

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.

30

Press

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Dated

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1966.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 31. Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George ; dated Fort William, 22nd December 1865, No. 5298.

Home Department

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1180, dated the 15th ultimo, recommending for sanction an application from the Madras Central Committee for the Paris Exhibition, for an advance of Rupees 3000, to enable the Local Committees to make purchases.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the expenditure within the Madras Presidency of the sum of Rupees 15,000, for the purpose of collecting and aiding contributions to the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

3. In conveying this sanction, I am directed to forward copy of a Memorandum which has been prepared by Mr. Dowlcans, the Secretary of the Central Committee in Calcutta, and submitted to the Governor General in Council by the Committee, and to beg the careful consideration of the Government of Madras to the general points which are urged in paragraphs 10 to 21. The suggestions contained in the 15th and the 21st paragraphs, viz., that, as a rule, the varieties of silk and cotton manufactures should be restricted to sample pieces, and that the collection of every Committee should be carefully limited to articles *bona fide* the production of Districts within its Circle, seem to the Governor General in Council to be especially worthy of attention, in order that the money made available for the purposes of the Exhibition may be expended so as to secure the largest results.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The proposed Paris Exhibition of 1867 differs in its arrangements from all previous Exhibitions.

2. According to the official Programme issued by the Imperial Commission, the Exhibition will consist of two great divisions.

I.—A collection of the works of Art and Industry to be exhibited in special localities to be assigned to Exhibitors.

II.—A selection of such manufactures and works of Art as may be expected successfully to compete with other countries, to be exhibited in groups consisting of identical productions from various parts of the world.

3. With regard to the first, the French Commission stipulate that the collection shall be exhibited in ten distinct groups, divided into 95 classes, and the following is the prescribed arrangement :

1st GROUP.—WORKS OF ART.

CLASS 1.—PAINTINGS IN OIL. (Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Paintings on canvas, panels, and on other grounds.

CLASS 2.—OTHER PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Miniatures, water-colour paintings ; pastels and drawings of all kinds ; paintings on enamel, earthenware and china ; cartoons for stained glass and frescoes.

CLASS 3.—SCULPTURE AND DIE-SINKING. (Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Sculpture in high-relief. Bas-reliefs. Repoussé work and chasing.

Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

CLASS 4.—ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AND MODELS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

CLASS 5.—ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY. (Exhibition Building, Gallery I)

Mezzo-tints. Coloured engravings.

Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush. Chromolithographs.

2nd GROUP.—APPARATUS AND APPLICATIONS OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

CLASS 6.—PRINTING AND BOOKS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs in mezzo-tint or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books, and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums of a technical or instructive kind.

CLASS 7.—PAPER STATIONERY; BINDING, PAINTING, AND DRAWING MATERIALS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Paper; card and paste-board; ink; chalks, pencils, pastels; writing materials; articles for the writing table; inkstands, letter weights, &c. Copying presses.

Articles made of paper; lamp-shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers, &c.

Registers, copy-books, albums and note-books. Bindings, loose covers for books, cases.

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

CLASS 8.—APPLICATIONS OF DRAWING AND MODELLING TO THE COMMON ARTS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Designs for industrial purposes, designs made, reproduced, or reduced by some mechanical process. Decorative painting, lithographs or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden figures, mouldings of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings, Cameos, seals and various engraved articles. Objects modelled for industrial purposes, produced by mechanical means; reductions, photosculpture, &c. Mouldings.

CLASS 9.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOFS AND APPARATUS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings. Proofs of photographs on stone. Photographic stereotypes. Stereoscopic proofs and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs.

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

CLASS 10.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Non-metallic wind instruments, with common mouth-piece, with reeds with or without air reservoirs. Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with pistons, with keys, with reeds. Wind instruments with keyboards, organs, accordions, &c. Stringed instruments played with the fingers or the bow, without keyboards. Stringed instruments with keyboards, pianos, &c. Instruments played by percussion or friction. Automaton instruments, barrel organ, bird organs, &c. Separate parts of musical instruments, and articles used in orchestras.

CLASS 11.—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Instruments and apparatus for dressing wounds and for simple surgery. Instruments for medical research. Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Collections and cases of instruments and drugs specially intended for Army and Navy Surgeons, for Veterinary Surgeons, for Dentists, for Oculists, &c. Apparatus for the treatment of suspended animation, drowning persons, &c. Electro-therapeutic apparatus. Local and general anæsthetic apparatus. Apparatus for prostheses (plastic and mechanical.) Orthopedic apparatus, trusses, &c. Various apparatus for sick, infirm, and insane persons. Accessory objects for medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical purposes in hospitals and infirmaries.

Apparatus for the study of anatomy. Apparatus for the study of forensic medicine.

Special apparatus for veterinary purposes.

Baths, hydrotherapeutic apparatus, &c.

Apparatus and instruments for the physical training of children: gymnastics for medical and hygienic purposes.

Apparatus for the succour of the wounded on the field of battle. Civil and Military ambulances, for the use of the Army and Navy.

CLASS 12.—MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR TEACHING SCIENCE. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Instruments for practical geometry; compasses, verniers, micrometers, planimeters, calculating machines, &c. Apparatus and instruments for surveying, topography, geodesy, and Astronomy. Apparatus used in different Observatories.

Mathematical apparatus and instruments. Measures and weights of the various countries. Coins and medals.

Scales for scientific purposes. Physical and Meteorological apparatus and instruments. Common optical instruments.

Apparatus used in teaching physics, elementary and descriptive geometry, stereotomy, and mechanics.

Models and instruments for technological instruction in general.

Collection for illustrating the teaching of the natural sciences. Figures and models for teaching the medical sciences; anatomical preparations, &c.

CLASS 13.—MAPS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AND COSMOGRAPHICAL APPARATUS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical, and astronomical maps and atlases. Charts. Physical maps of all kinds. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Apparatus for the study of cosmography.

Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of Astronomers and Mariners.

3rd GROUP.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS.*

CLASS 14.—FANCY FURNITURE. (Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Sideboards, bookcases, tables, toilet-tables, bedsteads, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

CLASS 15.—UPHOLSTERY AND DECORATIVE WORK. (Exhibition building, Gallery III.)

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

Objects of decorative furniture in precious stones and materials. Moulded objects, and ornaments in plaster, statuary pasteboard, &c. Frames. Decorative painting.

Furniture, ornaments, and decorations for the services of the church.

CLASS 16.—CRYSTAL, FANCY GLASS AND STAINED GLASS. (Exhibition building, Gallery III.)

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated, mounted, &c.

Window glass, plate glass, and mirrors, engraved, enamelled, crakled, frosted, &c.

Ordinary objects for the use of dwellings, the merit of which lies in their useful qualities combined with cheapness, are methodically exhibited in Class 91 (10th Group.)

Glass and pebbles for optical purposes, ornaments, &c.
Stained glass windows.

CLASS 17.—PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, AND OTHER FANCY POTTERY.
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Biscuit. Hard and soft porcelain.
Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Biscuit of earthenware. Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Ceramic stoneware.

