



NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
(PROVINCE OF NELSON).

Published by Authority.

All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signature thereunto annexed, are to be considered, as Official Communications made to those Persons to whom they may relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

By His Honor's command,
ALFRED DOMETT, Provincial Secretary.

VOL. IX.

NELSON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1861.

No. 14.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Nelson,
November 11, 1861.

HIS Honor the Superintendent directs the publication of the following Extracts from the *New Zealand Government Gazette*, for general information.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Provincial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

THE following correspondence, on the subject of a communication from the President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Downing-street,
23rd May, 1861.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith copies of a correspondence between the Board of Trade and this Department, on the subject of a communication from Mr. Ripley, the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Bradford, and of an address from the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and Foreign Wools. Mr. Ripley is desirous that the Address, to-

gether with prepared samples of Wool, should be disseminated through Her Majesty's Consuls and Governors to all places from which Wool is exported to this country. I enclose, therefore, with this correspondence the packets intended for the Colony under your government, and I have to request that you will give publicity to the facts contained in the address, as suggested by the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C. B.

*Mr. Booth to the Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.*

Office of Committee of
Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 18th March, 1861.

SIR, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit to you to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle the accompanying copy of a letter and its inclosure which has been received from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford.

Mr. Ripley has been informed that the communication has been referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I am to request that you will suggest to

the Duke of Newcastle the expediency of issuing directions for giving publicity to the facts contained in this document, as proposed in the letter of the President of the Chamber.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

*Mr. Ripley to Right Honorable T. Milner
Gibson, M.P., Board of Trade,*

Bradford, Yorkshire, 11th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of our Chamber of Commerce, I write to ask if the Board of Trade will have the kindness to disseminate through Her Majesty's Consuls and Governors at all places from which wool is exported to this country documents similar to the inclosed, with samples of wool, which have been prepared for the purpose, and also that instructions may be given for the document to be translated into the languages of the countries where such officials are resident; the object being to furnish information as to the qualities of wool most valuable for consumption here, and that such information may be as widely spread as possible amongst the growers of wool in their native tongue.

The samples of wool will be forwarded in a few days, and on hearing that you kindly assent to our request on a matter of vital importance to a large branch of industry, (certain classes of wool being unprecedentedly scarce,) I shall be glad to suggest the proportionate quantity of samples to be sent to each country.

I have &c.,

HENRY W. RIPLEY.

P.S.—Will you please to address reply as below, where I shall be for a week or two.

Montpellier Lawn, Cheltenham.

The Right Honorable
Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.,
Board of Trade.

Sir F. Rogers to Mr. Booth.

Downing-street, 12th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have laid before the Duke of Newcastle, your letter of the 18th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a communication from Mr. Ripley, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford, with a printed copy of an address from the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce

to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and Foreign wools. Mr. Ripley requests that the address may be disseminated, through Her Majesty's Consuls and Governors, to all places from which wool is exported to this country, and that the statement may be accompanied by samples of wool which have been prepared for the purpose. You also suggest to his Grace the expediency of issuing directions for giving publicity to the facts contained in the document referred to.

In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that if you will procure the transmission to this department of a sufficient number of copies of the address, together with the samples of wool which should accompany them, he will forward them for the purpose contemplated, to the Governors of such Colonies as produce and export wool; but I am to observe that the only British Colonies connected with this Department which produce wool for export are the six Australian Colonies, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

I am, &c.,

F. ROGERS.

James Booth, Esq., Board of Trade.

*Sir J. E. Tennent to Under Secretary of
State, Colonial Office.*

Office of Committee of
Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 16th May 1861.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 18th March last, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit to you to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle the inclosed parcels containing circulars and samples of wool, together with the list of places to which the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford are desirous that they should be sent for distribution in the surrounding districts.

I have &c.,

J. EM. TENNENT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

L I S T .

Cape Town, Port Beaufort, Port Elizabeth,
Port Natal, Montreal, Quebec, Wellington,
Auckland, Lyttleton, Tasmania, Australia,
South, Queensland, Victoria, New South
Wales.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR
THE WORSTED DISTRICT.

Bradford, Yorkshire,
February 21, 1861.

Address of the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and other Foreign Wools.

The increase in the Worsted Trade of Great Britain has been very considerable during the last few years; and its further development has been checked only by the difficulty of meeting with an adequate supply of Long Wool.

To meet this condition of things and in order if possible to increase the supply, the Wool Association is desirous of disseminating information in the Wool growing districts.

The increase in the imports of Foreign Wool during the same period has been very large; but these supplies were almost exclusively of a nature to adapt them to the Woollen rather than to the Worsted manufacture. Those interested in the latter branch of industry are anxious to stimulate the growth of Wools suitable for their wants. The qualities they require give to the Wool a higher marketable value for all purposes of manufacture, and are therefore, well deserving the attention of growers, collectors, and shippers of Wool.

The Wool (the increase of which they desire to promote) should have a staple from four to seven inches long, according to its fineness, and should, as far as possible, be uniform in quality throughout the whole length, bright and lustrous in appearance, or soft and kind to the touch, of good spinning properties, free from burrs and other vegetable fibre. It should also be well washed before it is clipped, or where this is not practicable, care should be taken that it be not cotted or felted in drying. It is most desirable to retain the whole natural length of the staple by only clipping the lambs or sheep once during the season's growth, unless local causes render it absolutely necessary to do so oftener.

