

PROVINCIAL IRISH INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITIONS.

IT is resolved to hold industrial exhibitions in Cork and Limerick during the present year. The Cork Corporation on the 29th ult. voted a sum of £300 towards the proposed industrial exhibition, to be held in autumn. There can be no objection to two or more exhibitions running at the same time, or one immediately after the other, if they are intended to illustrate the local resources or the manufactures of the respective counties. The fact of an exhibition being more or less local from the nature of its exhibits need not prevent manufacturers in the distance from lending objects or appliances for display. We do not see why there should not be a round of local industrial exhibitions in the chief cities or towns of the four provinces. The trade and manufactures of this country need to be developed, and exhibitions will help to that desirable end, and tend to more employment for our artisan and other classes.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.2]

THE CORK INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITION.

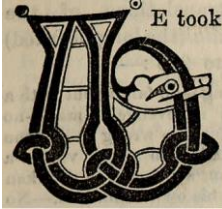
WE are glad to see this project meeting with the cordial support of the local and even Munster population in general. Some funds have been voted by the Corporation and also the Harbour Board towards the preliminary expenses. During the past week a meeting was held in Bandon, presided over by Lord Bandon, and among the speakers was one of the county representatives, Mr. Shaw, M.P. The promoters, we understand, have decided to receive only a limited quantity of foreign exhibits, as they do not, as they express it, "want to be flooded or to have home manufactures smothered." They are, however, prepared to admit such exhibits from other countries as will enable local people to see what they should aim at, learn from, and improve upon where needed. The opinions of the promoters as to the utility of the exhibition, coincides with those we recently expressed. We repeat again that if the exhibition will have the effect of making one new industry spring up in each town, or of reviving a dormant one, it will have effected a good object. As the exhibition tends to this desirable end, and is likely to give an impetus to some native and local industries, it is deserving of the warmest support that all true wishers of our country's prosperity can give it.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.27]

THE IRISH BUILDER.

VOL. XXV.—No. 555.

THE CORK EXHIBITION AND IRISH INDUSTRIES.



As our text in last issue "The Promotion of Native Art and Literature," and showed what could be done in special branches if a little enterprise were again evidenced, and that all classes of our countrymen, irrespective of sect or party,

combined for the national, good. Political or religious differences need never enter into the calculations of our countrymen, or disturb their combined efforts for the preservation of the industries of their native land. We do not care what a man's political or religious opinions may be, and in this journal we have always endeavoured to steer clear of politics and sectarian questions. Our estimate of a patriot consists not in viewing a man as an eloquent orator or the writer of a "slashing article," who hits his foes hard, and wins applause thereby from those who subscribe to his political views. Sentimental patriotism is one thing, but practical patriotism is another; and we are thorough believers in the value of the latter kind. The man or number of men who by their combined efforts help to found one or more native industries or revive dormant ones, are practical patriots. The man of capital, the merchant, the manufacturer, the landed proprietor, the trader and shopkeeper who subscribe funds and, by their influence among their circle of friends, acquaintances, and neighbours, induce them to unite to establish a new industry and provide employment for the artisans and labourers of their country—these men are practical patriots. We care not whether some men may be actuated by interested or personal motives to help a movement, for human nature is human nature over the world, and most men who live by business will more or less look on a matter with a business eye. So long as they do not wrong their neighbours by any covert or dishonest action, they may well stand excused before their countrymen.

An Industrial Exhibition has lately closed in Dublin, after several months run. We do not desire to closely criticise its belongings or results. It could have been more successful, but it might, on the other hand, have been less satisfactory: It had somewhat of a stormy origin, through differences of political opinion on the part of a section of its promoters; and perhaps on account of the, secession of a number of the original promoters, it suffered to some extent. It must be confessed that the late Dublin Exhibition was not a financial success; but the loss on one hand was in a great degree compensated on the other by the extent and variety of the exhibits, and the impulse it gave to the revival of several industries.

The Cork Exhibition, which is now being prepared for, opens under more favourable auspices than the late one, and it has every promise of success. It has already enlisted a good general committee and an influential list of subscribers. The province of Munster at least has

rallied to its support; but though the Exhibition will be a Cork one, it will be by no means a local display. With a view of assisting the ends the promoters have in view, we will here embody its "Objects":—

The exhibition of articles manufactured in Ireland, and of raw materials—mineral, vegetable, and animal—produced in Ireland.

The exhibition of articles manufactured and raw materials produced in other countries which, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, may tend to the improvement of existing or the development of new industries in Ireland.

The exhibition of machinery suited to Irish industries, the machinery manufactured in Ireland being distinguished from that of other countries.

An exhibition of paintings, sculptures, carvings, china, antique furniture, armour, antiquities, plate, lace, and other works of art.

A General Loan Collection of similar works and articles.

An exhibition of agricultural products and machinery, subject to same conditions as are attached to exhibits in 1 and 2.

An exhibition of appliances used in the culture, capture, and curing of fish, both sea and river.

The exhibition will be utilised, as far as possible, as a school for educating the farming, artisan, and working classes, by means of suitable lectures, demonstrations, and reports.

The above objects are very clearly and precisely stated, and they embrace nearly all the class of exhibits, the production of which would tend in a few short years to make this country again prosperous by affording employment for its population. An exhibition of raw materials indigenous to Ireland, and used or fit for being used in various industries will be a very judicious display, and it is one which we have called for again and again in connection with manufactured objects. There is a large class of mineral, vegetable, and animal raw materials in Ireland waiting to be utilised, while in building and ornamental stones, and in other building and furniture materials a very varied class of exhibits could be shown. In connection with the fishery and subsidiary industries much also could be produced, and we are glad to see that the committee have taken cognisance of the fishery industries, a question which we have for years never ceased to agitate. Again, we are pleased to see that the exhibition is to be utilised as far as possible "as a school for educating the farming, artisan, and working classes, by means of suitable lectures, demonstrations, and reports." A good class of exhibits will have the direct effect of imparting knowledge, even apart from lectures, for they will appeal to the eye, and intelligent artisans will see at a glance more perhaps than any lecture could adequately convey. It is intended to give prizes for reports upon industries which already exist in Ireland, or might be without much difficulty introduced, also for facilitating the exhibition of domestic industries and stimulating artisans to produce works of exceptional merit. We trust that, apart from the general fund, subscriptions may be, forthcoming to create a good prize fund, and thus enable the committee to award ingenuity and merit.

