

1887.
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VICTORIA.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,
THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

TO BE FOUNDED IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH YEAR
OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

By Authority:

ROBT. S. BRAIN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

*TO BE FOUNDED IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH
YEAR OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.*

The great interest excited throughout the country by the display at last year's Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which illustrated the vast wealth in natural products, and the commercial, industrial, artistic, and educational achievements of our various Colonies and of India, led His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to suggest that a permanent Institution, designed to afford a thorough representation of the progress made in the development of their resources, and elaborated upon a scale commensurate with the importance of their relations to the prosperity of the Empire, might constitute a fitting national memorial commemorative of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Majesty, an epoch within which some of our most important and thriving Colonies have passed from insignificance and even comparative barbarism to exalted positions in the commercial and civilized world.

This valuable suggestion became the germ of the proposal to establish a truly Imperial Institute, designed not only to illustrate the industrial and commercial resources of the Colonies and India, and to diffuse a knowledge of their present condition and continued progress throughout the United Kingdom, but also to afford to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects opportunities of becoming acquainted with the development, during the Queen's reign, with the present condition, and with the further progress, of the resources, natural, industrial, and commercial, of the United Kingdom itself, and, by actively promoting technical and higher commercial education, to advance the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country.

To accomplish these ends in a manner so comprehensive as to make the Imperial Institute a true emblem of the unity of the Empire, should constitute the aim of this national movement.

With these objects in view, it is contemplated to erect a building worthy of the occasion which it is to commemorate, and to house in this building carefully selected and arranged collections of the natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and of India, side by side with collections of the natural products of the United Kingdom, including such from other countries as enter importantly into our industries, and supplementing these by collections illustrating the development during the Queen's reign of the prominent industries, trades, and handicrafts of the country; their condition as they advance from time to time being properly exemplified. These collections will be arranged and described so as to afford full scientific, practical, and commercial information relating to the sources, nature, facilities of supply, and applications of well-known natural products and of those whose industrial or commercial value still needs development, and every effort will be made continuously to maintain the illustrations of the natural resources and the industries of the Empire up to the day.

The Institute will, through the agency of these collections, of Libraries, Offices of Reference, Reading Rooms, and facilities for Conferences, be a central source of information upon all matters relating to the natural and industrial resources, the trades and handicrafts, and the commerce of every part of the Empire; it will afford facilities to all classes for acquiring practical knowledge regarding known and new materials, and information relating to inventions made and industrial achievements accomplished at home, in the Colonies, and in foreign countries. The manufacturer,

the merchant, and the tradesman will be able to obtain through its agency samples of our Colonial or Indian products, with particulars regarding their commercial and natural history; and the Institute will, by means of Loan Collections and Libraries, by the organization of Lectures and Conferences for provincial centres, and by co-operating with local commercial and trade-museums, maintain an intimate union between itself and the chief seats of commerce and industry throughout the United Kingdom.

The Institute will provide accommodation and arrangements for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian arts and other produce, and of prominent industries special to different parts of the United Kingdom; also for competitive exhibitions of the actual handicrafts of artisans.

It will afford, besides, special aid and facilities to existing establishments and organizations for technical education and for the instruction and practical examination of artisans, and will strive to obtain special resources for affording assistance, by means of scholarships, to eligible students from the working classes in different parts of the country, to enable them to receive efficient technical training.

One of the prominent functions of the Institute will be to afford facilities to intending emigrants for obtaining the fullest information in regard to the Colonies, and to the requirements, essential qualifications, and prospects of those who select any particular colony for their future home. With this object, a system of correspondence between the Institute and freely accessible sources of information in the provincial towns will be arranged, and facilities may also be afforded to intending emigrants for obtaining simple instruction in matters of special importance to different classes.

The foregoing is an outline of the work by which the Imperial Institute may become the exponent of the industrial and commercial resources of the Queen's dominions, and may knit more closely together in unity of sentiment and interests the various classes and races who combine to establish this memorial of the year in which Her Majesty celebrates the Jubilee of her most memorable reign.

The Offices of the Imperial Institute are at—

NO. 1, ADAM STREET,

ADELPHI,

LONDON, W.C.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

REPORT OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Committee appointed by your Royal Highness to frame a Scheme for an Imperial Institute intended to commemorate the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign beg leave to submit to your Royal Highness the following Report.