It is also very desirable that a proper classification of Wool should be made in packing, and that the packing should be thoroughly trustworthy and fair.

An improvement is already manifested in the wool of some countries, and the Association believe that it might be made general if proper care were taken in the selection of breeding sheep, particularly of the Rams, and, where necessary, by the introduction of new blood.

The flocks should, as much as possible, be

pastured upon succulent grasses, similar to those grown in Great Britain.

The destructive effects of drought or cold, or other climatic causes, which check the growth of grasses, by depriving the sheep of their necessary supply of food, and render the staple tender, ought to be prevented by a constant supply of food throughout the whole year.

The Wool Supply Association will be happy to answer any inquiries, and give any information that Foreign correspondents may require in their efforts to increase the supply and improve the quality of their wools, and to render any assistance in their power to facilitate the export of breeding sheep suitable for crossing and improving the inferior Foreign breeds. Already ten Rams have been sent to India by this Association, from which the best results are expected.

The Wool Association offer their gratuitous services to parties abroad desirous of purchasing Rams for exportation, or in any other manner to promote the views expressed in their observations.

A few samples of different varieties of the Combing Wools required will be transmitted to the Consuls in Foreign parts, and to the Governors of Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies, and wherever Wools suitable for the Worsted Trade are cultivated.

Address the Bradford Chamber of Commerce,
as above.

Remarks concerning Wool; chiefly pointing out the faults attached to each description named.

Oporto.

The Wool usually imported from thence is long stapled and bright, but troubled with a sprinkling of grey and reddish hairs, which depreciate the value and limit the competition. The sheep also for want of attention, are apt to produce cotted and yellow tinged fleeces, which only realize in the English market about two-thirds the value of free open stapled white Wools. The receipts from Oporto have increased considerably, but a good portion of the increase consists of Wool from a lower breed, and is called here "Mountain Oporto." This description is part long, very coarse stapled, and the other part of the fleece is short and dull looking Wool, unsuitable for same purposes as real Oporto, and realizing twenty-five per cent. less price. By attention this mountain Wool might be raised to same character as the usually good description received from Oporto.

Iceland.

We don't know the exact quantity produced annually, but think it is 8,000 to 10,000 packs. The effect of a cold climate acting upon sheep left to nature has been to produce a Wool consisting of a long spiry coarse top, with a fine downy bottom, which for English consumers is very objectionable, and reduces the value.

Russian.

The Donskoi Wool does not seem to meet with the same care as the flocks of merino that have attained such perfection in Southern Russia. The Donskoi sheep is probably in a state of nature, or at least partially so, and the Crimean entirely so. Both these admit of great improvement, and by care for a few years a long stapled good combing Wool of finer quality might be produced, upwards of 30 per cent. more valuable.

The Russian government has the power, and probably the inclination, to initiate improvement and will probably do so at its own expense, if the future advantage be made manifest.

We see splendid flocks of merino have been created in Southern Russia during the last thirty years; we don't know whether this was done by the rich noblemen or the government, but it proves what improvement may be effected on a large scale.

Turkish, Asiatic and European, including Servia, Bosnia, Nissa, Scutari, Scopia, Salonica, Angora, Smyrna, Syria, Persia.

These Wools are usually very scurfy and kempy,* both of which are serious faults, but may be eradicated by attention. It seems as if most of these Wools got no care at all, and in evidence of this we point to the large proportion of scurfy and mangy fleeces. There is the basis for capital combing Wool, even if the growers cross with their own selected rams, without the introduction of English sheep.

East India and Persian Wool imported from Bombay.

Improvement has already commenced here, and a large field awaits full development. Each year our imports are collected from a wider range, and as we penetrate into a more temperate region, we find Wool of a longer and sounder staple, assimilating more closely to our English descriptions than the short hairy Wool that is usually grown nearer the Tropics. East India Wool has a tendency to be burry and scurfy, with a slight mixture of grey hairs. The staple is generally too short.

China.

This Wool is usually soft short stapled Wool; looks like neither fleece nor lamb; it is usually very cotted, kempy,* and yellow. No attention seems to be bestowed upon it by the growers, but when a regular demand arises, the Chinese will, no doubt, turn their attention to the article, and effect desirable changes; and from the extraordinary fecundity of the sheep, large quantities might be produced.

Egyptian.

Here is a Wool with many of the properties so wished for by our consumers. The staple might be long enough if the native collectors and growers did not induce the practice of twice shearing. The Wool is bright, sound, and silky, but is sometimes spoiled by a sprinkling of grey hairs, also by the admixture of ill-bred, rough, fuzzy wool, known in trade as Syrian.

The Cape.

The chief remark to be made upon the Wool from this district is to protest against the pernicious practice of shearing the sheep twice in the year, which altogether disqualifies it for combing purposes, and depreciates its value greatly; and it is strongly recommended to discontinue the practice of shearing until the entire length of the staple of which the Wool is capable is attained.

Natal.

Considerable attention is being paid to the growth of Wool in this Colony, and like New Zealand, it possesses great natural advantages.

Mogadore.

