

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 288.

The following Circular Despatch, accompanying copies of the Prospectus of a Centennial Exhibition to be held at Melbourne in 1888, is published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th July, 1887.

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET, 21st May, 1887.

SIR,—At the request of the Agent-General for Victoria I have the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your Government, copies of the Prospectus of a Centennial Exhibition to be held at Melbourne in 1888.

I request that you will cause the information contained in this Prospectus to be made as widely known as possible in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Officer Administering the Government of
HONGKONG.

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS.

President :

His Honor GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria.

Vice-Presidents :

The Honorable Sir JAMES MACBAIN, Knight, President of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable PETER LALOR, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Honorable Sir WILLIAM JOHN CLARKE, Baronet, M.L.C.

Colonel The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS SARGOOD, C.M.G., M.L.C., President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.

Members :

The Honorable JAMES MUNRO, M.P.

The Honorable WILLIAM MOUNTFORD KINSEY VALE, Treasurer to the Commissioners.

JOSEPH BOSISTO, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.

ROBERT MURRAY SMITH, Esq., C.M.G.

WILLIAM CAIN, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Melbourne.

THOMAS HOULDEN THOMPSON, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Ballarat.

PATRICK HAYES, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Sandhurst.

LAMBTON L. MOUNT, Esq., President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures.

WILLIAM ARTHUR TRENWITH, Esq., President of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council.

JOHN BLYTH, Esq., J.P.

HENRY BYRON MOORE, Esq.

Secretary :

GEORGE T. A. LAVATER, Esq.

THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

COMMISSION

By His Excellency Sir HENRY BROUGHAM LOCH, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honorable GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM, Chief Justice of the Colony of Victoria ;
 The Honorable Sir JAMES MACBAIN, Knight, President of the Legislative Council of the said Colony ;
 The Honorable PETER LALOR, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the said Colony ;
 The Honorable Sir WILLIAM JOHN CLARKE, Baronet, M.L.C. ;
 Colonel The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS SARGOOD, C.M.G., M.L.C., President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce ;
 The Honorable JAMES MUNRO, M.L.A. ;
 The Honorable WILLIAM MOUNTFORD KINSEY VALE ;
 JOSEPH BOSISTO, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A. ;
 ROBERT MURRAY SMITH, Esq., C.M.G. ;
 WILLIAM CAIN, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Melbourne ;
 THOMAS HOULDEN THOMPSON, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Ballarat ;
 PATRICK HAYES, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Sandhurst ;
 LAMBTON L. MOUNT, Esq., President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures ;
 WILLIAM TRENWITH, Esq., President of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council ;
 JOHN BLYTH, Esq., J.P. ; and
 HENRY BYRON MOORE, Esq.

GREETING :

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to hold an International Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art, at Melbourne, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, in commemoration of the centenary of the founding of the first Colony of Australia, to be called "The Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888": Know ye that by the power and authority vested in me by the Act numbered Four hundred and twenty-two, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, relying on your loyalty, integrity, learning, and ability, have constituted and appointed and by these presents do constitute and appoint you the said George Higinbotham, Sir James MacBain, Peter Lalor, Sir William John Clarke, Frederick Thomas Sargood, James Munro, William Mountford Kinsey Vale, Joseph Bosisto, Robert Murray Smith, William Cain, Thomas Houlden Thompson, Patrick Hayes, Lambton L. Mount, William Trenwith, John Blyth, and Henry Byron Moore, to be Commissioners to take measures for the holding of such International Exhibition, and to carry out and superintend such Exhibition; and for the erecting, altering, and maintaining of suitable grounds and buildings for the purposes of such Exhibition; you keeping the entire control and management thereof until otherwise determined, and for appointing and regulating the charges for admission to such buildings, premises, or grounds, or the rent or hire of any part thereof or otherwise, and the application of the proceeds towards the objects and the expenses of the said Exhibition; and for appointing the purposes of public enjoyment and entertainment for which such buildings, premises, and grounds, or any part thereof, may be used and applied; and for obtaining such exhibits as may, in your judgment, be necessary to illustrate the progress of industry and art elsewhere; and for securing the most effective display of all articles sent for public exhibition, their safe custody, their due return to their owners, or their disposal otherwise, as may be arranged; and for determining as to the nature, number, and value of the prizes to be awarded to the exhibitors and the impartial distribution thereof; and generally to do and execute all other matters and things whatsoever deemed necessary by you for the full accomplishment of the duties entrusted to you by this Commission: And further, I do hereby, with the advice aforesaid, constitute and appoint you the said George Higinbotham to be President, and you the said Sir James MacBain, Peter Lalor, Sir William John Clarke, and Frederick Thomas Sargood, to be the Vice-Presidents of this Commission: And do further constitute and appoint you the said Commissioners to be also the Executive Commissioners for the said Exhibition: And for your assistance in the due execution of this Commission I do hereby appoint George Theodore Adams Lavater, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Commission; And lastly, with the advice aforesaid, I do, by these presents, ordain that this Commission shall continue in full

force and virtue until otherwise determined; and that you, the said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although your proceedings may not be continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Melbourne, in the said Colony, this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.)

HENRY B. LOCH.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DEAKIN,
Chief Secretary.

COMMITTEES.

The PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, and TREASURER are *ex officio* Members of all Committees.

1. FINANCE:

The PRESIDENT, Chairman;

Hon. W. M. K. VALE, Treasurer;

Hon. J. MUNRO, M.P.,

JOHN BLYTH, Esq., J.P.

2. BUILDING:

W. CAIN, Esq., J.P., Chairman;

L. L. MOUNT, Esq.,

Hon. J. MUNRO, M.P.,

JOHN BLYTH, Esq., J.P.,

T. H. THOMPSON, Esq., J.P.

3. ADVERTISING AND PRINTING:

Hon. J. MUNRO, M.P., Chairman;

W. A. TRENWITH, Esq.,

JOHN BLYTH, Esq., J.P.,

L. L. MOUNT, Esq.

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

The Government of Victoria having determined to hold an Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, Agricultural and Industrial Processes and Products of all nations during the year 1888, to celebrate the Centenary of the founding of New South Wales, the first Australian Colony, His Excellency Sir HENRY BROUGHAM LOCH, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c., &c., did, on the sixth day of January, 1887, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, issue under the Seal of the Colony of Victoria a Commission authorizing measures to be taken for the holding of such Exhibition, and for the carrying out and superintending of the same.