CLASS 18.—CARPETS, TAPESTRY, AND OTHER STUFFS FOR FURNITURE.
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Carpets, moquettes, tapestry, velvet pile, &c. Carpets of felt, cloth, cloth-shearings, silk or floss silk. Straw matting and mats. India-rubber matting.
Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool, or silk, plain or figured. Horsehair tissues.
Leather cloth, moleskins, &c. Leather hangings, and for covering furniture. Oil-cloth.

CLASS 19.—PAPER HANGINGS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)
Paper hangings, block printed and machine printed. Flock paper, and paper marbled, veined, &c. Paper for making mill-board, for binding, &c.
Paper with artistic designs.
Blinds, painted or printed.

CLASS 20.—CUTLERY. (Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)
Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

CLASS 21.—GOLD AND SILVER PLATE. (Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)
Church plate, ornamental plate, and plate for the dining table; gold and silver toilet articles and writing materials, &c.

CLASS 22.—BRONZES AND OTHER ART CASTINGS, AND REPOUSSE WORK.
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast-iron, zinc, &c. Bronzes for ornamental and decorative purposes.
Imitation bronzes in cast-iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with metal by the galvanic process.
Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

CLASS 23.—CLOCKS AND WATCHES. (Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)
Separate parts of clocks. Clocks, time-pieces, watches, chronometers, regulators, seconds-indicator, stop-watches, &c. Apparatus for measuring time: hour-glasses, water clocks. Electric-clocks.

CLASS 24.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR HEATING AND LIGHTING.
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Fenders, fire-places, grates, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating.
Kitchen stoves. Apparatus for heating by gas.
Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water or hot air. Ventilating apparatus.
Drying apparatus; drying stoves.

Enamellers' lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.
Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with animal, vegetable, or mineral oils. Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.
Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.
Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the magnesium light, &c.

CLASS 25.—PERFUMERY. (Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)
Cosmetics and pomarums. Perfumed oils; essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste, perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

CLASS 26.—LEATHER WORK, FANCY ARTICLES AND BASKET WORK.
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur cases, glove-boxes, caskets, &c. Lacquered articles.
Boxes, jewel-boxes, dressing cases, purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar cases.

Turned, engine-turned, carved, engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes, pipes.

Combs and brushes generally.

Fancy basket-work, wicker-work for bottles, and articles in fine straw.

4th GROUP.—CLOTHING (INCLUDING FABRICS)* AND OTHER OBJECTS WORN ON THE PERSON.

CLASS 27.—COTTON THREAD AND FABRICS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Cotton dressed and spun.
Pure cotton fabrics, plain or figured. Mixed cotton fabrics.
Cotton velvet.
Cotton ribands and tapes.

CLASS 28.—THREAD AND FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP, &c. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres spun.
Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.
Fabrics made from vegetable fibres and substitutes for flax and hemp.

CLASS 29.—COMBED WOOL AND WORSTED FABRICS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Combed wool; worsted yarn.
Muslin-de-laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serge, &c.
Worsted ribands and laces, mixed with cotton or thread, silk or floss silk. Hair-tissues, pure or mixed.

CLASS 30.—CARDED WOOL AND WOOLLEN FABRICS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Carded wool; woollen yarn.
Cloth and other milled woollen fabrics.
Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats, shoes.
Woollen fabrics unmilled, or slightly milled: flannel, tartans, swansdown.

CLASS 31.—SILK AND SILK MANUFACTURES. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk, silk yarns.
Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, biocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread. Manufactures of floss-silk, pure or mixed.
Velvet and plush.
Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

CLASS 32.—SHAWLS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed. Cashmere shawls.
Silk shawls, &c.

CLASS 33.—LACE, NET, EMBROIDERY, AND SMALL WARE MANUFACTURES.
(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom. Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair. Gold and silver lace.

Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.

Embroidery, crochet work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Tapestry work and other work done by the hand.

Lace work of silk, floss-silk, worsted, mohair, horse hair, thread and cotton; laces. Lace work, real or imitation. Lace work for Military uniforms.

* Articles of clothing as ordinarily worn, the merit of which lies in their useful qualities combined with cheapness, are methodically exhibited in Class 91 (Group 10.)

CLASS 34.—HOSIERY AND UNDER-CLOTHING AND ARTICLES APPERTAINING THEREOF. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, Cashmere, silk or floss-silk, pure or mixed.
Under-clothing for men, women, and children. Baby linen.
Flannel and other woollen garments.
Stays. Scarves. Gloves. Gaiters.
Fans, screens. Umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

CLASS 35.—CLOTHING FOR BOTH SEXES. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Men's clothes; women's clothes.
Men's hats and caps; women's bonnets and head-dresses.
Wigs and works in hair.
Boots and shoes.
Children's clothes.
Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

CLASS 36.—JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS STONES. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)
Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminum), chased, filigreed, set with precious stones, &c. Plated and imitation jewellery. Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.

Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitation pearls.

CLASS 37.—PORTABLE WEAPONS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Defensive Armour: Shields, cuirasses, helmets.
Offensive weapons: Maces, life-preservers.
Side arms: Foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes. Hunting knives (couteaux de chasse).

Missile weapons: Bows, cross-bows, slings.

Fire arms: Guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers.

Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms: Powder flasks, bullet moulds. Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Copper-caps, priming, cartridges.

CLASS 38.—TRAVELLING APPARATUS AND CAMP EQUIPAGE. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Trunks, valises, saddle bags, &c. Dressing cases and fittings. Travelling bags; Travelling rugs; cushions; caps, travelling costumes, and boots; sticks shod with iron, and with hooks; parasols, &c.

Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions: photographic apparatus, instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations; equipment and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, pioneers, colonists, &c.

Tents and camp equipage. Furniture of military tents: beds, hammocks, folding chairs. Canteens, hand-mills, military cooking stoves, &c.

CLASS 39.—TOYS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Dolls and playthings. Dolls and images in wax. Games for the amusement of children and adults.

Instructive games.

5th GROUP.—PRODUCTS (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORESTRY, &c.

CLASS 40.—MINING AND METALLURGY. (Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, and ores. Ornamental stones; marble, serpentine, onyx. Hard rocks. Refractory substances. Earths and clays.

Various mineral products. Sulphur. Rock-salt. Salt from salt springs. Bitumen and petroleum.

Specimens of fuel in its natural state and carbonized. Compressed coal.

Metals in a crude state: Pig-iron, iron, steel, cast steel, copper, lead, silver, zinc, &c. Alloys.

Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold beating, &c.

Electro-metallurgy: objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper or steel by galvanic process.

Products of the working of metals: rough castings; bells; wrought-iron; iron for special purposes; sheet-iron and tin plates; iron plates for casing ships and constructions; copper, lead, and zinc sheets.

Manufactured metals; blacksmiths' work; wheels and tires; unwelded pipes; chains, &c.

Wire drawing: needles, pins; Wire work and Wire gauze. Perforated sheet-iron.

Hardware, ironmongery, edge-tools, copper and tinware, &c. Other metal manufactures.