As means to an end, industrial exhibitions are calculated to do much good, but they must not be expected to achieve miracles in industrial fields. Though temporary in character they may at the same time be productive of results that will have permanent good effect on the future manufactures of this country. The lessons they teach must be profited by and acted upon by men of energy and capital, or even by those of small means clubbing together on the co-operative principle. If the only good an exhibition achieved was confined to the benefiting of a few traders in its vicinity from the time being, it would not be worth

holding. What is desired is, to benefit the many and not the few, to provoke emulation, to excite effort, to encourage talent and patronise production by purchasing the native manufactures of one's country, if the goods or materials are equally as good as are to be found in the market.

We would address the enterprising individual though he move in the humblest ranks of society, and we would say to him—If you are conscious you understand what you are about to undertake, proceed with your work, manufacture! Manufacture! manufacture!—no matter how small may be your beginnings, but remember manufacture or make what is good and honest in workmanship and materials. We have known several traders and manufacturers in our experience whose greatest capital was their enterprising spirit and their practical knowledge, who commenced business with a few pounds, and by the dint of industry and the turning out nothing but honest goods and wares soon increased their business, and became wealthy and influential. It may be more difficult now than formerly (at least in some businesses), for men of small means to succeed, but in this country there are such a number of wants which are at present supplied from sources outside our shores, that there is little difficulty in selecting an open for the starting of some industry or other.

Although this country has undoubted claims upon the Government for assistance, —an assistance that might be expected, and doubtless would be granted if a native legislature was in existence,—yet, viewing all things, we would say to our countrymen—Give up depending upon the Government, and help yourselves as far as is possible. Government will do some things, but there are other matters which the Government will not do for this country. Why it will not do these things can only be shown by entering into the region of political questions, and we have no desire for such discussions. This country has grievously suffered, and is still suffering through a combination of circumstances. It will be a long time before the cultivation of the land will afford the returns of former years; indeed, we fear, with foreign competition a new condition of matters must eventually obtain in connection with the soil. Rents are coming down all over England, as well as over Ireland; but in the case of the sister kingdoms there are a large number of industries which absorb the labour of the population. After the passing of the Act of Union (aye, and before it, by sundry prohibitive acts in restraint of our manufactures and exports and imports), England obtained the start, and by a system of continuous centralisation since 1800, our native industries have been handicapped to such an extent that one after one they were crushed to earth. The past is past, but the ill effects of the past remain, and it is this we have to overcome by the infusion of a new spirit among all classes of our countrymen. It is the duty of Southern Catholics and Northern Presbyterians alike, whether they be Nationalists or Orangemen, to forget their feuds, and meet in harmony on the industrial platform. Belfast is, we know, quoted by some politicians as an example for Cork, and even Dublin to follow; and certain conclusions are drawn which we care not to specify, because if justice was to be rendered to both parties the question would admit of much further discussion than it has ever yet received. What is being done in Belfast could, to a considerable extent, be done also in Cork; but it must

not be forgotten that in all times certain trades and manufactures have been located in particular towns, and have so continued.

The linen industry is now indigenous almost to the North, and within the last quarter of a century and upwards ship-building has been started and prospered in the port of Belfast. There exists no reason why more ship-building and ship repairs should not be done in Dublin or in Cork or Waterford than there has been for many years past. In connection with the fishery industry at least a large number of small craft could be built in several of the Irish ports. Indeed with the development of the Irish fisheries, we believe that a very prosperous boat-building industry could be established at some of the principal Irish ports. The subsidiary industries depending more or less upon fishing are many, and in Ireland there would be many opens for starting some of these, instead of being always depending upon imports.

In connection with the promotion of our native industries and their prosecution, the question of emigration will be gradually got rid of. We have been always opposed to systems of emigration as a cure for the ills of Ireland. Some people may, of course, be benefited by emigrating; but it is a folly to suppose that any general system of emigration could benefit this country, and make it more prosperous. Ireland is not over-populated. Indeed if her population was nearly twice as large she would not be over-populated, provided manufactures existed in number. Emigration is the drawing of the blood and strength of the country; and as well might you expect to cure a man by bleeding him nearly to death, as to give vigour to this country by deporting the young and able-bodied and most skilled of the population. It is positive madness to think of it. We want to keep the young blood at home, and establish industries in their midst. Every honest and thoughtful parent studies the welfare of his children, and every country has a right to study its own interests, and a citizen is no practical patriot if he does not assist the interests of his fellow-countrymen, among whom he lives. While we counsel energy and enterprise at home, we have no desire to disparage the manufactures of the sister kingdoms. The world is large: America is competing with England and other Continental countries, and the latter are also competing with British manufacturers. English firms for many years have driven a large trade in Ireland, and as competition is the life of trade, the market is open for Irish manufacturers to drive trade in England and Scotland as well as at home. There must be no child's play or the crying out on the part of Irishmen that they are hurt by trade rivalry. As we said before, the test of success is to produce good goods at as moderate prices as our competitors, and if this is done there can be no doubt that Irish manufacturers will be able to hold their own, particularly in their own land.

In conclusion, we will only add that we wish the Cork Exhibition every success; and if a straightforward course is pursued to the end on the lines of the good beginning, there can be no doubt as to the good results.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS.

THE CORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

MATTERS connected with the exhibition of arts, products, manufactures, and machinery to be opened in Cork in the first week of July are progressing most satisfactorily. The Earl of Bandon is appointed President. We may mention that, in order to stimulate the improvement and growth of Irish industry, there will be no charge to exhibitors for space, and every means will be taken which promises to increase the attractions of the exhibition.

THE CORK EXHIBITION.

PREPARATIONS in connection with this Exhibition go on most satisfactorily, and there can be little doubt that the display will be a most varied, useful, and attractive one.