In accordance with the powers vested in them by the aforesaid Commission, the Executive Commissioners have decided to open the

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888,

on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1888, the said Exhibition to be kept open for six months, and closed on the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1889.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings which have been specially erected for Exhibition purposes, situated in the Carlton Gardens, in the City of Melbourne, and in such other buildings and grounds attached thereto as may be found to be required; and it is intended that the Exhibition shall be open in the evening as well as during the day.

Acting under the powers conferred upon them, the Commissioners desire to invite the British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments to take part in this Exhibition, and they trust that steps will be at once taken for the display of complete and thoroughly representative exhibits from every country and colony.

During the year 1885, Australasia, with a population of 3,500,000 imported from Great Britain goods to the amount of £32,000,000. The United States, France, and Germany, whose combined populations number 133,000,000, imported during the same period, from Great Britain, to the amount of £53,000,000. Calculated at per head of the population, Australasia therefore imported nearly 23 times as much as the above-named countries combined; and this in addition to a large and increasing trade with other countries.

The mileage length of Railways opened for traffic in the Australasian colonies amounts to 7,700 miles, and when the lines further authorized and now in course of construction are completed, they will reach a total length of 10,000 miles.

Already the capital cities of South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria are connected by railway, the distance from Adelaide to Sydney, *via* Melbourne, being 1,100 miles. Between Sydney and Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland, a further distance of 710 miles, there remain only about 100 miles of railway to be constructed to connect the capitals of the four principal colonies, and as the construction of this portion is now being rapidly proceeded with, there will soon be uninterrupted communication between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, a distance of 1,800 miles.

In view of the remarkable growth of Australasia in all things relating to population, production, and general distribution of wealth amongst all classes, the facilities for rapid, economical, and easy transit, and its many other advantages, the Commissioners confidently invite all desirous of extending their commercial relations with these rapidly-extending communities to exhibit the fullest and most complete representations of their Raw Products, Skilled Industries, and Arts, at the CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

1. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 31st August, 1887.

2. Applications for space, with full particulars, are invited as early as possible. Copies of the official form of entry can be obtained upon application to the Secretary to the Commissioners, through the representatives of the country or colony to which the applicants belong. In the event of no representatives being appointed by the country or colony to which an intending exhibitor belongs, he can communicate direct with the Secretary. Applications for space should be made not later than the 31st August, 1887. Space assigned to countries and colonies, and not occupied on the 30th June, 1888, will revert to the Executive Commissioners, and will be subject to re-arrangement. Space will not be charged for, but power will be reserved by the Executive Commissioners to reduce the space allotted to any Government or any exhibitor, should they deem fit, at any time.

3. British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments, or Commissioners appointed by them, are requested to inform the Executive Commissioners, Melbourne, not later than the 31st December, 1887, whether they require any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the quantity. They are also requested to state whether there will be any exhibits for which special space should be provided, together with a description showing their nature and bulk.

4. Before the 31st May, 1888, the representatives of countries or colonies should furnish, for the approval of the Executive Commissioners, approximate plans, showing the manner in which they propose to allot the space assigned to them, together with lists of their exhibitors, and any other information necessary for the compilation of the Official Catalogue. (*Vide* No. 13.)

SHIPMENT OF EXHIBITS.

5. Commissioners representing countries or colonies, and private exhibitors whose countries are not officially represented, but to whom space has been allotted, may adopt one of two courses, *viz.*:—

- (a) They can ship their exhibits direct to Melbourne, and make their own arrangements for their shipment, reception, and exhibition;
- (b) Or consign their exhibits, freight and expenses prepaid, to

The Secretary,

Centennial International Exhibition 1888,

Melbourne, Australia,

with specific instructions as to what is desired. Where it is found necessary to incur expenses on exhibits consigned to the Secretary, such expenses will be a first charge on such exhibits.

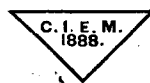
MARKS AND ADDRESS ON PACKAGES.

6. Packages forwarded from countries and colonies represented at the Exhibition should be addressed—

*To the Commissioner for _____
Centennial International Exhibition 1888,
Melbourne, Victoria,
Australia,*

and the following information must be written on the outside of each package:—(1) The country from which the package comes. (2) Name or firm of exhibitor. (3) Address of the exhibitor. (4) Group and class to which exhibits belong. (5) Total number of packages sent by same exhibitor. (6) Serial number of that particular package. Each package must contain a list of contents.

Packages containing goods intended for the Exhibition must likewise have painted on them, as a distinctive mark, the following letters and figures within a triangle, thus—



Packages from foreign countries must also be marked with the colours and devices of their national flag. Foreign Commissioners are particularly requested to send to the Executive Commissioners, Melbourne, as soon as possible, a specification of the packages forwarded, with their distinguishing marks.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, ENTRIES, ETC.

7. Exhibits will be admitted free of duty for the purpose of exhibition. Customs entries, transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging the products for exhibition must be undertaken by the exhibitor, at his own expense.

TRANSPORT.

8. No charge will be made for carriage of goods intended for exhibition over the railway lines. Arrangements will be made by which all goods intended for exhibition can be carted from the wharves, or the several railway stations, to the Exhibition grounds at a fixed scale of charges.

REMOVAL OF GOODS.

9. The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted during the period the Exhibition is open. Delivery of exhibits sold will not be allowed until after the close of the Exhibition. Special permits for the sale and delivery of goods and articles manufactured in and during the progress of the Exhibition may be given by the Executive Commissioners, should they deem fit.

PROTECTION TO INVENTORS AND OTHERS.

10. The protection of inventions capable of being patented, and of designs, is secured by the patent laws of Victoria. No work of art, nor any article whatever, exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens, may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatsoever, without the permission of the exhibitor. The Executive Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of authorizing the production of general views.

Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the consent of the exhibitor and the approval of the Executive Commissioners; but views of portions of the building may be taken upon the sanction of the Executive Commissioners alone.

GOODS REQUIRING SPECIAL WORK OR ACCOMMODATION.

11. The placing and fixing of heavy articles, requiring extra foundations or adjustment, should begin by special arrangement as soon as the progress of the work upon the Exhibition Buildings will permit. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition Buildings will commence on the 1st May, 1888, and no articles will be admitted after the 15th July, 1888. The plans for the display and accommodation of objects that require either special arrangements or exceptional works for their display must receive the approval of the Executive Commissioners before work is commenced, and all such works must be carried out under the supervision of their officers. The works of general fitting-up must be commenced not later than the 1st June, 1888, and the Courts must be ready to receive goods before the 1st May, 1888.

