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Govt. of {188 } Madras

File No. 5.
Serial No. 8.

1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

Cir. No. $\frac{15}{5-8}$ *Ex.*

Dated Calcutta, the 17th February 1888.

SUBJECT.

REVIEW of Mr. Royle's Report on the Indian Section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 317 R. & A.—22-2-88.—730.

Cir. No. $\frac{15}{5-8}$ Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 17th February 1888.

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

READ—

Letter, dated 1st April 1887, from Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, communicating observations on the collections of exhibits contributed from India.

Despatch No. 86 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 25th August 1887, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, transmitting the Report of Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., on the Indian section of the Exhibition and his accounts of the sale of exhibits.

RESOLUTION.

The accounts of the Indian Courts at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886 having been examined and disposed of, the Report on the Indian section, submitted by Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Official Agent to the Government of India at the Exhibition, together with the following account of the proceedings and action taken in India, is published for general information.

2. An invitation to take part in the Exhibition was received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Indian Government in June 1884, but it was not till March 1885 that the orders of Her Majesty's Government were received laying down definitely the share in the project to be taken by the Government of India. These instructions limited the expenditure to be incurred in direct connection with the London Exhibition to one lakh of rupees exclusive of the cost of packing and freight, but permitted the contribution on loan of any articles which might be provided for the Exhibition which it was at that time intended to hold at Bombay in 1887-88. With the despatch of exhibits from the Indian ports the responsibility of the Government of India ceased. The management and control in England were unconditionally entrusted to the Royal Commissioners, who subsequently appointed Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., to be Executive Commissioner for India in their behalf, but the Government of India was permitted to send one European officer to arrange and explain the collection of economic products, and a few native officials and attendants, the cost of their deputation being met from the grant of one lakh. The Royal Commissioners, to whom a sum of £20,000 was guaranteed from Indian revenues in case of the expenses of the Exhibition exceeding the receipts, undertook to meet all charges connected with the fitting up of the Indian Courts and the display of exhibits, and also arranged to purchase specimens of the more expensive kinds of artware excluded from the scope of the collections which the Government of India was authorised to contribute. It was arranged that an officer directly responsible to the India Office should be appointed to protect the interests of Indian exhibitors, and for this purpose, the services of Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E.,

of the India Office, whose previous experience as Indian representative at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883 specially fitted him for the duty, were placed at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners as Assistant Secretary for India, and as Official Agent to the Government of India for the guardianship and eventual disposal of exhibits.

3. At an early stage in the arrangements the consent of the Government of Bombay was asked for and obtained to the loan, for previous display in London, of exhibits intended for the Bombay Exhibition, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of recording the obligation of the Supreme Government for the cordial manner in which the Local Government and the guarantors of the Bombay Exhibition acceded to an arrangement to which the success of the Indian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was in great measure due. The Government of Bombay further agreed to contribute towards the purchase of exhibits for the two Exhibitions such sum not exceeding one lakh, as would suffice, together with the contributions of other Local Governments, to make up 1½ lakhs. The contributions of Local Governments having amounted to ₹81,500, the sum which the Government of Bombay was actually called upon to subscribe was ₹68,500. To the 2½ lakhs (*i.e.*, one lakh from the Imperial and one and a half from the Bombay and Provincial Governments) thus available for the equipment of the Indian Courts, the Royal Commissioners subsequently added a grant of ₹31,168 for the preparation, on their behalf, of a series of carved ornamental screens, to form a façade in the Court of Indian Artwares. These resources were largely supplemented by the liberality of many Native Chiefs and Nobles to whose liberal contributions some of the most attractive collections of exhibits were due. The entire cost of the representation of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Jeypore was borne by the Rulers of those States, and to them and to the Chiefs and Nobles and European and Native gentlemen who made donations and loans of economic and art exhibits His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to express his acknowledgments for their public-spirited and generous co-operation.

4. In order to avoid as far as possible the risk and expense of returning loan exhibits to Bombay, it was resolved to restrict the sum of 1½ lakhs subscribed by Local Governments, including Bombay, to the purchase of specimens of artware, ornamental fabrics, &c., of a saleable character, on the understanding that if disposed of in London, duplicates for the Bombay Exhibition would be purchased in India from the sale-proceeds realized. The separate grant of one lakh sanctioned by the Secretary of State was reserved by the Government of India for the preparation of collections illustrative of the economic products of the country and rough manufactures and of its administrative system, and for defraying incidental expenses connected with the European officer and native officials whose deputation to England was authorised by the Secretary of State. Following this division of funds the purchase and despatch of artware were entrusted to officers or committees nominated in each Province by the Local Governments, with permission to correspond direct with the Revenue and Agricultural Department, that Department, which had for some time past been developing an organization for the purpose, itself undertaking the collection of raw products and primary manufactures. The despatch of exhibits commenced in December 1885, and it is owing to the exertions of the Provincial officers and committees, to the excellent arrangements made for the shipment of exhibits by the agents at the ports, and to the activity with which their

efforts were seconded by Mr. Royle and Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., Honorary Architect to the Executive Staff in London, that the Indian Courts presented so satisfactory an appearance on the 4th of May 1886, when the Exhibition was opened by Her Majesty the Queen, as to obtain the special commendation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Royal Commissioners in a congratulatory telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy. To the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Resolution, His Excellency the Governor General in Council wishes the thanks of the Government of India to be conveyed for the zeal and ability with which they accepted and carried out, in most cases as an addition to their regular duties, the share assigned to each in the onerous work of selecting, purchasing, ordering, collecting, and despatching the vast number of articles comprised in the Indian contribution to the Exhibition.

5. Of the Indian exhibits themselves a sufficient general description is contained in Mr. Royle's report, and it is here unnecessary to say more than that they formed a more adequate representation of the country and its natural and industrial products than had been attempted on any previous occasion. The system adopted for the arrangement of exhibits, however, deserves notice, as it differed in some respects from the classification adopted at previous Exhibitions. Exhibits of artware including fabrics were arranged primarily in Provincial Divisions or Courts according to localities of production, instead as heretofore being grouped according to a technical classification. Raw products and rough manufactures on the contrary followed a technical classification, irrespective of geographical distribution. In other words, the collections of products were national or imperial, while those of artware were local or provincial. In thus departing, in the case of artware, from the usual method of arrangement, the Government of India was influenced by a desire to illustrate and emphasize the essentially conservative nature of the artistic ideas of the country which, though beginning to yield to the influence of a new industrial development, are still distinguishable by peculiar local characteristics which lend them a special value and attractiveness, and which it is for many reasons desirable to foster and preserve as far as possible. It was obvious, however, that a similar arrangement in the case of raw materials, which are only to a limited extent the production of special localities and otherwise differ only so far as they are affected by soil and climate, would have resulted in an unnecessary reduplication of specimens, besides being productive of increased labour and expense. Hence it was resolved to display them under a technical classification based upon their nature and uses, and their arrangement was entrusted to Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., who had already been charged by the Government of India with the compilation of a Dictionary of Indian Economic Products. The instructive character of the economic collection was enhanced by a valuable series of cartographic exhibits provided by the Survey Department. One exception to the general plan of arrangements originally laid down was subsequently permitted by which, at the instance of the Royal Commission, silk exhibits, both raw and manufactured, were placed in a separate Court under the management of Mr. T. Wardle, of Leek, who had for many years taken a personal interest in the subject. His disinterested labours in the cause of an important industry, though unhappily not at present a prosperous one, are gratefully recognised by the Government of India and will not be wasted.

6. It has been mentioned that the expenses of the packing and freight of exhibits were sanctioned as a separate charge, and in order to simplify accounts

the Government of India undertook to meet all such charges in the first instance on both Government exhibits and private exhibits sent through official agency and to recover them as far as possible by the addition of a percentage to the fixed sale prices of exhibits. It was, however, decided by the Secretary of State, in view of the great convenience of affixing sale prices to the goods as they were unpacked and the impossibility of calculating in advance the ultimate proportion of freight and other charges to be added to the price of each article, to allow the Official Agent discretion as to the actual prices to be charged. In the exercise of this discretion Mr. Royle fixed such prices as seemed best calculated to ensure a ready sale, and the abandonment of the project for an Exhibition at Bombay rendered it desirable that as many articles as possible should be disposed of in London in order to avoid charges for return freight. Better financial results were thus obtained on the whole than would probably have been forthcoming by a rigid adherence to original prices, and the Government of India is assured that every care was taken to avoid obscuring the true value of the goods to the injury of future trade. As shown in Mr. Royle's report, the total sum realized on exhibits of artware was £20,042, of which £2,297 went to meet expenses in England, including among other payments a deduction of 5 per cent. paid to the Royal Commission as a contribution towards the cost of establishment for the custody and sale of exhibits, leaving £17,745 for remittance to India as the net realization on articles sold valued at R2,29,823. It has been decided that private exhibitors shall receive in full the original sale prices of their exhibits, and it is understood that the sums which have been distributed to Local Governments, &c., after crediting R35,500 towards the cost of packing and freight, will suffice for this purpose, and in most instances leave a sufficient surplus to recoup the expenditure incurred from provincial revenues on artware exhibits. The Government of India is indebted for this satisfactory result to the unremitting care and labour of its Official Agent, Mr. J. R. Royle, and has much pleasure in recording its appreciation of the excellent services continuously rendered by him in that capacity.

