



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

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VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1873.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 17th October, 1872.

THE following documents are published for general information:—

1. Despatch from the Right Honorable the Earl of Kimberley to His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., with extracts from its enclosures.

2. Letter from Mr. W. M. Maskell, Secretary to the Christchurch Preliminary Exhibition, with enclosure.

A Preliminary Exhibition of the Products of New Zealand will be held at Christchurch, on the 16th December, 1872, at the conclusion of which a selection of Exhibits for transmission at the public expense to Vienna will be made by a Commissioner appointed by the Government of New Zealand, acting in concert with the Committee of the Canterbury Exhibition.

All communications on the subject of the Christchurch Exhibition should be addressed to Mr. Maskell, who will give every information regarding it.

JOHN HALL.

No. 1.

Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, 6th August, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, reporting the appointment of a Committee to advise them as to the best method of securing a worthy representation of Colonial Produce and Manufactures at that Exhibition; and I have to request you to bring that communication under the notice of your Responsible Advisers, and to take such measures as may be necessary for giving it publicity within the Colony under your government.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

In accordance with the request of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed in the foregoing Despatch, it is notified for public information that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to issue a commission appointing Commissioners to represent British and Colonial Exhibitors at the International Exhibition to be held at Vienna in 1873; and that the Commissioners have appointed a Committee, consisting of the under-mentioned gentlemen, to advise them on the best method of securing representations at the Exhibition of Colonial Productions:—

The Marquis of Ripon, K.G.,
The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.,
Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G.,
Sir Charles Cowper, K.C.M.G.,
Mr. P. G. Julyan, C.B.,
Mr. Henry A. Brassey, M.P.,
Mr. Richard Daintree,
Mr. Francis S. Dutton,
Mr. I. E. Featherston,
Mr. William Robinson, and
Mr. W. C. Sargeant.

In the event of any of the Colonies finding it impracticable to make competent arrangements themselves, or to organize and send to Europe special Representative Commissions, or if they desire to avail themselves of the services of the existing organization, the Committee would be willing not only to take charge of the interests of such Colonies, but generally to promote, to the utmost of their power, a worthy representation of Colonial Productions at the Exhibition. The Committee will be prepared to offer to any Representative appointed by the Colonies every possible assistance and advice.

It would be desirable that the Exhibition of the Products of the various Colonies should, in the interests of all, form a collective representation, without losing the distinctive character of each Colony.

The Exhibition, under the august patronage of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of Austria, will take place in buildings erected for the purpose in the Imperial Park called the "Prater,"

at Vienna. It will be opened on the 1st of May, and closed on the 31st of October, 1873.

The following is the classification adopted for the objects exhibited:—

- Group 1. Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgy.
 " 2. Agriculture, Horticulture, and Forestry.
 " 3. Chemical Industry.
 " 4. Articles of Food used as Products of Industry.
 " 5. Textile Industry and Clothing.
 " 6. Leather and India-rubber Industry.
 " 7. Metal Industry.
 " 8. Wood Industry.
 " 9. Stone, Earthenware, and Glass Industry.
 " 10. Small Ware and Fancy Goods.
 " 11. Paper Industry and Stationery.
 " 12. Graphic Arts and Industrial Drawing.
 " 13. Machinery and Means of Transport.
 " 14. Philosophical Instruments, Surgical Instruments.
 " 15. Musical Instruments.
 " 16. The Art of War.

This group includes all objects and contrivances belonging to the equipment of the army, and the relief of the sick and wounded.

- " 17. The Navy.

This group comprehends everything relating to the navigation on the sea, on lakes and rivers, shipbuilding, the fitting out of ships, the construction of harbours and lighthouses, lifeboats, and salvage.

- " 18. Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.

- " 19. The Private Dwelling-house, its inner arrangement and decoration.

- " 20. The Farm-house, its arrangements, furniture, and utensils.

In these two groups it is expected that the different nations will exhibit their peculiar forms and actual conditions of domestic life.

- " 21. National Domestic Industry.