The Executive Commissioners, if they deem fit, will grant permission for the erection of approved special constructions in the buildings or grounds, at the cost of the exhibitor.

EXHIBITS NOT FOR COMPETITION.

12. If exhibits are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor, and they will be excluded from examination by the Jurors.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

13. An Official Catalogue will be published in English by the Executive Commissioners, by whom the sale of Catalogues is reserved. Anything beyond the ordinary description of the exhibit, together with the name of the exhibitor, must be paid for at the rate of Five shillings per line. Exhibitors desiring to utilize the Catalogue for advertising purposes should communicate as early as possible on the subject with the Secretary. Each country and colony will, however, have the right of producing at its own expense, but in its own language only, a special Catalogue of the objects exhibited in its section. Such Catalogue, however, must not be offered for sale in this Colony, or be used as a medium for advertising.

GROUPING EXHIBITS.

14. The representatives of countries and colonies will be allowed to group their exhibits as they may think fit in that portion of the Exhibition Buildings allotted to the country or colony which they represent. The Executive Commissioners desire, however, that where International Courts can be formed, special classes of exhibits of all nations, and of the same character, shall be exhibited together. Victorian exhibits will be grouped in classes, irrespective of districts.

15. Exhibits from any country or colony whose Government is not represented must be classified according to the following groups. The same direction will be followed in the Catalogue:—

1. Works of art.
2. Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts.
3. Furniture and accessories.
4. Fictile manufactures, glass, pottery, &c.
5. Textile fabrics, clothing, and accessories.
6. Raw and manufactured processes and products.
7. Machinery—Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries.
8. Alimentary products.
9. Sanitation, medicine, hygiene, and public relief.
10. Agriculture and associated industries.
11. Horticulture.
12. Mining industries—Machinery, processes, and products.

Any expenses incurred by the Executive Commissioners in the display and exhibition of these goods will be made a first charge upon such goods.

Each of these groups is divided into classes, according to the system of general classification annexed to these regulations, in an Appendix, which includes for each class an enumeration of the nature of the objects which it will comprise.

MOTIVE POWER FOR EXHIBITS.

16. Motive power will be supplied to suitable exhibits free on application to the Executive Commissioners, but the latter reserve to themselves the power to reduce the amount asked for, or to make a charge for a certain portion of the motive power supplied, if they consider necessary. The Executive Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion, and of all descriptions of manufactures, &c., in progress, and they will endeavour to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. By the introduction of steam power, it is proposed to afford facilities for presenting not only the machinery for any given manufactures, but also the processes of manufacture. Requests for motive power must be made to the Executive Commissioners prior to 31st March, 1888.

17. All shafting, pulleys, belting, connections, &c., for the transmission of power from the main shafting must be provided by, and at the cost of, the exhibitor.

18. It is further intended that space shall be afforded for the production of interesting objects by mutual labour.

FITTINGS, ETC.

19. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, &c., which they may require.

RIGHT TO REJECT EXHIBITS.

20. The Executive Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting or returning any proposed exhibit. Articles that are in any way dangerous, or offensive or injurious to public decency and morality, will not be admitted into, or allowed to be exhibited in, the Exhibition.

WORKS OF ART.

21. The following special regulations are framed for the reception and admission of works of art. The works admissible include the five classes mentioned below:—

1. Paintings.
2. Drawings, water-colours, crayon drawings, miniatures, enamels, porcelain, designs in glass and clay, designs for stained-glass windows, and mosaic work.
3. Sculpture and die-sinking, and engraving on precious stones.
4. Architectural and engineering drawings and models.
5. Engraving and lithography.

The following are excluded:—

1. Unframed pictures or drawings.
2. Sculpture in unbaked clay.

The duty of deciding upon the admission of works of art will devolve upon a special committee. Suitable space, which will be lighted by electricity, will be reserved for the exhibition of paintings. Other regulations will give information as to the despatch and reception of works of art.

FIRE, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

22. The Executive Commissioners will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents by fire or otherwise, however caused. In order, however, to reduce the danger of fire to a minimum, a special fire brigade will be formed, and be available, in connexion with the Exhibition, from the time of the reception of exhibits to its close.

INSURANCE, ETC.

23. Facilities will be afforded the representatives of countries and colonies, and private exhibitors, for insuring their goods; and they may also employ watchmen, at their own expense, to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. The appointment of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Executive Commissioners. These persons must wear a special dress or distinctive badge.

AWARDS.

24. The following is the system under which the awards will be made:—

The awards will be based upon written reports adopted by the Jurors.

The Jurors will be selected for their qualifications and character, and shall be experts in the departments to which they are especially assigned; the British, Foreign, and Colonial Jurors shall be nominated by the representatives of each country or colony exhibiting, and, if approved of, will be appointed by the Executive Commissioners, who will appoint those for Victoria.

Jurors will be reimbursed such personal expenses as may be allowed by the Executive Commissioners.

The Jurors' reports and the Executive Commissioners' awards will be based upon the inherent and comparative merits of the individual exhibits, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, cost, and importance of interests involved.

Each report must be delivered to the Secretary to the Executive Commissioners as soon as completed.

Awards will consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and certificates of honorable mention, together with a special report of the Jurors on the subject of the award. A certificate will accompany each medal.

Each exhibitor shall have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Executive Commissioners reserve the right to publish and dispose of all reports in any manner they may think best for public information.

25. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors or their duly-appointed agents shall remove their effects, and complete such removal by the 31st March, 1889. Goods then remaining will be removed by the orders of the Executive Commissioners, and sold by auction, or otherwise disposed of, under the direction of the Executive Commissioners, and the net proceeds handed to the exhibitors or their duly-appointed agents.

26. Every person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges, and undertakes to observe, the rules and regulations established from time to time for the government of the Exhibition.

27. The Executive Commissioners reserve the right to alter, explain, amend, or add to these regulations, at any time, whatever may be deemed necessary.

Information upon any question of details can be obtained upon application to

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA,

8 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

VICTORIA STREET,

WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S.W.,

or to

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS,

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1888,

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

REGULATIONS

Concerning the Despatch, Reception, Arrangement, and Return of the Goods Exhibited, and Disposal of Space.