The Wool of this country is deficient in lustre, kempy,* and of a brownish color, but by judicious crossing with English blood it could be brought to resemble our breeds, and find a large and remunerative market.

Canada.

The bulk of this Wool appears to be a neglected Leicester, but is capable of improvement. There is a tendency in some parts to cross the native sheep with United States merinos, but for the English market we recommend new Leicester rams, so as to impart length, lustre, and soundness to the staple. One great fault is the prevalence of burrs, which often depreciate the value five and sometimes ten per cent. This year's imports have been irregularly packed, consequently a manufacturer has been obliged to purchase much Wool that he did not require along with that which he did want. If regular clas-

sification of the fleeces is unattainable at present, let the growers, at least, pack up the cotted and cast fleeces separately from the others.

California.

We have great hopes of this place being able to supply Europe with very large quantities of both long and short Wool of medium and fine quality. At present the growth is exported almost exclusively to New York and Boston, where it enters duty free. We think, however, that Californian Wool will, ere long, find its way to England. The value in New York of the unwashed fleeces varies from 6d. to 17d. per lb. The sheep farmers profess to be able to raise any breed from Leicester up to pure merino. At present there is every variety of cross, with an infusion of United States merino.

Peru.

This Wool is long stapled tender Wool, unfit for combing, but might be improved, and the kemp and scurf eradicated. The kemp is very prevalent. The Lima Wool is better bred, and nearly approaches a combing Wool of middling quality to fine quality. Large quantities of long coarse carpet Wool are shipped from Valparaiso to the United States.

The Chilian Wool is capable of considerable improvement.

Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Entre Rios, Santiago.

Buenos Ayres Wools are chiefly short woolled—shipped in the grease. Entre Rios and Santiago coarse Wools. Cordova is a carpet Wool, and from its length capable of great improvement.

Republic of the Uruguay or Band Oriental. Chief town, Monte Video.

The Wool from this quarter chiefly consists of fine short stapled.

New Zealand.

Largo supplies of this Wool have already come to England, and we believe the country is peculiarly adapted to produce the long Combing Wools required, from its soil and climate, and an unlimited market is open here for such Wools.

Australia.

The Wools from this Colony form a large article of export. They are generally of a finer character than those of the other countries referred to, and for certain purposes are exceedingly valuable.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce,
Bradford, May 13, 1861.

SIR,—The very inadequate supply of wool required for the trade of this district, has led to the formation of an Association, in connection with the Chamber, for the purpose of disseminating suggestions, for circulation in wool growing countries, not only as to the increase in the supply of the raw material, but as to its improvement in quality.

I have been, for some time, in communication with Her Majesty's Government on this subject, and have received from the Board of Trade most kind and valuable offers of assistance.

Samples of wool required in this district, together with suggestions, as to its growth and improvement, will be sent out by the Board of Trade, the India Board, and by the Colonial Office, to the various Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, representing Her Majesty, in Foreign Countries.

I have also obtained permission from the Board of Trade, to address you, and to beg that you will have the kindness to give your assistance in promoting the objects of the Wool Supply Association, and this will, I believe, be best done, by placing the samples in the hands of parties interested in the growth of wool, and by extensively disseminating the remarks, where English is spoken, and by carefully translating the document into the language of the country where you may deem it proper to promulgate the views of the Association, in accordance with the instructions which you will no doubt, ere this, have received from the Government.

I have, &c.,

HENRY W. RIPLEY,
President.

John Darlington, *Secretary.*

His Excellency Governor T. Gore Browne,
New Zealand.

* By Kempy Wool is meant the presence of short white hairs at the roots of the staple, which never take the dye, and disfigure all goods into which they are introduced.

Office of Minister for Native Affairs,
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Report on Diphtheria by the Colonial Surgeon of the Province of Taranaki be published for general information.

W. B. D. MANTELL.

REPORT ON DIPHTHERIA, WITH
POST MORTEM AUTOPSIES.

Colonial Hospital,
New Plymouth, 3rd August, 1861.

Diphtheria has been more than sporadic in this town, for several months past, and the fatality therefrom in the proportion to the number attacked has been very considerable. Until to-day, when two cases in a wharfe near the Henui were brought under my notice, no cases among the Maories have occurred, consequently I have hitherto taken few cases under my own care, and indeed felt, until very recently, so bewildered, as to the nature of the disease, consequently so undecided as to the *methodus medendi*, that I rather willingly held back from having farther to do with it than to be merely an onlooker. Yet I was early led to believe that the pharynx was not the primary seat of the disease, and that the morbid action on that was not the cause of the fatality. Therefore I endeavoured, lately, to overcome that silly prejudice against post mortem autopsy, and within the last fortnight succeeded in examining the bodies of three patients who had succumbed to the disease, the particulars of which I append to this Report. On inquiry I learned almost invariably—the exceptions being very young children—that the gastric symptoms preceded the pharyngeal, hence infer that these were resultants of the former, and nothing more. The coatings of the pharynx, which has given the nonsensical names, “Diphtheria” and “Angina Membranacea,” to the disease, should be regarded rather as a deposition intended by nature to protect the tender parts they cover from the acrimony of the eructations, or risings of noxious gas from the stomach. But be this speculation right or wrong, still the stomach, as is verified by dissection, is the organ which suffers most from the disease. My theory, therefore, is that, from some hitherto occult cause, a morbid ferment takes place in the stomach, which excites, first a functional disturbance of that viscus, but eventually an inflammation of the inner membrane thereof, which, as in the instance of the milder, yet often fatal grades of yellow fever, runs on, very generally, but in so far as my experience goes, somewhat insidiously, till towards the final stage, to the utter disorganising of the mucous tissue, or villous coat. The similarity of effect on this, to that which I have a hundred times witnessed in autopsies of fatal cases of yellow fever, was very remarkable in the appended cases Nos. 1 and 2, even to the deposition of dark patches of matter on the said coat, resembling the notorious Black Vomit. And, moreover,

in the first of these, the vomiting in the last stage had distinctly the coffee ground expression of color.