- " 22. Representation of the Influence of Museums of Fine Arts applied to Industry.

- " 23. Art applied to Religion.

- " 24. Objects of Fine Art of the Past, exhibited by Amateurs and Owners of Collections.

- " 25. Fine Arts of the Present Time.

- " 26. Education, Teaching, and Instruction.

There will be competitive trials of machinery, apparatus, processes and methods of work of different dates, showing their successive improvements: for example, sewing machines, weaving machines, telegraphy, photography, &c. An attempt will thus be made to give an epitome of the history of inventions. In addition to this, an attempt will be made to place side by side the productions of machines and handwork, and to show how in some cases machines have superseded handwork, while in others they have aided and increased its products.

By exhibiting also analogous products of industry, manufactured at different epochs, with their relative prices and with samples and models, it is intended to show the growing power of different industries, their dependence on the changes in taste, and their influence upon taste, as well as their importance in national economy at different epochs, thus exhibiting the history of industry.

To show by a retrospective view the influence of science on the progress and development of manufactures, there will be exhibited the gradual conversion of waste into use, or the increase in the employment

of the former, by comparing the waste with the articles manufactured therefrom, and also the intermediate products, so far as these are the result of inventions and discoveries since the first International Exhibition of London in 1851.

A further aim in this Exhibition is to give the history of prices; to exhibit from the chief districts of production the prices of more important articles, going as far back as possible, and placed side by side in average periods of five years, and illustrated by samples and specimens.

To show the international exchange of products, a representation of the commerce and trade of the world will be formed. For this purpose samples and specimens of the articles of trade and commerce of all the important harbours and seaports are to be exhibited.

On each sample will be marked its origin, its destination, its price and value, the quantity of import and export, &c.; along with these will be shown statistical and graphic tables, the movement of the navigation and commerce of each seaport during the last ten years.

The intention just expressed of aiding the study of this Exhibition by the help of statistical and graphical tables, will be carried into effect in all the departments of the Exhibition, by showing the industrial progress made by each country since the first International Exhibition of London in 1851, from official records. For example, there will be exhibited tables of the increasing areas of cultivated soil, the annual quantities of agricultural products, the value of the land, the interest on money, the traffic and capital of railways, the increase of population, &c., as they have appeared at each of the periods of subsequent International Exhibitions, viz.: Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

Thus, there will be shown the productive powers of different nations in the respective departments assigned to their products in the Exhibition building.

On the other hand, all particulars of the different articles to be exhibited, such as the name of the exhibitor, the description of the objects, the price (which the exhibitor is at liberty to attach if he please) may be shown on labels attached to each article.

In the same manner, all other informations of public interest the exhibitor may wish to have published, such as the history and importance of the establishment, its progressive development, its annual production, may also be written or printed and annexed to the objects exhibited: in contradistinction to former International Exhibitions, which confined these informations to the printed catalogue.

For the purpose of rendering this Exhibition especially instructive and educational, it is intended to make comparative trials and experiments on processes new or hitherto little known. The value of objects exhibited will be submitted to practical tests. For example, experiments will be made regarding the production of wines (application of the Hydro-Extractor, heating of wines, &c.), trials with machine-tools of every description, application of the electric-light, utilizing of aërostation (captive balloons, &c.), experiments with explosive materials, with steam-ploughs, transmission of power by wire-ropes, locomotives, engines on common roads, steam fire-engines, &c.

Lectures will be given on these subjects in a special lecture-room of the Exhibition, and international prize problems issued; as, for example, on the best implements for the cultivation of beet-roots for the fabrication of sugar.

Arrangements will be made for a series of temporary International Exhibitions of such articles which, by their nature, do not admit of an exposition of long duration. They will comprise:

Living animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, cats, fowls, game, fish, &c.);
Poultry, venison, butcher's meat, pork, &c.;
Dairy produce; milk, cheese, &c.;
Vegetable produce; fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, flowers, plants, &c.;
Living plants injurious to agriculture and forestry.