CLASS 41.—PRODUCTS OF THE CULTIVATION OF FORESTS, AND OF THE TRADES APPERTAINING THERETO. (Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Specimens of different kind of trees. Wood for cabinet-work, for building purposes. Fire-wood. Timber for shipbuilding; staves; cleft timber shingles. Cork; bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, resinous substances.

Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket work; straw work; wooden shoes, &c.

CLASS 42.—PRODUCTS OF SHOOTING, FISHING, AND OF THE GATHERING OF FRUITS OBTAINED WITHOUT CULTIVATION. (Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fish, of cetacea, of mollusca, and of crustacea.

Products of shooting; furs and skins, hair, bristles, feathers, down; horn, teeth, ivory, bone; tortoise-shell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.

Products of fishing: train oil, spermaceti, &c.; whalebone; ambergris; shells of mollusca, pearls, mother-of-pearl, sepia, purple; coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of the earth obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums; india rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

CLASS 43.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (NOT USED AS FOOD) EASILY PRESERVED. (Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Textile materials; raw cotton, flax and hemp scutched and unscutched, textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool in its grease; cocoons of the silk worm.

Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oils, wax, resin.

Tobacco. German tinder. Tanning substances. Dyeing substances.

Preserved fodder.

CLASS 44.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Acids, alkalis. Salts of all kinds. Sea salt, and products extracted from mother water.

Various products of chemistry; wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived therefrom; essences and varnishes; various coating substances, blacking. India-rubber and gutta-percha and their products; dyes and colours.

Mineral and sparkling waters, natural or artificial. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Simple and compound drugs.

CLASS 45.—SPECIMENS OF THE CHEMICAL PROCESSES FOR BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, AND DRESSING. (Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Specimens of dyed thread and fabrics. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing. Printed or dyed linen. Printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed.

Printed woollen and worsted fabrics, pure or mixed. Printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.
Printed felt or cloth carpets. Oil cloth.

N. B.—In this class will be exhibited only such specimens as are essential for the proper appreciation of the value of the processes.

CLASS 46.—LEATHER AND SKINS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.
Raw Hides, salted hides. Leather, tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed. Varnished leather.
Morocco and sheep-skins. Skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed, or dyed. Prepared skins for glove making. Skins and furs dressed and dyed. Parchment.
Gutwork; strings for musical instruments, gold beaters' skin, sinews, &c.

6th GROUP.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS.

CLASS 47.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE ART OF MINING AND METALLURGY. (Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Boring apparatus for Artesian Wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal, and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.
Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Mining ladders moved by machinery. Extracting apparatus. Machines for draining; pumps. Ventilating apparatus; ventilators. Safety lamps, lamps for electric light.
Apparatus for saving life, parachutes, signals.

Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel. Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.

Apparatus for the carbonisation of fuel. Smelting furnaces; smoke consuming apparatus.
Apparatus used in metal works. Special apparatus used in forges and foundries.
Electro-metallurgical apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.

CLASS 48.—AGRICULTURAL APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE CULTIVATION OF FIELDS AND FORESTS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Plans of culture, distribution of crops and management. Apparatus for agricultural works; drainage, irrigation. Plans and models of farm buildings.

Tools, implements, machines and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops. Carts and other rural means of transport. Locomotives and horse-gins.

Manures, organic or mineral.

Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.

Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.

Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.

CLASS 49.—APPARATUS USED IN SHOOTING, FISHING TACKLE, AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN GATHERING FRUITS OBTAINED WITHOUT CULTURE. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Guns, traps, and shooting apparatus and equipment.

Fishing lines and hooks. Harpoons. Nets. Fishing tackle and bait.

Apparatus and implements used in gathering products obtained without cultivation.

CLASS 50.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN AGRICULTURAL WORKS, AND IN WORKS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus used in agricultural works; manufacture of artificial manures, of drain-pipes; dairies; apparatus used in making flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories, and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk worm nurseries, &c.

Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products: bread making machinery and mechanical ovens for bakers, instruments used in making pastry and confectionery. Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, &c. Machines for making ship-biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting Coffee. Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks: ice making.

CLASS 51.—APPARATUS USED IN CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, AND IN TAN YARDS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI; Park.)

Laboratory utensils and apparatus. Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, candles.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles in India-rubber and gutta percha.

Processes and apparatus used in gas-works.

Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.

Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

Processes used in tan-yards, and leather dressing.

Processes and apparatus used in glass works and in ceramic manufactures.

CLASS 52.—PRIME-MOVERS, BOILERS AND ENGINES SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EXHIBITION. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI; Park.)

Boilers and steam generators with their safety valves. Steam pipes, and apparatus connected with them.

Shafts. Pulleys and belts. Appliances for starting and stopping engines, and for throwing in and out of gear.

Engines used for supplying the water and steam necessary in the different Sections of the Exhibition building and Park.

Cranes and apparatus of all kinds intended to be used for moving the packages.

Rails and turntables intended to be used for moving the packages, fodder and manure, and for other purposes that may be required in the Exhibition building and park.

CLASS 53.—MACHINES AND APPARATUS IN GENERAL. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts of machinery; bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentric wheels, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel-joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring, and catch work, &c. Regulators and governors. Greasing apparatus.

Machines for measuring and registering. Dynamometers, steam-gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.

Machines used for moving heavy weights.

Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c: norias (chain-pumps), scoop wheels, hydraulic rams, &c. Hydraulic engines, water wheels, turbines, &c.

Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators, and apparatus appertaining thereto. Apparatus for condensing steam. Machines set in motion by the evaporation of ether, chloroform, ammonia; of a combination of gases.

Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, compressed air, electro-magnetic machines. Wind-mills and panemones. Air-balloons.

CLASS 54.—MACHINE TOOLS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Lathes, boring machines, and planing machines. Slotting machines, drilling machines, shaping machines, &c. Screw cutting engines, and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine work-shops.

Tools, engines, and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c.

Special tools and engines used in various trades.

CLASS 55.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN SPINNING AND ROPE MAKING. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Hand spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operation appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing. Dressing machines. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.

Materials used in rope manufacture. Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine, wire rope, cables with wire core, rope-matches, quick matches, &c.

CLASS 56.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN WEAVING. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving; warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card-making for the jacquard looms.

Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs; damask looms, electric looms. Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.

Mesh weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.

High warp looms, and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving.

Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, callendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

CLASS 57.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR SEWING, AND FOR MAKING UP CLOTHING. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.

Knives for cutting out cloth and leather for making garments and shoes. Machines for making boats and shoes, for nailing and screwing soles.

CLASS 58.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND OBJECTS FOR DWELLINGS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs saw frames, &c. Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet making.

Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-mache, ivory, bone and horn.

Machines for pointing, carving, and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, &c.
Machines for sawing and polishing hard substances, marbles, &c.

CLASS 59.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN PAPER-MAKING, DYEING AND PRINTING. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus for printing paper hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.

Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.

Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for embossing, ruling, glazing, and watering paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, &c.

Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding; stereotypes, &c. Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, lithography, autography, chalcography, paniconography, chromolithography, &c. Printing of postage stamps. Machines for setting up and sorting types.

CLASS 60.—MACHINES, INSTRUMENTS, AND PROCESSES USED IN VARIOUS WORKS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Coining presses.

Machines for making buttons, pins, pens, envelopes, packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules, for affixing lead seals to merchandize, for corking bottles, &c.

Tools for, and processes of, making clock-work, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.

CLASS 61.—CARRIAGES AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts of wheels and carriages; wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, iron work, &c., springs and various methods of hanging carriages. Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.

Wheelwrights' work: waggons, tumbrels, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.

Carriages: public, State, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

CLASS 62.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

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

CLASS 63.—RAILWAY APPARATUS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts: springs, buffers, breaks, &c.

Permanent way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish plates, turntables; buffers; feeding cranes and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.

Rolling stock: waggons for carrying earth, goods, cattle; passenger carriages; locomotives, tenders.

Special machines and tools for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.

Apparatus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.

Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, engine houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

CLASS 64.—TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND PROCESSES. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.

Apparatus for the electric telegraph: posts, wires, stretchers, &c.; batteries, apparatus for sending and receiving messages. Bells and electric signals. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages. Special apparatus for submarine telegraphy.

CLASS 65.—CIVIL ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS, AND ARCHITECTURE. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone and concrete; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard, and felt for roofing. Materials used in the preservation of wood, and specimens of preserved wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.

Apparatus for earthworks; excavators. Apparatus used in timber yards. Tools and processes used by stone-dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.

Locksmith's works; locks, padlocks; railings, balconies, bannisters, &c.

Apparatus and engines used in making foundations: pile-drivers, and pile work, screw piles; pumps, pneumatic apparatus; dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers.

Apparatus used in the supply of water and gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.

Models, plans and drawings of public works: bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges. Light-houses; public buildings for special purposes; buildings for Civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; lodging houses for the working classes, &c.

CLASS 66.—NAVIGATION AND LIFE BOATS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.; Park.)
Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.
Drawings and models of ships of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy. Apparatus used in navigation.
Boats and barges.
Rigging. Flags and signals.
Buoys, beacons, &c.

Apparatus for swimming, diving, exhibited in action; life belts, life buoys, floats, swimming belts, &c. Diving bells; cork-corsets, nautilus life belts, &c. Submarine boats. Apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life boats, &c.

7th GROUP.—FOOD (FRESH OR PRESERVED) IN VARIOUS STATES OF PREPARATION.

CLASS 67.—CEREALS AND OTHER EATABLE FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS: AND THE PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM THEM. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)
Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.
Grain without husk and groats.
Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c. Gluten. Tapioca, sago, arrow root, cassava, and other fecula. Compound farinaceous products, &c.

Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.
Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

CLASS 68.—BREAD AND PASTRY. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)
Various kinds of bread with or without yeast. Fancy bread and bread in shapes. Compressed bread for travelling, Military campaigns, &c. Navy biscuits.
Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

CLASS 69.—FATTY SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD; MILK AND EGGS.
(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)
Fatty substances and oils good for food.
Fresh and preserved milk. Fresh and salt butter. Cheese.
Eggs of all kinds.

CLASS 70.—MEAT AND FISH. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)
Fresh and salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.
Poultry and game.
Fresh fish. Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, &c. Fish preserved in oil: sardines, tunny, &c.

Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters; potted oysters, anchovies, &c.
CLASS 71.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)
Tubers: potatoes, &c. Dry farinaceous vegetables: beans, lentils, &c. Green vegetables, for cooking: cabbages, &c. Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, &c. Vegetables used for flavouring: Onions, garlic, &c. Salads. Cucumbers. Gourds: pumpkins, melons, &c. Vegetables preserved in salt, vinegar, or by acetic fermentation: sour-kraut, &c. Vegetables preserved by various methods.

Fresh fruit. Dried and prepared fruits: prunes, figs, raisins, &c. Fruits preserved without sugar.

CLASS 72.—CONDIMENTS AND STIMULENTS: SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY.
(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)
Spices: Pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c. Table salt. Vinegar. Compound condiments and stimulents: mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.

Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages. Chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Chocolate.

Sugar for household purposes: grape sugar, sugar of milk, &c.

Confectionery: sugar plums, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c. Jellies and preserves.

Dried and preserved fruits, cedrats, citrons, oranges, pine-apples. Fruits preserved in brandy. Syrups and liquenrs.

CLASS 73.—FERMENTED DRINKS. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)
Vin ordinaire, white and red. Sweet wines and still wines. Sparkling wines. Cider, perry, and other beverages made from fruits.

Beer and other beverages made from cereals. Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.

Brandies and alcohols. Spirits: gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

8th GROUP.—LIVE STOCK AND SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

CLASS 74.—FARM BUILDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS. (Park.)
Examples of the farm buildings of various countries. Utensils used in the stable, cattle shed, kennel, &c. Apparatus for preparing the food of domestic animals.
Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and mowing machines, haymaking machines, threshing machines, &c.
Distilleries, sugar mills, sugar refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, &c.
Presses for wine, cider, oil, &c.

CLASS 75.—HORSES, ASSES, MULES. (Park.)
Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.
Specimens of stabling.

CLASS 76.—BULLS, BUFFALOES, &c. (Park.)
Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.
Specimens of cattle sheds.

CLASS 77.—SHEEP, GOATS. (Park.)
Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.
Examples of sheep folds, sheep walks, &c.

CLASS 78.—PIGS, RABBITS. (Park.)
Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.
Examples of pig styes, and of premises suitable to the rearing of animals of this class.

CLASS 79.—POULTRY. (Park.)
Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.
Examples of poultry houses, pigeon houses, pheasantries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.

CLASS 80.—SPORTING DOGS AND WATCH DOGS. (Park.)
Shepherd's dogs, watch dogs.
Sporting dogs.
Examples of kennels, and apparatus used in training.

CLASS 81.—USEFUL INSECTS. (Park.)
Bees, silkworms and other kinds of bombyx. Cochineal, insects producing shell lac, &c.
Apparatus used in the culture of bees and silkworms.

CLASS 82.—FISH, CRUSTACEA AND MOLLUSCA. (Park.)
Aquatic animals of a useful kind, exhibited alive.
Aquariums. Apparatus used in the pisciculture, in the culture of shell fish and in the rearing of leeches.

9TH GROUP.—LIVE PRODUCE AND SPECIMENS OF HORTICULTURAL WORKS.

CLASS 83.—HOT-HOUSES AND HORTICULTURAL APPARATUS. (Park.)

Gardeners', nurserymans', and horticulturists' tools. Apparatus for watering, for keeping turf in order, &c.

Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Window conservatories. Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Fountains and other means employed for ornamenting gardens.

CLASS 84.—FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS. (Park.)

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

CLASS 85.—VEGETABLES. (Park.)

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

CLASS 86.—FRUIT TREES. (Park.)