7. The remaining collections, namely, those provided by the Government of India from the separate grant of one lakh of rupees, consisting of raw products and primary manufactures, ethnological models, &c., have been presented, as Mr. Royle explains, to various museums and institutions, including the Imperial Institute. The nature of these collections made it improbable that more than an inconsiderable portion of the outlay would be recovered by sale, while their distribution for permanent preservation and reference served to perpetuate the principal object of the exhibition itself. That object, as stated by His Royal Highness the President of the Royal Commission, was to demonstrate on the fullest scale to the people of the United Kingdom the unbounded industrial resources at their command within the limits of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Dominions, and has, the Government of India is assured, been as fully attained as circumstances admitted. Having regard to the long-established intercourse between India and the West, no direct and immediate commercial results, such as occasionally follow the exposition of the product of new regions, could reasonably be expected, but the Exhibition was successful in attracting attention to the necessity of systematic exploration in the field of Indian economic products as a promising source of fresh and important industries, and the possibility of utilizing under proper instruction the artistic taste and skill of native artizans in the production of wares suited to European requirements. The need for systematic enquiry

on practical lines was clearly established at a series of confernces we held twice or three times a week at the Indian Courts by the courteous permission of the Royal Commission, at which each class of products was in turn examined and discussed with commercial and scientific experts and manufacturers from London and from other important commercial centres. The general result of the careful examination to which Indian products were thus subjected was the conclusion that while there existed a variety of new or little known Indian substances which might be brought to important industrial uses, no decisive opinion could be formed as to their value and utility until fuller information was available in regard to the extent of their production and prices, and until the purposes for which they are suited had been sufficiently demonstrated by a careful series of experiments and by scientific analysis of a rigorous character. A considerable impulse has been given in recent years to the collection and publication of information regarding Indian products by the various exhibitions which preceded the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. To that Exhibition is due the effort made for the first time to bring all the economic products of India under a comprehensive survey, of which the basis is now being laid in the Dictionary under preparation by the Imperial Reporter on Economic Products, whose appointment for the purpose is itself a result of the Exhibition of 1886. In the Imperial Institute, founded in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, will, the Government of India hopes, be found, on the other hand, the organisation for bringing the properties of the products themselves under continuous scientific investigation and experiment. Thus in prominently drawing public attention to these objects the Exhibition may be regarded as an important and practical step in the policy advocated and developed by the Government of India for the investigation and exploitation of indigenous products and manufactures. The fact that a very large number of exhibits were sent by native workmen on their own account is an encouraging experience of the late Exhibition, and would seem to point to the conclusion that they are becoming more keenly alive to the advantages of advertisement and the demands of foreign customers.

8. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General desires to express, on behalf of the Government of India, its obligations to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, on whom as the sole Executive Commissioner for India the entire responsibility rested of arranging the exhibits contributed by the Governments and Native States of the Indian Empire, and to whose personal efforts the successful appearance of the Indian Courts was greatly due, and at the same time to acknowledge the consideration and assistance accorded by the Royal Commissioners, which secured to the representation of India at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, the position, prominence and distinctive character which were worthy of her place in the British Empire.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and Agents to the Governor General and Residents in Native States noted on the margin, with the intimation that a copy of the Resolution has been sent to each of the gentlemen named in the list appended to the Resolution.

Madras.	Baroda.
Bombay.	Rajputana.
Bengal.	Central India.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Baluchistan.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.
Central Provinces.	Mysore.
Burma.	Nepal.
Assam.	Kashmir.

ORDERED, also, that it be published, with the report submitted by Mr. J. R. Royle, in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Officers and Committees entrusted with the collection and despatch of Indian Exhibits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

OFFICIAL collections in India were made under the general administration and direction of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India:—

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

By the following Officers:—

Geology	H. B. Medlicott, Esq.
Meteorology	H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Survey of India	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse. Major C. Strahan, R.E.
Salt, Excise, Opium, Mints, Post Office, Government Printing, Education, Police, Sanitary and Medical, Public Works, Military, &c., &c.	Collections were made under the orders of the Heads of the Departments concerned.

II.—ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

By the following Officers:—

Raw Products and Rough Manufactures.	Dr. G. Watt, M.B., F.L.S., on special duty with the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Babu T. N. Mukharji, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India.	Assisted by the Exhibition Committees in Bombay and Bengal and the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay.
Timbers and Forest Produce.	B. Ribbentrop, Esq., Inspector-General of Forests. R. H. C. Whittall, Esq., Assistant Inspector-General of Forests. F. B. Manson, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, on special duty.	Assisted by the Executive Officers of the Forest Department working under the orders of the Inspector-General.

III.—ART-WARE AND FABRICS.

By the following Committees and Officers appointed by the Governments of the various Provinces in India, or the Rulers of Native States:—

MADRAS.

COMMITTEE	Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Deputy Commissary General, *President*. Dr. G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E. E. B. Havell, Esq. J. C. Shaw, Esq.	C. Deane, Esq. G. G. Orr, Esq. C. A. Lawson, Esq. C. Benson, Esq. Dr. E. Thurston.

BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE	The Hon'ble Forbes Adam, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, *President*. E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq. Major A. B. Portman. Dr. D. Macdonald.	Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, Esq. E. T. Leith, Esq. Nanabhai Byramji Jijibhai, Esq. Vrijbhukan Das Atmaram, Esq. J. Griffiths, Esq., *Secretary*.

Bengal.

Committee.

- H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I., Member, Board of Revenue, *President.*
- D. Cruickshank, Esq., *Vice-President.*
- H. Berger, Esq.
- Surgeon-Major D.D. Cunningham.
- M. Finucane, Esq., B.C.S.
- J. Henderson, Esq.
- C. R. Hills, Esq.
- J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.
- Dr. G. King.
- R. Lyall, Esq.
- Hon'ble A. P. MacDonnell, B.C.S.
- J. D. Maxwell, Esq.
- R. Miller, Esq.
- J. Murdoch, Esq.
- A. Pedler, Esq.
- T. Ralli, Esq.
- H. H. Risley, Esq., B.C.S.
- A. Simson, Esq.
- Hon'ble Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E.
- Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse, B.S.C.
- M. Jackson, Esq, Member and *Secretary.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

D. M. Smeaton, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
F. S. Growse, Esq., C.I.E.
Dr. J. W. Tyler, Superintendent, Central Jail, Agra.
A. Constable, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Punjab.

J. L. Kipling, Esq., Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Central Provinces.

J. B. Fuller, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture.

Burma.

H. L. Tilly, Esq., Executive Engineer.

Assam.

H. Z. Darrah, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture.
Colonel J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Political Agent, Manipur.
Major T. J. Willans, R.E., Executive Engineer, Shillong.

Coorg.

Colonel T. G. Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg.
Colonel A. LeMessurier, Consulting Engineer, Bangalore.
W. McHutchin, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mysore State Railway.

Hyderabad State.

Colonel C. J. O. Fitzgerald, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Hyderabad.

Mysore State.

Colonel A. LeMessurier, Consulting Engineer, Mysore, Bangalore.
W. McHutchin, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mysore State Railway.

Baroda State.

Committee.

- Captain J. Hayes Sadler, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, *President.*
- Major F. H. Jackson.
- Rao Bahadur Laxman Jagganath.
- Rao Bahadur J. S. Gadgil.
- T. S. Tait, Esq.
- P. Reynolds, Esq.
- Abbas S. Tyabji.
- Rao Bahadur Raoji Vithal.
- Rao Saheb Har Govindas Dwarkadas.
- Ambalal Sakarlal Desai.
- Dinsha Ardeshir Talearkhan, *Honorary Secretary.*

Kashmir State.

Colonel Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., B.S.C., Resident in Kashmir.

N.-W. Frontier.

Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, Beluchistan.

Nepal State.

Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, Residency Surgeon, Nepal, Katmandu.

Central India States.

J. Johnstone, Esq., Principal of the Residency College, Indore.

Ajmere and Rajputana.

Colonel Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., M.S.C., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

- R. S. Whiteway, Esq., B.C.S., Settlement Officer, Ajmere-Merwara.
- Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, M.D., Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.
- Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, in Medical charge, Eastern Rajputana States, and Honorary Secretary to the Museum Committee, Jaipur.
- Colonel P. W. Powlett, S.C., Resident, Western Rajputana States.
- Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, Alwar.
- Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah.
- Captain A. C. Talbot, S.C., Political Agent, Bikanir.
- Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, S.C., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.
- Colonel C. K. M. Walter, S.C., Resident in Meywar.
- Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Political Agent, Bhartpur and Karauli.

The shipment of exhibits was entrusted to—
Calcutta—W. A. Dangerfield, Esq., R.N., Agent for Government Consignments.
Bombay—Messrs. King, King & Co.
Madras—Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., Master Attendant.

Report by Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., on the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, Indian Section.

1. In submitting the following Report on the Indian Section of the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have thought it advisable, before proceeding to show how the collections have been disposed of, to give a brief sketch of the part played by India in the Exhibition.

Conditions under which Government of India participated in Exhibition.

2. It was in the autumn of the year 1884 that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales first notified to the Secretary of State for India his assumption of the Presidency of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and explaind the general features of the scheme he proposed for the administration of the Indian Section. These arrangements were communicated to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, and, after some correspondence had passed, it was determined by Lord Kimberley that India's participation in the Exhibition should be limited as follows :—

(*a*) The Secretary of State to subscribe to the Guarantee Fund of the Exhibition the sum of £20,000.

(*b*) The Government of India to be permitted to incur an expenditure of £10,000, in addition to all charges for freight, for the purpose of covering the cost of a collection illustrating the raw produce and ordinary manufactures of the Indian Empire.

(*c*) The Royal Commission to provide a sum of £3,000 for the purchase of sumptuary art objects, and depute an officer to India to make a suitable selection.

(*d*) The Royal Commission also to pay all charges for the installation of the Indian collections, the Executive Administration being entrusted to the Secretary, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen : and to secure the interests of the Indian Government, and of Indian Exhibitors, Mr. J. R. Royle, of the India Office, was appointed Assistant Secretary, for the purpose of supervising the work of the Indian Section.

Mr. Royle was later on specially appointed Official Agent for the Government of India, and the Government of Madras also placed the charge of their collections in his hands.

3. It being soon found that the sums alluded to above would be quite inadequate to properly represent Indian produce and manufactures, they were supplemented by—

(*e*) Collections which the Native Princes and gentlemen of India agreed to contribute in response to the invitation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

(*f*) By grants made by the various Local Governments in India from provincial funds, and

(*g*) By a sum of £6,850 originally granted for purchasing collections for an Exhibition which it was contemplated to hold in Bombay during 1886-87. This Exhibition being however subsequently abandoned, it was decided to allow the collections lent on its behalf to the London Exhibition to be sold there.

(*h*) By a later grant of £2,500 made by the Royal Commission for the purpose of providing ornamental carved screens to enclose the various provincial art-ware courts.

4. The funds available for providing collections from India thus consisted of :—

	£
Government of India Grant	10,000
Royal Commission Grant	3,000
Bombay Exhibition Grant	6,850
Royal Commission Screen Grant	2,500
TOTAL .	22,350

To this sum must be added the cost of private contributions and certain grants which the various Local Governments were able to make from Provincial funds.

Arrangements made in India.