Treatment, of course, is various. Hitherto I have failed in no cases treated as follows, but these have only been four in number, and to these I was called so early that the pharyngeal membrane was in patches, or just beginning to form. I commence my treatment by the exhibition of a brisk emetic of the sulphate of copper—say sixteen grains to an adult, in an ounce of rain or distilled water. After the action of this I mop over the entire pharynx with a strong solution of nitrate of silver (one ounce to six ounces of distilled or rain water). Next I give liberal doses of levigated charcoal, not simply as a deodoriser, but more as a corrector of gastric fermentation. I pay no regard to the high nourishing, quinine-and-wine-giving plans; but confine my patients to the least fermenting species of food, such as rice, soaked sea biscuit; and for drink, rice water and linseed tea. I take care to have, in the first instance, the bowels well cleared out by a large dose of calomel, followed by a draught of castor oil; and during the whole of the disease, I am careful also that the constipating tendency of the charcoal is obviated by laxative doses of the same medicines. The emetic requires, generally, three repetitions, and on two occasions I exhibited it twice a day. Generally it has the effect of forcing off the adventitious pharyngeal membrane much more effectually than the caustic appliance. But my opinion is that the benefit derived from these is some peculiar subduing action on the no less peculiar inflammation—probably in some such way as cayenne pepper acts on the stomach in yellow fever, or on the pharynx in angina. I have hitherto found that where the charcoal is given in frequent and sufficiently large doses, the bad odour of the breath is completely obviated; and, in conclusion, I may remark that the convalescence to full or usual health has been always rapid.

Post Mortem Autopsies.

No. 1.

* * Aged four years, died on the twelfth day of the disease, or rather from the date of the false membrane commencing to form on the tonsils and posterior pharynx. On laying open the neck, thorax and abdomen, the various viscera, viz., the larynx, trachea, and bronchii, the lungs, heart, liver, spleen, pancreas, intestines and all investing membranes and tissues seemed in perfectly sound, or normal condition. But the stomach, œsophagus, pharynx, and tongue, on being removed

from the body, and carefully laid open, displayed as follows:—Tongue considerably loaded with a dark brown fur—the pharynx in its entirety, even to the rim of the glottis, but no involvement farther of the air passages—exhibited a very deep blush of low unhealthy colored inflammation, but unattended by the slightest abrasion of the mucous covering, and without even a speck remaining of the supposed leathery-like membrane, which prevailed in the first and progressive stages of the disease. The upper portion of the œsophagus, to the extent of a couple of inches, had an unusually rough and reddish aspect in various patches of its circumference, but the space therefrom downwards, to about three inches of its gastric termination, there was no remarkable deviation from the usual healthy state. But these three inches indicated a great degree of morbid inflammation; and, moreover, had somewhat the aspect, here and there, of being stained, or dyed with inky-colored fluid; yet the inner coat of this, though somewhat thickened, was neither pulpy to the touch, nor loosened from its tissues. The stomach, as it lay *in situ*, was considerably collapsed, but of natural appearance, though to the touch rather flaccid. When opened, not much over an ounce of a dark-colored fluid was found—probably an admixture of port, with the altered gastric secretion; as shortly before death she had taken a small quantity of that wine. The cardiac portion, and beyond that to within little more than an inch of the pylorus, the villous coat had lost its rugosity, was greatly softer to the touch than natural, and was dotted over with dark, adherent, olive-colored spots, varying in size from a half-inch diameter to that of a pin's head. One portion of the tissue was quite gone, say about the size of a sixpence, and that immediately below the cardiac opening. In most parts the attachment of this membrane to the muscular coat was so slight that it could be removed easily therefrom by light friction of the finger and thumb. But the whole of the coat, excepting the said small circumference around the pylorus, was thickened, and to the touch pulpy, while that pyloric portion appeared and felt to be quite in a normal, healthy condition. Hence, as there was not the slightest abrasion of the investing mucous membrane of the pharyngeal apparatus, *it is a fair inference that the stomach was the primary and chief seat of the disease.*

No. 2.

* * Brother of No. 1, aged ten years; complained first on the night of the 10th of July (after exposure, for an hour or two, to

a cold rainy night) of some pain of throat, which, on the succeeding morning, exhibited apparent ulceration of the tonsils, and was, by account, treated accordingly; but died, with the usual symptoms of diphtheria, on the eighth day.