Dynamometric experiments will be made on the tractive force of animals. Also international races at the time of the Exhibition of thoroughbred horses will take place, and for these races prizes will be awarded.

Representations of all other kinds of sports (regattas, &c.), and also national games and plays will be arranged.

Some of these temporary Exhibitions will give rise to practical experiments and practical discussions on the matters to which they refer. For example, the Exhibition of Dairy Produce will give rise to a series of experiments on the improvements in manufacturing cheese, &c.

To enable the public to appreciate alimentary substances exhibited, refreshment rooms (tasting pavilions) will be erected, where each exhibitor can sell samples of his products, even in the shape of cooked food.

During the Exhibition various international congresses and conferences will be arranged for discussing important matters, to which either the Exhibition itself may give rise, or specially selected as subjects of international discussion.

More especially there will be international congresses of men of science, teachers and artists, physicians, directors of museums of fine art applied to industry, teachers of drawing, architects, engineers, representatives of chambers of commerce, economists acquainted with the questions relative to banking and insurance, of agriculturists, foresters, mining engineers, &c.

Among questions subject to such discussion will be the following:—

The question of intellectual property, of the improvement of public taste, of the promotion and diffusion of arts of design, on economy of transport, on obtaining the highest efficiency of machines, on the extension and development of forest statics, on reducing the price of food, whether by increased production, better organization of markets, reformed cookery, or new methods of preserving food; on the nourishment and early rearing of an infant, on early healthful training and gymnastics, on the exertions of our time in regard to the curing of deformed children, on the education of woman and improvement of her social condition.

The division of space allotted to each foreign commission will be geographical, that is to say, according to countries, in such a manner that the different territories of production shall appear as nearly as possible in the same order, as they are situated naturally in the direction from west to east.

With reference to such objects, which admit of a classification in several of the groups specified in Paragraph II., it is left at the option of the exhibitor to name the group in which he wishes his articles to be placed.

An International Jury will be appointed to award the prizes. Each exhibitor must declare whether he wishes or not to submit to the judgment of the jury. If not, the object exhibited will be ticketed "*Hors concours*" (Not for competition).

The awards granted by the Jury will be as follows:—

1. For the Fine Arts the prize will be given in the form of a Medal for Fine Arts.

2. For the other objects exhibited the prizes will be as follows:—

- (a.) Exhibitors in former universal exhibitions will receive for the progress they have made since the last exhibition a Medal for Progress.
- (b.) Exhibitors for the first time taking part in an Universal Exhibition, will receive as reward for the merit they have shown in a national, economical, or technical point of view, the Medal for Merit.
- (c.) Exhibitors, whose productions fulfil all the conditions of refined taste in colour or in form, will have the Medal for Taste.
- (d.) There will also be given Diplomas of Merit, similar to the honourable mentions of former universal exhibitions.

3. The assistants and workmen who, according to the statements made by the exhibitors, have taken a notable part in the production of a rewarded object shall have the Medal for Co-operation.

4. The merits of individuals or corporations who have promoted the education of the people, the development of industry, or the national economy, or have specially promoted the intellectual, moral, and material welfare of the working classes, shall be rewarded by special Diplomas of Honour.

The detailed arrangements for the organization of the Exhibition, the composition and operations of the Juries, the system of the catalogues, reports, &c., will be the object of general and special rules.

No. 2.

Mr. Maskell to the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,— Christchurch, 9th October, 1872.

I am directed by the Committee of the Inter-provincial and Vienna Exhibition to forward to you a copy of the advertised list of quantities and varieties of articles which they have fixed as the amounts required for Exhibition, and to request that the same may be published in the Colonial Government *Gazette* for the information of the public.

I have, &c.,
W. M. MASKELL,
Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF COLONIAL PRODUCE, 1872-73.

It has been announced that an International Exhibition will take place in Vienna in the course of 1873. The Colonial Government are desirous that an Exhibition of New Zealand Produce and Manufactures should be held at Christchurch, commencing on December 15, 1872, and that from the articles therein shown, should be selected the best in the different classes for transmission to Vienna, in order that the Colony may be well and properly represented at the latter place.