5. The whole of the arrangements for collecting and forwarding from India the goods intended for exhibition were made under the direction of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, the Secretary to which Department—Mr., now Sir Edward Buck—issued instructions to the various Committees appointed in all parts of India for the purpose of furthering the

work connected with the Exhibition. These instructions were intended to ensure uniformity in the systems adopted by these Committees, and among other things included special forms and a scheme of classification, based on a series drawn up by Sir G. Birdwood, of the India Office, who had in many previous Exhibitions found the immense advantage of regularity in such details.

Mr. Clarke's visit to India.

6. The selection of the objects purchased from the Royal Commission grant of £3,000 was entrusted to Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., who visited India for that purpose, and, with the co-opertion of Sir Edward Buck's department, formed a collection, the value of which was afterwards proved by the readiness with which it sold in England.

Native contributors to the Exhibition.

7. The liberal manner in which the Native Princes and gentlemen of India responded to the invitation of the Executive President of the Royal Commission was especially remarkable, and it was this which mainly made the Indian Courts the most attractive rendezvous in the Exhibition.

Among the principal contributors the following may be mentioned :—

Their Highnesses:

Baroda, The Gaekwar of.
Hyderabad, The Nizam of.
Jodhpur, (Marwar), The Maharaja of.
Mysore, The Maharaja of.
Bhopal, The Begum of.
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of.
Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
Jaipur, The Maharaja of.
Jamu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of.
Udaipur, (Meywar), The Maharana of.
Travancore, The Maharaja of.
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of.
Bhartpur, The Maharaja of.
Bikanir, The Maharaja of.
Cochin, The Raja of.
Karauli, The Maharaja of.
Kotah, The Maharaja of.
Kutch, The Rao of.
Orchha (Tehri), The Maharaja of.
Patiala, The Maharaja of.
Tonk, The Nawab of.
Alwar, The Maharao Raja of.

Bhaunagar, The Thakur Sahib of.
Datia, The Maharaja of.
Dewas, The Raja of.
Dhar, The Maharaja of.
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of.
Jhalawar, The Maharaj Rana of.
Kuch Behar, The Maharaja of.
Rampur, The Nawab of.
Bijawar, The Maharaja of.
Cambay, The Nawab of.
Charkhari, The Maharaja of.
Dhrangadra, The Raja Sahib of.
Junagarh, The Nawab of.
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of.
Nawanagar, The Jam of.
Palanpur, The Diwan of.
Panna, The Maharaja of.
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of.
Hill Tipperah, The Maharaja of.
Porbandar, The Rana of.

Also—

Alipura, The Rao of.
Balasinor, The Nawab of.
Baramba, The State of.
Bolihar, Raja Kristendra Roy of.
Dacca, The Nawab Ahsanulla of.
Dinajpur, The Maharaja of.
Hatwa, The Maharaja of.
Jath, The Chief of.
Limri, The Thakur Sahib of.
Lunavada, The Rana of.
Mandasa, The Raja of.
Manipur, The Maharaja of.
Moharbhanj, The State of.

Murshidabad, Nawab Ali Kadar Sayad Hasan Ali Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of.
Muttekotham, The Zamindar of.
Nipal, The Darbar.
Palitana, The Thakur Sahib of.
Pittapur, The Raja of.
Rewah, Pandit Het Ram, C.I.E., Dewan of.
Sangamulsa, Zamindar of.
Sawantvadi, The Sir Desai of.
Sunth, The Raja of.
Swarnamayi, The Maharani, C.I.
Tagore, Raja Sir Sourendro Mohan, *Kt.*, C.I.E.
Tanjore, The Ranees of.
Vizianagram, The Maharaja of.

Officers deputed from India.

8. It was originally intended that only one officer—Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E.—should be deputed by the Government of India to take charge of and explain the Imperial economic and ethnological collections; but it was found necessary to give him the assistance of Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji and of Mr. U. C. Mukharji. Mr. B. A. Gupté was also sent by the Government of Bombay in special charge of their exhibits and I found his ready assistance invaluable in connection with the Bombay Court. Their Highnesses the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar expressed a wish to send Commissioners to London, and they were represented respectively by Major Nevill, C.I.E., Colonel A. Le Messurier, R.E., C.I.E., and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. At the opening of the Exhibition, Sir Edward Buck arrived, and acted as Commissioner for India.

Space occupied by India.

9. The total area at the disposal of the Royal Commission was 388,582 superficial feet of floor space, and of this amount India occupied within the Exhibition buildings 103,000 superficial feet, in addition to 2,818 feet for additional buildings in the grounds; this area was enormously in excess of that occupied by India at any Exhibition held in Europe, the nearest approximation to it having been at the 1851 Exhibition, when she occupied about 24,000 superficial feet. In addition to filling so large a space, India occupied the place of honour as regards the position allotted to her in the buildings, as may be seen by the plans at the beginning of this Report.

Arrangement of the space.

The 103,000 superficial feet were apportioned as follows, viz.:—

Provincial Art-Wares Courts	39,500
Imperial Economic Court	19,500
Private Exhibitors, Tea and Tobacco	12,550
Administration Courts	8,850
Indian Vestibule	2,600
Indian Palace, Courtyard and Shops	8,030
Silk Court	6,160
Tea Houses	5,810
Total	103,000

Classification of exhibits.

10. The scheme of classification adopted differed from that which has generally prevailed at European Exhibitions in which India has officially taken part. The decision of the Royal Commission that there would be no juries, but that each exhibitor should receive a commemorative diploma, made it unnecessary to group the exhibits into classes, and it was thought that by adopting a geographical arrangement for the manufactured goods a clearer idea could be obtained as to the precise part of India in which any particular object was produced. Under this system the Provincial Art-Wares Gallery was divided into sections, each of which was allotted to one province or group of provinces, so that it was easy to study within a limited space the whole of the manufactures of any one part of India. The precise area to be devoted to each province was determined by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and the space was at an early date marked out on the ground by the executive staff of the exhibition so that all goods as they arrived could be readily distributed to their proper positions.

Sub-division of Art-Wares Gallery.

11. It was not found possible to adopt any regular geographical sequence for the various provinces, but the following were the groups into which the Art-Wares Gallery was divided :—

Rajputana States, including Jaipur, Karauli, Bhartpur, Dholpur, Kotah, Jodhpur, Alwar, Ajmere, and Bikanir.

Central India States, including Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, and Rewah.

Bombay and Baroda, including Bhaunagar, Kutch and Sawantwari. Bengal; Nipal; North-West Provinces and Oudh; Punjab; Kashmir; Central Provinces; Assam; Burma; Madras; Mysore and Coorg; Hyderabad.

Carved screens.

Each of these Provincial Art-Ware Courts was enclosed by a carved screen of wood, marble, or other material which in most cases illustrated the style of decorative work employed in the province from which it came. These screens contributed very much to the effective appearance of the art-wera collections, and their arrangement and erection was carried out under the able direction of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke. In every court maps of India, specially prepared for the Royal Commission by Mr. B. J. Rose, showing the relative position, area, and population of that part of the country, to which each section was assigned, were conspicuously displayed. An idea of the general appearance of this Gallery is given by the perspective view at the commencement of this Report.

Imperial Economic Court.

12. In the Imperial Economic Court the Government of India considered it advisable to depart from the geographical arrangement in order to avoid the unnecessary reduplication of similar specimens of raw produce from various parts of the country, and the system adopted was based on the economico-scientific classification followed by Dr. G. Watt, in his "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India."

Arrangement of Raw Products.

13. With this view the specimens sent by the Forest and other officers from all parts of India were examined by Dr. Watt and his assistant, Mr. T. N. Mukharji, and assigned their position in their proper economic groups. The Revenue and Agricultural Department laid great stress on the import-

ance of bringing before commercial men the immense value of the natural products of India, and this aim was never lost sight of, the visitor being led on from the index collection of many thousands of named specimens in glazed tins to the bulkier samples of the more important products shown in a large commercial sample room, where merchants and others could handle and obtain specimens of the products which they wished to examine, while the interest of the public was sustained by the introduction of many features, which, while exhibiting the uses of special products, yet added greatly to the attractive appearance of the Court as a whole. Conspicuous among these, was a large bamboo bridge, constructed from no less than thirty varieties of bamboo, a grain trophy in partial imitation of the tomb of Itmad-ud-dowlah at Agra, in which the marble mosaics were replaced by a geometric arrangement of glass panels covering variously-coloured grains, and an archway or trophy of timbers, the ornamental details of which were worked out in geometrical patterns, composed of samples of many different kinds of timbers.

Ethnological Collection.

14. The attractiveness of the Economic Court was further enhanced by combining the ethnological and agricultural collections with the raw produce, and by an arrangement of groups of life-sized coloured clay or plaster figures representing the different races of inhabitants of India, each figure having its appropriate clothing, ornaments and weapons, while close by were shown the peasant jewellery, domestic utensils, and rough arms used by each race, the mode of life of the village and agricultural population being moreover illustrated by means of several excellently made models. One of these groups is shown in the illustration given at the commencement of the Report. The idea which was first carried out at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883—of reproducing a small portion of a Native bazaar—was here worked out on a larger scale, several shops being completely stocked and fitted up with life-size figures of the shopkeepers, and proving a great source of attraction to the public.

Conferences.

15. Altogether, the economic and ethnological collections were of an importance and magnitude which have never been equalled at any previous Exhibition, and reflected the highest credit on Dr. George Watt, and the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. The useful effect of the collections was, moreover, not permitted to cease with their arrangement, but a series of conferences on the more important products was arranged under the superintendence of Sir E. C. Buck and Dr. Watt, and these were attended by many of the leading merchants and brokers interested in the subjects under discussion. The proceedings have been printed and largely distributed among merchants and others who were unable to attend the conferences.

Silk Court.

16. The Royal Commission, being very anxious to further the development of the Indian Silk Industry, resolved to set aside a large space for the purpose of an Indian Silk Court, and to place the arrangements for a suitable collection in the hands of Mr. Thomas Wardle, who paid a visit to the various silk-producing districts of India at the end of 1885, and, with the assistance of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, arranged for a thoroughly representative collection of the principal varieties of cocoons and of raw and manufactured silks. On his return to England, Mr. Wardle arranged this collection, and throughout the duration of the Exhibition devoted a large portion of his time to endeavouring to further the interests of Indian silk producers. An experienced silk-reeler from Lyons was employed under Mr. Wardle's direction by the Royal Commission, and showed by her work what superior silk can be reeled from Indian cocoons by the adoption of a proper system.

Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco.

17. The arrangements connected with the sale of tea, coffee, and tobacco, were placed in the hands of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., who, while responsible to the Royal Commission, were throughout guided by the advice of the special Committees appointed to represent the interests of the various Indian Tea and Coffee producing districts. These Committees took care that no undue prominence was allowed to be given to the produce of any one district or garden, but that all were treated impartially. Messrs. King & Co. report that 29,390 lbs. of tea and 5,563 lbs. of coffee from various districts, and about 366,000 Indian cigars were sold during the time the Exhibition was open. The management of the large space allotted to these exhibits, and of the staff employed therein, was most efficiently carried out on behalf of Messrs. H. S. King & Co. by their zealous and most able representative, Mr. F. B. Goodwin.

Private exhibitors.

18. Such private exhibitors of Indian goods as wished for an independent space where they could be represented by their own agents had space allotted to them in the private Exhibitors' Court adjoining the Tea and Coffee gallery, and some of them effected considerable sales of their exhibits.

Picture Gallery.

19. Owing to the construction of the galleries, which only allowed of a very limited wall space being allotted to each province, and on account of the inappropriateness of introducing pictures in the midst of carpets and show-cases, it was only in a very few instances possible to exhibit paintings, drawings, and photographs with the art-manufactures, although a few were shown in the Economic and Administration Courts. The remainder were exhibited, together with the bulk of the Colonial pictures in the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall. One of the principal features of the Indian collection being the portraits lent by Native Princes, in the midst of which were placed portraits of the Queen and of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, lent by Her Majesty.

Jungle Trophy.

20. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, having intimated that he would exhibit a large sporting trophy consisting of a tiger hunt in an Indian jungle, and having contributed a sum of £540 for its installation, the Royal Commission determined to make this one of the prominent features of the Indian Section, and for this purpose made an additional grant of £500, and invoked the aid of the Revenue and Agricultural Department at Calcutta to supplement the trophy sent by the Maharaja so as to give as complete a representation as possible of the wild animals of India. The collections were most effectively arranged by Mr. Rowland Ward, and formed a never-ending source of attraction to the crowds of visitors by which it was constantly surrounded.

Indian Palace and Artisans.

21. Although it was comparatively easy to get together collections illustrating the products and manufactures of the country, yet it was thought that something more was wanted in order to give the British public an idea of the manner in which the Native artisans performed their daily work in India in former times as dependents of the various princes and minor chieftains. Mr. C. Purdon Clarke therefore conceived the idea, which he most happily and skilfully carried out, of erecting a typical Indian Residence with its Durbar Hall and a forecourt, which was approached by a massive stone archway, designed by Major J. B. Keith, and presented by the late Maharaja Sindhia, to the South Kensington Museum and lent by the Museum to the Exhibition. The forecourt was surrounded by small shops, in which numerous artisans who were brought over from India at the expense of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., under the charge of Dr. J. W. Tyler, C.I.E., daily plied their trades under the eyes of the public. From a financial point of view this venture did not prove a success, not because the wares manufactured by the artisans were not appreciated, but because the recovery of the cost of the undertaking was throughout considered of less importance than the making of an attractive and picturesque display. A large quantity of the goods manufactured on the spot were readily sold, and orders for fresh goods were constantly received.

Administration Courts.

22. To give some idea of the vast and complicated machinery required for the administration of the Indian Empire, a large space was allotted to the various departments of the Indian Governments, and here they showed reports, maps, photographs and models in illustration of the work carried on by each, and their collections were supplemented by a complete series of reports got together by Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Superindent of Records at the India Office. The whole collection was very attractively arranged by Mr. B. J. Rose of the India Office.

Survey of India and Military Departments.

23. The series of maps, surveys, and photographs exhibited by the Survey of India Department attracted considerable attention, but the public were most pleased with the contributions of the Military Department, consisting of life-sized portrait-models of Native officers and soldiers, showing the uniforms and arms of twenty-four different regiments; these were grouped around the Indian vestibule and have now been deposited in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution.

Commencement of work in London.

24. The work connected with the Indian Section was commenced by me at the India Office early in 1885, and in March of that year I took up my quarters at South Kensington in the temporary offices there assigned to me, so that the work of allotting space, correspondence, and reception of goods could be performed on the spot without delay. It was not until early in 1886 that the permanent offices of the Indian Section were ready for occupation, the delay being caused by the fact of the Inventions Exhibition having been held on the same ground as was subsequently occupied by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Delivery of goods.

25. The arrangements for the transit of goods from the Docks and their delivery at the Exhibition were entrusted to Messrs. H. S. King & Co., who also arranged for the transit from Bombay of all goods shipped at that port; they succeeded in inducing the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. to fix the low rate of 30*s.* per ton for the goods from that port, and the large number of, 3,212, packages, some of them of great bulk—including all goods shipped by the

Government officials from Calcutta and Madras—were delivered promptly and in good order at South Kensington. The only exception was one small case from Assam—further alluded to in its proper place in the accounts—which was stolen or dropped from a van on the way from the docks.

Marking and numbering of cases.

26. The cases of exhibits were all carefully marked and numbered by the local Committees in India, and in nearly every instance the rules laid down concerning the posting of advices and invoices to London were faithfully adhered to; wherever this was done the immense advantage of regularity and uniformity in all such details was perceived, and it was easy to send each package, on arrival, to its proper section, and there either unpack it, or else store it until required. Most of the goods arrived in excellent time, those from Madras and Central India being the very earliest on the ground, and this fact alone, joined to the energetic labours of the staff, enabled the Indian Section to be in a far more advanced state on the opening day than has ever been the case at any previous European Exhibition.

Appearence of Indian Courts.

27. The rapid progress in the arrangement of the Indian Courts and their attractive appearence was especially commented on by the Press, and the very highest commendation is due to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen for the skill and administrative ability shown by him in so effectively and rapidly dealing with the mass of materials which came from all parts of India. He was fortunate in having the skilled assistance of Mr. Purdon Clarke for supervising the details of the decorative work; but had it not been for Sir Philip's own personal and unwearying attention to the minutest details of organization, it would have been impossible for so successful a result to have been attained.

28. The utmost interest in the Indian Section was evinced by Her Majesty, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by the other members of the Royal Family, all of whom paid repeated visits and expressed their great satisfaction with the magnificence of the Indian exhibits and the admirable arrangements made for their display.

It may be mentioned that the Exhibition remained open 164 days, and was visited by the very large number of 5,550,745 persons.

Medals and diplomas.

29. The opinion that no general system of classification could be adopted suitable for all the Colonies and for India induced the Royal Commission to decide that each Colony should be allowed to use such a classification as was best suited to its own requirements, and as a consequence, that there should be no juries for awarding medals, but that each exhibitor should receive a commemorative medal and diploma. The number of medals and diplomas granted to India was 1,312.

Services.

30. While it is impossible to mention the names of all the officials in India who were instrumental in the preparation of the collections, or who in other ways contributed to the success of the Exhibition, yet it is most advisable to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of a few those who in their respective provinces or departments, have had the largest share of the necessary hard work thrust on them, for had it not been for the earnest exertions of these gentlemen the efforts of those working in London must have been neutralised.

The following are especially deserving of thanks:

Sir Edward C. Buck (who was Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department) assisted by Mr. C. S. Bayley and other officers of his department, organized the whole system under which collections were made, invoiced and forwarded, and planned the sub-division of the space allotted to India into the several provincial Courts. Sir E. C. Buck subsequently visited this country, and rendered invaluable services to the Royal Commission.

The Committees appointed in all parts of India to carry out the general programme drawn up by Sir Edward Buck's Department, must have devoted themselves with great energy to their task, but in each province the bulk of the work of necessity fell on one or two men, and those whose services in this respect appear to be most pre-eminently deserving of recognition are:—

As regards the Arts and Manufactures Collections.

In Madras	Colonel H. P. Hawkes; Dr. G. Bidie, C.I.E.; Dr. Edgar Thurston; Mr. E. B. Havell.
In Bombay	The Hon. F. Forbes Adam; Mr. J. Griffiths; Mr. B. A. Gupté.
In Sawantwadi	Col. G. K. C. Westropp.
In Bhaunagar	Mr. Proctor Sims, and Azam Vitaldas Samaldass (Dewan of Bhaunagar).
In Baroda	Capt. J. Hayes Sadler, and Mr. Dinsha Ardeshir Taleyarkhan (Municipal Commissioner).

In Bengal	Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I.; Mr. M. H. Jackson; Mr. A. Pedler.
In the North-West Provinces and Oudh	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Mr. D. M. Smeaton; Lieut.-Col. D. G. Pitcher; Mr. F. S. Growse, C.I.E.
In the Punjab	Mr. J. L. Kipling, C.I.E., and the Deputy Commissioners of the various contributing districts.
For the N.-W. Frontier	Sir R. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.
In the Central Provinces	Mr. J. B. Fuller.
In Assam	Mr. H. Z. Darrah.
In Burma	Col. Sir E. B. Sladen; Mr. H. L. Tilly.
In Central India	Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone.
In Rajputana	Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I.
In Jaipur	Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley; Babu Kanti Chandra Mukharji (Member of Jaipur Council); Lieut.-Col. S S. Jacob, R.A.
In Alwar	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Peacock (Political Agent).
In Kotah	Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E. (Political Agent).
In Jodhpur	Col. P. W. Powlett (Resident).
In Bikanir	Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E. (Political Agent).
In Mysore	Col. A. Le Messurier, C.I.E.; Mr. W. McHutchin; K. Seshadri Iyer, C.S.I. (Dewan of Mysore).
In Coorg	Col. T. Clarke; Mr. J. B. Lyall, C.S.
In Hyderabad	Col. C. J. O. Fitzgerald; Sirdar Dilar Jang, C.I.E.
In Kashmir	Col. Sir Oliver, B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I.
In Nipal	Dr. G. H. D. Gimlette.

As mentioned in paragraph 12, the geographical arrangment adopted for the Art manufactures was not followed in the case of the Imperial Economic, Ethnographical, Administration of India, Silk Culture, Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco, and Picture Collections, each of which it was deemed better to treat as a whole rather than to unnecessarily repeat specimens, as would have been the case if a number of minor collections had been separately exhibited.