1.—Every person admitted as an exhibitor will receive, in Melbourne, and with the least possible delay, an exhibitor's ticket, showing his rotation number and the dimensions of the space allotted to him.

He will receive at the same time printed labels to be affixed to the packages he may send to the Exhibition.

2.—The labels supplied to exhibitors will be printed on paper of different colours, according to the group to which the products to be exhibited may belong.

The conventional colours adopted are as follows:—

Group 1. (Works of art)	Pink.
Group 2. (Education and instruction, apparatus and processes of the liberal arts).....	White.
Group 3. (Furniture and accessories)	Blue.
Group 4. (Fictile manufactures, glass, pottery, etc.)	Buff.
Group 5. (Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories)	Bright-yellow.
Group 6. (Raw and manufactured processes and products)	Brown.
Group 7. (Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries)	Red.
Group 8. (Alimentary products)	Violet.
Group 9. (Sanitation, medicine, hygiene, and public relief)	Black.
Group 10. (Agriculture and associated industries)	Dark-green.
Group 11. (Horticulture)	Light-green.
Group 12. (Mining industries—Machinery, processes, and products)	Grey.

3.—The Commissioners place at the disposal of countries and colonies all information and plans which may be useful for their arrangements.

4.—Exchanges of space cannot be made without the consent of the Executive Commissioners.

5.—Exhibitors will not have to pay rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition. The flooring will be provided in sound condition and ready for use within the whole of the main building; but the flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened, for the exhibition of machinery, convenience of arrangement, or any other purpose, except with the consent of the Executive Commissioners, and at the expense of the exhibitors.

6.—The spaces reserved outside the exhibition allotments being strictly calculated with a view to the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there.

Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as early as possible after their reception, and the empty cases at once taken away by the exhibitors or their agents.

Should the exhibitors neglect to carry out in the manner thus indicated the unpacking of the goods and the removal of the empty cases, the work will be undertaken by the Executive Commissioners, but in no case will the Commissioners incur any responsibility whatsoever in the execution of this duty. The Commissioners will have nothing to do with the warehousing and preservation of the empty cases; neither have any arrangements been made, nor any space reserved, for the purpose. Exhibitors who may be unable to provide for the removal and preservation of their empty cases are advised to communicate with the Secretary.

General Arrangements.

7.—Certain products, which it may be found impossible to display in the main buildings, will in some exceptional cases be exhibited in the surrounding parks and gardens, in buildings erected for the purpose.

8.—With regard to the Victorian section, the Commissioners will place themselves in communication with the committees established in each locality. The duties of these committees will be:—

1. To make known the rules concerning the exhibition, and to distribute the forms of application for space, as well as all other documents relating to the Exhibition.
2. To point out as soon as possible the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose exhibits would appear to be particularly calculated to promote the success of the undertaking.
3. To encourage the exhibition of the manufactures, and of the mineral, pastoral, agricultural, and horticultural products of the district, and to accredit to the Commissioners the delegate charged with their representation.

9.—Spirits or alcohol, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and similar articles, can only be received when made in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

10.—Exhibitors of objects of a disagreeable nature, or such as may be prejudicial to health, will be bound at all times to conform to such precautionary measures as may be considered necessary.

11.—The Commissioners reserve the absolute right to cause the removal of any article whatever, if, on account of its nature or appearance, they deem it advisable to do so.

12.—All goods must be exhibited under the name of the person who has signed the application for admission.

13.—Exhibitors are entitled to insert after their name or that of their firm the names of their assistants of every class and grade who may have taken part in the production of the goods exhibited.

14.—Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the Jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

15.—Persons desirous of exhibiting articles not mentioned in the General Classification may apply to the Executive Commissioners.

Administration.

16.—A general supervision will be established for the prevention of robbery and embezzlement.

17.—It must be distinctly understood that the Commissioners decline all responsibility for any theft or embezzlements which may be committed.

18.—In the Victorian section, the exhibitors of each class must arrange among themselves as to the organization of a staff of attendants independent of the general supervision established by the Commissioners. Private agents of this description must be approved by the Commissioners, and must wear badges bearing the number of the class to which they will be attached.

19.—All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed—

The Executive Commissioners,

Centennial International Exhibition 1888,

Melbourne, Australia.

APPENDIX.*System of General Classification.**First Group.—WORKS OF ART.***Class 1.—Oil Paintings.**

Paintings on canvas, on panel, and on other grounds.

Class 2.—Various Paintings, Drawings, etc.

Miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, and drawings of every kind; paintings on enamel, earthenware, and porcelain; designs in glass and clay; cartoons for stained glass windows and frescoes, etc.

Class 3.—Sculpture and Die Sinking.

Sculpture of all kinds, chased and repoussé work. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work, etc.

Class 4.—Architectural and Engineering Drawings and Models.

Studies and details. Elevations and plans. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents, etc.

Class 5.—Engravings and Lithographs.

Engravings, coloured engravings. Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush, chromo-lithographs, etc.

*Second Group.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION; APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.***Class 6.—Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.**

Plans and models of orphan asylums, infant schools; system of management and furniture of such establishments; appliances for instruction suitable for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of the child previous to its entering school.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for town and country; system of management, and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for instruction: books, maps, apparatus, and models.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for adult and professional instruction. System of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for adult and professional instruction.

Appliances for the elementary teaching of music, singing, foreign languages, book-keeping, political economy, practical agriculture and horticulture, technology, and drawing.

Appliances adapted to the instruction of the blind and of deaf mutes.

Works of pupils of both sexes.

Libraries and publications.

Class 7.—Organization and Appliances for Secondary Instruction.

Plans and models of establishments for secondary instruction, lyceums, grammar schools, colleges, industrial and commercial schools. Arrangement and furniture of such establishments.

Collections, classical works, maps and globes.

Appliances for technological and scientific instruction, and for teaching the fine arts, drawing, music, and singing.

Apparatus and methods for instruction in gymnastics, fencing, and military exercises.

Class 8.—Organisation, Methods, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.

Plans and models of academies, universities, medical schools, technical and practical schools, schools of agriculture, observatories, scientific, museums, amphitheatres, lecture-rooms, laboratories for instruction and research.

Furniture and arrangement of such establishments.

Apparatus, collections, and appliances intended for higher instruction and scientific research.