The body was opened twenty-four hours after death. The viscera of the thorax and abdomen seemed in normal state; but on removing the tongue, pharynx, œsophagus, and stomach, and opening and examining these, the following morbid appearances were observed:—Tongue not much, but somewhat covered with a dark fur—the entire pharynx more or less covered, particularly the posterior division, with cream-colored lymph matter of toughish consistence, and, in some parts, about a line or more in thickness. This had no firm adhesion to the subjacent soft parts; and though there was no actual abrasion of the natural mucous membrane, that of the tonsils, and the surface of these also, were so indented as on first inspection to look like small irregular clean ulcers. The air passages were in a natural healthy state, though the pharyngeal inflammation extended to and involved the rima glottidis. The œsophagus exhibited a few patches of inflammation of the mucous membrane, particularly at and about its gastric termination. In other respects it was in usual integrity. The stomach was somewhat distended with flatus, and contained also a few ounces of a dark-colored fluid. The villous membrane had lost its rugæ, and was dotted here and there by inflamed arborescent spots, felt thicker than in healthy state, and soft and pulpy, and in the vicinity of the cardiac opening, a space about half the size of that in the sister's case was, as in that instance, altogether gone. The whole of the coat, excepting a portion around the pylorus, which seemed to be quite in the normal state of connection with the muscular tissue, all was so loosely attached thereto as readily to peel off, but in broken strips, thereby indicating that the membrane itself was disintegrated. The intestines and other viscera, as also their investing membranes, exhibited no departure from the healthy state.

No. 3.

* * Aged seven years. A case not at all of slow or insidious approach, as in the two previous instances, but symptoms, by account, ran high from the first. On opening the thorax and abdomen, nine or ten hours after death, the lungs, and, except the larynx which was inflamed, the air passages, heart, and investing serous membranes were found in hale integrity; the liver, spleen, pancreas,

and the entire length of the large intestines were also in normal state; but the portion of the peritoneum in connection with the stomach and small intestines was considerably inflamed. The stomach *in situ* was flaccid, and when slit open was found to contain some flatus, and a little over an ounce of a dark-colored muddy fluid, probably altered bloody coagulations from the small secretory vessels of the organ itself. In the preceding cases both the convolutions or rugæ, and the villosity of the mucous membrane, were almost flattened down to comparatively a smooth surface; but in this case the reverse obtained, both rugæ and fibrillæ being more than ordinarily conspicuous, and throughout not only of a deep dusky red color, but numerously studded with pin head sized drops of recently exuded blood over its entire surface. It is to be remarked, too, that this membrane was very considerably thickened compared with the usual natural state, and that both it and muscular tissue had lost their normal coherence; and though this was not so advanced to dissolution as in the case of Nos. 1 and 2, yet, generally, they could be detached from one another so readily as to evince that the former had been in progress to similar disorganisation when death occurred. The duodenum also was considerably inflamed, greatly less, however, than the stomach, and gradually so lessened downwards to the caput cœcum coli. The jejunum, it may be remarked, though without reference to the disease, was profusely lined by a viscous bilious tinged mucous, which seemed to have formed the nidus of worms, as six of the lumbricoid species were found imbedded in it, varying in length from eight to twelve inches; and it may be further noted that the patient, two days before death, vomited three more of the same. All, excepting one, were dead, and that one showed no sign of active vitality, thus demonstrating that, whatever the nature of the morbid matter was, it was alike fatal to them as to humanity. The œsophagus, excepting an inch or more of its pharyngeal extremity, which was inflamed, exhibited a fully healthful aspect. But the pharynx was one entire mass of dark-colored unbroken inflammation, excepting both tonsils, which were considerably furrowed by ulceration. Not a particle of the membrane which popularly characterises the disease remained; but the mother reported that on the night before death, when in the act of vomiting, large portions of that deposit came away. The tongue, excepting a small bit at the back part covered with a dark fur, was in nearly the normal state. The cellular tissue all over the front of the neck was infil-

trated considerably by dark incoagulated blood. In conclusion, I may notice that, while in the latter stages of the case the odour was so offensive that no attendant could continue long in the apartment, during the autopsy no one was sensible of a more than ordinary disagreeable smell, so that no deodorising means were resorted to or found necessary.

As, of the preceding cases, No. 1 was under my care, though not under altogether the treatment I now recommend, I think it is well to append a short history of her case.

On Thursday, 4th July, * * * aged 4 years, complained of a soreness of throat, which, on being examined on the following morning, it was observed that on the right tonsil there was a cream-colored speck less in size than an ordinary split pea. On re-examining the throat two hours afterwards, the speck was noticed to have increased in size, and that now there was a film of the same substance on the membrane behind the velum. About an hour and a-half after this the other side of the posterior pharynx exhibited slight patches of the same lymphic deposit. At these examinations the pharynx generally exhibited no obvious deviation from the normal healthy state, whether as referring to tumefaction or inflammation; nor, indeed, was there any appreciable general febrile action. But some days previous, it was remembered afterwards, she demonstrated so far premonitory symptoms as to be less lively and active than was her wont. From the 5th up to the close of the 10th the disease progressed so slowly, in so far as the throat affection, as apparently to be kept in check by the means employed, though occasionally she complained to her nurses of a feeling of pain in the gastric region as well as throat. Early on the morning of the 11th she began to evince great restlessness, but without marked reference of pain to any particular part, though every now and again she desired the region of the stomach and legs to be gently hand-rubbed. This morning was the last time from the commencement that the caustic solution was applied to the pharynx, when a considerable portion of very tough matter covered the sponge. Henceforward no lymphic deposit was to be observed on any part of the pharyngeal apparatus, still it was manifest that, though there was no such formation, and no particular heat of skin, or even dryness thereof, or that the pulse ever beat higher than a hundred and eight, and rarely so high, the disease though somewhat obscure was neither overcome nor in abeyance. This was made manifest on the morn-