Species of trees and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

CLASS 87.—SEEDS AND SAPLINGS OF FOREST TREES. (Park.)

Species of trees and examples of culture, illustrating the processes followed in each country for re-planting forests.

CLASS 88.—HOT-HOUSE PLANTS. (Park.)

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

10TH GROUP.—ARTICLES EXHIBITED WITH THE SPECIAL OBJECT OF IMPROVING THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

CLASS 89.—APPARATUS AND METHODS USED IN THE INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II; (Park.)

Plans and models of school buildings. School fittings and furniture.

Apparatus, instruments, models, wall-maps with the object of facilitating the instruction of children. Elementary collections for imparting ordinary scientific information. Drawing examples. Framed examples and apparatus for teaching singing and music.

Apparatus and pictures for teaching the blind, the deaf, and dumb.

School books, atlases, maps, and school pictures.

Periodical publications and journals of education.

Works by students of both sexes.

CLASS 90.—LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS USED IN THE INSTRUCTION OF ADULTS, AT HOME, IN THE WORKSHOP, OR IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. (Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Books suitable to form a library for the daily use of heads of families, foremen, laborers, national school-masters, sailors, naturalists when travelling, &c.

Almanacs, aids to memory, and other useful publications sold by hawkers.

School libraries, village libraries, &c.

Apparatus for illustrating technical lectures necessary for the exercise of certain handicrafts.

CLASS 91.—FURNITURE, CLOTHING, AND FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES, REMARKABLE FOR USEFUL QUALITIES COMBINED WITH CHEAPNESS. (Exhibition Building, Galleries III, IV, VII.)

Methodical collection of objects (enumerated in the 3rd, 4th, and 7th Groups) produced for sale by manufacturers on a large scale, or by skilled workmen, and specially recommended as good and economical purchases for domestic use.

N. B.—The price of each object and the place where it can be purchased are to be specified.

CLASS 92.—SPECIMENS OF THE CLOTHING WORN BY THE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. (Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Methodical collection of the garments of both sexes, suitable to all ages, and to the most characteristic occupations of each country.

N. B.—The clothing to be selected is that which best meets the requirements of the climate, or of the calling; which best exhibits the taste peculiar to each people, and which, under these heads, is most in harmony with the natural usages of each country. These clothes are, as far as possible, to be exhibited upon lay figures.

CLASS 93.—EXAMPLES OF DWELLINGS CHARACTERISED BY CHEAPNESS COMBINED WITH THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. (Park.)

Examples of dwellings for families, suitable to the different classes of workmen in each country.

Examples of dwellings suggested for factory hands in cities or in the country.

CLASS 94.—ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED BY SKILLED WORKMEN. (Exhibition Building and Park.)

Methodical collection of articles (enumerated in the preceding groups) manufactured for sale or for home use by workmen, working on their own account, either alone, or with the aid of the members of their families, or of an apprentice.

N. B.—Those articles only are to be exhibited in this class which deserve praise for their peculiar quality, for the novelty or perfection of the process of manufacture, or for the useful influence which the manufacture exercises upon the physical and moral condition of the people.

CLASS 95.—INSTRUMENTS AND MODES OF WORK, PECULIAR TO SKILLED WORKMEN. (Exhibition Building, Gallery VI; Park.)

Instruments and processes (enumerated in the 6th Group) usually employed by the laboring classes working on their own account, or specially adapted to the requirements of the work executed at their own homes, with the aid of the members of their families.

Works executed by hand labor, which exhibit, in addition to peculiar excellence of workmanship, the skill, intelligence, or taste of the workmen.

Works executed by hand labor, which, for various reasons, have best held their ground, up to the present time, against the competition of machinery.

4. To the foregoing classification, the Imperial Commission attach the following conditions:

"Art. 9.—Copies of works of Art, including those which re-produce a work in a manner different to that of the original, will not be admitted. Oil paintings, miniatures, water-colour paintings, designs, and cartoons for stained glass and frescoes, must be framed. Sculpture in unbaked clay is not admissible."

Art. 24.—"Detonating, explosive, and other substances of a dangerous nature, will not be admitted. Spirits and alcohols, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally substances which may affect injuriously other products exhibited, or incommode the public, will only be received in strong vessels, specially adapted for the purpose and of small dimensions. Percussion caps, fireworks, lucifer matches, and other similar articles can only be received when in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients."

5. As India, from a variety of causes, cannot be expected to contribute any specimens of live products of Agriculture and Horticulture as detailed under Groups 8 and 9, the collection will chiefly consist of the natural products of the soil, of manufactured articles, and of works of Art and Fancy, and therefore comprise:

a.—Mining, quarrying, metallurgy, and mineral products, viz., ores and non-metallic substances, mineral products, alkalies, earths and their compounds, metals proper and their compounds, mineral oils.

b.—Vegetable products and substances obtained therefrom, viz., oil seeds, drying and non-drying and essential oils; starches; resins and gum-resins; gums; intoxicating drugs; medicinal substances and their compounds; varnish.

c.—Vegetable substances used as food and drink, *viz.*, cereals, pulses, dried fruits, and seeds; spices and condiments; sugars; distilled spirits; tea and coffee; fruits, dried and candied; pickles, paste and edible moss.

d.—Animal and vegetable substances used in manufactures, *viz.*, wool and hair; raw silk; downs and feathers; furs and skins; horns; ivory; pigments, dyes, and colors; tanning substances; fibres and fibrous substances; timbers, reeds, and grasses; and cordage materials.

e.—Architectural models of public and private buildings, and habitations peculiar to the country.

f.—Arms and accoutrements.

g.—Models and drawing of works of civil and military engineering, adapted to the special requirements of the country.

h.—Manufactures in cotton, flax, hemp, and silk. Woollen, worsted and mixed fabrics; printed and dyed cloths of all descriptions; tapestry, lace, and embroideries; shawls and chenille work.

i.—Leather, including saddlery and harness.

j.—Made-up articles of clothing, including skins, furs, feathers, and hair, made into articles of personal decoration. Costumes of the principal races of the country.

k.—Printing, lithography, etchings, and engravings.

l.—Furniture, upholstery, paper hangings, and papier maché.

m.—Hardware, including steel and cutlery.

n.—Jewellery, real and imitations thereof; and articles in gold, silver, and in precious stones.

o.—Glassware and pottery.

p.—Specimens of useful and fancy articles in ivory, stone, horn, and bone.

q.—Paintings and drawings, including photographs.

r.—Specimens of sculpture, die-sinking; intaglios and mosaics.

6. The official catalogues of the London Exhibition of 1851, of the Paris Exposition Universelle in 1855, and the late London Exhibition of 1862, show, that the Indian Collection contained examples coming within each of the foregoing classes, and there cannot be any reasonable doubt of similar specimens being procurable on the present occasion.

7. Taking these official catalogues as a guide, it would appear that, independent of raw materials, the principal articles of value to be contributed by each Presidency and Dependency will be as follows :—

BOMBAY.