The following arrangement, approved of by the Executive Committee, at the suggestion of Mr. W. J. Lane, will, it is hoped, prove of advantage to the artisans and mechanics of this country :—

"To encourage artisans, mechanics, and other residents of Ireland of limited means to produce and exhibit on their own account articles of superior design and workmanship, the Executive Committee of the Cork Exhibition propose, by means of an Art Union lottery to purchase a certain number of such exhibits at the close of the Exhibition, to be given away as prizes. No article will be purchased which has not been adjudged an award of merit, and the committee reserve discretionary power as to the selection of what exhibits they will purchase. The committee hope to receive from the larger exhibitors contributions of exhibits as prizes in this lottery. All parties intending to exhibit and compete in connection with this arrangement must notify the full particulars and estimated value of their proposed exhibit before 31st of March to the hon. sec."

Messrs. Combe, Barbour and Combe, Belfast, have offered to lend a 70-horse power engine for the driving of the machinery.

Amongst the prizes to be given in connection with the Exhibition will be one of £50 for labourers' cottages. The money for this prize has been contributed by Mr. William Stuart, M.P., and was thankfully accepted by the Executive Committee.

The designs for the building were prepared by Mr. Robert Walker, C.E., and the work is being carried on by Mr. John Delany, of Great George's-street, Cork.

Mr. M. Mahony has been appointed clerk of works, out of 21 applicants for the office.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.97]

CORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

IT is gratifying to learn that great progress is being made with the buildings for the forthcoming Exhibition, which is to open in July next. The contractor (Mr. John Delany) has a large staff of men employed, and the roofs are so far advanced that the glazing operations (Mr. William Martin, St. Stephen's-green, contractor will in a week or two be commenced.

At a recent meeting of Executive Committee, a letter was read from Mr. Cooper Penrose, R.E., suggesting that arrangements should be made to illustrate the transmission of power by electricity from some of the water-wheels in the neighbourhood of Cork. He instanced the case of the exhibition held last year at Munich, where power was transmitted from a distance of thirty miles, the loss of power in transmission being only 60 per cent. The committee approved of Mr. Penrose's suggestion, and the hon. Secretary was requested to communicate with the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians for the purpose of obtaining full particulars on the subject, as it was the feeling of all present that the question was one of the greatest importance, and that if this method of utilising the water power of the country could be shown to be commercially successful, it would be of extraordinary advantage to manufacturers.

A grant of £50 was made to the raw materials sub-committee to enable them to collect specimens of the various marbles, building stones, clays, &c., of the country, the object of this committee being to make as complete a collection as possible of the various raw materials of Ireland that can be utilised in any way, and at the same time to ascertain and publish the cost at which these materials can be delivered at the various manufacturing centres where such materials are used, thus drawing the attention of manufacturers to the advantages to be derived from using certain Irish products.

Mr. J. Brenan, R.H.A., reported having visited Dublin and London, for the purpose of obtaining specimens of art work for the Fine Arts Department of the Exhibition. At Leinster House he selected samples of students' work, including specimens of textile fabrics, manufactured from designs made by the pupils of the Metropolitan School of Art, and he had succeeded in obtaining a loan of six busts, by the late Joseph Watkins. He also stated that Sir Thomas Jones, President R.H.A., had promised to lend pictures and to assist the committee. In London Mr. Brenan spent a considerable time at the Science and Art Museum, South Kensington, and selected, among other things, the following specimens of art work :—Corporation and college plate, electrotypes, leather work, including some very interesting specimens of Japanese and modern stamped leather; wood carving, oriental pottery, European pottery, glass, and enamels, embroidered church vestments and lace. Mr. Brenan also succeeded in obtaining a promise that the National Competition drawings shall be lent to the committee for one week in September. These drawings are peculiarly interesting and instructive, as they consist of the prize drawings from various schools of art throughout the United Kingdom. Before leaving London Mr. Brenan obtained a promise from Mr. Poynter, R.A., and Mr. Watts, R.A., that they would lend some of their works. The Fine Arts Committee requested Mr. Brenan to confer with the architect as to the best method of lighting the Fine Arts Gallery.

It appears that the space applied for amounts to 88,305 square feet, exclusive of the Fine Arts and Loan Departments. The architect (Mr. Walker) estimates the total amount of available space, after deducting great hall, dining-room, &c., at 70,000 square feet; thus a reduction of 16,305 square feet will have to be made.

A resolution was passed asking the Lords of the Admiralty to send the Channel Fleet to Queenstown for some period during the continuance of the Exhibition.

THE CORK INDUSTRIAL AND ART
EXHIBITION.

THE preparations for this Exhibition are proceeding most satisfactorily. There is no use at this date repeating matters of details about departments and the sundry-sections into which the chief exhibits are divided. We did that in our first notice some months ago, and we are pleased to see that some of our suggestions in respect to working men or those of the organised trades are being adopted. The executive committee appeal to the Belfast and Dublin trades to take an active interest in this Exhibition, which, while it contains several thousands of objects, yet lectures will be given at stated times to make the objects better understood and appreciated. The Dublin trades, if united, might do much good; but it strikes us if there was a sort of an auxiliary or help fund (which need not be very large) formed by a number of the merchants of Dublin, a good representation of the Dublin trades and capabilities of our general workmen might be evidenced with credit to the capital. The primary object of an Industrial Irish Exhibition should in no way be a "grand display," but to afford incentives for the encouragement of native industries.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.116]

THE CORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

IN this Exhibition, which opened on the 3rd inst., there is an evidence of the industrial revival in Ireland, despite of the trade depression and distress which have obtained in the country for the past two or three years. Following quick upon the Exhibition in Dublin of last year, in some respects that of Cork may be said to be a great improvement. Although not assuming to be a display of an international character, the Cork Exhibition is much more than a local one, for it has a number of exhibits from the sister kingdom, showing, different wares. Cork, however, itself, and the province of Munster generally, is well represented. It is evident, from the nature and variety of the exhibits, that some manufacture has of late been advancing in the south of Ireland, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, for it may be discerned from the appearance and extent of some of the exhibits that several nearly dormant trades of certain centres have been revived, and others have had renewed vigour imparted to them. This is particularly true of Cork in some branches of trade, and among them that of furniture, the manufacture of which once made Cork conspicuous. It is not necessary for us, neither have we space at our command, to enter into long details concerning the opening ceremony, the trades' processions, or lastly, though chiefly, a detailed notice of the exhibits and exhibitors. The daily Press have been more or less elaborate, if not always accurate, in regard to these matters; and, perforce, we must confine ourselves to a general notice. The opening ceremonial was most successful, and passed off without a hitch. The Mayor, with Lord Bandon and the architect and builder, having reached the dais, the Mayor, in a short address, in which he expressed a hope that this occasion would be the advent of prosperity to Ireland, handed the key to Lord Bandon, who formally declared the building open, amid great cheering. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, with several members of the Corporation, including some members of Parliament, attended.

