

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL MINING AND
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

COPY OF A NOTE FROM THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON, EXTENDING, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AN INVITATION TO THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE PART IN THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL MINING AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TO BE OPENED AT COOLGARDIE ON MARCH 21, 1899.

DECEMBER 8, 1898.—Referred to the Select Committee on International Expositions and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 7, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the consideration of the Senate copy of a note from the British ambassador at Washington extending, on behalf of the Government of Western Australia, an invitation to that of the United States to take part in the Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition to be opened at Coolgardie on March 21, 1899.

Copies of the programme, plans, etc., of the exhibition are also inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

Hon. GARRET A. HOBART,
Vice-President of the United States.

NEW LONDON, CONN., *October 17, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor by desire of Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to transmit herewith copies of the programme, plans, etc., of the Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held at Coolgardie next March, under the patronage of the Government of West Australia.

In communicating to you these particulars I am to convey to your Government an invitation to take part in the exhibition and to accord their support and recognition of the enterprise.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Hon. JOHN HAY, etc.

WESTRALIA UP TO DATE.

[By E. T. Scammell, special commissioner of the Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition (Incorporated), to be opened in Coolgardie on March 21, 1899, under the direct patronage of the Western Australian government.]

The colony of Western Australia has made a record progress during the last ten years, and her industrial prospects were never so bright as they are to-day.

The products of the colony not only include gold, but coal, copper, lead, tin, and pearls, while vast forests of hardwood timber and immense areas of agricultural land suited to cereals and fruits of every description are found within her borders. The more thoroughly, therefore, the resources of the colony are developed, the larger will be her revenue and the more satisfactory the returns on the capital invested in her various industries.

GOLD.

In 1886 the output of gold was 302 ounces, valued at £1,147 12s. In 1897 the output was 674,993 ounces, valued at £2,564,976 12s. 9d., while the returns for the eight months of this year ending August 31 are 637,069 ounces, worth £2,420,862 14s. 6d. The total output to date is 2,279,689 ounces, or 69 tons 6 hundredweight 2 quarters and 25 pounds (avoirdupois) of gold, valued at £8,662,519 14s. 6d. It is estimated that the yield for 1898 will be fully 1,000,000 ounces.

Western Australia has attained the leading position as a gold producer in Australasia, and, as her great auriferous resources are further developed and better gold-saving methods are adopted, she anticipates taking the first place among the gold-producing countries of the world.

COAL.

Large areas of carboniferous country have been discovered in the colony, the principal of which, up to the present, are those of the Collie district, situated about 25 miles east of Bunbury, and connected by a branch line with the South Western Railway. Professor McCoy, of the Melbourne University, writing to the premier, the Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, on June 27 of this year, says:

The portion of the boring core which you sent me from the Collie, near the port of Bunbury, is an excellent bituminous coal, and being, as you informed me, 3 feet thick, is of great commercial value.

The coal has been tested, with highly satisfactory results.

COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN.

Copper and lead are found in large quantities in various parts of the colony, particularly in the Northampton district, near to Geraldton, while tin is obtainable at Greenbushes, near to Bridgetown, on the South Western Railway. The ores are of high grade.

TIMBER.

There are over 20,000,000 acres of forest land in Western Australia, or between 30,000 and 40,000 square miles—the area of Great Britain. The matured and marketable timber in these forests is estimated to be from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 loads, valued at £120,000,000 sterling. Jarrah, the paving wood par excellence, occupies an area of some 8,000,000 acres, while Karri, only second to it in importance and value, covers 1,200,000 acres. Among the other hardwoods of the colony, Tuart takes the first place, but Wandoo and other timbers are of considerable commercial value.

AGRICULTURE.

Western Australia contains millions of acres of land suitable for cultivation. The following returns, recently issued by the agricultural department, show the productiveness of the soil. Wheat averaged in 1897 10.44, barley 13.63, and oats 17.44 bushels to the acre; while potatoes gave 3 tons 15 hundredweight to the acre. Some of the farms have been cultivated for many years without any dressing beyond ordinary stable manure. The area of arable land for 1897 was 65.67 per cent greater than that of 1896, while the expansion of agriculture this year promises a still larger percentage over 1897. The rainfall for 100 miles or more from the coast is sufficiently large and constant to insure successful agricultural operations, so that for thirty years or more, while the seasons have varied, a failure has not been known. Large areas of land may be cleared at a comparatively small cost, but in most instances, as in some of the lands of the southwest division, the heavier the cost of clearing the more valuable the soil.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The possibilities of fruit culture in the coastal lands of Western Australia are practically unlimited. All kinds of extra tropical fruits can be grown in abundance—grapes, oranges, kernel fruits, and stone fruits particularly. There are, at a low estimate, 5,000 square miles of land, omitting unsuitable portions, favorable to grape cultivation, while the areas suited to orchards are as large as they are varied. Vegetables can be grown in the neighborhood of the coastal towns and in the alluvial soils of the river banks to a degree that is almost incredible.

PASTORAL LANDS.

There are extensive areas suited to the production of stock, especially in the northern districts of the colony; but efforts are being made to encourage this industry in the neighborhood of the gold fields, where, notwithstanding the small average rainfall, there are many thousands of acres of land suitable for the purpose. During the past ten years the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs have increased from 50 to 200 per cent.

CLIMATE—POPULATION—REVENUE.

The climate varies according to the latitude. In the southwest it is temperate and comparatively cool, as this district in its agricultural and forest belt possesses a rainfall of from 25 to 37 inches per annum. In the eastern and northern divisions the climate is much hotter, but

the atmosphere is dry, and the air is pure and bracing, while in some parts a heavy night dew tempers the heat and materially assists vegetation.

The population of Western Australia has increased fourfold during the past ten years and now numbers over 170,000. This, however, is but a bagatelle—a mere trifle—compared with the vast area (about 1,000,000 square miles) and enormous resources of the colony, which urgently call for the teeming millions of the older countries of the world.

The revenue of the colony has advanced from £572,822 for the year ending June 30, 1892, to £2,754,746 for the year ending June 30, 1898.

CONCLUSION.

These facts speak for themselves, and show that Western Australia is not only, as it has been termed, a land of promise, but a prosperous land, and a land of assured success.

It is worthy of note that the interest excited by the story of M. de Rougemont, told in the pages of the *Wide World Magazine* and at the Bristol meetings of the British Association, whatever the geographical or historic value of that story may be, must necessarily lead to further and fuller inquiries into the still hidden resources of this wonderful colony.

18 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, London, E. C., September, 1898.

[Extracts from letters received by the commissioners of the Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition, Coolgardie, Western Australia, from Hugh Craig, esq., president, and E. Scott, esq., secretary, of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, dated June 15, 1898.]

FROM HUGH CRAIG, ESQ.

My appointment as commissioner.—I shall be glad to serve you in any way which will in your opinion advance the interests of Western Australia or any portion of the Australasian colonies, and shall see to it that proper publicity is given from time to time as your instructions shall arrive.

The Bulletin.—I immediately handed your letter to one of the editors of this paper, who has charge of the commercial department, with directions that it should be exploited in his paper. He has undertaken to see that your exhibition is properly noted by the press and news gatherers, so that the information may be carried throughout the Union. A sufficient number of copies of the Bulletin will be furnished to the secretary of our chamber of commerce, who will place them in the hands of one of our distributing agencies, from whence they will be sent to each and every chamber of commerce in the United States.

