

## **Colonial and Indian Exhibition : official guide.**

### **Contributors**

Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886 : London, England)  
Royal College of Surgeons of England

### **Publication/Creation**

London : William Clowes and Sons, 1886.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/atsbyxyy>

### **Provider**

Royal College of Surgeons

### **License and attribution**

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The original may be consulted at The Royal College of Surgeons of England. where the originals may be consulted. This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

**wellcome  
collection**

Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Bind all in.

Tract. 1780. (C)



# OFFICIAL GUIDE

TO THE  
COLONIAL  
AND  
INDIAN  
EXHIBITION



THOS RILEY.

3<sup>D</sup>

LONDON  
WILLIAM CLOWES  
AND SONS  
LIMITED

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, and a large number of eminent Clergymen and Ministers concur in recommending

## THE OXFORD BIBLE FOR TEACHERS.

The Additional matter has been carefully Revised and Enlarged from time to time by DR. STUBBS, Bishop of Chester; DR. EDWIN PALMER, Archdeacon of Oxford; DR. ANGUS, and other eminent scholars. The Scientific Information was prepared under the supervision of Professors ROLLESTON, WESTWOOD, LAWSON, and EARLE—names of the highest authority in their several departments.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.**—THE OXFORD BIBLE FOR TEACHERS in some of its forms should be in the hands of every teacher.

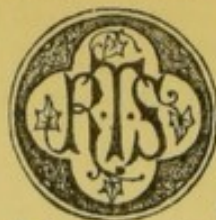
**REV. C. H. SPURGEON.**—If you want to buy a new Bible, and want the VERY BEST, write for a list of the OXFORD BIBLES FOR TEACHERS.

**THE TIMES**, Dec. 23, 1884.—“The whole has been done with admirable completeness.”

**The PALL MALL GAZETTE**, Dec. 20, 1884.—“Every Bible student knows them to be the best collection of Biblical information ever brought together in so small a compass.”

In various Sizes and Bindings. at all Booksellers'.

London: HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E.C.



## CHRISTIAN LITERATURE IN THE MISSION FIELD.

THE  
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY

Proclaims the Gospel of the Grace

of God in 174 languages.

It is supported by, and aids Christians of all Evangelical Denominations. Circulated nearly 86 millions of publications last year.

Does not expend one shilling of its subscriptions or donations on management or other expenses.

Uses all its Missionary Funds for the object for which they are subscribed, but pays all its expenses out of Trade Funds.

Has aided in printing the Pilgrim's Progress in 70 languages.

Has published its New Testament Commentary in nine languages—Chinese, Arabic, Syriac, Mahrati, Bengal, Canarese, Urdu, Singhalese.

Distributes packets of healthy interesting literature to almost all the Emigrants leaving the ports of the United Kingdom.

Provides for a very large distribution of Books and Tracts for sailors of all nationalities.

Has issued nearly forty thousand libraries.

Helps all the great Missionary Societies.

Maintains in all its publications a testimony to Evangelical Truth.

A subscription of 10s. 6d. or upwards constitutes membership in the Society; a sum of 10l. 10s. constitutes Life membership. All subscribers receive copies of the new tracts and other small publications.



Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretaries, Rev. LEWIS BORRETT WHITE, D.D., and Rev. S. G. GREEN, D.D., 56, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## S. SAINSBURY'S

Prepared from the Finest English Lavender without any Foreign whatever.

The Strength, Refinement, and great lasting quality of this perfume, render it one of the most economical, as well as elegant, Scents extant.

# LAVENDER WATER

176 & 177, STRAND, LONDON.

Prices from 1/- to 6/-

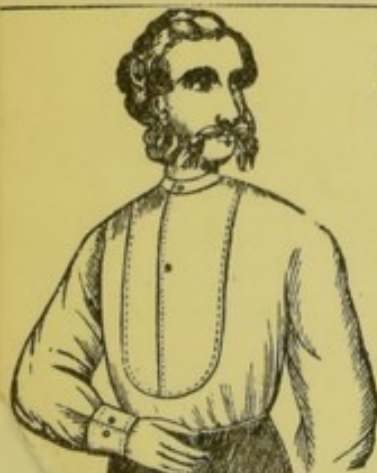
Visitors are invited to inspect the **FINEST** and **MOST** Complete Collection of

## ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS,

at **W. R. DEIGHTON'S,**

4 & 3a, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS.

(Underneath the Grand Hotel; exactly facing the National Gallery.)



## THE SURPLICE SHIRT

SIX for 45s.

ALL THE NEW PATTERNS IN  
COLOURED FRENCH CAMBRIC  
AND  
SARATA GAUZE COTTON SHIRTS.

Outfits for India, China, and the Colonies.

**SAMPSON & CO.,**  
SHIRT TAILORS,

268 & 270, OXFORD STREET, near HOLLES STREET, LONDON.



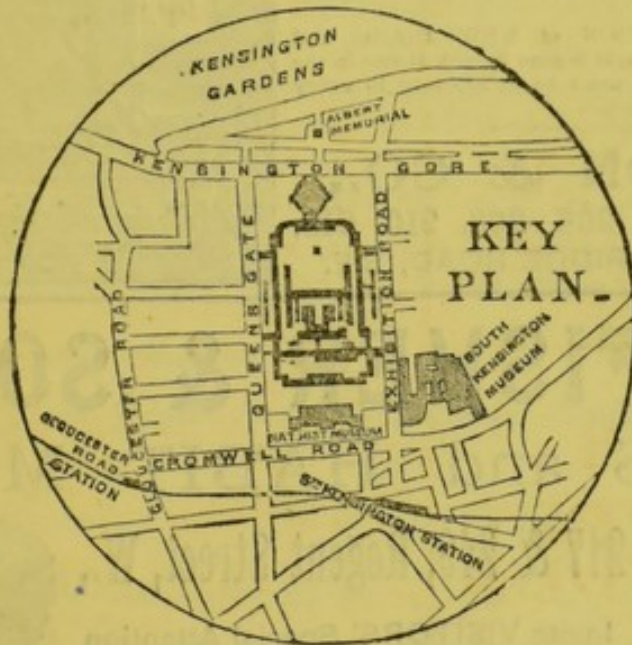


*Sign Lily  
156*

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

*Tracts 1780. (1)*

# OFFICIAL GUIDE.



LONDON:  
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,  
Printers and Publishers to the Royal Commission,  
13, CHARING CROSS, S.W., AND AT THE EXHIBITION.

1886.

*All Rights Reserved,*

"OUR ENGLISH HOMES  
and how to furnish them."

# ATKINSON & CO.'S

Exhibition of Decorative Art

**FURNITURE** is the most complete of any similar Establishment in London, and will be found in point of value and cheapness quite unequalled. Choice examples of JACOBAN, CHIPPENDALE, ADAM, QUEEN ANNE, ITALIAN, and CAIRENE.

Drawing Room Suites, from £9 15s. to 80 gs.

Dining Room Suites, " £12 10s. " 70 "

Bedroom Suites, solid wood, £8 10s. " 65 "

*New Illustrated Catalogues Free.*

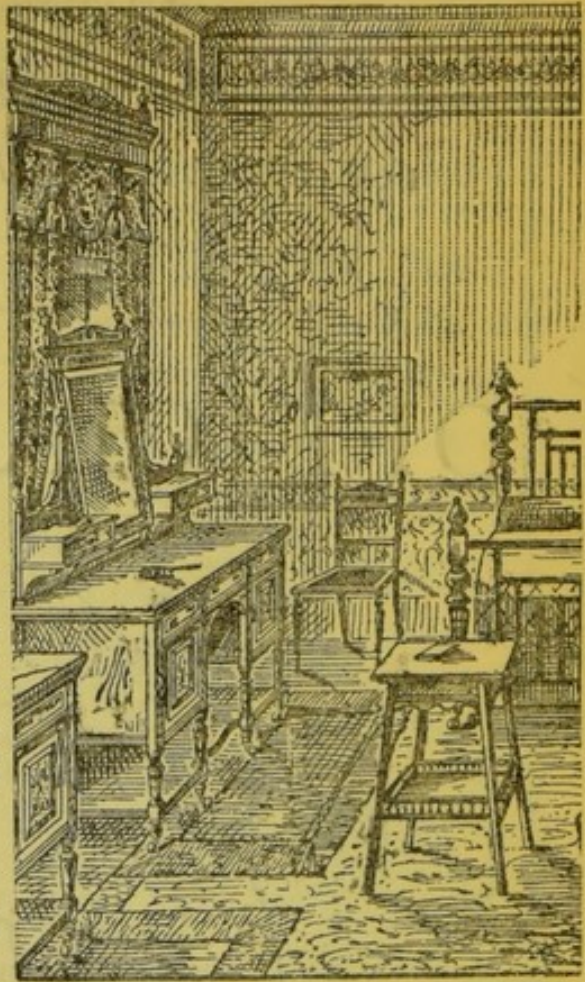
**CARPETS**,—ORIENTAL and other CARPETS in all the new colours and designs. Brussels Carpets, best and extra qualities, from 2s. 11d. per yard. *Patterns Free.*

**CURTAINS** of all the latest and most novel productions in every make and material. Lace Curtains, of exceptional beauty, from 2s. 11d. to £5 5s. per pair. *Samples Free.*

NO BETTER COLLECTION of NEW GOODS and NOVELTIES will be shown this Season by any House in the Kingdom, and at prices that must be satisfactory to every Purchaser.

**ATKINSON & CO.,**

198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212,  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.



## S. FISHER & SON, TAILORS and HABIT MAKERS,

217 & 219, Regent Street, W.,

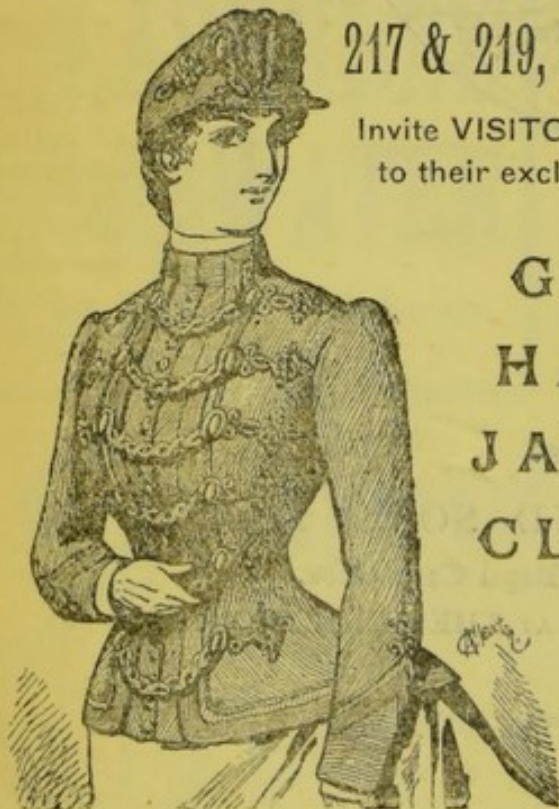
Invite VISITORS' Special Attention  
to their exclusive SPECIALITIES

in

GOWNS,  
HABITS,  
JACKETS,  
CLOAKS,

&c.

PRICE LISTS and  
SELF-MEASURE-  
MENT FORMS sent  
on application.



# CONTENTS.

	PA
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	5
<p>Organisation and scope of the Exhibition—Classification of contents—Colonial dining-rooms, food products and wines—Aquarium and conservatories—Refreshments and recreation—Old London—Indian palace.</p>	
I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE COLONIES AND INDIA. . . . .	9
<p>Bird's-eye view of buildings—Coloured ground-plan—Arrangements of buildings—Arrangement of the Colonies and India—Best way of visiting the Exhibition.</p>	
II.—THE ENTRANCES AND SOUTH GALLERY WITH ITS COURTS . . . . .	10
<p>Entrances—Subway—Colonial Hall—Indian Hall—Duval dining rooms—South Gallery—Hunting trophy—Indian collection—Ceylon—Indian palace.</p>	
III.—THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS . . . . .	24
<p>New South Wales—Western Australia—Queensland—South Australia—Fiji—Victoria.</p>	
IV.—OLD LONDON . . . . .	33
V.—THE QUEEN'S GATE ANNEXE . . . . .	35
<p>Cape of Good Hope—West African Settlements—Natal.</p>	
VI.—THE WEST GALLERIES, ARCADE AND ANNEXES, AND THE CENTRAL GALLERY . . . . .	37
<p>The Aquarium—New Zealand—Dominion of Canada.</p>	
VII.—EASTERN GALLERY, AVENUE, ARCADE, AND ANNEXE . . . . .	42
<p>British Guiana—Hong Kong—North Borneo—Straits Settlements—African Islands—Indian Administration Court—West Indies—Cyprus—Malta.</p>	
VIII.—THE ALBERT HALL AND GARDENS . . . . .	49
<p>Picture Gallery—Grounds—Illuminated fountains—Tea and coffee houses—South Promenade—Emigration office—Colonial market—Miscellaneous buildings.</p>	

Our Steel Castings are of special advantage for Colonial and Foreign Users, on account of their Lightness, Strength, and Durability.

SHAVING FROM ONE OF HADFIELD'S STEEL CASTINGS 30-FEET LONG.

# HADFIELD'S STEEL FOUNDRY CO.

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO REPLACE EXPENSIVE WROUGHT IRON-STEEL FORGINGS AND HEAVY IRON CASTINGS

HYDRAULICS  
CYLINDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF PRESSES UP TO 22 FT LONG  
PUMPS, GLANDS, CROSSBARS, DOORS &c

GEARING OF ALL CLASSES, MACHINE MOULDED OR FROM FULL PATTERNS WITH STRAIGHT FACED OR HELICAL TEETH

COLLIERY AND MINING  
TUBS, CORNER & WAGON WHEELS, ROLLERS, TUBS, PIPES, AXLES, &c  
OVER 200 DIFFERENT PATTERNS IN STOCK

TRAMWAYS  
PATENT HECLA WHEELS (ONE HALF WEIGHT OF CAST IRON)  
POINTS CROSSINGS, &c &c

RAILWAYS  
ENGINE WHEEL CENTRES, BOGIE WHEELS & CENTRES, ROOF STAY BARS, MOTION PLATES, HORN BLOCKS, AXLE BOXES & SLIDES, PISTON BLOCKS, CROSSHEADS, POINTS, BUTTERFLIES, TRAILER WHEELS

HADFIELD'S CAST STEEL WHEELS, AXLES, ROLLERS & PULLEYS NEARLY TWO MILLIONS IN ACTUAL USE & WORK

SPECIALITY IS STEEL CASTINGS

GOLD MEDAL 1877  
GOLD MEDAL 1883  
GOLD MEDAL 1889  
SPECIAL DIPLOMA 1890  
HIGHEST AWARD 1891  
AWARDS 1892

CONTRACTORS TO  
**H.M. HOME INDIA & COLONIAL GOVT'S**

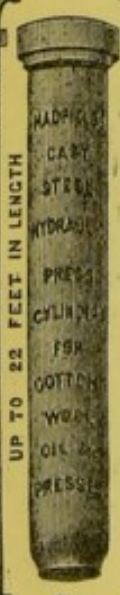
HOME FOREIGN AND  
**COLONIAL RAILWAYS ADMIRALTY WAR DEPARTMENTS**

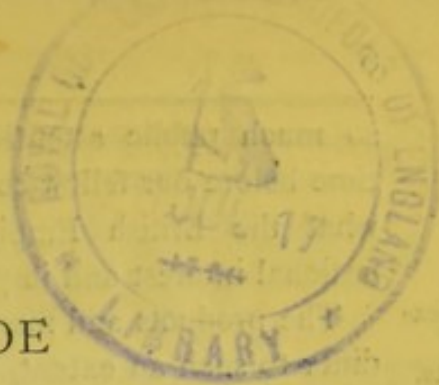
## MANUFACTURERS ONLY OF THE HIGHEST & BEST QUALITY OF CAST STEEL CASTINGS OF

**SPECIAL SOUNDNESS TOUGHNESS & DURABILITY**

OUR UNHAMMERED STEEL CASTINGS, AS RECENTLY TESTED BY H-M GOVERNMENT STAND TENSILE STRAINS OF 34 TO 65 TONS PER SQUARE INCH (VARYING ACCORDING TO THE PURPOSE REQUIRED) AND UP TO 20% ELONGATION.

# SHEFFIELD.





OFFICIAL GUIDE  
TO THE  
COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

NOTE.—*The Coloured Ground Plan will be found between pages 44 and 45.*

INTRODUCTION.

ORGANISATION AND SCOPE OF THE EXHIBITION—CLASSIFICATION OF CONTENTS—COLONIAL DINING-ROOMS, FOOD PRODUCTS AND WINES—AQUARIUM AND CONSERVATORIES—REFRESHMENTS AND RECREATION—OLD LONDON—INDIAN PALACE.

THE Colonial and Indian Exhibition differs altogether, both in organisation and scope, from the three great displays which preceded it. To begin with, its affairs are presided over by a Royal Commission, appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, and of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is executive President. The Royal Commission includes representatives of the various Colonies and of India, and has for its Secretary, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E. In addition, each of the exhibiting Governments has appointed a local commission, to organise its own contribution. The Exhibition is in no sense International. It is confined exclusively to our Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects, both British and Foreign Exhibitors being excluded.

Organisa-  
tion and  
scope of  
the Exhi-  
bition.

The object which the promoters of the Exhibition had in view was to bring prominently under notice the development and progress which have been made in the various parts of the Empire, in the hope that a more intimate knowledge may thus be obtained of the vast fields for enterprise and commerce which exist throughout the British Dominions.

Coming at a period when the strengthening of the ties which unite the parent country to its numerous Colonies and Dependencies absorbs



so much public attention, this Exhibition, which places for the first time before our fellow-countrymen a true and graphic representation of what the British Empire really is, cannot fail to be of the greatest national interest and importance.

**Classification of Exhibits.**

The products and manufactures of the various Colonies and of India differ to such an extent, that it was found impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rules for classification, such as has been the custom at previous Exhibitions. It has, therefore, been left to each Exhibiting Government to arrange its own display in the manner best suited to its special circumstances. Consequently the space available has not been divided up in such a way as to accommodate groups of subjects, but has been simply partitioned up geographically amongst the various countries that take part in the Exhibition.

**Colonial Dining Rooms, Vegetable Market, and Wines.**

In order still further to bring home to us the conditions of life existing in the Colonies, special arrangements have been made to illustrate Colonial food-products and cookery by means of a kitchen and dining-rooms given up partially to this object. In this dining-room Colonial frozen meats, and also preserved meats, fish, vegetables and wine, will be served up under the auspices of the National Training School of Cookery. In furtherance of the same idea a Colonial Fruit and Vegetable Market has been organised, which will be kept supplied throughout the season. There is also a very complete exhibition of Colonial wines, and a bar at which the wines may be bought by the glass.

**Aquarium and Conservatories.**

The Aquarium will this year be continued as at the three previous Exhibitions, of which it proved to be so attractive a feature. Many of the Colonies will have attached to their Courts large conservatories, in which will be shown collections of the more important indigenous flowers and plants.

**Refreshments and Recreation.**

While no pains have been spared in making the Exhibition itself as complete as the available space would permit, the Refreshment Departments and the Gardens have been made more attractive than ever. The Refreshments are again in the hands of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who provide dinners, luncheons, and other refreshments suitable for every taste and every purse. As before mentioned, the National Training School for Cookery takes special charge of the Colonial Dining-Room, and numerous tea and coffee buffets are scattered over the grounds, all of which will be alluded to again in greater detail in their proper places.

The buildings are lit up throughout with the Electric Light, and the gardens and fountains are more brilliantly and attractively illuminated than ever before; while every care has been bestowed upon the Musical arrangements.

Amongst the recreative features of the Exhibition may be mentioned the Old London Street, which was found to be such a popular feature during the last two years that it was determined to retain it, although it has, properly speaking, nothing to do with the subject-matter of the existing Exhibition.

Old London.

A new attraction of great interest is the Indian Palace and Durbar Hall, which occupies the site of the Prince of Wales's Pavilion of the three former Exhibitions. This building, which was designed by Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., the Keeper of the Indian Museum, will, both on account of the beauty of its design, and the interest attaching to the native workmen plying their various trades in the small shops which surround the outer court of the Palace, undoubtedly constitute one of the most popular features in the Exhibition.

Indian Palace.

With this short account of the general character, scope, and special features of the Exhibition, we may now proceed to the more detailed examination of the various buildings and their contents.

AUTHORITY. UNDER DR. JAEGER'S

HEALTH IS ENSURED  
On Common Sense Principles

BY DR. JAEGER'S

SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING & BEDDING

COOL IN SUMMER, WARM IN WINTER.

(Highest Award or Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London 1884.)

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Company, Limited.

(Sole Representatives of Dr. Jaeger throughout the British Empire.)

Head Depot, 41 to 44 Fove Street, London, E.C.

Retail Depots—42 and 48 Fove Street, London, E.C.

Messrs. Hall (85 & 86), Chesham, London, E.C.

" " 3 and 4 Princess St., Cavendish Square, London, W.

" " " Depot in the United States, 825 and 827 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

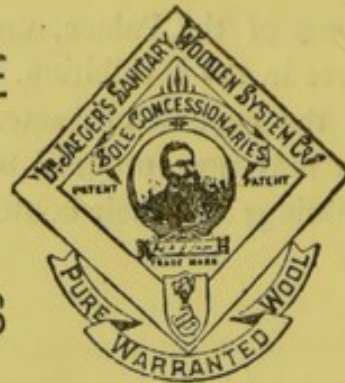
For Contents, see p. 3: View of Gardens, p. 41: Ground Plan, between pp. 44 and 45: View of Old London, p. 48: Index, p. 53: Method of reaching Exhibition, pp. 66-71.

# DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM

IS HIS NOW FAMOUS DISCOVERY THAT

1. Health depends upon an active skin.
2. The skin will only act properly when the covering is *pervious throughout*.
3. The *only* pervious covering is porous Animal Wool, other materials, especially linen and cotton, being *impervious* to the vapour exhaled by the skin, the repression of which is most injurious.

THIS TRADE  
SOLE-GUARANTEE



MARK IS THE  
OF MANUFACTURE

UNDER DR. JAEGER'S

AUTHORITY.

## HEALTH IS ENSURED

On Common Sense Principles,

BY USING

## DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING & BEDDING.

COOL IN SUMMER, WARM IN WINTER.

(Highest Award of Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London 1884.)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE SENT FREE BY

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Company, Limited.

(Sole Representatives of Dr. Jaeger throughout the British Empire.)

Head Depot, 41 to 44 Fore Street, London, E.C.

Retail Depots—42 and 43, Fore Street, London, E.C.

„ Mercers' Hall (85 & 86), Cheapside, London, E.C.

„ 3 and 4 Princes St., Cavendish Square, London, W.

Head "Jaeger" Depot in the United States, 825 and 827 Broadway,  
New York, U.S.A.

Read Dr. JAEGER'S "Essays on Health Culture," cloth 8vo., 197 pages,  
price 1s., post free 1s. 3d.

I. — GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BUILDINGS—COLOURED GROUND-PLAN—ARRANGEMENTS OF BUILDINGS—ARRANGEMENT OF THE COLONIES AND INDIA—BEST WAY OF VISITING THE EXHIBITION.

ALL the principal Courts and Galleries in the Exhibition are designated with reference to the points of the compass. The visitor will therefore do well before going the rounds to acquire a general knowledge of the situation, as otherwise such names as South Gallery, East Arcade, West Quadrant, &c., will convey to his mind no idea of the actual situation of these buildings. The Albert Hall, at which many visitors will arrive by road, and which is a conspicuous object from most parts of the grounds and from many points in the buildings, is at the extreme northern end of the Exhibition. The southern boundary runs parallel with the National Portrait Gallery and the Natural History Museum. The main entrance in Exhibition Road is on the eastern side, and the west is bounded by Queen's Gate. The visitor, standing with his face towards the Albert Hall, has the east on his right and the west on his left-hand side.

**Bird's-eye view of Buildings.**

With these general indications, and with the help of the Coloured Plan between pages 44 and 45, the reader will experience little difficulty in finding his way to any part of the buildings. It will be noticed that the Plan is covered all over with numbers; these refer to the pages of this Guide which contain the description of the part indicated.

**Coloured Ground Plan.**

The buildings are the same as those of last year, considerably enlarged and extended. Frequenters of the three former Exhibitions will be struck immediately by the great improvement in the interior aspect of the various courts and galleries, due to the decoration of the walls and wooden roofs. Broadly speaking, the buildings consist of three galleries running east and west: viz. the Great South Gallery, with its North, Middle, and South Courts; the South Central Gallery, and the Central Gallery, with its two annexes;—while the remaining buildings, viz. the East and West Arcades, Avenues, Galleries and Annexes, run north and south. The Queen's Gate Annexe, which runs parallel with the latter buildings, is situated at the extreme west, and is quite detached from the remainder of the Exhibition. The East and West Arcades are united to the Great Conservatory in front of the Albert Hall by means of two covered galleries, called from their Plan the East and West Quadrant. The Albert Hall, and also the celebrated India Museum, are included in the Exhibition.

**Arrangement of Buildings.**

The Great Southern Gallery, with its three courts, is given up exclusively to India, Ceylon, and the principal dining-rooms. Between this gallery and the central block of buildings is a stretch of ground now nearly covered by the Old London Street, the Indian Palace, and the

**Arrangement of the Colonies and India.**

For Contents, see p. 3: View of Gardens, p. 41: Ground Plan, between pp. 44 and 45: View of Old London, p. 48: Index, p. 53: Method of reaching Exhibition, pp. 66-71.

Electric lighting shed. To the extreme east of the Palace there still remains a charming bit of garden, in which are the Indian and Colonial Tea-rooms, an orchid-house, Messrs. Clowes's Printing-office, and the Press-room. The central block, consisting of the Central Annexe, South Central Gallery, and East and West Central Galleries, is given up to the five Australian Governments. Canada occupies the Great Central Gallery and a large part of the West Gallery, Avenue and Arcade flanking the gardens; and New Zealand fills the remainder of this portion of the buildings. The African Colonies occupy the Queen's Gate Annexe; while the West Indies, the Mediterranean Settlements, Hongkong, North Borneo, &c., are to be found in the various galleries and arcades on the east side.

**Best way  
of visiting  
the Exhi-  
bition.**

The casual visitor, with the help of the Coloured and Numbered Plan, will have no difficulty in finding his way to any particular part of the Exhibition. The greater number of sightseers, who have only a limited time at their disposal, will probably prefer to go the rounds systematically. As the great majority of the latter class will reach the Exhibition, either by road or rail, at the principal entrance in Exhibition Road, we propose to commence at the latter point, and lead the visitor through the Great Entrance Halls to the Southern Galleries; having passed through these, to proceed up the Central Avenue, visiting the Indian Palace on the right, and thence to make the round of the Central Block. The next part to be seen is the Old London Street, which leads direct into the Queen's Gate Annexe; having passed through which latter, the sightseer can next visit the western buildings, and afterwards cross over to the eastern side through the Central Gallery, reserving the Albert Hall, the Gardens with their musical attractions, fountains, and illuminations, till the end.

## II.—THE ENTRANCES AND SOUTH GALLERY WITH ITS COURTS.

ENTRANCES—SUBWAY—COLONIAL HALL—INDIAN HALL—DUVAL DINING ROOMS—SOUTH GALLERY—HUNTING TROPHY—INDIAN COLLECTION—CEYLON—INDIAN PALACE.

**Principal  
Entrance.**

THE principal entrance to the Exhibition by which the great majority of visitors pass the turnstiles is situated near the southern end of Exhibition Road, about a quarter of a mile from the South Kensington Station of the Metropolitan and District Railway.\* The Entrance and Railway are connected by a broad subway, lined with white-glazed bricks. This subway has been found to be a great convenience to visitors both in wet weather and in the heat of the summer, and has done wonders towards relieving the traffic in Exhibition Road.

**Colonial  
Hall.**

On passing the turnstiles from the road, the visitor enters the Colonial Hall, the sides of which are decorated by large pictures representing

\* For Railway Map and short account of Railway and Omnibus facilities to the Exhibition, Cab Fares, &c., see pages 66-71.

many of the principal Colonial towns, ports, &c., at different stages of their growth. The pictures are very interesting as showing the present size and importance of these towns, and also as illustrating their rapid rate of progress. Immediately over the turnstiles is a long view of London, taken from a point overlooking the Thames Embankment, and showing the Houses of Parliament and the River in the immediate foreground, and St. Paul's and the City beyond. Amongst the other views may be noted Melbourne as it was in 1839, and again after an interval of forty-two years, during which time it has grown from a collection of shanties into a fine city of 280,000 inhabitants. Here also are pictures of Sydney Harbour, Wynyard Square, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane, at two different epochs, and Perth, the capital of West Australia. There are also two views of New Zealand scenery. On the right hand, or north side of the hall, is a view of the Graving Dock at Cape Town, and also of Kandy, the mountain capital of Ceylon, and of all the principal cities in the Dominion of Canada.

The end of the hall opposite to the turnstile is ornamented by a handsome and richly coloured trophy in tile-work by Messrs. Doulton of Lambeth. The large equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales in the Hall is a reproduction of one made by Mr. Boehm, R.A., and presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to the Municipality of Bombay.

Beyond the Colonial Hall is the so-called Indian Hall, which is richly draped with artistic Indian printed cotton. In it are exhibited figures clothed in the various picturesque uniforms of our Indian Army. **Indian Hall.**

On the right-hand side of the Indian Hall is the Duval Dining Room of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, for the service of cheap dinners *à la carte*. In this room can be obtained a well-cooked and varied repast at an extremely moderate price. There is also served here a fixed-price dinner from the joint at one shilling per head, between the hours of 12 and 4, and an abundant tea from 4 till the closing of the Exhibition. The distinguishing feature of the Duval system, which was first introduced in Paris, is that the lowest remunerative price is charged for each dish, and each diner is provided with a bill of fare, on which the prices are marked, and as each dish is ordered, its price is entered on the account, which should be left on the table during the repast, open to the inspection of the guest, who can thus know at any time exactly what he has spent, and can compare at his leisure the prices as charged with the figures on the bill of fare. **Duval Dining Room.**

On passing through the Indian Hall the visitor finds himself at the head of a broad flight of steps, from which point of vantage he can overlook the whole of the great South Gallery, with its beautiful carved screens and gorgeously coloured carpets; the effect of the whole being enlivened by the countless banners and lamps hanging from the wooden arches of the roof. **South Gallery.**

In the three Courts of this Gallery are placed the exhibits from our Indian Empire, which, taken together, constitute a collection such as has never been equalled in the annals of Exhibitions. The shawls, curtains, carpets, embroidered fabrics, metal work, porcelain, jewelry, inlaid furniture, and the wonderful variety of carved screens, illustrating the art of every province, will be found a veritable Paradise by the lovers of Oriental art. It is satisfactory to know that nearly the whole of this **India.**

For Contents, see p. 3: View of Gardens, p. 41: Ground Plan, between pp. 44 and 45: View of Old London, p. 48: Index, p. 53: Method of reaching Exhibition, pp. 66-71.

immense collection will be retained in this country, for most of the objects exhibited are for sale, and the prices asked for the majority of them are certainly reasonable.

The Indian Collection is divided into five principal sections. In the Central Court of the Gallery, immediately in front of the visitor, as he passes out from the Indian Hall, is placed the great collection of art ware, textile fabrics, and the screens, which have been collected with great trouble and selected with much care and discrimination, by the various local governments and committees from all parts of the great Peninsula.

In the North Court, on the visitor's right as he looks down the Gallery, are to be found the private exhibitors from India, and here will be shown amongst other things a large collection of Native teas, cocoas, and coffees, and also a representation of the rapidly-growing Indian tobacco industry.

In the South, or Imperial Court of the Gallery on the visitor's left, is the economic and commercial collection, in which are to be found samples of the raw products and rough manufactures made by order of the Government of India to illustrate the resources of the Empire.

The fourth section of the Indian Exhibition is the military and geographical collection in the Eastern Arcade; while the fifth and possibly most interesting is the Indian Palace, with its Courts, Durbar hall, and vast tent which has been erected in the grounds between the South Gallery and the Central buildings, and immediately opposite to the Gateway of Old London.

Hunting  
Trophies  
by  
Rowland  
Ward.

Before passing the screens by which access is gained to the Indian Courts, the visitor will do well to turn sharp to the right at the foot of the steps and inspect the great hunting trophy designed and erected by Mr. Rowland Ward. This group is certainly one of the most remarkable sights in the Exhibition. To the right-hand side is the trophy of Kooch Behar, formed by His Highness the Maharaja. This represents the forefront of a tiger hunt. A hunting elephant preceding the beaters has come upon a group of tigers in the long jungle grass. The elephant has wounded one of the tigers, but another has taken vigorously the offensive and has sprung upon the root of the elephant's trunk, at which he is clawing and biting. The remaining tigers are slinking away in the long grass.

The left-hand side of the trophy represents jungle life in India, and was designed by Mr. Ward for the Royal Commission. Here are collected together specimens of the most interesting birds, beasts and reptiles which inhabit the jungle. In the foreground are wounded boars seeking refuge, and a cheetah in the act of bringing down a deer. Two magnificent peacocks are represented getting on to wing, and there are also shown buffaloes, black buck, hog-deer, sambur, and bears, not to mention numerous other animals. High up on the crags may be seen a fine specimen of the great horned sheep, the *Ovis Ammon*. Twined round the branches of one of the trees overhead is a huge python; while below, emerging from a pool of water, are shown two alligators. All the animals are grouped with great spirit in the most natural attitudes, and the whole scene certainly reflects the greatest credit upon its designer, and far surpasses anything of the kind which has been before attempted.

We can now proceed to the Middle Court of the Indian Gallery, entering under the great wooden screen or gateway contributed by His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore. This gateway is surmounted by a so-called drum-house and by a kiosk for musicians, such as is common in India over the entrances to royal palaces or temples, and in which the musicians play at intervals. On the front of the platform has been carved the picture of the sun, which is symbolical of the descent of rulers of the Jeypore. There is also engraved the motto of the Royal house, the translation of which is, "Where virtue is, there is the victory." The great beauty and diversity of pattern of the carvings of this screen should be noted. In every case the workmen have made their own designs, and carried them out in their own way, subject to the approval of the master workmen, who were responsible for the whole work being in harmony.

**Jeypore  
Gateway.**

Directly the Jeypore Gateway has been passed, the visitor will at once notice how much better this Exhibition is laid out than were its predecessors. In the late Exhibitions the centres and sides of the Courts were invariably crowded with stands, only narrow passages having been available for the public. The result was that on crowded days the traffic became so congested in these passages that locomotion was difficult, and sight-seeing almost an impossibility. This year, however, the centres of the galleries have been left entirely free, and a broad passage, 23 ft. wide, runs from end to end of the Courts, which will afford ample accommodation for the public. The exhibits are arranged in small Sub-Courts, each belonging to some particular Province, the fronts of the Courts being made up of the beautiful carved screens, behind which the exhibits are displayed in cases so arranged, that the maximum number of visitors can inspect them without interfering with each other.