Special exhibitions of learned, technical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial societies and institutions.

Scientific expeditions.

Class 9.—Printing, Books.

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs, black or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; newspapers; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums.

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

Paper; card and pasteboard; inks; chalks; pens; pencils; pastels; all things necessary for writing-desks and offices; inkstands; apparatus for weighing letters, etc.; copying presses.

Objects made of paper: lamp shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers.

Registers, copybooks, albums, and memorandum books; bindings, loose covers for books, cases, etc.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, draughtsmen, engravers, and modellers.

Class 11.—General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.

Designs for industrial purposes; designs obtained, reproduced, or reduced by mechanical processes. Decorative paintings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden models of figures, ornaments, etc.

Carvings. Cameos, seals, and various objects decorated with engraving. Objects modelled for industrial purposes produced by mechanical processes, reductions, photo-sculpture, etc. Casts.

Class 12.—Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings, lithographic proofs. Photo-lithographic proofs, photographic stereotypes, stereoscopic proofs, and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs. Colour photographs.

Instruments, apparatus, and chemicals necessary for photography. Materials and appliances used in photographic studios.

Class 13.—Musical Instruments.

Non-metallic wind instruments: with common mouth-pieces, with reeds with or without air reservoirs.

Metallic wind instrument, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with piston, with keys, with reeds.

Wind instruments with key boards: organs, accordions, etc.

Stringed instruments played with the fingers, or without keyboards.

Stringed instruments with keyboards: pianos, etc.

Instruments played by percussion or friction.

Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs.

Separate parts of musical instruments and orchestral appliances.

Class 14.—Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.

Apparatus and instruments used for mathematical purposes.

Apparatus and instruments illustrating practical geometry, land-surveying, topography, and geodesy; compasses, calculating machines, levels, mariners' compasses.

Apparatus and instruments for measurement: verniers, micrometric screws, dividing machines, etc.; scales for scientific uses.

Optical instruments. Astronomical instruments. Physical and meteorological instruments, etc. Instruments and apparatus requisite for laboratories and observatories.

Weights and measures of various countries.

Class 15.—Maps, and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical, astronomical, and photographic maps, atlases, etc.

Physical maps of every kind. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and sailors.

Third Group.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.**Class 16.—Furniture.**

Sideboards, book-cases, tables, dressing-tables, beds, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, etc.

Class 17.—Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.

Bed furniture, stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.

Decorative furniture made of costly stones and substances. Composition ornaments and objects moulded in plaster carton-pierre, papier-maché, etc. Frames, Paintings and decorations for churches and houses.

Class 18.—Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.

Carpets and rugs, moquettes, tapestry, terry and velvet pile, etc. Felt carpets, matting, etc. India-rubber floorcloth, etc.

Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool, or silk, plain or figured. Horsehair fabrics and leather cloths, moleskins, etc. Leather for hangings, for covering furniture, etc. Oilcloths.

Class 19.—Paper-hangings.

Printed paper-hangings. Flock, marbled, veined paper, etc. Paper for covering, bookbinding, etc. Artistic papers. Varnished and enamelled paper. Imitations of wood and of leather. Painted or printed blinds.

Class 20.—Cutlery.

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, etc. Cutlery of every description.

Class 21.—Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work.

Church plate, ornamental plate and table plate, gold and silver toilet articles, writing materials, etc. Electrotypes. Enamels, cloisonne, champlévé.

Class 22.—Bronzes and various Art Castings and Repoussé Work.

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast-iron, zinc, etc. Castings coated with other metals by galvanic action. Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, etc.

Class 23.—Clocks and Watches.

Separate parts of clocks of large or small size.

Watches, chronometers, pedometers; various time-keepers, etc. Time-pieces and clocks working by springs or weights, regulators, metronomes.

Astronomical clocks; marine chronometers; travelling clocks. Alarms, etc. Water clocks and sand glasses. Electric clocks. Turret and church clocks.

Class 24.—Perfumery.

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils, essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste; perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

Class 25.—Leather Work, Fancy Articles, and Basket Work.

Dressing cases, work boxes, small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur-cases, glove-boxes, caskets. Cases and bags, jewel-boxes. Purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar-cases.

Turned, engine-turned, carved, or engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc. Snuff-boxes. Pipes.

Fancy toilet combs and brushes.

Lacquered ware.

Fancy basket work; wicker work for bottles; articles in fine straw.

Fourth Group.—FICTILE MANUFACTURES; GLASS, POTTERY, ETC.**Class 26.—Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.**

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated and mounted crystal, etc. Table glass. Common glass bottles.

Window and mirror glass. Cast, enamelled, crackled, frosted, and tempered glass.

Glass, crystals for optical purposes, ornamental glass, etc.

Stained glass. Mirrors, looking glasses, etc.

Venetian glass.

Class 27.—Pottery.

Biscuit ware, hard and soft paste porcelains. Japanese, Indian, and Chinese porcelain.

Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, etc. Earthenware biscuit. Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Bricks and tiles.

Stoneware.

Fifth Group.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES.**Class 28.—Cotton Thread and Fabrics.**

Cotton, dressed and spun.

Pure cotton fabrics, plain and figured.

Mixed cotton fabrics.

Cotton velvet.

Cotton ribands and tapes.

Class 29.—Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, Jute, etc.

Flax, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibres spun.

Linen and drills. Cambrie. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.

Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

Class 30.—Worsted Yarn and Fabrics.

Carded wool, worsted yarn.

Muslins de laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serges, etc.

Ribands and laces of wool, mixed with cotton or thread, silk, or floss silk. Hair tissues, pure or mixed.

Class 31.—Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.

Combed wool and woollen yarn.

Cloth and other woollen fabrics.

Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats.

Shoes.

Woollen fabrics, unmilled or slightly milled; flannel, tartans, swansdown.

Class 32.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk yarn.

Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread.

Manufactures of floss silk, pure or mixed.

Velvet and plush.

Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

Class 33.—Shawls.

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed.

Cashmere shawls.

Silk shawls, etc.

Class 34.—Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom.

Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair.

Gold and silver lace.

Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.

Tambour embroidery, crochet-work, etc. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Church embroidery. Embroidery, tapestry, and other work done by the hand.

Lace-work and trimmings of silk, floss silk, worsted, mohair, horsehair, thread and cotton; laces.

Lace-work and trimmings, real or imitation; lace-work for military uniform.