For the preparation of these collections in very many instances the officers named above were responsible, but in addition thanks are more particularly due to the following, among many others: Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, who, with the assistance of Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji, arranged in India with the various Committees and Chambers of Commerce for the proper representation of the vast economic resources of the Empire.

Dr. Watt also rendered very great services, quite independently of his official duties at the Exhibition, in lecturing before various Public Institutions on the resources of India.

The success of the Economic and Administration Courts must, however, be, in a very great measure, attributed to the exertions of the various Departments of the Imperial and Provincial Governments and their assistants.

Among these must be mentioned:—

For Timbers, Forest and Agricultural Produce.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector General of Forests.
Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Assistant Inspector General of Forests.
Mr. F. B. Manson, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell Walker, Mr. J. S. Gamble } Conservators of Forests, Madras.
Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Director, Agricultural Department, Bombay.
Capt. J. A. L. Montgomery, Punjab.
Mr. W. H. Glenny, Madras.

For Geology and Meteorology.

Mr. H. B. Medlicott.
Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Survey of India, &c.

Lieut.-Col. J. Waterhouse; Major C. Strahan, R.E.; the late Col. De Prée; also the heads of the Departments concerned with the collections illustrating the Salt, Excise, Opium, Mints, Post Office, Government Printing, Education, Police, Sanitary and Medical, Public Works, Military and Marine, &c.

Official instructions as to Sale accounts.

31. In submitting a statement showing the mode in which the various collections sent from India have been disposed of, it is advisable to refer to the instructions I received. In the India Office letter of the 11th February 1885 (R. S. & C. 2384-84), the Secretary to the Royal Commission was informed that my services would be placed at the desposal of H.R.H. the President of the Royal Commission as an Assistant Secretary, and in this capacity it was further added that

I was to be responsible for the receipt of the Indian exhibits and for their due disposal at the close of the Exhibition. In the India Office letter of the 9th March 1886 (R. S. & C. 283-86), I was further informed that the Government of India held me responsible for the satisfactory custody and disposal or safe return of all objects exhibited, and I was instructed to render accounts showing how each article had been disposed of.

Sale accounts.

32. It is, therefore, in accordance with these official instructions that I now submit detailed sale accounts showing how every article in the Indian Section has been disposed of, and in so doing I would express my regret that they have occupied a somewhat longer time than I had at first hoped would be needed. But the preparation of these voluminous and complicated accounts, with the assistance only of the untrained and mixed staff placed at my disposal by the Royal Commission, has been a work of considerable magnitude and immense worry to myself; and when the enormous area occupied by India at the late Exhibition and the importance of the collections exhibited are taken into consideration, I feel confident it will be conceded that the date at which my accounts are rendered compares most favourably with that at which those of previous Exhibitions in which India has participated have been completed.

Minor accounts still to be rendered.

33. Before proceeding to make any remarks on the various collections and on the account connected therewith, I should state that although the present are complete accounts showing how everything has been disposed of, yet the Government of India have particularly asked me to prepare certain sub-accounts showing what sums are due to separate exhibitors, and as these will in no way affect the total sum realised, I have not thought it advisable to keep back the general accourts any longer, but have arranged to complete these minor accounts and send them out as quickly as possible. A good deal of correspondence and account work connected with collections of duplicates ordered fromIndia for various museums and firms will also still have to be attended to.

Correspondence.

34. The permission granted by the Secretary of State for the Official Agent to demi-officially correspond directly with the Revenue and Agricultural Department proved of the very greatest services in contributing to the expeditious despatch of the official business of the Indian Section, as may be seen by reference to the two volumes of correspondence circulated with this Report. In addition to the Indian correspondence, the general Home correspondence connected with the Indian Section has reached a total of about 4,000 letters.

Value of collections.

35. Passing now to the cost of the collections sent from India and the amount realised by their sale, it will be seen by the appended statement B., that the total value of the collections sent, as invoiced, was R4,55,818-10-1; but this sum by no means represents the full value of the collections, for many costly loans, such as the Bhaunagar Court jewellery, the Vizianagram *palkis*, *hawdahs*, and trappings, and others, having no invoice price entered against them, could not be included in the total. The same remark applies to most of the exhibits in the Economic Court, which, although individually not of much intrinsic value, yet cost in the aggregate a very considerable sum when the expenses of collecting the specimens are taken into account. Altogether, the collections sent from India may be estimated to have cost not less than R5,50,000.

Total amount realised by sales.

36. Deducting the cost of goods returned, or presented in accordance with instructions from India, it will be seen from the statement that the goods remaining to be disposed of were of the value of R2,29,823-2-4; and that these realised a total sum of £20,042-4-8, a result which, taking into consideration the fact that the collections were not chosen with the object of realising a profit from their sale, but as being representative of the various manufactures of India, will, I think, be considered satisfactory. A still more favourable result in proportion to the cost of the collections would have been shown by returning to India more of the property which was eventually disposed of by auction; but as my instructions were to strictly keep down the charges for return freight as much as possible, it was necessary to dispose of the goods even at a considerable sacrifice. Before this was decided on, however, every endeavour was made to induce private firms to tender for the undisposed-of goods; but, except for some of the choicer articles, they were all disinclined to offer any prices which I should have been justified in accepting.

Unequal result of the sales of various collections.

37. The various collections have sold very unequally in proportion to their cost, and this it will be seen, is caused solely by their suitability or unsuitability to the English market. As an instance of a collection which sold well, I may quote that from the Punjab, which, while priced at R34,860 (after deducting value of returned goods), sold for £4,028—a profit which would more than suffice to pay the freight and actual expenses on that collection.

Profit on individual articles.

38. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether any considerable profit on individual articles should or should not be made over to the exhibitor; but as the paying to any exhibitor a higher price than he asked would inevitably have the effect of raising the price demanded on any future occasion, I would strongly advise that no more than the price originally fixed should be handed over, any surplus being retained towards payment of freight and other expenses, and towards making up the loss on other exhibits.

Mode of fixing sale prices.

39. In order to explain how considerable profits were realised on certain articles, I must refer to the fact that I was instructed by the Government of India to add to all Indian prices an amount sufficient to recover as far as possible, the cost of freight and packing, which was estimated roughly to be about R73,000. The Secretary of State also instructed me to fix such sale prices as would suffice to cover cost, freight, and reasonable administration expenses, without interfering with the ready sale of the goods. The simplest way of doing this would, at first sight, appear to be by adding a uniform moderate percentage all round; but from previous experience of many Exhibition collections, I was aware that a very large proportion of the exhibits would be unsaleable at anything near their cost in India. I was, however, fortunately able to appeal to Sir George Birdwood's intimate knowledge of all such subjects; and it was his opinion that the best course to follow was to be guided by the average value of each exhibit according to London prices, and to fix sale prices, where possible, at a trifle less than the prevailing retail prices. In this manner it was found that while many exhibits were almost totally unsaleable, and could therefore bear no addition to their cost prices, others were able to bear a heavy percentage. The sale prices were consequently fixed by the exercise of judgment, and although in some instances it was found advisable to either raise or lower them, as a rule the prices first fixed held good throughout the Exhibition, and in most instances those articles to which the highest percentage had been added were greedily bought up, and would have been so even had they been still more highly priced. In connection with the above, I cannot sufficiently express my obligation to Sir G. Birdwood for his kind advice and help in this as well as in many other matters of difficulty. During my own severe illness in the spring of 1886 it would have been impossible to keep pace with this branch of work had it not been for his personally devoting himself to the troublesome duty of valuing each object as it was unpacked; in this he was most efficiently assisted by Mr. B. J. Rose, who was temporarily deputed for this purpose by the India Office.

Sum remitted to India.

40. It will be observed by column 5 of Appendix B. and the marginal note attached thereto, that the money remitted to India through the Accountant-General, amounts to £17,565-17-9, and that this amount added to the sums specified in colums 6 and 7, makes up the total realised, *viz.*, £20,042-4-8, as shown in column 8.

Percentage paid to the Royal Commission.

41. As regards the payments specified in column 6, I was instructed by the Secretary of State to make a deduction of 5 per cent. from all sales effected in the Exhibition, and to pay the same to the Royal Commission as a contribution towards the salaries of sales-clerks, and general staff. The sales effected in the Exhibition during the time it was open to the public amounted to £16,700, and the 5 per cent. commission thereon to £835; the commission was not charged on such articles as were sold at reduced prices after the close of the Exhibition. Here I may remark that, with the exception of £1,150 allotted by the Government of India to meet sundry contingent expenses, this sum of £835 is the only amount which was paid out of Indian revenues towards the salary of the staff of 62 persons, in addition to workmen, employed by the Royal Commission in the Indian Section, and towards the cost of installation of the very large collections, and that the cost must of necessity have been immensely greater if the plan, so economical to India, of entrusting the management to the Royal Commission, under the energetic direction of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, had not been followed.

General deductions.

42. The deductions specified in column 7 are made up of customs and auction charges, return freight, salaries advanced to Native officers, and sundry small items as specified in Appendix A. It will be for the Government of India to decide in what manner these sums are finally to be debited, but so far as possible I have endeavoured to allot to each provincial account such proportion of the charges as appears to be fairly debitable to that account. I will therefore only briefly allude to the principal items.

Customs duty.

43. Customs duty was payable on all gold and silver plate, and also on tobacco and spirits; the amount paid on the latter was trifling, and was due to the fact that samples were distributed with a view to ascertain-

ing the commercial value of the various specimens. As regards gold and silver plate, all such goods after being weighed by the Customs officer on arrival, were treated as being in bond for the period of the Exhibition, duty having to be paid on all pieces which were not forthcoming and packed for return under Customs sale at the close of the Exhibition.

Personal ornaments and filigree work were exempted from duty; but the difficulty of disposing of the plate did not cease with the Customs officer's visit, for it was then necessary to take out a "License to deal in Plate," and also to obtain exemption from Hall-marking. This was only done by sending typical specimens of the different classes of silver goods to the Board of Customs for examination, and by claiming exemption from Hall-marking on the ground that the plate in question was of oriental pattern. This claim was admitted, except in a few instances where the specimens, being only of plain unornamented silver, were not considered by the Board as coming under the description of "oriental pattern." A small quantity of the silver goods remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition were disposed of by auction, but the prices realised did not make it advisable to pay duty on the remainder and offer them for sale; they were therefore returned to India.