They do not fail to remember that the Scheme which your Royal Highness indicated in your letter of the 13th of September last to the Lord Mayor of London had its origin in the remarkable interest excited by the recent Exhibition, by which, not only the material products, resources, and manufactures, but the loyal feeling of the great Colonies and Possessions of Her Majesty's Empire were illustrated in a most signal manner.

The object, therefore, which naturally suggested itself first to the Committee was the development, with some necessary modifications, of your Royal Highness's idea of creating a permanent representation of the resources and progress of the Colonies and India.

On pursuing, however, the consideration of the subject, the Committee became persuaded that a Memorial really worthy of the Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's reign could not be confined in its objects to any one part or parts of Her Majesty's Empire, and that it must in some form and degree also comprehend a representation of the United Kingdom.

Their desire, therefore, in the following outline of the Scheme which they recommend, is to combine in a harmonious form, and with a view to some practical and useful purpose, a representation of the Colonies and India on the one hand, and of the United Kingdom on the other.

They submit that this object will be best indicated by giving to the Memorial the title of THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

They think that the Institute should find its home in buildings of such a character as worthily to commemorate the Jubilee Year of the Queen's reign, and to afford accommodation suitable for an Institution combining the important objects which they now proceed to describe.

It is obvious that several departments of the Institute, such as the Hall, Conference Rooms, &c., which will be found described under the Colonial and Indian Section and the United Kingdom Section respectively, will be common both to the Colonies and India and to the United Kingdom; but as others have special relation to a particular portion of Her Majesty's Dominions, it will be found convenient to make the following division.

A.—COLONIAL AND INDIAN SECTION.

The object of the Colonial and Indian Section will be to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition.

To this end provision should be made for—

1. The display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and, in connection with this, the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom.

2. A Hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the Colonies and India.

3. The formation of Colonial and Indian libraries, and establishing in connection therewith reading, news, and intelligence rooms.

4. The incorporation in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society, if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union.

5. The collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. An emigration office of this character should be in correspondence with the provincial towns, either through the free libraries or by other means, so that information may be readily accessible to the people. These objects would be greatly facilitated if, as may be hoped, the Government should consent to the transfer to the buildings of the Institute of the recently formed Emigration Department, which would, by a close connection with the Institute, largely increase its usefulness.

Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian Art.

It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition, but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful. Whilst the permanent galleries would exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several Colonies and India, the occasional exhibitions would stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial and Indian producers, and keep up an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country.

B.—UNITED KINGDOM SECTION.

The leading objects of this section will be to exhibit the development during Her Majesty's reign and the present condition of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and to afford such stimulus and knowledge as will lead to still further development, and thus increase the industrial prosperity of the country.

We submit that these objects may be carried out by making provision for the following purposes :—

1. Comprehensive collections of the natural products of the United Kingdom and of such products of other nations as are employed in its industries, with full scientific, practical, and commercial information relating thereto.

2. Illustrations of manufactured products, typical of their development and present condition, of trades and handicrafts and their progress during the Queen's reign, including illustrations of foreign work when necessary for comparison; together with models illustrating naval architecture, engineering, mining, and architectural works.

3. A library for industrial, commercial, and economic study, which should contain standard works and reports on all subjects of trade and commerce. It will be desirable also to include a library of inventions of the Empire, and, as far as possible, of the United States and other countries.

4. Reading and conference rooms supplied with English, Colonial, and Foreign commercial and technical periodicals, and a fully equipped map-room for geographical and geological reference. The conference rooms would be of value for meetings of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies of a kindred nature.

5. The promotion in affiliation with the Imperial Institute of commercial museums in the City of London and in the commercial centres of the provinces. To these the Institute would contribute specimens, samples, and exhibits of the commercial products likely to be specially valuable in particular localities. There should also be an organization to connect the Imperial Institute with the provincial centres, by lectures, conferences, the circulation of specimens, and other means.

It is hoped that the Institute may lead to the organization of High Schools of Commerce, such as are now established in the chief commercial towns of most Continental countries, but which have as yet, unfortunately, no existence in the United Kingdom.

6. The building will also advantageously afford accommodation for (a) comparing and examining samples by the resources of modern science, and (b) the examination of artisans under the various schemes already existing for the promotion of technical education.

Space should also be provided for occasional exhibitions of separate industries, or of the special industries carried on in great provincial centres; for example, there might at one time be an exhibition of iron manufactures, at another of pottery, at another of textile fabrics, &c., which would tend to stimulate improvement in the different departments of industrial life. This object might be assisted by separate exhibitions of the handiwork of artisans.

