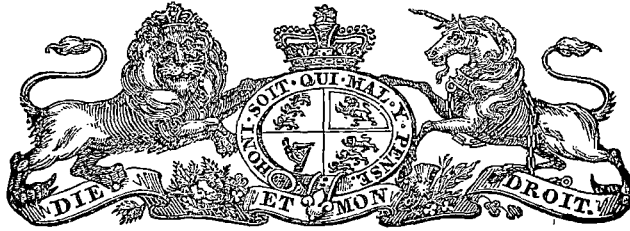


(No. 135.)



1878.

T A S M A N I A.

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y.

C O L O N I A L M U S E U M I N L O N D O N.

P R O S P E C T U S , W I T H E S T I M A T E O F C O S T O F B U I L D I N G A N D
M A I N T E N A N C E .

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Secretary, May 30, 1879, and ordered by
the House to be printed.



PROSPECTUS of the Colonial Museum in London, with Estimate of Cost of Building and Maintenance.

Tasmanian Share of Construction—£5239.

Floor Space in Museum—1650 feet.

Net Amount to be contributed by the Colonies interested for the annual cost of maintenance—£3300.

London, 10th April, 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward per book-post a statement with plans and estimates referring to the establishment of a Colonial Museum on the site of the National Opera House which it was proposed to erect on the Victoria Embankment, near to the Houses of Parliament. The site with the partially erected buildings upon it is available under the conditions referred to in the accompanying papers.

As stated in the last paragraph of the accompanying statement, it is necessary that the decision of your Government in regard to this matter should be telegraphed as early as possible after the receipt of the communications now forwarded; as the period within which the reply must be made to the offer therein referred to expires on the 30th June next, and as it is essential, moreover, that there should be sufficient time to permit of the matter being dealt with during the present Session of Parliament.

The evidence of the interest taken here by men of all parties—both in and out of Parliament—in the proposal to establish such a Museum, is very strong, but it is obvious that before any binding engagements can be entered into on this side, satisfactory proof must be forthcoming of the readiness of the Colonies to support the undertaking. In most instances time will hardly allow of a vote being actually passed by the Colonial Legislatures even if sitting. The matter, however, being one which can scarcely fail to commend itself alike to men of all parties, it can hardly be doubted that if taken up by the Colonial Governments it will meet with the approval of the Legislatures. Under these circumstances it may be reasonably expected that an intimation from Colonial Governments that they are prepared to ask their Legislatures to vote the sums required for defraying the cost of their respective sections in the Museum, would be sufficient for the purpose, and would warrant the necessary steps being taken on this side for the acquirement of the site, and the constitution of the suggested representative body of Trustees.

It may be added that any engagement which your Government may now enter into with regard to this matter, would only become binding in the event of the Imperial Government undertaking to provide the money for the purchase of the site, and of the other Colonies joining in sufficient numbers to make the whole a practicable undertaking. As you will observe from the table on page 9 of the accompanying statement, the actual sum which would have to be voted by your Colony in order to obtain the space therein shown amounts to £5239, the payment of which might probably be spread over a period of two years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FORBES WATSON.

The Hon. W. R. GIBLIN, Premier, Government of Tasmania.

P.S.—In order to facilitate the consideration of this matter, I have taken the opportunity of forwarding a packet containing five copies of the statement and plans, in addition to the one herein referred to.

J. F. W.

FORWARDED to the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer. Before replying to this letter the Colonial Secretary would be glad if the Colonial Treasurer will give his careful consideration to the subject matter, and express his opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of this Colony taking part in the proposed Museum.

THOS. REIBEY.
28. 5. 79.

THE COLONIAL MUSEUM.

PROPOSAL to Purchase the Site and partially erected Buildings of the National Opera House on the Victoria Embankment for a Colonial Museum, and Estimate of the Cost of the Building and its Maintenance.

THE difficulties in the way of completing the projected National Opera House, on the Victoria Embankment, have resulted in affording an unusually favourable opportunity for the final settlement of the question of the establishment of a Colonial Museum in London, which has already excited a great amount of interest in this country, and which has been the subject of numerous Memorials to Her Majesty's Government on the part of all the principal Chambers of Commerce, and many of the chief towns in the United Kingdom.* The Committee acting on behalf of the Noblemen and Gentlemen interested in the proposed Opera House have undertaken to recommend those whom they represent to enter into a contract for the sale of the unfinished building, together with their rights in the lease of the site, for the sum of £40,000, for the purpose of its being devoted to a Colonial Museum. It would be hardly possible to find a site more suitable for such a Museum, and for the concentration in the same building of the offices of the Emigration and other Colonial Agents at present scattered in different parts of London. As will be seen from the accompanying plan, it is, in some respects, superior to even the Fife House site, formerly recommended. Quite close to the Houses of Parliament, the Colonial and other public offices, it possesses the additional advantage of being directly accessible from the great thoroughfare of Parliament Street.