Advances to Native officials.

44. The sums advanced to Native officials on account of salaries and allowances amounted to £422-18-2, as shown by my account and vouchers forwarded to the Government of India in December 1886. This amount has been deducted from the sales proceeds under authority of the Secretary of State, and its final adjustment will be dealt with by the Government of India.

Return freight of Exhibits.

45. I had instructions from the Government of India to keep the charges for return freight as low as possible, and therefore only loans, private property, and a few of the more valuable exhibits were returned. The total charges for return freight were £288-19-2, which sum has been as far as possible apportioned to those places to which goods belonged. The cost of packing was defrayed by the Royal Commission.

Auction charges.

46. The total auction charges amounted to £415-13-3, a sum which is rather heavy in proportion to the low prices realised, but it must be borne in mind that the goods disposed of by auction were to some extent the refuse of the collection, consisting of such articles as the public had not cared to buy during the Exhibition. It had been my wish to dispose of the whole surplus collection in one sale, but Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, to whom I first applied, could not spare a sufficient time unless we had waited until a much later date. They therefore disposed of the greater portion of the more valuable goods, the remainder being sold a little later by Messrs. Edmund Robins & Hine. It being impossible to move the carved screens, they were included in the sale of the building and materials held by order of the Royal Commission by Messrs. Horne, Son & Eversfield.

Sales accounts.

I now proceed to make a few remarks on the collection sent from each province in the order in which they appear in the general statement, Appendix B.

Madras.

47. The invoice value of the Madras collection after deduction of the value of returned and presented goods was ₹12,594-3-3, and it realised £1,260-5-3. The collection was very fairly representative of the less costly manufactures of the Madras Presidency, and arrived in excellent condition—a distinctive colour for the boxes, each of which was marked externally so as to show its contents, making it perfectly easy to single out and unpack the particular exhibits required, and remove them at once to their allotted position; a carefully and neatly prepared printed catalogue was also sent. This collection would have realised a much larger sum but for the fact that the Madras Government wished a large selection of articles representing the various classes of manufactures to be reserved for the Government Central Museum, and thus the collection for sale was much reduced.

Vizianagram.

48. The value of the contributions from Vizianagram is not known; they consisted of arms, costly *palkis*, and *howdahs*, plated with silver gilt, lent by H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram. Some of them were not very carefully packed, and had therefore become broken and damaged *en route*. Instructions to present these to the Imperial Institute have just been received; but they had already, in January last, been returned through the Madras Committee.

Bombay, Bhaunagar, Kutch, Sawantwári.

49. The Bombay collection is treated for purposes of account as including Bhaunagar, Kutch, and Sawantwári, and its value, after deductions for goods returned and presented, was ₹36,967-13-5; it realised £3,618-3-6. But it must be observed that the gross value

was very much higher than is shown in the accounts, as no value is inserted in the invoices for the costly Bhaunagar Court jewellery and trappings lent by H. H. the Thakur Sahib, and returned to India. The collection arrived in good order, and the invoices were very carefully prepared, but the stock of silver goods sent was so large—supplemented as it was by the Antwerp Exhibition collection—that a great deal had to be returned, as it would have been necessary to pay the Customs duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz., before it could have been sent to auction, and it did not appear probable that the prices realised at auction sale would be sufficient to justify this expenditure.

Antwerp Exhibition.

50. The remains of a collection sent from Bombay to the Antewerp Exhibition of 1885 were sent from thence to London for sale. It consisted mainly of arms, silver goods and agates which had proved unsaleable in Antwerp and had naturally lost a great deal of their original freshness. As the cost prices were inserted in francs on the labels which accompanied the exhibits, it is difficult to be certain of the original cost—especially as on comparing the prices with those of similar articles received direct from Bombay, the Antwerp prices appeared to be in most instances higher. I have been unable to make the list of these goods precisely tally with the list received from Antwerp, but for the sake of uniformity in the accounts I have converted the total into rupees at an assumed exchange of francs 1·80 per rupee; this, after deducting the value of returned goods, makes a value for sale of ₹6,968, and a price realised of £463-19-11.

Baroda.

51. The principal portion of the Baroda collection consisted of valuable carvings and silver goods, some of which were presented by H. H. the Gaekwar to the Imperial Institute and some returned; the invoice value of the remainder was ₹7,241-14-4, and the sum realised was £478-6-11. The loss was caused by the poor prices realised for many of the exhibits at the auction sales. Being in some doubt as to what portions of this collection ought to be returned, I consulted Major-General Sir John Watson, K.C.B., V.C., who recommended that in order to keep the return freight charges low, only the more valuable exhibits should be returned and the remainder disposed of.

Bengal.

52. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in arriving at the value of the Bengal collection, and in ascertaining whether everything is accounted for, owing to the fact that the invoices were not received from India in the regular rotation of the numbers, but each invoice contained many items in no numerical sequence. I have found it necessary to bring them as far as possible into rotation in the general account, from which, if desired, all articles belonging to one exhibitor an subsequently be extracted, and an account prepared showing what sum is due to each. I find that after deducting the value of returned and presented goods, the collection for sale was valued at ₹23,197-11-4 and sold for £1,209-3-11. The loss is principally accounted for by the unsaleable character of the two screens which, while invoiced as costing more than ₹10,000, only fetched £62 at the auction.

North-West Provinces and Oudh.

53. The same plan had been adopted with the North-West Provinces invoices as with those from Bengal; I have therefore similarly brought the entries as far as possible into numerical rotation, leaving the accounts of individual exhibitors to be prepared later. After deducting the value of returned and presented goods the cost of those sold was ₹16,114-12-0 and the amount realised £1,639-15-7. This shows a very fair result, owing to the fact that the collection contained a large proportion of saleable goods such as are in general demand in England.

Punjab.

54. The Punjab collection was in most respects particularly adapted to the requirements of the English market, consisting as it did in great part of ornamental pottery, *koftgari*, arms, carpets and carvings, all of which were suitable for use in ordinary houses, the result being that the greater part sold readily at a good profit. Thus while the invoice cost of the portion sold was ₹34,860-11, the sum realised was £4,028-0-3. The only goods found unsaleable and therefore returned, were the more expensive embroideries; of nearly all the other goods considerably larger quantities than were sent could readily have been sold.

North-West Frontier.

55. The small North-West Frontier collection cost ₹1,156 and realised £83-0-4; this account has been added at the end of the Punjab account.

Central Provinces.

56. The Central Provinces collection cost ₹5,687-3-9, and sold for £287-8-8; the loss was on the screen, the Government of India portion of which cost ₹2,254 and sold for £97, and on several expensive

embroideries and textile fabrics which were quite unsuited for ordinary use and were sold by auction.

57. The Burmese collection, after deducting the value of returned goods, cost R8,835-15-6 and realised £804-15-4. The exhibits in general sold well, but there was a loss on the carved wood-work and on some of the textile fabrics.

Burma.

58. The Assam collection cost R4,128-3-5 and realised £218-0-5; the loss was caused mainly by a large proportion of the goods having to be disposed of by auction. The only instance of a case having been lost or even seriously damaged during transit occurred in connection with this collection. The case in question, No. 58, appears to have been lost or stolen during transit from the Docks to South Kensington, and although all possible means were taken to trace it, they were unsuccessful. The case not having been specially insured, it was only possible to recover £10 from the carriers, that sum being the extent of their liability; the amount is credited in its proper place in the Assam accounts.

Assam.

59. The most important and attractive of the collections from the Rajputana States was that from Jaipur, which was particularly suitable for sale in England; but as the screen and many of the most valuable models were presented to the Imperial Institute, and to different museums, in accordance with instructions, and as the majority of the goods remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition were returned, the collection actually disposed of only cost R14,488-3-3 and realised £1,570-7-7. An important collection of models of vehicles, buildings and astronomical instruments was presented to various museums on condition that they offered some suitable return presents to the Jaipur Museum; a list of such presentations has been separately forwarded to India.

Rajputana States. Jaipur.

60. Bikanir, in addition to some valuable loans, which were returned, sent a collection valued at R3,668-12-4, which realised £167-16-9; the loss was incurred on the screen and on goods sold by auction.

Bikanir.

61. The Kotah collection, after deducting the value of the screen which was presented to the Imperial Institute, cost only R499-9 and sold for £30-1-11.

Kotah.

62. Jhallawar sent a few objects which, with one exception, were presented to the South Kensington Museum.

Jhallawar.

63. The Western Rajputana States, including Jodhpur, Sirohi and Jeysulmere, sent small collections, which, after deducting the value of the Jodhpur screen, which was presented to the Imperial Institute, cost R1,938 and realised £150-19-10.

Western Rajputana States.

64. The Meywar collection not being of a saleable description, was used in the Ethnological collection, which was eventually made over to the Imperial Institute.

Meywar.

65. From Ajmere came a small but attractive collection, which cost R537-2 and realised £67-16-1.

Ajmere.

66. The Alwar collection contained many loan objects which were returned, and the remainder for sale cost R3,916-8 and realised £143-11-5. As the proceeds of this collection were to be paid over to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, special efforts were made to obtain a fair price for the ornamental marble screens, but they were not very suitable for use in houses and only realised at auction a sum of £76. After payment of the expenses, the balance of £116-10-5 has been paid to Messrs. Coutts & Co., to credit of the fund, as shown in the statement.

Alwar.

67. From Harowti and Tonk came a small collection, valued at R251-5, which sold for £37-2.

Harowti and Tonk.

68. Bhurtpur, Dholpur and Karauli sent a small collection which cost R2,821-7 and fetched £83-3, the loss being on the screen and on goods sold by auction.

Bhurtpur, Dholpur and Karauli.

69. From the Central India States came a collection, which, after deducting the value of goods presented and returned, cost R4,540-10-1 and realised £255-12-11; the loss was entirely due to the

Central India.

unsuitability of most of the goods to the English market and to the poor prices realised at auction.