Class 35.—Hosiery and Underclothing and Accessories of Clothing.

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk, or floss silk, pure or mixed. Elastic fabrics. Underclothing for men, women, and children; baby linen. Flannel and other woollen garments.
Stays, scarves, gloves, gaiters, garters, braces, fans, screens, umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, etc.

Class 36.—Clothing for both Sexes.

Men's clothes; women's clothes. Waterproof clothing.
Men and women's head-dresses; artificial flowers and feathers.
Wigs and works in hair.
Boots and shoes.
Children's clothes.
Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.
Native costumes of different countries.

Class 37.—Jewellery and Precious Stones.

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminium), chased, filigreed, set with precious stones, etc.
Plated and imitation jewellery.
Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, etc.
Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitations.
Coins and medals.

Class 38.—Portable Weapons and Hunting and Shooting Equipments.

Defensive armour: cuirasses and helmets.
Blunt weapons: maces, life-preservers.
Side-arms: foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes, hunting knives.
Missile weapons: bows, cross-bows, slings.
Fire-arms: guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers.
Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small-arms: powder-flasks, bullet-moulds, etc.
Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Percussion-caps, priming, cartridges.
Hunting and sporting: equipments.
Traps and snares fishing lines and hooks, harpoons, nets, bait, and fishing apparatus.

Class 39.—Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.

Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, etc. Dressing-cases and travelling-cases. Travelling-rugs, cushions, caps, travelling costumes and boots, iron-shod sticks, grapnel-hooks, sun-shades, etc.
Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions; travelling photographic apparatus and instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations; equipments and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, colonists, pioneers, etc.
Tents and camp equipage. Beds, hammocks, folding chairs, etc.

Class 40.—Toys.

Dolls and playthings; dolls and figures in wax.
Games for the amusement of children and adults.
Instructive games.

Sixth Group.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS.

Class 41.—Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.

Specimens of different kinds of forest tree.
Wood for cabinet work, for firewood, and for building. Timber for ship-building; staves; cleft timber shingles.
Cork; bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, and resinous substances.
Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw-work; wooden shoes, etc.

Class 42.—Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products. Machines and Instruments connected therewith.

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fishes; of cetacea, of mollusca, and crustacea.
Products of hunting and shooting: furs and skins, hair, bristles, undressed feathers, down, horn, teeth, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.
Products of fishing: train oil, spermaceti, etc. Whalebone, ambergris, shells of mollusca, pearls, mother-of-pearl, sepia, purple, coral, sponge.
Vegetable products of the earth, obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruits, lichens used as dyes, food, and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums: india-rubber, gutta-percha, etc.
Apparatus and instruments for gathering the products obtained without culture.

Class 43.—Agricultural Products not used for Food.

Textile materials: raw cotton; flax, hemp, and jute, scutched and unscutched; textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool, washed or unwashed; cocoons of the silkworm.
Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oil, wax, resin.
Tobacco in leaves or manufactured. German tinder. Tanning and dyeing substances.
Preserved fodder, and substances specially intended for feeding cattle.

Class 44.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

Acids, alkalis, salts of all kinds. Sea-salt and products extracted from mother water.
Various products of chemistry: wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived from them; essences and varnishes; various coating substances; blacking. Objects made of india-rubber and gutta-percha; dyes and colours.
Mineral waters and natural and artificial aerated waters. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Medicines, simple and made up.

Class 45.—Chemical Processes for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.

Specimens of threads and fabrics, bleached or dyed. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing.
 Specimens of printed or dyed linen, of printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed. Specimens of printed worsted or woollen fabrics, pure or mixed, combed or carded.
 Specimens of printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.
 Specimens of printed felt or cloth carpets. Oilcloth.

Class 46.—Leather and Skins.

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.
 Raw hides, salted hides. Tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed leather. Varnished leather.
 Morocco and sheepskin; skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed, or dyed. Prepared skins for glove-making. Skins and furs, dressed and dyed. Parchment.
 Gutwork; strings for musical instruments, gold-beater's skin, sinews.

Seventh Group.—MACHINERY—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.**Class 47.—Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.**

Plans of culture, distribution, and management of crops. Apparatus and works for agricultural engineering, draining, etc.
 Plans and models of farm buildings.
 Tools, implements, machines, and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops.
 Various agricultural machines worked by horse-power or by steam.
 Carts and other rural means of transport.
 Locomotives, engines, and horse-powers.
 Manures, organic or mineral.
 Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.
 Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.
 Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests and in the trades appertaining thereto.
 Apparatus used in the manufactory of tobacco.

Class 48.—Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works and in Works for the Preparation of Food, Irrigation of Land, etc., etc.

Apparatus used in agricultural works: manufacture of artificial manures; of drain pipes; cheese factories, dairies; apparatus used in preparing flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk-worm nurseries, etc.
 Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, mechanical appliances for kneading and baking; apparatus used in making pastry and confectionery.
 Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, etc. Machines for making sea biscuits. Chocolate machines.
 Apparatus for roasting coffee.
 Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks; manufacture and preservation of ice.

Class 49.—Implements, Models, and Plans connected with Irrigation of Land.

Centrifugal, steam, and other pumps; water wheels, windmills, sluice gates, etc.
 Plans, models, etc.
 Boring apparatus for artesian wells, and wells of large diameter.

Class 50.—Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Tanning.

Laboratory utensils and apparatus.
 Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.
 Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, and candles.
 Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles made of india-rubber and gutta-percha.
 Processes and apparatus used in gasworks.
 Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.
 Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.
 Processes used in tanyards and in leather dressing.
 Processes and apparatus used in glassworks and in chian and earthenware manufactories.

Class 51.—Machines and Apparatus in General.

Separate pieces of machinery; bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentrics, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel joints, belts, funicular apparatus, etc. Gearing, spring and catchwork, etc. Regulators and governors.
 Lubricators.
 Machines for counting and registering. Dynamometers, steam gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.
 Machines used for moving heavy weights.
 Hydraulic machines for raising water, etc.; norias (chain pumps), scoop wheels, hydraulic rams, etc.
 Hydraulic engines, water wheels, turbines, hydraulic lifts, etc.
 Accumulators and hydraulic presses.
 Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators, and apparatus appertaining thereto.
 Apparatus for condensing steam.
 Machines set in motion by the evaporation of either, chloroform, ammonia, or by a combination of gases.
 Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, and compressed air.
 Electro-magnetic machines. Windmills and panemones. Air-balloons.