ing of the 14th by vomiting up at successive times small quantities of a coffee-ground looking fluid, which at first gave uneasiness to the attendants, they supposing that these ejections were the strong beef tea which, to save disturbing the stomach, for some previous days had been exhibited in the form of enema. Her bowels were at no time confined, but about two hours before death she passed a copious slaty-colored stool, and about the same time there issued a considerable bleeding from the nose.

P. WILSON,
Colonial Surgeon, Taranaki.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 15th October, 1861.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant HERBERT EVELYN CURTIS, of No. 1 Company, "Nelson" Rifle Volunteers.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 15th October, 1861.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointment in No. 1 Company "Nelson" Rifle Volunteers:—

WILLIAM C. HODGSON,
to be *Lieutenant.*

Date of Commission, 5th October, 1861.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 4th November, 1861.

THE following further Decisions of Her Majesty's Commissioners on points relating to the International Exhibition of 1862, are published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
WORKS OF INDUSTRY AND ART
TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN 1862.**

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

The Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

The Marquis of Chandos.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.

C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.

Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.

F. R. Sandford, Esq., *Secretary.*

DECISIONS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

ON POINTS

RELATING TO THE EXHIBITION.

June, 1861.

1. Her Majesty's Commissioners have fixed upon Thursday the 1st day of May, 1862, for opening the Exhibition.

2. The Exhibition building will be erected on a site adjoining the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in the immediate neighborhood of the ground occupied in 1851, on the occasion of the first International Exhibition.

3. The portion of the building to be devoted to the exhibition of Pictures will be erected in brick, and will occupy the entire front towards Cromwell Road; the portion in which Machinery will be exhibited will extend along Prince Albert's Road, on the West side of the gardens.

4. All works of industry to be exhibited should have been produced since 1850. The decision whether goods, proposed to be exhibited, are admissible or not, must, in each case eventually rest with Her Majesty's Commissioners.

5. Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, manufacturers, or producers of articles, will be allowed to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so.

6. Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate with Foreign and Colonial exhibitors only through the Commission which the Government of each Foreign Country or Colony may appoint for that purpose; and no article will be admitted from any Foreign Country or Colony without the sanction of such Commission.

7. No rent will be charged to exhibitors.

8. Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of

Raw materials,
Machinery,
Manufactures, or
Fine Arts,

will be admitted to the Exhibition, with the exception of

Living animals and plants,
Fresh vegetable and animal substances,
liable to spoil by keeping,
Detonating or dangerous substances.

Copper Caps, or other Articles of a similar nature, may be exhibited, provided the detonating powder be not inserted; also Lucifer Matches, with imitation tops.

9. Spirits or alcohols, oils, acids, corrosive salts, and substances of a highly inflammable nature, will only be admitted by special written permission, and in well secured glass vessels.

10. The articles exhibited will be divided into the following classes.

Section 1.

- Class 1. Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy, and Mineral Products.
 „ 2. Chemical Substances and Products, and Pharmaceutical Processes.
 „ 3. Substances used for Food, including Wines.
 „ 4. Animal and Vegetable Substances used in Manufactures.

Section 2.

- Class 5. Railway Plant, including Locomotive Engines and Carriages.
 „ 6. Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram Roads.
 „ 7. Manufacturing Machines and Tools.
 „ 8. Machinery in general.
 „ 9. Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.
 „ 10. Civil Engineering, Architectural, and Building Contrivances.
 „ 11. Military Engineering, Armour and Accoutrements, Ordnance, and Small Arms.
 „ 12. Naval Architecture, Ship's Tackle.
 „ 13. Philosophical Instruments and Processes depending upon their use.
 „ 14. Photographic Apparatus and Photography.
 „ 15. Horological Instruments.
 „ 16. Musical Instruments.
 „ 17. Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

Section 3.

- Class 18. Cotton.
 „ 19. Flax and Hemp.
 „ 20. Silk and Velvet.
 „ 21. Woollen and Worsted, including Mixed Fabrics generally.
 „ 22. Carpets.
 „ 23. Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when shown as specimens of Printing or Dyeing.
 „ 24. Tapestry, Lace, and Embroidery.
 „ 25. Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.
 „ 26. Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.
 „ 27. Articles of Clothing.
 „ 28. Paper, Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding.
 „ 29. Educational Works and Appliances.

Class 30. Furniture and Upholstery, including Paperhangings and Papier-mâché.

- „ 31. Iron and General Hardware.
 „ 32. Steel and Cutlery.
 „ 33. Works in Precious Metals, and their imitations, and Jewellery.
 „ 34. Glass.
 „ 35. Pottery.
 „ 36. Manufactures not included in previous classes.

Section 4.—Modern Fine Arts. (See Decisions 111-123.)

- Class 37. Architecture.
 „ 38. Paintings in Oil and Water Colors, and Drawings.
 „ 39. Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios.
 „ 40. Etchings and Engravings.