70. The Hyderabad collection was important and very attractive; several of the more valuable exhibits were presented on behalf of H. H. the Nizam to members of the Royal Family and others, by Major Nevill, and after deducting the value of these and of returned goods, the value for sale was R16,992-4-3, and the sum realised £911-13-11, the loss being principally on the screen. It was found necessary to return nearly all the Hyderabad carpets and rugs, as they were totally unsaleable owing to the prevalence of aniline dyes in all of them; the Bidri also did not find nearly so much favour as that from the North-West Provinces and Bengal, and a great deal of it was therefore returned.

Hyderabad.

71. From the Mysore collection also a good many articles were presented on behalf of the Maharaja to members of the Royal Family and others, by Colonel LeMessurier, some of the more costly unsold exhibits were returned, and the remainder, which were of a very saleable description, cost R6,488 and realised £621-9-9.

Mysore.

72. The Coorg collection, not being suitable for sale, was used in the Ethnological collection, and was afterwards presented to the Imperial Institute.

Coorg.

73. From Nipal the collection for sale cost R3,175-3-2 and realised £114-3-6, the loss being on costly dresses and head-ornaments, which were quite unsuitable for sale, and were disposed of by auction.

Nipal.

74. The Kashmir collection was small, but was very much admired and greedily bought up; the only unsaleable articles were some sapphires, said to be far too high in price, and one massive silver tray which it was found better to return rather than pay the Customs duty on it. The remainder of the collection cost R8,073-4 and sold for £1,069-2-11.

Kashmir.

75. Of the Silk Culture Court collections I am not able to render an account in precisely the same form as for the other exhibits, because the goods for this Court, in all instances, went direct to Mr. T. Wardle, were arranged by him, and the proceeds of sales paid to me by the clerk placed at his disposal by the Royal Commission. I therefore send in the account as rendered by the Silk Culture Court clerk with the addition of such goods as were sold by auction, from which it appears that the value of goods other than Royal Commission property in the Silk Culture Court was R4,670-6, and the sum realised was £293-2-3, of which sum £62-19-3 is still due by Mr. Wardle for goods purchased by him at the close of the Exhibition at his own valuation as marked in the account.

Silk Culture Court.

Respecting this account I understand from Mr. Wardle that he paid for the whole collection, and that he only received from the Government of India a sum of £150 towards it.

The following is the statement he sends me:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of goods exhibited, R4,670-6 equivalent at 2s. per rupee, to	467	0	9
Payment to Wolland Pros.	1	9	4
Total	468	10	1
Deduct sum paid by the Government of India to Mr. Wardle	150	0	0
Balance due to Mr. Wardle	318	10	1
Less sum due by him for goods retained	62	19	3
Balance still claimed by Mr. Wardle	255	10	10

Mr. Wardle adds that the reason why he has charged 2s. per rupee is to cover considerable expenses of carriage, &c., which were incurred in bringing the goods from the interior of India.

I have not felt empowered to pay this sum to Mr. Wardle without the sanction of the Government of India, and can only recommend his claim for favourable consideration. There can be no doubt that Mr. Wardle has rendered most important services to the Indian silk industry, and apart from this, it appears only just that his personal outlay on the collection should be, as far as possible, reimbursed.

Imperial Economic Court.

76. It is not possible to give with any approach to accuracy the cost of the collections exhibited in the Economic Court. The intrinsic value of most of the exhibits was not large, but the expenses incurred in getting together and preparing the specimens, and the interest for commercial and scientific purposes of so complete and magnificent a collection of natural products and ethnological illustrations, gave to them a value quite beyond comparison with their original cost. The sales in this Court of small exhibits, such as pottery, cheap rugs, durries, mats, baskets, &c., realised about £110; but all the items, excepting a very few, have been entered in their proper provincial accounts, the remainder being credited under the head of sundries.

Distribution of Samples.

77. As regards the mode in which the collections were dealt with, I received instructions to allow the Kew authorities to select samples of all such produce as they required to complete their collection, and also to make over to the Cooper's Hill College a considerable number of specimens. This was done under the direction of Dr. G. Watt, who also, before his return to India, prepared, and named collections of samples of produce for the following places, *viz.*, Agricultural College, Cirencester; Bradford Technical College; Harvard University; Edinburgh University; Owen's College, Manchester; Canterbury Museum, New Zealand; Botanical Garden, Ceylon; Edinburgh Economic Museum; Edinburgh New Veterinary College; the French Government the Stockholm Royal Academy of Sciences. These collections were despatched to their destinations, and sums, amounting in all to £55, were recovered from some of the recipients towards the expenses of preparing them. This amount is credited in the account of the disbursement of the sums received from the Government of India through the India Office for sundry expenses. The remainder of the collections in the Economic Court were offered to the Imperial Institute, but the Organising Committee were not prepared to find storage room for large quantities of inflammable materials such as fibres, timbers, resins, and other raw produce, all of which, except the Index collection, were consequently made over to the London Chamber of Commerce for use in the proposed City of London Commercial Museum.

Sundries and Surplus.

78. A sum of £434-0-9, for sundries appears at the end of the general statement (Appendix B.) among the receipts as per details shown in the margin. Several of the items, such as sales in Imperial Court, sale of packing-cases, materials of trophies, &c., require no remarks; but a sum of £207-1-10, is entered for miscellaneous sales not entered in other accounts, of which the following is the explanation. In going through the rough sales books a few items have been found entered with numbers and descriptions which were evidently wrong, and could not be posted to their proper places in the accounts. In the auction sales accounts such was the case with a good many items, but this was entirely caused by the auctioneers themselves, for the greatest care was taken to write down the number and description of every article sent to auction with the lot number against it. The auctioneers showed much opposition to this course from the commencement of the work, and could not be made to understand its importance, and after they had removed the various lots from the Exhibition, they re-arranged many of them without keeping any note of the alterations. It consequently became impossible after the sale to trace what had been realised for certain articles, although it was possible from memory to trace many of them; as regards the remainder, the only course open to me was to credit in a lump sum all proceeds which could not be referred to their proper accounts.

Account of Sundry Sums Received for the Government of India.

	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Sundry Small Objects in the Imperial Court	3	10	0
By Sale of Packing Cases	71	10	7
„ of Materials used for Grain and Timber Trophies, &c.	63	15	0
By Sale of Andaman Timber	26	0	0
„ of Hand-books	16	8	4
Received from M. Bigex for freight of a Carpet	2	0	0
Received from Royal Commission for freight of Cocoons	2	10	2
Received from H. S. King & Co. refund of Silver Duty	12	3	0
Interest on Bank Deposits	31	10	10
By Surplus received for various articles sold with incorrect numbers	204	11	10
	434	0	9

Missing articles.

79. It will be observed that a few articles in the various accounts are entered as missing, and I would suggest that, if the Government of India approve of such a course, this surplus sum, or a part of it, should be employed to compensate *pro ratâ* the owners of any exhibits not duly accounted for.

Interest on Deposits.

80. A sum of £31-10-10, is credited for interest on Bank Deposits: this sum would have been larger but for the fact that I only retained at the Bank a sufficient amount to meet contingencies, paying all other receipts to the Accountant General at the India Office in sums of £1,000 each as often as the available balance exceeded that amount.

Screens.

81. The total cost of the ornamental screens, including freight, appears to have been R1,05,481-12-6; of which sum the equivalent of R33,989-5-5 was paid by the Royal Commission. The amount realised for these screens was materially influenced by the uncertainty which prevailed up to the last as to whether a permanent Exhibition of any kind was to be retained at South Kensington, and as it was considered desirable that, in that event, the screens should be kept together, it was impossible to sell during the Exhibition any of the smaller screens which would have realised good prices. Eventually, when it was decided that only a few of the screens should be retained for the Imperial Institute, it was too late to sell most of the remainder to advantage, and the majority were sold by auction. The total realised was only £2,180-10, of which sum £1,362-10-10, was for portions bought out of the Royal Commission grant. The remainder, £817-19-2, is credtied in the various provincial accounts.

Catalogues and Hand-books.

82. The special catalogue of Indian exhibits was compiled by Mr. E. J. Wade, of the India Office Library, from materials supplied by the Government of India and the various provincial Committees, and was published at the expense of the Royal Commission, to whom the accounts connected with its sale have been rendered, but the following books, *viz.*, "Statistical Atlas of India," "Photographs of Madras and Burmese Art-ware," and a "Handbook of the Jaipur Courts," were sent from India for sale and were obtainable by the public at the book-stalls. The sale was, however, very limited, for as regards the two former works, both their large size and high price—10*s.* and 35*s.*, respectively, made them unsuited for purchase by the ordinary visitors to the Exhibition, while as regards the latter, people were disinclined to pay for hand-books to the minor Courts of the Exhibition, but contented themselves with buying one of the general catalogues. The small sum realised by sales of these books, £16-8- 4, is credited among the sundries, and the remaining stock of books has been handed over to the care of Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office. A stock of Volume I of Dr. Watt's "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India," was also received from India, but the volume was subsequently withdrawn from sale until the completion of the work, and the stock is retained at the India Office.

Photographs.

83. A special series of numbers of the *Indian Art Journal*, in illustration of some of the more striking exhibits, was brought out by Mr. Griggs, under the patronage of the Government of India, during the course of the Exhibition. In consequence of an arrangement made with Sir E. C. Buck, in order to facilitate the ordering of duplicates of art manufactures, a series of photographs of such exhibits as were most in demand was taken by Mr. Griggs, and the invoice numbers of the objects inserted on each photograph. A set of these photographs is retained at the India Office; another set, by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., at the India Museum, South Kensington, and a third set was forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. Several duplicate collections of art manufactures have been supplied to museums by aid of these photographs.

India Office Grants.

84. Although, as already mentioned, the expenses of the general administration of the Indian Section were met by the Royal Commission, yet two sums, *viz.*, one of £50 and one of £1,150, were granted by the Government of India and paid through the India Office for the purpose of defraying special charges. The former sum was devoted exclusively to the payment of the cost of scientific experiments connected with Indian vegetable fibres, the result of which will be published in the special report now being prepared by Dr. Watt and Mr. C. F. Cross, and the latter sum to meeting sundry charges connected with the Imperial Economic Court, cost of photographic work, and a few other matters as detailed in the account, with vouchers, for this expenditure submitted separately through the India Office.