Cost of the Site.—In consideration of the public importance of the undertaking, the site, which is the property of the Metropolitan Board of Works, was granted to the Opera House Company on exceedingly favourable terms, and there are grounds for believing that the Board would be equally willing to facilitate the arrangements now required for its being devoted to a public purpose of still greater importance—such as a Colonial Museum. The site is at present held on an 80 years' lease, at a rental of £3000 per annum. It is probable that, having regard to the public usefulness of the institution which it is now proposed to erect on it, the Board would not assess the value of the freehold at more than twenty-five years purchase, or at £75,000. In addition to the main plot held on lease by the Opera House Company, there are four houses which it is also necessary to acquire, and which are offered for £13,000, the sum actually paid for them by the present holder. The cost of the freehold of the whole site would thus amount to £88,000, which, as subsequently indicated, would have to be provided for by this country.

Cost of the Building.—The shape of the site is so favourable that, with the exception of the necessary carriageways, the whole of the remaining portion, covering 45,000 square feet, can be roofed in. The unfinished Opera building has, so far, been carried out in a manner admirably suited for a monumental structure, and can be adapted with the greatest ease for a Museum. The foundations are more than 45 feet deep, and a basement floor, 20 feet high, has been obtained under the whole building. The works already carried out have cost £61,000 in actual money paid to the Contractor, and, with incidental expenses, the total sum spent on them will have amounted to at least £65,000. But the Company is willing to hand them over for £40,000, and as almost the whole of the structure now standing can be utilized, the difference between the two above sums would represent a very considerable saving on the total cost of the Museum. According to the accompanying plans prepared by Mr. Francis H. Fowler, the architect of the Opera House, the entire building for the Colonial Museum, providing ample Exhibition space for the different Colonies, with Library, Reading, and Lecture Rooms, as well as Offices for the Agents General, can be completed for a sum of £135,000. This sum includes £10,000 for water, heating and lighting, as also full provision for all incidental expenses. With the £40,000 to be paid down for the buildings now standing, the total cost of the structure will be thus brought to £175,000.

Circumstances in favour of Immediate Action in this Matter.—The Colonies have recently taken a prominent part in the International Exhibitions of Philadelphia and Paris, and during the current and following years great Exhibitions will be held in Melbourne and Sydney. These Exhibitions cannot fail to result in the accumulation of very valuable collections illustrating the resources of the different Colonies, many of which would be of a description admirably suited for the proposed Museum. The time has come when it is certainly desirable that, in addition to the usual transitory effect of International Exhibitions, some permanent benefit should be derived from them. A large portion of the Collections and many of the fittings will remain available at the close of the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions. It is difficult to

* Memorials in favour of the establishment in London of a Museum for the Colonies and India were addressed to Her Majesty's Government during the years 1876 and 1877 by the following Chambers of Commerce:—Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Edinburgh, Batley, Derby, Dewsbury, Darlington, Dundee, Exeter, Falmouth, Huddersfield, Macclesfield, Leeds, Newport (Mon.), Nottingham, Southampton, Sunderland and Worcester; as also by the City of London and the Cities of Aberdeen, Bath, Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Norwich, Oxford, and Rochester; and by the towns of Bedford, Bolton, Boston, Berwick, Davenport, Dewsbury, Falmouth, Greenock, Hartlepool, Hastings, Kidderminster, Leicester, Middlesborough, Paisley, Reading, Salford, Scarborough, Southampton, and Sheffield.

imagine a measure more calculated to benefit the Colonies than the utilization of such materials in connection with the establishment of a permanent Exhibition of Colonial Products in the Metropolis of the Country which affords the greatest Market in the World.

The Building proposed for the Museum is already so far advanced that it could be readily completed in time to receive the Collections from the Melbourne Exhibition, so as to open with a Colonial Exhibition in London in the autumn of 1881.

Thus at the present moment there are available an admirable site and a Building which can be completed at a less cost than a new structure would come to, whilst the collections and fittings from the Exhibitions would help to stock the Museum with but slight additional expense.