It would be impossible within the limits of this Guide to give a detailed account of the thousands of art-ware exhibits which are shown in this Central Court of the South Gallery, or even of all the screens which flank the central passage. Nor is this indeed necessary, as the great majority of the goods have full descriptive labels attached to them, from which the visitor can obtain full information. The objects exhibited consist for the most part of carpets and rugs, which are hung upon the side walls of the Gallery; of printed cotton stuffs, which are often used to drape the screens; of embroidered muslins, silks and velvets, in endless variety; of cases of jewels; of silver and other metal art-ware; of pottery and glass, furniture, arms, saddlery, and countless other objects, which cannot all be alluded to. The great majority of the Native Governments, as well as the British possessions, are represented in their several Courts.

**Contents  
of Central  
Court of  
South  
Gallery.**

We must, however, notice a little more in detail a few of the more important screens which form such a distinctive feature of this Exhibition.

**Indian  
Screens.**

Immediately after the Jeypore Gateway is passed we find that on both sides of the central passage the Sub-Courts and the screens which form them belong to the several Rajputana States. On the right hand, or North side of the Gallery, we first notice the beautiful Screen of brown Shisham wood inlaid with ivory, which comes from the State of



**Indian  
Screens.**

Kotah. The architectural design is Hindu, and has been copied from old buildings in the City of Kotah.

Next to Kotah is the Ajmere Screen, made of wood, painted white, to resemble cut stone and plaster. This screen is a sample of the ordinary street architecture of the City of Ajmere.

Following on, we come to the Bikanir Screen, which is totally devoid of architectural features, but is remarkable for the richness of its colouring and decoration in gold, scarlet and black. The raised pattern in this Bikanir decorative work is formed by painting within the outlines of the leaves, stalks, &c., successive layers of liquid clay, each of which is allowed to dry thoroughly before the application of the next coat. When the pattern is sufficiently raised, the whole is fixed by a coat of black paint, which is subsequently covered with gold leaf.

On the left hand or southern side of the Gallery there are likewise three Sub-Courts given over to the Rajputana States. In the first part of these are represented Bhartpur, Karauli, and Dholpur. The red sandstone screen in the front of the Court comes from the second of these places. It may be said to be a representation of local architecture in its details, but not as a whole.

The beautiful perforated stone Screen separating this Court from the next must, on no account be passed over. It is made in perforated stone work from Bhartpur, called "Jalli," and so beautifully is the intricate carving executed, that at a little distance it looks like a huge bit of delicate lace.

Next we come to the Johdpur screen, made in carved teak, carried out in the Rajputana modification of the Delhi style of architecture, and close by is a very striking structure in white and black marble from Ulwar, surmounted by a decorative design in glass-work, on which are wrought the crest and arms of the Maharaja. The sides of the Court are formed of beautifully carved panels of red sandstone. The last screens on both sides of the Court, before we come to the passages leading to the adjacent galleries, come from Central India, and are made of wood and stone mixed. The upper and horizontal panels are made of Gwalior carved stone-work, which are partly copied from actual buildings, and partly designed by the workmen.

**Bombay.**

On crossing the passage above mentioned, we come to the Bombay and Baroda Court, in which are contained what are acknowledged to be the most striking screens in the Exhibition. The rich central portion is contributed by the Gaikwar of Baroda, and the bays on either side of it were supplied by the ruler of Bhavnagar. So beautiful are the last-mentioned portions, that they were selected by the Royal Commission as the models on which to make the painted plaster screens which form the Courts in the adjacent North Section of the Gallery. The Bombay Screens on both sides of the central passage are identical, and are placed exactly opposite to each other. Including the four end bays, they are over 200 feet in length, and cost over 16,000 rupees to make, the larger proportion of which was defrayed by the rulers of Baroda, Bhavnagar, Cutch and Junagad. Amongst the goods exhibited in the Bombay Court the silver ware is pre-eminent, and deserves careful study, the samples of design and workmanship being both admirable.

**Bengal.**

Next in order come the Bengal Screens, which will be immediately

recognised by their curious design and colour. They are imitations in *papier-maché* castings of red brick and terra-cotta work, and represent the styles of architectural ornament which are most characteristic of the Hindu and Muhammadan buildings in Bengal. The screen on the North or right-hand side is Hindu, and is taken from the Temple of Krishna at Kantanagar, built about 150 years ago. The surface of the temple is covered with terra-cotta reliefs, most of them being figure subjects illustrating the daily life of the people. Some of the best of these have been reproduced on the screen. The form of the five central arches was dictated by the necessities of the Exhibition, and does not resemble anything in the temple, but the side arches give a fair idea of the pointed style adapted in Bengal from Muhammadan sources.

**Indian  
Screens.**

The Southern or Muhammadan Screen was designed on the lines of the architecture of the ancient City of Gaur, which was made the capital of Bengal about 1198 A.D., but was abandoned in 1575, in the time of Akbar, in consequence of a pestilence which devastated the city. The general idea of the Screen was derived from a Mosque built by Nusrah Shah in 1530. The flat pilasters are adapted from the tomb of Sultan Ghyasuddin at Panduah, built early in the thirteenth century, and the ornaments are casts taken from the remains of buildings preserved in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. The painted designs at the western end of the Screen represent the enamelled tiles with which the houses of Gaur were covered.

Amongst the fabrics shown in the Bengal Court, the celebrated Dacca Muslins deserve special notice. It is true that the art of manufacturing them has been to a certain extent lost; for, whereas formerly a piece of muslin 15 yards long and 1 yard wide could be made so fine as to weigh only 900 grains, nowadays the finest piece of the same size weighs 1600 grains. The former piece would be worth £40, and the latter only £10. The names by which these old muslins were known were most poetical. Some of them, translated into English, are, "dew of the evening," "running water," and "woven air." The two first names were given because the muslins were so fine as to be invisible when laid on dewy grass or in a running stream.

**Dacca  
Muslin.**

At one end of the Northern Bengal Screen is a very remarkable carved wooden screen, sent from Nepal. The plaques are in carved birch, and of most intricate design, framed and bordered in woods of a more marked colour. The central plaque is a copy, to half scale, of a window in an ancient monastery in the town of Patan. The original is from two to three hundred years old. The side plaques are also reproductions of windows frequently seen in Newar buildings. The double row of pillars and arches supporting the screen are copied from the temple at Tripureswar. The front face of the central arch is carved to represent a cloudy sky, with winged angels and dragons, the latter being supposed to represent lightning. Amongst the objects exhibited are two models of temples, which are good types of Newar architecture, and also several specimens of wood-carving, which is the principal art industry of the country. Unfortunately the arts of Nepal are at a very low ebb, for the country was conquered in the last century by the Ghoorkas, a warlike people, with little taste for architecture or any other

**Nepal  
Screen**

arts, and the original inhabitants, the Newars, are no longer in a position to cultivate their own tastes.

**North-  
West  
Provinces.**

We next come to the Courts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, which are enclosed by screens of a very varied character. On the north side of the Court they are of stone, executed at Muttra and Agra for the Royal Commission. The two ends of the Court are filled in with designs in white stone of great beauty, carried out by the masons of Muttra. The front comes from Agra, and consists of open arches in light-coloured stone, copied from work in the fort of Agra, and flanked on either side by two beautiful specimens of trellis-work in redstone, which are exact copies of screens at the celebrated Taj and at Fatehpur Sikri.

On the South side of the Gallery the screens are in massive wood-work, the greater part of which has been dug out of old houses in Lucknow, which have become ruinous from age. At the East end of the Court is a remarkable wooden doorway, the panels of which are decorated with brass wire inlaid in the wood, an art which had nearly become extinct, but is now being revived.

Amongst the most noteworthy of the goods exhibited in this Court are several specimens of most artistic pottery, soapstone ornaments, copper, brass, silver, and lacquer ware, and some very beautiful carpets.

**Baroda  
Pigeon  
House.**

In the middle of the central passage at the end of the Screens of the North-West Provinces is a remarkable and most beautifully designed Pigeon-house in carved wood, sent by the Gaikwar of Baroda. In Baroda and throughout Gujerat the inhabitants erect similar structures for the purpose of feeding pigeons and other birds. According to the religion of the people, it is sinful to take the life of animals, and an act of charity to feed them. In the mornings men and women may be seen laying offerings of grain before these houses, for the use of the birds, as a sort of religious exercise.

The Baroda Pigeon-house well deserves the prominent position which has been assigned to it, for, both in design and workmanship, it is quite exceptional. It stands exactly in the centre of the Southern Gallery, and by turning sharp round to the right at this point the visitor will find himself in the Central Avenue, leading past Old London and the Indian Palace, and continued right through the central block of buildings up to the Gardens and the Albert Hall. A knowledge of this fact will facilitate visitors in finding their way about the buildings.

**Punjab.**

The next Courts beyond the pigeon-house, on both sides of the Gallery, contain the collections from the Punjab. Each Court is 100 feet long, and nearly 250 feet of carved wooden screens are used in their inclosure.

These screens, though simple in design compared to some of those at the Exhibition, are very beautiful. One of them forming the front of a court was made of Shisham, the cabinet wood of the Punjab, at the village of Udoki, by a large family of Sikh carpenters. The Sikhs have long been famous as carpenters. The opposite one is made of deodar or Himalayan cedar, which is well-known as an ornamental tree in this country, but which in the Punjab attains to very large dimensions and furnishes the principal building timber of the country. The latter screen was made at Lahore. The end screens forming the sides of the Court are in a different style. The horizontal panels are not, as might at first sight be supposed, of perforated or fret-work, but are framed geometrical

patterns strongly resembling the lattice-work seen in Arabic architecture. It is locally known by the name Pinjra, or "cage-work."

The contents of the Punjab Court are of special interest. On the walls of the South side are some exquisitely carved windows and doors, including a bow window of lattice-work, surmounted by a carved wooden half dome. The silver, pottery, metal and lacquer work, and arms exhibited here are also most decorative. The beautiful cotton prints already alluded to, which have been used to drape the Indian Hall at the main entrance, form part of the collection from the Punjab. These printed cottons rank amongst the very best of the art-products of India.

Beyond the Punjab lies Kashmir, the screen of which is of exceptional interest. It is a reproduction of the verandah of an old mosque on the Kashmir Murree road, which is supposed to have been erected at the beginning of the last century. During the last few years the mosque had fallen a prey to tourists and other depredators, who removed every bit of carving which was portable, and soon nothing would have been left, had it not been for the efforts of the British Resident, Sir Oliver St. John, who, after the building had been wrecked by an earthquake last year, obtained permission to have what remained of it removed to Srinagar to serve as a model for wood-carvers. The screen was made in four months by eight carpenters, who earned from  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $8d.$  a day; their only tools were the small native chisels and a heavy adze. The material of construction is deodar wood.

Cashmir is celebrated for its enamelled metal-work, and for its shawls and other textile fabrics, of which most beautiful specimens are exhibited.

The screens in the Central Provinces Court were designed after illustrations in Fergusson's 'Architecture,' and were made at Nagpur. Carving in wood is the only art in which the natives of these Provinces excel, and it is not uncommon to find the fronts of houses, even in small villages beautifully carved in teak.

The Assam Court, which is next to that of the Central Provinces, differs in character altogether from anything else in the Gallery. It is made of bamboo and a kind of native mat, called sital patti, the workmanship of some of the best specimens of which is so fine that 23 strips of plaiting go to the inch. The panels of this screen are formed of intricate designs of fine cane. From the decorative point of view, this screen cannot, of course, compete with some of the others.

In striking contrast with the last is the Burmah Court Screen, which is made of carved teak, with scarlet cloth panels, the latter having figures worked upon them. The framework of the screen is an example of the ordinary wood-carving of the country. The upper part resembles the eaves and gables of the superior class of buildings, such as temples and palaces. The small flame-like pinnacles are supposed by some to be a survival from some former period of fire worship.

The silver-ware of Burmah is very beautiful, and is well represented here; as also are the native-made laces and embroideries.

The Madras Screen, of four bays on each side of the gallery, has a very good effect. It is executed in the style of the Dravidian architecture of Southern India, the period being about the 15th or 16th century.

For Contents, see p. 3: View of Gardens, p. 41: Ground Plan, between pp. 44 and 45: View of Old London, p. 48: Index, p. 53: Method of reaching Exhibition, pp. 63-71.

**Indian  
Screens.**

The eccentricities of the old style of architecture have been avoided. One of the characteristics of Hindu architecture which is reproduced in this screen is the use of an elaborate system of superposed brackets in place of arches, which latter were first introduced into India by its Muhammadan invaders. Accordingly we find that, over the capitals of the columns, two highly carved brackets, one placed above the other, are used to support the long beam which carried the entablature of the screen. This screen is constructed of Burma teak by Madras carpenters and carvers.

Among the most interesting objects contained in the Madras Courts may be mentioned a fine collection of jewelry, and some very artistic metal-work, pots, plates, &c., made of mixed brass and copper. There is also a very good carved window-frame exhibited on the wall of the North Court.

**Mysore  
and Coorg.**

Beyond Madras we find Mysore and Coorg, on the North side of the Gallery. This Court is enclosed by a screen, the front of which is seventy feet long, divided into seven bays. The Mysore portion takes up five of these bays, the Coorg Court being formed of the remaining two. The pillars and arches are copied from the so-called Golden Palace, built by the famous Tippoo Sultan, at Seringapatam, but are reduced to half the size of the originals. The panels above the arches are filled in with pictures of Mysore scenery and mythological subjects.

The principal art-ware exhibits in these Courts are finely carved wood and inlaid furniture.

**Hydera-  
bad.**

Opposite to Mysore, and on the southern side of the Gallery, is the Hyderabad Court, the screens of which differ completely in character from any others in the Exhibition. They are intended to show off the various art, metal, and textile industries of the country. The two supports at the end of the façade of the screen are designed as sentry-boxes. Between these are seven arches, of which Nos. 1 and 7, next to the two sentry-boxes, are intended to show off the brass-work of the country. The second and sixth arches are of Bidri ware, which is blackened pewter, inlaid with gold, silver, or copper. In the present instance brass has been used for the inlaying. The panels over the arches are filled with the beautiful silk carpets produced at Warangal, and on either side of these panels are trays inlaid with figures of gods in silver. The pieces in the recesses in the sides of the supports are imitations of Bidri ware. The arches on either side of the centre are entirely formed of lacquer ware, the panels being made of such forms that they can be utilised as trays, fire-screens, &c. The central arch is a Tazzia, such as is commonly constructed at the Mohorram festival to represent the mausoleum of Hassain and Hussain. It is constructed of paper, talc, and tinsel, all the designs on it having been punched out by hand.

Some of the exhibits in the Hyderabad Court are very beautiful. The specimens of black and silver metal-work are amongst the very best in the Exhibition. There is also a case of curious lacquer-work bottles, vases, &c., and the gold embroideries are perfectly dazzling.

The above completes the list of Courts in this Gallery, but there are two more very handsome screens from the North-West Provinces, which are placed diagonally across the extreme end.

Before returning to the end to inspect the Economic and the Private Exhibitors' Courts, it should be noticed that on the southern side of this Gallery are situated the General Dining and Luncheon Rooms of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, as well as the very popular Dining Rooms conducted by the National Training School for Cookery. A short description of the nature of the refreshments and of some of the prices charged in each of these rooms will be useful to visitors.

**Refreshments in the South Gallery**

The room at the eastern end of the Gallery on the South side is the Restaurant, in which dinners and luncheons are served *à la carte* till 9 P.M. Next to it is a luncheon buffet for the supply of light refreshments, wines, spirits, beer, &c., open till the close of the Exhibition. Further west is a Dining Room, in which are served hot or cold luncheons at 2s. 6d. per head, from 12 till 3, and a *table-d'hôte* dinner at separate tables from 5 till 9, at 3s. 6d. per head. On the North side of the Gallery, at the end, is a Grill Room, where chops, steaks, cutlets, sausages, devilled bones, &c., are served from noon till 9 P.M. Just outside the Gallery, and opposite the end of the Electric Light Machinery Shed, is a large Second-Class Refreshment Room, where cold luncheons, teas, coffee, beer, spirits, &c., are provided at moderate prices. Outside the Gallery, in the Grounds on the South side, is a canteen, where refreshments can be had at very cheap prices.

**Spiers and Pond's General Dining Rooms, &c.**

The National Training School of Cookery occupies its old situation towards the middle of the Gallery, and will there continue, under the able management of the Lady Superintendent—Mrs. E. Clarke—the useful work which it carried out with so much advantage to the public during the preceding Exhibitions. In one room a portion of meat or fish, bread and potatoes, is served every day for 6d., from noon till 9 P.M. In the other a dinner of two courses, consisting of either hot or cold joint and pudding, with bread and potatoes, is served on every day from noon till 5 P.M., for 1s. From 6 to 8 P.M. a 2s. 6d. dinner is to be served in the same room. The dinner consists of soup, fish, *entrée*, or joint with vegetables and sweets. There is the choice of two soups, two fishes, *entrée* or joint, with vegetables, bread and butter, and cheese. As an illustration of the appreciation in which these dining-rooms were held by the public, it may be mentioned that in the year 1884, 122,606 dinners were served at 1s., 163,715 dinners at 6d., and 111,965 teas at 4d., making a total of 398,286 meals served. Also 2,895 persons attended the 6d. demonstration lessons. The provisions consumed amounted to 23,682 lbs. of beef, 1,400 New Zealand sheep, and 49 tons 3 cwt. of fish.

**National Training School of Cookery.**

A special feature of these dining-rooms is the use made of Colonial provisions. A cooking demonstration room is attached to the Colonial market in the South Promenade.

The old lecture theatre of the School of Cookery is now converted into a Wine Bar, at which the wines produced in five of our Colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and the Cape of Good Hope, may be had by the glass.

**Colonial Wine Bar.**

Close by the Colonial Wine Bar is the passage leading to the west end of the Economic or Imperial Court, in which has been brought together a vast collection of the useful products of India. This Gallery differs altogether in its arrangement from the Middle Court which has just been

**Economic or Imperial Court.**

For Contents, see p. 3: View of Gardens, p. 41: Ground Plan, between pp. 44 and 45: View of Old London, p. 48: Index, p. 53: Method of reaching Exhibition, pp. 66-71.

described. In the latter the arrangement was geographical, whereas here the objects are grouped together in classes, quite irrespective of the districts from which they come. The Economic Court is intended to be a survey of the resources, the productive powers, and the commerce of India, which ranks as the fifth great commercial power in the world, the annual value of its foreign trade being about 166 millions sterling. An attempt has been made to secure for this Court at least a small sample of every product, and, where possible, a larger quantity of all the more important ones. It should be noted that the small samples are placed in tin boxes on the walls of the Court, so as to form an Index Collection, for they thus constitute an index to the larger exhibits which are arranged on the tables, and in cases and trophies, as nearly as possible opposite to the small samples.

The following are the principal divisions of subjects in this Court :

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| I. Foods.       | VII. Dyes and Tans.       |
| II. Beverages.  | VIII. Fibres.             |
| III. Narcotics. | IX. Skins and Leathers.   |
| IV. Oils.       | X. Canes and Basket work. |
| V. Medicines.   | XI. Mineral and Ores.     |
| VI. Gums.       | XII. Timbers.             |

The very important exhibits of tea, tobacco, and silks are not shown in this Court. The two former have a large space assigned to them in the North Court, and the silks are displayed in cases placed round the Pavilion of the Indian Palace.

In addition to the foregoing, the collection contains an interesting ethnographical collection, and models of Indian villages, of natives employed in agricultural operations in the fields and in gardens, and of agricultural and other implements.

**Indian  
Village.**

Amongst the models, one of the most interesting is that of a village in Northern India, made by natives of Lucknow. In it we see the Zamindar, or local landlord, seated in the verandah of his house, having the accounts of rent collections read out to him by the village accountant, while he is dispensing justice, an evidence of which is the beating being administered to the culprit below the threshold. Close by is the village well, and near it is a Brahmin priest decorating the local idol. In front of the Zamindar's house are grouped together the village shops and work-places, amongst which may be seen a pair of bullocks working the mill made of the trunks of trees, and used for pressing sugar-cane. Behind the shops is a group engaged in shoeing a bullock, and, close by, an old woman is engaged in tending pigs, which do the scavengering of the village, being well aided in this occupation by the dogs and vultures, some of which are busy on the carcass of an ass close to the pond. In this model are illustrated some of the methods in use for irrigation, by means of bullocks working on inclined planes, by balanced levers and by hand labour. In the fields various agricultural operations are being carried on. The crops shown growing are yams and tobacco. A bullock in the fields, having struck work, is being forced to rise by having his tail twisted.

**Trophies  
in the  
Economic  
Court.**

There are three trophies in this Court which will attract universal attention. The first is the bamboo trophy in the middle of the Court, which is made of thirty different species of this gigantic and most useful

grass. The trophy consists of a platform raised twelve feet above the floor on four columns, and approaches by two flights of stairs containing between them forty steps. The steps and platform are covered with split bamboos arranged in geometrical patterns. It would be difficult to enumerate all the uses to which bamboo is put in the far East. Amongst them may be mentioned the construction of houses, bridges and other buildings, mats, furniture, water-pipes, pails, pots, cooking-utensils, knives and spoons, agricultural implements, fishing and boating appliances, musical instruments, and weapons. The second trophy illustrates the grains and pulsés of India; and the third and most conspicuous is the great timber archway which forms the entrance to the east end of the Court. The trophy, which is 46 feet wide and 15 feet high in the centre, is built entirely of Indian timbers, of which more than 300 separate varieties are used in the construction. The greater number of specimens belong to the Bengal Economic Museum, and have been lent by the Bengal Government; but in addition to these a large number of new blocks have been supplied by the Inspector-General of Forests. The different coloured specimens have been worked into geometrical patterns, and a border of alternating dark and light wood surrounds the entire frame-work.

The inner face of the arch is decorated with some very fine specimens of horns. Close to the arch are specimens of furniture made of Indian timber, amongst them being a table, the top of which is made of one complete section of an enormous cinnamon red-wood tree, and is a fine example of the size to which this fine, hard, close-grained wood attains.

The Ethnographical Collection consists of models in clay and plaster of Paris of many of the Native races in India. These models are dispersed throughout the Court, and give a fair idea of the vast number of separate races which people the Empire. **Ethnographical Collection.**

If we leave the Economic Court by the timber trophy and cross over the Gallery at the foot of the steps, we enter the North Court of the South Gallery, which is given up to private exhibitors from India, and also to the collections illustrating the tea and tobacco-growing industries. These latter are placed on the south side of the Gallery. The screens in this department are for the most part plaster casts, taken from one of the Bombay screens and painted in various colours. At the time of going to press with the first edition of the Guide this Gallery was in a very incomplete state. Amongst the most interesting objects which had then been unpacked were several models, some in stone, others in metal, and a few in wood, representing temples, shrines, and palaces. Opposite to the tea collection, on the north side of the Court, is a collection of furniture by the East India Art Manufacturing Company. Further on in the central space is a very curious bullock cart for a lady of high rank, sent by His Highness the Thakore of Bhavnagar, and close by is another highly-coloured and ornamented native vehicle. Passing on, we come to a beautiful tomb made of blue and white tile work, and in one of the small courts on the south side of the tomb are some finely carved doors and window frames, surrounded by a curious and effective wall-decoration formed of panels of "cage work," as the framed open geometrical wood-work is called. **Private Exhibitors' Court.**



The visitor has now reached the Great Central Avenue of the Exhibition, as he will see by noticing that the Baroda Pigeon-house is on his left-hand side. Before turning up this Avenue it will be better first to keep straight on and visit the Ceylon Court. By the doorway leading from the Gallery to the Avenue is a band-stand, in which will play the band of one of the West India Regiments. The bandsmen form conspicuous figures in their Zouave costumes.

**Ceylon.**

Ceylon is approached through a porch made of teak-wood, which is an exact representation of parts of the Buddhist Temple of the Sacred Tooth at Kandy. The Ceylon Tea-house in the grounds just outside the Court is in the same character. The decorations on the walls and roof are Sinhalese in character; yellow, the sacred colour of Buddhism, predominating. The dado round the Court is covered with representations of mythological animals—the elephant, the lion, the bull, and the goose—which are taken from sculptures on the ruined monuments which are found in the ancient cities in the island. The frieze is decorated with Sinhalese paintings, illustrating some of the popular stories about the birth of Buddha. The Gautama Buddha is represented on the west wall of the Court facing the entrance. The figure is in high relief, seated in the usual attitude of contemplation. There is a gateway at the west end of the Court, which is a reproduction of one carved in stone at Yápahu, the ancient royal city of the Sinhalese; it is remarkable for its fine carvings in ebony, coromandel, and tamarind, which are the principal cabinet woods of Ceylon.

After passing the porchway the visitor will notice on his right-hand side a fine group of leopards, arranged by Mr. Rowland Ward. The lower leopard, which is a remarkably fine specimen, has just killed a dog, and was afterwards itself killed with a knife by Mr. Downhall, who owns this group, together with several other cases of animals exhibited in the Court. Mr. Ward has also carried out an elephant-trophy in the centre of the Court, consisting of the head and fore-part of a rogue tusker. Ceylon has long been famous for its elephants, and many curious examples of the skulls of these animals are exhibited. The artistic industries of the island are represented by some cases of lace, by furniture in black and variegated woods, and by metal and lacquer-work. At the west end are several cases of food-products, and the walls of this part of the Court are hung with a series of water-colour paintings, representing the scenery and the ruined cities and monuments of this most beautiful and most interesting island, which is a paradise both to the archæologist, the sportsman, and the lover of Nature.

Returning now to the door beyond the band-stand, and passing through it into the grounds, we find ourselves in the midst of interesting subjects. On the right is the colonnade of marble, inlaid with precious stones, from Agra, and further on one of the great features of the Exhibition, viz. the Indian Palace, while on the left is the Ceylon Tea-house already referred to, and, in complete contrast with all its surroundings, the Embattled Gateway of Old London.

**Agra  
Marble  
Pillars.**

The marble pillars were presented by the Government of the North-West Provinces to the Museum at South Kensington. They were selected from amongst a number of similar columns in the fort at Agra. The beautiful inlaid work is similar to much of that on the famous Taj,

and it is supposed that they were intended to form part of an extension of the buildings known as the Diwan-i-Khas. Before this design could be carried out, the town was taken and held by the Raja of the neighbouring Bharutpur, by whom the pillars were buried previous to the town being re-captured from him. They were only recently re-discovered during the process of excavating the foundations of a Guard House.

We next come to the Indian Palace, which was designed by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., the Keeper of the Indian Museum, and built under his superintendence. All the elaborate wood-carvings have been executed at the Exhibition by a party of wood-carvers, whom Mr. Purdon Clarke brought back with him from India.

**Indian  
Palace.**

The Palace is divided into three principal parts. First, there is the outer Court, surrounded by workshops, in which various artificers, such as jewellers, weavers, carvers, &c., carry on their trades. This part of the building is called the "Karkhaneh," or workshop. It is approached from the Central Avenue through a great stone gateway of a beautiful design, and highly decorated, which is the gift of the Maharajah Scindiah to the South Kensington Museum. It may here be noted that the construction of this gateway, and indeed of most Indian masonry, is quite different to the system of masonry practised in Europe, and in fact more nearly resembles our practice in joinery than in stone-work. The gateway is protected by two bastion towers, and loopholed walls surround the courtyard.

**Scindiah's  
Gateway.**

The shops surrounding three sides of the Court number thirteen, and seven more line a passage on the right, which leads to the North Court of the Central Gallery. The shops are raised about two feet above the level of the pavement, and each front is divided into three openings by columns and arches with lattice panels.

The second principal part of the Palace is the Durbar Hall, which takes up the better part of the fourth side of the Court, and which stands upon a series of columns, with bracket capitals, supporting the cross beams which carry the floor of the hall. The space occupied by these pillars forms a sort of wide porch, known in the Exhibition by the name "Hall of Columns." Here are placed the carpet looms, and the office where all arrangements are made, and all orders received for the work to be executed in the courtyard.

**Hall of  
Columns**

Passing through the Hall of Columns we enter the third section of the Palace, the Garden Vestibule formed under the roof of the old water-works pavilion, and which is draped to resemble a large marquee or tent. The floor is mosaic, and in the centre is a tank fountain, and at one end a double flight of red sandstone steps leading up to the Durbar Hall.

This room is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable objects in the Exhibition. Entered from the east side, through a triple arched opening, the whole hall is taken in at a glance, and is seen to be decorated with a perfectly bewildering extent and variety of intricate carved ornaments, which cover the wall and ceiling. The foliated arches of the courtyard are again repeated in the casements of the windows, and a panelled bracketed cornice carries the line of the arches round the room. The whole of the carving of this room was

**Durbar  
Hall.**

carried out in buildings adjacent to the Exhibition by two native carvers, and it certainly reflects high credit on their skill, taste and industry. The room is lined with settees, and will be used by the Prince of Wales for the purpose of holding grand receptions.

The exterior of the palace is painted in terra-cotta colour, with white tracery, and is in the Hindu-Persian style known as Moghul Architecture.

Indian  
Silks.

In the passage round the tented vestibule will be found a beautiful collection of Indian silks. At the Paris Exhibition in 1878 Indian silks, like Indian teas, received the highest award, and the industry has made considerable progress in the meantime.

We now return to Scindiah's gateway, and regain the Central Avenue, and passing "Old London" by for the present, we enter the central block of buildings, which are occupied by the Great Australian Group of Colonies, and by a portion of Canada.

### III.—THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS.

NEW SOUTH WALES—WESTERN AUSTRALIA—QUEENSLAND—SOUTH AUSTRALIA—FIJI—VICTORIA.

THE first building which we enter from the Central Avenue runs east and west, and is called the South Central Gallery. On the right, or eastern side, is New South Wales; and on the left is Victoria. Taking the former first, it is proposed to go right round the central buildings, taking the Colonies in the following order: viz. New South Wales, West Australia, Queensland, South Australia, Fiji and Victoria, and finally leave the building by the same door as we entered it.

The space in the centre between the entrances to Victoria and New South Wales is common to both Colonies, and on the walls are hung shields with some of the principal statistics painted on them. There are also two fine trophies on the right-hand side, made up of arms and implements from New Guinea.

New South  
Wales.

Passing now under the archway on the east or right-hand side, we find ourselves in the New South Wales Court; the exhibits in which consist partly of manufactured goods, and partly also of the mineral and other raw products, in addition to which there is an interesting collection of birds, animals, shells, and plants. The Court is tastefully decorated, the arches at the top of the side-walls having designs painted on them representing the principal birds, fruits, and flowers of the Colony; and wherever the Court is bounded by the end of a gallery the space is filled in with a large painted scene. On the right-hand side, after we pass the archway, are several pieces of furniture made of native woods. On the left are cases containing stuffed specimens of Australian birds, some of which are famous for the beauty of their plumage. Amongst these will be recognized at once the lyre-bird, so called because its tail-feathers exactly resemble a lyre. On this side are also cases containing a collection of New Guinea arms and implements. Further on is a billiard-table, intended to show off several varieties of the native cabinet woods.

# THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

Is the oldest established Newspaper in the Australian Colonies, and in New South Wales has maintained the highest position for many years past. It circulates widely throughout New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and other parts of Australia.

## THE SYDNEY MAIL,

AN

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS JOURNAL.

This paper has been repeatedly enlarged and continuously improved, with a view to adapting it equally to the wants of town and bush residents. It aims to supply the latest trustworthy intelligence to all classes of the community, its news budget being compiled in the oldest newspaper office in Australia. Special attention is devoted to Sporting, Agricultural and Pastoral, and Mining Subjects. The Illustrations are drawn and engraved by the best procurable Artists, and the Fiction, Essays, and other Literary contributions are from the pens of writers of acknowledged ability.

On reference to the Journal itself, it will be seen that agencies are established throughout ALL THE COLONIES, including New Zealand, also San Francisco, New Caledonia, Honolulu, &c.

## THE ECHO,

## AN EVENING PAPER,

Is Published every Afternoon. It contains the news of the day up to the hour of publication, also general reading matter.

The intention of the Proprietors is to make the ECHO (which has a large and rapidly increasing circulation) a bright, racy, outspoken, and entertaining evening paper.

LONDON OFFICE:

8, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET,

Where Advertisements and Subscriptions are received, and Files of the Newspaper may be seen.

## AGENTS.

The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorized to receive Advertisements for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SYDNEY MAIL, and ECHO:—

London .....	Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
" .....	Messrs. C. MITCHELL & Co., 12 & 13, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
" .....	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C.
" .....	Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
" .....	Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH, St. Bride Street, Fleet Street, E.C.
Birmingham...	Mr. R. S. KIRK, 90, New Street.
Liverpool .....	LEE & NIGHTINGALE, 15, North John Street.
Bristol .....	JAMES & HENRY GRACE, Royal Insurance Buildings.
Edinburgh.....	ROBERTSON & SCOTT, 13, Hanover Street.
" .....	KEITH & Co., 65, George Street.
Glasgow .....	W. PORTEOUS & Co., 15, Royal Exchange Place.

Photo-  
graph of  
the New  
South  
Wales Con-  
tingent.

Going back to the south side, we find a large collection of photographs, representing landscapes, scenes in the towns, &c. Amongst them is one which will be of the greatest interest to every Englishman. It is a large photograph of every officer and private in the New South Wales Contingent, which was so generously placed at the disposal of the Home Government during the recent troubles in Egypt, and which rendered such excellent service in the Soudan. The action of the New South Wales Government in equipping this expedition will possibly hereafter rank as one of the most important events in the history of the Empire, and will perhaps be counted as the first step towards the consolidation of the power of the British races throughout the world. Hence the photograph of the Contingent deserves a conspicuous position, and will no doubt prove to be an object of great interest in an Exhibition which cannot fail to further the federal ideas which prompted the despatch of the force. In the centre of the photograph is the portrait of the Brigadier, General Richardson, C.B.; and around him are grouped the heads of all his officers and men.

Flanking the photographs are a number of cases containing the collection of Australian shells formed by Dr. Cox, who is one of the most eminent conchologists living. Against the walls of this side of the Court are several educational exhibits, and also a case containing books which were printed and bound at the Government printing office in Sydney, and which prove to what a degree of perfection the arts of binding, printing, and engraving have been brought in New South Wales. Most of the books exhibited bear in some way upon the state of the Colony. Upon the opposite side of the Court will also be found a large number of interesting photographs, while at the end of the Gallery is a large aviary containing live specimens of the native birds.