The Committee, having detailed the general nature of their suggestions under these heads, desire to add that they do not anticipate the exhibits in the collections remaining unchanged. They contemplate that, as improvements are made from time to time, the later and better results would displace those out of date.

They have had to consider how the space should be distributed between the United Kingdom on the one hand and the Colonies and India on the other, and they recommend that whatever portion of the buildings is not required for purposes manifestly common to both should be allotted to the two sections fairly in equal parts.

C.—GOVERNMENT OF INSTITUTE.

The Committee recommend that a new body, entirely independent of any existing organization, should be created for the government of the Institute. This body should be thoroughly representative of the great commercial and industrial interests of the Empire. The Colonies and India should have a fair share in the government of the Institute, and each Colony should have special charge of its own particular department, subject, of course, to the general management of the entire Institution.

The method of carrying this out would be prescribed by the Charter after full consideration by Her Majesty in Council.

D.—SITE.

The Committee, being fully conscious of the advantage of a central position for the Institute, have considered the various possible sites, and have, as far as has been within their power, obtained estimates of their cost.

To carry out the several objects which the Committee have indicated, a large space is necessary. The Committee have been unable to find any such suitable site in the central parts of London, except at a cost which, looking at the probable

amount of subscriptions, would, after the purchase of the ground, leave a sum wholly inadequate for the erection and maintenance of the buildings and for carrying out the objects of the Institute.

The site of about five acres recently secured for the New Admiralty and War Offices is valued at £820,000, or rather over £160,000 per acre; that now vacant in Charles-street, opposite the India Office, is less than an acre, and would cost at least £125,000; probably another acre might be secured by private contract, so that the value of a limited site in this position would not be less than £250,000. It has been suggested that a single acre not far from Charing Cross might be obtained for £224,000. Two and a half acres on the Thames Embankment have been offered for £400,000; and it is stated that six acres may be procured from Christ's Hospital at £600,000. Another good central position has been suggested, consisting of two and a half acres, which has been valued at £668,000.

It is of course probable that these sites might be obtained at somewhat less than the prices asked; but, allowing for this, it is obvious that the purchase of any adequate area would involve the expenditure of a quarter to half a million.

The Committee have therefore been forced to abandon the hope of obtaining a central site within the limits allowed by any probable subscription.

The attention of the Committee was then drawn to the property at South Kensington belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. This property was bought out of the profits of that Exhibition with the express object of offering sites for any large public buildings which might be required for the promotion of Science and Art.

Under these circumstances, the Committee submit to your Royal Highness that the Imperial Institute may well establish a claim for the grant of a site of sufficient magnitude of property bought and reserved for public Institutions of this character.

Though sensible of the objections that may be urged against the situation at South Kensington, the Committee think that the advantage must be obvious of obtaining a sufficient site virtually free of cost, so that the whole of the subscriptions may be devoted to providing a building for and establishing and maintaining the Institute.

The Committee, whilst guided in the recommendation of a site by the considerations they have indicated, think it right to add that there are some incidental advantages connected with that at South Kensington.

In that locality are combined the City and Guilds Technical College, the Royal College of Music, and the Government Museums and Schools of Science and Art, which ought to be in immediate proximity to an Imperial Institute of the character which we have described.

The technical character of the collections and exhibitions of the Imperial Institute has a natural connection with the collections of Science and Art in the Government Museums.

E.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

An Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India would fail in its chief object if it did not constantly keep in view that it ought to be a centre for diffusing and extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Empire.

The necessity for technical education is now fully appreciated, because the competition of industry has become in a great measure a competition of trained intelligence. The Committee, however, do not recommend that the Imperial Institute should aspire to be a College for Technical Education. Many of the large towns in Great Britain have recently established Colleges or Schools of Science and Art. The Imperial Institute might serve to promote technical education in these, and to unite them with colleges of larger resources which have been founded or formed branches for the purpose in the metropolis. It is too much to hope that an active co-operation of this character between the provincial centres and London could be at

once undertaken by the Imperial Institute. But the Committee bear in mind that, in their last Report, the Commissioners of 1851 have indicated an intention to assist in carrying out such a scheme. If the Commissioners would contribute three or four thousand pounds annually, it would be possible to establish scholarships which might enable promising candidates of the working classes to attend the local Institutions, and even, when it was desired, to complete their technical education in colleges of the metropolis. In addition to this aid, the Imperial Institute might be able in other ways to promote the foundation of scholarships both in connection with the Colonies and provincial centres, in the hope of still further extending these benefits to the working classes.