THE BUILDING

The building occupies over three acres of ground, and is mainly of timber. It occupies the space known as the Corn Market and the Brokers' Hall. The Great Hall of the building is 187 ft. 6 in. long, and 75 ft. wide, and the height from the floor to the apex of roof is about 56 ft. A spacious gallery runs north and south each side of Hall. The pillars which support the roof are of pine, 12 ft. 6 in. apart, dividing the side aisles into bays, finished overhead with arched trusses. The panels overhead are filled in with circles, &c. The architect, Mr. Walker, C.E., and Mr. Delany, the contractor, can both be congratulated for their respective work. The former designed a building which, though of a temporary nature, is well fitted for its present purpose, and the latter finished his contract well, and with remarkable expedition.

SOME EXHIBITS

Of the exhibits, it may be generally said they are most numerous, and many of them very important. Every branch of industry in Ireland, and the principal of those in England are well represented. The exhibits of the heavier English materials are not numerous, but then it must not be forgotten that the Cork Exhibition did not aspire to an international character. In ironmongery and hardware there is a good display from, the centres of the cutlery trade. There is also a large amount of agricultural machinery and appliances from the well

known English firms. Both in fictile and textile wares and fabrics, Ireland has a respectable show. Good Irish pottery ware is now no novelty, but there is ample room for the extension of the trade. Irish marbles, marble work, and building materials, and work of kindred branches to the building trades may be seen in variety in the Cork Exhibition.

Among the Dublin exhibitors lire Mr. Howard Grubb, who shows a portable astronomical observatory and several telescopes. Messrs. Booth, Brothers, a selection of workmen's tools and other building appliances. The exhibits of this old established Dublin firm includes—Firstly, planes for carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, and other wood-workers. Secondly, mitre-cutting machines for picture-frame makers and joiners, and also corner cramps for same. Thirdly, lathe chucks and apparatus for amateur turners. Fourthly, bolted boxwood blocks for wood engraving. Fifthly, tools, patterns and materials for fret-cutting and solid carving; and, sixthly, illustrated catalogues are on view of the tools and machinery manufactured by the exhibitors, whose display is an excellent one. The Great Southern and Western Railway Works, Inchicore, engines and carriages. Messrs. Edmundson and Co., exhibit Wigham's patent atmospheric gas machine. The Cabra Deaf and Dumb Institution, a case of fine and varied exhibits the work of the inmates. Rutland Mills, Co.: Dublin, exhibit a selection of ivory buttons. Waiter Carson & Sons, Bachelor's-walk, dairy utensils and other articles; Francis Smyth and Son; a fine variety of umbrellas and parasols, all of Irish manufacture; Mr. Frederick Vodrey, Mary-street, specimens of glass engraving; Messrs. Cherry and Smalldridge, Seville Works, specimen canisters of their Irish mustard. Mr. P. J. O'Neill, Great Brunswick-street, has excellent specimens of altars and crosses, also a fine pulpit. Spencer and Son, Grafton-street, have a display of optical instruments and architects' requirements. These exhibitors are makers to the Board of Public Works. Messrs Boileau and Boyd, Bride-street, exhibit various chemicals and colors, for which the firm has been long noted. For samples of machine belting, the stand of Mr. William Wilby, High-street, may be visited with advantage. Mr. Richard Wright, engineer, Nelson-lane, exhibits his crown printing machine—the second made in Ireland. Messrs. Parkes and Son, Coombe, occupy a large space with implements and ironmongery. Messrs. Sullivan, Brothers, show a fine collection of school furniture; Arnott and Co. also exhibit furniture ware; and Coghlan, Harris and Sons exhibit billiard and other tables; and there are a number of other exhibitors in this line whose furniture articles are very good. Mr. James M'Cready displays an Irish spinning-wheel made of bog oak, with other designs in fancy woods. An interesting feature among the Dublin exhibits is a collection of *fac similes* of, ancient Irish crosses by the late Henry O'Neill, with other works of the deceased artist which are now becoming rare. Architectural models are shown from Dublin and a number of other places in this and the sister kingdom, and numerous other exhibits in connection with the building and decorative trades, which we cannot enumerate.

Belfast sends a variety of good exhibits and articles of native manufacture. Among many others are Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the celebrated ship-building firm of Belfast, which shows models of ships; Musgrave and Co., model stables, stable fittings, and other appliances; Marcus Ward and Co., educational and other publications. The Antrim Iron Ore Company sends specimens of their iron ore. Messrs. Workman, Clarke and Co., shipbuilders, show several cases filled with models of mail steamers, steam vessels, and other