The remainder of the New South Wales collection is shown in the East Central Gallery, which runs north and south, that is to say, at right angles to the part of the Gallery which we have just visited. In this Court will be found specimens of silversmith's work, saddlery, cloth manufacture, sugar refining, meat and other provision preserving. Here also is a trophy of New South Wales wines, and close by is the Court office, which is an exact representation of a country timber hut roofed with bark, and opposite to it is a trophy of animals. Further on in this same Gallery is the collection of raw products. These are of great importance, and consist for the most part of wool, timber, coal, copper, tin, iron, gold, and silver. We come first to a great trophy formed of bales of wool, with placards giving the statistics of the wool trade. The trophy is surrounded with a fine show of fleece wool. Next we come to the timbers, which are arranged in two large trophies, every specimen being labelled; and beyond these is the large collection of minerals from the Government Department of Mines, a copper ingot trophy, a fine trophy from the Pymont Smelting Company of Sydney, a gold trophy, and a large collection of silver ore. At the sides of the Court are two large piles of coal, the samples in one of which very much resemble Welsh steam coal, and near to them is a heap of kerosine shale.

The north end of the Court is filled in with a large picture of Sydney

Harbour, which is said to be one of the most beautiful harbours in the world.

The whole of the west side of this Gallery is flanked by a large Conservatory, in which will be shown the ferns, palms, and other plants of this Colony.

From any part of the southern end of this Gallery it is easy to enter the West Australian Court, which is situated on the east side of the East Central Galleries. West Australia, though in point of area the largest of the colonies in the island, is very thinly peopled, the population at present numbering only 33,000. West  
Australia.

West Australia is still a Crown Colony. Its chief products are wool, timber, pearls, and pearl shells, lead, copper, horses, and cattle.

The objects exhibited consist of furniture made from the native woods, cases of stuffed birds, native implements and weapons, and specimens illustrating the leather industry. In the centre of the Court is a large trophy of pearl shells. The principal raw products shown are various sorts of timbers, grasses, gums, and wool. The east end of the Court is decorated with a scene representing a forest of Karri timber. The Karri is one of the largest trees in the world. It has only one rival on the Australian Continent, the *Eucalyptus amygdalina* of South-east Australia. Some monster specimens of the Karri tree have been measured. Some have been found to be over 400 feet high. In other cases the stems have been ascertained to be 300 feet in height from the ground to the first limb. The circumference of another, round the base, was found to be sixty feet. It requires an effort of the imagination to be able to picture to one's mind such gigantic trees. The towers of the Crystal Palace are pretty well known objects to Londoners. They give the impression of great height, but the whole tower would stand under a large specimen of Karri timber without even interfering with the lowest of its branches. This timber is very durable, and is in great request for harbour work, piles, and sleepers. West Australia also shows skins of animals and other products of the chase, wool, fish-oils, fruits, vegetables, and a few samples of wine. The specimens of mother-of-pearl and other shells which come from this part of the world are most remarkable. In the fountain just outside the Court is a trophy of gigantic shells. Karri  
Timber.

To the north of West Australia, and partly in the same Gallery, is situated the Queensland Court. Queensland was constituted a separate Colony in 1859, and is consequently just over a quarter of a century old. It is essentially a tropical country, the greater part of the Colony being well within the tropic of Capricorn. The chief sources of wealth are the cattle- and sheep-runs and the mines, the latter being still to a great extent undeveloped, though they are known to be of exceptional richness. Every kind of tropical and temperate products can be grown in Queensland. Wheat, barley, and oats are cultivated on the downs; large crops of maize are also raised. Upwards of 40,000 tons of sugar are made in the Colony, and arrowroot, tobacco, coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, grapes, pine-apples, and bananas are also grown successfully. Queens-  
land.

On entering the Queensland Court from West Australia, one of the first objects of interest is a large case of stuffed birds, and close by are specimens of the animals of the Colony. All round the walls of the

Court are arranged cases of minerals, of which no less than 1,407 different sorts have been collected. They include gold, silver, iron, tin, copper, lead, manganese, and coal, and in addition many sorts of building-stones, marbles, &c. This part of the Court contains also a large gold-trophy, with samples of quartz, some of which will be stamped in the South Promenade by means of a battery of stamps. Close to the gold-trophy are some cases containing fine examples of shells and corals, and also specimens of furs and saddlery, the case containing the latter being decorated overhead with stuffed birds, kangaroos, and other animals. Some of the Australian saddles used for riding buck-jumping horses appear curious to English eyes. The Conservatory belonging to this Colony is on the east side of the Court.

The remainder of the Queensland Exhibition is in the Central Annexe, which runs east and west, joining the East and West Central Galleries together. At the east end of the Annexe is a large trophy of animal life with a scenic background, containing specimens of marsupials and wingless birds of this Colony, as well as the very curious duck-billed platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*), which is a very remarkable type of animal. This trophy, like most of the animal groups in the Exhibition, has been modelled and arranged by Mr. Rowland Ward. On either side of the trophy are arranged, on the walls of the Court, groups of the arms and implements used by the natives of New Guinea. The principal exhibits in this part of the Court are the wools, arranged in cases on the north side of the Central Passage, and the sugars on the south side; beyond these again are the timbers, of which no less than 427 specimens are shown. On the north side of the Court are two large trophies of preserved provisions.

It should be noticed that the roof of the Queensland Court is decorated with black swans on a yellow background, alternating with a design in the same colours, consisting of the monogram of the Colony surmounted by the royal crown.

On passing through the screen at the west end of the Court we find ourselves in a part of the Annexe, through which passes the Central Avenue of the Exhibition, and on the other side of which is the trophy forming the screen of the South Australian Court.

#### South Australia.

South Australia is the second largest of the Australian Colonies, but its name does not aptly express its geographical position, for it stretches right across the great Island, being bounded on the north by the Indian, and on the south by the Southern Ocean. Its land frontier touches all the other Australian Colonies. The territory of South Australia did not originally run right through the island, the Northern part not having been annexed till 1863, after the adventurous journey of the gallant John McDonnell Stuart right across the heart of the continent.

South Australia is less dependent upon mineral than upon agricultural and pastoral resources; the only mineral industry of any great importance to the Colony is copper mining—the mines of Kapunda, Burra Burra, and Wallaroo being famed all the world over. The principal export of this Colony is wool. Great attention has for some time past been paid to the cultivation of the vine, many of the most important varieties of Australian wines being made in this Colony.

On passing the entrance trophy the decorations of the Court will at once be noticed, the walls being tastefully adorned with paintings of the native flowers and fruit, while the west end of the Annexe immediately in front of the spectator is filled in with a large scene painting representing an Australian landscape, of which more hereafter.

On the walls of the Court, near the entrance, are several paintings of Australian subjects; and below these, on the north side, are cases of minerals, and also a large trophy of copper ingots from the Wallaroo mines. On the other side are cases containing models of fruits from the Colony, various ornaments and appliances made of emu eggs and silver, and also furs and saddlery.

The scene at the end of the Court is very remarkable and is most effectively arranged. The background represents a hilly and wooded landscape of a type very common in South Australia. The sides and roof are covered with representations of trees arching over head. On the ground in front are three natives modelled from life; one standing in a rough canoe, spearing fish, and another crouching down in front of a hut, engaged in making a fire by friction. Among the rocks in the foreground are many specimens of kangaroos of various sizes, and in different attitudes, and an air of reality is given to the whole scene by birds on the wing in mid-air, one being an eagle flying away with a young kangaroo in its claws, while close by is its nest or eyrie on the top of a rock. To the right is a pelican flying to its nest, with its gullet full of small fish for the female and young birds.

South  
Australian  
Forest  
Scene.

Turning down the steps to the left we find the remainder of the New South Wales collection in the West Central Gallery. On the right-hand, or north side of the Gallery, is a backwoodsman's rough hut, made of timber and thatched with bark. On the left are specimens of carriages adapted to the needs of the country, and immediately in front, on both sides of the Court, is the great exhibition of South Australian wool. In all, 125 fleeces are exhibited, of which 121 are merinos and 4 Lincolns.

In pens on the right are stuffed specimens of merino sheep and rams. The Colonists have given much attention to the improvement of this breed, which is so valuable on account of the excellent quality of its wool. Their efforts have been rewarded with every success, as will readily be acknowledged by connoisseurs. Some of the stuffed rams exhibited are extremely fine specimens, and would fetch, alive, two hundred guineas each.

Merino  
Sheep in  
South  
Australia.

On the left of the Court is a torpedo of Colonial manufacture, which is interesting as showing the capacity of our larger colonies for taking care of themselves. It is one of some hundreds made last year when there was a probability of a Russian war taking place. The Colonists had had no previous experience of this kind of manufacture, but they obtained models from this country, and soon turned out a sufficient number of torpedoes to protect all their harbours.

It will be a surprise to many people to learn that camels are used in Australia as beasts of burden. Yet so it is, and here we have two specimens of South Australian camels exhibited. Camels were first imported in 1866 from India by Sir Thomas Elder, and were landed in Port Augusta, the most northern port of the Colony. They have proved to be extremely useful in the transit of goods in the interior, where

South  
Australian  
Camels.



severe droughts are not uncommon. They have been known to travel twenty-five miles a day for nine successive days, without a drink of water, and with only such food as was furnished by the scanty bushes. They now thrive and breed remarkably well in the Colony. Without these useful animals the settlement of the interior would have proved costly and precarious, and it would have been very difficult to have carried out many of the public works, such as telegraphs, railways, and water conservation works without their aid. Mr. H. J. Scott, who is one of the representatives of South Australia in the Exhibition, has greatly improved the value of the breed by importing camels from Bikanir in Rajputana, the soil, climate, and herbage of which resemble those in the Colony.

**South  
Australian  
Fruits.**

Beyond the camels is a stand containing photographs in natural size of the edible fruits of South Australia, all of them having been taken from specimens exhibited at the Agricultural Society's shows in Adelaide. Amongst them may be noticed a bunch of grapes grown in the open air, which weighed 16½ lbs. To the right of this stand is a case in which will be exhibited fresh fruit. The Colonial Commission intend to have a fortnightly consignment of fresh fruits and vegetables from the Colony; the bulk of the consignment will be on sale at the Colonial Market in the South Promenade, but samples will be exhibited in this case. Close by on the same side are several cases containing samples of olive oils and cordials.

On the opposite side of the Court is the great wine trophy from New South Wales. Wine growing is one of the most promising industries of the Colony. No less than 105 different sorts are made; but it is intended in the future, by judicious blending, to prepare about a dozen standard wines for the English market, the flavour and strength of which will be maintained uniform. The wine-growers of the Colony are sparing no pains to improve the quality of their wines, and with these objects in view, they have obtained the assistance of experienced French wine-makers, who have settled down in the wine districts. Australian wines can be bought by the glass in the Colonial wine-bar in the South Gallery.

**Fiji.**

At the south end of the South Australian Court is the Fiji exhibition. Fiji is one of the youngest of the Colonies, having been annexed in the year 1874, since which period it has made considerable progress; its total trade in the year 1876 having been only of the value of £198,264, whereas in 1884 it had attained the value of £780,000. The principal exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa-nuts, fruit, cotton, molasses, pea-nuts, maize, curiosities, and fibre. The Fijian Archipelago consists of two large and of 200 smaller islands, of which about eighty are inhabited. Much of the scenery in the islands is extremely beautiful. It is well illustrated in the Exhibition by numerous water-colour drawings hung round the walls of the Court.

The Fiji Collection is not large. At the time of going to press with the first edition of the Guide, it consisted chiefly of native pottery utensils, mats, timber, cocoa-nuts, and ropes. The walls of the Court are decorated with trophies of native arms.

**Victoria.**

We now come to the flourishing Colony of Victoria, which occupies half the West Central, and the western half of the South Central Gallery. It will be convenient to commence at the north end of the

West Central Gallery, to reach which the visitor must retrace his steps till he reaches the steps which lead from the Central Annexe into this Gallery.

Victoria, though in point of size the smallest of the Australian Colonies, possesses the largest population of any. It is estimated that in the present year there are just about one million of inhabitants, of whom Melbourne, the capital, absorbs 283,000. The Colony owes its great prosperity and its relatively large population to the discovery of the gold-fields in the year 1851—the year in which the Colony was separated from New South Wales. In addition to the great gold-mining industry, the agricultural and pastoral interests in the Colony are very large. Wool is one of the most important exports, and the wheat trade is rapidly increasing, the value exported in 1884 having been £1,762,007. In common with some of the other Australian Colonies already mentioned, Victoria seems destined to become at no distant date one of the greatest wine-producing countries of the world.

The Victoria Exhibition reflects, as might be expected, all the above-mentioned industries, and it also proves that the Colony is rapidly developing a considerable manufacturing power.

On entering the Court, at the north end of the West Central Gallery, we find ourselves at once in the midst of the wool samples. Victoria, like South Australia, shows not only fleeces and bales of wool, but also stuffed specimens of the celebrated merino sheep, to the improvement of which breed the greatest attention is paid. Close by the wool exhibits are specimens of Colonial carriages and agricultural machinery. On the east side, or left hand, as we go down the Court, is the collection illustrating the forest-products. The Technological Museum at Melbourne has a Sub-Court, formed of 200 specimens of the most valuable Victorian timbers, named and illustrated by pictorial specimens of the fruit, leaf and flower of each. The Government Botanist shows 166 species of Australian woods in book-form, and three cases containing 132 articles manufactured from them. The remainder of this Gallery is taken up with manufactured articles, such as preserved meats, biscuits, and other provisions, hats, boots, and various articles of clothing, and also furniture. At the south end of the Gallery is a collection of billiard-tables, made of native woods. The east side of the Gallery is flanked by the Victorian Conservatory, which is filled with beautiful specimens of palms and ferns.

We now turn round to the right at the south end of the Gallery, and come immediately upon an interesting trophy, representing the output and other statistics of several of the gold mines of the Colony. The quantity of gold returned by each mine is represented by a gilt cube of the exact size that the gold would occupy. It will probably astonish most spectators to learn what a very small bulk is occupied by a huge sum of money. Bullion to the value of a million sterling could be put into a moderate-sized portmanteau. On either side of the Court are furnished rooms, fitted up with fine samples of Melbourne cabinet-work, made out of native woods. These specimens prove that some at least of the more artistic manufactures have been brought to a high degree of perfection in the Colony. Beyond the furniture are the wine and beer trophies. The end of the Court is filled in with

Output of  
Victoria  
Gold  
Mines.

a large painting on canvas of a flourishing valley, with a river flowing along the bottom, both its banks being covered with vineyards. The mansion of the proprietor appears just over the brow of a hill in the middle distance.

Forest  
Scene  
from  
Victoria.

Ascending the steps on the south side we find ourselves in the South Central Gallery once more, the remainder of the collections from Victoria being contained in the western half of this building. At the west end of the Gallery is a marvellous forest scene, which will certainly be one of the most popular scenes in the Exhibition. The scene is made of rockwork, studded with palms and ferns; over the rocks tumbles a cascade, which flows away as a stream, crossed by a small bridge, giving access to the Court from the Gardens. There are many wild animals and birds picturesquely grouped. On the left-hand side is a family of aboriginal natives in their house, which is of the most elementary simplicity, a mere lean-to of planks, which can be turned anyway against the wind, open on the sides and front. This is a real native hut, which has actually been used by a family of aborigines. The planks which form the lean-to are decorated with rough but spirited incised carvings, representing an emu pursued by a huntsman, and a fight between two warriors. Under the hut is shown the father skinning an opossum, while the mother is making ready a fire to cook it, and a child prostrate on the turf watches the operations with growing appetite. On the other side are more natives, of an evidently better class, looking at the first group with suspicion, and evidently not knowing whether to regard them as friends or foes.

The decorations in this Court are very well thought out, and most effective. The panels between the arches of the roof are each filled in with a coloured vellarium, and on the walls are painted arches representing the fruits and beautiful flora of the Colony. Below these again are paintings—those on the south side being all paintings by Victorian artists, and those on the north being a collection of ninety water-colours of Australian flowers, most beautifully executed by Mrs. Rowan, of Melbourne.

Next to the forest scene on the north side of the Gallery are the educational exhibits, and beyond them is a large case of Eucalyptus oils and other products, made by Mr. Bosisto, the President of the Victorian Commission, who has done so much in discovering and in making known the valuable properties of the different varieties of the Eucalyptus.

Close by is a case of silver ware made at Melbourne, and further on the valuable and important collection of minerals lent by the Government Department of Mines. There are also some cases containing rich samples of auriferous quartz, and another case, shown by the Bank of Australasia, containing fine gold to the value of £8,000. In an adjoining stand are models of some of the most famous nuggets, the largest of which weighed 2,300 ounces.

On the south side is a large collection of photographs, illustrating Victorian scenes and celebrities, and then come a number of cases containing models of no less than 600 varieties of fruit.

Victorian  
Golden  
Archway.

The end of the Victorian Court is closed in by a large gilt archway, flanked on either side by banks of auriferous quartz. The Archway represents the exact bulk of all the gold which had been raised in the

Colony up to the end of the year 1885, the value of which is 216 millions sterling, or more than a quarter of the National Debt of Great Britain. On the quartz banks are shown models of famous nuggets and retorted cakes of gold. One of the latter, which was the result of one crushing, representing a fortnight's work, was of the value of £27,000.

On passing out by the golden arch, the visitor finds himself once more in the part of the Gallery common to Victoria and New South Wales, and close by on the right is the door by which he entered the Central Block of buildings.

#### IV.—OLD LONDON.

On leaving the Central block of buildings the gateway of the Old London Street is found on the right-hand side, just opposite to the entrance to the Indian Palace. During the Health and Inventions Exhibitions Old London was one of the most popular features, the narrow roadway having been always well filled with sight-seers. This year the Street remains, not only because of its intrinsic interest, but also because the houses in it are most convenient for many purposes. For instance, the Colonial Commissions have their offices here, and there are also Railway, Post, and Exchange offices, and a Club. The following account of the buildings is based upon the description written by Mr. George Birch, F.R.I.B.A., from whose designs, and under whose superintendence the street was erected.

Entering from the Central Avenue, immediately in front of the Indian Palace, stands one of the City Gates—Bishopsgate, reduced in proportion and flanked by the City wall; this gate (not one of the original gates, of which there were but four) was broken through the ancient walls, the peculiar Roman manner of building, with courses of tiles, being shown on the lower part. Above the arch on each side are the arms of the City of London and the arms of the Bishopric, and immediately over the gate, in a niche, stands the statue of one of the bishops, William the Norman, to whom the City was particularly indebted, for by his good offices all those rights and privileges and immunities which the City had inherited from Roman times, and which had been confirmed and strengthened under the Saxon Kings, were reconfirmed by the Conqueror. Above, on the towers which flank the gateway, are the statues of Alfred, who wrested the City from the Danes, and of his son-in-law, Aldred Earl of Mercia, to whom he committed the government thereof.

Passing through the gate, the corresponding statue, that of William the Norman, is seen, representing St. Erkenwald, the Fourth Bishop of London, A.D. 675, after the reconstitution of the see and re-establishment of Christianity by St. Augustine. The ground floor on each side shows on the right a debtor's prison, and on the left an ordinary lock-up, and beyond are the staircases to the first-floor. After passing through the gateway, the first house on the left is the "Rose Inn" (No. 1), Fenchurch Street, curious as having its front covered with small cut slates, instead of the ordinary lath and plaster and timber construction usual in London.

The next house (No. 2) stood in Leadenhall Street, and was known as the "Cock Tavern." The representations of this house, of which there are many, show it after the gable had been removed, and a flat coping substituted, but in this instance its pristine condition has been reverted to. Following in order is a block of three houses (Nos. 3, 4, and 5) formerly existing in Fleet Street, towards Temple Bar, on the south side, and known by the name of the "Three Squirrels," now Messrs. Gosling's Bank.

The house (No. 6) is a copy of the one which stood at the corner of Fleet Street and Chancery Lane, and was traditionally known as the "Isaac Walton's house," "Vir et Piscator optimus," but there is a doubt that tradition in this case was

tradition only, as the actual house was two doors further to the west; but apart from this, the house itself was a magnificent specimen of an ordinary citizen's house in Elizabeth's reign, and was for many years a conspicuous ornament to Fleet Street, and in close contiguity to those well-known haunts of the wits of the period, the "Apollo" and the "Devil" Taverns.

Set back a little from the main line of the street, in order to give prominence to Walton's house, and to give it the appearance of a corner house, are two unpretending wooden structures (Nos. 7 and 8), which formerly stood hard by the ancient church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Street, and were the ordinary type of hundreds of others in the old City, a shop below, and a solar or chamber above.

Standing prominently in advance of these is the old tower of a church, which, though not strictly modelled from that of All Hallows Staining, differs from it only in having a larger traceried window, and resembles in its general form and outline many others in which our forefathers were wont to worship. Most of these churches were small, for the parishes attached to them were also diminutive, and this tower type, with bold octagonal staircase turret on one side, was almost universal. There were exceptions, in which the towers had lofty pinnacles at each corner, like the present St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, or the more modern re-buildings by Wren, of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and St. Mary, Aldermary; and the curious arched superstructure with its five lanterns of St. Mary-le-Bow, or *de Arcubus*, and the very fine spire of St. Laurence Pountney; but the generality of the churches possessed towers similar in character to the one depicted here.

Next to the church, and fronting down the street, is a portion of the Middle Row (No. 9), which stood in the Strand, just outside Temple Bar, and was known as Butchers' Row. These houses well represent the overhanging of the stories so prevalent in London where the ground-floor space was very limited, additional room above being obtained by these means at the expense of light and air.

Elbow Lane.—The site at this point considerably narrows from 70 to 30 feet, and the houses are not continued on parallel lines, in order to break a perspective which would have been too long for a picturesque effect, and also in order to obtain that sinuosity so characteristic of London streets.

Next on the left is a fine large house of two gables (No. 10) which stood in this Middle Row, Strand, and was known as the French Ambassador's house, or the Duke of Sully's; also Monsieur Beaumont's, both ambassadors here from the Most Christian King to the Court of St. James. This Duke de Sully was the famous Henri de Béthune, the wise and popular Minister to Henry Quatre, King of France and Navarre. That this house was probably occupied by him there can be little doubt; not only from the commonly accepted tradition, but from the fact of its being decorated with badges of the De Béthunes, the French crown and fleur-de-lis, and two hands grasping one another in a true "entente cordiale."

The next (No. 11) is a low structure of wood and plaster, and has been modelled from an old engraving representing a portion of Bishopsgate Street.

Beyond this is an old house (Nos. 12 & 13) which was in Goswell Street, of the date of Elizabeth's reign. The windows are mullioned and transomed, and show one peculiarity very general in old London, in carrying on the upper lights continuously.

No. 14 is a timber house with carved bargeboard, which stood next to Blue Boar's Head Yard, King Street, Westminster.

The last house (No. 14a), decorated with medallions of the Roman Emperors in plaster, stood on Little Tower Hill. There is nothing remarkable in the building, beyond that the roof line is level, and was chosen as a contrast to the all-prevailing gable.

At this point (No. 15)—the termination westward of the street—the entrance thereto is masked by one of the galleried fronts of an old London inn. The "Oxford Arms," Warwick Lane, was chosen as a typical specimen; but there are still remaining in Bishopsgate Street, Holborn, and more especially the Borough, several examples of these.

The house beyond (No. 16) was on the west side of Little Moorfields, Finsbury, and was a very fine specimen of plaster work. It was not removed until the commencement of the present century. A low building connects this with two houses (Nos. 17 & 18) possessing considerable interest; they stood at the south corner of Hosier Lane, Smithfield, over against the famous "Pye Corner," where the fearful conflagration of 1666 was arrested, after having laid considerably more than three-fourths of the City in ashes; they were not removed until 1800.

Another gateway here arrests our steps: this was the entrance to the famous Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, founded by Queen Matilda, and whose Prior, by virtue of his office as representing the Knighten Guild, who had made over to this priory their lands and soke, was admitted as one of the Aldermen of London, of the Ward of Portsoken. According to custom, he sat in Court, and rode in scarlet, or such livery as the other aldermen used.

Beyond this (No. 19a) is the gable end of the Hall of the Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity (which is reached by ascending the staircases to the first floor) in Aldersgate Street, near to Little Britain. This Hall has been selected as a typical example of the Hall of a Guild or Livery, of which there were many within the boundaries of the ancient City. The ancient stained glass with a figure of St. Blaise, and several ancient shields which existed in 1611, have been faithfully reproduced.

The house beyond is one of the most remarkable in this street (No. 20), remarkable not only for its extreme richness of decoration, but as being connected with Sir Richard Whittington, famous in song and in story. It was situated four doors from Mark Lane, in Crutched Friars, or Hart Street, up a courtyard, and was described in old leases as Whittington's Palace. Although the house, from its style and ornamentation, could not possibly have been of his time, it is possible that the front only had been ornamented and altered, for in general outline and arrangement it resembled houses of that date; it was richly ornamented with carvings of the armorial bearings of the City Companies, which stamped it as being the house of a remarkable personage, and one whom the City delighted to honour. It was impossible to reproduce the extreme richness of its decoration. The ornamentation has therefore only been painted, the original having been entirely carved and painted and gilt.

The next two houses (No. 21) were drawn by Mr. Gwilt before they were removed; they were situated in Bankside, and are picturesque examples of plaster decoration and open balconies.

The last two houses (Nos. 22 & 23) in this street, on the left before arriving at the gate at which we entered, were also from the Gwilt collection (now in the Gardner) and stood in the High Street, Borough; they were only removed of late years, and were drawn and measured by Mr. Gwilt.

As to actual size, the whole of the buildings have only been slightly reduced, but this has been done in proportion, although such reduction is not to a uniform scale, but has been adopted in the different cases to suit the uniformity of the plan and arrangement of the whole. The interiors, it must be recollected, do not in all cases correspond in size with the exteriors.

The buildings were designed and constructed as bearing upon and connected with the special objects of the International Health Exhibition, 1884, to which the Corporation of the City of London and several of the Livery Companies liberally subscribed.

The street is now illuminated at night by electricity, thus avoiding the necessity of closing it at dusk.

## V. THE QUEEN'S GATE ANNEXE.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.—NATAL.

After inspecting the houses in Old London, the visitor's best plan will be to leave the street by the narrow, or western end, and visit the Queen's Gate Annexe, which is given over to the African Colonies.

Immediately on entering, we find ourselves in one of the Courts set apart for the Cape of Good Hope. The Cape is famous for its ostriches, diamonds, and wild animals, and the most interesting exhibits from the Colony have reference to these subjects. Overhead, as we enter the Court, is the head of an African elephant, with ears flying and trunk extended, on either side of which is a half-elephant's skull, which will appear small by comparison with some of those in the Ceylon Court. To the right are glass cases containing a magnificent collection of ostrich

For Contents, see p. 3: View of Gardens, p. 41: Ground Plan, between pp. 44 and 45: View of Old London, p. 48: Index, p. 53: Method of reaching Exhibition, pp. 66-71.

plumes, and behind these, against the wall, are shown samples of crocidolite and South African tobacco. On the opposite side, against the central partition, the most prominent object is a large machine for washing and sorting the blue ground in which the diamonds are found.

**Cape  
Diamonds  
and  
Diamond  
Cutting.**

On the left of the entrance in the Southern half of the Court the walls are hung with pictures and decorated with the heads and horns of the wild antelopes of South Africa. Here also are arranged stuffed models of ostriches and other animals, also specimens of horns and ivory, and samples of pebbles and minerals. The most impressive exhibits in this part are arranged down the centre of the Court, and consist of a complete representation of the entire process of diamond mining, washing, sorting, and polishing. The mining is illustrated by a large model to scale of the Bulfontein diamond mine in Griqualand West. The blue ground in which the diamonds are found is lent by the De Beer's Mining Co. The washing and sorting machinery in which the blue ground is puddled and reduced is also shown; while the whole processes of cutting, polishing, and setting the stones is illustrated under the direction of Messrs. Ford & Wright, of Clerkenwell Green. The finished article is shown in four cases, containing cut diamonds to the value of £40,000.

In addition to the above, plans and models of several other diamond mines are shown on the partition wall, and of the machinery and apparatus used in working them.

The remainder of the Cape collection is shown in the Western part of the Annexe in a Court parallel to the one which has just been visited. The Southern end of the Court is taken up with a trophy of the heads of antelopes collected by Mr. J. S. Jameson, and modelled and arranged by Mr. Rowland Ward. This is said to be the most complete and perfect collection of South African heads in existence. Advancing up the Court from South to North, we find on the right hand several samples of furniture and cabinet work made at the Cape from native woods. Immediately opposite these, on the left hand side, are the timber exhibits. Outside the Court, facing Queen's Gate, is a large conservatory filled with specimens of palms, ferns and other plants. Advancing further up the Court, we find cases filled with skins, furs, flowers and medicinal waters. On the left-hand side is a large collection of pictures, flowers, fishes, &c., and beyond these again are samples of minerals. The Cape collection of wools and mohairs is found on the left-hand side of the Court at the extreme end of the section reserved to this Colony.

**West  
African  
Settle-  
ments.**

Proceeding straight on, we enter the Court reserved to the West African Settlements. Here the decorations of the Court should be noticed: they consist for the most part of trophies of native weapons and implements tastefully arranged in the panels of the walls. The portion reserved to the Gold Coast is richly coloured in black, yellow and white. The articles exhibited consist for the most part of natural produce and the rude native manufactures. The specimens of metal-work from the barbarous regions of Central Africa are very interesting. They show that the natives have some elementary artistic conceptions, combined with a rude skill in handicraft. The forms of some of the bowls, coffee-pots, water-bottles and other utensils betray most clearly the influence of

Arabic art. One of the most interesting things exposed in the Court is the War Indemnity in gold paid by King Coffee after the close of the Ashantee Expedition.

After passing through the West African Court, the visitor will turn **Natal.** sharp round to the right at the end of the Annexe, and enter the space reserved to Natal. At the time of going to press with this edition of the Guide, the Natal collection was so little advanced, that a description of it is impossible.

## VI. THE WEST GALLERIES, ARCADES AND ANNEXES, AND THE CENTRAL GALLERY.

### THE AQUARIUM—NEW ZEALAND—DOMINION OF CANADA.

The visitor had now better return to the main body of the Exhibition by the same doorway by which he entered the Queen's Gate Annexe. Passing up the steps on his left-hand side he will find himself in the Aquarium, which was constructed for the Fisheries Exhibition at a cost of **Aquarium.** some £6,000, and in the incredibly short space of time of about six weeks. The salt water for the tanks containing the sea fish, to the amount of about 65,000 gallons, was brought from Brighton, and clarified through Maignen's patent "Filtre Rapide." It is kept in a state of circulation **Maignen's Filters.** through the tanks by means of pumps driven by Otto gas-engines, in a pumping station at the southern end of the gallery. The fresh-water fish are kept in tanks supplied with water which has been softened by Maignen's process, for the water supplied by the London Companies is too hard for fish to live in for any length of time. By means of this process the carbonate and sulphate of lime, which render the water hard, are thrown down, and easily removed by filtration through Maignen's large supply "Filtre Rapide." The various tanks contain many interesting specimens of fish, but probably the one which will most attract sightseers is that which contains the collection of Sea Anemones, many of which are of rare beauty. This department of the Exhibition has been handed over to the Council of the National Fish Culture Association, the President of which is the Marquis of Exeter, and the manager and secretary, W. Oldham Chambers, F.L.S. The object of the Council has been to render the Aquarium instructive as well as interesting, and consequently arrangements have been made for stocking the tanks with various species of food fishes, in addition to which there is a well-arranged establishment for the artificial culture of marine and fresh-water fishes, molluscs and crustacea. The collection is further enriched by the loan of numerous cases of stuffed fishes.

The Council of the National Fish Culture Association have spared no trouble and expense to still further heighten the attractiveness of the Aquarium, and preparations have been in course of progress since the beginning of the present year for bringing to perfection the several necessary preliminaries, to ensure the successful retention of fish in captivity. During the winter the Aquarium was maintained in such



a manner that the collection now shown to the public might include as many well-seasoned and matured fish as possible. Elaborate arrangements have been made for replenishing the tanks with marine and fresh-water fish, so that the Aquarium may always be replete with carefully selected fish, forming a unique display as far as London is concerned.

In order to still further intensify the interest attaching to the living collection of fish, the Council of the National Fish Culture Association obtained the consent of the Lords of the Committee of the Council of Education to a portion of the magnificent exhibits in the Buckland Museum being transferred to the Aquarium for exhibition. An excellent show of interesting and edifying objects is thus presented to the public tanks, forming a rare and important combination of exhibits hitherto rarely excelled.

**Fish  
Culture.**

The Fish Culture department, belonging to the National Fish Culture Association, is situated in the western portion of the building, and runs parallel with the Aquarium, containing exhibits of fish-hatching and rearing apparatus invented by the Marquis of Exeter and Mr. W. Oldham Chambers. During the winter and spring this department has been a scene of lively activity, on account of the spawning season, when many hundred thousands of fish-eggs were successfully incubated, and the fry transferred to waters at the Delaford Park Fishery belonging to the Association. It is to be regretted that, on account of the time of year, the public were prevented from viewing the hatching operations, which were of a most interesting and instructive character.

In regard to the exhibits contained in this section, on one side is to be seen a tank of large proportions, in which magnificent specimens of salmonidæ of various species, including grayling, are shown; whilst on a line with it is a row of hatching-boxes, in which ova are deposited, and the fry maintained until such a time as they lose their *umbilical sac*. Exactly opposite are several tanks in which are exhibited some of the fry hatched last year on the premises, including salmon and trout, which are interesting as affording an idea of the capacity of artificial fish culture. Among other exhibits are a model of an Oyster Culture Establishment, designed by the Marquis of Exeter; models of Fish Culture appliances designed by Livingstone Stone, Esq., H. C. Chester, Esq., M. G. Holton, Esq., W. H. Wroten, Esq.; and a model exemplifying the most efficacious and economical method of constructing breeding ponds for fish, invented by Mr. W. Oldham Chambers, F.L.S., all of which are well worthy of note, forming, as they do, edifying and interesting studies, selected from the Buckland Museum.

**Lockhart's  
Cocoa  
Rooms.**

If the visitor leaves the Aquarium by the southern end he will find himself in the grounds, close by one of Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms, of which there are now several existing in the Metropolis. They have been founded to supply temperance drinks, such as tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, of good quality and at low prices, on a strictly commercial basis. Light refreshments, such as scones, cakes, bread and butter, eggs, &c., are also obtainable here.

**New  
Zealand.**

Close to Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms is the entrance to the West Gallery, the southern half of which is occupied by New Zealand. This will be found to be a most interesting section of the Exhibition. New Zealand,

though generally classed among the Australian Colonies, is in reality separated from the continent of Australia "by at least a thousand miles of ocean as destitute of islands as is the Atlantic between Ireland and America." The islands are very nearly the antipodes of Great Britain, hence they enjoy a much more temperate climate than the mainland of Australia. The principal exhibits of New Zealand are wool, gold and grain, to which must be added the comparatively recent trade of frozen meat, which has latterly attained to very large proportions, and is still developing. The frozen meat industry is well represented at the Exhibition, though, for the sake of convenience, the refrigerating machinery is not shown in the New Zealand Court, but is placed in the South Promenade, where it is much more suitably situated for the supply of the Restaurants. A glance at the Exhibition will show that this Colony, in addition to being rich in the raw products which it sends to the home markets, has also evidently attained to considerable skill in many branches of manufacture. On entering the Court by the left-hand door, the visitor will find on either side of him numerous specimens of furniture and cabinet work made from native woods. The whole of this section of the Court is given over to manufactured articles, and includes samples of biscuits, carriages, books, boots, tweeds, and other woollen cloths. On the right-hand side are excellent specimens of sanitary pottery ware, and there is also a case full of highly-finished brass-founders' work. The walls of this part of the Court are adorned with water-coloured drawings representing New Zealand scenery. The great majority of the New Zealand pictures are to be found in the Albert Hall.