In conclusion, the Committee submit that an Imperial Institute such as they have sketched on broad outline would form a fitting memorial of the coming year, when Her Majesty the Sovereign of this Empire will celebrate the Jubilee of her happy reign. It would be an emblem of the Unity of the Empire, embracing, as it does, all parts of the Queen's dominions, and tending to promote that closer union between them which has become more and more desired. It would exhibit the vast area, the varied resources, and the marvellous growth, during Her Majesty's reign, of the British Empire. It would unite in a single representative act the whole of her people; and, since both the purpose and the effect of the Institute will be to advance the industrial and commercial resources of every part of the Empire, the Committee entertain a confident hope that Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of class or race, will rejoice to take part in offering this tribute of love and loyalty.

HERSCHELL, *Chairman.*

CARNARVON.

REVELSTOKE.

ROTHSCHILD.

G. J. GOSCHEN.

LYON PLAYFAIR.

HENRY JAMES.

HENRY T. HOLLAND.

H. H. FOWLER.

C. T. RITCHIE.

FRED. LEIGHTON, *President of the Royal Academy.*

ASHLEY EDEN.

OWEN T. BURNE.

REGINALD HANSON, *Lord Mayor.*

J. PATTISON CURRIE, *Governor of the Bank of England.*

JOHN STAPLES.

FREDERICK ABEL, *Vice-President of the Society of Arts.*

J. H. TRITTON, *Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce.*

NEVILE LUBBOCK.

HENRY BROADHURST.

WHAT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE IS TO BE.

1. The "National Memorial" of the completion of fifty years of Queen Victoria's wise and prosperous reign, and the Jubilee Tribute of love and loyalty from all Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of class, creed, or race.

2. The "Central Establishment" for illustrating the commercial, industrial, artistic, and educational progress of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India.

3. The "National Industrial and Commercial Museum," where will be displayed collections, carefully selected and arranged, and thoroughly described, of the natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India side by side with those of the United Kingdom.

4. The "National Free Reference Libraries" of Industries and Commerce, where anybody may become acquainted with the natural, industrial, and commercial history and resources of the British Empire and the Colonies; where the manufacturer, the inventor, the merchant, and the artisan may make themselves conversant with existing information on the results of Colonial exploration and development, and of the latest achievements in industries, trades, and commerce in other countries.

5. The "Enquiry Office" for information upon all matters relating to the natural resources, the trades and handicrafts, and the commerce of every part of the British Empire.

6. The "Samples Warehouse," from whence natural products of the Colonies and India, with the latest information concerning their natural and commercial history, may be obtained.

7. The "Central Head" of commercial museums and enquiry offices distributed throughout the United Kingdom.

8. The "Common Meeting Place" for all who visit Great Britain from the Colonies and India; the "Colonists' Home" in the Mother Country.

9. The "Bond of Union" between Colonists and those at home in their commercial and industrial relations with each other.

10. The "Central Source of Aid" for the advancement of technical education, and for the development of trades and handicrafts through the agencies of practical examinations, scholarships, and material aid in other forms, and of central and local competitive exhibitions.

11. The "Emigrants' Agency" where the intending Colonist may obtain full information as to the requirements, qualifications, and prospects of the future home of his selection, and advice as to special training for different classes of emigrant life.

12. The "Connecting Link" between provincial centres to be established throughout the United Kingdom to aid and advise the capitalist, the artisan, the merchant, the tradesman, and the intending emigrant, and to promote the mutual co-operation and unity of interests and sentiment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

THE QUEEN'S APPROVAL OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AS THE NATIONAL JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

At a public meeting in the Town Hall, Bradford (Yorkshire), on Thursday, January 27th, 1887, the following observations were made by the Mayor (Angus Holden, Esq.):—