craft which they have built. Mr. J. Rogers, Victoria-street, manufacturer, exhibits a wooden house roofed with a circular girder felt proof, illustrating how such buildings can be most cheaply, easily, and substantially erected. The building is a model (as near as possible) to the sheds that he has just completed for the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. It is 9 ft long x 8ft wide x 7ft 6in high, so that anyone can easily get inside and examine the work. A glass light run along the entire length of the roof, which adds to the appearance, as well as lighting up the interior of the house. The roof is covered with his improved roofing felt, and coated with patent varnish, which he prepares especially for the purpose. There are several rolls of felt exhibited, all of which are well adapted for the various uses for which they are manufactured; but as they are well known we need only mention their names:— Roofing felt, ship sheathing felts (black and brown), sarking felt and inodoros felt. The latter is not so well known in this country as abroad. It is used for inside purposes, and (as its name implies), has no smell. It prevents damp rising in the wall if placed between the wall and the paper. It preserves carpets when used underneath them, and rats, mice, or other vermin cannot, it is stated, live in the house in which it is used. The greases exhibited are for the most part new, and manufactured by the exhibitor. The waterwheel grease has the peculiar property of remaining on wheels working under water, while he also exhibits cart grease, cog grease, and anti-corrosive grease. Mr. Wm. Pinkerton, locomotive superintendent of the Larne and Ballymena Railway Company, exhibits an apparatus for enclosing point levers, of which he is the inventor. It is principally intended for outlying sidings and small stations on single lines worked under train staff system; consists of an iron box or cover for the point levers, with lock so arranged that the door can only be opened by the train staff of the section; a bar attached to the levers prevents the door being shut while the points are open, and, as the staff cannot be removed from the lock until the door is shut, it is impossible for the train to leave until the points are closed. The sidings being opened only for trains carrying staff, no signals are required, and thus a considerable saving is effected, both in the original cost of signals, connections, and extra levers, and also in lighting, maintenance, and wages. The arrangement is so simple that the duties of pointsman can be performed by any of the train officials. The linen and other textile branches of the North of Ireland are well represented by a number of firms whose goods are of excellent quality, and several of them most perfect specimens of their kind. We regret we cannot enter into descriptive details of some of the northern manufactures on view.

The Cork local and South of Ireland exhibits are most numerous; and it would take whole pages to do any justice to the exhibitors; the great majority of whom may be complimented for the goods and wares they display. In the articles of furniture, Messrs. Daly, Cash and Co., Lynch Brothers, Dee and Son, and some other local firms, are entitled to recognition for their fine displays of well-made furniture. Mr. Arthur Hill, oak cabinet, designed by him, and made by G. Wheeler; also Japanese folding screen by Mr. Hill. The Greenmount Industrial School sends interesting specimens of juvenile workmanship in furniture and carving, and other objects. Hegarty and Sons are represented by a good show of leather manufacture; John Perry and Sons by brass and ornamental metal work and ironware goods; Dunn Brothers, good specimens of leather manufacture; Messrs. Greer and Sons, a splendid assortment of Irish

manufactured paper; Alexander Grant and Co., fine specimens of cabinet work, upholstery, and carpet manufacture. The Munster Iron Works are strong in agricultural implements, spades, picks, &c.; Francis Guy, lithographic machine, photographic apparatus, and photographic works generally, a good display. Guy Brothers, of Academy-street, are strong in paper, book binding, lithographic printing, &c. Mr. Varian, representing one of the oldest brush manufactories in Ireland, shows good specimens of his art. Mr. B. Watson displays an ornamental wrought-iron entrance for a large size mansion, with other kindred wrought-iron ware. Robert Julian has a fine display of carriages, cars, and other vehicles equal to any imported. Ferrumite forms an interesting exhibit by Mr. George Adams, whose factory is the only private firm in Ireland entitled to manufacture under the patent. Ferrumite is a species of concrete possessing greater hardening qualities than the ordinary concrete, and is applicable to a great variety of uses. Of miscellaneous wares and goods there is a very great variety on the part of Cork exhibitors. We have only briefly noticed a few among the large number of Cork exhibitors; and several of those exhibitors, whom, perforce, we were obliged to omit, are well entitled to recognition.

Thompson Bros., Wexford, exhibit various models of cottages in concrete from cement of their own manufacture. The models sent in for the Villiers Stuart Prize for Labourer's Cottages number thirty, and are from all parts of Ireland.

Messrs. Cooper and Co., Drinagh, Co. Wexford, on Stand No. 1., Section A., show samples of their Portland Cement in sacks, and briquettes, used in testing at the works; paving slabs formed of their cement well merit attention. The local agents of Messrs. Francis and Son, Newport, Isle of Wight, display on Stand 9, the well-known "Vectis" brand of Portland Cement used in engineering works.

Limerick and other cities and towns in the South send also a number of exhibits, and there are some from Londonderry and other places in the North, as well as from Belfast and its vicinity.

In conclusion for the present, we can well commend a visit to the Cork Exhibition on the part of our countrymen, and also visitors from the sister kingdom and abroad. The native manufactures displayed show what this country could accomplish under more favourable conditions. We cannot but think that the present exhibition will tend to material good if the spirit that has recently been awakened in our midst is kept alive. Let our native manufacturers turn out good articles, and put them into the public market as cheaply as their rivals in the sister kingdom, and, no doubt, Ireland will secure her share of patronage. Let there be, however, a generous rivalry on all sides, and all will go well. The past is past, and cannot be recalled, but the future is before us, big with hopes for the prosperity of our country, and the Exhibition at Cork is an earnest of what can be done with a little self-exertion. As we have in the beginning, so we do now bid God speed to the Cork effort, and hope that its closing will prove that the Southern Exhibition has been a great success, both financially and industrially.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.134]

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
CORK.

WE are pleased to learn that everything progresses in the most satisfactory manner towards the accomplishment of the objects proposed by the managers—we had almost written "directors"—of the forthcoming show on the banks of the Lee. The committee meet weekly, and, judging from the reports supplied by the local journals, its business is transacted in an orderly and systematic manner. The following few short extracts will keep our readers generally posted up as to proceedings.

Sir George Colthurst, who had just returned from London, stated that through the kindness of Mr. Marcus Ward, of Belfast, he had been introduced to the chairman of the City Guilds, who had taken up very warmly the question of technical education, and through the courtesy of this gentleman he had been able to inspect the new Technical College, recently erected at a cost of £22,000. He (Sir George) suggested that a small subcommittee be appointed, under the presidency of Dr. W. K. Sullivan, to draw up a definite scheme of technical education suitable for the South of Ireland, and that when this had been done a memorial be addressed to the City Guilds asking for their assistance in furtherance of the project. The first contributor has been Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of the Mauritius, who has always evinced a lively interest in the prosperity of his native city. He has sent a case of articles, comprising porcelain and interesting objects from China and Japan, and which are likely to form a most attractive feature in the Exhibition. The collection comprises twenty-seven pieces of Japanese pottery, five stands in wood work, six pieces of blue and white china, one curious teapot, several pieces of celadon—a peculiar kind of green coloured porcelain. Three books of the fifteenth century, a large Chinese seal, three hawthorn china jars, two pictures of old Cork, a large Japanese umbrella, with stand; a copy of Spencer's "Faerie Queene," which originally belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh, one Japanese box with panels inlaid with silver and gold, which is a very beautiful piece of workmanship.