**New  
Zealand  
Frozen  
Meat.**

Crossing over to the Eastern section of the New Zealand Court, we find at the extreme end a well-arranged collection of fine merino and other wools. Going South, on either side are preserved specimens of various species of fish. Those on the Eastern side are very remarkable; one of them is a large blue shark, preserved by Professor Parker's method for the preservation of cartilaginous substances. In the centre of the Court are some immense skeletons of the extinct species of bird called the New Zealand Moa. Close to these are three trophies; the first of seed and pulse, the second of timber, and the third of gold. On either side of the latter are arranged samples of minerals and stones. On the right hand or Western side is a large geological map of New Zealand, and beyond this again is the section of the Court reserved to the Maories. In it the most prominent object is the front of a Maori storehouse, which proves to what skill in decorative carving this wild race has attained. Here also are to be seen numerous examples of Maori weapons, implements, canoes, clothing, &c. The East side of the Court is flanked by an enormous conservatory, which runs right down to the edge of the fountain, and contains a wonderful collection of ferns. Some of the surplus exhibits of the New Zealand Court are shown in this conservatory. Amongst other things there is a coal trophy, and a large collection of timber and tinned meats.

**Maori  
Exhibits.**

On leaving the New Zealand Court and going north, the visitor will find the entrance to Canada before him. The Canadian Dominion makes one of the finest shows in the entire Exhibition, but unfortunately, at the time of going to press, the various Galleries were not sufficiently

**Canada.**

advanced to admit of anything like justice being done to their contents in this edition of the Guide. We can, therefore, but briefly indicate the classes of Exhibits to be found in the various buildings occupied by the great North American Colonies.

**Canadian Machinery.**

The West Gallery is almost exclusively filled with agricultural machinery, machinery in motion, stoves and hardware, and tools and implements. Many visitors will no doubt be surprised to learn by the evidence afforded by this Gallery that Canada is already so far advanced in manufacturing power.

**Canadian Fisheries.**

The portions of the West Arcade and Avenue not occupied by the Aquarium and Fish-Culture Departments, are filled with the Canadian Fisheries Exhibits. The fishing industry is one of the great national pursuits, and accordingly considerable space and prominence is given to the collections illustrating it. This portion of the Exhibition embraces stuffed specimens of fish—of which there are several very fine examples—fish-oils, and other products, models of boats, fishing-tackle and appliances, and a very fine collection of canoes.

**Canadian Minerals.**

The remainder of the Canadian exhibition is placed in the Great Central Gallery. We obtain access to this building by going down the flight of steps in front of the large Galloway Engine, which drives the machinery in motion. At the foot of the steps is arranged the Canadian collection of minerals, which includes two obelisks representing respectively the amounts of gold which have been obtained from the fields in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

**Electric Machinery for Lighting Gardens.**

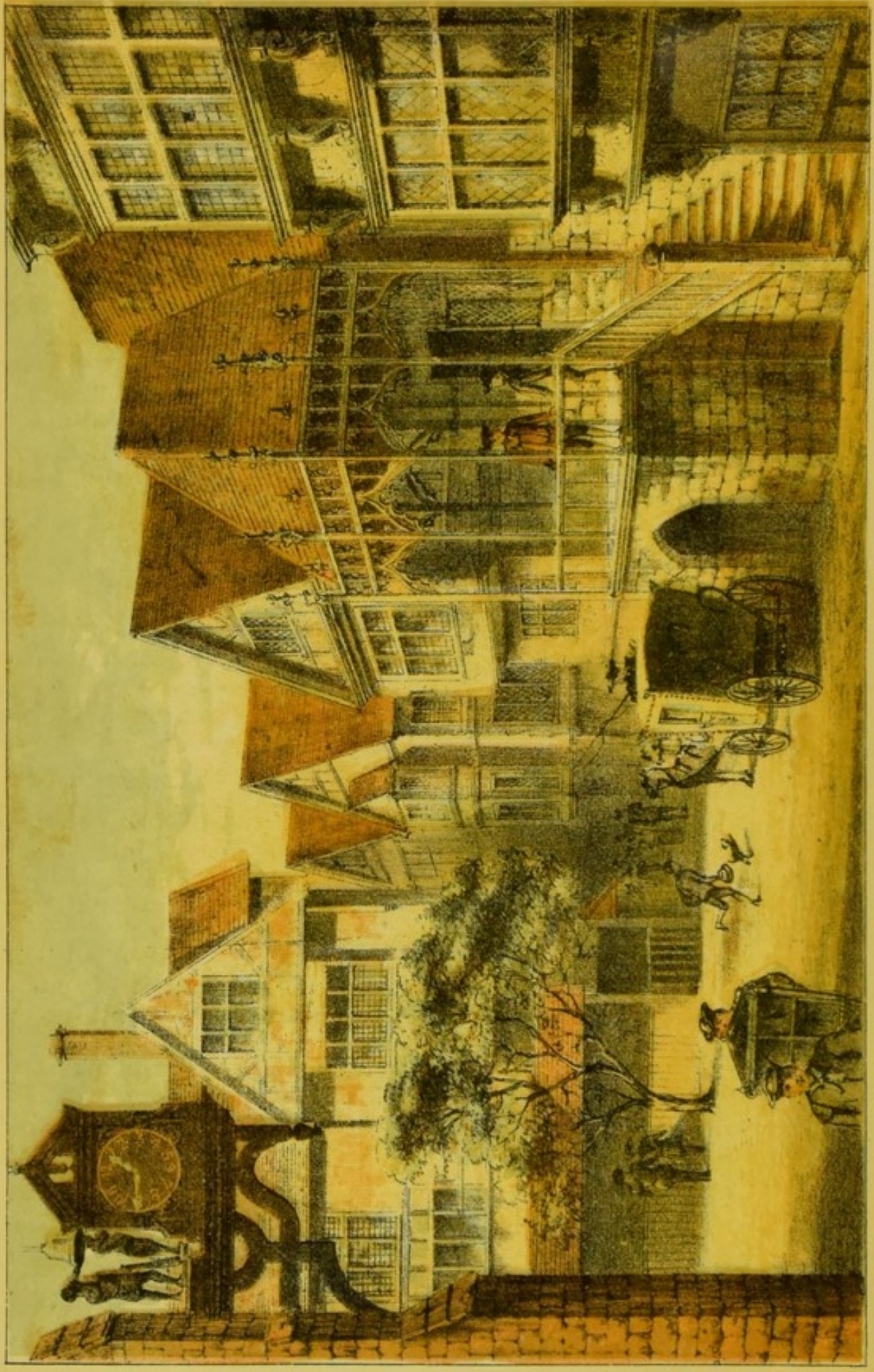
On the north side of the Court the visitor will see the two pairs of Galloway Compound Engines, and the four Elwell Parker Dynamos, which generate the electric current by which the Gardens are illuminated.

Immediately in front is a great trophy of Canadian wild animals, which includes specimens of the Polar bear, seal, walrus, moose, the great Wapiti stag, and many other animals.

**Canadian Manufactures.**

After passing this trophy we come to the great collection of Canadian Manufactured Goods, which occupies nearly the whole of the Central Gallery and of the North Annexe. Here will be found, amongst other things, furniture and furnishing accessories, sewing-machines, a collection of New Brunswick timbers, the arrangement of which is to be particularly commended, a large number of pianos and organs, and tweeds and other woollen goods. At the east end of the Gallery is a fine trophy of Canadian agricultural and garden produce, including samples of corns, pulses, grasses, and numerous fruits. This trophy is surrounded by a collection of tinned provisions. Up the steps to the right is a collection of Canadian drugs, and on the left is a model representing the Montreal Ice Palace, which is erected every winter, and which attracts large crowds of visitors.





THE "OLD LONDON" STREET

# CHARING CROSS TURKISH BATHS

J. & H. NEVILL.

General Entrance—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE.

Separate Bath for Ladies. Entrance—Northumberland Passage, Craven St., Strand.

**PRONOUNCED TO BE THE FINEST IN EUROPE.**

Admission—9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 3s. 6d.; after 7 p.m. 2s.  
Sundays, Gentlemen only, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 3s. 6d.

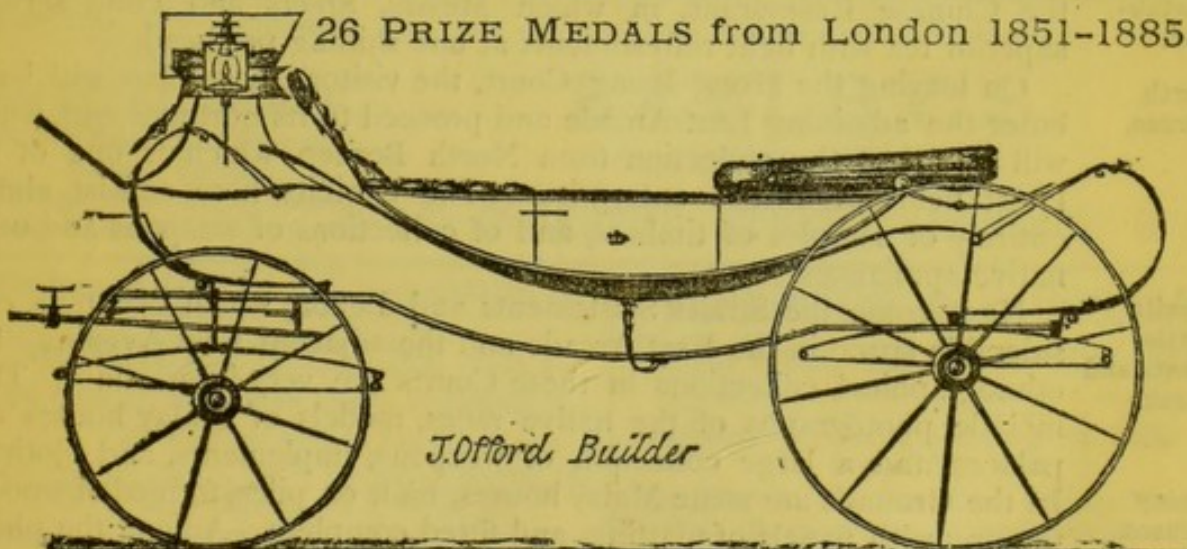
These Baths stand on what was formerly part of the grounds of Northumberland House, have occupied nearly three years in building, and involved an expenditure of £30,000. They comprise a suite of Bath Rooms, having a floor space of about twelve thousand feet, and a smaller set in a separate contiguous building for the exclusive use of ladies. The cooling rooms, which are surmounted by a lofty dome designed to permit free circulation of air, and to insure perfect ventilation, are fitted in a most luxurious manner, and the whole of the decorations of both cooling and hot rooms have been designed by most eminent authorities, while the heating and ventilation of the hot chambers is brought to a state of perfection by the use of the system first introduced by the Proprietors.

And at Aldgate Baths, 44, High Street, E.; and 7, Commercial Road E.; and the London Bridge Baths, 7 & 8, Railway Approach, S.E. (*Prospectus post free.*)

## OFFORD & SONS, PRACTICAL COACH-BUILDERS.

Factories & { 92, GLOUCESTER ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON  
Show Rooms { 67, GEORGE STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W.

26 PRIZE MEDALS from London 1851-1885.



Every kind of Carriage suitable for all climates and roads.

Specialities: Carriages hung upon light steel perches, Cee and under-Spring, and proper leather braces.

Patentees of Self-acting Hoods, India-rubber Tyres, Brake Blocks and Steps.

Drawings and Estimates Free. Carriages Let on Easy Terms of Purchase.

## VIII.—EASTERN GALLERY, AVENUE, ARCADE, AND ANNEXE.

BRITISH GUIANA — HONG KONG — NORTH BORNEO — STRAITS SETTLEMENTS — AFRICAN ISLANDS — INDIAN ADMINISTRATION COURT — WEST INDIES — CYPRUS — MALTA.

**British  
Guiana.**

We have now arrived at the Eastern Galleries, the description of which will complete the account of the main buildings of the Exhibition. Turning to the left on quitting the Central Gallery, the first Court to be visited is that occupied by British Guiana, the principal products of which Colony are sugar, molasses, rum, timber, barks, gums, and fibres, all of which are represented in the Court, the exhibition of timber being singularly complete. There are also shown a model of an Indian house, and several specimens of Indian weapons, implements, utensils, furniture, and clothing.

**Hong  
Kong.**

Beyond Guiana is the Hong Kong Court, which very appropriately occupies the space held by China in the three former Exhibitions. A considerable portion of the Chinese decorations remains, and gives to this Court a particularly bright and pleasing appearance, which is increased by the gay colours of many of the exhibits. Amongst the most interesting objects in this Court are the models of Chinese houses and temples; the great model of the Hong Kong Docks; and the large collection of Chinese boats, some of which are extremely picturesque. In the centre of the Court are two shops, the fronts and sides of which are formed of carved screens filled in with glass. Nearly opposite to these are cases containing specimens of silver and other metal wares of native manufacture. There is also a large trophy of Hong Kong pottery, and on the east side of the Court a representative assortment of mats, baskets, and basket furniture. In the cases round the end of the Court is arranged a fine collection of silks.

**Chinese  
Restau-  
rant.**

Flanking the Hong Kong Court and looking out on to the Gardens is the Chinese Restaurant, in which Messrs. Spiers and Pond serve a superior tea with light refreshments at one shilling per head.

**North  
Borneo.**

On leaving the Hong Kong Court, the visitor's best plan will be to enter the adjoining East Arcade and proceed to its northern end, where will be found the collection from North Borneo, which is one of the latest fields of British enterprise. The exhibits here consist almost entirely of samples of timbers, and of collections of weapons and other native appliances.

**Straits  
Settle-  
ments and  
Perak.**

Next come the Straits Settlements and Perak, which occupy a considerable space in the East Arcade and the adjacent East Avenue. The ethnographical collections in these Courts are very interesting. They include photographs of the native races, models of Malay houses and palaces, and a large collection of weapons, implements, and clothing. In the Grounds are some Malay houses, built on piles, formed of wooden framing with panels of matting, and fitted complete. Among the photographs should be noticed the representations of the curious tree-dwellings, which are lightly constructed houses, perched like nests on the boughs of standing trees.

**Malay  
Houses.**

# JAMES SPENCE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Drapers,

76, 77, 78, 79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.

(Facing West Front of St. Paul's Cathedral.)

Departments.

Silk,  
Mantle,  
Shawl,  
Costume,  
Dress.



Departments.

Velveteen,  
Lace,  
Gloves,  
Fancy  
Goods, &c.

SPECIAL TO LADIES.—Ladies visiting London are invited to inspect our Large Collection of Novelties.

A large Assortment of NOVELTIES always in Stock, marked at Wholesale City Prices. Costumes, Mantles, and other Made-up Garments made at the shortest notice, and charged at the lowest prices. Correct style and perfect fit guaranteed. A visit of inspection will be esteemed.

All Patterns and Estimates Free.

N.B.—New Illustrated Catalogue (just published) sent Free.

76, 77, 78, 79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, E.C.

## BAYLEY'S

Established 147 Years.

CHOICE PERFUMES.

ESS BOUQUET

La Reine Victoria,  
Marechalle,  
Snow White Blossoms,  
Ceylon, Rêveur, Prairie  
Flowers, Old England,  
Vienna, &c.

## SPERMACETI TABLET.

SPECIAL SOAPS.

Otto of Rose, Ess Bouquet,  
Palm, Sandal,  
Orange Flower, Almond,  
Indian, Ambré Masque, &c.

## BAYLEY'S,

(THE OLD CIVET CAT, 1739.)

17, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.

Visitors to London are respectfully requested to call at

MORRELL'S CIVET CAT,

60, 61, & 42, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

To inspect their stock of Spanish Diamonds, Pearl, Steel, Jet, Silver, and Oxydized Jewellery. French Combs and Pins in all the Newest Shapes now worn for the hair.

Silver-mounted Bird's-egg Scent Bottles from 2s. 6d.

Also a large selection of Fancy Goods, suitable for Presents, in Brass, Plush, China, Olive Wood, and Leather Work Cases, fitted with English Cutlery.

nives, Scissors, Needles, Note Books, Card Cases, Bags, Albums, and Writing Cases, etc.

60, 61, & 42, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, W.

## PARKINSON & FRODSHAM,

Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Makers

TO THE ENGLISH & PRINCIPAL FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Speciality in Clocks, Chiming on Bells and Gongs, from £28.

Speciality in Watches, Gold Keyless Hunting Half Chronometer (i.e. best Compensated Lever), £24 10s.

Silver Keyless Watches, from £2 2s. to £45.

ONLY ADDRESS—

4, Change Alley, Cornhill (or Lombard St.),  
LONDON.



Various weapons are arranged in trophies on the panels of the walls between the pilasters, and below the trophies are placed semi-circular stands, on which are displayed the various products and manufactures of the country. The Commissions of the Straits Settlements and of Perak deserve great credit for the completeness and interesting character of their collection.

**Mauritius.** After leaving the Straits Settlements, the next portion of the Arcade is reserved to the Mauritius, but at the time of going to press the exhibits from this island, and from the Seychelles, were not far enough advanced for description. The same remarks apply to St. Helena and the Ascension and Falkland Islands. Beyond the Falkland Islands, we come to the tasting bars of the Royal Commission, where visitors will be allowed to taste, free of charge, samples of Lime Juice Cordials and non-alcoholic drinks exhibited by the Montserrat Company, and by George Irish, of Montserrat. The remainder of the Arcade is given up to the fifth or Administrative section of the Indian Exhibition, which has already been referred to. The exhibits in this department all relate to the Administrative and Public Works Departments of our Indian Empire. They embrace, amongst other things, models and photographs of public buildings, conveyances, boats, bridges, canals, railroad works, docks, water and irrigation works, which are very interesting as showing the pitch of material civilization to which India is attaining under British rule.

**Montserrat Tasting Bar.**

**Indian Museum.** About the middle of this section is the entrance to the far-famed Indian Museum, which is this year included in the Exhibition. In it the visitor will find a magnificent collection of all the art wares of India, and will have a good opportunity of comparing the quality of its contents with the more modern work which he has already inspected in the South Gallery.

**West Indian Islands.** The next portions of the Exhibition to be inspected are the various Courts set apart to the numerous West Indian Islands. The visitor's best plan will be to enter the East Gallery at the southern door. He will notice at once the extremely brilliant manner in which these Courts have been decorated with carved and coloured screens and numerous banners, with the arches, walls, and partitions painted so as to represent the numerous palms, ferns, fruits and flowers of the West Indies. The whole of the West Indian Courts have been arranged under the superintendence of Mr. Adderley, whose object has been to illustrate as far as possible, not only the present state of the islands as regards their commercial products, but also their pre-historic condition, and their history since they became known to European settlers.

**Honduras.** On the right-hand side, as we go in, is the Court reserved for British Honduras, famous all the world over for its mahoganies and other timbers, magnificent specimens of which are exhibited here, together with samples of furniture made from them by the native Indians. Round the walls are grouped numerous picturesque specimens of native Indian implements, musical instruments, and other appliances, while the decorative effect is increased by the manner in which several of the products of the country, such as cocoa-nuts, skins, &c., have been arranged. The pre-historic condition of the country is illustrated by an extremely interesting case of Aztec remains, consisting for the most part

**Aztec Remains.**

# THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, LONDON, S.W.

---

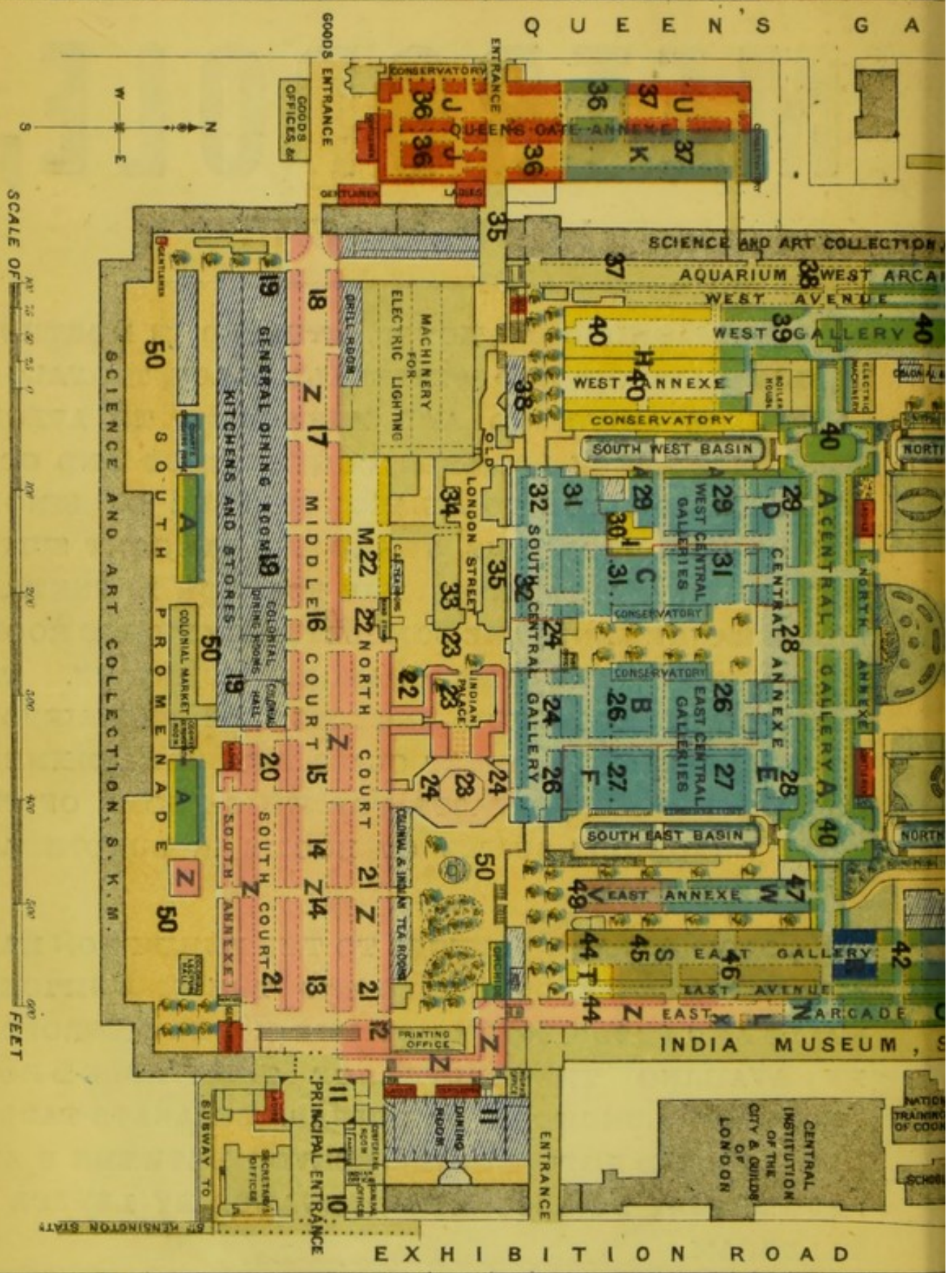
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, SITUATED IN NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE AND WHITEHALL PLACE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, IS ARRANGED AND FURNISHED TO AFFORD RESIDENTS EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT. IN ADDITION TO A LARGE NUMBER OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDROOMS, THERE ARE ELEGANT SUITES OF PRIVATE APARTMENTS. THE POSITION IS CENTRAL, THE ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETE, THE PUBLIC ROOMS MAGNIFICENT, AND THE CHARGES MODERATE. THE GENERAL ORGANISATION ENABLES THE PROPRIETORS TO PROVIDE THE HIGHEST CLASS BANQUETS, DINNERS, AND WEDDING BREAKFASTS, FOR WHICH SOME OF THE MOST LUXURIOUS SUITES OF ROOMS IN EUROPE ARE AVAILABLE.

COLONISTS AND VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF INSPECTING THE MAGNIFICENT HALLS AND PUBLIC ROOMS OF THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE BY AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE TABLE-D'HÔTE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, OR DINNER. SEPARATE TABLES FOR TABLE-D'HÔTE DINNER, SERVED BETWEEN 6 AND 8.30 P.M., MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE BY LETTER OR TELEGRAM.

Telegraphic Address, HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, LONDON.

The Queen & Sons Limited, Palace St. Southampton, S.S.E.

Wilson, Danson, Surveyors to the Royal Commission.



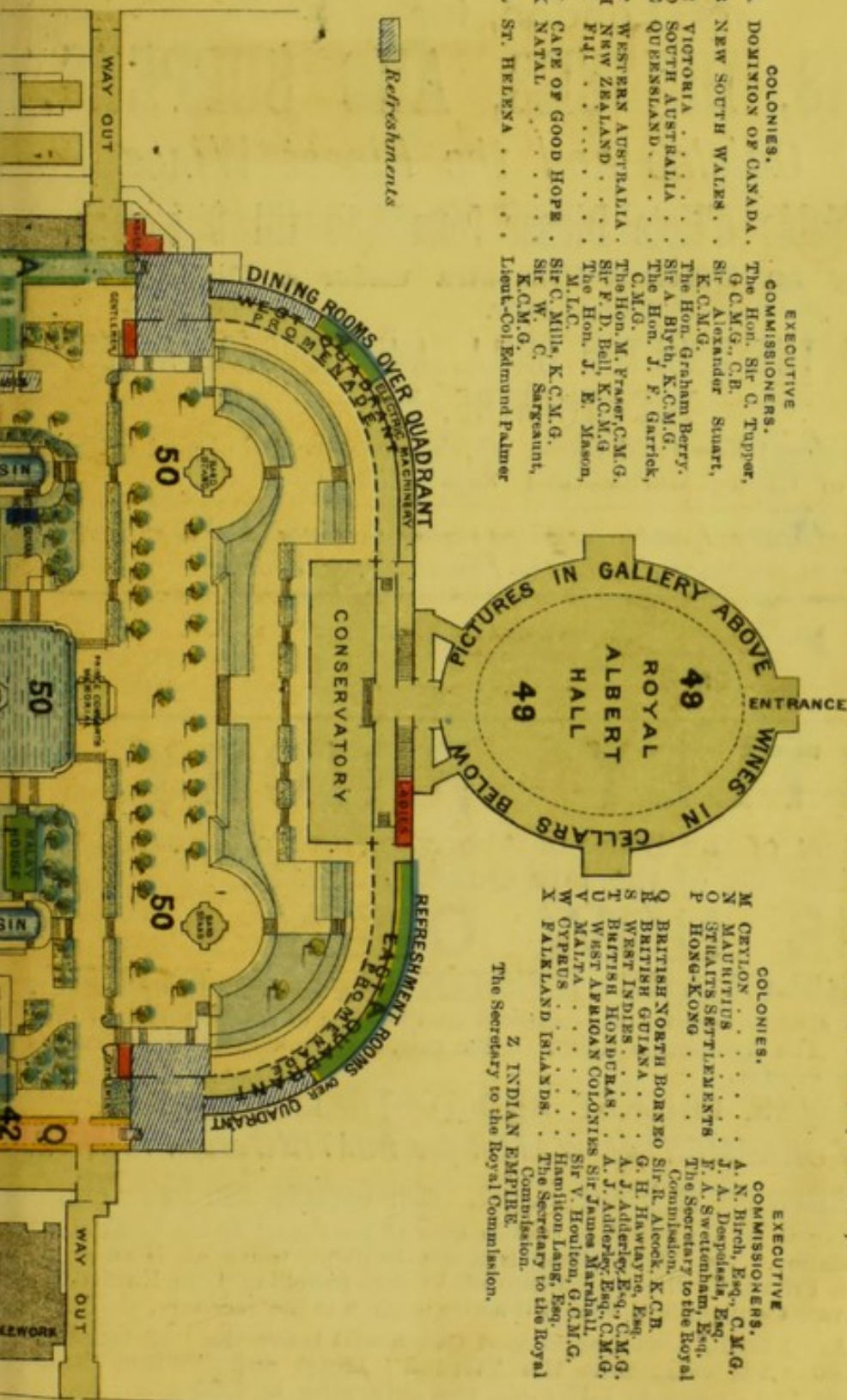
# ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

*Executive President*—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.  
*Secretary*—SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-OWEN, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.I.E.

*Assistant Secretaries*—EDWARD CUNLIFFE-OWEN, Esq., B.A.; J. R. ROYLE, Esq. (for India).

<p><b>COLONIES.</b> A DOMINION OF CANADA. B NEW SOUTH WALES. C VICTORIA. D SOUTH AUSTRALIA. E QUEENSLAND. F WESTERN AUSTRALIA. H NEW ZEALAND. I FIJI. J CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. K NATAL. L ST. HELENA.</p>	<p><b>EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS.</b> The Hon. Sir C. Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B. Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G. The Hon. Graham Berry, Sir A. Blyth, K.C.M.G. The Hon. J. F. Garrick, C.M.G. The Hon. M. Fraser, C.M.G. Sir F. D. Bell, K.C.M.G. The Hon. J. E. Mason, M.L.C. Sir C. Mills, K.C.M.G. Sir W. C. Sargant, K.C.M.G. Lieut.-Col. Edmund Palmer</p>
---	---

<p><b>COLONIES.</b> M CEYLON. N MAURITIUS. O STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. P HONG-KONG. Q BRITISH NORTH BORNEO. R BRITISH GUIANA. S WEST INDIES. T BRITISH HONDURAS. U WEST AFRICAN COLONIES. V MALTA. W CYPRUS. X FAULKLAND ISLANDS.</p>	<p><b>EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS.</b> A. N. Birch, Esq., C.M.G. J. A. Dospelista, Esq. F. A. Swettenham, Esq. The Secretary to the Royal Commission. G. H. Hawley, Esq. A. J. Adderley, Esq., C.M.G. A. J. Adley, Esq., C.M.G. Sir James Marshall, K.C.M.G. Sir V. Houlton, G.C.M.G. Hamilton Lang, Esq. The Secretary to the Royal Commission. Z INDIAN EMPIRE. The Secretary to the Royal Commission.</p>
--	--



# THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT.

One of the Sights and one of the Comforts  
of London, for

**LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS.**

*The Best Cuisine and the Finest Wines.*

The Famous Table d'Hote Dinner from 5.30 till 9 o'clock.  
Accompanied by an Efficient Orchestra under a Distinguished  
Conductor.

GRILLS FROM THE DOULTON GRILL, AND SUPPERS AFTER  
THE THEATRE,

Served in the Magnificent New Grill Room, which is constructed almost entirely  
of Choice Marbles and Venetian Mosaics.

*Visitors should not leave London without seeing this palatial Restaurant,  
which is considered to be the Finest in the World.*

## BENTLEY PRIORY,

Formerly the Seat of the Duke of Abercorn, and afterwards the  
Residence of the late Queen Adelaide,

**IS NOW OPEN**

**AS A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.**

The Mansion has a south aspect, and is situated on the slope of a hill, sheltered from  
the north-east winds. The Apartments afford all the comforts of an English nobleman's  
residence at a moderate expense.

TENNIS LAWNS, CRICKET AND FOOTBALL GROUNDS.

*FOUR ACRES of ORNAMENTAL WATER for BOATING and FISHING.*

A Magnificent Conservatory or Winter Garden, Cedar Gardens, and Deer Park.

The Hotel Stabling is acknowledged to contain some of the Finest Boxes in England,  
with every accommodation. The Hotel Omnibus meets frequent trains at Harrow, the  
nearest Station to the Priory, for the convenience of Visitors travelling from Euston and  
Broad Street, and Private Carriages will be sent if notice is given to the Secretary.

On and after April 26th, a well-appointed Coach will leave the "Metropole"  
Hotel daily at 11.30 a.m., calling at the "Grand" Hotel and "White Horse  
Cellars," arriving at the Priory at 1.15 p.m., and returning at 4.30 p.m., due in  
London at the "Metropole" at 6 p.m.

*A Pamphlet descriptive of "Bentley Priory" and its surroundings, Tariff of Charges, and all further  
particulars, may be obtained on application to the SECRETARY -*

**BENTLEY PRIORY, GREAT STANMORE, MIDDLESEX.**

of pottery, utensils, and images, and stone weapons and implements. Some of these latter are quite unique in their character. This case, however, is not in the Honduras Court, but is exhibited, together with the other historical collections, in the Central Court. On the left-hand side as we go in are the Courts belonging to the group of Leeward Islands; the names of the separate islands are painted upon the walls. On the walls are hung illustrations of the machinery used in the sugar manufacture, for which these islands are famous. One of the first stands to attract attention is filled with the products of the Montserrat Company, some of which, such as lime-juice syrup, are already well known in this country. The Company also shows photographs of their estates, buildings, and natives at work. Round the walls of the Court are hung photographs illustrating the scenery, buildings, and many of the races which now inhabit these islands. One of the panels between the frames of the building has been removed, and its place supplied by rockery, palms, and ferns, most tastefully arranged, the plants having been specially brought over from the West Indies. There is also in this Court a most interesting collection of old maps, some of them dating back to the 16th century, collected by Sir Graham Briggs. There are also here large collections of sugar-canes, native timbers, and samples of the sugar manufacture, and some curious Carib stone implements. Some of the cases contain bead ornaments, which is one of the native industries, and also old coins, many of which are very curious.

**Leeward  
Islands.**

Turning to the right we find the Barbados Court next in position to Honduras. This island is chiefly remarkable for its sugars, samples of which as well as of the canes are exhibited. There is also exhibited here a large collection of pickles, preserves, and the produce of the breadfruit-tree on which the natives live principally. In the centre of the Court is a model showing the type of building in common use in the island, surrounded by a deep verandah to keep off the tropical sun, and built upon so-called hurricane cellars, in which the inhabitants take refuge during the raging of tempests, which often sweep away the superstructure. In one of the cases are exhibited samples of bituminous coal, which, being found in a coral island, can only be due to volcanic agencies. In the same case in which the coal is exhibited are some wonderful specimens of native-made point-lace and tatting, and also artificial flowers, fans, and baskets, made of a white material, called Spanish Needle. In another case are exhibited many extremely pretty necklaces and other ornaments made of natural shells, principally white and green.

**Barbados.**

The next Court on the right belongs to the great island of Jamaica, which is celebrated for the importance and variety of its products. Here we have sugars, coffees, cocoas, rum, liqueurs, numerous timbers, preserved provisions, foremost amongst which stand the canned and dried turtle. Some of the mountain coffee of Jamaica is said to be the finest in the world, and commands a very high price in the market.