"I have heard it alleged that any effort made to commemorate this event should be for the benefit of local objects, and not in support of an institution to be erected in the Metropolis. Now, should this opinion obtain to any considerable extent, and a strong case can be made out of the pressing need for the erection of a local jubilee memorial, it may very properly be entertained by those who favour that view. But surely our first duty in the consideration of the matter is to ascertain Her Majesty's own wishes in regard to it. The tribute of gratitude and loyalty we shall convey to Her in this effort will carry with it tenfold increased value both to donors and receiver if the private wishes of the latter can be ascertained. It cannot be denied that Her Majesty is more directly associated with this jubilee celebration than any other

person in the realm. It is therefore of the first importance that we should be fully satisfied on this point before we commit ourselves to any particular course. If Her Majesty intimates that she has no particular desire in the matter, and that she is willing to leave her subjects to determine for themselves the precise form of the memorial, whether local or otherwise, we might then feel ourselves more free to follow our own inclinations. But if, on the other hand, no such intimation is made, and we are led to suspect that Her Majesty favours most the particular form it should take, we are bound to give it respectful consideration. I was anxious before calling this meeting to obtain this information, and, consequently, was careful to make direct inquiries with that object. The result was a correspondence which I will now read, and which will speak for itself." His Worship then read the correspondence which had passed on the subject. On the 10th of January, having determined to convene a public meeting, he thought it right to send to Sir Francis Knollys the following letter, so that there might be no doubt as to Her Majesty's personal wishes on the subject:—

"Town Hall, Bradford, 10th January, 1887.

"*Queen's Jubilee.*

"SIR,—Before calling a meeting to determine on the course to be adopted here for celebrating this event, I think it desirable to ascertain through you what are really Her Majesty's wishes on the subject. The object in view throughout the country is doubtless to do all possible honour to the Queen, and it seems to me of first importance to learn authoritatively whether the Imperial Institute which has been suggested by the committee appointed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the form of demonstration which best accords with Her Majesty's feelings.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "ANGUS HOLDEN, Mayor.

"Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G., C.B., Marlborough House, London, S.W."

In reply he received the following communication:—

[Copy.]

"Osborne, January 17, 1887.

"SIR,—Sir Francis Knollys has forwarded to me your letter of the 10th instant, and I hasten, in reply, to assure you that the proposal of the Prince of Wales to unite all classes of the Queen's subjects from all parts of Her dominions in raising the Imperial Institute as a tribute to Her Majesty on the occasion of the jubilee of her reign is *specially pleasing to the Queen*.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY F. PONSONBY.

"The Mayor of Bradford."

The Mayor proceeded—"It cannot be said that in this reply Her Majesty dictates to her subjects in what way they are to express their feelings as a tribute to Her Majesty, but that if it assumes that form it will give her special pleasure. It is not safe to conclude that if the preference thus expressed is departed from, and the memorial is directed into a different channel, it may fail to afford to Her Majesty the full measure of satisfaction which we all alike must be anxious to secure in any effort we may make? The allegation that the memorial is for the benefit of London exclusively is misleading, and arises from a misapprehension of the facts. London is fixed upon as the only natural site for a National and Imperial Memorial because it is the Metropolis of the Empire. In fact, where else could it be located? As to the benefits to be derived from it, they will be shared in by all alike throughout the country. In response to the only requisition which is now before me, I have felt it my duty to call this meeting. It is for you now to say what course we ought to pursue. I am bound to confess that it is a scheme which commends itself to my good judgment and approval. It is dictated by sound common sense, has the approval of the illustrious Lady whom more than any one else it concerns, and is destined, if consummated, to confer lasting benefits upon all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. For these considerations, I earnestly trust you will give it your undivided, substantial, and loyal support."

A proposal in favour of the Imperial Institute as the National Memorial was afterwards unanimously adopted, and subscriptions amounting to nearly £3,000 were notified during the meeting.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT FOR INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, AND EMIGRATION, AS PART OF THE WORKING DETAILS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

(Based upon a Suggestion made by Major E. Fitz-Gerald Law, late Royal Artillery.)

In accordance with the original suggestions of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, the Organizing Committee of the Imperial Institute have laid down as a basis of their programme that "the purpose and the effect of the Institute will be to advance the commercial and industrial resources of every part of the Empire." The Committee have proposed that the undertaking shall include collections of samples of produce and of manufacturing industries; "a library for industrial, commercial, and economic study"; "a fully-equipped map-room for geographical and geological reference"; a special library for patents and inventions; and arrangements for "the collection and diffusion," for the benefit of intending emigrants and others, "of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies," and of the particular directions in which they are susceptible of further development.