At a Meeting held in Christchurch on September 25, a General Committee were appointed, who formed in their turn Sub-Committees, to superintend and arrange the exhibits of the various classes of Produce.

The following lists of quantities and varieties of articles required have been drawn up by the Sub-Committees, and they accordingly invite Manufacturers and others to send in to them for exhibition the various Specimens and Samples they may desire to show.

The Exhibition will be opened on December 16, but articles should be sent in to the Committee by December 1, in order to insure proper arrangement and classification.

All goods will be transmitted free of cost.

WOOL.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

H. P. Murray-Aynsley, Esq.

John Inglis, Esq.

W. K. Macdonald, Esq.

Net weight of each exhibit, if washed or scoured, to be 112 lbs.

If shown in the grease, each exhibit to consist of ten fleeces, no skirting removed.

Each exhibit to be accompanied by the following statement:—

Owner's name.

Breeder.

Breed of animals.

Age.

Sex.

Where bred.

If imported, date of importation.

If imported, whence imported.

If imported, age when imported.

Date of this shearing.

Date of previous shearing.

When washed, and how, previous to this shearing.

If ever diseased.

When dipped, and materials used in dipping.

Weight of fleeces.

Average price realized for previous clips from same flock.

Where sold, and how.

1st combing

2nd "

1st clothing

2nd "

} stating grease, washed, or scoured.

FLAX.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

H. H. DeBourbel, Esq.

Geo. Booth, Esq.

J. A. Bird, Esq.

Fibre, cold-water dressed—

50 lbs. stripped, in pressed bale.

50 lbs. bleached do.

100 lbs. scutched do.

100 lbs. hackled do.

Fibre, warm-water dressed—

100 lbs. scutched, in pressed bale.

100 lbs. hackled do.

Cordage—

1 coil white of each size, 3 in., 2 in., 1 in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1 coil oiled of each size, 4 in., 3 in., 2 in.

1 coil tarred, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Wool lashing—samples.

Twine—an assortment of different varieties and colours.

Maori-dressed Flax—specimens.

Maori-manufactured Flax—specimens.

Flax Seed—samples of different varieties.

Pulp for Paper-making—samples.

Articles manufactured from Flax Fibre—specimens.

GRAIN AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

A. L. Smith, Esq.

P. Cunningham, Esq.

J. N. Tosswill, Esq.

Exhibits will be classed as follows:—

Class I.—Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Class II.—Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, and Sharps.

Class III.—Malt.

Class IV.—Beans, Peas, and Tares.

Class V.—Grass, Clover, Rape, and other Seeds.

In all cases each exhibit shall consist of 50 lbs.

Exhibitor to state how often and by what machine the grain has been cleaned.

In all cases the grower's name and residence to be added.

COAL, MINERALS, AND ORES.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. Anderson, Esq.

H. P. Hill, Esq.

Coals, in pieces of about two cubic feet.

Ores, in quantities of not more than two cubic feet.

Glassmaking Sands, samples in bottles.

Fire Clays, specimens of about two cubic feet.

Larger specimens of peculiar excellence will be received.

TIMBERS.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Geo. Holmes, Esq.

J. Booth, Esq.

F. Jenkins, Esq.

Exhibits will be classed as follows:—

Ship-building Timber.

House-building Timber.

Furniture Woods.

Fancy and Ornamental Woods.

Wood Carvings.

Exhibits of Woods for furniture or fancy and ornamental purposes, must have one side rough and one polished.

Exhibits to be accompanied by a description and statement of the price at place of production.

AGRICULTURAL, FLAX, AND OTHER MACHINERY.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

E. Richardson, Esq., M.H.R.

A. Duncan, Esq.

R. Wilkin, Esq.

E. G. Wright, Esq.

Exhibits will be classed as follows:—

Class I.—Railway Plant; including models, wheels, springs, gauges, railway chairs, carriage breaks, signals, couplings, &c., carriages and engines.