The present occasion is therefore a more favourable one than is ever likely to occur again for obtaining, at a comparatively small cost, a representation of the resources of the Colonial Empire in the very centre of London, and for rendering permanently useful the results of the numerous Exhibitions in which the Colonies have taken such a noble part.

Constitution of the Proposed Museum as a Joint Undertaking between the United Kingdom and the different Colonies.—The proposed Colonial Museum, although located in London, cannot be regarded as a merely Metropolitan or even as a merely English Institution. On the contrary every part of the Empire will be equally interested in it. In fact, although it must be of great advantage to the Mother Country to possess so complete a representation of the resources of the British Empire as the Colonial Museum may be expected to afford, yet perhaps the most direct benefit will be derived by the Colonies themselves. Their products will be brought directly under the notice of the consuming classes of this Country, whilst the picture of the resources of each Colony will afford a guide to the British capitalist looking out for a sound investment, or to the intending emigrant seeking a new home. Thus the flow to the Colonies of labour and capital—the two great wants of all new Countries—is likely to be materially assisted by an Institution, which will at the same time facilitate the disposal of their produce. Such a Museum will therefore directly promote the most vital interests of the Colonies. The advantages, however, will certainly not be all on the side of the Colonies. It is, undoubtedly, for their interest to attract British labour and capital; but, remembering how all experience goes to show that “Trade follows the Flag,” it is no less in the interest of the Mother Country that its superabundant population and capital should find an outlet in its own Colonies, rather than in Foreign Countries, and should tend to the political and commercial development of the British Empire, rather than to the strengthening of antagonistic or rival communities.

The proposed Museum possesses therefore a truly Imperial character, and will fulfil truly Imperial functions. It is, therefore, essential that from the very beginning its arrangement and administration should proceed in harmony with the requirements both of the Colonies and of the Mother Country. There is no better way for ensuring this harmony than by making it a joint undertaking between England and the Colonies, and granting to each of them a proportionate voice in the organization and management of the Institution. This character of a joint undertaking should be reflected in the constitution of the body to be entrusted with its management, and the cost both of its erection and its maintenance should be shared between all the parties concerned.

Following the precedent of the British Museum, it is suggested that the management of the Colonial Museum should be entrusted to a body of Trustees, an Act of the Imperial Parliament being duly passed for this and the other purposes to be hereafter indicated. This body might be constituted in the following manner:—

The Colonies would be represented by the following members,—

- The Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- The Agents for the Dominion of Canada and its Provinces.
- The Agent-General for New South Wales.
- The Agent-General for Victoria.
- The Agent-General for South Australia.
- The Agent-General for Queensland.
- The Agent-General for New Zealand.

In addition representatives for the South African Colonies, the West Indies, and Ceylon, Tasmania, and Western Australia, would be appointed.

England would be represented by—

- The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- The permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- The Lord President of the Council of Education.
- The Lord Mayor of London.
- The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
- The President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.
- The President and the Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts.
- The President and the Chairman of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The *ex-officio* Trustees above named should have power to elect six additional members.

Arrangements for the Maintenance of the Museum.—The Trustees, as in the case of the British

Museum, would have in their hands the entire management of the Museum, and the control of the annual expenditure. The cost of maintenance should be shared between England on one side and the Colonies on the other. As will be seen below*, this may be roughly calculated at £12,000 per annum, viz.—

General Superintendence of Museum, Trade Museum, Library, Reading Room, Clerical Staff, and Contingencies.....	£2540
Special Superintendence for the separate Colonial Sections.....	3300
Labour, Police, Lighting, Water, Heating, and Repairs.....	6160
	<u>£12,000</u>

To provide for this sum, one-half, *i.e.*, £6000, would have to be voted annually by the Imperial Parliament, whilst the remaining £6000 would be provided by the Colonies. It must be noted, however, that even with this arrangement the Colonies will in reality contribute rather more than the Mother Country, since the cost of any additional collections or renewals of old ones will naturally fall on them; but the division of the expenditure on the above plan seems to correspond with the directness, so to speak, of the interest which England and the Colonies respectively have in the Museum. There would be however a certain inconvenience in leaving the maintenance of the Museum entirely dependent upon annual votes of Legislatures situated in every quarter of the globe. The Museum itself should not be regarded as a possible source of revenue. It should be made as popular as possible, and to this end it would be undesirable to charge any fees for the admission of the public; hence no income could be anticipated from that source. But a considerable annual revenue may be obtained from the block of Offices attached to the Museum. These Offices will be specially suited for the Agents of the different Colonies, not only on account of the central position of the Museum, but also from their being placed in immediate communication with the sections in the building which represent their own Colony. Even if at any future time some of the Colonies, which have now Agents in London, should desire to make other arrangements, their offices in the Museum Buildings could be easily let, and probably at a higher rent than it is proposed to charge in the first instance. The revenue from this source is estimated at £2700, which is somewhat less than the sum actually paid for the rents of the Offices at present occupied by the six Colonies which have representatives in London, *viz.*, Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand.

