

wide path, just in front of the gold trophy—occupied by brass work and furniture. The first table has been inlaid with mottled kauri, rimu, totara, and other New Zealand woods by Mr. G. Bernasconi. Next is an octagon loo table, the work of Mr. Peters, but the principal show in this line is made by Messrs. Guthrie & Larnach's "New Zealand Timber and Woodenware Factories Company (Limited.)" With such a long name it could hardly be otherwise, but their ornamental hall-door and frame are really admirable, and we would recommend anyone interested in New Zealand timber to examine the wonderful work of art made up of 8,508 pieces of rimu, fig-tree, pepper-tree, totara, manuka, mi-a-mi, mottled kauri, kahi, broad-leaf, silver pine, pocaki, and rewa-rewa (native honeysuckle). Another well got up exhibit from this firm is a gilt console table and glass, which will be useful to ladies.

More to the centre of the court is a neat case containing some admirable specimens of furrier's work, which are further interesting as giving a rough idea of the ornithology of the colony. The principal birds utilised are the grey breasted white and green shag, the paradise duck, paradise and grey duck, spoonbill duck, bittern, gannet, penguin, albatross, mollyhawk, black and white swan, kiwi, and pukako. The exhibitor is Mr. H. Liardet, of Wellington. Next to his case is that of Messrs. Fergusson and Mitchell, who show a creditable collection of account-books and book-binding specimens. Turning to the right we come across an ingenious invention designed by Mr. J. E. Hayes, which enables its lucky possessor, without rising from his chair, to indicate on the outside of his room or office door whether he is engaged or otherwise. This invention has been patented under the name of the "Electric Office Indicator." In a smaller case is some delicate wrought-iron work made in imitation of a fuchsia stem with flowers and leaves by Mr. Peter Birley, an engineer's smith, at Auckland. This is quite a work of art in its way. A large area in this vicinity is occupied by Messrs. A. and T. Burt, of Dunedin, whose varied display comprises washstands, copper spirit-measures, ladies' reel-stand, gasaliers, billiard, pillar, and warehouse lights, brackets, mashing-machines, bottling syphons, corking-machines, station pumps, brass lifts and force pumps, deep-well pumps, a copper tee piece, coils of lead, composition pipes, a water engine, a refrigerator, and two cases full of finished brasswork, together with brass castings. Amongst the brasswork are steam and water fittings, valves, hydrants, branch-pipes and couplings. The tee piece is made from one piece of copper, and the variegated hues of the silk reels on the electro-plated ladies' reel stand show it off to advantage. Both of the washstands are fitted up ready for laying on hot and cold water, and waste-pipes. To the left of this large and creditable collection is a well got-up show of tweeds, travelling rugs, blankets, and hosiery, sent by the Mosgiel Woollen Factory of Dunedin, who are the only exhibitors in this line. All the articles seem to have been prepared with care, but it is a pity that the Kaipoi Company did not compete here, as well as at Sydney. Next to these vestments a case of hats has been appropriately placed, while the frontage to the gangway is occupied by a large and most interesting collection of kauri gums, showing the gum in its varied natural forms, and also made up into ornaments and jewellery, when it has quite the appearance of amber.

Crossing the gangway, we are at once confronted by the before-mentioned rhombic octahedron trophy, representing the total export of gold from New Zealand—9,396,427 ounces, valued at £36,753,798. The height, including the stand, is 26 feet. The greatest diameter of the block itself is 18 feet, and the measurement along each angle 12 feet. A large model of Lyttelton Harbor is exhibited. Close to the South Australian wall, Messrs. Kitchen & Sons, of Wellington, have a nice little show of stearine, candles, and soap, though there is, of course, no comparison between this exhibit and the display made by the same firm in Victoria. Passing by a small case of hosiery, the next attraction is a splendid slab of kauri pine, 12 feet by 5 feet 8 inches, sent by the Hokianga Sawmill Company. It has been placed on legs, so as to form a kind of table, on which several samples of polished timbers are shown. Adjoining this table is the timber trophy, which is quite unequalled in its way in the building. All the valuable woods of both islands are represented by choice samples, which have their names attached, and are carefully polished. Auckland, the Thames District, Nelson, Dunedin, Wellington, Taranaki, Canterbury and Westland, Hokitika, Picton, Invercargill, Napier, and Otago are all amongst the contributors to this trophy. Leaving out less-known woods, we noticed kauri, jarrah, totara, rimu, fuchsia, yellow pine, towai, puriri, rewa-rewa, ake-ake, and rihikitu amongst the various shown. From timber to preserved meats, is a long stretch; but as they are in immediate proximity in the Court, the next halt will beat Mr. W. H. Mein's, of Christchurch. Over two dozen varieties of meats are shown, beginning with spiced mutton and ending with mock-turtle soup. Mr. J. Gear, of Wellington, shows tinned soups. A good collection of prepared coffees, peppers, and spices is exhibited by Mr. David Strong, of Invercargill, who has patented the processes by which these articles are prepared. Next to this Messrs. Trent Brothers (Christchurch,) also show spices and ground black, white, and cayenne peppers, together with chicory grown and prepared by themselves. The chicory is shown in every stage of preparation. Messrs. Gregg & Co., of Dunedin, have a similar case close by; and, in front of this, their fellow-townsmen, Messrs. Thomson & Co., show cordials, liqueurs, bitters, and soda-waters.

All will admire the handsome trophy of *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, sent by the Colonial Museum. Every process in the preparation of the fibre and its application to various useful purposes is fully illustrated. The Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association also show dressed fibre from European flax, grown at Cust, with the object of encouraging the outlay of New Zealand energy and Victorian capital upon the manufacture of linseed oil, cake, and fibre, for which there is a large local and colonial demand. Mr. A. Robertson, of Nelson Dye Works, sends six varieties of Maori-dressed flax, to show that it is worth trying to invent a machine to dress the flax after the Maori fashion. Another sample of the ordinary New Zealand flax of commerce is sent by this gentleman to prove that, even as now dressed, it might be used largely for warps, for carpeting, hearthrugs, and other manufactures, as it dyes as well as, if not better than jute, and is five or six times stronger. These are just the kind of experimental manufactures or improvements which an Exhibition is intended to encourage. Turning to the right, we come into the cereal department, wherein there are no less than 46 exhibitors, many of whom show over a dozen different samples.