Bombay... Carved blackwood furniture. Carved boxes, &c., of sandalwood, plain, and inlaid. Boxes, &c., of ivory. Ditto of horn. Silk and cotton fabrics. Essential oils.

Cambay... Cambay stones and articles manufactured therefrom.

Carvings in blackwood. Miscellaneous fabrics.

Brouch... Cotton manufactures, &c.

Poonah... Ditto ditto, &c.

Belgaum... Cotton and silk fabrics.

Surat... Cotton and silk manufacture, including kinkhobs, &c.

Guzerat... Ditto ditto ditto.

Ahmedabad... Ditto ditto ditto, and sandalwood work.

SCINDE. *Shikarpore*... Cotton and silk manufactures, and carpets or rugs.

Hyderabad... Embroideries on cloth and velvet, in silk, gold, and silver.

Lacquered turnery. Arms.

Kutch... Arms, and articles in silver.

Khyerpore... Cotton fabrics and arms.

Sawunt Warree... Lacquered turnery.

Rewa... Cotton fabrics.

MADRAS.

Madras... Silver articles by Chocalingum. Embroidered muslins. Arnee muslin. War-knives mounted in silver. Mats.

North Arcot... Pottery and stoneware. Mats. Carpets. Blankets. Cotton cloths and plain muslins.

Bellary... Carved stoneware.

North Canara... Carved sandalwood articles.

Kistna... Rugs.

Kurnool... Lacquerware.

Masulipatam... Palampores, &c.

Vizagapatam... Boxes, &c., of sandalwood, horn, ivory, and elkhorn.

Chingleput... Jail manufactures.

Tanjore... Pithwork, carpets, and rugs.

Tinnevelly... White and black lace.

Travancore... Ivory carvings.

Trichinopoly... Jewellery.

Elore... Carpets and rugs.

BURMAH AND TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

Rangoon... Lacquered boxes. Silk fabrics. Models of architecture. Marble images. Arms. Articles of jade and serpentine. Boxes, cups, &c., in silver.

Moulmein... Models of musical instruments.

BENGAL.

Berhampore... Carvings in ivory. Silks.

Midnapore... Silks and Settulpatte mats.

Cuttack... Silver filigree work. Tusser silks, &c.

Dacca... Muslins, varieties of. Embroideries. Gold and silver articles.

Santipore... Sarees and cotton cloths.

Jessore... Settulpatte mats.

Kashnagur... Clay figures.

Bancoorah... Table covers, table cloths, and napkins.

Hooghly... Sarees and dhooties.

Burdwan... Silks and cotton fabrics.

Moonghyr... Basket work, table-mats, and articles in horn.

Dinapore... Cotton fabrics.

Patna... Cotton fabrics including sutrunjees. Pottery. Brass utensils for various purposes. Talc pictures. Tinsels.

Ghya... Stone and marble figures and utensils.

Bhaugulpore... Tusser silks.

Jungpore... Corahs and bandanoes.

Purneah... Bidreeware.

Assam... Silk fabrics.

Beerbhoom... Table covers, table-cloths, napkins, towels, and articles of lace.

Malda... Silk fabrics.

THE PUNJAB.

Shawls, from Srinuggur, Umritsur, and Loodiana.

Papier maché articles from Srinuggur.

Arms and armour from the Rajpootana States.

Articles in jade and rock crystal.

Enamelled turnery from Pak Putan.

Kuftigoree work.

Silks from Lahore, Umritsur, Bhawulpore, Mooltan, Furreedpore, Bokhara, and

Puttiallah.

Carpets from Lahore and Srinuggur.

Jewellery from Delhi.

Embroideries from ditto.

Enamelled works from Jeypore.

Enamel on glass from Pertabghur.

Paintings on ivory from Delhi.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Silk, kinkhobs, brocades, and embroideries from Benares.

Jewellery from Benares.

Painted toys from Benares.

Cotton fabrics and carpets from Meerut.

Articles carved in sandalwood and ebony and horn from Rohilcund.

Engraved brass articles from Moradabad.

Lacquered cabinetware from Bareilly.

Embroidered articles of personal apparel from Agra, Delhi, and Benares.

Cotton fabrics from Agra.

Articles carved in soapstone from Agra.

Inlaid marble articles from Agra.

Harness and saddlery from Cawnpore.

Agates, jasper, and bloodstone, &c., and articles made therefrom from Banda.

Carpets and cotton fabrics from Jubbulpore.

Cotton fabrics from Jhansi.

Carpets from Mirzapore.

Rose-water and essences from Ghazeepore.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Nagpore.—Silk and cotton fabrics.

OUDE.

Cotton and silk fabrics.

Lace and embroideries.

Articles of apparel and personal decoration.

8. The above is exclusive of specimens of the mineral, animal, and vegetable products peculiar to each Presidency.

9. With a view to ensuring a full and due representation of the works of Industry and Art of India, the collection should be composed of—

a.—Articles bought by Government.

b.—Articles contributed for sale on account of the contributors.

c.—Articles *lent* to the Exhibition, and either to be delivered to parties at Home after the close of the Exhibition, or to be returned to India.

d.—Articles contributed and presented by private individuals.

10. As far as regards the Government, it is highly desirable that any grant of money which may be voted in furtherance of the Exhibition should be devoted rather to the encouragement of private contributions than towards the absolute purchase of articles, and that purchases on behalf of the Government should be restricted to such articles as may not be forthcoming from private contributors, and are essentially required to render the Indian Collection complete.

11. But in thus encouraging private contributions, needless competition should be avoided. Some of the Local Committees of India, hitherto, in endeavouring to secure the co-operation of native manufacturers, agreed to purchase on account of Government identical articles to the same amount as the manufacturers were prepared to contribute on their own account. The consequence was, that the assortment of these identical articles was just double of what was required, and that it consisted of duplicates creating a conflict of interests at the time of sale at the Exhibition. It would, therefore, be advisable to avoid similar arrangements on the present occasion. If private parties are willing unconditionally to contribute articles, which, in the

opinion of the Central Committee, are desirable for the Exhibition, well and good; if not, the articles in question must be purchased on account of Government.

12. With regard to articles contributed for sale at the Exhibition, such as shawls, jewellery, and other fabrics, it is highly desirable that the responsibility of Government should be limited. It has, on former occasions, been the practice to allow contributors to fix their own prices, on the understanding that if such prices could not be realised, the articles were to be returned to them in India, free of expense. Whatever care may be taken of such articles at the Exhibition, they must be shown, and, therefore, remain for at least six months exposed to atmospheric influences beyond the control of man. These as well as the process of packing for re-transmission to India of articles unsold, must necessarily cause some deterioration, and therefore, lead to dissatisfaction. As a general rule, therefore, the acceptance of priced contributions, on the aforesaid conditions, ought to be limited to such articles as cannot be obtained otherwise, and which, for various reasons, it may not be expedient to purchase on account of Government.

13. Contributions by private parties, *bona fide*, presented to the Exhibition, should have the actual value affixed to each article, as a guide in its final disposal. With a view to encouraging similar contributions, it may be held out as an inducement that the proceeds of sale of all articles above a certain value, will be applied towards the purchase of return presents to the respective contributors.