11. Prizes, or rewards for merit, in the form of medals, will be given in Sections I., II., III.

12. Prices may be affixed to the articles exhibited in Sections I., II., III.

13. Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them, on or after Wednesday the 12th of February, and will continue to receive goods until Monday the 31st of March, 1862, inclusive.

14. Articles of great size or weight, the placing of which will require considerable labor, must be sent before Saturday the 1st of March, 1862; and manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery, or other objects, that will require foundations or special constructions, must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space.

15. Any exhibitor whose goods can properly be placed together, will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the Exhibition and the convenience of other exhibitors.

16. Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process; but they must not exceed the number actually required. (17-25.)*

26. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods at such part of the building as shall be indicated to them, with the freight, carriage, portorage, and all charges and dues upon them paid.

27. The vans will be unloaded, and the articles and packages taken to the places appointed in the building, by the officers of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

28. Upon receipt of notice from Her Majesty's Commissioners, that the articles are deposited in the building, exhibitors, or their representatives, or agents, must themselves unpack, put together, and arrange their goods.

29. Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitors or their agents, as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the Commissioners. If not removed within three days of notice being given, they will be disposed of, and the proceeds, if any, applied to the funds of the Exhibition. (30—34.)*

35. No counters, or fittings, will be provided by Her Majesty's Commissioners. Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations, to erect, according to their own taste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets, awnings, hangings, or similar contrivances which they may consider best calculated for the display of their goods.

36. Exhibitors, or their representatives, should provide whatever light temporary covering may be requisite (such as sheets of oiled calico), to protect their goods from dust; and, in the case of machinery, and polished goods, should make the requisite arrangements for keeping the articles free from rust during the time of the Exhibition. (37—42.)*

43. Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, theft, or other losses, and Her Majesty's Commissioners will give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of any persons guilty of robbery or wilful injury in the Exhibition, but they will not be responsible for losses or damage of any kind which may be occasioned by fire or theft, or in any other manner.

44. Exhibitors may employ assistants (male or female) to keep in order the articles they exhibit, or to explain them to visitors, after obtaining written permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners; but such assistants will be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers. (45—49.)*

50. Articles once deposited in the Building will not be permitted to be removed without written permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners. (51—54.)*

55. Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide shafting, steam (not exceeding 30lbs per inch), and water, at high pressure, for machines in motion.

56. Persons who may wish to exhibit Machines, or trains of Machinery, in motion, will be allowed to have them worked, as far

as practicable, under their own superintendence, and by their own men. (57—70.)*

70. Intending exhibitors, in the United Kingdom, are requested to apply, without delay, to the Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners, for a *Form of Demand for Space*, stating at the same time in which of the four Sections they wish to exhibit.

71. The following is the Form which has to be filled up:—

1. Name and Christian Name of Applicant (or name of firm)
2. Nature of Business carried on
3. Address { No. of street or square, &c.
and
Name of town
4. Nature of articles to be exhibited
5. Number of Class in which they are to be exhibited.

0. Probable Space that will be required for articles or case in which they will be shown.	}	Floor Space.	
		Length	... feet.
		Breadth	... feet.
	Height	... feet.	
	}	Hanging or Wall Space.	
		Height	... feet.
Width		... feet.	

100. Foreign and Colonial exhibitors should apply to the Commission, or other Central Authority appointed by the Foreign or Colonial Government, as soon as notice has been given of its appointment.

101. Her Majesty's Commissioners will consider that to be the Central Authority in each case which is stated to be so by the Government of its country, and will only communicate with Exhibitors through such Central Body.

102. No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsoever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition, *except with the sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce*. Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate to such Central Authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the further conditions and limitations which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such Central Authority will be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the country from which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as

fairly represent the industry of their fellow-countrymen.

103. Separate space will be allotted to each Foreign Country, within which the Commissioners for that country will be at liberty to arrange the productions entrusted to them in such manner as they think best, subject to the condition that all Machinery shall be exhibited in the portion of the Building specially devoted to that purpose, and all Pictures in the Fine Art Galleries, and to the observance of any general rules that may be laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners for public convenience.

104. By arrangements made with Her Majesty's Government, all Foreign or Colonial Goods intended for exhibition, sent and addressed in accordance with the Regulations laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, as set forth in Article 108, will be admitted into the country, and allowed to be transmitted to the Exhibition Building without being previously opened, and without payment of any duty. But all Goods which shall not be re-exported at the termination of the Exhibition will be charged with the proper duties, under the ordinary Customs Regulations.

106. Every article sent separately, and every package, must be legibly marked with the name of the foreign country or colony of which it is the produce or manufacture, and, as far as practicable, with the name of the exhibitor or exhibitors.

107. The following is the Form of Address which should be adopted:—

To the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.
BUILDING, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON.
From [state Country and Exhibitor's name.]

To prevent loss, miscarriage, or mislaying, articles or packing cases containing them, which occupy less bulk than two cubic feet, should not be sent separately, but packages under such size containing, as far as possible, the same classes of articles, should be transmitted in combination.

108. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs have laid down the following regulations upon the importation of goods intended for the Exhibition:—

a. All packages containing goods intended for the International Exhibition of 1862 shall be specially reported as such, and shall be addressed to the Commissioners of the International Exhibition, or to one of their officers, and be consigned to a duly accredited agent, and shall be accompanied with

a specification of their contents and value. They shall be separately entered as intended for the International Exhibition, and the agents in passing their entries shall specify the full contents of the packages, together with the value.

b. Such packages as may be landed in London shall be forwarded unopened to the Exhibition in charge of an approved licensed carman, accompanied by a cart note from the landing officer, giving a description of the packages and the marks and numbers thereon; and in the cases where there may be reason to suppose they contain other goods than those for the Exhibition, they shall also be accompanied by a revenue officer.

c. Packages landed at the out-ports shall be forwarded with a similar note by railway or other public conveyance, under seals of office, direct to the Exhibition, the officers at the respective ports taking care that the packages bear no private address, and that the documents relating thereto be immediately forwarded to the proper officers of Her Majesty's Customs stationed at the Exhibition.

d. On the arrival of the goods at the Exhibition, no package shall be opened without the knowledge and consent of the officer of Customs, and if the goods be found to agree with the entry or specification, they will, if free, be at once considered as out of charge of the Customs, the entry or declaration being deemed sufficient for all statistical purposes.

e. In the case of all dutiable goods, an account will be taken by the officers of the Crown at the time of the first opening of the packages, but such deficiencies as may occur within the building from any legitimate or unavoidable cause, the officers being fully satisfied thereof, shall not be charged with duty.

f. That the building be considered, for all practical purposes, a "bonded warehouse;" and that in all cases where dutiable goods shall not be exported, but retained for use in this country, the duty shall be assessed by the officer in charge at the building (and received in the Exhibition by a clerk duly appointed for the purpose), in accordance with the practice now existing in regard to articles found in "passengers' baggage."

g. In the case of dutiable goods for exportation, an entry shall be passed in the Long Room, and bond given for their due exportation; and on the receipt of this

entry by the officer in charge of the building the goods shall be packed in his presence, and, if for shipment at an out-port, placed under seal, and forwarded in charge to a railway or other public company; but if for shipment at London they shall then be sent in charge of Customs officers, at the expense of the exporter, to be delivered into the charge of the searcher of the station from which they are to be shipped, without further examination, under the regulations applicable to goods shipped direct from the warehouse.

109. It is not the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to take any steps in reference to the protection of Inventions or Designs, by Patent or Registration, the law on these points having been materially simplified since 1851.

DECISIONS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO

Section 4.—Modern Fine Arts.

Class 37. Architecture.

„ 38. Paintings in Oil and Water Colors and Drawings.

„ 39. Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios.

„ 40. Engravings and Etchings.

110. The object of the Exhibition being to illustrate the progress and present condition of *Modern Art*, each country will decide the period of Art which in its own case will best attain that end.

111. The Exhibition of British Art in this Section will include the works of artists alive on or subsequent to the 1st of May, 1762.

112. It is not proposed to award PRIZES in this Section.

113. PRICES will not be allowed to be affixed to any work of Art exhibited in this Section.

114. One half of the space to be allotted to Section IV. will be given to Foreign Countries, and one half will be reserved for the works of British and Colonial Artists.

115. The subdivision of the space allotted to Foreign Countries will be made, after consideration of the demands received from the Commission, or other Central Authority, of each Foreign Country. It is, therefore, important that these demands should be transmitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners at the earliest possible date.

116. The arrangement of the Works of Art within the space allotted to each Foreign Country will be entirely under the control of the accredited representatives of that country, subject only to the necessary general regulations.

117. For the purposes of the Catalogue, it will be necessary that the Central Authority of each Foreign Country should furnish Her Majesty's Commissioners, on or before the 1st of January 1862, with a description of the several Works of Art which will be sent for exhibition, specifying in each case the name of the artist, the title of the work, and (when possible) the date of its production.

118. The space at the disposal of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the display of British Art being limited, and it being at the same time desirable to bring together as careful and perfect an illustration as possible, a selection of the works to be exhibited will be indispensable.

119. The selection of Exhibitors, the space and number of works to be allowed to each, and the arrangement of them will be entrusted to Committees to be nominated by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

120. In the case of living artists, Her Majesty's Commissioners would desire to consult the wishes of the artists themselves as to the particular works by which they would prefer to be represented. The selection of works so made by the artists will not necessarily be binding upon Her Majesty's Commissioners, but in no case will any work by a living artist be exhibited against his wish, if expressed in writing, and delivered to the Commissioners on or before the 31st of March, 1862.

121. Her Majesty's Commissioners will avail themselves of the following eight Art Institutions of this country in communicating with artists who are members of those Institutions, viz. :—

The Royal Academy,
The Royal Scottish Academy,
The Royal Hibernian Academy,
The Society of Painters in Water Colors,
The Society of British Artists,
The New Society of Painters in Water Colors,
The Institute of British Artists,
The Institute of British Architects.

122. Intending Exhibitors in the British Division of Section IV., who are not members of any of the preceding Institutions, may at once receive Forms of Demand for Space, by applying to the Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners. These Forms must be filled up and returned before the 1st of June, 1861.

By Order,
F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

Offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners,
454, West Strand, London, W.C.

* Several numbers are left blank, with the view of incorporating future decisions.