Official recognition and authority.—I note these documents will come to hand by next mail. Pending their receipt and details which I expect to receive therewith, when I have ascertained exactly what you desire, I shall be very glad to submit suggestions as they may occur to me, in view of making your exhibition a success.

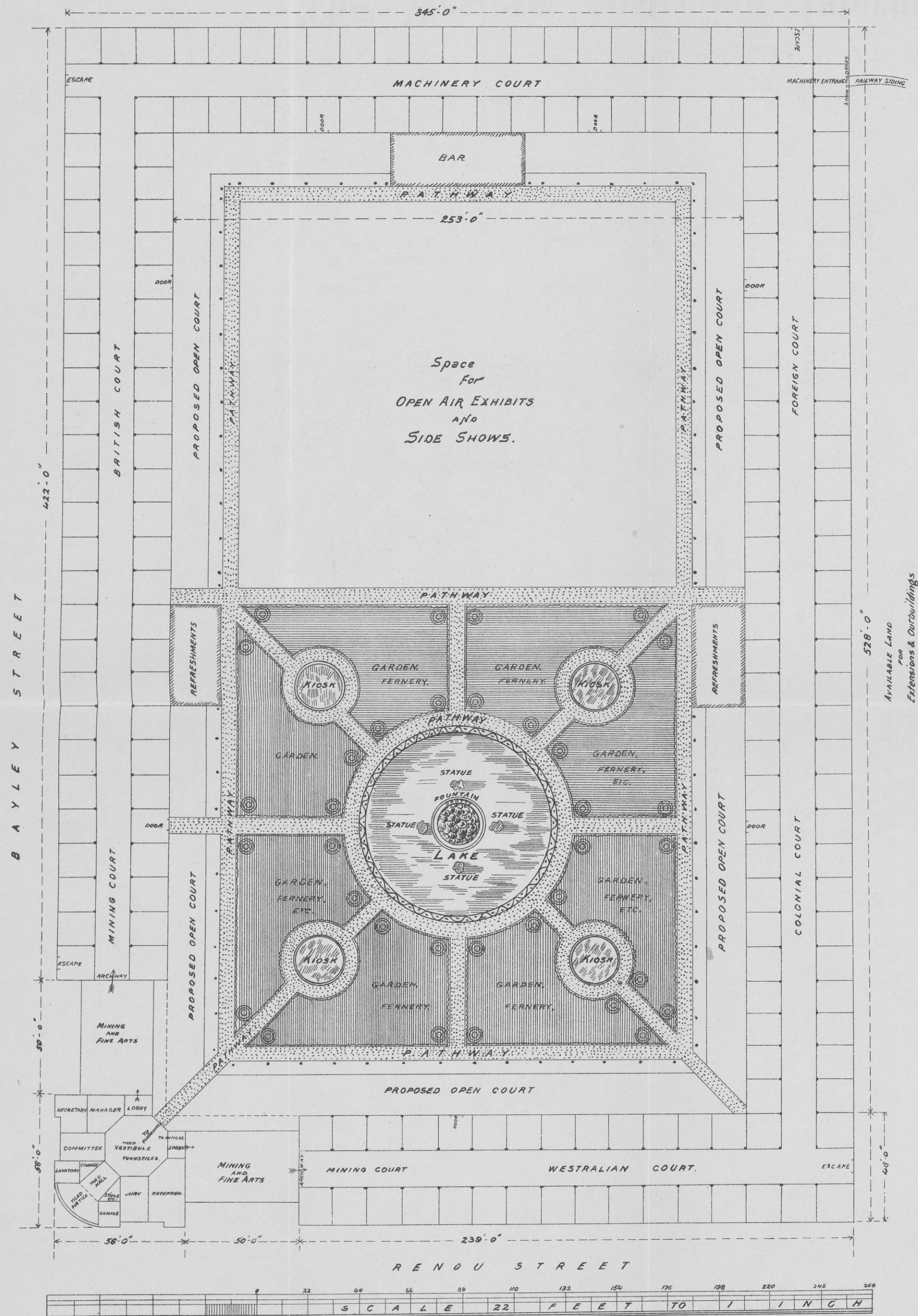
FROM E. SCOTT, ESQ.

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 29th April to Mr. Hugh Craig, president of the chamber of commerce, who requests me on his behalf to assure you of our hearty cooperation in the commendable enterprise which you have undertaken. Not only will such an exhibition be of great benefit to Australia, but



The Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition.

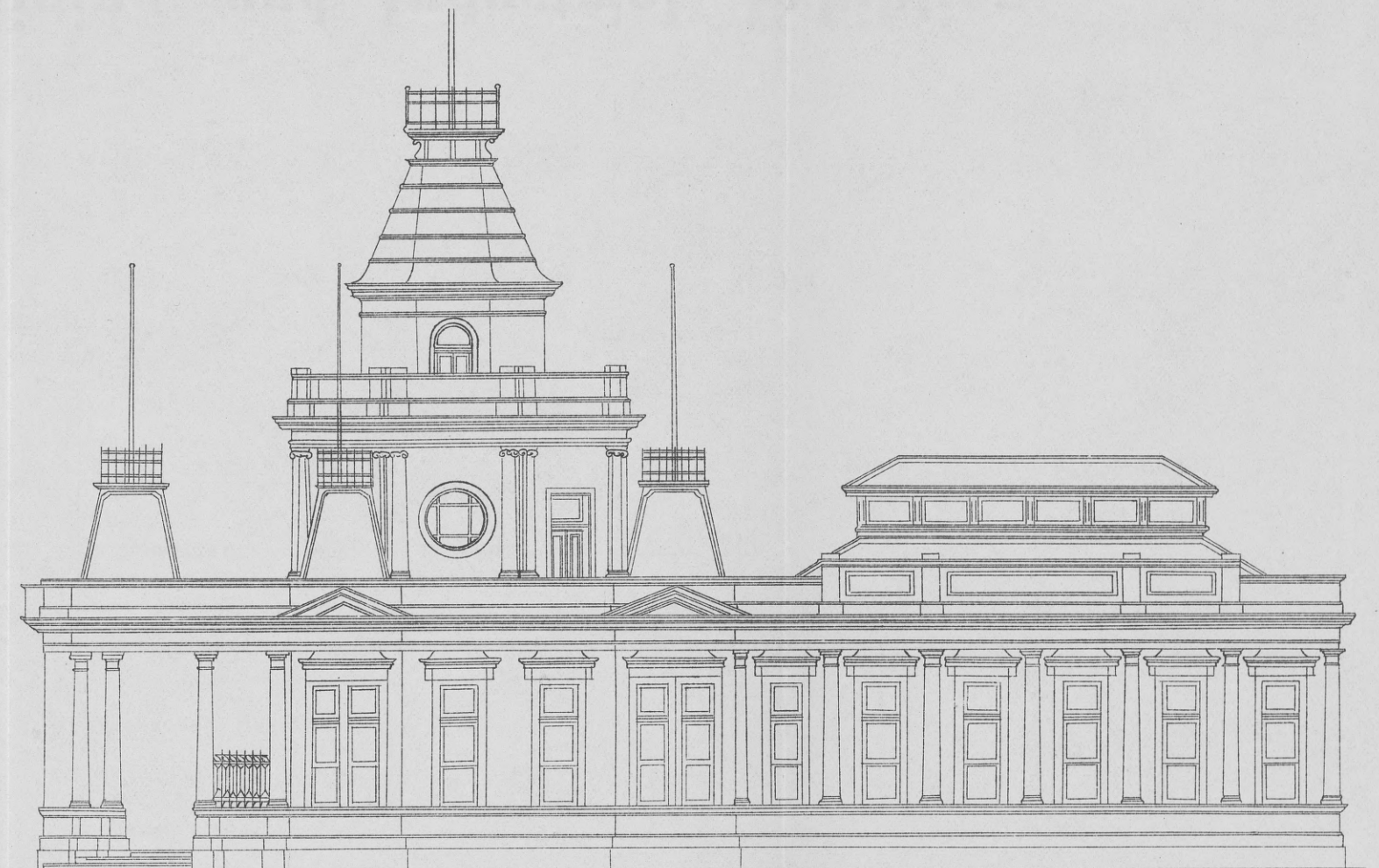
To be Opened in Coolgardie, on the 21st March, 1899.



