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CANADIAN COMMISSION
FOR THE
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900
REGULATIONS
AND
GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1899

DDN 7687-11

Canada.
Canadian Commission for the
Fertilization.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA, CANADA

CANADIAN COMMISSION

FOR THE

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900

KEY TO PLAN OF EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

- I. Education and Instruction.
- II. Works of Art.
- III. Appliances and General Processes relating to Literature, Science and Art.
- IV. Mechanical Engineering.
- V. Electricity.
- VI. Civil Engineering and Transportation.
- VII. Agriculture.
- VIII. Horticulture and Arboriculture.
- IX. Forests, Sport, Fishing, etc.
- X. Food Products.
- XI. Mining and Metallurgy.
- XII. Decoration and Furniture of Public Buildings and of Dwelling Houses.
- XIII. Thread, Yarns, Textile Fabrics and Clothing.
- XIV. Chemical Industries.
- XV. Various Industries.
- XVI. Social Economy, Hygiene, and Public Charitable Relief.
- XVII. Colonization.
- XVIII. Army and Navy.
- AAAA. Foreign Pavilions.
 - B. Mercantile Marine (Part of Group VI.).
 - C. Pavilion of the City of Paris.
 - D. Historical Exhibition of French Art.
 - E. Eiffel Tower.
 - F. British Colonies and India.
 - G. Circular Railway.

———— . ——— . ——— Boundary of the Exhibition.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Plan of Exhibition Grounds and Buildings.....	ii
Key to Plan.....	iii
The Canadian Commission.....	xi
Preliminary Remarks.....	xiii
General Regulations for Canadian Exhibitors.....	xvii

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS

Group I.—Education and Instruction.

	PAGE.
Class 1.—Training of Children. Primary Education. Teaching of Adults.....	1
" 2.—Secondary Education.....	1
" 3.—Higher Education. Science Schools.....	2
" 4.—Special Teaching of Fine Art, including Music.....	2
" 5.—Special Agricultural Education.....	3
" 6.—Special Industrial and Commercial Teaching.....	3

Group II.—Works of Art.

Class 7.—Paintings. Cartoons. Drawings.....	4
" 8.—Engraving and Lithography.....	4
" 9.—Sculpture and Engraving of Medals and Precious Stones... ..	4
" 10.—Architecture.....	4

Group III.—Appliances and General Processes Relating to Literature, Science and Art.

Class 11.—Typography. Various Printing Processes.....	5
" 12.—Photography.....	5
" 13.—Books. Musical Publications. Book-binding (Appliances and Products). Newspapers. Posters.....	6
" 14.—Maps and Apparatus for Geography and Cosmography. Topography.....	6
" 15.—Mathematical and Scientific Instruments. Coins and Medals.....	6
" 16.—Medicine and Surgery.....	7
" 17.—Musical Instruments.....	8
" 18.—Theatrical Appliances and Plant.....	8

Group IV.—Mechanical Engineering.

	PAGE.
Class 19.—Steam Engines	9
" 20.—Various Kinds of Engines.	10
" 21.—General Machinery.....	10
" 22.—Machine Tools	11

Group V.—Electricity.

Class 23.—Mechanical Production and Utilization of Electricity.....	12
" 24.—Electro-Chemistry.....	12
" 25.—Electric Lighting.....	13
" 26.—Telegraphy and Telephony.....	13
" 27.—Various Applications of Electricity.....	14

Group VI.—Civil Engineering. Transportation

Class 28.—Materials, Plant and Processes relating to Civil Engineering.	14
" 29.—Models, Plans and Drawings relating to Public Works.....	15
" 30.—Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.....	16
" 31.—Saddlery and Harness.....	16
" 32.—Railway and Tramway Plant.....	16
" 33.—Materials and Plant used in the Mercantile Marine.	18
" 34.—Aeronautics.....	19

Group VII.—Agriculture.

Class 35.—Implements and Processes used in Rural Cultivation..	19
" 36.—Appliances and Processes used in Vine Culture.....	20
" 37.—Appliances and Processes used in Agricultural Industries..	20
" 38.—Agronomy (Theory of Agriculture). Agricultural Statistics.	21
" 39.—Vegetable Food Products.....	21
" 40.—Animal Food Products	22
" 41.—Non-Edible Agricultural products.	22
" 42.—Useful Insects and their Products. Destructive Insects and Parasitic Plants	23

Group VIII.—Horticulture and Arboriculture.

Class 43.—Appliances and Processes used in Horticulture and Arbori- culture	23
" 44.—Kitchen Garden Plants.....	24
" 45.—Fruit and Fruit Trees	24
" 46.—Trees. Shrubs, Ornamental Plants and Flowers.....	24
" 47.—Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants.....	24
" 48.—Horticultural and Nursery Seeds and Stock	25

Group IX.—Forests, Sport, Fishing, gathering Wild Crops.

	PAGE.
Class 49.—Appliances and Processes used in Forestry	25
" 50.—Products of the cultivation of Forests and of Forest Industries	25
" 51.—Hunting and Sporting Equipments.....	26
" 52.—Products of Hunting and Shooting.....	26
" 53.—Fishing Appliances, Tackle and Products. Fish Culture....	27
" 54.—Appliances and Implements used for gathering Wild Crops.	27

Group X.—Food Products.

Class 55.—Appliances and Processes used in the Manufacture of Food Products	28
" 56.—Farinaceous Products and their Derivatives.....	28
" 57.—Bread and Pastry	29
" 58.—Preserved Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit.....	29
" 59.—Sugar and Confectionery ; Condiments and Relishes.....	29
" 60.—Wines and Wine Brandies	30
" 61.—Syrups and Liqueurs ; Various Spirits ; Commercial Alcohols	30
" 62.—Various Beverages.....	30

Group XI.—Mining. Metallurgy.

Class 63.—Working of Mines and Quarries.....	31
" 64.—Metallurgy	33
" 65.—Metal Working.	34

**Group XII.—Decoration and Furniture of Public Buildings
and of Dwelling Houses.**

Class 66.—Fixed Decoration of Public Buildings and Dwelling Houses.	36
" 67.—Stained Glass.....	36
" 68.—Wall Papers and Paper Hangings	37
" 69.—Household and Art Furniture.....	37
" 70.—Carpets, Tapestry and other Upholstery Materials	37
" 71.—Temporary Decoration and Upholsterers' Work	38
" 72.—Pottery and Porcelain	38
" 73.—Glass ; Crystal.	38
" 74.—Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Ventilation.....	38
" 75.—Apparatus and Processes employed for Lighting other than Electric Light	38

Group XIII.—Thread, Yarns, Textile Fabrics. Clothing.

Class 76.—Appliances and Processes of Spinning and Rope Making....	38
" 77.—Plant and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics.....	38

	PAGE
Class 78.—Appliances and Processes used in Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Textile Materials in their Different Stages.	42
“ 79.—Appliances and Processes used in Sewing and in Making Wearing Apparel	43
“ 80.—Cotton Thread and Fabrics.....	44
“ 81.—Threads and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c., Cordage	44
“ 82.—Woollen Yarns and Fabrics.....	45
“ 83.—Silks and Silk Fabrics... ..	45
“ 84.—Lace, Embroidery and Trimmings.....	46
“ 85.—Tailoring, Dressmaking and Clothing for Men, Women and Children	46
“ 86.—Various Trades connected with Clothing.....	47

Group XIV.—Chemical Industries.

Class 87.—Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy.	48
“ 88.—Manufacture of Paper	49
“ 89.—Leather and Skins.....	50
“ 90.—Perfumery..	51
“ 91.—Manufacture of Tobacco and Matches	51

Group XV.—Various Industries.

Class 92.—Stationery.....	52
“ 93.—Cutlery	52
“ 94.—Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work.....	53
“ 95.—Jewellery and Precious Stones.....	53
“ 96.—Clocks, Watches, Timepieces.....	54
“ 97.—Bronzes and Works of Art in Cast Iron and Wrought Metal. Repoussé Work.	54
“ 98.—Brushes, Leather Articles, Fancy Articles and Basket Work.	55
“ 99.—India-rubber and Gutta-percha Industries	55
“ 100.—Toys.	56

Group XVI.—Social Economy, Hygiene, Public Charitable Relief.

Class 101.—Apprenticeship. Protection of Child Workers.....	56
“ 102.—Labour and Wages. Profit Sharing	57
“ 103.—Large and Small Industries. Co-operative Associations of Production or Credit. Professional and Trade Associations	57
“ 104.—Farming on a Large and Small Scale. Agricultural Unions. Agricultural Credit.....	58

	PAGE.
Class 105.—Protection of Workers in Factories. Regulations affecting Work	59
" 106.—Workmen's Dwellings.....	59
" 107.—Co-operative and Provision Stores.....	60
" 108.—Institutions for the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of Working Men.....	60
" 109.—Provident Institutions.....	60
" 110.—Public or Private Movements for the Welfare of the People.	61
" 111.—Hygiene	62
" 112.—Public Charitable Relief.	64

Group XVII.—Colonization.

Class 113.—Methods of Colonization..	66
" 114.—Colonial Buildings and Appliances	66
" 115.—Special Products suitable for Export to Colonies.....	67

Group XVIII.—Army and Navy.

Class 116.—Ordnance and Artillery Equipment.....	67
" 117.—Military Engineering and Accessory Service.....	68
" 118.—Naval Construction. Hydraulics. Torpedoes.....	68
" 119.—Map Drawing, Hydrography, Various Instruments.....	68
" 120.—Administrative Departments... ..	69
" 121.—Hygienic and Sanitary Appliances.....	69

PRESENT PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.,
Representative of Canada on the Imperial
British Commission, Chairman of Colonial
Committee, and Member of the General
Executive Committee.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
CHAIRMAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

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THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1900

This exhibition is attracting world-wide attention and is expected to afford a most complete representation of all countries, products and manufactures of the world. The French authorities have invited all nations to participate, and nearly all have accepted the invitation.

The British Government has appointed a very strong Imperial Commission, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Chairman, and this Commission has invited the co-operation of the British colonies.

For the purpose of securing and organizing a proper representation of the Colonies, there has been named in the Imperial Commission a Colonial Committee. Canada was, about a year ago, invited to name a representative on this Committee, and the Government responded by nominating the High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was chosen by this Committee their Chairman, and was appointed the representative of the Colonies on the general Executive Committee of the Imperial Commission : so that Canada occupies a very honourable and advantageous position upon the Imperial Commission, the more so in consequence of the high standing in London of her representative.

The French Exhibition authorities deal exclusively with the British Imperial Commission in regard to all matters connected with the participation of each and every part of the British Empire in the exhibition. The Colonial Committee in London with the object of affording an abundant opportunity to the British Colonies for proper representation, obtained the privilege of a special building set apart for the occupation of these Colonies. Much correspondence and negotiation has taken place between the Imperial Commission and the French Authorities in regard to the concession of a separate building, &c. It was not until the 1st January, 1899, that this was finally granted and the conditions fully determined.

In the course of this correspondence it became evident that the space thus accorded to the Colonies as a whole was such that the portion allotted to Canada would be quite incommensurate with the requirements of the Dominion. On representations made to this effect we have been able, however, to obtain a considerable additional allotment in the space accorded to the British Empire over and above that granted us in the special Colonial building.

The Colonial building finally decided upon, situated on the Trocadero grounds, overlooking the Champs de Mars not far from the great Eiffel Tower, covers 36,000 square feet, of which Canada has been allotted 27,100 square feet. In the Canadian portion of this building exhibits of all characters and classes can be placed, the space being entirely within the control of the Canadian authorities.

The general plan of the exhibition is to have the exhibits divided by classes in 18 general groups according

to their nature, without respect to the country from which they come. Thus, the portion of the Imperial space which has been granted to Canada, apart from the Colonial building, is distributed through the different buildings according to the different classes, and in this space the exhibits must appear as exhibits of the British Empire, and cannot be grouped as coming especially from Canada, although each exhibit will be clearly marked with the name and full address of the exhibitor. There is, at the present time, 12,000 square feet of such space granted to Canada by the Imperial Commission.

It will be seen at once that the whole space at the disposal of the Canadian authorities is very limited in proportion to the capabilities of the country, and, therefore, it is evidently of importance that there shall be a careful selection of exhibits such as to ensure that only the best representative examples or specimens of each kind shall be sent, and the reputation of Canada's products be maintained or established. It thus becomes necessary that the exhibits shall be so arranged as to be of a national character, illustrative of the products, arts and manufactures of the entire Dominion, without respect to locality of origin.

The Government proposes to arrange for some exhibit in certain classes, but even in those must very largely depend on the various local organizations and on private individuals to supply specimens,—for instance, in mineral, agricultural, fishery, or forestry exhibits,—which will ensure a fair representation of all parts of the country. In the classes of manufactured articles the chief dependence must be placed upon the enterprise of private companies and individuals.

It is decided that the Government will undertake, at the public expense, the transportation of all exhibits from certain seaports of the Dominion to Paris; and that the unpacking, setting up and care of the exhibits at Paris, and the repacking and return to the shores of the Dominion of such exhibits as are not disposed of at Paris, will also be managed at the public expense.

The rules and regulations for exhibitors, as well as the full classification of the exhibition, are given in following pages. Further information, if required, can be obtained from the Secretary of the Canadian Board of commissioners, or from the respective members of the Board at their local addresses.