It is anticipated that the objects specified in the first quotation will be secured in an effectual manner by establishing a highly-organized INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT as a leading feature in this important undertaking. An example of the successful working and organization of an Intelligence Department is furnished by the Intelligence Branch of the War Office, in harmony with which a Naval Intelligence Department has recently been established by the Admiralty. In illustration of the working of such a Department, it may be stated that, for the purposes of systematic working, the War Office establishment is divided into seven sections, of which six correspond with different portions of the Globe, the seventh being occupied with the production of maps and the care of a library of reference. Each section has its special head, who is selected as having a particular acquaintance with the affairs and languages of the countries which his division represents. Under the sectional officer are employed one or more similarly selected juniors, and a suitable staff of assistants, and the entire organization is under the charge of a specially qualified senior officer, who acts as the Director of this Department. The frequent necessity of secrecy in its work prevents the Military Department from publicly seeking or giving information, by means of conferences or lectures; but this want is supplied to the military and naval professions by the Royal United Service Institution, a society which provides for lectures and discussions on questions of current interest, publishes valuable reports and papers, and maintains a library and map-room, and an interesting museum of military and naval inventions and illustrations.

No special considerations of the above nature prevent a commercial, industrial, and educational Intelligence Department from combining under one organization such work as is analogous to that carried on in the offices of the Army and Admiralty Establishments, with the conduct of such public proceedings and arrangements as are undertaken by the unofficial institution referred to. With this easy extension of the lines of the Government Intelligence Offices, an Intelligence Department will readily afford most effective aid towards the accomplishment of all the operations and arrangements which have been indicated as desirable in connection with the active and comprehensive usefulness of the Imperial Institute.

Such a Department will certainly do much towards fulfilling the expressed wants of the representatives of commerce and industry at home, and, having regard to the enormous and continually increasing extent of our commercial and industrial relations with the Colonies and India, it will also provide for due attention to the

interests of every Colony and possession of the Empire. It will furnish full information as a guide to intending emigrants, and it will offer a common meeting ground, as well as a centre of information and interest, to all official and unofficial representatives of commerce and industry throughout Her Majesty's Dominions.

Without going into details of arrangement of such an Intelligence Department, it may be indicated that its operations will probably be embraced within four chief sections, dealing respectively with Industries, Commerce, Technical and Commercial Education, and Emigration, and that it will be in intimate relation with Local Chambers of Commerce, with Commercial Museums and Technical Colleges in the Metropolis and the provinces, and with Enquiry and Reference Offices widely distributed over the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. The Institute will in fact be the head centre, whence information relating to the above subjects, continually and systematically collected by means of the system of organization which has been indicated, will be disseminated throughout the Empire through the medium of the principal commercial and industrial centres, and its establishment will thus lead to the interchange and continual advancement of knowledge bearing directly upon the prosperity of the Empire, among all classes and races of Her Majesty's subjects.

The offices of the Imperial Institute are at—

No. 1 ADAM STREET,
ADELPHI,
LONDON, W.C.

The governing body of the Institute is proposed to be constituted as follows:—
A General Council of 100 members, viz. :—

- 10 to be nominated by the Queen.
- 45 to represent the United Kingdom and Isles in the British Seas.
- 30 to represent the Colonies.
- 15 to represent the Indian Empire.

100

Power to appoint 50 additional members if arrangements concluded with Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society for the incorporation of those Societies in the Institute.

The thirty Colonial representatives to be as follows:—

Canada Dominion and Provinces, and Newfoundland	10
Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queens- land, and Tasmania, two each...	10
New Zealand...	2
Cape Colony ...	2
Crown Colonies ...	6
	30

Half the entire space in the Institute, in no way inferior to the other half, to be reserved for the Colonies and India, and each Colony to have control of its own section.

As to contributions from the Colonies, it is distinctly understood that Colonies contributing a lump sum will not be asked for annual contributions, and that the lump sum will be the only financial responsibility.

After communicating with the other Colonial Governments, an understanding was arrived at that a sum of £20,000 (exclusive of £2,000 from Western Australia) would be a fair and reasonable contribution, the amount to be apportioned among the

Colonies on the basis of population, and the payments to be subject to the approval of the various Parliaments.

The contributions on this basis would be—

Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	£5,922
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	5,915
New Zealand	...	...	...	..	3,479
Queensland	...	...	...	...	2,029
South Australia	...	...	...	...	1,845
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	810
					<hr/>
					£20,000
					<hr/>

The New Zealand Government has since agreed to give £1,000 per annum for ten years.

PREMIER'S OFFICE,

MELBOURNE,

16th November, 1887.