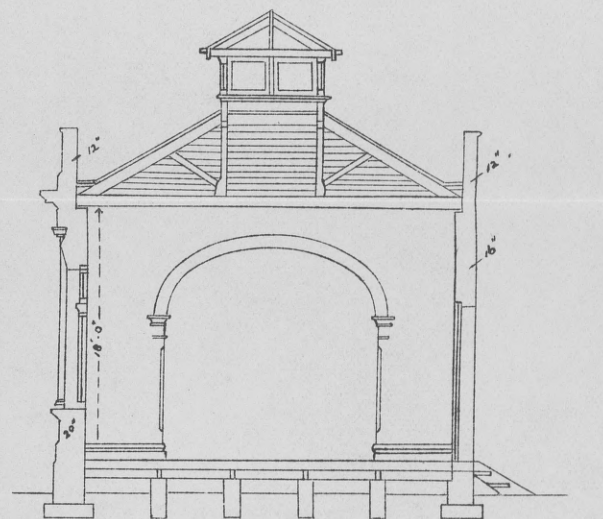
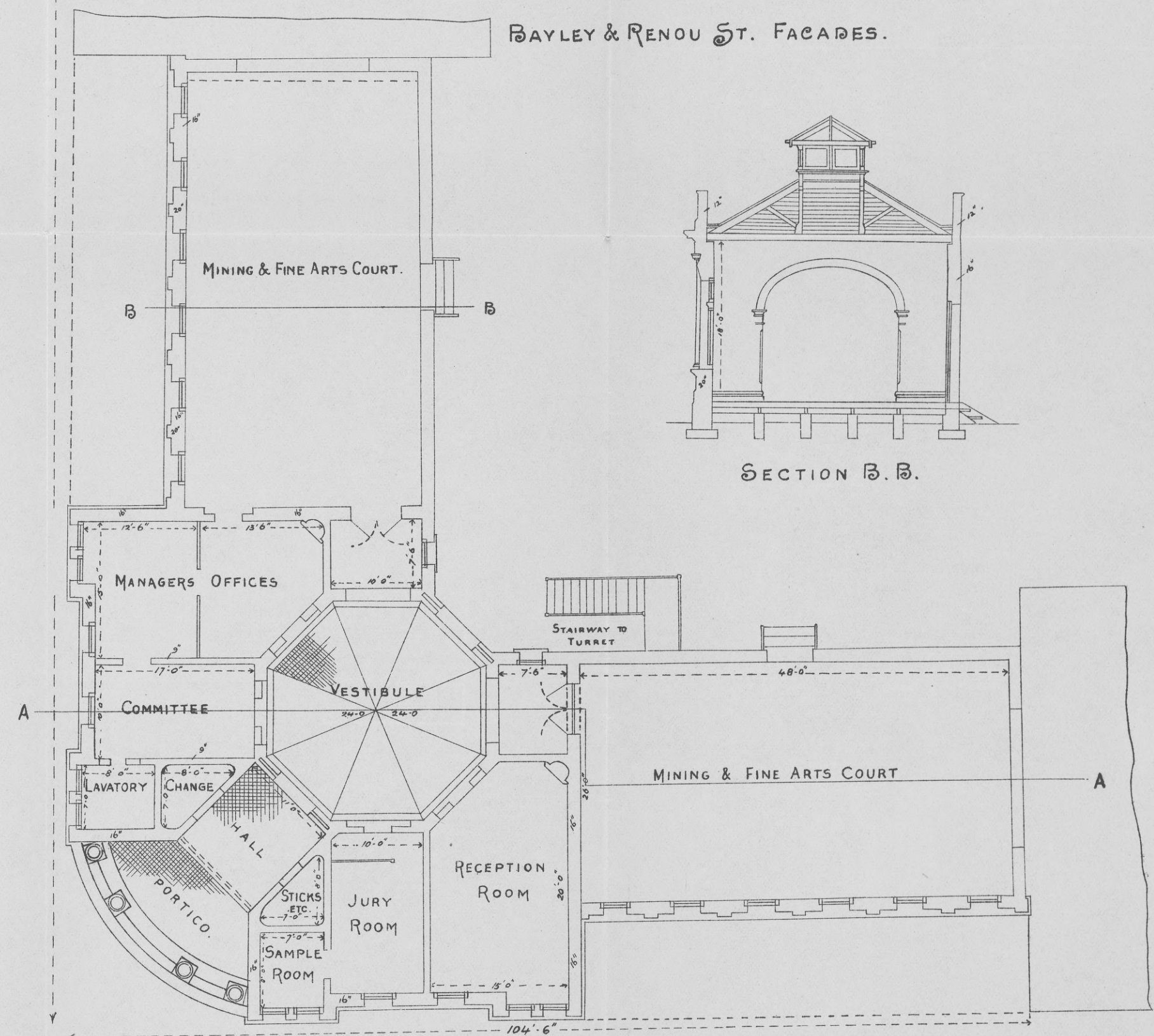
SUMMERHAYES AND FORD,
ARCHITECTS,
COOLGARDIE, NALGOORLIE & PERTH.

THE GROUND PLAN.

J. D. CONNOLLY, Contractor.



BAYLEY & RENOU ST. FACADES.



SECTION B.B.

GROUND PLAN

THE FRONT AND SIDE ELEVATIONS AND GROUND PLAN OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

London Office—18, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

E. T. SCAMMELL,
Special Commissioner for Great Britain
and the Continent of Europe.

S Doc 17 55 3

we feel certain it will be advantageous to all participants. We have arranged with the Bulletin here to print your letter and to give it publicity through the press. We are also sending copies of the Bulletin notice to all of the chambers of commerce in the United States, accompanied with a circular letter requesting their support and active interest in extending and aiding the enterprise, and inducing as far as possible a full and extensive representation of interests existing in their neighborhood.

We feel that the present time is most opportune for an exhibition of the kind you mention. While the war in which we are at present engaged may, in some respects, interfere for the time being, we think it will have the ultimate effect of directing the attention of our people, particularly our merchants and manufacturers, to the great field of commercial enterprise which lies at our door in all parts of the Pacific Ocean.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL MINING AND INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITION (INCORPORATED).