OTTAWA, 24th January, 1899.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR CANADIAN EXHIBITORS.

1. *Opening and Close of Exhibition.*—The Exhibition will open on the 15th April and close on the 5th November, 1900.

2. *Applications for Space.*—Forms of application for space must be returned to the Canadian Commission, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, as early as possible, and in any case not later than the 1st June, 1899. All applications will be considered by the Commission, but owing to the limited amount of space at their disposal, the Commissioners cannot undertake to allot the whole or any part of the space applied for, their object being to secure the best possible exhibition of Canadian goods in each group. There will be no charge to exhibitors for space.

3. *Date of Reception of Exhibits and Transportation.*—Accepted exhibits from Quebec, Ontario and the West, packed in strong cases, must be delivered, at the exhibitors' expense, at the Customs Warehouse, Montreal, or the Queen's Wharf, Quebec, not later than the 1st of November next, 1899; and exhibits from the Maritime Provinces at Halifax, N.S., not later than the 15th November, 1899, to be shipped to Paris by the Canadian Commission free of charge. Exhibitors will be free to ship their goods by other routes not later than the 1st January, 1900, but at their own personal expense.

4. *Prohibition of Transfer of Space or Substitution of Exhibits.*—No exhibitor will be permitted to transfer his allotment, or to allow any other than his own duly accepted exhibits to be placed thereon. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the person or firm who signed the form of application.

5. *Forfeiture of allotted Space.*—Space not occupied thirty days previous to the opening of the Exhibition will be forfeited, and allotted at the discretion of the Commission.

EXHIBITS.

6. *Position of Exhibits.*—Exhibitors will be required to place their exhibits so as to contribute as much as possible to the general effect. The whole of the arrangements relating to show-cases, signs, notices and all similar matters, will be subject to instructions issued by the Commission.

7. *Maximum Height of Stands, &c.*—No stand, including sign-board, may exceed twelve feet in height, without special permission.

8. *Uniformity of Decoration.*—In order to ensure uniformity of decoration and general effect, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up flags, banners, or any other kind of decoration, without special permission from the Commission.

9. *Railing of Exhibits.*—Exhibitors may place railings round their stands, subject to approval. In every instance the railings must be within the space allotted.

10. *Partitions*.—No partitions may be erected between the stands without permission from the Commission, nor anything put up to interfere with the sight of adjoining stands, or to impede the general view in all directions throughout the building.

11. *Sign and Name Boards*.—No sign or name board may be placed in such a manner as to interfere with the vista, or otherwise than parallel with the front of the stand. All signs placed over show-cases or stands must be uniform in style. Instructions upon this point will be issued later, and the maximum dimensions will be specified.

12. *Conveyance, Expenses*.—The Commission will bear the cost of transportation of all exhibits from the ports of Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax to Paris.

13. *Supervision of Arrival, Installation, and Departure of Exhibits*.—In the absence of the exhibitor or his accredited representative, the Commission will free of charge, receive, unpack and install the exhibits in Paris, provide the necessary platforms, counters, and other fixtures, and show-cases where it may be decided that the nature of the exhibits requires these. The Commission will also re-pack and return free of charge to the above-mentioned ports such exhibits as are not disposed of in Paris. Exhibitors are expected to dispose, in Paris, of their exhibits when these have a commercial value; only valuable collections of objects of special character being granted free return transportation.

14. *Pricing Goods*.—Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark their goods with the home selling prices,

for the information of the jury and public. Prices, weights, and dimensions should be given in French equivalents, as well as in Canadian figures.

15. *Placards and Handbills.*—No printed or written placards, handbills, or descriptions may be displayed or distributed without the permission of the Commission. Such permission may be withdrawn at any time.

16. *Dangerous and Unhealthy Exhibits.*—Dangerous articles, especially those of an explosive nature, are excluded. Percussion caps, fireworks, matches, and similar articles will only be accepted in the form of imitations, and on condition that they contain no inflammable matter.

Exhibitors of unhealthy products, or of products which may cause inconvenience, must conform at all times to any measures which may be prescribed by the Commission in the interest of public health and safety.

Spirits or alcohols, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and such as are liable to injure other exhibits or inconvenience the public, will only be accepted provided they are contained in such vessels of convenient size, shape and material, as may be approved by the Commission.

17. *Unsuitable Exhibits.*—The French executive reserve the right to remove at any time any article which they may deem objectionable or unsuitable for exhibition.

18. *Opening and Closing Exhibits.*—All show-cases, machinery, and exhibits generally, must be uncovered and properly cleaned each day previous to the hour at which the Exhibition is open to the public. They must not be again covered until the closing of the building.

19. *Attendance of Exhibitors.*—All exhibits must be on view on every day on which the Exhibition is open. If exhibitors or their representatives do not wish to be in attendance at the Exhibition, the Commission will be prepared to undertake the superintendence of the exhibits, but in that event the Commission will not be responsible for any loss, damage, or accident, however occasioned.

20. *Removal of Exhibits.*—No exhibit may be removed before the close of the Exhibition without special permission from the French executive. This rule does not apply to articles which exhibitors may be authorized to manufacture in the Exhibition.

MOTIVE POWER.

21. *Motive Power.*—Motive power will be provided free of charge under conditions which will be communicated to the exhibitors.

22. *Foundations and Connections.*—The Commission will provide at their own expense all necessary foundations, connections with the water, gas, electric, and steam mains, as well as exhaust-pipes, drains, etc., and also provide pulleys (which must be made in halves), or any intermediate gearing that may be necessary to convey power from the main shafting.

23. *Fencing of Machinery.*—All machinery in motion must be railed off in such a way as to protect the public and the workpeople from injury, and to the satisfaction of the Commission.

CASES.

24. *Labels.*—All cases containing goods for exhibition must bear special labels, inside as well as outside, which will be supplied to Exhibitors in due course.

25. *Unpacking of Cases.*—All cases must be unpacked on arrival. Any cases remaining unpacked fifteen days prior to the opening of the Exhibition will be liable to be removed to the Custom-house, but neither the French Executive nor the Commission will be responsible for any damage which may arise, or any expense which may be incurred in consequence of such removal.

26. *Storage of Empties.*—The Commission will make arrangements for the collection, storage, and re-delivery of cases. Cases must be distinctly marked by the exhibitor for the purposes of identification.

GENERAL.

27. *Freight and Duties.*—Information regarding any reduction of freight charges, duties, etc., will be issued by the Commission from time to time.

28. *Customs' Duties. Forwarding of Goods.*—The buildings of the Exhibition will be treated as bonded warehouses. Exhibitors not taking advantage of the Commission's shipment may transmit their goods through any forwarding agent, or direct to the Exhibition, at their own expense. Goods will be dealt with according to the ordinary regulations in force in bonded warehouses by a special customs service connected with the Exhibition. Goods for exhibition only will not be liable to duty, but on goods removed from bond the usual rates will have to be paid by the purchaser.

29. *Copyright.*—No work of art or object exhibited in the buildings or grounds may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any form whatsoever without the exhibitor's written permission, countersigned by the French Executive.

The French Executive may, however, allow general views to be taken and reproduced.

30. *Protection of Patents.*—With regard to inventions, designs, and trade marks, exhibitors will enjoy the rights and protection afforded by the French Law of 23rd May, 1868, within the periods and under the conditions specified in said law.

31. *Nature of Awards.*—Awards to exhibitors will take the form of Diplomas signed by the Minister of Commerce, and by the Commissaire-Général.

These diplomas will consist of—

Grand Prize Diplomas.

Gold Medal Diplomas.

Silver Medal Diplomas.

Bronze Medal Diplomas.

Honourable Mention Diplomas.

32. *Compliance with Instructions.*—Exhibitors, their representatives and workmen, must comply with all instructions issued by the Commission.

33. *Protection of Exhibits.*—The French Executive will take all precautions for the protection of exhibits, but neither that Executive nor the Commission are to be held responsible for loss or damage however caused. It is left to exhibitors to insure their own goods should they desire to do so.

34. *Liability of Exhibitors.*—Every exhibitor shows at his own risk as respects wear and tear, damage from exposure, breakage, accident in packing, transportation, or from any other cause, and it is a condition that he hold the Commission harmless, and indemnify it against any legal proceedings, whether in the French or the Canadian

Courts, arising from any injury or accident caused or occasioned by his machinery or other article exhibited by him, or from any action which it may be necessary to take in enforcing compliance with the Regulations. The above rule applies to companies and firms as well as to individual exhibitors.

35. *Co-operation of Exhibitors regarding Regulations.*—As the above regulations are laid down solely in the interests of the general body of exhibitors, and to ensure the satisfactory working of the Canadian section, the Commission trust that the exhibitors generally will co-operate in carrying them into effect.

Alteration of Regulations.—These regulations are subject to alteration and amplification from time to time.

37. *Infringement of Regulations.*—The infringement of any of the above regulations, or any of the regulations of the French Executive, will subject the exhibitor to the forfeiture of his space, and to the removal of his goods from the building, without any liability attaching to the French Executive, or to the Commission or their representative, in any way whatsoever, in consequence of such removal. The question whether any such regulations have been infringed, and whether the exhibitor's space has been forfeited, and whether his goods shall be removed, is to be determined according to the sole discretion of the Commission.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

GROUP ONE.

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

CLASS 1.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TEACHING OF ADULTS.

Legislation, organization, general statistics.

Buildings: plans and models; arrangement; fittings.

School furniture.

Educational appliances and books.

Methods adopted for selecting, appointing, and improving the efficiency of the teaching staff.

Rules and regulations of schools: plans of studies, regulations, curriculums, methods, arrangements of hours of work, etc.

Results obtained.

CLASS 2.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(Secondary Education of Boys. Classical side. Modern side. Education of Young Girls).

Legislation, organization, general statistics.

Buildings: plans and models; arrangement; fittings.

School furniture.

Educational appliances.

Methods adopted for selecting, appointing, and improving the efficiency of the teaching staff.

Rules and regulations of schools : plans of studies, regulations, curriculums, methods, arrangement of hours of work ; special classes, singing, gymnastics, fencing, school games.

Results obtained.

CLASS 3.

HIGHER EDUCATION. SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

I. Legislation, organization, general statistics referring to higher education.

Schools, colleges, universities, and institutes provided for higher education.

Buildings : plans and models ; arrangement : fittings.

Furniture.

Educational appliances.

Methods adopted for selecting and appointing the teaching staff.

Rules and regulations of schools, colleges, etc. ; plans of studies, regulations, curriculums, methods, etc.

Results obtained.

II. Important Scientific Institutions.

Learned societies.

Papers and publications.

Scientific expeditions.

CLASS 4.

SPECIAL TEACHING OF FINE ART, INCLUDING MUSIC. ⁽¹⁾

Legislation, organization, general statistics.

Buildings : plans and models ; arrangement ; fittings.

Furniture.

Teaching appliances.

Teaching staff.

Rules and regulations of schools : plans of studies, regulations, curriculums, methods.

⁽¹⁾ In the arrangement of classes, exhibits relating to special Art Teaching will be placed next to the Fine Art Group in the entrance hall of the latter.

CLASS 5.

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. (²)

Legislation, organization, general statistics.

Buildings: plans and models; arrangement; fittings.

School furniture.

Teaching appliances.

Methods adopted for selecting and appointing teaching and administrative staff. Source and status of pupils.

Rules and regulations of schools: plans of studies, regulations, curriculums, methods, distribution of time (in theoretical and in practical work).

Results obtained.

CLASS 6.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TEACHING.

Legislation, organization, general statistics.

Buildings: plans and models; arrangement; fittings.

Furniture.

Educational appliances.

Teaching staff.

Rules and regulations of schools: plans of studies, regulations, curriculums, methods, arrangement of hours of work.

Results obtained.

(²) In the arrangement of classes, Agricultural Education may form part of the Agricultural Group.

Schools, Colleges, and Institutes for teaching Drawing and Music. (Higher or scientific education in agriculture, veterinary science, and forestry; teaching in which theory takes precedence over practice; teaching in which practice takes precedence over theory. Practical tuition in apprentice schools. Special technological schools for the study of industries allied to farming. Special agricultural education in normal training schools for teachers, in colleges, in schools and in primary schools. Teaching by lecturers or visiting professors. Practical teaching.)

GROUP TWO.

WORKS OF ART. ⁽¹⁾

CLASS 7.

PAINTING. CARTOONS. DRAWINGS.

Painting on canvas, panel, metal, enamel, china, earthenware, various glazes, by all direct processes, in oil, wax, tempera, etc.

Watercolour paintings. Pastels. Cartoons for frescoes, tapestry and stained glass. Drawings of all kinds.

CLASS 8.

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY.

Engravings, plain or coloured. Lithography with lithographic chalk or with brush; chromolithography.

CLASS 9.

SCULPTURE AND ENGRAVING OF MEDALS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

Sculpture of figures and animals in alto-relievo or in basso-relievo. Models in plaster, clay or wax; originals and copies in stone, marble, bronze, wood, ivory, metal, etc.

CLASS 10.

ARCHITECTURE.

Drawings, photographs and models of works already carried out (public and private buildings). Designs of buildings. Restorations from ruins or from documents.