Class 52.—Machine Tools.

Travelling circular-saw benches, self-acting, for breaking down heavy timber. Machines for boring timber used in fencing. Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Machines for making casks. Machines for cutting cork. Lathes, boring and planing machines. Slotting, drilling, and shaping machines. Screw-cutting engines and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops. Tools, engines, and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, etc. Special tools and engines used in various trades.

Class 53.—Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.

Hand-spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing, dressing. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread. Materials used in rope manufacture. Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine, wire-ropes, cables with wire core, rope matches, quick-matches, etc.

Class 54.—Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving: warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card-making for the jacquard looms. Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs: damask looms, electric looms. Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry. Mesh weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work. High warp looms and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving. Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, calendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, etc.

Class 55.—Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for Making-up Clothing.

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines. Implements for cutting out materials and leather for making garments and shoes. Machines for making, nailing, and screwing boots and shoes. Machines for the application of india-rubber.

Class 56.—Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and Objects for Dwellings.

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, vertical and circular saw frames, shingle cutters, etc. Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, etc. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinetmaking. Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-maché, ivory, bone, and horn. Machines for pointing, carving, and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, etc. Machines for making bricks and tiles; machines for making artificial stones. Machines for sawing and polishing hard stones, marbles, etc.

Class 57.—Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing, and Printing.

Materials and products of the manufacture of pulps for making paper, of wood, straw, alpha, etc. Processes and products of the bleaching of wood fibre. Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for pressing, glazing, watering, embossing, and ruling paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, etc. Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues. Apparatus for printing paper-hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing. Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding, stereotypes, etc. Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, autography, lithography, chalcography, paniconography, chromo-lithography, etc. Machines for setting up and sorting types. Printing of bank notes, postage stamps, etc.

Class 58.—Machines, Instruments, and Processes used in various Works.

Coining presses. Machines for making buttons, pens, pins, envelopes; packing-machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules; for affixing lead seals to merchandise; for corking bottles, etc. Tools for, and processes of, making clocks, toys, marqueterie, baskets, etc. Machines for binding books. Writing machines.

Class 59.—Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.

Separate parts of wheels and carriages; wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, ironwork, etc. Springs and various methods of hanging carriages. Different systems of harnessing. Breaks. Wheelwrights' work: Waggon, tumbrels, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes. Carriages; public, state, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, etc., velocipedes.

Class 60.—Harness and Saddlery.

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses; pack-saddles, saddles, bridles, and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; stirrups, spurs, whips.

Class 61.—Railway Apparatus.

Separate parts: springs, buffers, breaks.
 Permanent way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish-plates, turn-tables; buffers, feeding cranes, and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.
 Permanent way for tramways.
 Rolling stock: passenger carriages; waggons for carrying earth, goods, cattle; locomotives, tenders, etc.
 Self-moving carriages; locomotives, for roads.
 Special tools and machines for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.
 Apparatus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.
 Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, and engine houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.
 Plans and models of machines and appliances for the economic receiving and delivering of grain.

Class 62.—Electric, Pneumatic, and other Apparatus and Processes.

Appliances for telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, etc.
 Apparatus for the electric telegraph, post, wires, stretchers, etc.
 Batteries and apparatus for sending and receiving messages.
 Bells and electric signals.
 Telegraphs for military purposes. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages.
 Special apparatus for pneumatic telegraphy.
 Phonographs, microphones. Appliances for generation and storage of electricity.

Class 63.—Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone and concrete; asphalt; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard and felt for roofing.
 Apparatus and products of processes used in the preservation of wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.
 Apparatus for earthworks, excavators. Apparatus used in building yards. Tools and processes used by stone dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, tilers, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, etc.
 Locksmiths' work: locks, padlocks, railings, balconies, bannisters, etc.
 Apparatus and engines used in making foundations: pile-drivers and pile work, screw piles, pumps, pneumatic apparatus, dredging machines, etc. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers; machines used in reducing stones, quartz, or other hard substances.
 Apparatus used in the supply of water and of gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.
 Models, plans, and drawings of public works: bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges, dams, weirs, etc.
 Lighthouses. Public buildings for special purposes; buildings for civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; workmen's towns, industrial dwellings, etc.

Class 64.—Navigation and Life-saving.

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floatings docks, etc.
 Drawings and models of vessels of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy.
 Pleasure boats, yachts, etc.
 Boats and barges.
 Materials for the rigging of ships.
 Flags and signals. Apparatus for the prevention of collisions at sea. Buoys, beacons, etc.
 Apparatus for swimming, diving, and life-saving exhibited in action; floats, swimming belts, etc. Diving belts, cork jackets, nautilus life-belts, etc. Submarine boats; apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life-boats, etc.

Class 65.—Materials and Apparatus for Military Purposes.

Military engineering and fortifications.
 Artillery, gun-carriages, and weapons and projectiles of every kind.
 Military equipment, clothing, and encampments.
 Military transport service.
 Military topography and geography.

*Eighth Group.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.***Class 66.—Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.**

Wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.
 Grain without husk, and groats.
 Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, etc., gluten.
 Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula, compound farinaceous products, etc.
 Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.
 Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, etc.

Class 67.—Bread and Pastry.

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast; fancy bread and bread in shapes, biscuits, compressed bread for travelling, military campaigns, etc.
 Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dried cakes capable of being preserved.

Class 68.—Fatty Substances used as Food. Milk and Eggs.

Fatty substances and oils good for food.
 Fresh and preserved milk; fresh and salt butter; cheese.
 Eggs of all kinds.

Class 69.—Meat and Fish.

Salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.
 Poultry and game.
 Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, etc.; fish preserved in oil: sardines, tunny, etc.
 Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters, potted oysters, anchovies, etc.

Class 70.—Vegetables and Fruit.

Tubers: potatoes, etc.
 Dry farinaceous vegetables: beans, lentils, etc.
 Green vegetables for cooking: cabbages, etc.
 Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, etc.
 Vegetables used for flavouring: onions, garlic, etc.
 Salads: cucumbers; gourds, pumpkins, melons, etc.
 Vegetables preserved, by various processes.
 Fresh fruit; dried and prepared fruits: prunes, figs, raisins, etc.
 Fruits preserved without sugar.

Class 71.—Condiments and Stimulants, Sugar and Confectionery.