[Lift 14, Queen Victoria street. Registered telegraphic address: "Geoscopy, London." Special commissioner, E. T. Scammell.]

18 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
London, E. C., September 12, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I beg to inclose prospectus of the Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition, and to ask your attention to it and to the accompanying regulations for exhibitors, classification of exhibits, and plan of the exhibition buildings.

The opportunity afforded to British exhibitors is one of especial value and importance in view of the fact, (1) that Western Australia, by its rapid development, its great resources, and its unlimited prospects, affords exceptional openings for British goods; (2) that the exhibition is intercolonial in its character, and will be attended by many visitors from the whole of Australasia; (3) that the location of the exhibition, at Coolgardie, within 24 miles of Kalgoorlie and 36 miles of Kanowna, gives it the command of the leading gold fields of the colony and assures the special attention of all who are concerned in the gold-mining industry, not only of Western Australia, but of all gold-producing countries, and (4) that the government of the colony has accorded the exhibition its active patronage and is prepared to afford to intending exhibitors every facility in its power.

The following, among other classes of manufacture, will find special scope for exhibition, and, if so desired, of sale, viz: Mining, timber, and agricultural machinery; gold-saving appliances; electric, gas, and oil motors and lighting apparatus; road carriages and bicycles; tent and dwelling-house requirements; ironmongery and galvanized iron and wire work; condensers and filters; sanitary ware; cooking appliances, and food specialties.

I am instructed by the commissioners of the exhibition to assure you of their desire to render every possible service to the exhibitors of British goods, which will have their particular care, and to afford you the fullest information in regard to freight and agency charges, which will be as moderate as possible.

I am, yours, faithfully,

E. T. SCAMMELL,
Special Commissioner and Official Agent.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL MINING AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION (INCORPORATED).

[To be opened in Coolgardie on 21st of March, 1899, under the direct patronage of the Western Australian government.]

PATRONS.

His excellency, the governor, Sir GERARD SMITH, K. C. M. G.
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN FORREST, P. C., K. C. M. G., premier.
The members of the West Australia ministry.
The Hon. E. H. WITTENOOM, agent-general.

COMMISSIONERS.

COOLGARDIE.—*The executive committee:* A. E. Morgans, esq., M. L. A., chairman; the Hon. A. G. Jenkins, M. L. C., vice-chairman; Messrs. W. G. Aitken, W. O. Barnier, A. H. Barclay, J. M. Craze, A. Campbell, A. Counsel, W. L. Daniell, W. M. Faahan, A. Glas-son, J. T. Glowrey, W. Griffith, E. W. Hine, A. J. Monger, G. W. W. Mackinnon, E. Graham Price, F. E. Randell, H. L. Read, J. M. Smith, C. Sommers, T. Stodart, A. E. Thomas, E. Williams, A. P. Wymond; general secretary, Mr. George Williams.

PERTH.—Alexander Forrest, esq., M. L. A., mayor; the members of the city council; honorable secretary, the town clerk, H. E. Petherick, esq.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Honorary advisory board (to be formed under the presidency of the agent-general, the Hon. E. H. Wittenoom); bankers, the National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate street, within, E. C.; special commissioner and official agent, Mr. E. T. Scammell, office 18 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

It has been decided to hold an exhibition in Coolgardie in 1899, and the government of Western Australia has been pleased to recognize the undertaking and to substantially support it by a money and land grant.

The proposal has been warmly taken up by the people of Western Australia, by whom, through their public institutions, a representative executive commission has been elected to carry their wishes into effect and to hold in trust for them the lands, buildings, etc., remaining after the close of the exhibition for the purpose of a school of mines and technical institute.

The movement to hold an exhibition had its origin in the Coolgardie Mine Managers' Institute, the arguments advanced in its favor resting primarily on the necessity of securing a more rapid and successful development of the colony's mineral resources by practical trials of ore-reducing and gold saving machinery on the gold fields.

The original proposition was to hold a mining-machinery exhibition, and to open the same in October, 1897, but the proposal received so much support in the colony, and was responded to so freely by manufacturers in all parts of the world, that it became necessary to fix upon a later date and to make the exhibition a more comprehensive one.

The scope of the exhibition was therefore enlarged, and it was determined to call it the Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition, the objects of which should be to obtain the fullest and best possible display of mining and other machinery and of all kinds of manufactures suited to the requirements of the mining, timber, and agricultural industries of the colony and to its growing population, in order, generally, to promote and foster industry, science, and art, to encourage invention, and to stimulate commerce in the gold fields and throughout the colony.

By this enlargement of the original scope of the exhibition, an excellent opportunity of advertisement and sale is afforded to all classes of exhibitors, whose attention is particularly called to the phenomenal development of the colony, and to the increasing importance of the colonial market.

The government of the colony has agreed to frank all exhibits from the port of arrival, to and from Coolgardie, over their railways, and to treat the exhibition buildings as a bonded store, so that no charges will be made for freight or custom dues, excepting on goods sold in the colony.

The charges for space are exceedingly moderate, as will be seen from the regulations, the commissioners being anxious, in the public interest, to offer every inducement to manufacturers and others to use the exhibition.

Arrangements are being made to secure full exhibits of the various products of Western Australia—minerals, food, staples, timber, etc.—and to obtain representative exhibits from the other Australian colonies, while varied collections are assured from Great Britain, America, Canada, the Continent of Europe, the Cape, and India.

The site which has been granted by the Western Australian government, and the buildings which are being erected, are in every way suitable to the objects of the exhibition.

Full postal, telegraphic, and telephonic facilities will be provided within the exhibition buildings, so that exhibitors may be enabled to conduct their business on the premises.

The exhibition will be opened on March 21, 1899, and will remain open for at least three months.

Arrangements for Great Britain and the Continent are in the hands of the special commissioner, Mr. E. T. Scammell, by whom every information and facility for intending European exhibitors and visitors to the exhibition will be supplied. Mr. Scammell will be prepared, on behalf of the commissioners, to insure the transit of all exhibits at moderate rates, by Messrs. H. Johnson & Sons, 39 Great Tower street, E. C., and other duly appointed forwarding agents, and the safe custody of the exhibits on arrival in Western Australia.

Certificates of merit will be awarded in every section, special certificates being given for exhibits showing superlative merit.

The agent-general for Western Australia, the Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, as one of the patrons of the exhibition, is in active sympathy with its objects, and has kindly undertaken to supply information from his office, Victoria street, Westminster, to intending exhibitors and others.

The following institutions have also kindly consented to supply information relative to the exhibition:

The Imperial Institute, Kensington, S. W.

The Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland avenue, W. C.

The West Australian Chamber of Mines, 14 Queen Victoria street, E. C.

The Incorporated London Chamber of Mines, Montague House, Gresham street, E. C.

The London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E. C.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, Great College street, Westminster.

The registered telegraphic addresses are "Geoscopy, London," and "International, Coolgardie."

The codes used are the A B C (fourth edition), Moreing & McCutcheon's, Bedford McNeill's, Moreing & Neale's, and Broomhall's.

Copies of the regulations and forms of applications for space may be obtained from the London office of the exhibition, 18 Queen Victoria street, E. C., or from the agent-general's office, Victoria street, S. W.