⁽¹⁾ This group comprises only the Fine Arts. A special place is reserved in other groups for Decorative Art; this list of exhibitors receiving awards in Industrial Art classes will be divided into two sections, one for designers of drawings, cartoons, models in clay, etc., and the other for manufacturers.

GROUP THREE.

APPLIANCES AND GENERAL PROCESSES RELATING TO
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

CLASS 11.

TYPOGRAPHY. VARIOUS PRINTING PROCESSES.

(Plant, methods and products).

I. Machinery and apparatus used in typography, lithography, copper-plate printing, autography, copper engraving, zincography, etc. Machinery used for photo-mechanical printing.

Plant, apparatus and products of type foundries of stereotyping, etc.

Machines for setting up and for sorting type.

Special plant for printing banknotes, postage stamps, etc.

Writing machines.

II. Specimens in black and in colour, of typography, lithography, copper-plate printing, and other processes.

Specimens of engravings and drawings obtained, reproduced, enlarged, or reduced by mechanical or by photographic processes.

CLASS 12.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

(Materials, appliances, processes and products).

I. Raw materials, photographic instruments and apparatus. Appliances and materials for photographic studios.

II. (1) Positive and negative photography on glass, paper, wood, stuffs, enamel, etc. Photo-engraving; photo-

(1) For the award of prizes exhibitors will be divided into two sections, one comprising savants and amateurs, the other professionals.

collotypes ; photo-lithography. Stereoscopic proofs. Photographic enlargements and reductions. Colour photography. Natural and artificial colour printing. Scientific and other applications of photography.

CLASS 13.

BOOKS. MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS. BOOK-BINDING

(Appliances and Products). NEWSPAPERS. POSTERS.

New books, and new editions of works already published.

Collections of works forming special libraries.

Reviews and other periodicals. Newspapers. Posters.

Drawings, atlases, albums.

Musical publications.

Appliances, processes and products of stitched books and bookbinding.

CLASS 14.

MAPS AND APPARATUS FOR GEOGRAPHY AND COSMOGRAPHY.
TOPOGRAPHY.

Geographical, geological, hydrographical, astronomical charts, maps, atlases, etc.

All kinds of physical maps. Topographical maps, flat or in relief.

Terrestrial or celestial globes. Statistical works and tables. Tables and nautical almanac for the use of astronomers and sailors.

CLASS 15.

MATHEMATICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

COINS AND MEDALS.

(Appliances, processes, and products.)

Mathematical and scientific apparatus and instruments.

Apparatus and instruments for practical geometry, land surveying, topography, and geodesy ; compasses ;

calculating machines; levels; mariners' compasses; barometers, etc.

Apparatus and instruments for measuring: verniers; micrometer screws, dividing machines, sensitive scales for scientific purposes, etc.

Ordinary optical instruments. Astronomical instruments. Physical and meteorological instruments, etc.

Instruments and apparatus applicable for use in laboratories and observatories.

Weights and measures of different countries.

Plant for manufacturing coins and medals. (Appliances for weighing metal, testing the standard of alloys, casting, tapping, rolling, stamping out, milling, washing, verifying the weight of coins, striking and checking them before delivery. Plant for making stamps and dies.) Coins and medals. Various works on coinage, from economic statistical or other points of view.

CLASS 16.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Appliances, instruments and apparatus for anatomical, histological, and bacteriological work.

Normal and pathological models; histological and bacteriological preparations.

Apparatus for sterilising and for disinfecting instruments and other appliances used for dressing wounds.

Instruments for general and for special medical research.

Instruments and apparatus for general, local, and special surgery.

Appliances for dressing wounds.

Apparatus for plastic and mechanical prostheses; orthopædic apparatus; apparatus for hernia; apparatus for medical gymnastics; appliances and instruments for special therapeutics.

Instruments used in the practice of dentistry.

Various instruments for the use of the afflicted, invalids, and lunatics.

Chests and cases of instruments and medicines for the use of military and naval surgeons. Appliances for rendering aid to the wounded on battle fields.

Apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or asphyxiated.

Instruments and appliances used in veterinary surgery.

CLASS 17.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Appliances, processes, and products.)

I. Appliances and processes for manufacturing musical instruments: wind instruments in brass or wood; stringed instruments, pianos, etc.

II. Wind instruments, in metal and in wood, with or without holes or keys, with common or special mouth-pieces, etc.

Metal wind instruments, either plain or with lengthening pieces, slides, pistons, keys or reeds.

Wind instruments with keyboard organs, accordions, etc.

Stringed instruments without keyboard.

Stringed instruments with keyboard: pianos, etc.

Instruments played by percussion or friction: drums and cymbals.

Automatic instruments: barrel organs, bird organs, musical boxes, etc.

Separate parts of musical instruments and orchestral appliances.

Strings for musical instruments.

Primitive and rude instruments.

CLASS 18.

THEATRICAL APPLIANCES AND PLANT.

Interior fittings of theatres. Stage furniture and appointments.

Arrangements for preventing and for extinguishing fire.

Scenery : curtains, iron curtains or fire screens, gauzes, nets ; colours, brushes, palettes ; cordage ; special iron-work ; lighting ; electrical appliances, candelabra, coloured screens ; apparatus for simulating flames, smoke, lightning, fireworks ; limelight projections ; ghosts ; phosphorescence.

Machinery : winches, drums, travelling platforms, trolleys, trap doors, counterweights, flies.

Costumes : special stuffs, printing on stuffs ; armour, jewellery ; foot gear, dancing shoes ; wigs, false beards, painting, paints, for making up.

Properties : reproduction of various phenomena, such as thunder, hail, wind, snow, discharge of musketry ; all kinds of cardboard work ; furniture made in perspective.

GROUP FOUR.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

CLASS 19.

STEAM ENGINES.

Fire boxes, furnaces, boiler chimneys.

Stationary, semi-portable or portable boilers. Packings and boiler fittings. Feed apparatus. Steam jacketing anti-fouling compounds ; water softening. Feed water heaters ; steam dryers ; superheaters.

Steam piping ; joints ; cocks ; piping.

Stationary, semi-portable and portable engines. Valve gear. Condensers. Regulators and governors. Lubricators and fittings.

Engine set in motion by evaporation other than that of water.

Methods of testing and examining steam apparatus.

Associations of owners of steam plant.

CLASS 20.

VARIOUS KINDS OF ENGINES.

Engines worked by hot air, gas, petroleum, compressed or rarefied air, ammonia, carbonic acid gas. Parts and fittings or such engines.

Hydraulic motors: wheels, turbines, water pressure engines, etc.

Windmills and wind motors.

Gins, tumblers, spring counterweight and pedal motors etc.

CLASS 21.

GENERAL MACHINERY.

Apparatus for the transmission of power; shafting, plummer blocks, guides and slides, jointed systems. Gearing. Clutches, pawls.

Pulleys, belting and cables for transmission of power. Funicular systems.

Governor's and speed regulators.

Lubricators.

Recording instruments: engine counters, recorders, speed indicators, dynamometers, pressure gauges.

Weighing machines Machines for testing materials. Apparatus for measuring fluids and gases.

Machines for moving loads: cranes, lifts, etc.

Machines for raising water: hand or steam pumps, norias, hydraulic rams, etc.

Fire engines and apparatus used by firemen.

Hydraulic presses and accumulators.

Water pipes and accessories.

Air compressors and piping.

Ventilators.

Power transmission and distribution at a distance by means of water, steam, air or vacuum.

Apparatus and associations for preventing accidents caused by machinery.

CLASS 22.

MACHINE TOOLS.

I. *Metal working plant.*

Machines worked by blow, compression, or tension: steam hammers, monkeys, forging presses, forging machines; cutting, shearing, punching, stamping machines; rollers, draw-benches, wire drawing machines; presses and machines for stretching, flanging, etc.; bending, butting, and welding machines; rivetting machines; machines used for working plates (cutting, folding, rolling, swageing, moulding, etc.). Methods of heating, annealing, tempering, cementing, welding and brazing, in ordinary use. Forge tools and tools used with above machines; anvils, beaked anvils, vices, hammers, shears, punches, dies, boring bits, etc.

Machines with cutting tools: lathes; drilling, riming, screw-cutting, milling machines; saws for cutting metal; planing, slotting, grooving machines, etc. Special tools for the above machines. Vices, tool racks, machine appliances and accessories.

Machines in which sandstone, emery, diamond, and similar materials are employed as cutting tools. Grinding, polishing, sharpening machines; dressers. Grindstones, emery grinders; corundum, diamond tools. Machine and grindstone accessories.

Plant and tools for hand work: vices, files, graving tools, taps and dies, screw plates, etc.

Methods and tools used in setting out work, adjusting, checking, and testing: surface plates, marking gauges, straight edges, squares, compasses, etc.; callipers, gauges, scribing blocks, standard measuring gauges and instruments for testing shape and dimensions.

II. *Wood working plant.*

Saws for cutting trees, for cutting up timber with the bark on, for shaping, etc. Machines for squaring timber. Planing machines, lathes, drilling and slotting machines;

machines for making tongues and grooves, tenons and mortices; shaping and copying machines.

Machine fittings.

Machine and hand tools specially used in wood working.

III. Machine tools which do not come under any special classification.

GROUP FIVE.

ELECTRICITY.

CLASS 23.

MECHANICAL PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICITY.

Apparatus for generating electrical currents. Continuous current, alternate current and polyphase current dynamos.

Transmission of power to a distance. Continuous current, alternate current motors. Motors with rotating fields.

Alteration of currents. Dynamo transformers. Alternate current transformers.

Application of electricity to transport purposes: electric locomotives; electric tramways.

Application of electricity to mechanical purposes: elevators, winches, cranes, capstans, traversers, machine-tools, magnetic warping.

Special methods of wiring.

Safety appliances and regulators.

CLASS 24.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Batteries.

Accumulators.

Plant and processes generally used in electro-plating and electro-typing. Metallic deposits.

Production and refining of metals or alloys.

Application of electro chemistry to commercial purposes bleaching : treatment of sewage water ; sugar refining ; manufacture of soda, chlorine, chlorate of potassium, etc.

CLASS 25.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Use of continuous or alternate currents.

Arc lamps. Regulators. Carbons for lighting purposes.

Incandescent lamps.

Special installations : factories, public buildings and private dwelling houses.

Central stations.

Application to lighthouses, navigation, military engineering, public works.

Safety and regulating apparatus. Meters.

Photometry. Appliances for determining the intensity, distribution and illuminating power of light.

Special electrical appliances : chandeliers, candelabra ornaments, brackets, etc.

CLASS 26.

TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Telegraphic instruments, transmitters and receivers.

Multiplex instruments.

Multiplex telegraphy.

Various parts. Relays, repeaters, lightning conductors,

Speaking instruments. Telephones and microphones.

Telephone Exchanges, bells, alarums, sounders.

Simultaneous telegraphy and telephony.

Wiring for telegraphs and telephones. Overhead wires, subterranean and submarine cables.

CLASS 27.

VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY.

Scientific apparatus and measuring instruments.

Medical electricity.

Electric clockwork.

Application of electricity to railways, mines and public works. Signals. Exploders.

Distance indicators and recording apparatus for all kinds of phenomena.

Electric furnaces.

Electric welding.

Electric heating apparatus.

GROUP SIX.

CIVIL ENGINEERING. TRANSPORTATION.

CLASS 28.

MATERIALS, PLANT AND PROCESSES RELATING
TO CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Building materials (other than timber, materials extracted from quarries, metal and ceramic products); lime, cement, plaster, artificial stone, etc. Plant and methods used in the production of these materials.

Methods used for testing building materials.

Working up and preparation of building materials: implements and methods used by stone dressers, stone cutters, masons, carpenters, slaters, joiners, locksmiths, plumbers, glaziers, painters, etc.

Plant and methods employed for earthwork: hand tools, excavators, dredgers, barrows, tip wagons, contractors' rails, hand cars or trucks, etc.

Plant (other than pumps) and methods used in making foundations : pile drivers, piling, screw piles, pneumatic apparatus, etc.

Plant and methods used for the transport and distribution of materials.

Plant and methods used for the maintenance of roads, streets, public promenades, etc.

Plant used for coast illumination, buoys and beacons.

Plant and methods used for water supply and for gas supply (not including gas meters).

Plant and processes adopted in pneumatic telegraphy.

CLASS 29.

MODELS, PLANS AND DRAWINGS RELATING TO PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and other public lines of communication on land.
Bridges and viaducts.

Inland navigation : conservancy of rivers ; canal construction ; dams, locks, canal lifts, fixed bridges or draw bridges, canal bridges, reservoirs and feeders, pumping stations, mechanical warping and towing, plant and implements used at river ports.

Sea ports : general arrangements ; jetties, basins, locks, swing bridges ; plant and implements (not including shipping) in use at seaports.

Maritime canal.

Coast illumination, buoys and beacons.

Works for protection against flooding by rivers or sea.

Railways, as regards plan and profile of the line, and engineering works.

Works in connection with the construction and maintenance of roads and streets in towns.

Water supply, sanitary engineering and gas lighting of cities.

Network of piping for telegraph systems worked by compressed air.

Statistical information, special maps and books relating to public works.

Works relating to the International Exhibition of 1900.

CLASS 30.

CARRIAGES AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK.

(Vehicles other than those used on Railways.)