On Monday last a deputation consisting of Sir George Colthurst and Mr. Francis MacCarthy attended at Queenstown, where they had an interview with the Commissioners, by whom they met with a favourable reception. Sir George Colthurst said he came down there to do what he was sure would not give him or them much trouble—to ask them for their sympathy and support towards the Cork Exhibition. He felt sure that they were all too well acquainted with the necessity which there was in this country to encourage and start an industrial and factory enterprise, not to see that the object of the proposed Exhibition in Cork was to tend in that direction. He had the pleasure of visiting towns in most parts of Ireland in no way connected with the prosperity or trade of Cork, and many of them not connected with the prosperity or trade of Munster generally. In all these places the people had come forward with liberality, and generously helped them to carry this Exhibition to a successful issue; because they recognised in the mere fact of the people of Cork being able to hold an Exhibition, and to unite all parties in the project, which was free from any of the burning questions that divided them—they saw in that movement what would, perhaps, be the opening of a new era of peace and prosperity to Ireland. He was of opinion that the interest of Queenstown would, to a great extent, be benefited by the proposed Exhibition, and he, therefore attended to ask them to give it their support. One of the reasons that made it necessary for them to get more money than they originally anticipated they

would require was that they desired to establish a technical school. Among the great centres in England it was found that, in spite of the advantages which they had of having coals, they were unable to compete satisfactorily with their foreign rivals, simply because the Germans, and the Belgians, and the Bavarians had been successful in introducing a system of State aided technical education. If it is most important that the people in the manufacturing centres in England should be taught how to apply the resources of science to the development of industries, surely it was more important for the Irish people who were about to start manufactures. Unless the committee were sure of getting this sum it would be impossible to start the school. Queenstown, as a port, was more interested in the starting of manufactures in this country than Cork was. By the decision of the Committee of the House of Lords they would be able to load and unload at Queenstown on reasonable terms, vessels from America. The trade between Ireland and America last year was a million and a-half. It would be their interests—not speaking as patriots loving their country, but as business men interested in the prosperity of Queenstown—to promote the development of manufactures in every possible way. The goods imported and deposited at the port of Queenstown would bring trade and business to the country. He would not take up any more of their time, feeling certain that however in other respects they might disagree with him, they all were agreed on this. He asked them to use their influence to get the people of Queenstown to aid in starting this undertaking, and give them the support which they had received from the people in other towns in Ireland.

Sir George Colthurst is also canvassing the principal towns in the south, and has been most successful.

A deputation from the Cork Typographical Society waited on the Executive Committee, and stated that they had been informed that it as proposed to give the printing of the catalogue to a Dublin firm. The men in the employment of Mr. F. Guy had agreed to work lower than the usual rate of wages to enable him to amend his tender, and they asked the committee to give the work to a local firm. The Amalgamated Committee had recommended that the tender of Messrs. Leckie and Co., of Dublin, as being the lowest, should be accepted. There were four other tenders—three from Dublin and only one from Cork.

We (*Herald*) understand that what was meant to be conveyed by the Typographical deputation was, that the morning paper printers were willing to render assistance to Mr. Guy (in the event of his being pressed for time) at the rate usually paid for day. Work—practically the abatement referred to by the secretary.

The Finance Committee recommended a scale of charges for the Exhibition. The price of the season ticket was fixed at £1 5s., including admission, to the opening ceremony.

THE BUILDING—ITS ARCHITECTURE AND ITS
CONTRACTOR.

It is gratifying (says the local Constitution) to draw especial attention to a circumstance in connection with the coming Cork Exhibition, which was made the subject of a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee. The contract for the building has been in the hands of our fellow-citizen, Mr. John Delany, and anyone who has had all opportunity of seeing the how completed structure can testify to the admirable manner in which he has executed the work. Mr. Delany was appointed contractor after a severe competition, and at a figure nearly one thousand pounds less than that of his next lowest opponent. A stipulation was made that the work should be completed by May 25th, under a penalty of £20 per diem for every day that it was delayed after that date, while Mr. Delany was to receive £20 for every day before that time that he managed to save by putting the building earlier out of hands. The result is that Mr. Delany has even now proposed to have all but completed his splendid work, and with night labour could have probably finished much sooner, and is consequently entitled to some 20 to 25

days' extra payment at £20 per day. Most contractors, under these circumstances, would have placed the £400 or £500 extra, thus fairly earned, in their pockets, but Mr. Delany, in the most generous and high-spirited manner, has signified his intention of making no such claim—a line of procedure which, in effect, amounts to a voluntary contribution upon his part of £400 or £500 towards the Exhibition. The Exhibition Building as it stands reflects infinite credit upon the architect, Mr. Robert Walker, and the contractor, Mr. Delany, as nothing can be more satisfactory than the complete manner in which these gentlemen, in a marvellously short space of time, have accomplished their allotted duties. We earnestly hope that the success in the erection of the buildings may forecast a corresponding good future for the Exhibition itself, and that the project, as it fully promises at present, will prove a lasting benefit to the city and community in the midst of which it was so happily conceived, and so admirably carried into effect.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.148]

CORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
1883.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee on the 24th ult., after the reading of the minutes of the various sub-committees, the question of setting apart one of the galleries in the main hall for delegates from the various trades throughout Ireland, came up on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and was approved of. It was stated that there was every expectation that the trades of Belfast and the chief towns in the North of Ireland would be represented, as well as those of the rest of Ireland.

The following resolutions, as passed by the Local Trades' Association, were read and approved of:—

"That in order to demonstrate more emphatically our appreciation of the labour of the executive of the Cork Exhibition in the interest of the trades and in the cause of industrial progress generally, a grand procession be held on the opening day, 3rd July." "That in consideration of the Cork Exhibition movement being a purely industrial one, we, the united trade of Cork, desire to express our opinion that political or religious manifestation should be eliminated from any demonstrations in connection with it." "That we invite the various trades of Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, and the other cities and towns of Ireland, to cooperate with us in our proposed demonstration on July 3rd, to celebrate the opening of the Cork Industrial Exhibition of 1883."