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

1. An international exhibition of industry, science, and art, under the patronage of the government of Western Australia, will be held in Coolgardie in 1899.

2. The exhibition will be opened on the 21st day of March, 1899, and will continue open during the day and evening for a period of at least three months.

3. The principal objects to be exhibited are comprised in the accompanying classification, which must not be considered to be exhaustive.

4. Certificates of merit will be awarded by competent juries in every section, special certificates being given for exhibits showing superlative merit.

5. Charge will be made for space, except in special cases, to be determined by the directors. The charge for space inside the building will be 2s. per square foot, with a minimum charge of £2 10s. Space in main avenues will be charged extra according to position, and wall space, which must be mentioned when making application, will be charged according to location. In all cases the amount of space money must accompany the application form, and no exhibits can be admitted unless all payments for space have been made. Spaces not occupied within fourteen days previous to the opening of the exhibition will be otherwise allotted, and all payments made in respect thereof absolutely forfeited. Exhibitors will have to pay all expenses of conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing, and removing their exhibits, and also the cost of the erection of all fixtures, screens, and counters when required; and they must personally, or by a representative, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking, installation, and, at the close of the exhibition, the removal of their goods. The executive committee reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the exhibitor, unless this regulation is strictly complied with. Should any goods be deposited in the exhibition premises during the absence of the exhibitor or his representative the directors will not be responsible for any loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising.

6. Motive power, steam, gas, oil, or water will be supplied by the directors at cost price, and subject to certain regulations. Exhibitors requiring such motive

power must fill up the special application form which has been prepared for that section and which will be supplied on application. Exhibitors requiring counters, shafting, pulleys, and belting must supply them at their own expense.

7. Schedules and forms of application for space may be had from the secretary or any of the official agents. These must be filled up and returned before the 1st of January, 1899, to insure the exhibits being entered in the official catalogue.

8. The nature of the articles which it is proposed to exhibit must be fully specified in the form of application for space, and no article which is not clearly described in the application form will be allowed in the exhibition without the special permission of the directors.

9. The directors reserve the right to refuse any exhibit without stating any reason for so doing.

10. Foreign and colonial commissioners or official agents are invited to communicate with the secretary. The directors will place at their disposal all information, plans, or documents that may be useful to them.

11. Applicants for space from countries in which no commissioner or official agents have been appointed will correspond direct with the secretary.

12. The directors will endeavor to obtain from the various railways, carriers, and steamship companies special terms for the conveyance of exhibitors' goods to and from the exhibition, and these arrangements will be communicated to intending exhibitors.

13. All packages containing goods for the exhibition must have painted on two sides the distinctive exhibition mark, with the name and address of the exhibitor. Labels for this purpose will be supplied to each applying for same.

14. Packages from foreign countries must likewise have painted on two sides the distinctive mark, set out in Customs Regulation No. 4, page 10. They must also be marked in such a way as to show distinctly the name of the exhibitor and the country from whence they came.

15. No case, counter, platform, screen, or partition must (without special permission) exceed the following dimensions: Show cases and partitions, 10 feet above the floor; counters, 2 feet 6 inches above the floor; platforms, 1 foot above the floor.

16. Exhibitors may erect railings around their stands and provide canopies, subject to approval; in every instance these railings and canopies must be within the area of the space allotted. In the case of the machinery in motion it is imperative that it be sufficiently railed.

17. The flooring must not be cut, altered, removed, or strengthened, except by sanction of the executive committee and at the expense of the exhibitor.

18. No exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light, or project beyond the space allotted, or impede the view along the open spaces, or occasion injury or inconvenience to other exhibitors.

19. In order to insure uniformity of decoration, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up flags, banners, or other kinds of decoration without permission; and for covering counters, screens, or partitions a uniform material will be selected, which may be bought by exhibitors at the building.

20. All signs or name boards, which must be new and clean and of approved size, must be placed to the satisfaction of the executive committee and must in no case interfere with the lighting. They must be black or maroon, with gold letters.

21. All handbills, circulars, etc., connected with exhibits and intended for gratuitous distribution in the exhibition must, if printed within the exhibition grounds, be printed by the party holding that privilege.

22. Cases must be unpacked, immediately on arrival, under the supervision of the officers of Her Majesty's customs, and all empty cases removed by the exhibitors or their agents. The directors can not accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the buildings at the expense of the exhibitors, but storage will be provided for empty cases.

23. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance, and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the exhibition. The directors reserve the right to impose a penalty for a breach of this regulation, and to order the removal of any attendant whose behavior they consider unseemly.

24. No exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any portion of the space allotted to him, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the directors.

25. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the individual or firm signing the application form.

26. Exhibitors are requested to mark the selling price of all articles exhibited, for the information of visitors, to whom they may explain their exhibits; but they will in all cases be forbidden, unless special permission in writing has been obtained from the directors, to invite or to allow visitors to purchase goods for removal at the time of purchase, the exhibition being intended for the purpose of display. Orders

can be taken within the exhibition, but goods must be delivered from establishments outside. Special regulations will be made for perishable articles or goods manufactured in the exhibition.

Only articles manufactured at the exhibition may be sold and delivered to purchasers, permits to allow removal being obtained from the secretary and countersigned by the customs officer in charge of the building.

27. No exhibit or part thereof can be removed before the close of the exhibition without the special permission of the executive committee. Exhibits not removed within fifteen days after the close of the exhibition will be warehoused at the cost and risk of the owners, and whatever may remain after three months will be sold by auction and the proceeds applied to defray expenses.

28. No goods will be received prior to the 1st day of March, 1899, without the special permission of the directors, nor after the 15th day of March, 1899, but arrangements may be made for motors, heavy machinery, boilers, or any exhibit requiring under building.

29. Special care will be required in cases where fire, oil, or gas is used by exhibitors, and a responsible officer will be appointed to carry out the injunctions of the management in this respect. Exhibitors will require to effect their own insurance on their exhibits.

30. No explosives, or any substance which in the judgment of the directors are dangerous, will be admitted, but they may be represented by models.

31. Spirits, oils, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be exhibited in solid and suitable vessels.

32. The directors reserve to themselves the right of examining or testing any of the exhibits. If any damage or injury shall be occasioned during the exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, then the exhibitor to whom such machine, implement, or article may belong shall be responsible for in the first instance, and shall, besides, indemnify and hold harmless the said directors from or against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused.

33. No article exhibited may be copied, photographed, drawn, or reproduced in any manner without the special permission of the exhibitor and of the directors.

34. Photo. passes at a reduced rate will be issued to exhibitors whose exhibit will need daily personal attention, and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes be used by any but those to whom they are issued they will be immediately canceled.

35. The directors reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling and printing a catalogue of exhibits, under regulations which will be duly notified.

36. The directors do not undertake any responsibility for damage or loss, however caused.

37. The right to alter, amend, add to, or cancel any of these rules is reserved by the directors.

38. All who become exhibitors shall be held by so doing to signify their compliance with the whole of these regulations, together with such other regulations as the directors may issue from time to time.

39. The directors reserve the right to remove the exhibits and cancel the admission ticket of anyone who does not conform with these regulations.

40. The directors reserve the power to remove any exhibit from one part of the building to another, should it in their judgment be incongruous or out of place.