**Jamaica.**

We now come to the Central Court, which is common to all the West Indian Islands, and is illustrative of their history. The frieze around the walls is painted with views of many of the most famous towns and places, and the walls are covered with pictures illustrating scenery and plants of the various islands. Amongst these should be

specially noticed a large oil-painting, by Albert Bierstad, who is called the Millais of America. It represents the surf coming in on one of the Bahama Islands. There is also a collection of portraits of the sovereigns of England who have been most famous in West Indian history, and a large statue of Columbus. Special notice should be taken of a large collection of water-colour paintings of West Indian flowers, butterflies, and other insects, reptiles, fishes, &c., made by Mrs. Blake, the wife of the Governor of the Bahamas. This is one of the most beautifully painted collections of colonial plants and flowers to be found in the Exhibition. In the various glass cases in this Court will be found an extremely valuable collection of stone implements used by the Caribs, also Aztec pottery, and other pre-historic remains.

**Bahamas.** Beyond the Central Court, on the right, is the section reserved to the Bahama Islands, which is most tastefully decorated with star-fish and a species of marine plant, called gorgonas. Amongst the products of these islands are sponges, corals, ornaments made of shells, several of which are made by native black boys, and also tinned pine-apple and other plants. It was on one of the Bahamas that Columbus first landed after his adventurous voyage across the unknown Atlantic.

**Trinidad.** On the same side of the Gallery is the Trinidad Court. Trinidad is one of the most important and fertile of the West Indian Islands. The products exhibited are extremely numerous; they include cocoa, chocolate, arrowroot, preserved fruits, sugar, rum and various liqueurs, angostura bitters, of which 600,000 bottles were sold last year, and many species of timbers and cabinet woods. Some tables are shown which illustrate the beauty and variety of the latter. They are made by black workmen, and are extremely creditable specimens of workmanship. A model is shown of a cocoa-curing house, the roof of which is movable. The cocoa-beans are exposed to the solar heat, and if rain comes on, the roof is moved over them. One of the most important natural features of Trinidad is the great pitch lake, which contains apparently inexhaustible quantities of asphalt, about 60,000 tons of which are shipped every year for paving streets and other purposes. Another important product of the island is gypsum or sulphate of lime, from which plaster-of-Paris is made.

Numerous photographs are exhibited of the various black races which now inhabit the island. It may be noted as an interesting fact that coolie labour from India has been most successfully introduced. About 2,000 coolies arrive annually, and there are at the present moment between 25,000 and 30,000 of them in the island. The great majority of them settle there permanently, and become land-owners on their own account. A few return to Hindostan with large sums of money. The coolies, although not so muscular as the negroes, are held in great esteem, as they give far less trouble, and are much more persevering and careful in their work than the blacks of African descent.

**Windward Islands.** The left-hand side of the Gallery is filled with the collection from the Windward Islands. The last Court on the left contains samples of sugar-canes and sugar-manufacturing statistics from every sugar-producing country in the world.

The last building which remains to be visited is the East Annexe, containing the collections of the two Mediterranean islands, Cyprus and Malta.

On leaving the West Indian Court by the northern entrance, the visitor will find on his left the Canadian Gallery; and if he proceeds down this for a few steps, he will find again on his left the entrance to the Cyprus Court. On both sides as he goes in are Turkish divans arranged behind woodwork screens. The decorations of the Court deserve attention. The frieze with its rose-and-lotus pattern was reproduced by Mr. Gordon Hake from the ornaments of antique Cypriot pottery, dating from 700 to 400 B.C. The flags down the centre of the Court are all hand-painted, with enlarged designs, as found upon old coins belonging to the different conquerors of the island. Particulars of each of these are painted on the flags. In the centre of the Court will be a loom with natives weaving silks, and near to it is a cart and plough of the country made without nails or screws. A curious agricultural instrument is shown for threshing corn, made of a flat board with sharp flints inserted in it. A labourer sits on the flat surface of the board, underneath which is the grain, and an ox which is harnessed to the apparatus, pulls it slowly round. Round the walls of the Court is arranged a collection of minerals, silks, lace, and embroidery; some of the latter coming from the district of Lefcara is particularly fine. There are also a few specimens of antique pottery and statuary, and a collection of water-colour sketches of the island scenery and buildings by Mr. Tristram Ellis and Capt. Sinclair, R.E. A few samples are shown of Cypriot wine. Cyprus, it should be noted, is the mother of all wine-producing countries. Many of the finest varieties of grape now in existence trace their origin to the vineyards of this island.

One of the most interesting objects in the Court is the model showing the method adopted with complete success since the English occupation for extirpating the locusts. It is a peculiarity of the locust that it always crawls forward in a perfectly straight line, surmounting instead of turning every obstacle. It occurred to an Italian resident of the island that this peculiarity might be made use of to entrap the insect. He accordingly proposed to surround the tracts of cultivated country with continuous lines of canvas fencing. To the upper edge of the canvas he attached strips of smooth Italian cloth, the slippery surface of which affords no foothold to the locusts. Accordingly, when the swarms on their march climb up the fencing and reach the strip of Italian cloth, they are unable to proceed, and fall back to the ground, and their line of march is deflected round the fence. Here deep pits are dug into which the locusts fall in millions, and as soon as the pit is nearly filled, they are covered up with earth and buried alive. In this way Cyprus has been practically freed from this scourge, and the result is a great increase in the prosperity of this wonderfully fertile land, the wheat lands of which are so rich that they produce from 60 to 65 bushels to the acre.

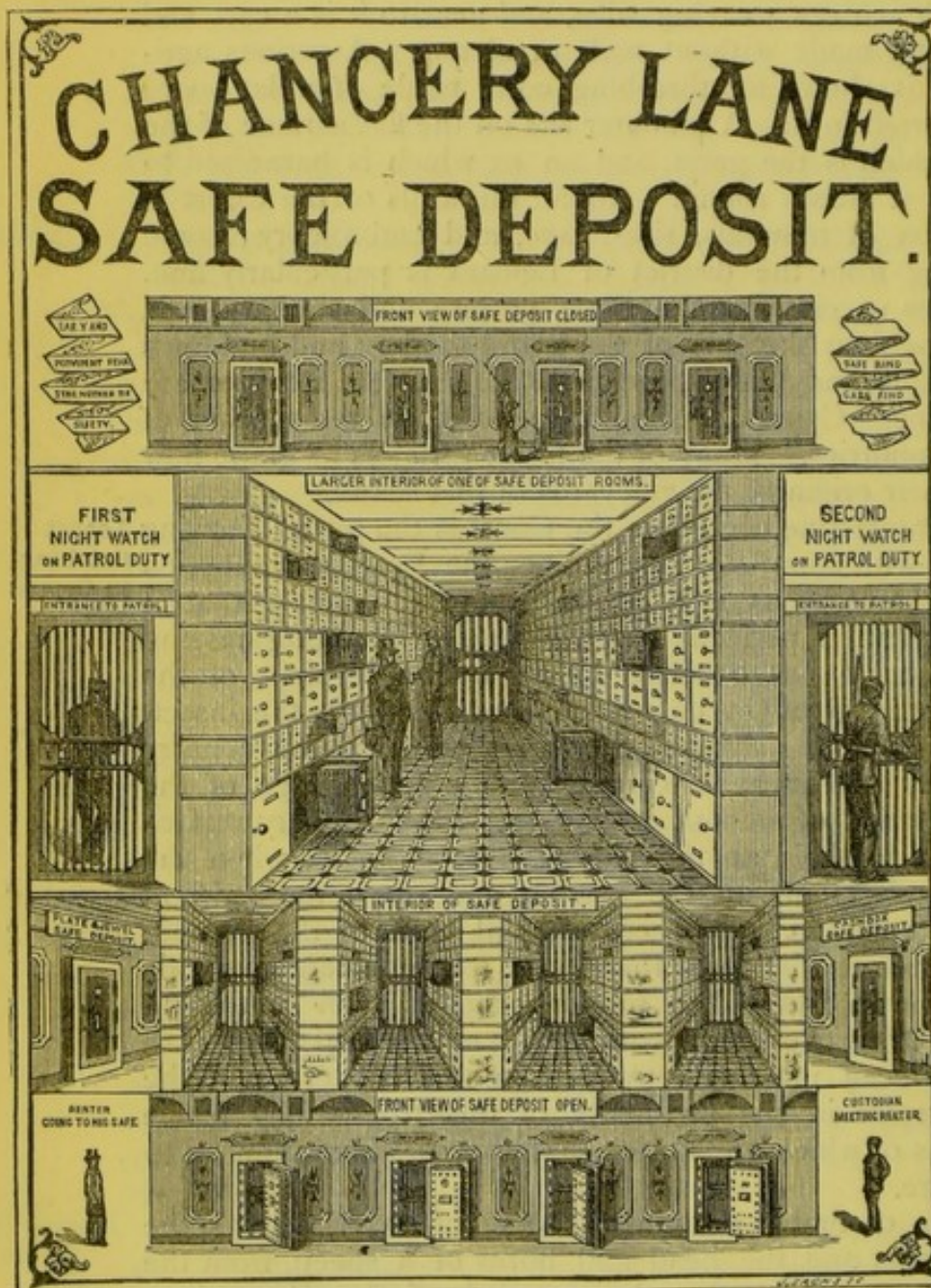
A stuffed specimen of that rare animal, the moufflon, which has the body and feet of a deer and the head and horns of a sheep, from the Troados Mountains, is exhibited. At the end of the Court is a counter, on which are displayed the usual bazaar goods of the country.



# THE CHANCERY (61 & 62) LANE SAFE DEPOSIT

For the Secure Keeping of Valuables in the FIRE and BURGLAR-  
PROOF SAFES and STRONG ROOMS.

GUARDED BY MILITARY PATROL.  
LIGHTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRICITY.



WRITING ROOMS FOR  
RENTERS.

GENERAL WAITING  
ROOM FOR VISITORS.  
A Separate Waiting  
Room for Ladies.

## ANNUAL RENT OF SAFES.

Height.	Width.	Depth.	
IN.	IN.	IN.	
4½	5½	20	£1 1 0
4½	7½	20	1 10 0
7	7½	20	2 2 0
9	11½	20	3 3 0
14	11½	20	4 4 0
23½	23½	20	5 5 0

Immovably fixed in the  
New Fire and Burglar  
Proof vaults.

Visitors and Travellers  
can have the use of Safes  
for short periods at special  
rates.

NOTE.—If more than  
one Safe is taken, a reduc-  
tion will be made.

## ANNUAL RENT OF STRONG ROOMS, 5 to 100 Guineas.

Plate Chests, Jewel  
Cases, or Parcels.

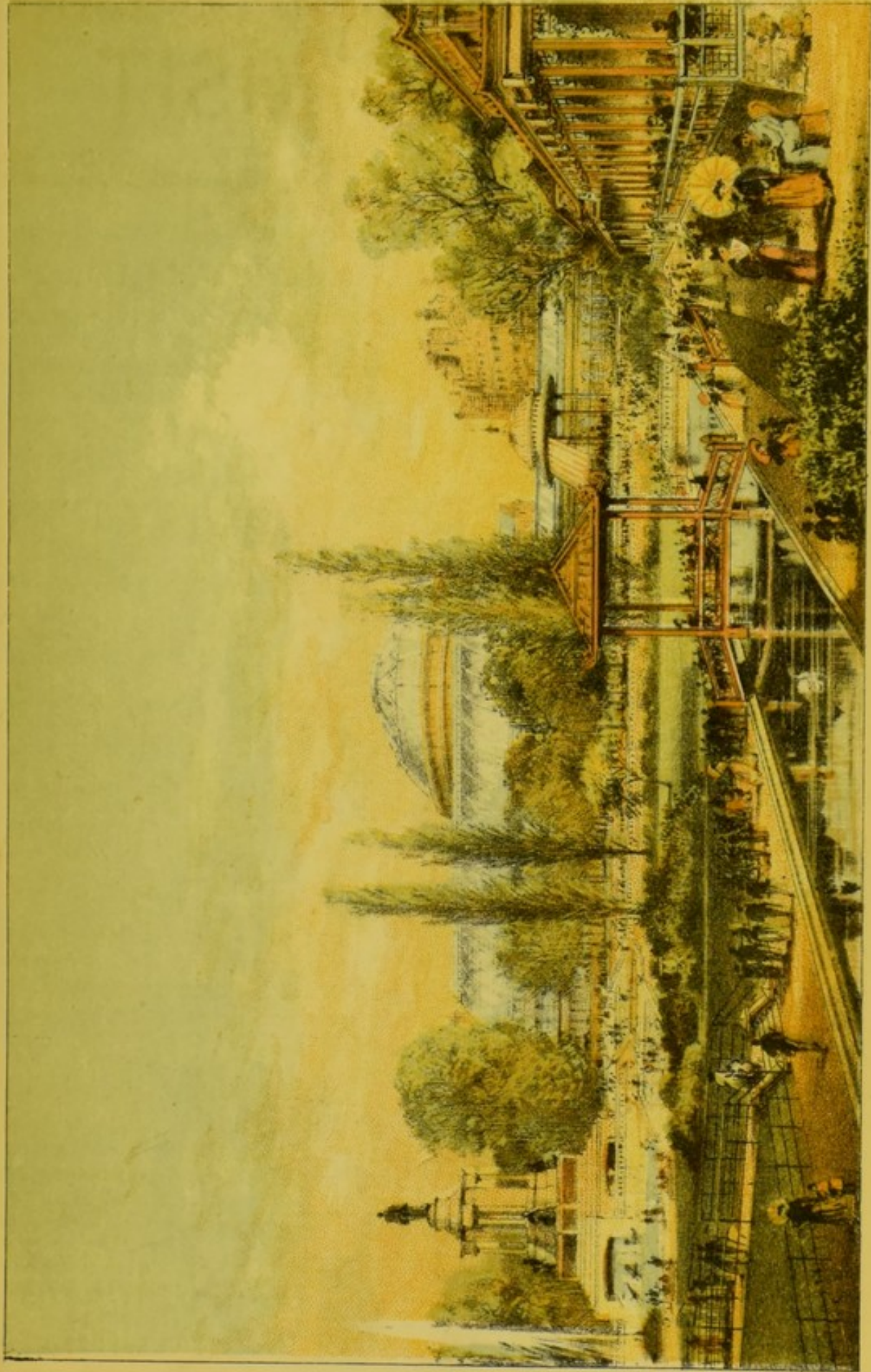
	Per Package.
For 1 Month ...	£0 5 0
.. 2 Months ...	0 7 6
.. 3 ..	0 10 0
.. 6 ..	0 15 0
.. 12 ..	1 1 0

Larger ones according  
to Size.

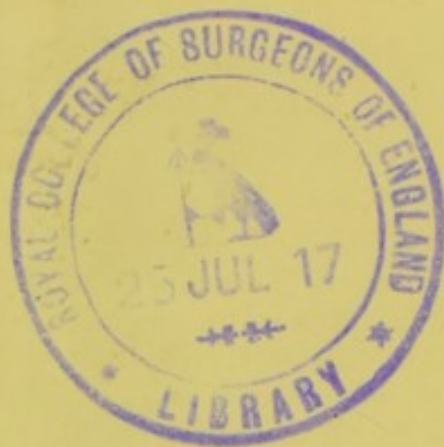
CASH BOXES, given  
in at night to be re-  
turned in the morn-  
ing, £2 2s. per annum.

WILLS may be DE-  
POSITED for £1 1s.  
for Life.

A Prospectus and Admit Card to view sent post-free on application.  
61 & 62, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE GARDENS



The remainder of the East Annexe is taken up with the Maltese exhibition. Malta has long been celebrated for its lace and silver filigree work; excellent specimens of both of these industries are exhibited. As we enter the Court we find two rooms, in which are shown specimens of domestic furniture, and two figures clad in the faldette, or costume of the country. On the other side of the Court are samples of inlaid marble work. About the middle of the Annexe, on the left-hand side, is a large portrait model of the first Grand Master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in the act of receiving the keys of the town. Nearly opposite are several specimens of garden vases and ornaments, which at first sight appear to be made in pottery, but are in reality carvings in a fine kind of stone which is found on the island. On the wall of the Court is an engraving of Her Majesty the Queen in a very finely carved wooden frame, highly gilt, which is an excellent specimen of workmanship. There is also a case containing several beautiful specimens of Venetian glass, collected and lent by Admiral Inglefield. At the end of the Court are four stalls, in which are sold Maltese sweetmeats, lace, tobacco, silver filigree, and the gaily-coloured mule cloths. Outside, at the end of the Court, is a handsome stone archway, of a type common in the island; it is backed by a rockery made of the same stone in the rough state.

### VIII.—THE ALBERT HALL AND GARDENS.

PICTURE GALLERY—GROUNDS—ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS—TEA AND COFFEE HOUSES—SOUTH PROMENADE—EMIGRATION OFFICE—COLONIAL MARKET—MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

We have now completed the tour of the main buildings of the Exhibition, but there still remains much that is interesting to visit. One of the sights which the visitor should certainly inspect is the picture gallery in the Albert Hall, to which he can ascend either by lift or staircase. Most of the Colonies have exhibited their pictures in their own Courts; but India, Canada, New Zealand, and Malta, having no available space elsewhere, exhibit theirs in the Upper Gallery of the Albert Hall.

Picture  
Gallery in  
Albert  
Hall.

Close by the head of the lift is a large portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, by Winterhalter, and another of the late Prince Consort. The Queen is surrounded by portraits of the great Indian princes in their picturesque costumes. As far as bay fourteen the Gallery is taken up with Indian pictures, many of which are very beautiful; amongst them may be noted the water-colour drawings of Horace van Ruith. There are also several paintings by J. Griffiths, and a collection of water-colours of Indian scenery by Miss Gordon-Cumming.

Canada is represented by a large number of pictures; some, illustrating Rocky Mountain scenery, are very impressive. Amongst them is one of the Falls of Niagara, by H.R.H. the Princess Louise.

There are a few pictures from Malta, the most notable of which are by Bonavia; and New Zealand sends a collection illustrative chiefly of the beautiful scenery of the islands. Some of the most remarkable are by J. Gully, S. H. Moreton, Barraud, and Bloomfield, who has painted views of the celebrated hot lakes of Rotomahana. A curiosity of painting is the long panorama in water-colours, by General Ray, representing

the march of a central Indian column of 10,000 men, of all arms, through Rajpootana at the time of the Mutiny.

**Gardens.**

The Gardens, with their ten thousand electric lights, are a spectacle which has never been rivalled elsewhere. They are this year better than ever, and will undoubtedly prove now, as hitherto, the great popular evening feature of the Exhibition. The illuminated fountains, devised by Sir Francis Bolton, have been considerably improved. The fountain basin has been lined with grottoes in rock-work.

**Fountains.**

The Gardens contain numerous Indian and Colonial tea-houses, in which visitors can take refreshment while watching the fountains and listening to the military bands, which will play in the afternoons and evenings in the two band-stands on the Upper Terrace and in the stand in the South Gallery. Among the bands which will play during the season may be mentioned those of three regiments of Guards, the Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Marines, and the West India Regiment.

**Music.**

In the Grounds to the north of the South Gallery will be found several tea-houses, and an additional attraction in the shape of an orchid-house.

**South Promenade.**

In the South Promenade are several detached buildings which deserve visits. The first of these as we enter the Promenade from the east end is the Emigration Office, in which every information will be given to intending emigrants. This office is in an iron building lent to the Royal Commission by Mr. Humphreys.

**Colonial Market.**

Next comes a building occupied by the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company, in which are shown some huge balks of teak timber and lattice archways, &c., made of smaller pieces. The building following is a Canadian Machinery Dépôt, and then comes the Colonial Market, which will be one of the most distinctive features of the Exhibition. In it will be exposed for sale the fruits and vegetables of many of the Australian and West Indian Colonies which have not hitherto found a market in this country, but which, it has now been proved, can be delivered in perfect condition by being kept on the voyage in a chamber cooled down to about 40°. The other buildings in this part of the grounds are the Canadian Bee House and the Queensland Gold Quartz-Crushing Shed. Finally, there is the Canteen, where Messrs. Spiers and Pond provide refreshments at the lowest possible prices.



**The Resilient**  
**SPRING BRACE**  
(PATENTED).

Universally  
accepted as the  
most  
Comfortable  
Brace ever worn.

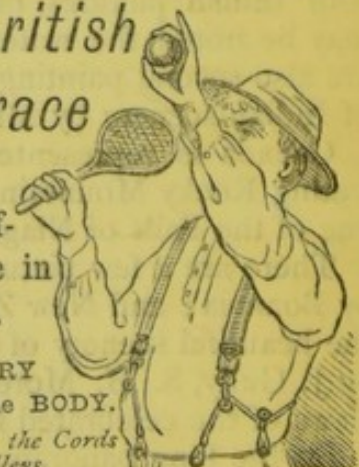
**The British**  
**Argosy Brace**

(Patented).

The only Self-  
adjusting Brace in  
in the World.

GIVES TO EVERY  
MOVEMENT of the BODY.

Contains no Rubber, the Cords  
running on Pulleys.



OF EVERY HOSIER AND DRAPER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.  
Manufacturers: W. BLENKIRON & SON, 123, Wood Street, London.

## E. TAUTZ & SONS, BREECHES MAKERS. SPORTING TAILORS.

485, OXFORD STREET, W., LONDON,  
and 84, RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. HONORÉ, PARIS.

Specially made materials for all kinds of RIDING and SHOOTING  
DRESS for INDIA or the COLONIES.

DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES. HABITS OR SPECIALITY BREECHES.

*Vide QUEEN, COURT JOURNAL, LADIES' PICTORIAL, &c.*

"All an intending Queensland Colonist needs to purchase in London are several pairs of TAUTZ'S TWILL RIDING BREECHES."—*Field*, May 23rd, 1885.

**CAUTION.** The above are our ONLY Addresses, and we have NO CONNECTION with any other house ANYWHERE.



## PAILLARD'S MUSICAL BOXES

They all bear the above Trade Mark, and can be obtained at almost all the principal Music Sellers and Jewellers in the United Kingdom.

PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers, 62, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

### The "AMOBEAN" Musical Boxes,

To which an unlimited number of Cylinders can be supplied at any time, without having to return the original Box to the Factory.

## HARRIS JONES & COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS,)

265 & 267, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES'

FASHIONABLE TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, ETC.

**Colonial Customers can depend on being well treated at this Establishment.**

## SANGSTER & COMPANY,

UMBRELLA, PARASOL, & EN-TOUT-GAS MAKERS,

140, REGENT ST.; 75, CHEAPSIDE;

94, FLEET ST.; 10, ROYAL EXCHANGE.



Colonists, Tourists, and Visitors to London during the Colonial and Indian Exhibition are invited to inspect S. & Co.'s large and varied assortment of the above articles, in the newest designs suitable for presents or daily use, at moderate prices

N.B.—Specialities for Children in Small Umbrellas and Parasols.

# "PAINLESS AND PERFECT DENTISTRY."

## A NEW PAMPHLET

BY

DR. GEO. H. JONES, F.R.S.L., F.R.M.S., &C., SURGEON-DENTIST,  
OF  
57, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, Facing British Museum Entrance,  
LONDON,

Contains a List of *DIPLOMAS, GOLD and SILVER MEDALS, and other AWARDS*  
obtained at the Great International Exhibition, forwarded *Gratis and Post Free.*

HER MAJESTY'S SURGEON-DENTIST SAYS:

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which render my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services, you are at liberty to use my name.—S. G. HUTCHINS, by appointment Surgeon-Dentist to Her Majesty the Queen.  
GEO. H. JONES, Esq., D.D.S.

ESTABLISHED 1836.—Jubilee Year, 1886.



# KNITTING AND FANCY WOOLS

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

PRICES  
AND  
PATTERNS  
ON  
APPLICATION.

"SCOTCH FINGERINGS," *in great Variety.*

THE "HIGHLAND SOFT KNITTING,"  
*(Card Spun for Wear)*

SPECIAL MAKES FOR MACHINE-KNITTING.

## BALDWIN & WALKER,

Works: West Croft Mills (King Cross), HALIFAX, Yorkshire,  
LONDON Warehouse: 35, CARTER LANE, ST. PAUL'S, E.C.

29 PRIZE MEDALS and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES for EXCELLENCE.

Prize Medal and Certificates of Merit of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain.  
Authorised by H. M. Board of Trade; also H. M. Government of India.

# JEYES' "PERFECT PURIFIER,"

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT, DEODORISER, CURATIVE, AND CLEANSER.

Used by Government Establishments, the Royal Household, Corporation of London, the London Hospitals, Sanitary Authorities, Markets, Railways, the P. & O. and other Passenger Steamers. Non-corrosive and Non-poisonous in use. (See TESTIMONIALS.)

Supersedes Carbolic, being four times as efficacious. Prevents Contagion by destroying its cause. Instantly Removes Bad Smells. It is an unflinching Destroyer of Insects and Vermin, and although Poisonous to Parasites, is Harmless to the higher animals.

### JEYES' "PERFECT PURIFIER."

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Local Government Board.—"Undoubtedly the Disinfectant of the future. The best in use."

### JEYES' "PERFECT PURIFIER."

DR. BARNARD'S INFIRMARY.—"Most efficacious in skin disease and ulcerated wounds."  
J. R. FRANKERD, M.D.

### JEYES' "PERFECT PURIFIER."

PROFESSOR DUGALD CAMPBELL.—"Superior to all Disinfectants and Antiseptics."

### JEYES' "PERFECT PURIFIER."

C. A. CAMERON, Esq., M.D., M.O.H., Dublin — "A most powerful sanitary agent, which I strongly recommend to ward off the attacks of contagious disease."

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS consist also of

JEYES' SANITARY POWDER.

JEYES' DOG SOAP.

JEYES' SHEEP DIP.

JEYES' DISINFECTANT SOAPS

For Household, Toilet, Stable, and Veterinary Uses.

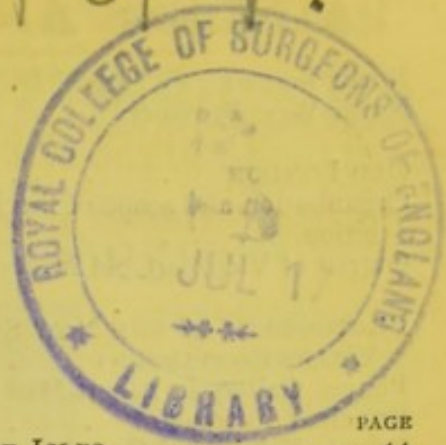
The Best and Cheapest! Free from Poison!! Most Efficacious!!!

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Oilmen, &amp;c.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, Limited,  
43, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

# पती धर्षस्तती नपः

## INDEX.



	PAGE		PAGE
AGRA MARBLE PILLARS . . . . .	22	FALKLAND ISLES . . . . .	44
Aquarium . . . . .	37	Fiji . . . . .	30
Aquarium and Conservatories . . . . .	6	Fish Culture . . . . .	38
Arrangement of Buildings . . . . .	9	Forest Scene from Victoria . . . . .	32
Arrangement of the Colonies and India . . . . .	9	Fountains . . . . .	50
Ascension . . . . .	44	GARDENS . . . . .	50
Assam . . . . .	17	HALL OF COLUMNS . . . . .	23
Aztec Remains . . . . .	44	Honduras . . . . .	44
BAHAMAS . . . . .	46	Hong Kong . . . . .	42
Barbados . . . . .	45	Hunting Trophies by Rowland Ward . . . . .	12
Baroda Pigeon House . . . . .	16	Hyderabad . . . . .	18
Bengal . . . . .	14	INDIA . . . . .	11
Best way of visiting the Exhibition . . . . .	10	Indian Hall . . . . .	11
Bird's-eye view of Buildings . . . . .	9	Indian Museum . . . . .	44
Bombay . . . . .	14	Indian Palace . . . . .	23
British Guiana . . . . .	42	Indian Screens . . . . .	13-18
Burmah . . . . .	17	Indian Silks . . . . .	24
CANADA . . . . .	39	Indian Village . . . . .	20
Canadian Fisheries . . . . .	40	JAMAICA . . . . .	45
Canadian Machinery . . . . .	40	Jeypore Gateway . . . . .	13
Canadian Manufactures . . . . .	40	KARRI TIMBER . . . . .	27
Canadian Minerals . . . . .	40	Kashmir . . . . .	17
Cape Diamonds and Diamond Cut- ting . . . . .	36	LEeward ISLANDS . . . . .	45
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	35	Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms . . . . .	38
Central Provinces . . . . .	17	Locust Catching in Cyprus . . . . .	47
Ceylon . . . . .	22	MADRAS . . . . .	17
Chinese Restaurant . . . . .	42	Maignen's Filters . . . . .	37
Classification of Exhibits . . . . .	6	Malay Houses . . . . .	42
Colonial Dining Rooms, Vegetable Market, and Wines . . . . .	6	Malta . . . . .	49
Colonial Hall . . . . .	10	Maori Exhibits . . . . .	39
Colonial Market . . . . .	50	Mauritius . . . . .	44
Colonial Wine Bar . . . . .	19	Merino Sheep in South Australia . . . . .	29
Coloured Ground Plan . . . . .	9	Montserrat Tasting Bar . . . . .	44
Contents of Central Court of South Gallery . . . . .	13	Music . . . . .	50
Cyprus . . . . .	47	Mysore and Coorg . . . . .	18
DACCA MUSLIN . . . . .	15	NATAL . . . . .	37
Durbar Hall . . . . .	23	National Training School of Cookery . . . . .	19
Duval Dining Room . . . . .	11	Nepal Screen . . . . .	15
ECONOMIC OR IMPERIAL COURT . . . . .	19	New South Wales . . . . .	24
Electric Machinery for Lighting Gardens . . . . .	40	New Zealand . . . . .	38
Ethnographical Collection . . . . .	21	New Zealand Frozen Meat . . . . .	39



	PAGE		PAGE
North Borneo . . . . .	42	South Australia . . . . .	28
North-West Provinces . . . . .	16	South Australian Camels . . . . .	29
OLD LONDON . . . . .	33	South Australian Forest Scene . . . . .	29
Organisation and scope of the Exhibition . . . . .	5	South Australian Fruits . . . . .	30
Output of Victoria Gold Mines . . . . .	31	South Gallery . . . . .	11
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES CONTINGENT . . . . .	26	South Promenade . . . . .	50
Picture Gallery in Albert Hall . . . . .	49	Spiers and Pond's General Dining Rooms, &c. . . . .	19
Principal Entrance . . . . .	10	St. Helena . . . . .	44
Private Exhibitors' Court . . . . .	21	Straits Settlements and Perak . . . . .	42
Punjab . . . . .	16	TRINIDAD . . . . .	46
QUEENSLAND . . . . .	27	Trophies in the Economic Court . . . . .	20
REFRESHMENTS AND RECREATION . . . . .	61	VICTORIA . . . . .	30
Refreshments in the South Gallery . . . . .	19	Victorian Golden Archway . . . . .	32
SCINDIAH'S GATEWAY . . . . .	23	WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS . . . . .	36
Seychelles . . . . .	44	West Australia . . . . .	27
		West Indian Islands . . . . .	44
		Windward Islands . . . . .	46

**FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!****THE LEWIS HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.**

**I**NSTANTLY PUTS OUT FIRE being the MOST EFFECTIVE APPLIANCE yet introduced to the Public. It is fast superseding all the glass (or partly glass) "Grenades." The Liquid contained in the LEWIS HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER is far more POWERFUL in its FIRE EXTINGUISHING CAPABILITY, than anything yet before the Public.

It only requires to be seen, when it is at once chosen by all discerning persons in preference to all other Extinguishers.

It has been supplied to—

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The MARQUIS of SALISBURY, K.G., Hatfield House.

The EARL of NORTHESK, Winchester.

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH of JOHORE.

LORD BURLEIGH, Stamford.

And to INNUMERABLE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

66, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.



CORPORATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, WAREHOUSES, and PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS, the "P. & O." COMPANY, the ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY &c., &c.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS are given every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in the CITY OF LONDON. TICKETS, to view which, can be obtained (*gratis*) on application to the Office,

66, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

**MUSIC † FOR † ALL!!!****Celestina and Aeolian Organs!!!**

**MECHANICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS** with the latest improvements, and which ANY ONE can play without the least knowledge of Music.

Will Play PSALM, SONG, MARCH, or DANCE.

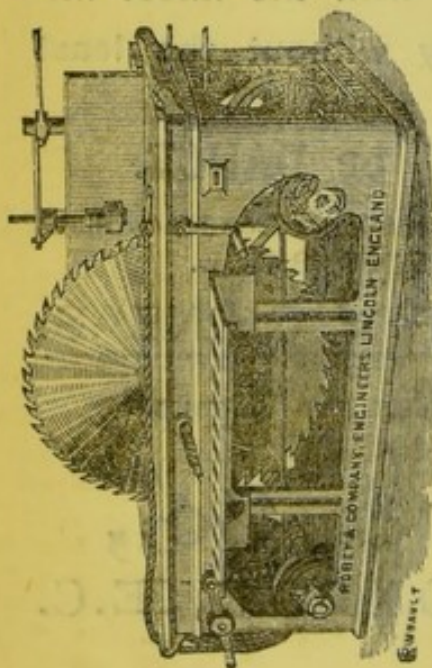
Have Music and Mirth in your Homes! No Visitor should leave London without seeing these latest WONDERS of INVENTIVE SKILL.

**INSTRUMENTS** from ONE to FIFTY GUINEAS.

Illustrated Price Lists Free by Post. Liberal Terms to Shippers.

**GEO. WHIGHT & Co.,**  
143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.  
(Corner of Brooke Street.)

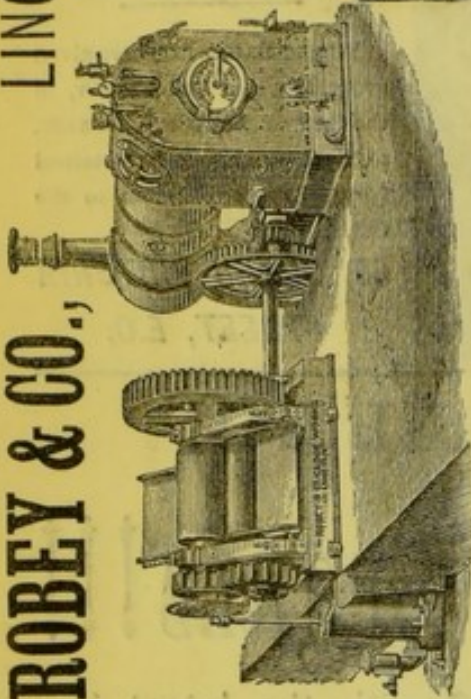
**ROBEY & CO.,**  
**LINCOLN,**  
**ENGLAND.**



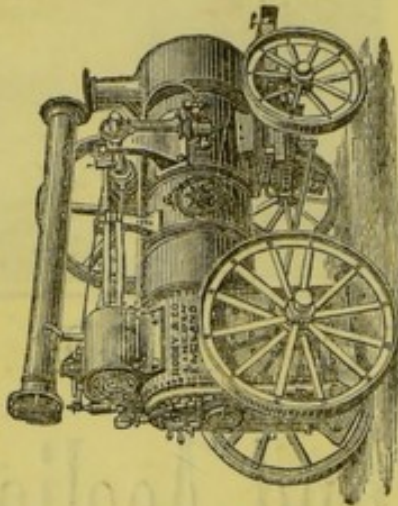
Robey & Co.'s Improved Circular Saw Bench.