14. The selection of articles offered to be *lent* to the Exhibition, or in other words, contributed by private parties on condition that the same shall either be made over to friends at Home, or be returned to India, will require great discrimination. As a general rule, it ought only to apply to specimens which it is highly desirable to secure for Exhibition, and which cannot be obtained on any other condition. Care should be taken to prevent parties making in that respect a convenience of the Exhibition; and all articles so tendered, of which duplicates may already exist among the contributions either presented or forwarded for sale, or purchased on account of Government, should certainly be declined.

15. However desirable it may be to ensure a due and full representation of the works of Art and Industry of this Empire at the forthcoming Exhibition, and although to attain that object it may be necessary to effect purchases on account of Government, yet as far as costly cotton and silk manufactures are concerned, a full representation of such fabrics might be procured at a comparatively moderate outlay. The manufactures of India, like those of Europe, are classified on three fundamental considerations, *viz*: 1st, the nature of the material from which made; 2nd, the process employed in their manufactures; 3rd, the particular use for which manufactured. Each of these classes may be branched out into almost endless varieties as regards colour, design, pattern, and ornamentation, according to the taste which human ingenuity may bring to bear upon it; but the chief material from which made, as well as the purposes for which manufactured, remain, nevertheless, unaffected. For instance, a silk dress, whether plain, tamboured, or embroidered in gold, silver, or silk, will always retain its two great characteristics, namely, that of being made of silk, and of being intended for a dress. Now, considering that, with the exception of the fine muslins of Bengal, of Chunderee, and of Madras, and excepting the washing silks of Berhampore, as well as the numerous varieties of Tusser, there are but few of the costly silk and cotton manufactures of India adapted for European use, there does not appear any necessity for sending a whole piece of each variety to the Exhibition, and it certainly would be more economical, and answer all the purposes in view, if *varieties* of each class were restricted to samples of about one yard. Thus there would be a whole piece of kinkhob worked in gold, another in silver, with samples of their varieties; the same with bordered silks, and with almost every other costly fabric. This of course refers only to fabrics which have to be purchased on account of Government, but no such restriction is necessary with regard to private contributions.

16. Among the specimens of Indian productions, which, on the present occasion, will most attract general attention, are Cashmere shawls, jewellery, articles in jade and rock crystals, and arms and armour. To ensure a fair representation of these would, considering the intrinsic value of such articles, necessitate an outlay, which, even considering the political importance that may

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attach itself to the India Department at the French Exhibition, would not, in the present state of the public Exchequer, be justifiable. It will, therefore, be necessary to rely in that respect upon private contributions.

17. Should such contributions fail as regards Cashmere shawls, it is clear that an assortment of these valuable fabrics must be purchased on account of Government. If such a necessity arises, the purchases ought to be limited to the best specimen of each kind, it being more in the interests of the country to exhibit a most perfect sample of the capabilities of the manufacturer, than a wholesale display of inferior fabrics.

18. With regard to jewellery, the purchases on account of Government ought to be restricted to articles suitable to European requirements, such as ear-rings, brooches, necklaces, tiaras, &c., and even those not of a costly nature. To show the peculiar taste of the natives of the country, imitations, being faithful representations of the originals, will answer all purposes. Considering, however, the manner in which the Secretary of State for India has acknowledged his appreciation of jewellery and other articles contributed and presented by Native Princes to the late London Exhibition of 1862, it may not, unreasonably, be expected, that the identical parties will again be disposed to afford their valuable co-operation on the present occasion. There can be no doubt but that the splendid enamelled works of Jeypore, and the much-admired gold enamels on glass, from Pertaubghur, would form a very acceptable addition to the general display of Indian jewellery.

19. In valuable arms and armour, India holds a very prominent place. The Punjab, the Rajpootana States, Hyderabad, Kutch, and Kyarpore have hitherto contributed many valuable specimens, but they were, in almost every instance, articles contributed and presented by Native Princes. For such, the present collection of India will again be dependent upon private contributions, but should such fail, or fall short of what might not unreasonably be expected, the deficiency could, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, be supplied from the Indian Museum. This has not only been done at the recent Exhibition at Dublin, but moreover Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to allow a selection to be made of the very valuable collection of arms at Windsor, for the special purpose of being exhibited at Delhi.

20. But however desirable it may be to ensure a due representation of the industry of this Empire at the forthcoming Exhibition, it is clear that, as far as regards the interests of the country, the promotion of the development of its natural resources must be the most important consideration. In furtherance of that view, too much attention cannot be paid to a complete collection of the mineral, animal, and vegetable resources of the Empire. The Exhibition of 1851 has been the means of rendering Jute one of the most important staple exports from India. The Paris Exhibition of 1855 has resulted in almost a monopoly by the French of the exports of Sasamun, whilst the London Exhibition of 1862, notwithstanding the pacification of the United States of America, has secured for Indian cotton a firm footing in the English markets. As, however, a large portion of the specimen of raw products is generally given away to Museums and other public institutions, it is probable that Dr. Forbes Watson, the reporter on Indian products, will frame special instructions for that purpose, and that such will be transmitted to India by the Secretary of State.

21. When the field for the operations of the Committee extends over so large an area as in India, and when the collection must necessarily consist of a very large variety of articles, it is impossible to lay down any precise rules, and, therefore, full reliance must be placed upon the judgment and discretion, as well as discrimination, of the Central Committees. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who may take an active part in the present undertaking, that the collection should be carefully limited to works of Industry and Art strictly indigenous to the country, and that, as far as regards patterns, designs, and articles of fancy, the native character should be most carefully preserved. For instance, Indian carpets have always been admired in Europe for their characteristic designs and exquisite blending of colours, but whenever an attempt has been made at imitation of English patterns, the result has invariably been a failure. Moreover, the collection of each Committee ought to be restricted to articles bona fide produced within its circle.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,

11th January 1866.

22. Bearing the foregoing remarks in mind, and considering that specimens of many varieties of silk and cotton manufactures can be restricted to moderate samples, the following would appear an approximate estimate of the necessary outlay:

	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	24,000	
Scinde	6,000	
	<u>30,000</u>	
Madras	15,000	
Burmah	3,000	
	<u>18,000</u>	
Bengal	30,000	
N. W. Provinces	15,000	
The Punjab	12,000	
Oude	2,000	
Central India	2,000	
	<u>1,09,000</u>	

To this has to be added the expense of packing and transmitting the contributions from the Punjab, the N. W. Provinces, Oude, Central India, and from Independent States in the Upper Provinces, also Burmah, which would most probably have to be forwarded through the Bengal Committee, and the cost of compiling and printing a general catalogue, &c... 21,000

Total, ... 1,30,000

which, however, is exclusive of the cost of arms, armours, and works in jade and rock-crystal, for a collection of which, as already stated, it will be necessary to depend upon private contributions. The Home charges, such as freight, show cases, establishment, &c., must eventually, be met out of the sale proceeds.