85. The foregoing remarks will, I think, with the aid of the detailed MS. accounts, sufficiently explain how the various collections have been dealt with. But it may not perhaps be considered out of place if I here draw attention to one remarkable fact in connection with the Indian Section of the late Exhibition, namely, the liberal manner in which the Native Princes and private exhibitors throughout India contributed to its success. It can be said with truth that on this occasion it was the contributions of the Native Princes which were the making of the Exhibition; and if their services in this respect are suitably acknowledged, there can be no doubt that the example they have set will, on any future occasion, find many imitators; it would in that case be possible for the Government of India to follow the course adopted by European Governments, and to limit their action to merely directing the efforts of private exhibitors, securing reduced rates of freight, and providing an expert staff for carrying out the

necessary arrangements in Europe. It has always been difficult to induce the manufacturers of India to take any part in Exhibitions, but it is to be hoped that the favourable terms on which the collections forwarded by private manufacturers were disposed of on this occasion will encourage them to contribute even more largely in future, and so relieve the Government of India from the necessity of incurring any large expenditure on International Exhibitions which may receive their countenance.

J. R. ROYLE,
Official Agent for the Government of India at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, July 20th, 1887.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Appendix A.—Sales account: Government of India and Royal Commission.

	£	s.	d.
Amount realised by Government Sales	20,042	4	8
„ „ Royal Commission Sales	4,480	10	6
(As per details shown in Appendix B.)			
	£24,522	15	2

		£	s.	d.
Paid for Auction Charges	Column 7, Appendix B.	263	13	3
„ Customs Duty	„ „	384	4	6
„ Sundry Charges	„ „	102	2	2
„ Salaries of Native Officials	„ „	422	18	2
„ Freight of Returned Goods	„ „	288	19	2
„ Auction and other Expenses on Royal Commission Sales	„ „	170	4	4
Percentage paid to Royal Commission	Column 6, Appendix B.	835	0	0
Paid to Countess Dufferin's Fund		116	10	5
Amount due by Mr. Wardle		62	19	3
Paid to Royal Commission, proceeds of sales of property		4,310	6	2
Cash remitted to India		17,565	17	9
		£24,522	15	2

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Appendix B.—Statement showing values of the Collections forwarded from India, and the amounts realised by their sale.

Province or State.	Col. 1. Invoice value of Collection.	Col. 2. Value of goods returned.	Col. 3. Value of goods presented.	Col. 4. Balance being value for sale.	Col. 5. Cash remitted to India.	Col. 6. Percentage paid to Royal Commission.	Col. 7. Share of Customs Duty, auction and other charges.	Col. 8. Total realised.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Madras	28,009 3 6	10,206 5 3	5,208 11 0	12,594 3 3	1,139 16 10	56 17 0	63 11 5	1,260 5 3	
Vizianagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay	63,688 1 4	17,701 9 8	9,018 10 3	36,967 13 5	3,204 17 6	145 8 5	267 17 7	3,618 3 6	
Bhavnagar									
Kutch									
Antwerp Exhibition	10,595 0 0*	3,606 0 0*	21 0 0*	6,968 0 0*	404 12 10	21 9 6	37 17 7	463 19 11	*—Assumed values at francs 1·80 per rupee.
Baroda	33,897 14 6	21,292 0 2	5,364 0 0	7,241 14 4	411 10 2	19 15 9	47 1 0	478 6 11	
Bengal	52,651 10 1	28,797 8 3	656 6 6	23,197 11 4	1,102 12 0	44 5 0	62 6 11	1,209 3 11	
North-West Provinces and Oudh	25,033 7 9	8,014 11 6	904 0 3	16,114 12 0	1,517 5 0	73 6 3	49 4 4	1,639 15 7	
Punjab	43,274 4 10	7,678 9 10	735 0 0	34,860 11 0	3,805 10 3	189 14 0	32 16 0	4,028 0 3	
Frontier	1,157 8 6	...	1 8 6	1,156 0 0	77 19 7	3 0 9	2 0 0	83 0 4	
Central Provinces	6,378 7 0	645 10 3	45 9 0	5,687 3 9	268 10 0	7 13 8	11 5 0	287 8 8	
Burma	19,390 12 6	10,531 13 0	23 0 0	8,835 15 6	714 0 2	38 3 2	52 12 0	804 15 4	
Assam	4,395 12 5	...	267 9 0	4,128 3 5	204 15 8	7 7 0	5 17 9	218 0 5	
Jaipur	58,736 7 8	17,811 4 11	26,436 15 6	14,488 3 3	1,459 11 6	74 18 9	35 17 4	1,570 7 7	
Bikanir	4,158 0 4	...	489 4 0	3,668 12 4	137 12 1	4 5 4	25 19 4	167 16 9	
Kotah	3,162 9 0	...	2,663 0 0	499 9 0	27 11 3	0 12 9	1 17 11	30 1 11	
Jhallawar	141 15 0	...	131 15 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	
Jodhpur	4,073 9 9	...	2,135 9 9	1,938 0 0	135 5 9	5 1 0	10 2 1	150 19 10	
Sirohi									
Jeysulmere									
Meywar	255 5 0	...	255 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Ajmere-Merwara	537 2 0	...	...	537 2 0	64 11 1	3 5 0	...	67 16 1	
Alwar	19,634 8 0	15,043 0 0	675 0 0	3,916 8 0	116 10 5†	2 5 0	24 16 0	143 11 5	†—Paid to Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
Harowti and Tonk	251 5 0	...	...	251 5 0	35 8 6	1 13 6	...	37 2 0	
Dholpur, Bhurtpur, and Karauli	2,821 7 0	...	..	2,821 7 0	75 18 0	1 0 0	6 5 0	83 3 0	
Central India	7,053 5 4	990 2 0	1,522 9 3	4,540 10 1	228 1 4	8 12 4	18 19 3	255 12 11	
Hyderabad	33,406 7 6	12,424 7 3	3,989 12 0	16,992 4 3	839 12 2	31 2 0	40 19 9	911 13 11	
Mysore	11,867 6 8	1,169 3 5	4,210 3 0	6,488 0 3	562 11 8	28 12 0	30 6 1	621 9 9	
Coorg	787 14 6	...	787 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Nipal	3,463 12 11	...	288 9 9	3,175 3 2	106 2 6	3 2 6	4 18 6	114 3 6	
Kashmir	12,324 14 0	4,251 10 0	...	8,073 4 0	961 16 1	53 10 0	53 16 10	1,069 2 11	
Silk Court	4,670 6 0	...	...	4,670 6 0	142 5 1‡	9 8 4	7 10 0	293 2 3	‡ From this sum must be deducted £116-10-5 paid to Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and £62-19-3 due by Mr. Wardle, making a total of £179-9-8, leaving an actual balance of £17,565-17-9 remitted to India.
Sundries	...	...	...	...		...	567 19 7	434 0 9	
Total ₹	4,55,818 10 1	1,60,163 15 6	65,831 8 3	2,29,823 2 4	17,745 7 5‡	835 0 0	1,461 17 3	20,042 4 8	
Additional value of Royal Commission property	66,455 0 0	...	6,352 12 0	60,102 4 0	...	...	170 4 4	4,480 10 6	
GRAND TOTALS ₹	5,22,273 10 1	1,60,163 15 6	72,184 4 3	2,89,925 6 4	17,745 7 5	835 0 0	1,632 1 7	24,522 15 2	

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Appendix C.—Screen Account.

Name of Screen.	Cost in India.			Amount realised by sale.			Remarks.
	Proportion paid by Royal Commissioners' Fund. A.	Proportion paid by Government of India and other sources. B.	Totals.	On behalf of the Royal Commission. A.	On behalf of other Contributors. B.	Totals.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jaipur	...	20,188 6 0	20,188 6 0	...	...	...	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Kotah	...	2,663 0 0	2,663 0 0	...	...	...	Do. do.
Jodhpur	...	2,119 15 3	2,119 15 3	...	...	...	Do. do.
Alwar	...	2,764 11 0	2,764 11 0	...	76 0 0	76 0 0	For Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
Bikanir	...	1,732 12 4	1,732 12 4	...	37 0 0	37 0 0	
Ajmere	2,703 11 5	...	2,703 11 5	54 0 0	...	54 0 0	
Karauli				52 0 0	...	52 0 0	
Bhurtpore	...	1,110 12 0	1,110 12 0	...	53 0 0	53 0 0	
Central India	2,031 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,231 0 0	...	...	...	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Bombay	4,985 1 4	...	4,985 1 4	323 0 0	...	323 0 0	
Baroda				...	...	...	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Bhavnagar	...	13,720 1 0	12,720 1 0	...	...	...	Do. do.
Cutch				...	160 0 0	160 0 0	
Junagarh				...	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Bengal	2,437 0 0	8,721 0 3	11,158 0 3	13 10 9	48 9 3	62 0 0	
Nipal	1,506 2 3	...	1,506 2 3	101 0 0	..	101 0 0	
North-West Provinces and Oudh	3,958 0 0	2,862 0 0	6,820 0 0	149 15 0	108 5 0	258 0 0	Part presented to Imperial Institute.
Punjab	5,722 9 8	...	5,722 9 8	335 0 0	...	335 0 0	
Kashmir	1,464 9 3	...	1,464 9 3	113 0 0	...	113 0 0	
Central Provinces	1,346 0 0	2,254 5 9	3,600 5 9	83 18 4	97 1 8	181 0 0	
Assam	1,275 0 0	425 0 0	1,700 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	
Madras	2,327 0 0	2,906 7 6	5,233 7 6	...	...	...	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Burma	1,995 5 0	...	1,995 5 0	68 0 0	...	68 0 0	
Mysore and Coorg	1,737 14 6	321 0 0	2,058 14 6	51 0 0	...	51 0 0	
Hyderabad	500 0 0	8,500 0 0	9,000 0 0	9 6 9	155 3 3	164 10 0	
	33,989 5 5	71,489 7 1	1,05,478 12 6	1,362 10 10	817 19 2	2,180 10 0	

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Revenue Depa

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read Resolution of the Government o

× Copy attached India, Revenue and Agricultural Departmen

dated 14 February 1888, Ai Nos ×15/5-8 Ex.

Order thereon 12 March 1888, No 1704.

Communicated to the Depart-
ments of the Secretariat and to the Boar
of Revenue.

(True Extract)

Secretary to Government

To

The Public Works Department
" Public Wks Dept
" Military Dept
" Commr of Land Rev:
" Commr of Rev: Settlt &c
" Commr of L. A & Sup: Rev:

P. W. D.