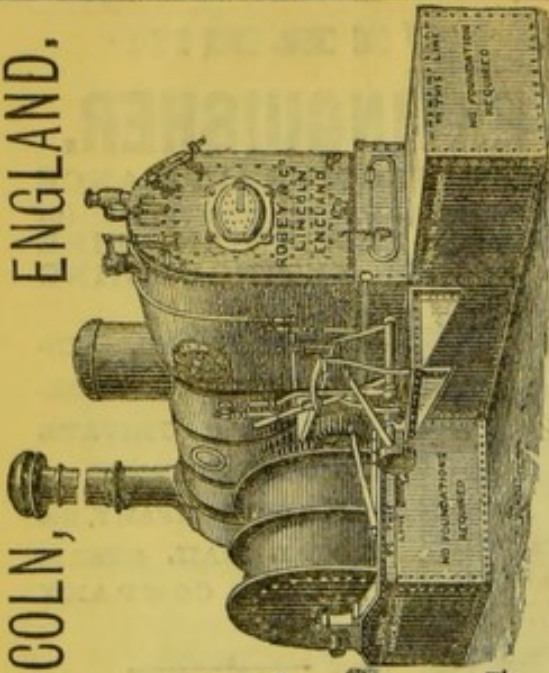
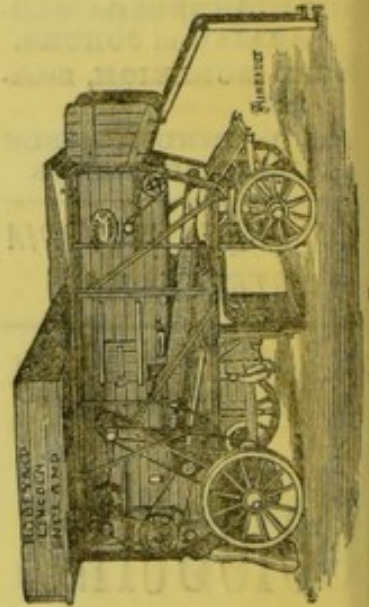
Robey's Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine, fitted with Proell Automatic Expansion Gear.



"Robey" Special Semi-Fixed Engine and Sugar Mill combined.

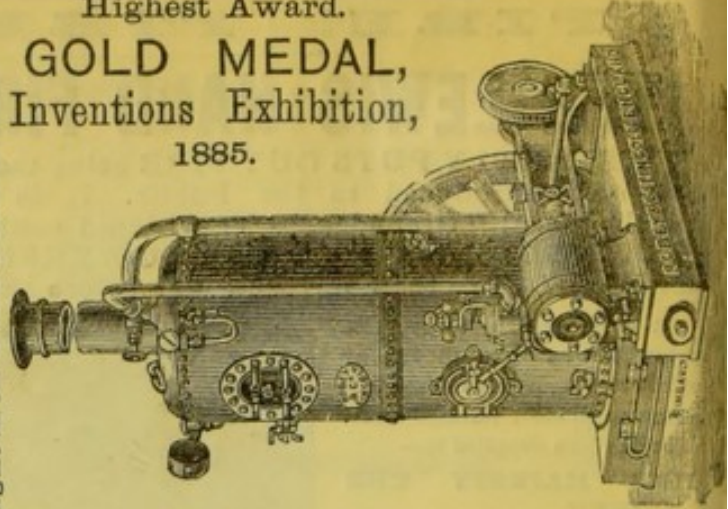


N.B.—Nearly 10,000 Engines now at Work.



Robey's Winding Engine, with Patent Wrought Iron Tank Foundations.

Highest Award.  
**GOLD MEDAL,**  
Inventions Exhibition,  
1885.



**ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE**  
Post-free on Application.

# TANGYES LIMITED, CORNWALL WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

London: 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C. Manchester: Deansgate. Sydney: 119, Bathurst Street.  
Newcastle: St. Nicholas Buildings. Glasgow: Argyle Street. Melbourne: Collins Street West.  
Paris: Place de la Republique.

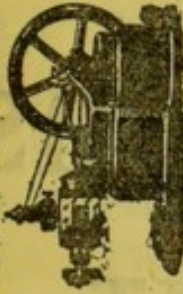
## TANGYES' STEAM ENGINES. TANGYES' STEAM BOILERS



TANGYES STEAM ENGINE.  
11 Horse-Power to 200 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



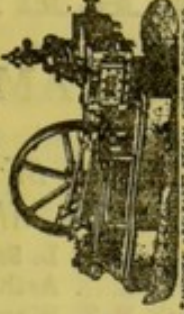
TANGYES "BELFAST" STEAM ENGINE.  
1 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



TANGYES "COLONIAL" STEAM ENGINE.  
1 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



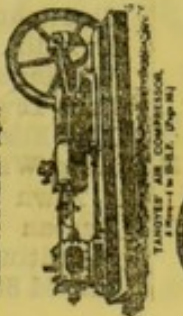
TANGYES STEAM ENGINE, COUPLED.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



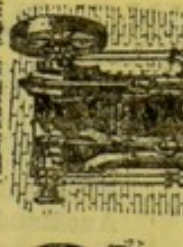
TANGYES "BELFAST" STEAM ENGINE, COUPLED.  
1 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



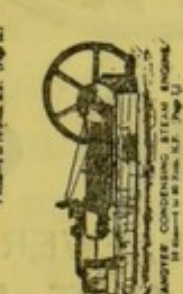
TANGYES "BOND" STEAM ENGINE.  
1 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



TANGYES AIR COMPRESSOR.  
1 Horse-Power to 5 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



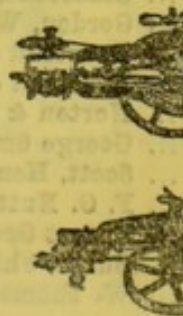
TANGYES VERTICAL "BELFAST" STEAM ENGINE.  
1 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



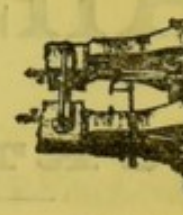
TANGYES CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE.  
11 Horse-Power to 200 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



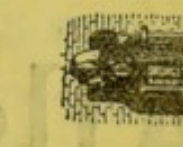
TANGYES CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE.  
11 Horse-Power to 200 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



TANGYES VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE.  
1 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



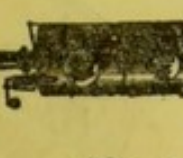
TANGYES VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE, COUPLED.  
1 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



TANGYES VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE.  
1 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



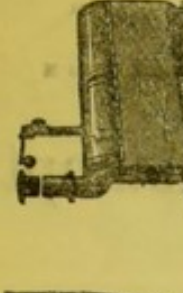
SEMI-PORTABLE MULTITUBULAR BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



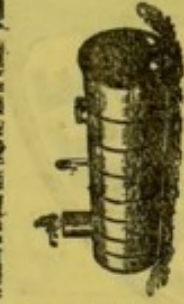
VERTICAL BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



VERTICAL MULTITUBULAR BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



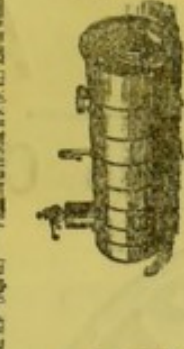
"COLONIAL" TUBULAR BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



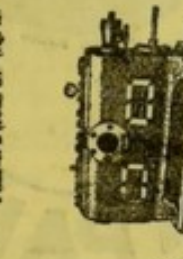
LANCASHIRE BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



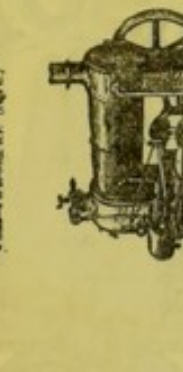
MULTITUBULAR MARINE BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



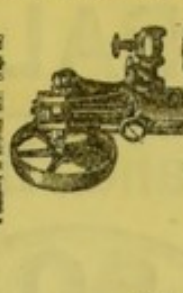
CORNISH BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



HORIZONTAL AIR-PUMP CONDENSER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



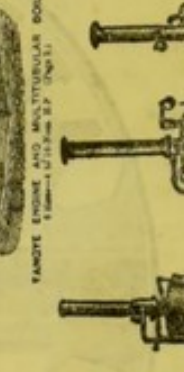
TANGYES ENGINE AND MULTITUBULAR BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



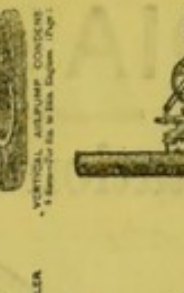
VERTICAL AIR-PUMP CONDENSER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



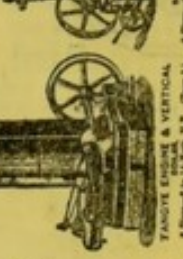
VERTICAL ENGINES AND BOILERS.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



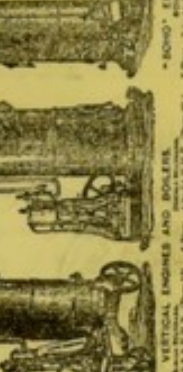
"BOND" ENGINE AND "BOND" BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



"BOND" ENGINE AND "BOND" BOILER.  
11 Horse-Power to 20 Horse-Power. S.P. (Page 11)



STEAM TRAPS, Feed Water Heaters, Air-Pump Condensers, Safety Valves, Best Lubricators, G.M. Water Gauge, Flanges, Valves and Cocks.  
TANGYES' PATENT LUBRICATING OILS, "SPECIAL" RICE PAPER, EXTRUDED RUBBER FRINGS.



STEAM TRAPS, Feed Water Heaters, Air-Pump Condensers, Safety Valves, Best Lubricators, G.M. Water Gauge, Flanges, Valves and Cocks.  
TANGYES' PATENT LUBRICATING OILS, "SPECIAL" RICE PAPER, EXTRUDED RUBBER FRINGS.



STEAM TRAPS, Feed Water Heaters, Air-Pump Condensers, Safety Valves, Best Lubricators, G.M. Water Gauge, Flanges, Valves and Cocks.  
TANGYES' PATENT LUBRICATING OILS, "SPECIAL" RICE PAPER, EXTRUDED RUBBER FRINGS.

FOR STEAM ENGINES WITH BOILERS, SEE ADVERTISEMENT No. 3, TO FOLLOW IN SERIES.  
The Pages quoted above refer to *Tangyes' General Catalogue, Pocket Edition, 1894.*

FOR STEAM ENGINES WITH BOILERS, SEE ADVERTISEMENT No. 3, TO FOLLOW IN SERIES.  
The Pages quoted above refer to *Tangyes' General Catalogue, Pocket Edition, 1894.*

Price Tangyes' 485 Catalogue - Sent to customers free.

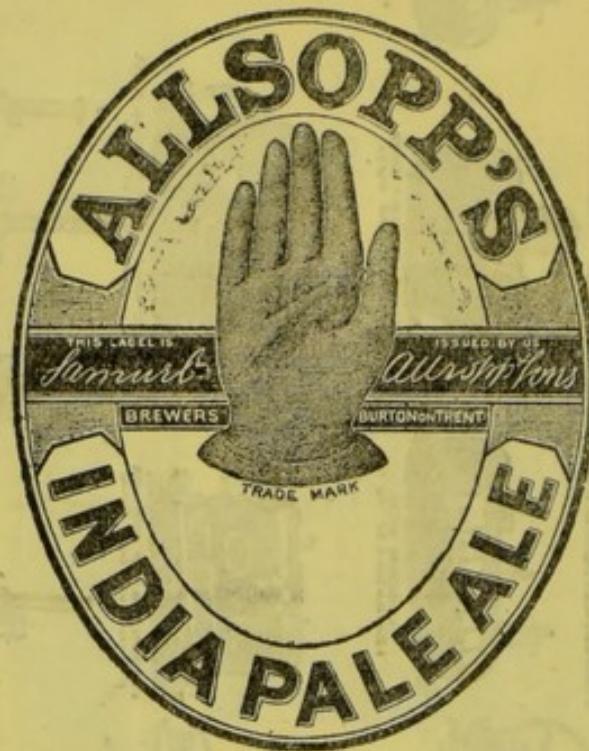
# S. Allsopp & Sons, INDIA PALE ALE.

For Exportation and Home Consumption.

GOLD MEDAL



PARIS, 1867.



FIRST CLASS



LONDON, 1862.

# S. Allsopp & Sons,

THE BREWERY,

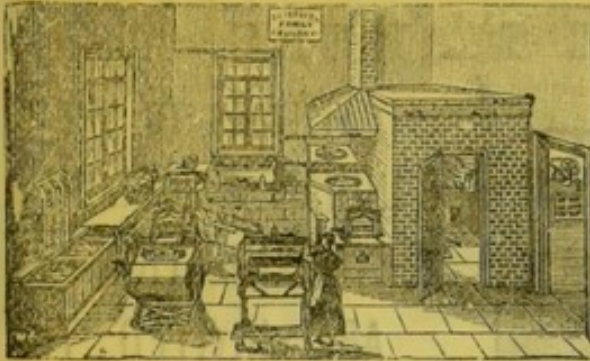
**BURTON-ON-TRENT.**

London Offices: 61, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C.

ALLSOPP'S ALES IN CASK OR IN BOTTLE CAN BE OBTAINED FROM  
THE FOLLOWING AGENTS IN THE COLONIES, INDIA, AND ABROAD:—

Bombay ... ..	Benn, Ashley & Co.	Fremantle ... ..	L. Samson & Son.
Calcutta ... ..	Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.	Auckland, N. Z. ...	Arthur Heather.
Madras ... ..	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.	Christchurch, N. Z.	Warre, Hockley & Co.
Penang ... ..	Boustead & Co.	Dunedin, N. Z. ...	Mackerras & Hazlett.
Singapore ... ..	Boustead & Co.	Wellington, N. Z.	Levin & Co.
Hong Kong ... ..	Norton & Co.	Cape Town ... ..	J. Searight & Co.
Shanghai ... ..	George Smith.	Port Elizabeth ...	Dunell, Ebdon & Co.
Sydney ... ..	Scott, Henderson & Co.	King William's	
Melbourne ... ..	F. G. Nutting.	Town ... ..	G. B. Christian & Co.
Brisbane ... ..	Ernest Goertz & Co.	Durban ... ..	Edward Snell & Co.
Townsville ... ..	Burns, Philp & Co.	Mauritius ... ..	Ireland, Fraser & Co.
Rockhampton ...	W. Thomson.	United States ...	E. & J. Burke, New York.

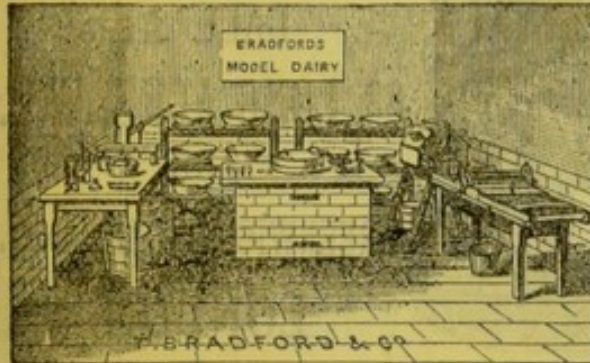
VISITORS to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition are respectfully invited to inspect our London Show Rooms which contain a most comprehensive selection of Laundry Machinery—both for domestic and steam Laundry purposes—and Dairy Appliances, as exhibited by us (with important additions) at the International Health Exhibition in 1884, and for which Two Gold Medals and Two Bronze Medals were then awarded to us.—THOS. BRADFORD & Co.



SANITARY DOMESTIC LAUNDRY.



SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY.



MODEL DAIRY.

THE perfect cleansing and purification of body linen—so essential to perfect health—is absolutely insured by our system of Steam Laundry Washing, which embraces a double wash, a double boil, a double rinse, and a double drying.

PLANS and ESTIMATES furnished for fitting up Laundries complete (hand power or steam power), suitable for Family Mansions, Schools, Hotels, and Public Institutions and Public Laundries.

OUR "DIAPHRAGM" CHURNS, "DECLIVITY BOX" CHURNS, "ALBANY" and "ALDERNEY" BUTTER WORKERS, REVOLVING-DISC MILK PAN STANDS, and other Dairy Appliances and Utensils, have been awarded over 40 Gold and Silver Medals, including Gold Medal and Silver Medal, Dublin, last year.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue free by post.

THOS. BRADFORD & Co., LAUNDRY and DAIRY ENGINEERS,

140, 141, 142, 143, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Victoria Avenue, Manchester; Bold Street, Liverpool; and Crescent Iron Works, Salford.

# STEEL.

- STEEL FOR ENGINEERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.
- STEEL FOR MINERS' DRILLS (Square, Round, or Octagon.)
- STEEL FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
- STEEL FOR WELDING PURPOSES.
- STEEL CASTINGS OF EVERY KIND.
- FILES OF BEST QUALITY AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.
- SPRINGS, SPRING STEEL, BLISTER STEEL.
- R. MUSHET'S SPECIAL STEEL.
- R. MUSHET'S TITANIC CAST STEELS. } Made only by

## SAMUEL OSBORN & Co.,

CLYDE STEEL AND IRON WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

London: Victoria Mansions, Westminster. ARNOLD PYE-SMITH, Resident Partner.

Sydney: MACBRAIR, OSBORN & CO., 249, Clarence Street.

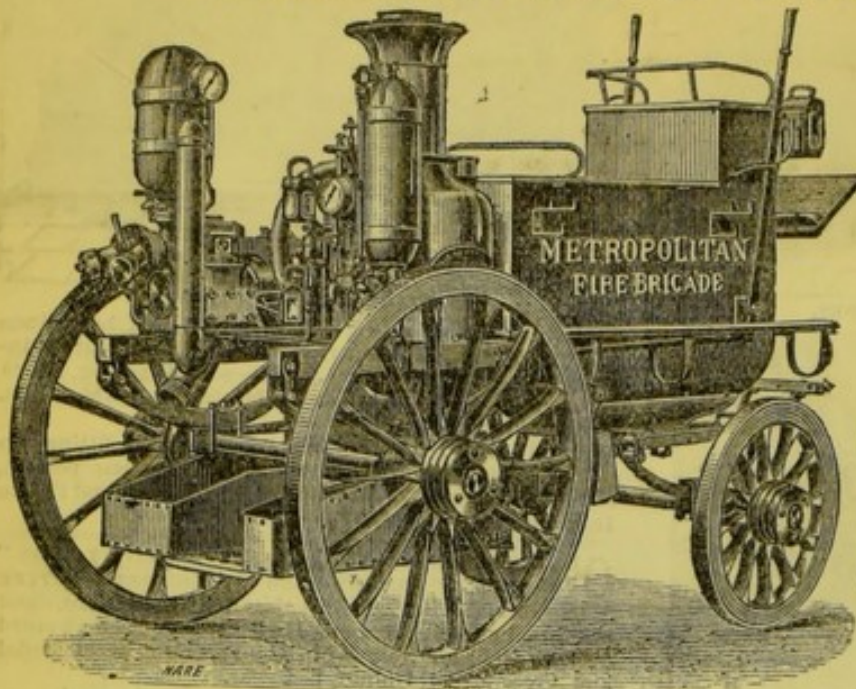
Montreal: JOHN B. GOODE, St Paul Street.

BOSTON, U.S.: B. M. JONES & CO., Oliver Street.

\*\* See detailed Advertisement Official Catalogue p. 483; and General Handbook p. i.

# MERRYWEATHER & SONS,

## FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.



VISITORS TO THE  
INDIAN & COLONIAL  
EXHIBITION  
ARE INVITED TO  
CALL AT  
63, LONG ACRE, W.C.  
AND  
GREENWICH ROAD, S.E.  
LONDON.

### MANUFACTURERS OF

Land Steam Fire Engines; Floating Steam Fire Engines; Fixed Steam Fire Engines, for Mills; Steam Tramway Locomotives; Hand-power Fire Engines of all kinds and sizes, and suitable for every climate; Pumps and Pumping Engines; Hoses of Copper-riveted Leather, India-rubber, Canvas, and Rubber-lined Canvas; Fire Escapes and Hose Reels of all kinds; Fire Cocks, Hydrants, Fire Mains; Firemen's Equipments, Hand Fire Pumps, Fire Brigade Appliances, and all Apparatus for Prevention and Extinction of Fire.

See the **POWERFUL STATIONARY STEAM FIRE ENGINE**, fitted up by **MERRYWEATHER & SONS**, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, by Order of the Executive Council.

### BY APPOINTMENT

To Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and other Members of the Royal Family; the Nobility and principal Landed Proprietors; the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria; the various Governments, Municipalities, and Fire Brigades throughout the world, including the Metropolitan (London), Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast, Paris, Antwerp, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Lisbon, Pesth, Toronto, Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, Ballarat, Maryborough, Invercargill, Hokitika, Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, &c. &c. To the British, French, German, Austrian, and Russian Admiralties, War and other Departments; to the India Office, Crown Agents to the Colonies, Her Majesty's Office of Works, Table Bay Harbour Commissioners, Cape Government Railways, the Colonial Governments, and the leading Volunteer Fire Brigades, Insurance Companies, Railway and Dock Companies in the United Kingdom.

### AWARDS:

**TWO GOLD MEDALS**

"INVENTIONS," 1885.

PARIS, 1878.

SYDNEY, 1880.

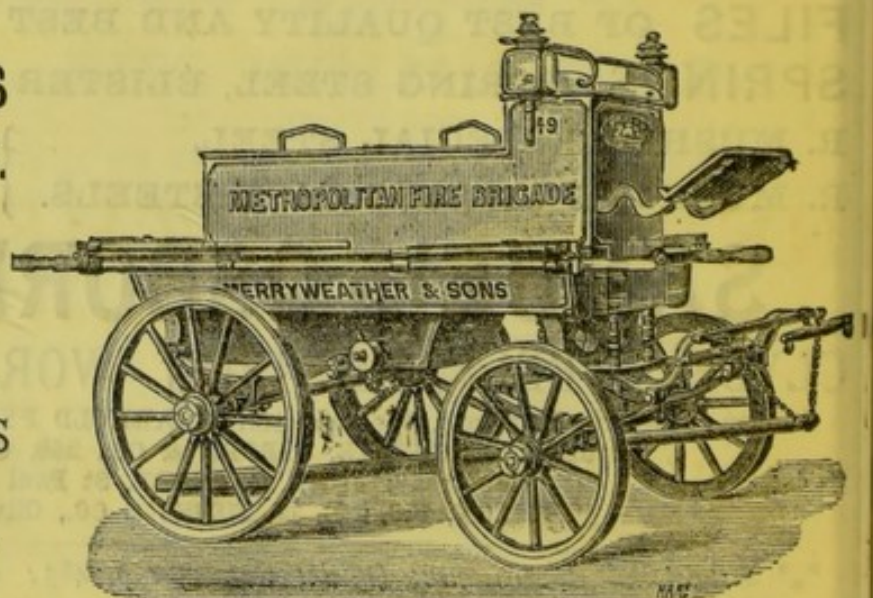
MELBOURNE, 1881.

AND OTHER MEDALS

AT THE VARIOUS

EXHIBITIONS OF ALL

NATIONS.



# NEW ZEALAND MEAT.



**NELSON BROTHERS, LIMITED,**

*15, Dowgate Hill, Cannon St., E.C.,*

**LONDON.**

*Gentlemen interested in the New Zealand Meat Trade, are invited to inspect the*

**REFRIGERATING STORES**

*OF THIS COMPANY,*

*situate under Cannon Street Railway Station.*



*Visitors are requested to present their Cards at the Company's Offices, 15, Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C., when every facility will be accorded.*

**NELSON BROTHERS, LIMITED,**

Have already Imported

OVER

**A QUARTER MILLION OF N. Z. SHEEP.**



# THE BROUGHTON COPPER COMPANY, Limited.,

PRIZE MEDALS

LONDON . . . 1862.  
DUBLIN . . . 1865.  
PARIS . . . 1867.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

FIRST PRIZES.

MOSCOW . . . 1872.  
VIENNA . . . 1873.  
PARIS . . . 1878.

## COPPER AND BRASS CYLINDERS,

TUBES FOR LOCOMOTIVE & MARINE BOILERS,  
CONDENSERS, &c.

RODS, SHEETS, INGOTS, &c.

HYDRAULIC RAMS &c. ELECTRO-COPPERED.

ANTI-FRICTION METAL. PHOSPHOR BRONZE.

BROUGHTON COPPER WORKS,

### MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE:

122, Cannon Street.

GLASGOW OFFICE:

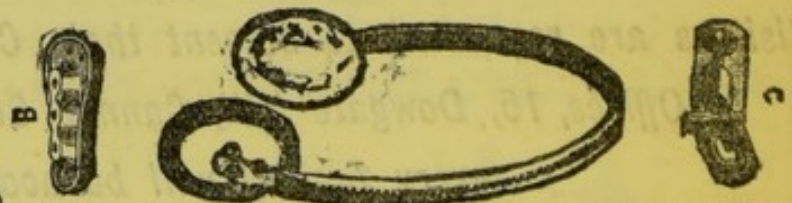
28, St. Enoch Square.

## HODGE'S ELECTRIC BRACE

Address: New Premises, 327, OXFORD STREET, W.

Being the **ONLY** Electric Appliance recom-  
mended by the Medical Profession.

Please write for Particulars.



HODGE'S IMPROVED PATENT AUTOMATIC SOFT  
RUBBER SHELL TRUSS.

"Very effective."—*The Lancet*, Oct. 3, 1885.

"Very ingenious and successful Truss."—*British Medi-  
cal Journal*, May 23, 1885.

"Very effective, comfortable, and adapts itself readily  
to the movements of the body."—*Lancet*, Oct. 3, 1885.

Description Free.

INVENTED BY

### HODGE AND CO.,

327, OXFORD STREET, W.

Factory: 18, JAMES STREET, LONDON, W.

# MILNERS' SAFES.

BANKERS' STRONG ROOMS,  
STEEL INTERSECTED, STEEL AND WROUGHT-IRON LININGS.

## MILNERS' SAFE DEPOSITS.

ALL Deposits in England have been built by MILNERS.

TWO MILNERS' BULLION SAFES are placed in the NEW SOUTH WALES COURT, for the SAFE KEEPING of GOLD NUGGETS, PLATE, &c., exhibited by the Colony of New South Wales.

**MILNERS' SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
LONDON, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL.

## **BATES & CO.,**

THE PROVIDENT TEA WAREHOUSE,  
51, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY, E.C.,

BATES & CO. being practical Tea-Tasters and Blenders, have every confidence in recommending the following Teas which have stood the test of public opinion for nearly half a century:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| BATES & Co.'s "Provident" Tea, 2s. per lb.       | { A useful and economical Tea for family use, possessing great strength and flavour.                      |
| BATES & Co.'s "Favourite" Blend, 2s. 6d. per lb. | { Gives universal satisfaction, and is highly recommended.  |
| BATES & Co.'s "Superb" Blend, 3s. per lb.        | { This is a mixture of some of the finest teas imported and of a quality rarely supplied by most dealers. |

Coffee in its native purity fresh roasted every day, and supplied at prices ranging from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per lb. In ordering please state whether it is required whole or ground. Our 3-lb. Tins of Coffee and Chicory at 2s. 6d. will be found very economical for large consumers.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ON  
ORDERS AMOUNTING TO £1 AND UPWARDS.

# HINKS' LAMPS.

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

VISITORS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT

**HINKS AND SON'S**

Magnificent display of Newest Patterns and Latest Improvements in

**DUPLEX, PUNKA AND OTHER LAMPS,**

at their SHOW ROOMS:—

**LONDON: 60, Holborn Viaduct.**

**BIRMINGHAM: Great Hampton Street.**

**J. C. JENNENS & SON,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of **BEST ENGLISH CLOCKS,**

*WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.*

**CHIME CLOCKS—A SPECIALITY.**

Chiming the Quarters, on Four, Eight, or Ten Bells, and the Westminster, Cambridge, or Whittington Chimes, on Gongs or Bells, and Striking the Hours on a Deep-toned Gong; in superior well-made Cases (suitable for all Climates) of New and Chaste Design, in Oak, Walnut, Rosewood, Satin Wood, Mahogany and Ebonized, with rich Ormolu Mounts.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS:

*25 and 26, GREAT SUTTON STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON.*

❖ SHOW ROOMS ❖

51, HOLBORN VIADUCT,

LONDON, E.C.

**LEE & WIGFULL, SHEFFIELD**

Invite COLONIAL  
BUYERS to view their

SPECIAL EXHIBIT

Of the New Metal "ALBION SILVER."

❖ SILVERSMITHS, ❖ ELECTRO-PLATERS, &c. ❖

WHOLESALE ONLY.

EVERY MARKET IN THE WORLD SUPPLIED THROUGH LONDON MERCHANTS.

UNION LINE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL,  
AND EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.



**THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
ESTABLISHED 1853.

The ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS of this Line leave SOUTH-AMPTON every alternate Thursday, and PLYMOUTH next day, conveying Passengers and Goods to CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH (Algoa Bay), PORT ALFRED (Kowie River), EAST LONDON, NATAL, and ST. HELENA, and passengers only to MADEIRA.

EXPERIENCED SURGEON and STEWARDESSES CARRIED.  
PASSAGE-MONEY INCLUDES RAIL FARE FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.

For HANDBOOK, and all INFORMATION, apply to

**THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, and  
11, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and EAST AFRICA.**

THE COLONIAL MAIL LINE  
OF "CASTLE PACKETS."  
CARRYING THE BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE ROYAL MAILS.



**FLEET OF THE CASTLE MAIL PACKETS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Steamers.	Tons.	Steamers.	Tons.	Steamers.	Tons.	Steamers.	Tons.
ROSLIN CASTLE . . .	4,280	DRUMMOND CASTLE	3,705	METHVEN CASTLE . . .	2,680	COURLAND . . . . .	1,241
HAWARDEN CASTLE	4,241	GRANTULLY CASTLE	3,489	DUNBAR CASTLE . . .	2,680	DUNKELD . . . . .	1,158
NORHAM CASTLE . . .	4,241	CONWAY CASTLE . . .	2,966	COAST MAIL SERVICE.		MELROSE . . . . .	840
PEMBROKE CASTLE.	3,936	WARWICK CASTLE . . .	2,957	TAYMOUTH CASTLE.	1,827	FLORENCE . . . . .	698
GARTH CASTLE . . . .	3,705	DUNROBIN CASTLE . . .	2,811	DUART CASTLE . . . .	1,825	VENICE . . . . .	511

The COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS leave LONDON every alternate Wednesday, and DARTMOUTH on the following Friday, with Passengers and Cargo for all ports of the CAPE COLONY and NATAL. The Steamers call at LISBON and MADEIRA alternately, and touch at ST. HELENA at regular intervals. REGULAR SERVICES every 28 days between LONDON, MAURITIUS, and the EAST COAST of AFRICA, connecting at MOZAMBIQUE with the B. I. Co.'s Mail Steamers for ZANZIBAR and INDIA.

Experienced Surgeons and Stewardesses. Excellent Cuisine. Superior Accommodation.

London Loading Berth:—EAST INDIA DOCK BASIN, BLACKWALL.

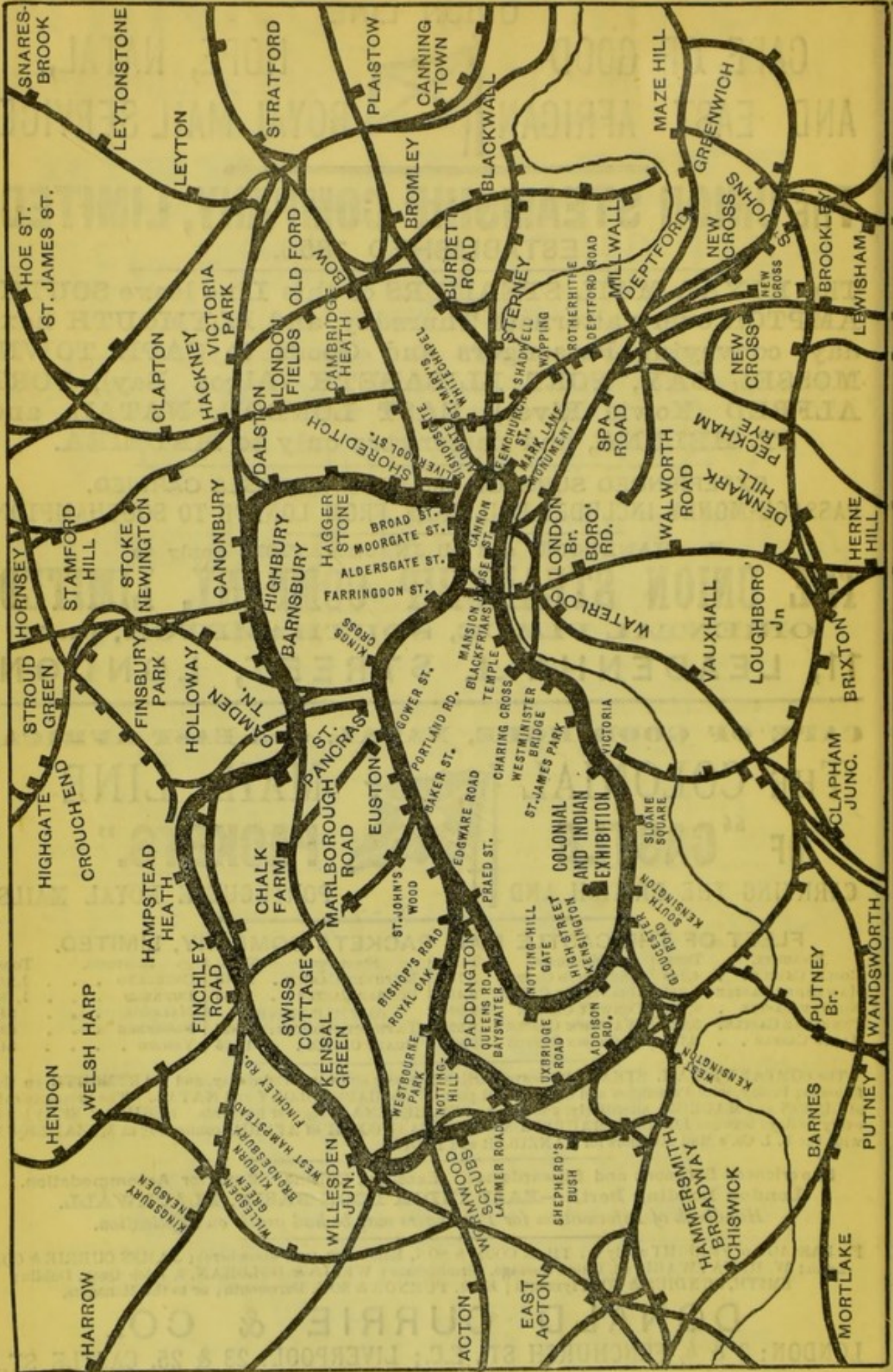
*Handbook of Information for Passengers may be had gratis on application.*

For PASSAGE or FREIGHT apply to: THOS. COOK & SON, Edinburgh (and elsewhere); JAMES CURRIE & CO., Leith; W. H. HAYWARD, 42, Union Passage, Birmingham; WELLS & HOLOHAN, 6, Eden Quay, Dublin; SMITH, SUNDIUS & CO., Plymouth; E. M. TURNOR & SON, Dartmouth; or to the Managers,

**DONALD CURRIE & CO.,**

LONDON: 3 & 4, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.; LIVERPOOL: 23 & 25, CASTLE ST.;  
Manchester: 15, Cross Street; and Glasgow: 40, St. Enoch Square.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION.



the journey by the shortest available route, the use of the Subway from South Kensington Station, and admission to the Exhibition. The lines of all the leading railway companies are connected by interchange stations, subways, or the underground system with the Metropolitan, and Metropolitan District Inner Circle Line.