Private and state carriages, sledges, sedan chairs.

Public carriages; ambulance vans. Carriages for invalids and children.

Carts for all purposes; vans and drays.

Vehicles propelled by mechanical means.

Cycles.

Parts of carriages, materials and inventions connected with carriage building, wheelwrights' work and cycle manufacture.

CLASS 31.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Riding and stable harness for horses and other draught animals. State harness, saddles, bridles; harness for public service and carriage harness.

Parts of harness, materials and inventions connected with saddlery and harness making.

CLASS 32.

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY PLANT.

I. *Standard gauge or narrow gauge railways.*

Permanent way and signals: formation, ballast, etc.; sleepers, rails, chairs, fish plates and other parts of the permanent way; points and crossings; stations; traversers and turntables; weighbridges, gauges and other accessories; fixed signals and appliances for securing the

safety of traffic ; water supply ; snow shedding ; platelayers' tools.

Locomotives and rolling stock : locomotives, tenders ; passenger carriages ; vans and goods wagons ; separate parts of above ; continuous brakes ; train signalling apparatus ; engine sheds ; engine works and repairing shops ; snow ploughs ; measuring instruments, dynamometers, various kinds of indicators ; laboratories.

Traffic : train diagrams ; distribution of rolling stock ; cleaning and disinfecting ; movable signals and other means adopted for securing the safety of traffic ; passenger traffic, tickets, ticket cases, notices, lists of fares ; goods traffic, goods rates, methods and plant adopted for storing and handling goods.

II. *Various systems of railways.*

Rack, cable, overhead, sliding, railways ; movable platforms, etc. Permanent way ; motor or other form of engine used for propulsion ; rolling stock.

III. *Tramways.*

Various types of permanent way used on different kinds of roads ; points and crossings, turntables, turning loops and triangles ; implements used for tracklaying, cleaning, etc.

Cars drawn by animals ; locomotives and automobile carriages ; rolling stock for tramways propelled by mechanical means ; brake gear ; plant used for storing power (hot water, compressed air, electricity, etc.).

IV. *Special methods of transport.*

Transport of ships over railways, etc.

V. *Bibliography.*

Statistics, special maps and works relating to railways.

CLASS 33.

MATERIALS AND PLANT USED IN THE MERCANTILE
MARINE.

I. Raw material and materials specially used in building and fitting outships and boats.

II. Special tools and implements used in ship building yards and in marine engine works.

III. Drawings and models of all kinds of sea or river shipping and boats. Specimens showing the fittings and internal arrangements of such vessels and boats.

Launches and small craft propelled by machinery, sails or oars.

Drawings and models of tugs and towing boats.

Engines and machinery used on vessels and boats (drawings, models, and specimens); boilers, water heaters, evaporators, filters for feed water; engines; condensers; propellers; auxiliary machinery to main engines; different kinds of pumps; governors; speed and direction indicators, engine counters, etc. Arrangements adopted for preventing fire in store rooms, hold, and passages. Donkey engines and machines for handling goods.

Equipment: winches, tackle, chains, anchors, hawsers, cables, etc., steering gear; order transmitters; machinery for working sails; ships' lights, signals; fresh water condensers; lighting, heating, airing, ventilating apparatus; special apparatus for the production and use of electricity; freezing apparatus; sextant and other instruments for determining position at sea, chronometers; flags, ensigns and signals, special furniture, etc.

Pleasure craft: yachts and steam or sailing boats, rowing boats, outriggers, skiffs, etc., and their accessories, (drawings boats, models, and specimens).

Submarine navigation.

Life boats and apparatus for saving life at sea and ships in distress: boats, hawsers, lines, pass ropes, cork jackets, floats and life belts, etc. Humane societies. Pouring oil

on the sea. Plant for raising wreckage and for submarine operations in recovering sunken property.

Swimming.

Statistical information, special maps, charts and publications relating to mercantile or to pleasure navigation.

CLASS 34.

AERONAUTICS.

Balloon construction : fabric, varnish, cars, valves ; nets, cordage ; appliances for stopping balloons, anchors, grapnels. Production of hydrogen and other light gases. Captive balloons.

Aerial voyages. Employment of balloons for meteorological observations : air currents, clouds, temperature at great altitudes ; optical phenomena, etc. Drawings, maps of journeys, diagrams, photographs.

Military ballooning : military captive balloons and their fittings ; winding drums for captive balloons, transport wagons ; appliances for inflating balloons.

Aerial navigation. Dirigible balloons and balloon sails. Flying machines ; screw propellers ; aeroplanes and parachutes.

GROUP SEVEN.

AGRICULTURE.

CLASS 35.

IMPLEMENTS AND PROCESSES USED IN RURAL CULTIVATION.

Specimens of various types of rural cultivation.

Plans and models of farm buildings ; general arrangements ; sheep runs and sheep-folds, cattle sheds, pig-stys, paddocks for breeding purposes ; special arrangements for breeding and fattening cattle. Utensils for stables, sheds, kennels, &c.

Harness. Shoeing.

Appliances and methods used in veterinary surgery.

Plant and works of agricultural engineering: draining of bogs, fens, marshes, etc.; drainage and irrigation.

Tools, implements, machines and appliances used in husbandry, sowing, planting, cleaning land and harvesting, and in the preparation and preservation of crops and animal produce. Agricultural implements drawn by animals or propelled by wind, water, steam or electricity. Locomotive agricultural machines and horse gears. Windmills. Pumps. Weighing machines. Plant for road transport; carts, wagons, etc.

Cornlofts; silos. Retting pits.

Apparatus for preparing food for animals.

Preparation and preservation of manures. Fertilizers. Artificial manures. Utilization of sewage.

CLASS 36.

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN VINE CULTURE.

Types of buildings used in vine culture.

Implements used in vine culture: tools for staving in; vine ploughs; hoes; various implements used for grafting, pruning, gathering, etc.

Collections of roots.

Appliances used in vintage, in wine sheds, in cellars, etc. Vehicles; grape pickers, wine presses, etc.

Systems of wine making.

Methods, appliances and materials used for preserving wines. Ferments.

Diseases of the vine and methods of checking them.

CLASS 37.

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Examples of agricultural factories connected with farming dairies, creameries, butter factories, cheese dairies, agricultural distilleries, starch factories, etc.

Oil Mills. Margarine factories.

Factories for the preparation of agricultural textile fabrics.

Hen roosts, dove cots, pheasant walks, etc. Appliances for the artificial hatching and fattening of poultry.

CLASS 38.

AGRONOMY (THEORY OF AGRICULTURE).—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Studies relating to soil and to water, from an agricultural point of view.

Agrological charts; agronomic charts; climatic charts; various agricultural charts. Registers of land tenure.

Rural population. Returns of cultivated land. Census of live stock.

Progress accomplished especially since 1889. History of agriculture, its successive changes. Statement of fluctuation in rents, price of land, labour, live stock, crops and animal products.

Institutions and Societies for the promotion and advancement of agriculture. Agricultural experimental stations and laboratories: plans, models, organization, staff, implements, accounts, work. Societies, agricultural commissions, and associations. Agricultural and popular banks. Charitable and benevolent institutions. Agricultural insurance offices

Legislative and administrative measures.

Books, papers, statistics, diagrams, periodical publications.

CLASS 39.

VEGETABLE FOOD PRODUCTS.

Cereals: wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet and other cereals in sheaves or in grain.

Leguminous plants: broad beans, beans, peas, lentils, etc.

Tubers and roots : potatoes, beetroots, carrots, turnips, mangel wurzels.

Saccharine plants ; beetroots, sugar cane, sorghum, etc.

Various plants : coffee, cocoa, etc.

Oleaginous plants. Olives. Edible vegetable oils.

Forage, stored or in silos, and fodder for cattle.

CLASS 40.

ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS.

Edible fatty substances and oils.

Fresh or preserved milk.

Fresh, salt or lightly salt butter.

Cheese.

Eggs.

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CLASS 41.

NON-EDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Textile plants : cotton ; flax and hemp in sheaves, scutched and unscutched ; ramie ; phormium tenax : textile vegetable fibres of all kinds.

Plants producing oil, in stalk or in seed

Non-edible fats and oils.

Plants containing tannin.

Plants used for dyeing purposes ; medicinal plants.

Tobacco in stalk, in leaf, and in seed. (1)

Hops. Teasel, etc.

Plants and seeds from natural or artificial meadows.

Raw wood, washed or unwashed.

Bristles and hair of domestic animals.

Feathers ; down ; hair, etc.

(1) Note : This is included in the tobacco manufacture class.

CLASS 42.

USEFUL INSECTS AND THEIR PRODUCTS. DESTRUCTIVE
INSECTS AND PARASITIC PLANTS.

Systematic collections of useful and of destructive insects.

Bees. Silkworms and other bombycidae. Cochineal insects.

Appliances for rearing and keeping bees and silk worms. Their products: honey, wax, cocoons.

Appliances and processes for destroying noxious and injurious insects.

GROUP EIGHT.

HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

CLASS 43.

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN HORTICULTURE AND
ARBORICULTURE.

Implements for gardeners and nurserymen; spades, pickaxes, hoes, lawn mowers, garden rollers. Tools for pruning, grafting, gathering, packing and transporting produce: pruning and grafting knives, ladders, etc. Props. Watering apparatus.

Apparatus and objects used for ornamenting gardens: vases, pots, chairs, garden, seats, fountains, labels, etc.

Glass houses and their accessories; heating apparatus; mats, etc.

Window and room conservatories.

Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Garden architecture: plans, drawings, models, books, pictures, etc.

CLASS 44.

KITCHEN GARDEN PLANTS.

Kitchen garden plants cultivated on a large scale, vegetables from market gardens: potatoes, cabbages, carrots, long radishes, radishes, capsicums, artichokes, cultivated mushrooms, cress, etc. Fresh specimens.

CLASS 45.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

Species and varieties. Trees grown in the open; trees trained against walls.

Specimens of the products of cultivation on a large scale (orchards, orangeries): cider apples and pears, cherries, plums, oranges, lemons, almonds, nuts, etc.

Specimens of the products of garded cultivation: fruit grown in the open; wall fruit. New species and varieties.

CLASS 46.

TREES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Ornamental standard trees, grafted or not.

Evergreen or deciduous shrubs and ornamental trees.

Park plants, garden plants.

Herbaceous plants in open ground

Beds and baskets of flowers. Nosegays of natural flowers.

CLASS 47.

GREENHOUSE AND HOTHOUSE PLANTS.

Specimens of cultivation in use in different countries for utility or for ornamental purposes.

Forcing vegetables and fruits: specimens of products obtained.

Species and varieties cultivated for ornament: greenhouse plants, hothouse plants.

CLASS 48.

HORTICULTURAL AND NURSERY SEEDS AND STOCK.

Collections of vegetable seeds.

Nursery stock of trees, grafted or not.

GROUP NINE.

FOREST. SPORT. FISHING. GATHERING WILD CROPS.

CLASS 49.

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN FORESTRY.

Collections of seeds. Specimens of indigeneous or exotic forest products.

Special implements for gathering, preparing, testing and preserving seeds; drying-houses. Implements for nurseries. Appliances for tree cultivation and forestry.

Processes of nursery culture; processes of the cultivation and management of forests.

Forest topography.

Forest works, keepers' houses, saw mills, means of removing cut timber, drainage, replanting.

Terracing: planting with trees, turfing, etc. Planting for arresting the shifting of dunes.

CLASS 50.

PRODUCTS OF THE CULTIVATION OF FORESTS AND OF FOREST INDUSTRIES.

Specimens of all kinds of forest products.

Wood for cabinet work, for construction purposes, firewood; wrought wood; staves and cask wood; lath wood. Wood for dyeing purposes.

Cork trees; bark for textile purposes. Tanning, fragrant, resinous substances, etc.

Products of forest industries : turnery, basket-work, esparto manufacture ; wooden shoes, wood wool, corks dried woods, charcoal, raw potash, etc.

CLASS 51.

HUNTING AND SPORTING EQUIPMENTS.

(Manufacturing appliances and products).

I. Special machinery and tools employed in the manufacture of arms : gun shaping machines, special lathes for instantaneous reproductions ; machines for finishing the internal bore of barrels, boring machines ; rifling machines ; special machines for making the wooden stocks of guns ; milling machines and machines for making the different parts of arms in metal ; machines for polishing and straightening tempered parts.

Machinery and tools for making cartridges and ammunition.

II. Weapons.

Arms for trophies ; copies of ancient weapons.

Missile weapons : bows, cross bows, etc.

Fire-arms : guns, rifles, pistols, etc.

Accessories pertaining to every kind of small arms.

Solid or hollow explosive bullets. Percussion caps, priming cartridges.

Hunting and sporting equipments ; appliances used for training dogs.

Appliances used in fencing schools.

CLASS 52.

PRODUCTS OF HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Drawings and collections of land and amphibious animals, birds and eggs.

Skins and furs in the rough. Dressed skins for furriers.

Bristles, hair and down. Undressed feathers and bird skins.

Horn, ivory, bone, shell.

Musk, civet, etc.

CLASS 53.

FISHING APPLIANCES, TACKLE AND PRODUCTS.

FISH CULTURE.

I. Floating appliances appertaining to fishing. Nets, tackle, and implements for sea fishing. Nets, traps, take or appliances for fresh water fishing.