41. In the case of machinery in motion, or other exhibits which, in the opinion of the executive, may be attended with danger to the public, exhibitors shall give a written guaranty indemnifying the directors against any liability which may be incurred on account of any accident or injury of any kind arising therefrom.

JUDGING REGULATIONS.

1. No exhibit will be allowed to compete for awards which is not placed in the exhibition building on or before March 15, 1899, unless the exhibitor is able to prove to the satisfaction of the directors that the delay in its arrival has been due to causes arising subsequently to its dispatch from its place of origin, and entirely beyond his own control. Perishable articles are alone exempted from this rule.

2. The classification of articles for competition shall follow the schedule as published in the official catalogue, but the directors shall have power to amalgamate or subdivide classes if necessity should arise.

3. A separate jury, consisting of not less than three members, shall be appointed for each section.

4. One of the jurors in each section shall be elected by the exhibitors, and one by the directors; the third juror shall then be appointed by the two already elected;

any additional juror shall be appointed by the directors. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a juror in any section in which he exhibits, unless he withdraws from the competition.

5. Exhibitors will be invited to appear, either personally or by representative, in the jury room, on dates to be notified for the purpose of electing jurors. The names of exhibitors will be read out by the secretary, and each exhibitor or his representative will be at liberty to nominate a juror on his name being called. Where there is a majority of votes in favor of one person he shall be considered duly elected. When an equal number of votes has been given to two or more persons, the directors shall appoint the one they deem best qualified. Where no nominations are received, the directors shall themselves make all appointments.

6. Each juror shall receive a pass that will admit him to the exhibition buildings during the duration of the judging of the section he is appointed for.

7. In the event of the nonattendance of any juror at two meetings in succession, or any juror declining to act, the directors shall, on the requisition of a majority of the remaining jurors, or of not less than five exhibitors in the section being judged, appoint a substitute.

8. Notice of the time of meetings of the several juries shall be given by the Secretary at least twenty-four hours in advance. Exhibitors may be invited to attend meetings of the juries in their own sections for the purpose of giving information as to their exhibits, if deemed necessary by the jurors. If they omit to attend they must bear the consequence of any want of explanation to the jurors regarding any article.

9. The jurors in each section shall choose their own chairman, who shall convene meetings, preside over debates, and enter the propositions and resolutions of the jury, together with the reasons for the same, in the minute book. He shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote, and shall also certify, under his signature, the award of the jury.

10. Jurors shall have the power to invite the cooperation of jurors from other sections, but such persons shall have no voting power.

11. The names of all persons called in to cooperate with jurors shall be recorded in the minutes of meetings of each jury, and such minutes shall be submitted by the chairman to the directors.

12. Juries may, if they consider it necessary, subdivide classes into special divisions, and make awards in each of the subdivisions thus created.

13. Collective exhibits shall, as a rule, be judged as one exhibit. Should, however, an exhibitor so desire, and supply the jury with due notice and the necessary information, his exhibit shall be divided, and parts judged separately; but no exhibit, to any part or parts of which an award of merit may be given, shall be eligible for a reward as a collective exhibit.

14. Each jury shall submit to the directors a signed report, embodying the results of their examination of exhibits, and stating the specific reasons for which each award is made.

15. Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost. Exhibitors shall be at liberty to supply the jurors with a statement in writing of the merits which they claim for the articles exhibited by them.

16. The reports of jurors shall name the exhibitors who deserve recognition, and shall recommend whether the awards made to them shall be of the first, second, or third class. Jurors shall limit themselves to placing exhibits in classes, and shall not decide as to the comparative merits of articles in the same class.

17. An exhibitor may appeal against any award made by a jury in his section; such appeal to be lodged with the secretary within forty-eight hours of the publication of the jurors' awards in any one of the West Australian papers, and to be accompanied by a sum of £2, which shall in no case be returned. These payments shall form a special fund for the remunerating of experts called in to give evidence to the directors.

18. When an exhibitor has made out a prima facie case for the reexamination of his exhibits, the directors may request the jury to reexamine the exhibit, or order such reexamination to be made by an expert; and on a report being made by such jury or expert, the directors may, if they see fit, alter the award appealed against. The decision of the directors on any question connected with awards shall be final.

19. If any question shall arise as to the interpretation of any of these regulations, the decision of such question shall rest solely with the directors.

20. The directors shall have power to amend or add to these regulations should necessity arise.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

The following are the headings of the classification:

- GROUP I.—Mining and mining machinery.
- GROUP II.—Mining and metallurgy, minerals, quarrying, and fuel.
- GROUP III.—Fine arts (including photography, engravings, etc.).
- GROUP IV.—Chemistry, apparatus and processes, philosophical instruments.
- GROUP V.—Electricity.
- GROUP VI.—Gas and lighting, other than electricity.
- GROUP VII.—Heating and cooking apparatus.
- GROUP VIII.—Cutlery, ironmongery, firearms, military weapons.
- GROUP IX.—Road carriages, bicycles, tricycles, ambulance.
- GROUP X.—Machinery, machine tools, hydraulic machines, and machines for raising heavy weights, elements of machines, furnaces.
- GROUP XI.—Prime movers, and means of distributing their power, railway plant.
- GROUP XII.—Civil engineering, construction and architecture, sanitary appliances, aeronautics, etc.
- GROUP XIII.—Women's industries.
- GROUP XIV.—Timbers.
- GROUP XV.—Condensers and filters.
- GROUP XVI.—Fermented and spirituous liquors, etc.
- GROUP XVII.—Food products.

GROUP I.—*Mining and mining machinery.*

Class.

1. Rock drills, boring machines, air compressors.
2. Mining tools, safety cages, safety hooks, ropes, pumping and winding plants, belting.
3. Electric firing machines, fuse, caps, explosives.
4. Motive power, steam, gas, and oil engines.
5. Train wagons, tram rails, wire tramways, trucks.
6. Ventilation, fans, blowers.
7. Signaling apparatus, telephones, signals.
8. Ore-reducing machines, rock breakers, stamp batteries, ball mills, wet and dry crushers, stamp heads and dies.
9. Concentrators, tables, vanners, jiggers, screens.
10. Amalgamators, tables, barrels.
11. Gold-saving, cyanide, chlorination, and other processes.
12. Dry blowers.
13. Metal-saving appliances, other than gold.

GROUP II.—*Mining and metallurgy, minerals, quarrying, and fuel.*

Class.

14. Coal—Anthracite and bituminous, with samples showing thickness of seam bitumen, kerosene, and other oil shales, pressed coal and coke.
15. Building and other stone—Rough, hewn, sawn, or polished stones, white, black, or colored marbles, granite and other ornamental stones in blocks or slabs, lithographic stones, hones, grindstones, whetstones.
16. Iron, lead, copper ore, etc.—Iron ores, copper and lead ores.
17. Pig iron, wrought iron and steel—Iron and steel in pig, ingots, bars; tin, zinc, antimony, bismuth, brass, gun metal.
18. Gold, silver, platinum—Samples of reef and alluvial gold and silver ores, gems and precious stones, collections of minerals.
19. Assaying.

N. B.—Machinery and appliances used in the production or manufacture of the above will be placed in the machinery section.

GROUP III.—*Fine arts.*

Class.