Mr. Delany stated that the object the trades had in view in suggesting the invitation of the delegates was to carry out the fundamental idea on which the Exhibition had been started—viz., the fusion of men of all classes, creeds, and politics, in a united effort to advance the industries and develop the resources of the country.

The following resolution was passed:—

"That a sub-committee, not exceeding five in number, be appointed for the special purpose of carrying into effect the detail of the arrangements made for the opening ceremony, and the following form the members of this sub-committee—viz., the President of the Queen's College, R. W. P. Fitzgerald, Colonel Shuldham, J. W. M'Mullen, Captain R. P. Beamish. The sub-committee to have the power of appointing such stewards to assist them as they may require."

A long conversation ensued as to the best steps to be taken to retain some portion of the building after the close of the exhibition.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.164]

THE UNITED TRADES OF CORK AND
THE EXHIBITION.

THE Association of the Trades of Cork have spontaneously agreed to offer their assistance to render the opening ceremonial more popular and attractive. Although we do not, as a rule, care for grand processions and banner waving, yet, as the Exhibition represents work done, and the trades the workers to a great extent, a trades procession is quite in place at the opening of an Industrial Exhibition. We are glad to think that the trades of Cork look upon their local Exhibition in a purely industrial light, and this will give more value and effect to their united demonstration. We have little doubt but the procession will be well conducted and imposing, and that it will enhance the proceedings of the opening day, when, we hope, the building will be well patronised by our countrymen, and visitors, local and general.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.176]

THE BELFAST TRADES AND THE
CORK EXHIBITION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the United Trades Council of Belfast was held on Saturday evening in the Hall, College-street, for the purpose of receiving Messrs. Jolly and M'Carthy, deputation from the Cork Industrial Exhibition Committee, and president and secretary respectively of the United Trades Association of Munster. The president, Mr. Mitchell, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of delegates. After the meeting was constituted the deputation was introduced by the secretary, Mr. Bowman. The members of the council gave to them a most hearty reception. The president, having bade them welcome to Belfast, asked the deputation to "tell their own story," which they did in eloquent and well-chosen terms, dilating on the necessity of a closer union amongst the industrial classes in the interest of our common country, and congratulating themselves on the erection in this Exhibition of a platform sufficiently broad for men of all shades of religion and political thought who have an interest in perpetuating old and in developing new industries for Ireland to meet upon. Able and interesting speeches in this same vein were made by Messrs. Robinson (shipcarpenter), Moran (lithographer), Savage (stonecutter), Murray (painter), Horan (flaxrougher), Agnew (mill-sawyer), Palmer (lithographer), M'Intosh (blacksmiths of Scotland), Workman and Bowman (flaxdresser). Afterwards meetings of the several trades were arranged for during the coming week. Messrs. Mitchell, M'Kee, and Bowman were appointed a deputation to wait on the Mayor, David Taylor, Esq., on Monday, in conjunction with the Cork deputation, in reference to the Exhibition. The meeting then adjourned.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.180]

THE OPENING OF THE CORK
EXHIBITION.

THIS Industrial Exhibition opens on the 3rd inst., and we can now only hope that it will be entirely successful. Its scope and the classes of exhibits it will embrace in its various sections have been already indicated in our columns. We might if we wished have furnished some notices of exhibits in advance, but we prefer to await the opening. In due time, without binding ourselves to devote any particular space, we will notice sundry of those exhibits which more particularly come within the purview of this journal, and the manufacture of which is calculated to benefit this country, by affording increased employment to our artizan population. We hope that the working class visitors to the Cork Exhibition will profit by what they will see by the skilled outcome of many trades; and as many of the exhibitors are *bona fide* manufacturers themselves, they must also benefit by learning the ways, methods, and results, of other manufactures. As we said on a former occasion, there exists no reason why Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Kilkenny, and other towns should not follow the good suit, and have in turn their own local exhibitions. Whatever is determined upon in those places should however be considered with care, and with a view to the likelihood of satisfactory results. Let us hope that the Cork Exhibition, following the Dublin one, will date the commencement of a new era in Ireland.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.202]

THE CORK EXHIBITION.

SINCE our last issue and notice considerable improvement has been carried out in the arrangement of the exhibits, and the building within now presents a more attractive and complete appearance. The management is most creditable, and exhibitors and visitors have little to complain of. On the whole, the exhibition is fairly patronised by the public; and, as we said on a former occasion, the present industrial outcome cannot but have a good effect in reviving several of the dormant or declining industries of the country. Other provincial exhibitions may be expected to follow that of Cork; and as certain provinces or counties are noted for particular manufactures, evidences of home industries and their continued development will be made manifest.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.247]

SOME MORE EXHIBITS AT CORK.

WE have already noted some of the more prominent features of the Exhibition now open in the city of Cork. With limited space at our command in this journal, we must necessarily content ourselves with little over a bare mention of a few more of, such of the exhibits as are particularly interesting to our readers.

From the Royal College of Science we have 146 specimens of Irish building stones. Mr. Senior, of Mullaghana Quarries, Dungannon, shows blocks of dressed sandstone and various grindstones. This stone is now much sought after for building purposes; it is warm in color and beautiful in texture. The Earl of Ranfurly's mansion at Dungannon Park, built from this quarry forty years ago, is a good test of its durability. The Benduff and Froe Slate Company have a good selection of slates which they supply of all sizes to order. These slates are making their way into the market; a state of readiness to supply large orders at short notice is a hint that may safely be thrown out to the worthy directors of the company. Messrs. Healy, Brothers, Tralee, exhibit a well-cut monument in limestone. Burns and Hutton have samples of their red bricks from Belvelly, of which a large quantity has been used at new Constabulary Barrack, Union-quay.—Gethings and Co., Thomas-street, Dublin, have on view the machinery requisite for cutting corks for various purposes. Mr. John Colgan, an employee of this firm, showed us two beautiful models in cork wood, caned by himself, and which were much admired. The first is of St. John's Abbey, Castledermot, Co. Kildare; the other is the well-known Cathedral at Hereford. The artist-workman has put prices on them that could not possibly compensate him for the labour spent: Visitors should see these samples of "Art in Cork." R. Perrott and Sons, Hive Iron Works, show a large variety of pumps, fountains, and kitcheners, also some good entrance-gates. From Tourig Pottery, Youghal, we have a fine display of ware, besides bricks and tiles. Messrs. Lyons and Co., Cork, show a machine, by Aublett, Harry, and Co., London, for cutting cloth for ready-made clothing. By this machine layers of cloth to the height of several inches can be cut to a shape chalked on top piece. It is worked similar to a band saw for timber, with the exception that a knife edge is used instead of a saw one. An "Otto" Silent Gas Engine supplies the power to the machine, which is easily worked. P. J. Scannell, sculptor, has some figures in Carrara marble, and a fine Gothic altar in same material. Mr. H. Barter exhibits twelve works, all of which will merit attention; they are to be found in vestibule. Our space is filled:—we must stop.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.261]