II. Marine fish culture : fish, crustacea, mollusca, starfish, and other radiata.

Fresh water fish culture : buildings, appliances and processes used in pisciculture ; fish ladders ; cultivation of leeches.

III. Aquariums.

IV. Drawings and collections of fishes, cetacea, crustacea, mollusca, etc.

Pearls, shells, mother of pearl. Coral. Sponges. Tortoiseshell. Whalebone. Spermaceti. Ambergris. Fish oils and fats.

CLASS 54.

APPLIANCES AND IMPLEMENTS USED FOR GATHERING

WILD CROPS.

I. Appliances and implements used for gathering the spontaneous products of uncultivated soil.

II. Mushrooms and truffles. Edible wild fruits.

Plants, roots, bark, leaves, uncultivated fruit used by herbalists, pharmaceutical chemists, dyers, manufacturers of paper, oils or other substances.

India-rubber ; gutta-percha. Gums and resina.

GROUP TEN.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

CLASS 55.

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

Flour mills. Factories for the production of glucose and starch.

Italian paste factories.

Bakeries: mechanical appliances for kneading and baking. Sea biscuit factories.

Pastry works.

Manufacture and preservation of ice. Freezing machines and appliances.

Appliances and methods used for preserving fresh meat, game, fish, etc.

Works for canning meat, fish, vegetables and fruit.

Sugar manufactories and refineries.

Chocolate, cocoa and confectionery works.

Preparations of ices and iced drinks.

Preparation of the coffee berry and coffee roasting.

Vinegar works.

Commercial distilleries.

Breweries.

Aerated water manufactories.

Various industries for the production of foods and food stuffs.

CLASS 56.

FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

Flour from cereals; grain without husks and groats; potato starch; rice flour; lentil and broad bean flour; gluten.

Tapioca; sago; arrowroot; various starches. Mixed farinaceous products.

Italian pastes; semolina; vermicelli; macaroni; nouilles; infants' food; home made pastes.

CLASS 57.

BREAD AND PASTRY.

Various breads, with or without yeast; fancy bread and bread in moulds, compressed bread for travellers, for military campaigns, etc.; sea biscuits.

Pastry of various kinds special to each country. Gingerbread and cakes for keeping.

CLASS 58.

PRESERVED MEAT, FISH, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Meat preserved by freezing or by any other method; salt meats; canned meats. Meat and soup tablets. Meat extracts. Pork butchers' meat.

Frozen fish. Salt fish and fish preserved in barrels: cod, herring, etc. Fish preserved in oil: preserved tunny, sardines, anchovies.

Preserved lobster. Preserved oysters.

Vegetables preserved by various methods.

Dried and prepared fruit: plums, figs, raisins, dates. Fruit preserved without sugar.

CLASS 59.

SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY: CONDIMENTS AND RELISHES.

Sugar for household and other purposes. Glucose.

Chocolate.

Confectionery: sugar-almonds, bonbons, fondants, nougat, angelica, aniseed, preserves, jellies, etc. Fruit comfits. Fruits preserved in brandy.

Coffee, tea, and aromatic beverages; chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Vinegar.

Table salt.

Spices: pepper, cinnamon, all-spice, cayenne pepper, etc.

Mixed condiments and relishes: mustard, curries, sauces, etc.

CLASS 60.

WINES AND WINE BRANDIES.

Vin ordinaire, red and white.

Sweet wines and still wines.

Sparkling wines.

Wine Brandies.

CLASS 61.

SYRUPS AND LIQUEURS ; VARIOUS SPIRITS ; COMMERCIAL
ALCOHOLS.

Syrups and Sweet liqueurs, anisette, curacao, cassis, chartreuse, etc.

Absinthe, bitters, etc.

Vermouth, byrrh, etc.

Commercial alcohols : alcohol made from beetroot, molasses, oats, potatoes, etc.

Various spirits : gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, etc.

CLASS 62.

VARIOUS BEVERAGES.

Cider and perry.

Beer and other beverages made from cereals.

Fermented drinks of all kinds.

Aerated waters.

GROUP ELEVEN.

MINING. METALLURGY.

CLASS 63.

WORKING OF MINES AND QUARRIES.

(Plant, Appliances, Processes and Products.)

I. Appliances and processes used in subterraneous surveying.

Prospecting for minerals. Appliances for sinking artesian and other wells, or for boring.

Works for obtaining natural mineral waters.

Plant and methods employed in sinking and lining shafts.

Plant and methods adopted in driving headings. Plant and processes for excavating and sinking mines and quarries: hand tools; mechanical appliances; installations for compressed air; explosives and methods of ignition.

Plant and methods adopted for underground transport.

Machinery employed for extracting ore from mines, and for lowering rubbish for filling up.

Machinery and apparatus for lowering and raising miners.

Draining and pumping machinery.

Apparatus and methods of ventilation; air shafts.

Lighting appliances: safety lamps.

Safety appliances: safety catches, signals, etc. Life saving appliances.

Plant and methods adopted in the handling and surface transportation of mining products: mineral railroads, inclined planes, loose cables, aerial cables and tramways; loading appliances for wagons, boats, etc.

Special machinery and methods used in working salt mines, petroleum deposits, auriferous sands and gravels, etc.

Apparatus for the washing and mechanical preparation of ores and mineral fuels.

Apparatus for compressing fuel.

Apparatus for the preparation of charcoal ; coke ovens.

II. Ornamental stone, hard and building stone, rough hewn, sawn or polished stone.

Stone furnishing lime and cement.

Grindstones, millstones, pumice stone, stones used for sharpening and polishing purposes.

Moulding sands ; refractory sands.

Clays, kaolins, flint and other materials employed in the manufacture of Pottery and Porcelain.

Natural earths and fire clays.

Bauxite. Fluorspar. Asbestos. Meerschaum. Graphite and plumbago.

Slates.

Gems and precious stones.

Rock salt ; salt from salt springs. Saltpetre and nitrates, sulphates, alums and other natural salts. Boracic acid and borax.

Raw sulphur and pyrites.

Natural mineral colours.

Natural mineral manures (phosphates, coprolites, etc.).

Mineral fuels : peat, lignite, coal, anthracite ; coal dust and compressed coal ; raw petroleum and asphalt ; coal gas. Asphalt and rock asphalt ; mineral wax and bitumen ; raw yellow amber and jet.

Metallic ores of every kind. Native metals.

Systematic collections. Crystallography.

III. Geological maps ; underground topography. Maps in relief.

Working plans of mines.

Statistics and publications dealing with geology, underground topography, mineralogy, mining, etc.

CLASS 64.

METALLURGY.

(Plant, Processes, and Products.)

Plant, processes and products relating to the manufacture of refractory materials for metallurgical purposes (firebricks, blocks, crucibles, retorts, glazed bricks, etc.)

Gas generators and gas furnaces employed in metallurgy.

Application of liquid fuels to metallurgy.

Treatment of the ores of iron, manganese and chromium.

Plant employed in iron works: blast furnaces, blowers, hot blast apparatus, etc. Plant employed in foundry works; cupola furnaces, blowers and other apparatus. Production of pig iron and castings. Ferro-manganese and manganese castings. Iron alloys.

Plant, processes and products employed in the manufacture of iron and steel in ingots, in bars, in sheets or in finished plates and in the production of steel castings. Puddling, reverberatory and smelting furnaces, power hammers, presses, rollers; general arrangement and plant for producing Bessemer steel by the acid or by the basic process, and for producing open hearth steel or crucible steel. Various methods of manufacturing iron and steel direct from the ore, refining and carburization of iron.

Machinery, processes and products connected with iron-ware, hoop iron, band iron, rods for wire-drawing, iron and steel wire, iron of special sections, armour plates, sheet iron for commercial and building purposes, corrugated iron, axles, tyres, wheels, large forgings, gun barrels, projectiles, welded and weldless tubes.

Production of galvanized, leaded and nicked iron and tin plates (lustrous, dull, mottled, ornamented, printed, tinplates; tins for preserves and blacking).

Treatment of copper ore by the dry and by the wet methods; plant and processes employed at copper works. Copper and its alloys in ingots, bars and sheets.

Treatment of various metal ores; plant and processes for extraction and refining of metals: furnaces for calcination, roasting, smelting, distillation, cupellation, etc.;

amalgam plant and accessories. Tin in ingots. Zinc in ingots, sheet zinc, zinc white. Lead in pig, sheet lead, lead pipe. Quicksilver. Antimony and oxides of antimony. Nickel in ingots; hammered, drawn or rolled nickel. Metallic arsenic. Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Precious or rare metals. Various alloys.

Plant, processes, and products of electro-metallurgy.

Plant and processes used in washing goldsmith's dust and dust from refiners of precious metals, etc.

CLASS 65.

METAL WORKING.

(Plant, Processes and Products.)

I. Plant and processes used in foundries of bronze, brass, zinc, tin, malleable cast iron, etc.

Special tools (not included in the Machine Tools class) used by smiths, farriers, bolt and screw manufacturers, wire-drawers, nail makers, buckle makers, chain-makers, copper-smiths, plate-makers, tin-smiths, edge tools makers, iron mongers, locksmiths, etc.

Appliances and processes employed in enamelling metals and metal articles.

Appliances for fine rolling and for gold, silver and tin beating; apparatus for working platinum.

Apparatus and processes (electro-metallurgical or otherwise) for coating metals with a more precious, malleable, or durable metal. Electro-plating.

II. Bells and hand bells; taps, cocks and bronze fittings.

Various forgings. Farriers' articles: horseshoes, ox-shoes, etc.

Bolts and nuts. Screws for wood and metal.

Products of wire-drawing, and nail-making. French nails, brads, pins, needles. Wire ropes. Barbed wire. Wire fencing, wire net and gauze, etc. Products of fine wire-drawing.

Products of buckle making : staples, hooks of various kinds, hinges.

Products of chain making. Weldless chains.

Household utensils in copper and tin.

Metal plates, flanged, punched, cut, ornamented, perforated, etc.

Enamelled plates and castings for building, household, and ornamental purposes.

Metal pots and pans, plain, polished, japanned, enamelled, granited or lined with porcelain, etc.

Drawn tubes and piping in iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, etc.

Metal caps and stoppers. Buttons and studs. Hooks and eyes.

Steel pens. Spectacle frames. Springs.

Edge tools : scythes, sickles, pruning hooks, hacking cutlasses, axes, hatchets, various cutting tools, files, etc.

Pulleys and pulley blocks. Flat irons.

Builders' ironmongery : door hinges, window fasteners, door knobs, door knockers.

Locks, padlocks, bolts, keys ; patent and safty locks.

Metal safes, iron rooms, and safe rooms.

Garden furniture, and vases in wrought or cast iron.

Stair rails and balusters ; railings and balconies in artistic wrought iron.

Iron beds and various utensils, painted, enamelled or japanned.

Summer houses and pavilions in iron or in steel ; aviaries ; sheds ; iron framework of temporary structures.

Shop shutters ; iron shutters and venetian blinds ; iron brackets, etc.

Various products of fine rolling and gold, silver and tin beating ; solder, etc.

Various products of gilding, silver-plating, copper-plating, bronzing, galvanizing, nickel-plating, electroplating.

Galvanized or leaded iron sheets.

Plumbers' work in lead and zinc.

GROUP TWELVE.

DECORATION AND FURNITURE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS
AND OF DWELLING HOUSES.

CLASS 66.

FIXED DECORATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLING
HOUSES.

I. Plans, designs and models of fixed decoration.

II. Carpentry : models of framework, roof work, timber sides, etc.

Ornamental joinery : doors, windows, panels, flooring, organ cases, church pews, etc.

III. Fixed decoration in marble, stone, plaster, papier maché, carton-pierre, etc.

Decorative sculpture.

IV. Ironwork and locksmiths' work applied to fixed decoration : cast or wrought iron entrance gates and doors ; bronze doors and balustrades. Roof decoration in lead, copper, zinc : sky lights, dormer windows, finials, vanes and various kinds of ridge work.

V. Decorative paintings on stone, wood, metal, canvas, various grounds, etc.

VI. Stone or marble mosaic pavements ; enamel mosaic for walls, vaults and domes.

Various applications of ceramic work to fixed decoration of buildings.

CLASS 67.

STAINED GLASS.

Stained glass windows for churches, public buildings, and private dwelling houses.

Specimens of various kinds of glass used for decorative windows. Special enamels. Models of window frames and tracery.

CLASS 68.

WALL PAPERS AND PAPER HANGINGS.

(Materials, Plant, Processes and Products.)

I. Special materials used in the manufacture of paper hangings.

II. Machinery for printing wall and fancy papers. Machines for engraving printing rollers. Flat wood or copper blocks, engraved by hand, for printing. Machines for varnishing, glazing, calendering, goffering, gilding, flocking, rolling, and cutting.

Special brushes and cloths used in the manufacture of wall papers.

III. Stained papers, printed papers. Flock, marbled, veined, gilt papers, etc. Papers for book covers and binding, etc. Art papers. Varnished and glazed papers. Paper imitation of wood and leather. Painted or printed blinds.

CLASS 69.

HOUSEHOLD AND ART FURNITURE.

Sideboards, bookcases, tables, beds, toilet tables, chairs, billiard tables, etc.

CLASS 70.