20. Sculpture.
21. Oil paintings.
22. Water-color drawings.
23. Etchings and engravings.
24. Works in black and white.
25. Architectural drawings.
26. Photographs.
27. Archaeology.
28. Philately.

GROUP IV.—*Chemistry and apparatus, processes and appliances connected with applied chemistry and physics, philosophical instruments and apparatus.*

Class.

29. Inorganic products, acids, and alkalies—Mineral, sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric acids, ammonia and other alkalies, potassium, sodium, magnesium, printing and writing inks, bleaching agents, salts, white lead, paints and pigments, phosphorus, sulphur, selenium, bromine, iodine, kelp, charcoal, disinfectants, yeast and baking powders.
30. Organic products, coal and wood, tar products, oils, soaps, varnishes—Creosote, wood spirit, pyroligneous acids; oils from mineral, animal, and vegetable sources; refined oils, lubricating oils, candles, soaps, and detergents; varnishes, resins, dyes and colors, yellow, red prussiate of potash, prussian blue, cyanide of potassium.
31. Chemical apparatus—Chemical apparatus of all kinds, balances, scales and graduated beams, laboratory fittings, and instruments and apparatus.
32. Pharmaceutical products, including perfumes of all kinds.
33. Optical apparatus—Optical and thermotic instruments and apparatus, lenses and prisms, spectacles and eyeglasses, field and opera glasses.
34. Instruments (except naval)—Astronomical instruments and accessories, transits, equatorials, etc.; instruments for surveying, leveling instruments and apparatus, meteorological instruments, thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, rain gauges, maps, weather bulletins, mathematical machines, calculating machines, viameters, pedometers, weights, measures, and weighing machines, biological instruments, spectroscopes and accessories for spectrum analysis.
35. Photographic apparatus—Processes, gelatine, bromide, plate making, printing processes, silver, carbon, woodbury-type, platinotype, etc., cameras, shutters, changing boxes, slides, tents, lamps, etc.

GROUP V.—*Electricity.*

Class.

36. Generators—Dynamos, primary and secondary batteries, thermo-electric battery.
37. Conductors—Submarine cables and apparatus for laying them, aerial wires and underground cables, insulators and poles, insulating and coating materials, joints and connections, pipes, tubes, troughs, electric-light leads.
38. Testing and measuring apparatus—Galvanometers, magnetometers, dynamometers, voltmeters, current meters.
39. Telegraphic and telephonic apparatus—Needle instruments, ABC instruments, sound instruments, Morse instruments, type printers, relays, duplex and quadruplex apparatus, keys, recording instruments, automatic transmitters, electric bells, indicators, telephones and fittings, microphones, lightning conductors and protectors.
40. Electric-lighting apparatus—Lamps, resistance coils, cut-outs, safety catches, switches, fittings for lamps.
41. Distribution or utilization of power—Electric railways, electric motors, tricycles, and other conveyances driven by electricity, systems of distribution, domestic electric lighting applied to apartments.
42. Electric signaling—Fire and burglar alarm, railway, ship, and time-tables, water level and wind indicators, tell-tales, electric clocks and chronoscopes.
43. Electro-thermic apparatus.

GROUP VI.—*Gas and lighting (other than electricity).*

Class.

44. Coal and other gas—Manufacture, purification, storage, and distillation of coal gas, treatment of residue, water gas, oil gas, carbureted air.
45. Tests and photometrical apparatus—Chemical tests, standards of light, measurement of lights.
46. Candleholders and fittings of all kinds.
47. Lamps for oil and spirits—Lamps for burning oil, safety lamps, firemen's lamps, railway lamps.

GROUP VII.—*Heating and cooking apparatus.*

Class.

48. Stoves for coal, gas, or oil, grates, ranges, heating apparatus, etc.
49. Cooking and pantry utensils—Tinware and enamel ware, used in cooking and storing food.

GROUP VIII.—*Cutlery and ironmongery, firearms, military weapons.*

Class.

50. Cutlery and hand tools—Hand tools and instruments of every description used by artificers, cutlery for table use, knives, penknives, scissors, razors, and implements sold by cutlers.

51. Surgical instruments and appliances.
52. Hardware and hollow ware—Metal hollow ware, screws, nails, spikes, bolts, locks and latches, hinges, pulleys for house fittings, window and door furniture, plumbers and gas fitters' hardware, ships' hardware, saddlers' hardware, harness fittings.
53. Galvanized ironwork and wirework.
54. Pewter and britannia metal, German silver, nickel wares, bronze, solder.
55. Ordnance, small arms, and weapons; also sporting guns—Heavy guns and means of working them, gun carriages and accessories; siege, field, and mountain guns; machine and automatic guns, shell and shot, fuses and detonators; guns, rifles, and pistols; swords, bayonets, gunpowder, and ammunition.
56. Fireproof safes.

GROUP IX.—*Road carriages, bicycles, tricycles, ambulance.*

Class.

57. Road carriages and accessories—Pleasure and traveling carriages, cabs, omnibuses, hearses, trucks, and carts; carriage lamps, carriage fittings, methods and means of propulsion, perambulators.
58. Bicycles, tricycles, and accessories—Cycles of every description, and fittings for same.
59. Saddlery and harness—Horse clothing, whips, spurs, means and methods of breaking in horses, disengaging appliances for runaway horses, horseshoes, methods of roughing horses, horse clippers, grooming apparatus.
60. Ambulance—Ambulance carriages, stretchers, aid to sick and wounded in peace, furniture and fittings for sick room, bath chairs.

GROUP X.—*Machinery, machine tools, hydraulic machines, and machines for raising weights, elements of machines, furnaces.*

Class.

61. Metal-working machines—Machines for planing, drilling, slotting, turning, shaping, boring, punching, stamping, and cutting metal; wheel cutting and dividing machines; emery wheels, drills, gauges, and dies.
62. Steam hammer s—Steam, trip, and other hammers, anvils, forges, bellows.
63. Wood-working machines—Machines for planing, sawing, turning, veneering, and grooving; machines for tonguing, cutting, molding, stamping, carving, cask making, cask cutting.
64. Stone-working machines—Machines for sawing, planing, dressing, shaping, and polishing stones; sand blast, grindstones.
65. Washing machines—Machines for washing, scouring, ironing, drying, cleaning, and dyeing.
66. Printing machinery—Type-casting machines, and apparatus for stereotyping and electrotyping; typesetting, printing, stamping, embossing, and lithographic machines; bookbinding machines, paper-folding machines, paper and card cutting machines, paper-box machines, envelope machines, wall-paper printing machines, steel pen and pencil machines.
67. Machinery used in the manufacture of glass and pottery—Bricks, pottery, drain pipes, tiles, and artificial-stone machines; furnaces, molds, and blowpipes for making glass and glassware; machines for grinding, cutting, and polishing glass.
68. Cranes and other lifting apparatus, hydraulic machines and presses—Pumps and apparatus for lifting and moving liquids (air or gas), blowers and ventilators, hydraulic engines, accumulators, cranes, jacks, presses, elevators, lifts, pile-driving machines.
69. Baking and machinery—Bread and biscuit or pie machinery of all kinds.
70. Machines for the manufacture of aerated waters—Machinery of all kinds for the manufacture of soda and aerated waters, bottling and corking apparatus, ice-making machines.
71. Fire engines and fire apparatus—Steam fire engines; hand, chemical, compressed-air fire engines; hose, ladders, fire escapes.
72. Weighing machines for commercial purposes—Beam and scale machines, machines for weighing trucks and carts, weighing machines of all kinds (other than chemical and other scientific balances).
73. Furnaces for manufacturing purposes—Furnaces and molding machines, bloom squeezers, blowing fans, apparatus for casting metal, Bessemer, Siemens-Martin, and other processes.
74. Machines and apparatus for chemical manufactures—Electroplating, paint and powder mills, soap and candle making machinery, plant for manufacturing sulphuric and other acids.