Class II.—Carriages not connected with Rail or Tramways: Buggies, carriages, and carts of sorts, cabs, spring carts, coachsmith's work, specimens of carriage painting, &c.

Class III.—Machinery in general; inclusive of engines, cranes, quartz-crushing machines, chain pumps, turbines, Californian pumps, windmills, hydraulic rams, boiling-down plant, &c.

Class IV.—Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery and Implements: Rollers, clod-crushers, harrows, reaping and mowing machines, threshing machines, seed sowers, ploughs, horse hoes, cultivators, wool and cheese presses, whipple trees, field gates, iron fencing, hurdles, rakes and tools, garden chairs, fountains, &c.

Class V.—Flax Machinery: Strippers, dry and wet scutchers, feeding and discharging apparatus, hackles, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

W. D. Wood, Esq.

J. Ollivier, Esq.

J. P. Jameson, Esq.

W. J. McIlroy, Esq.

J. Gordon, Esq.

Building Stones—In pieces not less than 8 in. cube, with statement of the size procurable from the quarries.

Bricks—Building Bricks, in parcels of 25; Fire Bricks, in parcels of 6.
 Limestones, Slates, Cements—Specimens.
 Pottery, including Flower-pots, Tiles, Drainpipes, and Earthenware—Specimens not exceeding 72 cubic feet space.
 Oils, Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable—Samples of not less than 1 pint.
 Wax, Glue, Gum—Samples of not less than 2 lbs.
 Whalebone—Specimens.
 Bone Dust and Artificial Manures—Samples not less than 3 bushels of each kind sent.
 Preserved Meats—In cases suitable for export.
 Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Hams, Fish—Beef and Pork in casks of 200 lbs.; Bacon and Hams, 100 lbs. each; Fish, not less than 25 lbs.
 Preserved Fruits, Jams, and Honey—Samples not less than 3 lbs.
 Syrups, Cordials, Sauces—Samples of not less than 2 bottles of each kind sent.
 Wines and Spirits—Samples of not less than 2 bottles of each kind sent.
 Ale and Porter—In cases or bulk suitable for export.
 Soap—Household Soap, 56 lbs.; Fancy Soap, 7 lbs.
 Tallow and Lard—In kegs.
 Candles—Samples of not less than 24 lbs.
 Cheese—Not less than two of each kind sent.
 Butter—In kegs.
 Chicory and Tobacco—Samples, raw and prepared, of not less than 7 lbs.
 Hops—Samples of not less than 20 lbs.
 Biscuits—12 lbs. of each kind sent.
 Kegs, Casks, Cheese Vats, Churns, &c.—Samples.
 Brooms and Brushware—Not less than two of each kind sent.
 Basketware—Samples.
 Tweeds and Cloths—Pieces of not less than 12 yards each.
 Hats—Sample case not exceeding 3 feet square.
 Blankets, Plaids, and Hosiery—Samples.
 Furniture, inlaid Cabinet Work, and Marqueterie—Specimens.
 Jewellery and Ornaments—Specimens.
 Glassware—Sample case.

Furs and Feathers—Specimens.
 Shells, for inlaying and manufacturing purposes... Specimens.
 Leather, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery and Harness... Samples.
 Architectural Drawings, Engineering Drawings, Geological and other Maps and Plans, Photographs of Scenery—Specimens.
 Printing, Bookbinding, Lithography—Specimens.
 Musical Instruments—Specimens.

Medals and Certificates of Honourable Mention will be distributed to the best Exhibits in the various classes.

Advantage will be taken of the Exhibition to select the best articles to represent the Colony at the Vienna Exhibition.

Intending Exhibitors are requested to inform the Secretary, as early as possible, of the character and number of the objects they desire to show. Any further information required can be obtained from him.

ADDRESS—Government Buildings, Christchurch.

By order.

W. M. MASKELL,
 Secretary.

General Post Office,
 Wellington, 16th October, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERPROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT CANTERBURY to frank and receive, free from pre-payment of postage, Letters or Packets posted on the Public Service. This authority to have effect up to the 31st January next.

JULIUS VOGEL.