The following Table gives full information to country visitors arriving in London by the principal railway lines as to the shortest method of reaching the Exhibition, *viâ* the Inner Circle Line.

Arriving from Stations on the	At	Proceed to South Kensington from the following Stations.	Time on journey by Inner Circle or Through Railway to South Kensington.
			MINUTES.
Great Eastern . . . . .	Liverpool Street . . . . .	Bishopsgate (Inner Circle) . . . . .	43
North London . . . . .	Broad Street . . . . .	(A few minutes' walk to Mark Lane (Inner Circle))	28
Tilbury and Southend . . . . .	Fenchurch Street . . . . .	{ Station, thence by Train . . . . .	7
Chatham and Dover . . . . .	{ Victoria . . . . .	Victoria (Inner Circle, by Subway) . . . . .	17
Brighton and South Coast . . . . .	{ Ludgate Hill or Holborn . . . . .	Blackfriars (Inner Circle) Station . . . . .	7
South Eastern . . . . .	{ Victoria . . . . .	Victoria (Inner Circle, by Subway) . . . . .	27
South Western ( <i>Loop Line</i> ) . . . . .	{ London Bridge . . . . .	Monument (Inner Circle) . . . . .	13
Ditto ( <i>Main Line</i> ) . . . . .	{ Charing Cross . . . . .	Charing Cross (Inner Circle) . . . . .	24
North Western . . . . .	{ Cannon Street . . . . .	Cannon Street (Inner Circle, by Subway) . . . . .	27
Great Western ( <i>Main Line</i> ) . . . . .	{ London Bridge . . . . .	Monument (Inner Circle) . . . . .	28
Ditto ( <i>Windsor Line</i> ) . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	14 and 12
Midland . . . . .	Waterloo, thence by 2d. bus . . . . .	Charing Cross or Westminster Bridge (Inner Circle) . . . . .	28
Great Northern . . . . .	{ Euston . . . . .	Gower Street (Inner Circle) . . . . .	24
All Down-River Piers . . . . .	{ Willesden Junction . . . . .	Willesden Junction . . . . .	16
	{ Paddington . . . . .	Praed Street (Inner Circle) . . . . .	28
	{ Ealing . . . . .	Ealing . . . . .	26
	{ Westbourne Park . . . . .	Westbourne Park . . . . .	
	{ Through Trains direct to South Kensington from Windsor and intermediate Stations, <i>via Ealing</i> .		
	St. Pancras . . . . .	King's Cross (Inner Circle) . . . . .	31
	King's Cross . . . . .	Westminster Bridge Station . . . . .	12
	Westminster Pier . . . . .		

## CAB FARES

TO OR FROM THE

## EXHIBITION ROAD ENTRANCE.

	M.	YDS.		M.	YDS.
Alpha Road .. Alpha Place, St. John's Wood	2	549	Hammersmith .....	2	278
Baker Street .....	2	326	Hanover Square .....	2	428
Bank of England .....	4	260	Harley Street, Devonshire Street, Marylebone	2	772
Basinghall Street .....	4	289	Herne Hill .....	5	1523
Battersea Bridge .....	1	850	Holborn .....	2	1500
Battersea .. St. Mary's Church, Church Road	2	51	Holborn Circus .....	3	784
Battersea Park .. Chelsea Suspension Bridge	1	1597			
Bayswater Queen's Road, Porchester Gardens	1	1504	<b>HOSPITALS:—</b>		
Bedford Square .....	2	1444	Bethlehem .....	3	608
Belgrave Square .....	1	227	Charing Cross .....	2	848
Berkeley Square .....	1	1437	Consumption .....	—	1392
Bethnal Green St. John's Church, Cambdg. Rd.	6	114	German .....	6	1646
Bishopsgate Street .....	4	937	Great Northern .....	4	752
Blackfriars Road .....	3	849	Guy's .....	4	518
Bloomsbury Square .....	2	1643	King's College .....	2	1603
Boltons, The (N.W. Corner) West Brompton	1	185	Lock .....	2	322
Bond Street .....	2	140	Lock .....	2	816
Bond Street .....	1	1280	London .....	5	783
Borough High Street .. St. George's Church	3	1750	London Fever .....	4	1202
Brecknock Road .....	4	1169	Lying-in .....	2	1046
Brixton .. St. Matthew's Church, Brixton Road	4	1589	Lying-in, General .....	2	1561
Broad Street High St., St. Giles's, Bloomsbury	2	1026	Lying-in, London .....	4	1296
Brompton .....	—	1605	Lying-in, Queen's .....	1	1446
Brunswick Square .....	3	815	Middlesex .....	2	1074
Bryanston Square .....	1	1396	Royal Free .....	3	1205
Cadogan Place .....	1	180	St. Bartholomew's .....	3	1283
Camberwell Road .....	4	881	St. George's .....	1	186
Camberwell Green .....	4	864	St. Luke's .....	4	1132
Camden Town .. Mother Red Cap, High Street	3	1355	St. Mary's .....	1	992
Camden Town .. Cobden Statue, High Street	3	1171	St. Thomas's .....	2	1296
Cavendish Square .....	2	411	University .....	3	71
Chancery Lane .....	3	308	Westminster .....	2	602
Charing Cross .....	2	650	Hyde Park Corner .....	1	146
Cheapside .....	3	1588	Hyde Park .....	—	1716
Chelsea Hospital Chapel Entrance, Queen's Rd.	1	592	Islington .....	4	506
Chester Square .....	1	850	Judd Street .....	3	1161
Christ's Hospital .....	3	1212	Kennington Pk. Rd. Brixton & Clapham Rds.	3	972
Clapham Common .. The Plough, High Street	4	3	Kennington Road .....	3	896
Clapham Common S.E. Corner, Balham Hill Rd.	4	708	Kensington .....	—	1486
Clapham Park .. Clarence Road, King's Road	4	1213	Kensington Rd., Kensington Cres. (Centre)	1	1088
Clarendon Square .....	3	1225	Kilburn .....	3	233
Clerkenwell .. Ho. of Correction, Cobham Row	3	1085	King's Cross .....	3	1396
Clerkenwell Green .....	3	1567	King's Road' .. Chelsea, The Man in the Moon	1	662
Coal Exchange .....	4	747	King's Road .....	1	16
Commercial Docks .....	6	1227	Knightsbridge .....	—	1288
Commercial Road East .....	6	930	Ladbroke Grove .....	1	1674
Corn Exchange .....	4	965	Lambeth Bridge .....	2	992
Covent Garden Market .....	2	1043	Lambeth Baths .. Westminster Bridge Road	3	26
Cumberland Terrace, centre of, Regent's Pk.	3	460	Lambeth Palace .....	2	1396
Custom House .....	4	865	Leadenhall Street .....	4	732
Dorset Square .....	2	229	Lincoln's Inn .....	3	36
Downing Street .....	2	1040	Lisbon Grove .....	1	1552
Eaton Square .....	1	655	Lombard Street .....	4	386
Ebury Bridge .....	1	1122	London Bridge .....	4	546
Eccleston Square .....	1	1422	London Docks .....	5	103
Edgware Road .....	1	1109	Long Acre .....	2	608
Elephant and Castle .....	3	1198	Loughborough Road .. Cold Harbour Lane	4	1592
Euston Road .....	3	20	Lower Wandsworth Road .. Queen's Road	2	656
Euston Square .....	3	464	Lowndes Square .....	—	1452
Finsbury Square .....	4	1207	Ludgate Circus .....	3	712
Fitzroy Square .....	2	1453	Maida Hill .. Aberdeen Place, Edgware Road	2	392
Fleet Street .....	3	350	Manchester Square .....	1	1652
Fulham Road .....	1	1220	Mansion House .....	4	166
Gloucester Road .....	—	1255	Marble Arch .....	1	976
Gloucester Square .....	1	464	Marylebone Road .. St. Marylebone Church	2	722
Golden Square .....	2	189	Marylebone Road .....	2	1314
Gray's Inn Gate .....	3	386	Metropolitan Cattle Market .. S.E. Corner	5	103
Grosvenor Place .....	1	483	Mill End Road .....	5	1102
Grosvenor Square .....	1	1471	Mill End Road .....	6	622
Grosvenor Gate .....	1	1298	Mint .....	4	1502
Guildhall .....	4	213	Montagu Square .....	1	1526
Hackney .....	6	1314	Notting Hill .....	1	1062
Hamilton Terrace Abercorn Pl., St. John's Wd.	2	1477			

	M.	YDS.
Notting Hill Square..... Uxbridge Road	1	1283
Oakley Street..... Chelsea, Cheyne Walk	1	598
Belisk..... St. George's Circus, Southwark	3	758
Old Bailey..... Central Criminal Court	3	951
Old Broad Street.... Winchester Street, City	4	680
Old Kent Road..... Canal Bridge	5	788
Ormslow Square..... Brompton	-	1240
Oxford Street..... Edgware Road	1	886
Oxford Street..... Regent Circus	2	594
Oxford Street..... Tottenham Court Road	2	1064
Paddington Green..... The Church	1	1517
Pal Mall..... War Office	2	52
Park Lane..... Stanhope Gate	1	769
Park Square..... Regent's Park	2	1152
Parson's Green..... Rectory Road	2	1152
Peckham..... High Street, Rye Lane	5	877
Peckham Road..... St. Giles's Church	4	1322
Piccadilly..... Half-Moon Street	1	844
Piccadilly..... Haymarket	2	87
Pimlico... Army Clothing Depot, Grosvenor Rd.	2	802
Portland Place..... Weymouth Street	2	857
Portman Square..... Marylebone	1	1328
Post Office..... St. Martin's-le-Grand	3	1547
Queen's Square..... Westminster	2	334

**RAILWAY STATIONS:—**

Aldersgate Street..... Metropolitan	4	28
Barnsbury..... North-London	4	1627
Blackfriars Bridge... Chatham and Dover	3	1162
Broad Street..... North-London	4	1053
Brixton..... Chatham and Dover	4	1164
Camden Road..... North-London	4	45
Cannon Street..... South-Eastern	4	111
Charing Cross..... South-Eastern	2	848
Clapham Road..... Chatham and Dover	4	999
Dalston Junction..... North London	6	908
Edgware Road..... Metropolitan	1	1394
Euston Square..... North-Western	3	776
Farringdon Street..... Metropolitan	3	1198
Fenchurch Street..... Blackwall	4	1032
Gloucester Road..... Metropolitan	-	1300
Highbury..... North-London	5	566
Kensington..... Addison Road	1	1428
King's Cross..... Great Northern	3	1459
Liverpool Street..... Great Eastern	4	1186
London Bridge..... London and Brighton	4	648
Ludgate Hill..... Chatham and Dover	3	812
Mansion House..... Metropolitan District	3	1561
Moorgate Street..... Metropolitan	4	793
Notting Hill..... Hammersmith and City	2	640
Old Kent Road..... South-London	6	121
Paddington... Great Western (Departure)	1	793
Queen's Road..... South-London	6	57
St. Pancras..... Midland	3	1179
Shoreditch..... Great Eastern	5	45
Spa Road..... South-Eastern	5	278
Vauxhall..... South-Western	2	1620
Viaduct, Holborn... Chatham and Dover	3	1146
Victoria, Centre of Frontage.....	1	1207
Waterloo..... South-Western (Main Line)	3	336
Westbourne Park..... Great Western	2	680
West Brompton... Metropolitan District	1	905
Red Lion Square..... Holborn	3	40
Regent's Park..... Hanover Gate	2	927
Regent Square..... St. Pancras	3	1158
Regent Street... Langham Place (The Church)	2	726
Regent Circus..... Piccadilly	1	1727
Russell Square..... Bloomsbury	3	196
St. Andrew's Gate... Hyde Park, Kensington Road	-	684
St. George's Square... Lupus Street, Pimlico	2	450
St. James's Square..... St. James's	2	13
St. James's Street..... King Street	1	1480
St. James's Park..... Buckingham Gate	1	1445
St. John's Wood The Eyre Arms, Finchley Rd.	3	6
St. John's Wood Park..... Avenue Road	3	1082
St. Katherine's Docks..... Bridge	5	166
St. Pancras Workhouse King's Rd. Camd. Tn.	3	1619
St. Paul's Churchyard..... Ludgate Hill	3	1035

	M.	YDS.
Sloane Square..... Chelsea	1	342
Smithfield..... Meat Market, West Entrance	3	1216
Soho Square.....	2	885
Somerset House..... Strand	2	1413
Southwark Bridge..... Queen Street Place	4	154
Southwick Crescent..... St. John's Church	1	646
Spitalfields..... Christ Church, Church Street	4	1639
Stepney Green..... King John Street	6	446
Stockwell..... The Swan, Clapham Road	3	1611
Stoke Newington Road... Wellington Road	7	48
Strand..... Wellington Street	2	1282
Strand..... St. Clement Danes Church	2	1725
Tavistock Square..... St. Pancras	3	525
Temple Bar..... Fleet Street	3	157

**THEATRES, Places of Amusement, &c.**

Adelphi Theatre..... Strand	2	967
Agricultural Hall... Upper Street, Islington	4	956
Albert Hall..... Kensington Road	-	430
Alhambra..... Leicester Square	2	416
Astley's Theatre... Westminster Bridge Rd.	2	1412
Botanic Gardens..... Regent's Park	2	1185
British Museum Gt. Russell St., Bloomsbury	2	1468
Court Theatre..... Sloane Square, Chelsea	1	448
Covent Garden Theatre..... Bow Street	2	1083
Cremorne Gardens... King's Road, Chelsea	1	1114
Criterion Theatre..... Piccadilly	2	3
Drury Lane Theatre..... Catherine Street	2	1174
Egyptian Hall..... Piccadilly	1	1302
Exeter Hall..... Strand	2	1146
Exhibition (Horticult. Gdns.) Kensington	-	-
Gaiety Theatre..... Strand	2	1295
Haymarket Theatre.....	2	310
Holborn Theatre.....	3	269
Lord's Cricket Ground St. John's Wood Rd.	2	1000
Lyceum Theatre... Wellington St., Strand	2	1321
Madame Tussaud's... Baker St., Marylebone	2	12
Marylebone Theatre... Church St., Paddgtn.	2	117
National Gallery..... Trafalgar Square	2	603
Olympic Theatre... Wych Street, Strand	2	1602
Oval... Kennington (Surrey Cricket Ground)	3	727
Pavilion Theatre..... Whitechapel Road	5	553
Polytechnic Institution... Regent Street	2	698
Prince's Cricket Ground..... Brompton	-	1415
Princess's Theatre..... Oxford Street	2	804
Prince of Wales's Theatre Tottenham St.	2	1400
Queen's Theatre..... Long Acre	2	1008
Sadler's Wells Theatre... St. John's St. Rd.	4	71
St. James's Hall..... Regent Street	2	-
St. James's Theatre... King St., St. James's	1	1553
Standard Theatre... Shoreditch High Street	5	45
Strand Theatre..... Strand	2	1551
South Kensington Museum Cromwell Rd.	-	700
Surrey Gardens... Penton Place, Newington	4	87
Surrey Theatre..... Blackfriars Road	3	801
Vaudeville Theatre..... Strand	2	1007
Victoria Palace Theatre... Waterloo Road	3	425
Zoological Gardens..... Regent's Park	3	597

Torrington Square..... Bloomsbury	3	186
Tottenham Court Road..... Francis Street	2	1572
Tower of London.....	4	1110
Uxbridge Road... New Road, Shepherd's Bush	2	660
Uxbridge Road..... Porchester Terrace	1	825
Vauxhall Bridge... Vauxhall-Bridge Road	2	1103
Victoria Park..... Approach Road	6	1079
Walham Green..... The Church	2	317
Wandsworth Road..... Cedars Road	3	256
Wandsworth Road..... Priory Road	3	429
Warwick Square..... Pimlico	1	1698
Waterloo Bridge..... Waterloo Road	3	586
Westbourne Terrace..... Bishop's Road	1	995
West London Cemetery..... Fulham Road	1	930
Westminster Bridge..... Bridge Street	2	982
Westminster (Ho. of Par.) Centre of Pal. Yd.	2	887
Whitehall..... Horse Guards	2	947
Wimpole Street... Great Marylebone Street	2	412
York and Albany..... Regent's Park	3	867

N.B.—The Distances are measured from the N. E. Entrance, to the Centres of Roads, to the Entrance Gates of Hospitals, to the N.W. Corners of Squares, unless otherwise stated, and across Hyde Park when that route shortens the distance.

[One Mile is 1760 yards.]



# OMNIBUS FACILITIES for VISITORS to the EXHIBITION.

## THE OMNIBUS SERVICES.

- WHITE.**
- Putney to London Bridge, viâ Fulham Road, Piccadilly and Strand, from 7.40 a.m. to 10.50 p.m., every 10 minutes.
  - London Bridge to Putney, from 9 a.m. to 12.20 midnight, every 10 minutes.
  - Walham Green to Liverpool Street, viâ same route, from 7.45 a.m. to 10.55 p.m., every 10 minutes.
  - Liverpool Street to Walham Green, from 8.50 a.m. to 12.10 midnight, every 10 minutes.
- BLUE.**
- Queen's Elm to Islington, viâ Piccadilly, Regent Street, Marylebone Road, Euston, St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations, from 8.20 a.m. to 12 midnight, every 8 or 9 minutes.
  - Islington to Queen's Elm, from 8.10 a.m. to 11.55 p.m., every 8 or 9 minutes.
  - Queen's Elm to Holloway, viâ same route, from 8.24 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., every 8 or 9 minutes.
  - Holloway to Queen's Elm, from 8.20 a.m. to 10.50 p.m., every 8 or 9 minutes.
- RED.**
- Hammersmith to Liverpool Street, viâ Kensington High Street, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly and Strand, from 8 a.m. to 10.35 p.m., every 4 or 5 minutes.
  - Liverpool Street to Hammersmith, from 9.15 a.m. to 12 midnight, every 4 or 5 minutes.

Hammersmith Omnibuses pass the Albert Hall Entrance to the Exhibition, all others come to the Cromwell Road.

Additional Omnibuses will be put on the Putney, Walham Green and Hammersmith Lines early in May.

## THE ROAD CAR SERVICE.

Commencing with the 4th of May (the Opening Day), the Cars of the LONDON ROAD CAR COMPANY will run between Liverpool Street (Great Eastern) and Broad Street (North London) Stations in the City, viâ Broad Street, Queen Victoria Street, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, Strand, Trafalgar Square, Regent Street or Haymarket, Piccadilly, and Fulham Road to the End of Exhibition Road, and *vice versâ*. The Cars will leave Liverpool Street and Broad Street Stations every five minutes between 8 a.m. and 10.45 p.m., and return from Exhibition Road in the same manner.

---

## THE TRAM CAR SERVICE.

Omnibuses in connection with the South London Tramways Company's system, which embraces Battersea Park, Wandsworth Road, Clapham Junction, Nine Elms, Chelsea Bridge, Wandsworth, Lavender Hill, &c., will run at frequent Intervals between Battersea Park and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, arriving at and departing from the South End of Exhibition Road.

---

For further particulars of Train Service, &c., see the 'Official Railway Guide and Route Table,' Price One Penny.

**SODA WATER & ICE**  
 MAKING MACHINERY  
 AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE.

BY

**BARNETT & FOSTER**

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS,  
**NIAGARA WORKS, 24 EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE **FREE.**

COLONISTS and Others visiting London are invited to call and inspect our large and varied Stock of Soda Water Machinery and accessories, specially suited for Colonial use.

# CHAMPAGNE.

**BOUVIER FRÈRES, OF NEUCHÂTEL,**  
SWITZERLAND,

Direct the attention of our Colonial Visitors to their *CHAMPAGNES*, so well known to all Continental Travellers. BOUVIER FRÈRES gained in

THE HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884,

THE  
**ONLY PRIZE MEDAL**  
FOR

**CHAMPAGNE.**

Price 42/- per dozen. Special Terms for Export.

SOLE AGENTS—

**J. & R. McCracken,**

38, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

# CHUBB'S SAFES.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, President of the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886, has been pleased to appoint CHUBB & SON'S Lock & Safe Company, Limd., as THE MAKERS OF STRONG ROOMS, SAFES, and LOCKS to the Royal Commission.

128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MELBOURNE BRANCH: 3, MARKET STREET.

Sole Agent for BOMBAY:

EDULJEE PESTONJEE, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street.

*Illustrated Price Lists post free.*

# CHUBB'S LOCKS.

# BARBER & SMITH,

GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS, & SILVERSMITHS.

Dealers in Second-hand Plate.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST PLATED GOODS,  
SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

36, CORNHILL, E.C.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE, ETC.

## HELLIWELL'S PATENT ROOF GLAZING WITHOUT PUTTY,

AND

PATENT ZINC ROOFING WITHOUT EXTERNAL FASTENINGS OR SOLDER.

Adopted by H.M. GOVERNMENT,

And extensively used throughout the United Kingdom and abroad for every description of Roof and Horticultural Building, including the Midland Railway Company, the Great Northern, the Great Eastern, the Mersey Tunnel, the Cheshire Lines, London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Caledonian, the Highland Railway, London, Chatham & Dover, and the Great Southern and Western Railway Ireland, Forty London Board Schools.

Materials are easily erected by ordinary Workmen. Climate does not affect it. Full Instructions sent with each Parcel, delivered free on board at any Port.

Correspondence solicited by **T. W. HELLIWELL,**  
5 WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, LONDON.  
Or to the Works: BRIGHOUSE, YORKSHIRE.

## PEARCE & SONS,

Indian & Colonial Tailors,

17, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,  
LONDON, W.



THE  
**A. V. & Co.**  
Universal Metal Cleaning  
**POMATUM**

IS THE ORIGINAL ONE,

AND

ADMITTED TO BE THE BEST.

# GUNS, RIFLES, & REVOLVERS

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EVERY VARIETY.—GOOD VALUE.—ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR THE COLONIES AND AMERICA.

EXPRESS RIFLES—DOUBLE & SINGLE BARRELS.

ENORMOUS POWER  
and MARVELLOUS  
ACCURACY.

See Diagram.

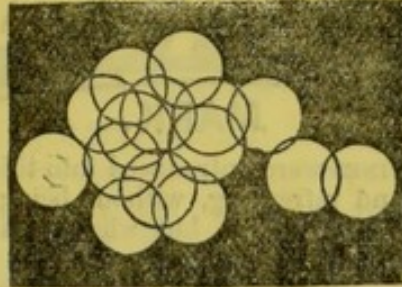


DIAGRAM OF  
15 CONSECUTIVE  
SHOTS ALL IN THE  
SIZE OF A PENNY  
PIECE.

For TROPICAL CLIMATES, the LIGHTEST Double-barrel Gun that is made, weighing only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., shooting equal to an ordinary gun of 7 lbs.

THE CARLTON HAMMERLESS FOR PAPER AND METAL CARTRIDGES.

**WATSON BROS.,**

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.I.M. THE SULTAN,  
4, PALL MALL, LONDON.

## CAPE WINES.

**J. H. & J. VAN RYN,**

Of STRAND ST., CAPE TOWN,

Beg to inform their numerous friends from all parts of South Africa that they can be supplied, at their London Address as given below, with all kinds of CAPE WINES in Bottle.

Among others—

CONSTANTIA WINES

RED HERMITAGE

WHITE DRAKENSTEIN

CAPE SHERRIES

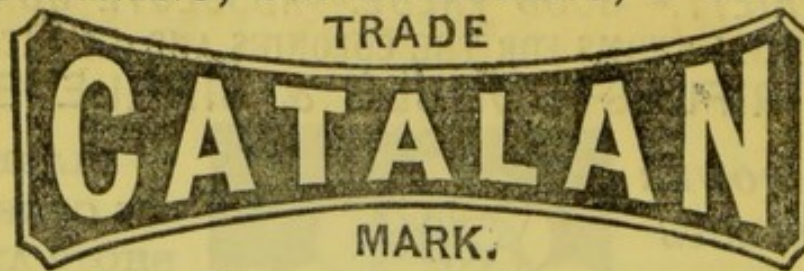
CAPE MADEIRAS

PONTACS

St. DUNSTAN'S HOUSE, Idol Lane, London,

# KINLOCH'S CATALAN.

WINES ABSOLUTELY PURE.  
STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING, & REFRESHING.



These pure RED AND WHITE WINES were introduced into this country by us in 1862. They are strengthening, stimulating, and refreshing, without being heating, and those who prefer Port, Sherry, and Madeira to all other Wines, but who are not allowed to drink them, will find our Catalans exactly suitable in every respect.

**RED CATALAN** - - - 15s., 17s., 20s. Per Doz.  
*Equal to fine fruity Port.*

**WHITE CATALAN** - - - 15s., 17s., 20s. Per Doz.  
*Equal to fine old Madeira.*

SINGLE BOTTLES at the same rate as per dozen.

These Wines are regularly Shipped to our Colonies, more especially to India.  
Export Prices on application.

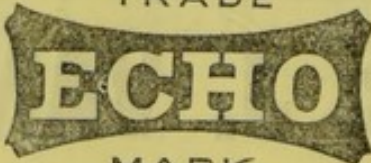
## SAUMUR CHAMPAGNE.

DE LA RUE & CO.'S BRAND.

UNSURPASSED FOR PRIME QUALITY.

	PER 2 DOZ. HALF BOTS.	PER DOZ. BOTTLES.
<b>SAUMUR, Silver Label</b> - - -	28s.	24s.
<b>SAUMUR, Gold Label</b> - - -	34s.	30s.

STANDARD WHISKIES WITH GREAT AGE.

UNSURPASSED FOR  EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.

TRADE MARK.

	PER DOZ.
<b>HIGHLAND "ECHO"</b> - - - - - GRAND OLD SCOTCH.	36s.
<b>CONNEMARA "ECHO"</b> - - - - - FRAGRANT OLD IRISH.	36s.

## "BEN NEVIS."

D. P. MACDONALD, DISTILLER.

To those who prefer "Single" or Unblended Whiskey we recommend that distilled at the famous BEN NEVIS DISTILLERY. It is made from pure Malt, is matured by five years' keeping at the Distillery, and is bottled by the Distiller. It may always be relied upon to be uniform in age. Only one quality is bottled.

PRICE PER DOZ. CASE - 42s.

TO BE HAD ALSO OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS AND LICENSED GROCERS.

Full Price Lists and Export Prices on Application.

# C. KINLOCH & CO., LONDON.

# STEPHEN HOLMAN,

15, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER,  
CONSULTING AND REPRESENTATIVE ENGINEER.

Patentee of Hydraulic Gas and Steam Specialities in  
Extensive Use.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND ESTIMATES FOR WATER, GAS, SEWAGE,  
AND OTHER WORKS.



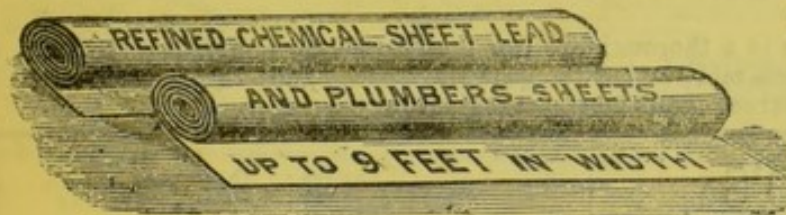
## HOLMAN, MICHELL & CO.,

ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE,

LEAD REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS & MERCHANTS.

London Offices:

15, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

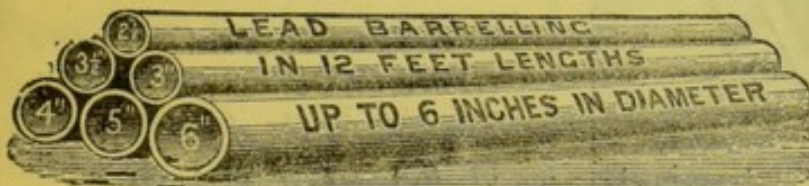


CHEMICAL SHEET LEAD  
and PLUMBERS' SHEETS  
of EXTRA WIDTH,

AS SHOWN IN THE ACCOMPANYING ILLUSTRATION,  
Supplied to specification, at the current  
prices for ordinary widths of Sheet.

BEST SOLID DRAWN LEAD WATER PIPE,  
OF THE SIZES & WEIGHTS IN GENERAL USE KEPT IN STOCK.

It will facilitate the despatch of orders by adopting and specifying the weight per yard,  
in accordance with our printed Lists.



### LEAD BARRELLING,

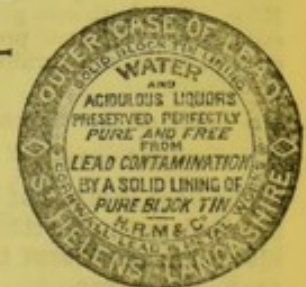
From 2½ to 6 in. Diameter.

KEPT READY for IMMEDIATE  
DELIVERY.

Shipping Orders for ordinary quantities  
can generally be despatched the day  
following receipt of instructions.

### PATENT SOLID DRAWN BLOCK TIN- LINED LEAD PIPE.

This Pipe consists of a continuous Tube of Pure Block Tin, of any determined  
thickness, within a Tube of Lead. It possesses the flexibility of ordinary Tin and  
Soft Metal Pipes, and is suited for conveying PURE Drinking Water, Acids, Spirits,  
and other Liquids.



BEST WHITE METAL FOR BEARINGS.

INGOT TIN, ANTIMONY, SPELTER, SOLDER, ZINC.



# W. ENGLISH.

## ARMY, NAVY, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

Nos. 3, 4, 10, & 11, ROYAL OPERA ARCADE,

PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.



HATS, HELMETS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMAN-  
TEAUS, REGULATION TRUNKS, &c.



SHIRTS HOSIERY GLOVES, CHOLERA BELTS, PYJAMA SUITS,  
NIGHT SHIRTS, &c.



A REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES TAKEN.



OUTFITS FOR ALL CLIMATES.

ALL GOODS ARE OFFERED AT CASH PRICES. PRICE LISTS, WITH DIRECTIONS  
FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, ON APPLICATION.

*P.O. Orders payable at Charles Street, S.W. Cheques crossed Union Bank.*

N.B.—The Royal Opera Arcade is a thoroughfare (for foot passengers only) leading from  
5, Pall Mall to Charles Street, midway between the Haymarket and Waterloo Place.  
The Charles Street end is most convenient for Carriages.

### DANGERFIELD'S

CELEBRATED

## Self-Lighting Match Case



Pronounced the acme of perfection. It has no equal in Mechanical Construction, Workmanship, Quality of Material, Neatness, Compactness, Convenience, and Low Price. The fortunate possessor has only to push the slide, when a match presents itself lighted. Your clothes, walls, and furniture need no longer be injured or defaced.

No Lady or Gentleman should be without one.  
*Everyone who sees it is most anxious to use it.*

The Case is made of Nickel Silver, beautifully finished, with or without Cigar Cutter, 2s. each; also a cheaper form in Tin, without Cutter, 1s. each. Post-free.

C. BRANDON & CO.,  
16, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London.

## JOHN GLEN,

### Advertisement Agent,

*Sole Agent to the Contractors  
(WM. CLOWES & SONS,  
Limited) for the Advertisements  
in this Guide and the other  
Official Publications of the Co-  
lonial and Indian Exhibition.*

LONDON: 379A, STRAND, W.C.

*(Entrance in Southampton Street.)*

MANUFACTURERS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.



**WM. WARNE & Co.**

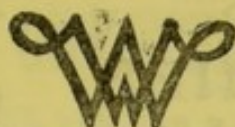
**India Rubber Manufacturers.**

Patentees of the

RED MINERALISED INDIA RUBBER, MAGNETIC CUT THREAD,  
TOBACCO POUCHES, MOULDED SEAMLESS HOSE,  
JUNCTION RUBBER, PRINTING ROLLERS, BRAKE BLOCKS,  
MOULDED ENEMAS, etc.



TRADE



MARK.



Manufacturers of

SHEET, VALVES, BUFFERS, HOSE PIPES, TUBING,  
WATERPROOF COATS, PIECE GOODS, MECHANICAL, SURGICAL,  
CHEMICAL, SCIENTIFIC, GYMNASTIC, DOMESTIC,  
AIR-PROOF ARTICLES, etc.



**29, GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E.C.**

Mills: Tottenham, Middlesex.



**BEARE & SON,**

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
STRINGS, & FITTINGS.**

**SPECIALITIES.**

Violins, Tenors, Cellos, & Double Basses

Copy " " " "

Flutes for " " " "

Basses for " " " "

Hornets, various.

Class Instruments, various.

Clarinets, Clarionets, Drums, Banjos (English  
and American).

Pianos by Erat, Erard, &c.