GROUP XI.—*Prime movers and means of distributing their power, railway plant.*

Class.

75. Steam engines and boilers—Boilers, fixed and portable steam engines, methods and means of preventing corrosion and incrustation.
76. Gas and hot-air engines, compressed-air engines—Gas engines, hot-air engines, air compressors, compressed-air engines, vapor engines.
77. Turbines, water wheels, hydraulic rams, windmills—Means of utilizing wave power, hydraulic rams, water-pressure engines, windmills, solar engines.
78. Means of transmitting power and accessories of engines and boilers—Belting, pulleys, shafts, gearing, clutches, fire feeders, smoke-consuming apparatus, valves and valve gear, steam joints, governors, injectors, pumps, bearings, lubricators, indicators, gauges.
79. Rails, switches, signaling apparatus for rail or tram ways—Crossings, turntables, communications in trams and with trams, modes of water supply, signals and points, fixed and rolling stock for tramways.
80. Brakes, hand and automatic—Screw, chain, compressed air, vacuum, steam, electrical.
81. Atmospheric railways and portable railways—Rope railways and tramways, pneumatic railways.

GROUP XII.—*Construction and architecture, sanitary appliances, aeronautics.*

Class.

82. House construction and building materials (other than stone)—Fire proof structures, materials for sanitary house construction, roofs, walls, damp courses, solid floors, cements, damp-proof wall coverings.
83. Water supply and sewerage—Meters, filters, water fittings, house drains, their construction and ventilation, water and earth closets, ventilators, lavatories, baths, and bath fittings.

GROUP XIII.—*Women's industry.*

Class.

84. Needlework and knitting—Plain needlework, ladies' and children's underclothing, white embroidery on muslin and linen, plain knitting, fancy knitting, art embroidery.
85. Mechanical work—Straw and basket work, brush making, filigree work, feather dressing, spinning, glove making, flower making, toy making, fishing tackle and fly dressing, bookbinding.
86. Decorative work and furnishing, carving on wood, etc.—Wall decorations, curtains, furniture, screens, carved, fret, or painted work; brass work.
87. Painting, drawing, and engraving—Painting on china, fabrics, glass, missal painting, Christmas card and fan painting, wood and steel engraving, lithography, designs for wall and floor coverings, designs for art embroidery, etc.

GROUP XIV.—*Timbers.*

Class.

88. Building timber—Dressed.
89. Ornamental timbers.
90. Mining timber.

GROUP XV.—*Condensers and filters.*

Class.

91. Condensers to be only of sufficient size to show the merits of same.

GROUP XVI.—*Fermented and spirituous liquors, etc.*

Class.

92. Wines and spirits—home and foreign.
93. Beers—home and foreign.
94. Liqueurs.
95. Cordials.
96. Aerated waters.
97. Mineral waters.

GROUP XVII.—*Food products.*

Class.

98. Tinned meats, chilled meats, tinned fruits, preserved milk.
99. Preserves.
100. Farinaceous foods.
101. Tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, etc.

[Extracted from Government Gazette of Monday, June 13, 1898.]

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, COOLGARDIE, 1899.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1898.

The undermentioned regulations in connection with the above exhibition are published for general information.

L. S. ELIOT, *Under Treasurer.*

Regulations under section 356 of the customs act.

1. The building and annexes in Bayley street, Coolgardie, known as the exhibition, are hereby constituted a bonding warehouse for the deposit of goods for exhibition only without payment of duty.

2. The general manager shall execute a bond for the security of full duties upon goods for exhibition.

3. An office, with suitable accommodation for the customs officer in charge and his assistants, shall be provided. A set of books shall be opened by such officer for the purpose of recording exhibits and for such other purposes as the collector of customs may deem necessary.

4. Exhibits shall be entered for the exhibition bond, Coolgardie, on arrival at the port of landing, and shall be marked with the letters ^{W. A. E.} _{F.} if landed at Freemantle, and ^{W. A. E.} _{A.} if landed at Albany, and numbered, commencing at No. 1 for each port and proceeding in numerical order, according as the packages are landed and entered; they shall then be forwarded, under bond, to the exhibition building, where invoices in duplicate must be presented to the customs officer, giving full description of the goods and the market values at the port of shipment, and where the goods must be unpacked in the presence of the customs officer, who will compare the goods with invoices and otherwise examine them as may be required by the customs act; and after the goods have been checked with such invoices a copy shall be retained by the customs officer until the close of the exhibition. To facilitate examination foreign invoices should, when practicable, be made out in the English language, and in no case will goods be allowed to be unpacked until invoices in duplicate have been produced to the customs officer.

5. Duty must be paid or satisfactory security given for such duty on all goods liable to duty intended for sale, and in no case will goods for sale be allowed to be exhibited until full duties or ample security for them shall have been received by the customs officer in charge.

6. Jewelry of every description, watches, and plate shall be conveyed to some secure place in the building for safe custody on their arrival, and unless duty is paid all such articles as described above shall be shown under cases locked and sealed with the customs seal; and any such article being found exhibited without having been first examined by an officer of customs shall be forfeited.

7. Wines, spirits, beer, or other beverages, tobacco and cigars entered for exhibit must be secured in a portion of the building set apart for that purpose under the Crown lock, samples of which may be exhibited in show cases under the Crown lock, one key of which show case the exhibitor will hold. Full duty on any portion of the above-named goods required for sale in the building must be paid before delivery. Reasonable samples, as required by those persons appointed to judge exhibits of wines, spirits, beer, and other beverages, tobacco and cigars, will be allowed without payment of duty.

8. When goods for exhibition only are shown in cases duplicate keys shall be provided, one for the owner of the goods, the other to be held by the officer of the customs.

9. The customs officer in charge, together with his assistants, shall have free access at all times to the exhibition buildings and its annexes.

10. Immediately after the closing of the exhibition exhibitors or their agents must deal with all goods to the entire satisfaction of the collector of customs. Any goods not cleared within fourteen days after the closing of the exhibition may be removed to a bonding warehouse at the owner's or exhibitor's risk and expense.

11. Customs entries to clear shall be passed, and all charges for marking packages, receiving and unpacking goods, and other expenses which may be incurred must be paid by the exhibitors or their agents before the removal of the goods.

12. No goods whatever will be allowed to be removed from the exhibition before its close without a permit from the customs officer in charge, and any person found removing or attempting to remove any exhibit or portion thereof without first obtaining such permit will be liable to prosecution under the customs act.

13. Invoices shall not necessarily be accepted as the sole basis of arriving at the values of goods, but shall be subject to the usual examination of goods upon importation.

PERTH, JUNE 6, 1898.

JOHN FORREST, *Colonial Treasurer.*

