Thompson, Mrs., Napier
Bonnets and Hats made from Vegetable Fibre—
Marriott, Mrs. T., Wellington