Spices, pepper cinnamon, allspice, etc.
 Table salt.
 Vinegar.
 Compound condiments and stimulants: mustard, kari, English sauces, etc.
 Tea, coffee, and others aromatic beverages, chicory and sweet acorn coffee.
 Chocolate.
 Sugar for household purposes, grape sugar, sugar of milk.
 Confectionery: sugar plums, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, etc., preserves and jellies.
 Dried and preserved fruits: citrons, lemons, oranges, pineapples.
 Fruits preserved in brandy.
 Syrups.
 Unfermented wines.

Class 72.—Fermented and Distilled Drinks.

Vin ordinaire, red and white.
 Sweet and dry wines.
 Sparkling and still wines.
 Ale, porter, and other beverages made from cereals.
 Cider, perry, and other beverages made from fruits.
 Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.
 Alcoholic spirits: brandy, whisky, gin, rum, liqueurs, etc.

Ninth Group.—SANITATION, MEDICINE, HYGIENE, AND PUBLIC RELIEF.**Class 73.—Sanitary Appliances, Surgical Instruments, Plans, Models, etc.**

Appliances, instruments, and apparatus requisite for anatomical and histological works.
 Plastic anatomical models.
 Instruments of medical research.
 Apparatus and instruments for dressing wounds and for simple surgery, general and local; anæsthetic apparatus.
 Surgical instruments grouped according to their purposes: instruments for amputations and dissection. Special instruments, obstetrics, ovariotomy, urinary channels, ophthalmology, dentistry, etc.; electro-therapeutic apparatus.
 Apparatus for plastic and mechanical prosthesis, orthopedic apparatus.
 Trusses.
 Apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or suffocated.
 Baths and hydro-therapeutic apparatus; gymnastical apparatus for medical and hygienic purposes.

Plans and models of hospitals, various asylums, houses of refuge, poor-houses, lunatic asylums. Arrangements and furniture of such establishments. Plans and models of a healthy and an unhealthy house. Various apparatus for infirm persons, invalids, and lunatics. Accessory objects for the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical services in hospitals or infirmaries.

Chests and cases of instruments and medicines for military and naval surgeons. Means and apparatus for succouring the wounded on battle fields. Civil and military ambulances.

Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all thing requisite for veterinary surgery.

Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all things relating to sanitary matters.

Class 74.—Apparatus and Process for Heating and Lighting.

Fire-grates, fire-places, stoves and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen-ranges and apparatus for heating and cooking by gas.

Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water, steam, or heated air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus; drying stoves.

Enameller's lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.

Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with various oils.

Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.

Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.

Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the electric and magnesium light.

Tenth Group.—AGRICULTURE AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES.

Class 75.—Specimens of Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works.

Examples of the farm buildings of various countries.

Examples of stables, cattle-sheds, sheepfolds, pig-sties, and of premises for rearing and fattening such animals.

Utensils used in stables, cattle-sheds, kennels, etc.

Apparatus for preparing the food of animals.

Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and binding and moving machines, hay-making machines, threshing, finishing, and dressing machines, etc.

Specimens of agricultural works: distilleries, bone-mills, sugar-mills, sugar refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, etc. Apparatus for artificial hatching and appliances for the rearing of poultry.

Presses for wine, cider, oil.

Eleventh Group.—HORTICULTURE.

Class 76.—Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.

Gardeners', nurserymen's, and horticulturists' tools.

Apparatus for watering and keeping turf in order, etc.

Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Room and window conservatories.

Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Fountains and other appliances for ornamenting gardens.

Class 77.—Flowers and Ornamental Plants.

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the flower gardens and dwellings of each country.

Class 78.—Vegetables.

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

Class 79.—Fruit and Fruit Trees.

Species of plants and specimens of products exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

Class 80.—Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.

Species of plants and specimens of products illustrating the processes followed in each country for planting forests.

Class 81.—Plants for Conservatories.

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to ornamentation or to utility.

Twelfth Group.—MINING INDUSTRIES—MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

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

Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.

Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters.

Machines and apparatus used for extracting ore and for lowering and hoisting miners.

Winding, pumping, and crushing machinery.
 Safety cages and hooks; signals and other appliances for lessening the danger in mines.
 Machines for draining; pumps.
 Ventilating apparatus; ventilators.
 Safety lamps; lamps for electric light.
 Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel.
 Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.
 Apparatus for the carbonization of fuel. Smelting furnaces. Smoke-consuming apparatus.
 Apparatus used in metal works.
 Special apparatus used in forges and foundries, electro-metallurgical apparatus.
 Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.
 Drawings of different classes of machinery used in mining.

Class 83.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, ores. Ornamental stones. Hard stones. Refractory substances. Earths and clays. Various mineral products. Raw sulphur. Rock salt; salt from salt springs.
 Mineral fuel, various kinds of coal, coal dust, and compressed coal. Asphalt and rock asphalt. Bitumen. Mineral tar. Petroleum, etc.
 Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast-steel, copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc, antimony, etc. Alloys.
 Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold-beating, etc.
 Electro-metallurgy; objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper, steel, nickel, etc., by the galvanic process.
 Products of the working of metals: rough-castings, bells, wrought-iron, iron for special purposes, sheet-iron and tin plates, iron plates for casing ships and constructions, etc.
 Sheet-iron coated with zinc or lead; copper, lead, and zinc sheets, etc.
 Manufactured metals; blacksmiths' work, wheels and tires, unwelded pipes, chains, etc.
 Wire drawing. Needles, pins, wire-ropes, wire-work, and wire-gauze, perforated sheet-iron.
 Hardware, edge-tools, ironmongery, copper, sheet-iron, tinware, etc.
 Other metal manufactures.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 289.

With reference to Government Notification No. 269 of 25th June, 1887, calling for tenders for the construction of a Sea Wall and reclamation opposite the Sailors' Home, it is hereby notified that the date on which the tenders are to be received has been extended until Noon of Monday, the 18th of July, 1887.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th July, 1887.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 290.

Tenders will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 14th instant, at Noon, for certain repairs to the Health Officer's Steam-launch *Blanche*. A list of the requirements may be seen at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office, to whose satisfaction the above repairs must be completed.

The Contractor will be required to supply a suitable Steam-launch for the use of the Health Officer during repairs to the *Blanche*.

No tender will be received, unless the person tendering produces a receipt to the effect that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum of \$50 as a pledge of the *bona fides* of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if such person refuses to carry out his tender, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th July, 1887.