CARPETS, TAPESTRY AND OTHER UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.

(Materials, Plant, Process and Products.)

I. Special machinery for making carpets and tapestry high warp looms, low warp looms, etc.

II. Carpets, moquettes, tapestry, terry or velvet pile. Felt carpets, matting, etc.

Furniture stuffs in silk, wool, cotton, linen, jute, ramie, plain, mixed, brocaded, printed, embroidered. Horse-hair fabrics, leather cloths, moleskins, etc. Leather for hangings and for covering furniture. Oilcloths. Linoleum.

CLASS 71.

TEMPORARY DECORATION AND UPHOLSTERERS' WORK.

Decorations for public fêtes, private balls and parties, for religious ceremonies, etc.

Bed furniture, upholstered chairs, canopies, curtains, cloth and tapestry hangings, frames, framed mirrors, etc.

CLASS 72.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

(Raw Materials, Plant, Process and Products.)

I. Raw materials, particularly chemical products special to ceramic industries.

II. Plant and processes used in the manufacture of pottery and porcelain: machinery for spinning, compressing and shaping pottery; machinery for making bricks, tiles, pipes, terra-cotta, and pottery used in buildings; ovens, kilns, muffles and baking apparatus; appliances for preparing and pounding enamels, etc.

III. Various porcelain.

Porcelain and earthenware biscuit.

Earthenware of white or coloured body, with transparent or tin glazes.

Earthenware and terra-cotta for architectural purposes, paving tiles, enamelled lava.

Stoneware, plain and decorative.

Tiles, bricks, paving tiles, pipes.

Fire-proof materials not included in the Metallurgical or Heating classes. (63 and 73.)

Statuettes, groups, terra-cotta ornaments.

Glazes and enamels used in ceramic work.

Clay or glazed mosaics.

CLASS 73.

GLASS ; CRYSTAL.

(Raw Materials, Plant, Processes, and Products.)

I. Raw materials, particularly chemical products special to the manufacture of glass.

II. Plant and processes employed in the production of glass and crystal: apparatus for preparing the raw materials; ovens; blowing apparatus; moulds; lathes for engraving and shaping; cutting and casting appliances, etc.

III. Window glass, white and coloured, fluted, enamelled, etc. Glass for photographic purposes. Curved glass.

Ground or polished glass. Silvered glass. Paving glass. Mirrors for search lights. Glass with surface in relief.

Table glass: white or coloured glass and crystal, cut or engraved; glass and glass appliances used for scientific purposes.

Ornamental glass.

Bottles.

Enamels and their application to glass.

Glass mosaics.

Imitation precious stones.

Watch glasses; spectacle glasses.

Glass used for optical purposes.

CLASS 74.

APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR HEATING AND VENTILATION.

I. *Systems of heating and ventilation.*

Heating by steam, hot water, hot air, and their combinations.

Methods of conveying and distributing steam, hot water and air, used separately or in combination.

Ⓕ Natural ventilation, ventilation by exhaustion, ventilation by mechanical means, and combination of these various methods.

Plans and models of warmed and ventilated edifices : public buildings, factories, dwelling houses.

II. *Apparatus.*

Stoves, furnaces, etc., special to the various systems of heating.

All kinds and sizes of radiators and other means of distributing heat. Steam or hot water boilers. Steam or hot water ranges. Pipes for heating. Hot air stoves.

Ventilators. Up draught ventilators. Methods adopted for direct renewal of fresh air in heated and ventilated buildings.

III. *Appliances for domestic heating. Preparation and cooking of food.*

Fixed or movable stoves and chimneys.

Oil and gas heating apparatus.

Steam kitcheners. Kitchen ranges of all kinds. Stoves used simultaneously for warming buildings and for cooking. Ranges and ovens for the preparation of particular kinds of food. Fixed or movable stoves or appliances used for preparing food and beverages on a large scale.

Ventilators worked by wind or by differences of temperature.

Sanitation and ventilation of kitchens and small living rooms.

IV. *Accessory appliances connected with heating and ventilation.*

Measuring and registering instruments : thermometers; thermometers which can be read at a distance ; pyrometers ; anemometers ; gauges for measuring low gas pressures and for indicating the level of water in pipes ; appliances for measuring the passage of steam through pipes ; registering appliances of all kinds.

Governors and appliances for distribution : regulators of temperature ; draught and pressure regulators, automatic drip cocks and air cocks ; cocks and taps special to heating apparatus.

V. *Chimney fittings.*

Draw plates. Narrowing of flues. Openings for hot air and for ventilation. Grating and plates. Iron casing for heating apparatus. Special sheet iron. Chimney pots and smoke consumers.

VI. *Fireplace and chimney pottery.*

Earthenware stoves and fire-places and mantlets. Ornaments. Tiles and all kinds of pottery for fire-places. Firebrick and refractory materials for fire-places, hot air stoves, stoves and chimney-pieces.

VII. *Accessories.*

Fenders, fireirons, dogs, and fire-place accessories. Patent fire-lighters. Cinder rockers and sieves. Cleaning implements.

CLASS 75.

APPARATUS AND PROCESSES EMPLOYED FOR LIGHTING OTHER THAN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Lighting by means of vegetable or mineral oils (petroleum, shale, thick oil, spirit): lamps, burners, wicks, lamp chimneys, etc.; apparatus for domestic, industrial, and public lighting.

Gas lighting: lamps, burners, chimneys; flat flame, Argand, incandescent burners, etc.; apparatus for domestic, industrial and public lighting.

Fittings: gas lighters and lighting torches; lamp glasses, globes, shades, reflectors, screens, smoke consumers, etc.

GROUP THIRTEEN.

THREAD, YARNS, TEXTILE FABRICS. CLOTHING.

CLASS 76.

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES OF SPINNING AND ROPE MAKING.

Machinery employed in preparing and spinning for textile materials.

Appliances and processes used in subsequent operations: spooling, winding, twisting, throwing; mechanical finishing of goods.

Separate parts of spinning plant and machinery used in their manufacture.

Apparatus used for testing, separating and numbering.
Plant used in cordage factories.

CLASS 77.

PLANT AND PROCESS EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF TEXTILE FABRICS.

Apparatus used in operations preliminary to weaving: warping machines, cop winders. Reading in and repeating machines (card cutting machines.)

Hand and power looms for manufacturing plain fabrics. Looms for manufacturing figured and brocaded stuffs; box looms.

Knitting machines for hosiery. Machinery for making lace and tulle. Machinery for making trimmings.

CLASS 78.

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN BLEACHING, DYEING
PRINTING, AND FINISHING TEXTILE MATERIALS IN
THEIR DIFFERENT STAGES.

I. Apparatus for singeing, brushing, and cropping textile fabrics.

Apparatus used for washing in ley, scouring, washing, drying, and moistening the various textile materials in their different stages.

Appliances for boiling and straining colours and thickenings.

Tools and appliances used for the preparation of patterns for printing on stuffs.

Machinery for starching, dyeing and printing. Steaming apparatus.

All kinds of machinery for finishing : raising machines, drying machines, and tenter frames ; calenders ; glazing, watering, embossing, and beetling machines. Measuring and folding machines, etc.

Appliances used for dyeing silks : machines for beating, shaking up, stringing, lustring, etc.

Scouring bowls or kiers. Appliances for speckling. Appliances for bleaching by electricity.

Appliances and processes of laundry work : washing in ley, washing and rinsing, drying, ironing and getting up.

Cleaning : cleaning by dry process with benzene and its homologues ; cleaning by wet process ; dyeing ; pressing.

II. Specimens of bleached or dyed textile materials before being spun.

Specimens of yarn or thread of cotton, linen, wool, silk, etc., pure or mixed, bleached, dyed, or speckled.

Specimens of textile fabrics, bleached, dyed, or printed.

Specimens of prepared yarns, threads, or fabrics.

Specimens of chemical cleaning of textile materials before being spun or as fabrics.

CLASS 79.

APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN SEWING AND IN MAKING WEARING APPAREL.

Common implements of sewing and needlework.

Machines for cutting stuffs, skins, leather.

Machines for sewing, stitching, seaming, embroidering, etc.

Machines for making button-holes, for sewing gloves, plaited straw for hats, leather, boots and shoes, etc.

Flat irons and stands.

Busts and manikins for trying on clothes.

Machines for preparing separate parts of boots and shoes (moulding and rounding soles, etc.) Machines for sewing upper leathers and soles, for pegging, screwing, nailing boots and shoes, etc.

Machines for making hats of straw, felt, etc.

CLASS 80.

COTTON THREAD AND FABRICS.⁽¹⁾

Prepared and spun cotton.

Cotton fabrics, pure, mixed, plain, figured, unbleached, dyed or printed.

Cotton velvet. Velveteen.

Cotton tapes and ribbons.

Counterpanes.

CLASS 81.

THREADS AND FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP, ETC. CORDAGE.

Thread of flax, hemp, jute, ramie, and other vegetable fibres.

Plain or figured canvas. Ticking. Damask linen. Cambrics and lawns. Plain and fancy handkerchiefs.

Fabrics of flax or hemp mixed with cotton or silk.

Fabrics made of vegetable fibres other than cotton, flax, hemp, jute, and ramie.

Cordage: cables, ropes, string, etc.

⁽¹⁾ This and the three following classes comprise unbleached, bleached, or dyed yarns and threads, and unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, and prepared fabrics.

CLASS 82.

WOOLLEN YARNS AND FABRICS.

Combed wool. Combed wool yarn.

Carded wool. Ravelled, unbleached, or dyed. Carded wool yarn.

Cloths of combed or carded wool.

Fabrics for ladies' mantles and costumes.

Dress materials in combed or carded wool, in wool mixed with cotton or silk

Muslins, Scotch tweeds, merinos, China silks, serges, etc.

Fabrics of carded wool, unmilled or slightly milled ; flannels, tartans, molletons, etc.

Knitted stuffs in combed or carded wool.

Shawls of wool, pure or mixed. Cashmere shawls.

Ribbons and braids of wool, pure or mixed with cotton or flax, silk or floss silk.

Hair fabrics, pure or mixed.

Blankets.

Felts of wool or hair for carpets, hats, boots and shoes, etc.

CLASS 83.

SILKS AND SILK FABRICS.

Silk, raw, thrown, twisted.

Floss silk and silk waste.

Threads or floss silk or silk waste.

Artificial silk.

Fabrics of silk, pure, floss or waste, fabrics of silk or floss silk mixed with gold, silver, wool, cotton thread, etc., plain figured or brocaded, unbleached, dyed or printed.

Velvet and plush.

Ribbons of silk or floss silk, pure or mixed.

Shawls of silk, or floss silk, pure or mixed.

CLASS 84.

LACE, EMBROIDERY, AND TRIMMINGS.

Hand-made lace : laces, blondes and guipures, pillow made, worked with the needle or crocheted, made of flax, cotton, silk, wool, gold, silver, or other thread.

Machine-made lace : tulle, plain or embroidered, imitation lace, blondes and guipures made of all kinds of thread.

Hand-worked embroidery : needle and crochet embroidery worked with all kinds of threads on all kinds of grounds (fabric, net, tulle, skin, etc.), including cross-stitch on canvas and also embroidery appliqué with precious stones, pearls, jet, spangles, feathers, shells, etc.

Frame embroidery (made with patent machines), with ground retained or with ground destroyed by cutting or burning.

Trimming : galloons, plain or twisted braids, fringes, tassels, all kinds of ornamental and appliqué work, made by hand or on the loom, for millinery and mantles, clothing, ecclesiastical vestments, military and civil uniforms furniture, saddlery, carriages, etc. ; metal threads or plates, gold, and silver, real or imitation, spangles, chenilles, and all special articles employed for trimmings.

Church embroidery : church ornaments and linen, altar cloths, church banners and draperies of fabrics trimmed with lace, embroidery and braiding.

Lace curtains, guipure, embroidery on tulle or fabrics ; blinds, screens, door and mantel hangings and all kinds of draperies trimmed with lace, embroidery, braiderly and fringes.

CLASS 85.

TAILORING, DRESSMAKING AND CLOTHING FOR MEN,
WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Clothing made to measure for men and boys : ordinary clothes ; shooting, hunting, and riding costumes, leather breeches and similar articles ; costumes for gymnastic

exercises and games ; naval, military, and civil uniforms ; robes for magistrates and civic dignitaries, barristers, and professors ; ecclesiastical vestments, etc. ; liveries ; various costumes for children.

Ready-made clothing for men and boys.

Clothing made to measure for women and girls : dresses, vests, jackets, mantles (made by ladies' tailors, tailors, dressmakers, mantle-makers) ; riding habits ; sporting costumes.

Ready-made clothing for women and girls. Models.

CLASS 86.

VARIOUS TRADES CONNECTED WITH CLOTHING.

Hats ; hats of felt, wool, straw and silk ; caps ; hat trimmings.

Artificial flowers for head-gear, dresses, and all other purposes. Feathers. Millinery. Hair.

Shirts and underclothing for men women, and children
Hosiery of cotton, wool, silk, and floss silk, etc. ; knitted hosiery. Ties and stocks.

Corsets and corset fittings.

Elastics, braces, garters, and belts.

Gloves.

Boots and shoes for men, women, and children ; top boots, ankle boots, shoes, slippers, bedroom slippers, goloshes, soles, accessories, etc. Gaiters.