It is proposed, therefore, that all the Colonies, even those who have no Agents of their own in London, should share jointly in the cost of the Office block attached to the Museum, and that the rents obtained from this source should go towards the maintenance of the Museum. This sum of £2700 with the English grant of £6000 would provide for all the services which are absolutely indispensable for the carrying on of the Museum, *viz.*, general superintendence £2540 and general charges £6160, together £8700. There would thus remain only the £3300 for the special superintendents of the different sections to be provided for out of the Colonial grants to the Agents in this Country, under whom they would act; and it may be remarked that if for a time any Colony were to omit to make the necessary provision for this purpose, such an omission would not interfere with the working of the Museum as a whole, although it might, to a certain extent, affect the special interests of the Colony in question.

Mode of Sharing between this Country and the Colonies the First Cost of Establishing the Museum.—The first cost of the whole undertaking will consist in the purchase of the site, and the costs of building, an estimate for both of which has already been given. It is suggested that England should provide the money necessary for the purchase of the site, and that the Colonies should provide the cost of the building.

Description of the Building.—The general arrangement of the building appears from the plans hereto appended. It will consist of a large central hall, 225 feet long by 102 feet broad, with two tiers of galleries. On one side there will be three floors of independent exhibition rooms communicating with the hall, and on the other side a block containing six groups of offices, each with its own separate

* The following estimate of the cost of annual maintenance has been drawn out on the basis of the actual expenditure by other Institutions of a similar character:—

1. General Superintendence—		
Director	£800	
Assistant Director.....	500	
Librarian.....	350	
Assistant to Ditto.....	150	
Three Clerks.....	278	
Stationery, Postage, Printing, Binding, Labelling, Advertisements, &c....	462	
		£2540
2. Special Superintendence—		
Ten Superintendents—one for each of the chief Colonial Sections, to be nominated by the Colonies themselves, at, say, an average of £250 each	2500	
Ten Writers for Ditto.....	800	
		3300
3. General Charges—		
Mechanics, Attendants, and Labour.....	1560	
Police.....	2400	
Water, Heating, and Lighting.....	1500	
Repairs, &c., &c.....	700	
		6160
		<u>£12,000</u>

entrance, and from each of which there is direct access to the Museum. Below the level of the main hall there is a basement 20 feet in height. The main entrance will be from the Victoria Embankment, but an entrance, which is likely to be largely used, has been obtained through Derby-street, from Parliament-street, which is only about 30 yards distant. As the ground on this side is about 9 feet lower than along the Embankment frontage, the adjoining portion of the basement floor will supply very suitable accommodation for services for which there is no room on the principal floor.

For exhibition purposes there will be available the main hall with its galleries, the additional exhibiting rooms on the left, and the top floor on the office block. The floor space thus provided amounts to about 70,000 square feet, which has been subdivided into a series of independent sections for each of the great Colonies or groups of Colonies. The portions of the Museum which will be common to the different colonies have been located either in the basement adjoining the Parliament-street entrance, or in a separate block projecting from the north frontage. Provision has been made for a spacious library and reading-room, for a large hall capable of seating 1000 persons, for a smaller hall or lecture room for 350 persons, as also for the necessary Museum offices and Committee rooms, together with space for a Trade Museum. The floor space of this common portion amounts to upwards of 15,000 square feet. The three and in part four floors of the block available for the offices of the Colonial Agents, will contain, independently of staircases and passages, a useful space of about 19,000 square feet, in addition to the basements below them. Ample space for workshops and store rooms is further available in the unappropriated portion of the basement.