23. As regards the general rules laid down by the Imperial Commission with special reference to English exhibitors, some of them, as regards India, are absolutely impracticable. Thus, for instance, Art. 9 stipulates that an official catalogue of the contributions from India should reach the Imperial Commission before the 31st of January 1866. This will be impossible, as none of the Central Committees can possibly collect returns and prepare their lists until after the cessation of the next periodical rains. It is equally impossible to draw up any estimate of the probable space required. As far as regards the India Court, the space, as was allotted at the London Exhibition, will probably suffice, but no idea can be formed of the space required in the park, until the Central Committees have sufficient information as to the number, size, and description of architectural models that may be collected for transmission to the Exhibition. There can, however, be no doubt that the Imperial Commission will readily extend the time for both application for space and submission of catalogue, if the peculiar difficulties under which Indian Committees are laboring are properly explained.

24. The time fixed for the reception of the Indian contributions will also require some extension, as all articles of a bulky nature and of small intrinsic value will have to be shipped round the Cape. All valuable articles, however, must, necessarily, be forwarded by the overland route, but arrangements are in progress between the Imperial Commission and the Messageries Impériales, for the conveyance of all valuable and other contributions from India at a considerable reduction of freight.

25. The remaining rules of the Imperial Commission refer chiefly to details, which will have to be arranged in Paris by the Representative of India at the Exhibition.

26. With reference to the 251 Grand Division of the Exhibition, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of this paper, the articles which India may display in successful competition with the identical productions of other countries, are as follows:

Silks; woollen and cotton carpets, from Shikarpore, Hyderabad, Ellore, Tanjore, Jubbulpore, Mirzapore, and Lahore.

11th January 1866.

Embroideries on velvet, cloth, and silk, in gold, silver, and silk, from Hyderabad.
 The kinkhobs and brocades, from Benares, Surat, and Ahmedabad.
 Muslins, from Dacca, Chunderree, and Arnee.
 Enamelled turnery, from Hyderabad and Pak Putan.
 Kuttigorees work, or steel inlaid with gold, from the Punjab.
 Arms, damascened, enamelled and ornamented, from Sindh, the Rajpootana States, and the Punjab.
 Ivory carvings, from Berhampore and Travancore.
 Carved black wood furniture, from Bombay.
 Carved soapstone articles, from Agra.
 Enamels, from Jeypore and Pertabghur.
 Shawls, from Cashmere.
 Sandalwood carvings and inlaid cabinet work of Bombay.
 Pithwork, from Tanjore.
 Gold chains, from Trichinopoly.
 Turquoise jewellery, from Delhi.
 Paper mache articles, from Srinuggur.
 Embossed brass articles, from Moradabad.
 Embroidered borders of the silk fabrics of Central India.
 Settulpatty mats, from Midnapore and Jessore.
 Mats from the Madras Presidency.
 Painted pottery, from Kota.
 Vessels carved of pink marble, from Ulwar.

Articles in jade, set with precious stones, from Cashmere and the Punjab.

But independent of the above, there are many Indian fabrics, which will attract considerable notice, owing to the degree of taste employed in their ornamentation.

Finally, it may be remarked that the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1867, according to the Programme of the Imperial Commission, opens on the 1st of April, and not on the 1st of May, as stated in the official correspondence.

CALCUTTA, 23rd November 1865.

(Signed) A. M. DOWLEANS.

No. 31. ORDER THEREON, 11th January 1866, No. 30.

Resolved that copies of the foregoing letter and of its printed enclosure be forwarded to the Central Committee, Paris Exhibition, and that they be requested to give their careful attention to the points noticed in paragraphs 10 to 21 of the letter, keeping especially in view the suggestions contained in the 15th and 21st paragraphs.

2. Under the authority of the Government of India, a Treasury Order, for Rupees (3000) three thousand, will be issued in favor of the Secretary to the Central Committee, for the purposes stated in his letter of the 10th November 1865. Such further advances as may be required from time to time, within the limit of Rupees 15,000, will be made to the Committee, on their application.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Central Committee, Paris Exhibition, with Treasury Order.

„ Accountant General.

Ed. J. H. Burns.

No. 5298.

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
 Secy. to the Govt. of India,

TO

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQUIRE,
 Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

SIR,

Dated Fort William, the 22 December 1865.

HOME DEPT. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1180, dated the 15th ultimo, recommending for sanction an application, from the Madras Central Committee for the Paris Exhibition, for an advance of Rupees 3,000 to enable the Local Committees to make purchases.

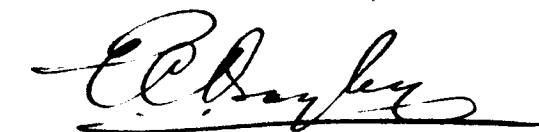
2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the expenditure within the Madras Presidency of the sum of Rupees 15,000 for the purpose of collecting and aiding contributions to the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

3. In conveying this sanction, I am directed to forward copy of a Memorandum which has been prepared by Mr. Dowleams, the Secretary of the Central Committee in Calcutta, and submitted to the Governor General in Council by the Committee, and to beg the careful consideration of the Government of Madras to the general points which are urged in paragraphs 10 to 21. The suggestions contained in the 15th and the 21st paragraphs, viz., that, as a rule, the varieties of silk and cotton manufactures should be restricted to sample pieces, and that the collection of every Committee should be carefully limited to articles, *bona fide* the production of districts within its circle, seem to the Governor General in Council to be especially worthy of attention, in order that the money made available for the purposes of the Exhibition may be expended so as to secure the largest results.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,



Secy. to the Govt. of India.

6400 Copies

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter
from the Secretary to the Govt of
India, Home Department.
Dated per letter 22nd December 1865 No. 2298

Order thereon. 11 January 1866 No. 30.

Resolved that copies of
the foregoing letter and of its
printed enclosure be forwarded
to the Central Committee, Paris
Exhibition, and that they be
requested to give their careful at-
tention to the points noticed
in paragraphs 10 to 21 of the
letter, - keeping especially in view
the suggestions contained in the
15th and 21st paragraphs.

2 Under the authority of the
Govt of India, a Treasury Order
for Rs. (3000) three thousand
will be issued in the favor
of the Secretary to the Central
Committee

No. 344 of 1866.

Construing the order
of the 15th Dec 1865
in relation to the
of the President
and Secretary of the
Paris Exhibition of 1867

Madras per letter 10th
Dec 1865 per letter 10th

Mr. 30
Dated 10th Dec 1865
No. 344 of 1866

Letter 10th Dec 1865

15th Dec 1865 No. 344 of 1866

W.D.
H.

Committee for the purpose of stating
in his letter of the 10th. November
that a further advance
may be required for
time & time within
the limit of Rs 15000
will be made to the
Committee on their
application -

by A

To the Central Committee,

Paris Exhibition, with inclosure

in account of purchases to be made
for that Exhibition.

Accountant General

desp 12/1

Public 1866. Department.

No. 30.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

792-344-

Dated 11 January 1866

Press No. 2765, G. M.—1411-65—500.