Sticks, whips, riding whips, sunshades, parasols, umbrellas.

Buttons : buttons of china, metal, cloth and silk mother-of-pearl and other shell, corozo, horn and bone, papier maché, etc. Buckles, eyelets.

Fans ; hand screens.

GROUP FOURTEEN.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

CLASS 87.

APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

(Plant, Processes and Products.)

I. Laboratory apparatus and utensils. Enamellers' lamps, blow pipes, presses, drying ovens, filters, electric furnaces.

Instruments and appliances used for testing commercial products.

Plant, apparatus and processes used in the manufacture of chemicals, superphosphates, soaps, candles, glycerine.

Apparatus and processes used in the production by electrolysis of hydrogen peroxide, chlorine, hypochlorites, chlorates, soda, and various chemicals.

Appliances and processes employed in the manufacture of vegetable essences, varnishes, commercial india-rubber and its substitutes, and gutta-percha articles.

Appliances and processes employed in treating mineral substances used for lighting, heating, or lubricating: coal, shale, petroleum, ozokerite, etc.

Appliances and processes used in the chemical or electrical treatment of waste water from factories for purifying them, with a view to their return to the rivers.

Plant used in charcoal works and in the manufacture of charcoal derivatives: methylated spirit, acetic acid, tar.

Apparatus and processes for compressing and liquefying gases.

Apparatus and processes for manufacturing artificial textile fabrics.

Appliances and processes used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

II. Acids, alkalis, all kinds of salts.

Refined sulphur and sulphur derivatives.

Phosphorus.

Hydrogen peroxide ; ozone.

Sea salt and products of the treatment of natural or mineral waters.

Various products of chemical industries : wax and fatty substances ; soap, candles, and glycerine ; resin, tar, and its derivatives ; glue and gelatine, spirit, varnish, various glazes, printing ink, blacking.

Commercial india-rubber ; gutta-percha.

Dyes and pigments.

By-products obtained from the treatment of mineral substances used for lighting, heating, or lubrication.

Refined petroleum, paraffin.

Products of charcoal burning.

Diluted alcohols for industrial purposes.

Liquefied gases.

Artificial textile fabrics.

Materia medica : simple and composite drugs.

CLASS 88.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

(Raw Materials, Plant, Processes and Products.)

I. Collections of raw materials employed in the manufacture of paper and cardboard.

II. Plant and processes used in the manufacture of hand-made paper.

Plant and processes used in the manufacture of machine-made paper. Apparatus and processes for making pulp : rag-pulp (sorting, picking, cutting, straining ; washing ; ley washing, rinsing, and draining ; bleaching and washing ; refining, sizing, colouring, loading, etc.), straw pulp, esparto pulp (sorting ; crushing, chopping ; ley washing and washing ; pounding ; bleaching ; washing and draining, etc.) ; mechanical wood pulp (grinding, purifying, and drying) ; chemical wood pulp, semi-chemical pulp (division ; ley washing ; washing ; reducing to pulp ; bleaching, etc.), etc.

Machines for endless paper.

Cutting apparatus. Glazing rolls and calenders.

Appliances and processes used in the manufacture of special papers.

Appliances and processes used in the manufacture of cardboard.

III. Extra-fine and fancy paper and cheap paper for books; China paper, Japan paper, imitation Japan paper, vellum, paper made with animal size, etc. Paper for newspapers and posters. Drawing and hot pressed paper, photographic paper, and map paper. Paper for banknotes. Parchment. Paper for stationery; note paper, envelope paper, etc. Cigarette paper. Tissue paper. Paper for confectionery, for artificial flowers. Packing and wrapping paper; waxed paper. Paper used in machine construction. Paper used for fireworks and in the manufacture of explosives. Telegraph paper. Papier maché, compressed paper, millboard, imitation lacquer. Enamelled paper. Bituminous paper. Parchment paper for envelopes and for osmosis. Filter paper used in breweries, etc.

All kinds of cardboard.

CLASS 89.

LEATHER AND SKINS.

(Raw Materials, Plant, Processes and Products.)

I. Skins with the hair on.

Tannins and tannin extracts.

Raw materials employed in the preparation of leather and skins.

II. Plant and processes used in tanning, currying, tawing, chamois dressing, and generally in all operations connected with the preparation of leather and skins.

III. Tanned leather. Tanned and curried leather. Patent leather. Morocco leather. Tawed leather. Chamois leather. Parchment.

CLASS 90.

PERFUMERY.

(Raw Materials, Plant, Processes and Products.)

I. Raw materials, such as essences, infusions of flowers in fats, concentrated perfumes obtained by solvents, distilled water, etc.; raw materials of French origin materials, raw or prepared, imported from abroad.

II. Machinery and appliances: crushing and pounding machines, appliances for infusion, presses, pomatum and soap mixers, pestles and mortars, vessels and other appliances, etc.

III. Manufactured products: soaps, toilet waters, scented oils, pomatums, scents, sachets, extracts and perfumes, scented powders; dentrifices; toilet vinegars, hair powders; cosmetics; hair dyes, etc.

CLASS 91.

MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO AND MATCHES.

(Appliances, Materials, Processes and Products.)

I. *Tobacco.*

Cultivation of the plant and raw materials.

Manufacturing appliances. Tobacco factories and buildings.

Laboratory appliances.

Manufactured products.

II. *Matches.*

Raw materials.

Manufactory appliances. Match factories and buildings.

Laboratory appliances.

Manufactured products.

GROUP FIFTEEN.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

CLASS 92.

STATIONERY.

(Machinery, Processes and Products.)

I. Special tools and processes for manufacturing and preparing articles of stationery, ledgers, copy books, envelopes, paper bags, boards, etc.

II. Made up paper and cardboard : ruled, bordered or ornamented paper ; envelopes, pockets, paper bags ; school copy books, memorandum books, note books, ledgers, letter files ; menu and playing cards, boards and cases, books of cigarette papers, etc.

Office requisites : inks, pens, penholders, wax and wafers, letter weights, inkstands, etc.

Artists materials for painting, architecture, sculpture and drawing : canvases, panels, pencils, brushes ; mathematical and other instruments used by architects, etchers, engravers, sculptors ; tracing paper and cloth ; parchment ; colours, varnishes, charcoals, pastels, stumps, lay figures, easels ; colour boxes and other artists' materials not specified above.

CLASS 93.

CUTLERY.

(Plant, Processes and Products).

I. Special plant used in the manufacture of cutlery, especially grinding and polishing appliances.

II. Table cutlery ; pocket and pen knives and knives with fixed blades.

Cutlery used in gardening, in wine culture, and in various trades.

Scissors and workbox cutlery.

All kinds of razors.
 Fine hardware in polished steel.
 Plated goods.

CLASS 94.

GOLDSMITHS' AND SILVERSMITHS' WORK.

(Appliances, Processes and Products).

I. Special appliances for goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work : hand tools ; appliances for casting metals ; machinery (lathes, etc.) ; electro-plating appliances, etc. Methods of working.

II. Church plate and ordinary plate : in gold silver, bronze, or other metals ; plated goods ; articles gilt or silver plated by any process.

Enameling : goldsmith's enamels ; enamels painted on metal.

CLASS 95.

JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS STONES.

(Appliances, Processes and Products.)

I. Special manufacturing appliances. Methods of working.

II. Precious stones.

Lapidary work : diamond cutting ; cutting and engraving precious stones ; engraving hard cameos and shells.

Gold jewellery ; jewellery in debased gold for export purposes. Jewellery in silver, platinum, aluminium, etc. Jewellery set with precious stones.

Imitation lapidary work. Imitation precious stones, pearls, etc.

Gilt jewellery ; imitation jewellery in copper and other metals ; steel jewellery ; mourning jewellery in jet and in glass ; jewellery in coral, amber, mother-of-pearl, etc.

CLASS 96.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIMEPIECES.

(Plant, Processes and Products.)

I. Special plant for the manufacture of clocks, watches, and timepieces : hand tools ; machinery (lathes and other machine tools) ; measuring instruments.

II. Preparation of various metals employed by watch and clock makers.

Separate parts of clock and watch work : springs ; watch cases in precious or in common metals ; rubies and other stones for jewelled holes ; enamelled and other dials, etc.

Clocks for churches and for public buildings.

Astronomical clocks ; marine chronometers.

Electric, pneumatic and hydraulic clocks.

Timepieces and clocks ; regulators ; alarums.

Watches, chronometers.

Metronomes ; pedometers ; various registering instruments.

Water clocks and hour glasses.

Clockwork chimes.

CLASS 97.

BRONZES AND WORKS OF ART IN CAST IRON AND WROUGHT METAL. REPOUSSÉ WORK.

(Plant, Processes and Products.)

I. Special manufacturing plant : examples of foundries ; patterns and moulds ; tools for chasing and repoussé work ; processes for mechanical reduction, etc.

II. Bronzes and works of art in cast iron and wrought metal (other than those specified in Class 65).

Art zinc work.

Repoussé, stamped, damascened metals.

CLASS 98.

BRUSHES, LEATHER ARTICLES, FANCY ARTICLES, AND BASKET WORK.

(Apparatus, Processes and Products.)

I. Apparatus and processes employed in the manufacture of brushes, leather articles, fancy articles and basket work.

II. Brushes : toilet brushes ; household, harness and stable brushes, etc. ; brushes for artists and for house painters ; feather brushes.

Leather articles : dressing cases, handbags, travelling bags, leather cases ; purses, card cases, portfolios, pocket-books, cigar cases ; leather fancy goods ; bag and purse clasps.

Fancy articles : workboxes, shelves and knickknacks ; liqueur cases, glove boxes ; jewel cases ; turned, patterned, sculptured and engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, etc. ; pipes and smokers' requisites ; snuff boxes ; toilet and other combs, in ivory tortoiseshell, horn, celluloid, boxwood, etc. ; various articles in lacquer work ; small bronzes.

Basket work : baskets and hampers for daily use ; fancy baskets for confectioners, apartment, travelling, etc. Articles in esparto grass.

CLASS 99.

INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA INDUSTRIES.

(Plant, Processes, and Products.)

TRAVELLING AND CAMP EQUIPMENT.

I. Plant and processes employed in the manufacture of india-rubber and gutta-percha articles.

II. General products of the india-rubber and gutta-percha industries.

Trunks, portmanteaus, bags, satchels, dressing and travelling cases ; packing cases and boxes. Locks and

other fitting for trunks, portmanteaus, etc. Cushions. Waterproof boots and clothing. Alpenstocks and iron-shod sticks; sunshades. Various requisites for travellers.

Portable apparatus specially adapted for travelling and for scientific expeditions; equipment for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, settlers, pioneers, etc.

Tents and camp equipage and accessories. Bedding, hammocks, camp stools, folding chairs and other camp furniture.

CLASS 100.

TOYS.

I. Appliances and processes employed in the manufacture of toys.

II. Playthings: dolls, talking dolls and accessories; metal toys; dolls' dinner and tea services; children's watches; mechanical toys, singing birds; arms and accoutrements for children; musical instruments; dolls' furniture; horses, animals, carts; india-rubber and skin toys; scientific and educational toys, etc.

Games: Croquet, bowls, skittles, lawn tennis, criekeet, football, etc.

GROUP SIXTEEN.

SOCIAL ECONOMY, HYGIENE, PUBLIC CHARITABLE RELIEF.

CLASS 101.

APPRENTICESHIP, PROTECTION OF CHILD WORKERS.

Apprenticeship in the workshop: various systems of working; indentures; relations between master and apprentice; system of apprenticeship; results.

Free technical instruction for children, in schools established either by employers or by workmen.

Training in industrial or agricultural orphanages, in workrooms, in training schools for domestic servants and in similar establishments.

Protection of child workers; legislation affecting the work of the children.

CLASS 102.

LABOUR AND WAGES. PROFIT SHARING.

Engagement of artisans and agricultural labourers.

Methods of settling the scale of wages: day, task, or piece work; contract work. Bonuses and overtime; payment in kind. System of work. Encouragement to work and to remain long in the same employ. Payment of wages. Disputes relating to scales of wages. Relation between wages and the cost of living.

Profit-sharing, methods of sharing; proportion and principle of allotment of shares of profits to employees and workmen; powers of the employer in regard to the management of his business and the appointment or dismissal of the staff; auditing of accounts; methods of applying the share of profits; results. Tenant farming.

CLASS 103.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS OF PRODUCTION OR CREDIT. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

Statistics and documents relating to industries carried on in large establishments; small factories; domestic industries. Comparative effects. Slack times and out of work periods. Co-operation of industrial and agricultural industries. Mode of living and expenses of working-men's families.

Working-men's co-operative associations of production; formation of capital; constitution of the managing body sharing of profits; remuneration of outside assistance; advantages accruing to State, county, or parish.

Co-operative credit associations: their object and constitution; formation of capital; number and status of members; extent of their liabilities; management; financial operations; accounts; sharing of profits; relations with other credit associations; State grants; results. Banks

Professional and trade associations: federations of employers, workmen, and of employers and workmen; legislation; organisation and functions of these bodies. Relations between workmen's federations, masters' or employers' federations and non-society men. Strikes: their causes and effects. Compulsory or optional arbitration.

CLASS 104.