Allotment of Space to the different Colonies.—In apportioning the total space between the different Colonies, account has been taken of their relative population and resources. Thus the space allotted to the Dominion of Canada is more than double that of any other Colony or group of Colonies, and the space allotted to such populous Colonies as New South Wales and Victoria is larger than that assigned to Queensland or South Australia. At the same time, it has been attempted to make each Colonial section correspond with some natural division of the Museum, such as a bay or a room, or a definite series of bays and rooms, so as to leave each Colony free to arrange its own space to the best advantage without interfering with the general effect. It will be observed that the space in the building for each of the great Colonies has been selected with reference to the position of its offices, so as to afford the most direct communication between the two. Canada has, on this account, been located along the Parliament-street end of the building, because it requires larger offices than any other Colony, and the necessary space for them can be more easily obtained at that end than at the other. In order to give an idea of the character of the space allotted to each of the sections, it may be mentioned that a Colony like New South Wales occupies two bays of one side of the Museum, with a floor space of about 2200 square feet on the Museum floor, 1100 square feet in each of the two galleries above, and, in addition, three independent rooms, one on each floor, communicating with the Museum and the galleries, affording each an additional space of 650 square feet, the Colony thus obtaining a total floor-space of about 6400 square feet. Victoria has about the same space, as also New Zealand. South Australia and Queensland have, on the left side of the Museum, the same amount of Museum floor and gallery space as Victoria, but there are no additional rooms for them to have on that side; a small increase in the space devoted to South Australia has, however, been obtained by assigning to it in the second gallery the bay above Western Australia in addition to its own two bays. With regard to Ceylon, and the other Colonies located along the Embankment front, it must be observed that it is not intended to raise the central portion above the vestibule nor the quadrants on either side as high as the rest of the building. The portion above the two stairhouses will, however, be carried up to the full height, and will afford, in the second gallery, some additional space for South Africa on the one side, and for the West Indies on the other. As regards the office block, it will be seen that the partition walls between the six groups of offices have been inserted on the plans at equal intervals; but in the final settlement these can be easily shifted a little so as to bring the space for each Colony within its special requirements.

It is hoped that an examination of the plans will lead to the conclusion that the distribution here proposed fairly represents the requirements of the different Colonies, especially if it be taken into account that if the limits of the sections were to be fixed without regard to the structural divisions of the Museum, in the desire of approximating more nearly to the relative population or revenue of the different Colonies, the difficulties of arrangement which would result from such a course would more than counter-balance any small advantage which might be derived from it. It is also believed that the space will be ample, not only for the present but also for the prospective requirements of the Colonies. In fact, it will probably be sufficient at starting to occupy only the Museum floor and the first gallery, leaving the second gallery for future extensions. It must also be kept in mind that in addition to the space appropriated to the different colonial sections, amounting to about 63,000 square feet, there remains an unappropriated exhibition space of nearly 7000 square feet, consisting mainly of the galleries above the office block, which will be available for any special or temporary purpose. Thus, the total space provided for in the building, in addition to that of the separate sections, will amount to about 41,000 square feet; viz.—

Extra Museum Galleries.....	7000 square feet.
Library	1200 "
Reading Room.....	1850 "
Hall for 1000 persons	5100 "
Lecture Room for 350 persons.....	1800 "
Museum Offices and Committee Rooms.....	1850 "
Trade Museum.....	3200 "
Offices for Colonial Agents, about.....	19,000 "
Total.....	<u>41,000</u> "

Sharing of Cost between the different Colonies.—As already indicated, the total cost of the building has been estimated at £175,000 (£40,000 for the unfinished building, as now standing, and £135,000 the Architect's estimate for its completion). This does not include, however, the cost of the fittings and arrangement of the portions common to all the sections, viz., the library and reading-room, lecture rooms, Trade Museum and Museum Offices. Including the first cost of the library, it is estimated that a sum of £10,000 will be amply sufficient for this purpose, thus bringing up the total to £185,000. As it is advisable, however, to keep on the safe side, and to avoid any necessity for supplementary grants, it will be prudent to adopt a sum of £200,000 as a basis for the calculation of the share falling on each Colony, with the understanding that this is an outside estimate. The actual expenditure ought to fall short of this sum; and as all the arrangements from first to last will be in the hands of the Trustees, it will be their duty to see that the undertaking is carried out with the greatest possible economy and efficiency.