SCULPTURE AT THE CORK EXHIBITION.

MR. Richard Barter's collection occupies a prominent place in the vestibule. It consists of twelve works, all which are fine specimens of the sculptor's art. The centre piece is entitled "Friendship," and represents a young boy, a dog, and a monkey. The boy appears to be in the act of introducing the dog to the monkey, and both animals have on their faces a mixed expression of surprise and pleasure, which is admirably portrayed, while the boy, who is apparently surprised and amused at the cordiality of the meeting, has on his face an expression of gladness, which is finely worked out and delineated. Both in conception and execution "Friendship" is a splendid work of art, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Barter. Among the other works are "A bust of Christ-Mercy," and a companion piece, "No Mercy," which are admirably executed, the contrast between the gentle expression on the face of the Saviour and on that of an infuriated and savage warrior being most striking. "Peace" and "War" are also very fine works. The former is a representation of Christ and his disciples as described in St. John xx. 21, where the Saviour says, "My peace be unto you," and the latter represents a battle in the time of the Crusaders. The other pieces consist of busts and medallions.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.279]

THE CORK EXHIBITION.

AFTER a successful run of ninety-one days, this exhibition was closed on Saturday afternoon. It is stated that the number of visitors during that period was over 300,000. As a display of manufactures there can be little doubt but that the exhibition will prove of ultimate benefit to this country. A judicious expenditure of capital at the present juncture is much desiderated.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.317]

Nov. 1, 1883.]

THE IRISH BUILDER

BUILDING MATERIALS AT RECENT CORK EXHIBITION.

THE JURORS' AWARDS.

MEDALS—The Ferrumite Manufacturing Company, Cork, ferrumite as a building material, and especially in slabs for flooring. Benduff and Froe Slate Company, Rosscarbery, Connty Cork. Victoria Slate Company, Dublin and Carrick-on-Suir, strength, grain, texture, and colour. Healy Brothers, Tralee, large limestone (tomb) monument; for excellence of workmanship and sound material in cut and moulded limestone. James Fitzgerald, Cloyne, County Cork, for general collection. Burns and Hutton, Belvelly Brickworks, Queenstown, for bricks and tiles. E. O'Shea, Callan, Kilkenny, Celtic cross, after the design of the ancient Irish cross, Kilkisgreen, County Kilkenny, for excellence in workmanship.

HONORABLE MENTION—William Beecher, D.L., freestone from Cape Clear, as building stone. C. P. Coote, D.L., limestone, suitable for engineering works. R. Colles, specimens of Irish marbles. Cooper and Co., Drinagh, Wexford, for slow-setting cement, ground extremely fine, giving considerable strength under tension and in concrete slab provided by the company, the manufacture of which is excellent. Thompson Brothers, Cork, Vectis Portland cement for quick-setting, cement finely ground. William Carroll, Cork, for limestone for building purposes, and for lime. Francis Ritchie and Sons, Belfast, for stone suitable for building purposes. Rev. Canon Brosnan, P.P., V.G., Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Castleisland marble and red limestone. Fleming and Co., Tourig Pottery, Youghal, bricks and tiles.

Collection of raw materials, Committee of Exhibition. Duplicate of building stones of Ireland (146 specimens) collected for the Museum of Irish Industry in 1845-46 by the Royal Engineers, contributed by the Royal College of Science, Dublin (Science and Art Department, South Kensington).

JURORS' OBSERVATIONS—We beg to thank Messrs. Lambkin Brothers for their kindness in placing one of their powerful hydraulic presses at our disposal for conducting tests. We have had much pleasure in observing the general excellence of the majority of the exhibits. The building stones indicate that there is a considerable variety throughout Ireland suitable for all classes of work in architecture and engineering, for ornamental and plain work, in small dimensions or in large blocks. The colour of the limestone throughout the country varies from dark grey to bright light grey. Both kinds are often of crystalline texture, even grain, with two or three "freeways," and capable of being worked to the slenderest proportions in mouldings, tracery, or enrichments; while other specimens of both light and dark colour show a considerable amount of lamination, and can only be laid on their quarry bed without risk. Messrs. Healy Brothers' monument and Mr. O'Shea's Celtic cross are excellently tooled. Mr. Fitzgerald's collection is very good, the beautiful colour of the southern limestone is seen to advantage in his Celtic cross. The sandstones are especially worthy of comment, and need only to be introduced into the market to insure their being used in building operations. The marbles throughout the country are abundant, and of endless variety, in colour; Galway and Cork are very fruitful in marbles. The red limestone of Cork is well represented. The specimens of lime are good, but all are not well burned. Care in this respect is necessary to insure the best results in mortar. We are pleased to see an Irish manufacturer taking a good position by the side of a well-established house in cement,

an article of varied utility and large consumption. The Drinagh cement, judged as a slowsetting cement, bore the tests with excellent results, and there is no reason why it should not ultimately rank in the market with the best brands of this kind of cement. The testing of the bricks showed very good results, especially in Belvelly and Youghal.

The jurors were Messrs. Robert Walker, C.E.; Alexander Jack, C.E.; and Philip Barry, C.E.

[Taken from *Irish Builder*, Vol. XXV, 1883, p.336]