FARMING ON A LARGE AND SMALL SCALE.

AGRICULTURAL UNIONS. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

Division of property and working of land. Land transfer. Laws affecting distribution, arrangement or transfer of land. Special customs and precedents relating to land and its employment. Conditions of the hands employed in farming on a large, medium, and small scale; conditions of the tenant farmer; conditions of the agricultural labourer. Mode of living and expenses of working-men's families.

Movement of rural populations to cities, and emigration abroad.

Agricultural unions; services rendered by these bodies in facilitating purchase of agricultural implements, manures, seeds, and live stock, in the propagation of scientific cultivation, and in the sale of farm produce, etc.

Agricultural credit; mortgages; loans on security, on harvest produce in bond; on personal security. *Crédit foncier* and agricultural banks; mutual loan associations, etc.

CLASS 105.

PROTECTION OF WORKERS IN FACTORIES. REGULATIONS
AFFECTING WORK.

Risks attending various trades. Accident statistics.

Employers' liability in case of accident.

Individual and mutual accident insurance for workers; bonuses; insurance effected by compulsory deductions from wages; amounts included under general expenses, or set apart from profits, to effect the same object; accident regulations. Compulsory or optional insurance. National bank; insurance and assurance companies.

Employers' liability insurance.

Legislation affecting hours of work.

Factory laws and sanitary regulations; regulations for the safety of workers.

Effect of these laws and regulations on the health and security of workers, on their earnings, on the condition of their families, on the cost of production of manufactured goods.

Inspection of work in factories and workshops.

CLASS 106.

WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS.

Plans and specimens of cheap and healthy dwellings.

Single houses built by employers, by working men, or by building societies or philanthropic bodies. Free rents; reduced rents; purchase of house property by payment of fixed instalments in the form of rent; advances to working men who build their own houses, etc.

Workmen's flats.

Furnished lodgings for unmarried artisans.

State aid, parish aid, savings banks assistance, etc.

Results.

CLASS 107.

CO-OPERATIVE AND PROVISION STORES.

Co-operative stores and companies for the sale of commodities, especially provisions (bread, meat, supplies for restaurants, soup kitchens, etc.) : origin, object, and constitution of these companies; raising of capital; number and status of the shareholders; management; purchase department; manufacturing department; exclusive sale to shareholders or to the general public; sale at cost, wholesale, retail, or other prices; conditions of payment; shop management; accounts; share of profits. Results.

Catering for staff organized by employers.

Taxation of co-operative stores and provision caterers.

Special catering associations formed by railway servants or for their own benefit.

Competition with local tradesmen and its effects.

CLASS 108.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING MEN.

Polytechnics and other educational institutions founded by employers or by their workmen. Lectures. Mutual improvement societies. Libraries. Museums, collections.

Working men's clubs: staff; administration; financial conditions; games, and refreshments; admission of the public and of members' families.

Musical societies, shooting and athletic clubs, etc., formed by employers or by working men. People's Palaces, and other institutions of entertainment.

CLASS 109.

PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS.

Thrift; national, post office and school savings banks, etc.; savings banks under State supervision; trust societies and systems adopted to encourage thrift; arran-

gements for the deposit or investment of individual or collective savings of workmen and employees; provision for the families of workmen during employment.

Benefit and mutual aid societies; legislation; advantages accruing to societies according to their legal status; formation, organisation, and management; relations with other bodies; medical assistance and medicine in cases of illness; assistance whilst out of employment; assistance in old age, pensions, insurance; assistance in case of death; admission of women, assistance to women during child-birth; receipts and expenses. Statistical tables of diseases.

Pension funds: State and municipal pension funds, etc.; pension funds formed by employers or by workmen or employees. Compulsory or optional subscriptions by masters and by workmen or employees; deduction from wages for this purpose. Conditions affecting the enjoyment and share of pensions. Reversion to widows and children.

Life insurance: payment by the State, by societies or by insurance companies at death or at a fixed date; deferred and mixed payments. Payment of premiums by employers, workmen, or societies formed for this purpose. Tables of mortality and death statistics.

Various provident institutions. Assistance rendered by employers in case of illness or during periods of non-employment.

CLASS 110.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MOVEMENTS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE.

Ethical laws (in the nature of compulsory insurance and provision of old age pensions; weekly day of rest, etc.).

Laws and regulations drawn up by public bodies or by institutions founded or supported by them for the purpose of completing, controlling, or superseding work commenced by private enterprise; intervention of these

bodies in contracts of exchange and labour; State and municipal socialism. Regulation of work and wages; advances and subsidies granted to working men or to their associations; cheap dwellings organised by or with the help of municipal bodies; conciliation boards and arbitration in disputes between masters and men, grants to men on strike; government workshops; construction and working of railways and canals; supply of water and light; tax on commodities such as meat or bread; establishments for the supply of bread, meat, etc., instituted and managed by local authorities; steps taken to encourage or to check emigration or immigration, etc.

Labour bureaux: their aim and results.

Museums of social economy.

Administration of Trades Unions.

Employment agencies with or without monopolies; labour exchanges.

Comparison of the social conditions of different countries.

CLASS III.

HYGIENE.

1. *Science of Hygiene.*

Historical sketch. Statement of progress.

Application of M. Pasteur's discoveries for preventing the spread of infectious diseases. Laboratories; chemistry and bacteriology as applied to hygiene. Researches on contagion and infection. Disinfecting processes and appliances. Methods of obtaining and conveying drinking water with a view to preventing contamination.

II. *Personal hygiene and hygiene in dwellings.*

Precautionary measures against contagious diseases. Immunity; vaccination for small-pox, inoculation for rabies, etc. Application of the laws of hygiene to the selection of building materials and to heating, ventilating, airing, and lighting buildings. Use of water. Baths and similar appliances. Disposal of refuse.

III. *Hygiene of public and other large buildings.*

Schools; factories and workshops; hospitals; asylums, almshouses; lecture halls; theatres, etc.

IV. *Hygiene of villages.*

Conditions of healthy country dwellings. Municipal sanitary regulations. Maintenance of public thoroughfares; deposit, removal, transport, and utilisation of manures. Protection of drinking water from contamination.

V. *Hygiene and sanitation of towns.*

Public thoroughfares: cleanliness of public roads and streets; surface draining, sweeping; dimensions of buildings (height; number and height of storeys; dimensions and ventilation of living rooms; size of courtyards and yards); emptying of cesspools; works for supplying towns with water⁽¹⁾; filtering and sterilising processes; disposal of refuse; disinfection of sewage; sewage farms; utilisation of refuse.

Municipal sanitary service: sanitary authorities; organized protection against infectious and contagious diseases; conveyance of infectious patients, isolation; disinfection of infected clothing and apartments; inspection of food: regulation of public and private slaughter houses; municipal laboratories; cemeteries; crematoriums.

VI. *Frontier protection against infectious diseases.*

Land approaches: medical inspection of frontiers; infirmaries and disinfection at frontier stations.

Sea approaches: sanitation of ports; sanitary regulations in ports, lazarettos, quarantine stations; medical measures and disinfection on board ships.

VII. *Food stuffs and other commodities.*

Inspection of food stuffs and examination for adulteration; methods of preserving foods. Inspection of natural and artificial mineral waters. Other commodities: progress effected from the hygienic point of view.

(1) For the technical side see classes 28 and 29.

VIII. *Medicinal waters and sanatoriums.*

Analyses of medicinal waters; methods of obtaining them ⁽¹⁾ and of working mineral springs. Various methods of cure by means of mineral waters and apparatus employed with this object: swimming baths, inhaling and massage rooms, etc.

Sanatoriums, hot springs: general arrangement of premises; aspect; covered walks.

Thermal establishments: dressing rooms, baths, shower baths; use of antiseptics, particularly in places frequented by consumptive patients; methods of bottling and preserving medicinal waters.

IX. *Statistics and legislation referring to sanitation.*

Statistics of still-born children. Certificates of cause of death. Mortality due to epidemics. Sanitary legislation.

CLASS 112.

PUBLIC CHARITABLE RELIEF.

I. *General.*

Documentary information: legislation; practical organization, etc.

Methods of relief in actual operation: by the State; by districts, counties, hundreds, baronies, municipalities, etc.; by parishes; by unions by private organization. Legislation. Ways and means; financial arrangements.

II. *Protection of Children.*

General organization for the protection of children.

Protection of children before birth (by assisting the mothers): mothers' refuges; mothers' mutual aid societies; lying-in hospitals, convalescent homes.

Protection of children after birth: crèches; institutions for babies, for foundlings and orphans, and for destitute and morally abandoned children.

⁽¹⁾ For the technical side see class 62.

Help for sick or crippled children: dispensaries, hospitals, almshouses, etc.

III. *Relief of adults.*

Relief for the able-bodied: mutual aid; charitable organizations; relief by providing work; night shelters; soup kitchens and mendicity societies.

Relief for the sick poor: out-door relief, free dispensaries; hospitals (legislation, practical organization, medical and surgical assistance, special provision for infectious cases).

Relief for the aged; family assistance; workhouses, cottage homes and almshouses.

IV. *Treatment of lunatics.*

Public and private lunatic asylums; infirmary department.

Treatment of the insane in farm colonies.

Special institutions for epileptic patients and idiot children. Methods of education.

V. *Institutions for the blind.*

Educational assistance (schools).

Assistance by work (workshops for the blind).

VI. *Institutions for the deaf and dumb.*

Educational assistance (schools).

Assistance by work (workshops for the deaf and dumb).

VII. *Pawnbrokers.*

Legislation and practical organization.

VIII. *Staff of charitable institutions. Schools for training nurses and hospital attendants.*

GROUP SEVENTEEN.

COLONIZATION. ⁽¹⁾

CLASS 113.

METHODS OF COLONIZATION.

I. Political, administrative, industrial, agricultural, and commercial information and statistics.

Information relating to production, imports, and exports.

Tenure of landed property. Means of transfer.

Employment of native, immigrant, and convict labour in colonies.

Societies for encouraging colonization.

II. Teaching of natives. Teaching with a view to spreading among natives the knowledge possessed by civilized nations, and to facilitate commercial relations.

Teaching in colonies with a view to developing colonial resources and promoting the public welfare.

Expeditions. Explorations. Commercial and scientific collections formed by travellers.

CLASS 114.

COLONIAL BUILDINGS AND APPLIANCES.

Building materials and special systems of construction adapted to colonies.

Native dwellings, palaces; public and religious buildings; bazars; huts; thatched huts.

Commercial buildings; warehouses and godowns.

Colonists' dwellings, bungalows; houses; hotels; sanatoriums.

Defensive buildings and inclosures.

Implements and means of transport by land and water specially adapted for countries which are being opened up.

(1) Exhibits coming under this group will be placed in special buildings set apart for Colonies and Protectorates.

CLASS 115.

SPECIAL, PRODUCTS SUITABLE FOR EXPORT TO COLONIES.

Merchandise specially adapted for consumption in countries which are being opened up. Goods for export, barter, and exchange.

Handling of this class of merchandise. Methods for consignment of goods.

Weights, measures, and monetary systems in use in colonies.

Information concerning the value of exchanges.

GROUP EIGHTEEN.

ARMY AND NAVY.⁽¹⁾

CLASS 116.

ORDNANCE AND ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT.

Plant and processes used in arsenals and in the manufacture of war material.

Land service : ordnance and projectiles.

Sea service : ordnance and projectiles.

Fire-arms.

Ammunition and explosives.

Gunpowder. Powder mills.

Swords, side-arms, etc.

Artillery equipment, gun carriages and other military carriages.

Naval artillery equipment, including gun carriages and other vehicles.

(¹) The nomenclature in this group has been adopted exclusively with a view to the arrangement of exhibits. Many of the articles mentioned will come under the classes to which they properly belong when the jury make their awards.

CLASS 117.

MILITARY ENGINEERING AND ACCESSORY SERVICES.

- Military engineering material.
- Construction of railways.
- Projects for laying out and constructing railways in colonies.
- Barracks at home and abroad.
- Electricity and its application to military engineering.
- Military ballooning.
- Telegraphs and telephones.
- Military bridges.

CLASS 118.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION. HYDRAULICS. TORPEDOES.

- Ships of war: hulls and fittings; machinery for propelling, etc.; auxiliary machinery; equipment.
- Appliances and products of arsenals.
- Application of electricity.
- Hydraulics.
- Torpedoes for attack and defence.
- Naval schools. Drawings. Photography.
- Saving life at sea.

CLASS 119.

MAP DRAWING, HYDROGRAPHY, VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Topographical department of the army: geodesy, topography, maps, drawings and models of ground; optical and mathematical instruments; photographic apparatus; military bibliography.

Hydrographic department of the navy: charts; scientific and navigation instruments; naval bibliography.

CLASS 120.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Clothing, equipment, berthing, camping and hutting of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Various appliances and tools for use in administrative departments.

Commissariat : field bakery ; preserved foods ; apparatus for preserving foods.

Musical instruments.

Farriery ; harness.

Sea fishing.

CLASS 121.

HYGIENIC AND SANITARY APPLIANCES.

Army medical service in time of peace and in time of war. Appliances and methods for removing the wounded.

Naval medical service. Appliances and methods for removing the wounded.

Societies for giving aid to the wounded.

Filters and other appliances for purifying water.