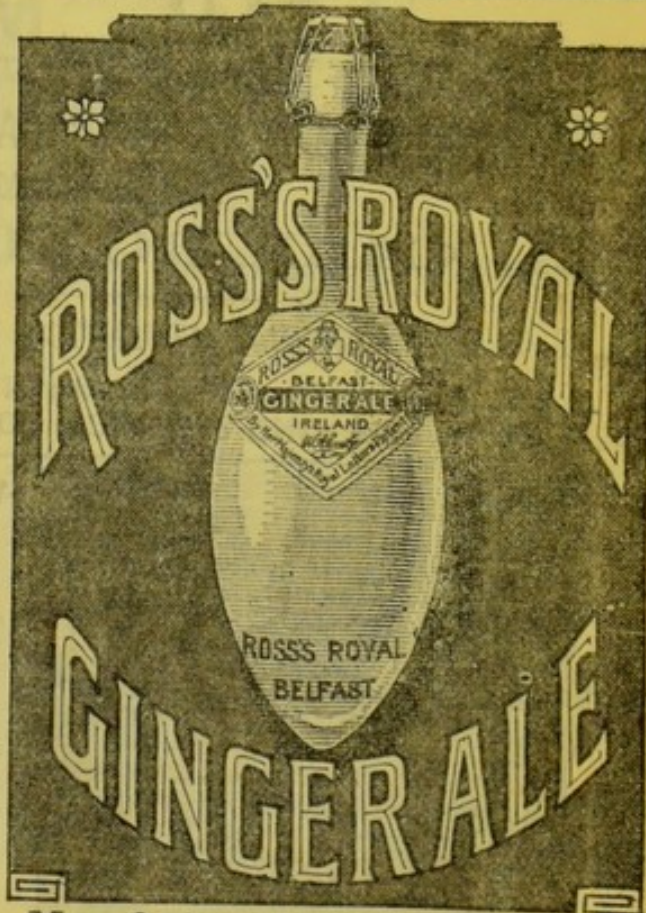
PATENTEE OF THE NEW INSTRUMENT—  
**THE VOIXOPHONE.**

GREEN'S MODEL PIANO & AMERICAN ORGAN  
CHAIRS, WITH METALLIC FRAMES.

Wholesale Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade supplied.

*Illustrated Catalogue on application.*

**1, RATHBONE PLACE, OXFORD ST., W.**



Manufactory, BELFAST, Ireland.

The **MELBOURNE ARGUS** is the Leading  
**DAILY PAPER** in AUSTRALIA.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The **AUSTRALASIAN** — Weekly, Sixpence.

The **SKETCHER** — Monthly, Illustrated,  
SIXPENCE.

**PUBLISHED IN MELBOURNE.**

SEE SPECIMENS IN VICTORIA COURT.

For Information respecting Advertisements, &c., apply to London Office, 80, Fleet Street, E.C.  
**WILSON AND MACKINNON, Proprietors.**

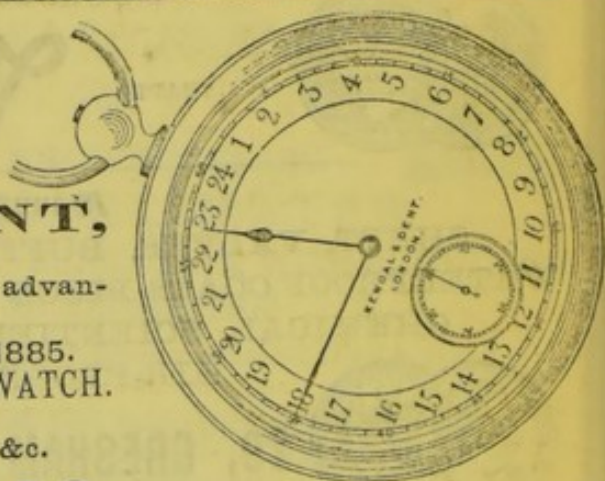
**WATCHES FOR  
THE COLONIES  
AND INDIA.**

**KENDAL and DENT,**  
106, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,  
Supply Shippers and the Trade on most advan-  
tageous Terms.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION, 1885.  
PATENTEES OF THE DOUBLE DIAL WATCH.

**Watches for the Blind.**  
8-DAY WATCHES from 60s., &c., &c.

106, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.



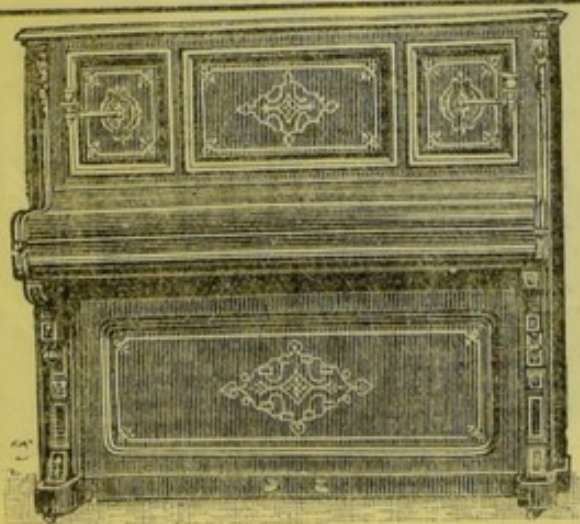
**MR. MILES,**

(ESTABLISHED SINCE 1860)

CELEBRATED TAILOR AND TROUSERS MAKER,  
HAS REMOVED TO  
**21, OLD BOND STREET, W.**

*SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COLONIAL ORDERS.*

A very large assortment of all the NEWEST GOODS for OVERCOATS,  
MORNING or FROCK COATS, TROUSERINGS, &c.



**VENABLES**

HIGH-CLASS

**PIANOS**

AT MODERATE PRICES

**C. VENABLES & CO.**

187 & 189, ESSEX ROAD,

**LONDON, N.**

# FILTER CHAMBERLAND PASTEUR.

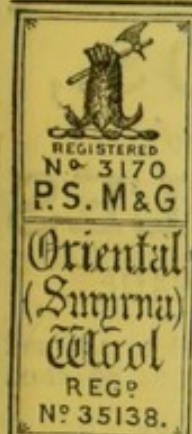
None know better than our Colonial friends the great value of pure water. In some parts of the British Empire it is scarce and bad. Pure water is one of the chief sanitary requirements of the day. Water without filtration is the cause of Marsh or remittent fevers prevalent in many of the Colonies, of Typhoid fevers, and of Dysentery and the dreaded Cholera.

Every mode of filtration hitherto applied has the glaring defect that the pores of the filtering material soon get foul even to loathsomeness. Without frequent renewals, and, without the means of renewing the filtering material, the imaginary filter gets worse than useless.

The invention of the CHAMBERLAND PASTEUR FILTER—a great and valuable novelty—supplies the very requirements of a Colonist. It purifies water from every germ or microbe of disease, renders it fresh, pure, and invigorating; it does so for all time, needing only to be washed from time to time. No impurities can possibly enter or pass through its pores.

CALL AND SEE IT AT—

**29, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, London, E.C.**



## NOVEL, ELEGANT, AND USEFUL PASTIME FOR LADIES. HOME-KNIT ORIENTAL (SMYRNA) RUGS.

(REGISTERED.)

SMYRNA BOXES, with Specimen of Work, Design, all Requisites for Trial Strip and Instructions (Copyright);  
SMYRNA WOOL, Smyrna Cotton, Designs, Design Books, Colour Cards, and all Accessories.

*Retail from all the leading Berlin Wool Repositories throughout the World, and for Export (Wholesale only).*

**PAUL SCHULZE, 19 & 21, Greenwood St., Manchester.**

Also **CRYSTAL SILK, Brilliant Fancy.**  
Silk Wool and Worsted Yarns for Crocheting, Embroidery, Knitting, &c.  
WHOLESALE BUYING AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

# PHOTOGRAPHY.

By Appointment to



First Order of Merit,

Sydney Exhibition, 1879.

Melbourne Exhibition, 1880-1

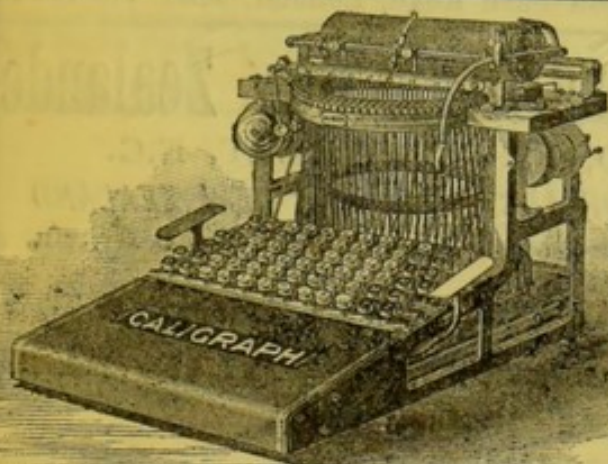
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY  
THE GOVERNORS OF NEW ZEALAND.

**R. H. BARTLETT,**

**ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER.**  
QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Views of New Zealand Scenery, Hot Lakes, Mountains, Cities, &c., to be seen in the New Zealand Court of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

For further information apply to Messrs. HAYMAN & Co., 3, Coleman Street, E.C.



## IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.

A Single Finger-Stroke produces any character used by the Operator.

*Type Writers that fail to accomplish this are deficient, and do not fully economize time and labour.*

Investigate this point before purchasing.

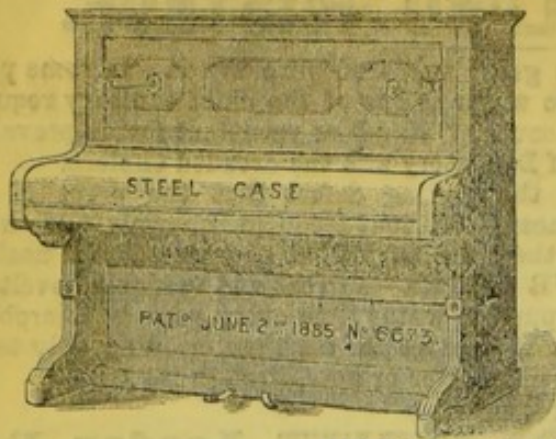
10,000 "CALIGRAPHS" ARE IN DAILY USE.

Sole Agent for the United Kingdom—

**T. DAVISON,**

18, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

STEEL-CASED AMERICAN ORGANS, 10 GUINEAS.

**NATHL. BERRY'S**

PATENT "IMPERISHABLE" PIANOS,

**50 GUINEAS Complete.**

The "IMPERISHABLE" Piano is constructed with a STEEL CASE AND IRON FRAME, and GLUE IS NOT USED in any part of the Case. The Instrument consequently CANNOT BE AFFECTED in any way by HEAT OR D.R.M.P. as the Exterior of the Instrument is COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF STEEL. Its suitability for the varying Tropical climates is therefore self-evident. In structure, the Instrument is UPRIGHT AND IRON GRAND TRICHORD THROUGHOUT, BRASS PINPLATE, BEST IVORY KEYS, AND POSSESSES ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. The ornamentation (walnut and gold or black and gold) is of the highest style, and will not lose colour or brightness in any climate.

EXTREME DURABILITY. LIGHTNESS AND STRENGTH FOR INLAND TRANSIT. MAGNIFICENT TONE.

NATHANIEL BERRY, Pianoforte Manufacturer,  
135, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

STEEL-CASED HARMONIUMS, 7½ GUINEAS.

# GLASS BOTTLES

## KILNER BROS.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

# GLASS BOTTLES

FOR HOME AND EXPORT TRADE.

Colonial and Indian Visitors are cordially invited to call and inspect samples at No. 9, GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON,

Few minutes' walk from King's Cross, (Met.) Station.

N.B.—Our Bottles now take the lead in the Principal Markets in the World.

**FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.**

The ORIGINAL and ONLY TRUE.



It is the *Greatest Medical Discovery of the Present Century, and is regarded as a boon to mankind.*

It is the best known remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma.*

It effectually checks and arrests those too-oft-n fatal diseases—*Diphtheria, Diabetez, Fever, Croup, Ague, &c.*

It acts like a charm in *Diarrhœa*, and is the only known Specific in *Cholera and Dysentery.*

It effectually cuts short all attacks of *Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, Convulsions, and Spasms.*

It is the only palliative in *Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c.*

It rapidly relieves pain from whatever cause; allays the irritation of fever; soothes and strengthens the system under exhausting diseases, restores the deranged functions, stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, gives quiet and refreshing sleep, and **marvellously prolongs life.** It may be taken by Old and Young at all hours and times according to the directions.

It is extensively used by Medical Men in their official and private practice, at Home and Abroad, who have given numerous written testimonials of its wonderful efficacy.

Sold by Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers all over the World in bottles, 1s. 1½d.; 2 oz., 2s. 9d.;

4 oz., 4s. 6d.; half-pints, 11s.; and pints, 20s. each; and by the Inventor—

**RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.E. Free by Post.**

# The Australian Times and Anglo New Zealander.

LONDON OFFICES: 30, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ORGAN OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Published in London, and widely circulated throughout Great Britain and Australasia.

Manufacturers who supply, or desire to supply, the Australian Colonies with Trade or Manufactures will find THE AUSTRALIAN TIMES AND ANGLO NEW ZEALANDER an unequalled medium for direct communication between the United Kingdom and her Colonies.

**Weekly, Price 3d.**

London Offices: 30, FLEET STREET, E.C.

# INDIGESTION, HEADACHE AND ALL LIVER AFFECTIONS. PRICHARD'S PILLS,

COMPOSED of DANDELION, CHAMOMILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER.  
(Entirely Vegetable, perfectly Tasteless, no Mercury.)

They materially assist nature in the performance of some of her most important functions, and prove the greatest boon to those troubled with either of the above ailments.

Prepared only by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing Cross, London.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., & 21s. Free by Post. And of all Chemists.  
City Agent: E. CONSTANCE, 114, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

## "AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES"

Are the finest Timekeepers in the World, and at half the usual cost of unreliable systems.

The exhibit of finished work, and the marvellous machinery employed in the production, was the most interesting feature of the Inventions Exhibition last year.

The Gold Medal, the highest prize for Horological skill, was awarded them. They have been equally successful at all the recent Exhibitions, having obtained at—

Philadelphia, Four Prize Medals; Paris, the Gold Medal; Sydney, the Gold Medal, with Two Special and Four First Prizes; Melbourne, Two Gold Medals.

From their perfect reliability, simplicity of construction, and easiness of repair, they are eminently adapted for India and the Colonies, where they are rapidly making themselves a great name.

THE PRACTICAL AGENT IS

W. CANEY, Watchmaker, 72, Regent Street, London,  
(Two doors from the Cafe Royal.)

*A Descriptive Essay and Price List sent free by post to every applicant.*

## Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation (LIMITED).

Head Offices and Works: BELVEDERE ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Apparatus for the

BRUSH System of "Arc" Lighting, the only one which has stood the test of years of hard work, and by which an extended and economical lighting is possible.

BRUSH-VICTORIA Compound - Wound Self-Regulating  
Victoria Dynamos, as supplied to Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Departments.

BRUSH-VICTORIA Incandescence Lamps, with the new pure Homogeneous filament.

BRUSH-SELLON "Arc" Lamps, for outdoor and indoor lighting, to give a pure, steady, and unvarying light.

The Corporation are now prepared to supply and erect Electric Lighting Plant on the Purchase Hire System.

Information can be obtained upon application either to the Corporation's representative at their Stall, or in the Electric Lighting Machinery Shed, or from the Secretary, at the Head Offices at the above Address.

New and Popular Pamphlet on Electric Lighting, "THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN OUR HOUSES." Price One Penny. May be obtained at the Corporation's Stall.

## KETTLE FOR THE MILLION.

3 Quarts of Water Boiled in Less than 5 Minutes

WITH THE

## PATENT VICTORIA KETTLE.



The Housewife's Delight. The Workman's Friend.

NO LID to fall in and scald the hands.

NO SPOUT to melt off.

NO BOTTOM TO KNOCK out or burn.

Will boil over any kind of fire—Coal, Gas, Spirits, Twigs, Peat,  
Dry Leaves, &c.

*Invaluable alike to the TOURIST, the COLONIST, and for PIC-NICS.*

Recommended by all who have tried them. Price from 2s. 8d.

100 GALLONS OF WATER BOILED IN LESS THAN 25 MINUTES.

THE PATENT VICTORIA KETTLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office:—7, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

## TURKEY, PERSIAN, & INDIAN CARPETS,

IMPORTED BY THOMAS BONTOR & CO., LATE

## WATSON, BONTOR, AND CO.,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY,

35 and 36, OLD BOND STREET, W.

Exhibition Medals, 1851, 1862, and Dublin, 1865. Hors Concours, Paris, 1878.

Superior BRUSSELS, VELVET, SAXONY, and all other Carpets, on the Newest Designs.



## DEWHURST'S SEWING COTTON THE "THREE SHELLS" BRAND.

AGENT FOR CANADA: FRANCIS A. BAILY, 25, ST. JAMES'S STREET, MONTREAL.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GIBBS, BRIGHT, & CO.,

MELBOURNE, 39, Flinderslane West; SYDNEY, Pitt Street; BRISBANE, Eagle Street;

ADELAIDE, Grenfell Street; DUNEDIN, N.Z.

JOHN DEWHURST & SONS, BELLE-VUE MILLS, SKIPTON.

# OHLENDORFF'S DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO AND SPECIAL CANE MANURE

(WITH GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.)

**ARE THE BEST MANURES FOR THE SUGAR CANE.**

PLANTERS are invited to inspect the collection of Sugar Canes from all parts of the World, exhibited in the West Indian Department by this Company.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, &c.  
*Prices and further Particulars on application to*

**THE ANGLO-CONTINENTAL (late Ohlendorff's) GUANO WORKS,**  
London Agency: 15, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON,

Sole Importer of Peruvian Guano in the United Kingdom and other Countries, under the new contract with Chilean Government.

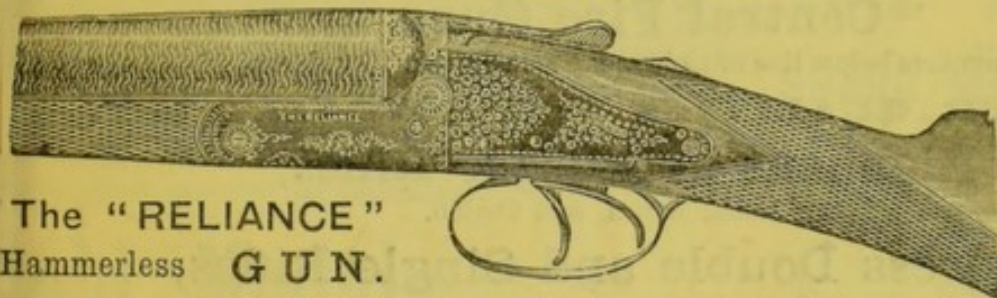
## A D A M S & C O.,

GUN, RIFLE, AND REVOLVER MANUFACTURERS  
32, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C. (MOORGATE STREET STATION, CITY).

With Automatic  
Intercepting Patent  
Block Safety Locks.

This Gun is absolutely SAFE against ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE; the mechanism is simple and durable, and the breech action can be made to open with either top, side, or under lever. Price from £22 10s.

The "RELIANCE"  
Hammerless GUN.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GUNS, HAMMER and HAMMERLESS, with latest improvements, prepared for this Season. Prices to suit all purchasers.

ADAMS & CO'S "SPECIAL GUN." Double-Grip Action, £7; Snap Action, £7 10s.; Top Lever Snap, £8.

LARGE BORE RIFLES AND EXPRESS SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES.

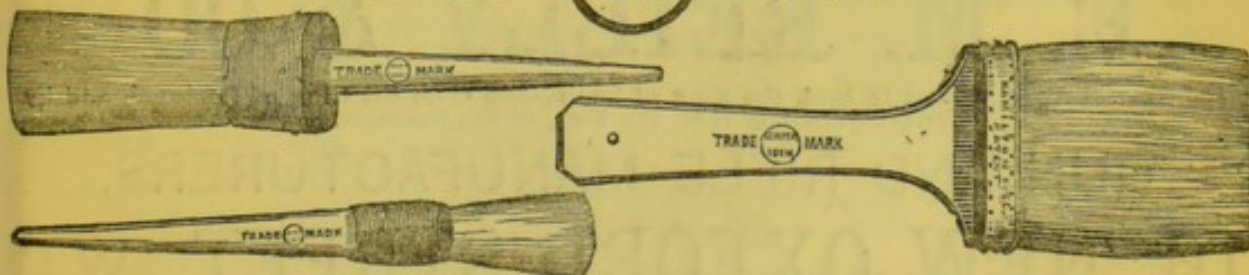
ADAMS & CO'S MARTINI-ZELLER PATENT RIFLES.

For ROOK, RABBIT, and SMALL DEER SHOOTING, .380 Bore, price £3; .360 Bore Express, .300 Bore and .230 Bore, Extra quality, price £4. These Rifles are the CHEAPEST and BEST RIFLES yet made, and for accuracy of shooting are unsurpassed. *Illustrated Price List on application, Post-free.*

## HAMILTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PAINTING BRUSHES.

TRADE MARK.

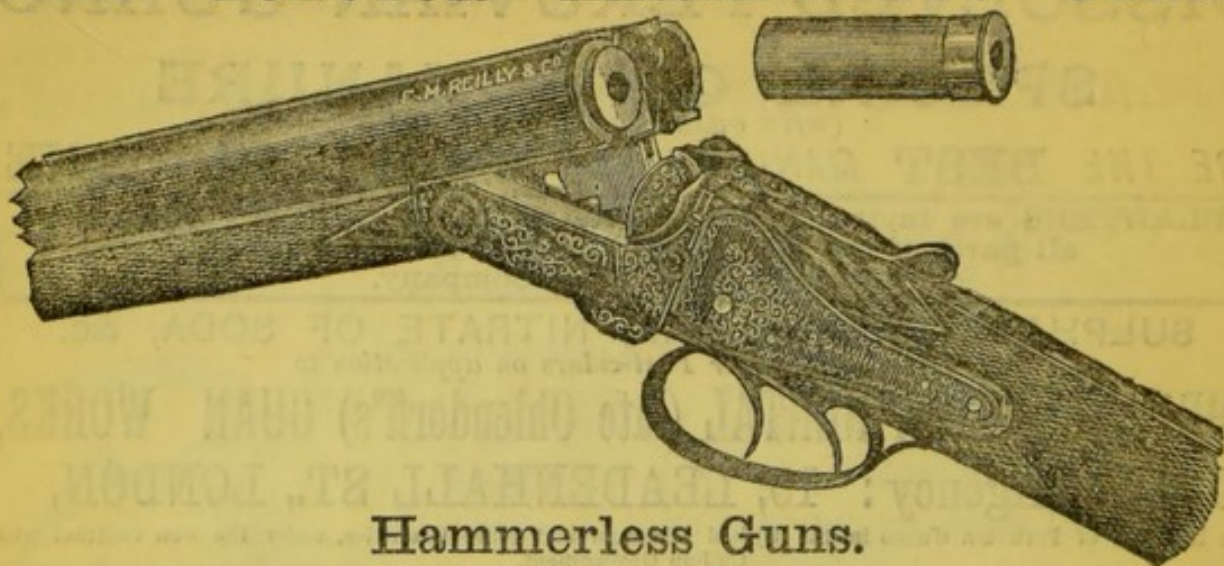


MANUFACTORY: 9 and 10, GREEK STREET, and 8, ROSE STREET, LONDON, W.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.



# SELF EJECTOR HAMMERLESS GUNS.



Hammerless Guns.

Speciality in Pigeon Guns.

Solid Bar Action Guns.

Central Fire Guns,

Hammers below line of sight, snap action, from 10 guineas.

**PLAINER QUALITIES FOR COLONIAL USE.**

Elephant and Tiger Rifles,

for India, Africa, and Ceylon.

Express Double and Single Rifles,

.360, .400, .450, and .500 bore.

Rook and Rabbit Rifles.

Wild Fowl Guns.

Magazine Rifles and Shot Guns,

"Winchester," "Lightning," "Marlin," and "Spencer" Patents.

Regulation Self-extracting Revolvers.

Revolvers for Pocket and House Protection,

from 25s. Loaded Cartridges and Empty Cases at low prices.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.

## E. M. REILLY & CO.

(By Special Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain, and H.M. the King of Portugal, and by Letters Patent to H.M. the King of the Netherlands),

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

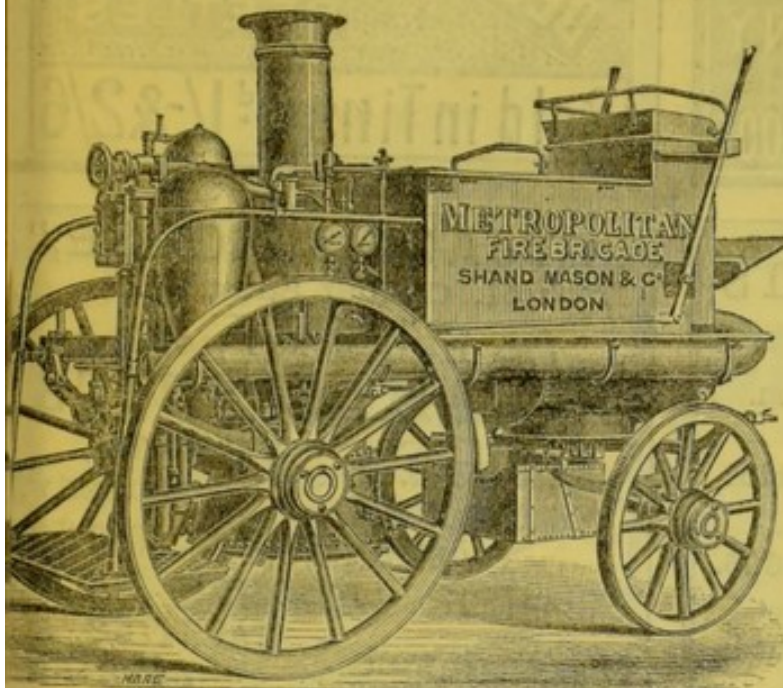
16, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.

277, OXFORD STREET, LONDON; and PARIS.

# SHAND, MASON, & CO.,

Manufacturers of

## STEAM AND MANUAL FIRE ENGINES



To the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Her Britannic Majesty's War Department, Board of Admiralty, Crown Agents for the Colonies and Council of India, the Insurance Offices, Municipal, Volunteer, and Private Fire Brigades.

OVER TWO-THIRDS  
OF THE  
**STEAM and MANUAL  
FIRE ENGINES**  
OF THE  
METROPOLITAN  
(LONDON)  
**FIRE BRIGADE**  
ARE BY  
**SHAND, MASON, & CO.**

Fire Escapes, Portable Fire Engines, Hose, Patent Instantaneous Hose Couplings, Firemen's Equipments, and Fire Extinguishing Apparatus of every description and for all Climates.

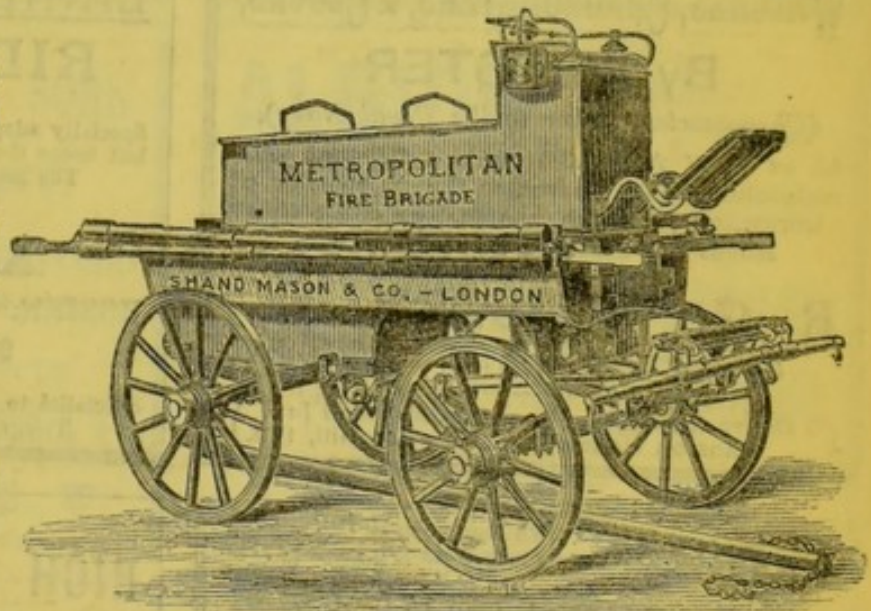
### Gold Medals

OR

### FIRST AWARDS

AT THE FOLLOWING

INTERNATIONAL  
EXHIBITIONS AND  
COMPETITIONS.



London Exhibition ... ..	1851	Edinburgh Exhibition ... ..	1869	Paris Exhibition ... ..	1878
London Exhibition ... ..	1862	Glasgow Competition ... ..	1870	Sydney Exhibition ... ..	1879
Crystal Palace Competitions	1863	Preston Competition ... ..	1871	Melbourne Exhibition ... ..	1880
Birmingham Exhibition ... ..	1864	Moscow Exhibition ... ..	1872	Karlskrona (Sweden) Competition ... ..	1881
Brussels Exhibition ... ..	1865	Vienna Exhibition ... ..	1873	Special Diploma, Fisheries Exhibition, London ... ..	1883
Dublin Exhibition ... ..	1865	London Exhibition ... ..	1874	Special Diploma, Health Exhibition, London ... ..	1884
Paris Exhibition ... ..	1867	Norrköping (Sweden) Exhib.	1876		
Bradford Competition ... ..	1867	Cape Town Exhibition ... ..	1877		
Bombay (India) Exhibition ... ..	1868	Orebro (Sweden) Competition	1877		
Frankfurt (Germany) Exhibition	1869	Christiania Exhibition ... ..	1877		

Highest Award (Gold Medal) International Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

5, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON.

# NORTHERN

## FIRE LIFE

ESTABD 1836

### ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICES  
LONDON & ABERDEEN

ACCUMULATED FUNDS (1885) £ 2,993,000



# KEATING'S POWDER

**DESTROYS**

**BUGS  
FLEAS  
MOTHS  
BEETLES**

Sold in Tins 6<sup>d</sup> 1/- & 2/6

## Steinway AND Son's

New York. **PIANOS** London.

GOLD MEDAL, Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL, Society of Arts, 1885.

Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street,  
PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

## "PYJAMAS HOUSE,"

51, Conduit Street, W.

A. BURDEN'S noted  
**PYJAMAS SUITS**  
FOR **SHIRTS,**  
**SLEEPING,** **HOISERY,**  
**LOUNGING,** **GLOVES.**  
AS **SMOKING,**  
**EXHIBITED** **DRESSING,**  
IN THE **YACHTING,**  
International Health **BATHING.**  
Exhibition, 1884.

## WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, & CLOCKS, By WEBSTER

(Chronometer Maker to the Royal Navy),  
At as LOW A PRICE as is consistent with  
maintaining that character for superiority of  
workmanship which has distinguished this  
House for nearly **Two Centuries.**

**R. G. WEBSTER,**  
5, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

(5 Doors from the Mansion House.) (Established in Cornhill, 1711.)

## LINNEY'S NEW PATENT RIDING SHIRT.

Specially adapted for the Colonies. Will not ruck up,  
but keeps the lower part of the body perfectly warm.  
The most comfortable Shirt ever invented.

SOLE MAKER—  
**A. LINNEY,**  
HOSIER, GLOVER, & SHIRT TAILOR,  
99, REGENT STREET, W.

Specialité in RIDING BELTS & RIDING DRAWERS.  
Telegraphic Address :—"LINNEY, LONDON."

## IRISH POPLINS AND

Irish Poplins in all Colours, and  
Black, from 4/6 yard. Table  
and Household Linens  
ready for immediate use.  
Patterns and Catalogues  
free. Irish Cambric  
Handkerchiefs.  
Balbriggan  
Hosiery.

Irish Laces from  
the least expen-  
sive, by the yard and in Sets, for  
Ladies and Children. Irish  
Homespun.

## HOUSE LINENS.

**INGLIS & TINCKLER,**  
The Irish Warehouse,  
147, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

## Remarkable Show of RICH SEALSKIN JACKETS!

And DOLMANS, Half-price.

LADIES' FINE FURS. TRIMMINGS.  
GENTLEMEN'S FUR-LINED COATS.

TRAVELLING and HEARTH RUGS  
One-Half West End Prices.

**PHILLIPS,**  
CITY + FUR + WAREHOUSES,  
52 & 53, NEWGATE STREET.

**SPINK & SON,**  
**GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS,**  
 2, Gracechurch Street (4 doors from Cornhill),  
 London, E.C.  
 ESTABLISHED 1772.

*Choice Antique & Modern Silver.*  
*Finest Diamond Ornaments.*  
*Curious Old Coins.*  
*Best Electro Silver.*

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY ONLY AT MODERATE CASH  
 PRICES, AND 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.  
 Plate, Jewels, and Coins, accurately valued or  
 purchased.

**FINE JEWELS.**

**ANTIQUÉ PLATE.**

**BEST ELECTRO SILVER.**

**CURIOUS AND RARE COINS.**

**SPINK & SON,**  
**GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS,**  
 2, Gracechurch Street (4 doors from Cornhill),  
 LONDON, E.C.

Established 1772. 10 per cent. discount.

**THE**  
**CELEBRATED "CLACHANS"**

In Sherborne Lane, King William-st., E.C.,  
 and Mitre Court, Fleet-st., E.C.,  
 are the only Establishments in LONDON where all the  
**FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES**

(From the most Famous Distillers in Scotland)  
 are to be obtained—and in their NATIVE PURITY—and  
 at the SAME PRICES as they are sold in our  
**"CLACHANS"** at 87, Fountain Bridge, and  
 103, High Street, Edinburgh; and 299, Argyle  
 Street, Glasgow.

The attention of MEDICAL MEN and ANALYSTS is respect-  
 fully solicited to this Advertisement.  
**FAMILIES SUPPLIED.**

JOHN GLEN, Advertisement Agent, 379A, Strand, W.C.

**CROSBY HALL,**

*One of the Sights of London.*

**PALACE OF RICHARD III.**

**LUNCHEONS & DINNERS**

FOR  
**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**

**32, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN,**  
 NEAR RAILWAY STATION.

**JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS'**  
**Celebrated Cutlery.**

The best-known Brand of SHEFFIELD  
 OUTLERY throughout the World.

LONDON (West-End) AGENTS:  
**WHEATON & BENNETT,**  
 104, 106, & 108, Oxford St., W.

**ALBION** PUREST  
**MILK** SOAP  
 IN THE  
 WORLD.

AND  
**SULPHUR**  
**SOAP**

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION. INVALUABLE FOR  
 CHILDREN. NEVER IRRITATES THE SKIN.  
 DELICATELY PERFUMED.

**PARKINSON & FRODSHAM,**  
**Watch and Chronometer**  
**Makers.**

ESTABLISHED 1801.

**CHANGE ALLEY,**  
**CORNHILL, E.C.**

**WATCHES FOR THE COLONIES.**

**CLERKE,**  
**Manufacturer of Chronometers,**  
**WATCHES & CLOCKS.**

LATE MAKER TO  
**BLACK AND MURRAY,**  
 OF CALCUTTA, MELBOURNE, AND LONDON.

*Business Established 95 Years.*  
**1, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.**  
 All Manufacturing and Repairing on the  
 Premises.

PEARS' SOAP IS USED IN THE DOULTON LAVATORIES IN THE EXHIBITION

# P E A R S '

## S O A P



Produces  
Soft, White  
AND Beautiful Hands.



Delightfully  
Fragrant.

SMALL TABLETS (unscented)  
6<sup>d</sup> ea.  
LARGE TABLETS (scented)  
1/- ea.  
Sold everywhere.

Manufactured by Wm. L. & Co. London

PEARS' SOAP IS USED IN THE DOULTON LAVATORIES IN THE EXHIBITION