The floor space assigned to each of the Colonial sections supplies the basis for the distribution of the total cost. And as the total floor space allotted to the different sections amounts to 63,100 square feet, the expenditure, calculated at £200,000, will give £3 3s. 6d. as the cost of each square foot of floor space. The appended Table shows the share of expense falling on each Colony calculated on the above basis; it must be remembered that for the sum therein indicated, each Colony will not only obtain the Museum space required for its own special purposes, but will also enjoy all the advantages afforded by the common library and reading room, lecture rooms, &c., and share in the revenue afforded by the office block, which, as already shown, will of itself suffice to meet the portion of the general charges of maintenance falling on the Colonies. In addition to the cost of the building, the cost of fittings and of the first arrangement of the collections may be estimated at about 20 per cent. of the cost of each section, but many of the Colonies will have a considerable quantity of fittings left from the different Exhibitions, Canada, indeed, having already on hand and available all its fine cases from the Paris Exhibition. This would go so far towards the reduction of the expenditure required for this purpose. It is, however, not advisable to make a general rule on this head, as this is a matter regarding which the individual Colonies should be left to judge for themselves. But in case the work were to be entrusted to the central management, 20 per cent. might be taken as being near the mark.

Steps to be now taken.—As it would be useless to take any steps for securing the site until the different Colonies shall have given proof of their readiness to take their share of the cost of establishing the proposed Museum, it is necessary that they should now undertake to vote the sums required for defraying the cost of their sections in the proposed building, conditionally upon the Imperial Government providing the money for the site.

The period within which a reply must be made to the offer before referred to of the Committee of the National Opera Company terminates on the 30th of June next. This Statement and accompanying Plans cannot now reach the Australian Colonies before the end of May or the beginning of June; in order, therefore, that the singularly favourable opportunity which now presents itself for the satisfactory settlement of this question may not be lost, it is necessary that the decision of the Governments of those Colonies, as also of New Zealand and Tasmania, be communicated by telegraph to their representatives in this country. An additional reason for such a course is to be found in the fact that, in the event of the receipt of favourable replies from these Colonies, as also from those nearer home, it would enable the necessary steps to be taken on this side for the purchase of the site and the constitution of the proposed body of Trustees, before the termination of the present Session of Parliament.

LONDON,
10th April, 1879.

TABLE showing the Floor Space and Cost of the Sections available for each Colony in the proposed Museum.

(Cost per Square Foot of Floor Space..... £3 3s. 6d.)

Name of Colony.	Cost.	Floor space in Museum.	Remarks.	
THE DOMINION OF CANADA—	£	£	Square ft.	
Ontario.....	18,068	} 41,066	} 13,500	
Quebec.....	13,140			
Nova Scotia.....	4,371			
New Brunswick.....	3,229			
Prince Edward Island.....	1,058			
British Columbia.....	800			
Manitoba.....	400			
NEWFOUNDLAND.....	1,656	} 188		
BERMUDAS.....	138			
AUSTRALASIA—				
New South Wales.....	20,320	6,400	} 5,800	
Victoria.....	20,320	6,400		
New Zealand.....	20,320	6,400		
South Australia.....	15,716	4,950		
Queensland.....	13,970	4,400		
Western Australia.....	5,239	1,650		
Tasmania.....	5,239	1,650		
Fiji.....	2,063	650		
SOUTH AFRICA—				
The Cape.....	11,536	} 18,416		} 5,800
Transvaal.....	2,646			
Natal.....	2,646			
Griqualand, West.....	1,588			
WEST AFRICA—				
Gold Coast.....	537	} 2,096	} 700	
Lagos.....	540			
Sierra Leone.....	539			
Gambia.....	180			
ST. HELENA.....	127	} 5,080	} 1,600	
MAURITIUS.....	5,080			
WEST INDIES—				
Jamaica.....	3,500	} 10,795	} 3,400	
British Guiana.....	3,000			
Trinidad.....	1,895			
British Honduras.....	245			
The Bahamas.....	223			
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	32			
Antigua.....	209			
Montserrat.....	37			
St. Christopher.....	147			
Nevis.....	77			
Virgin Islands.....	12			
Dominica.....	117	} 740		
Barbadoes.....	740			
St. Vincent.....	170			
Grenada.....	178			
St. Lucia.....	142			
Tobago.....	71			
CEYLON.....	12,700	4,000	Ceylon has already voted £15,000 towards its Section in a Colonial Museum in London.	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—				
Singapore.....	900	} 1,905	} 600	
Penang and Wellesley.....	600			
Malacca.....	300			
LABUAN.....	105	} 1,905	} 600	
HONG KONG.....	1,905			
MALTA.....	912	} 1,270	} 400	
GIBRALTAR.....	265			
HELGOLAND.....	53			
FALKLAND ISLANDS.....	40			
TOTAL.....	£200,341	63,100		