

(No. 118.)



1890.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

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

REPORT OF PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

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

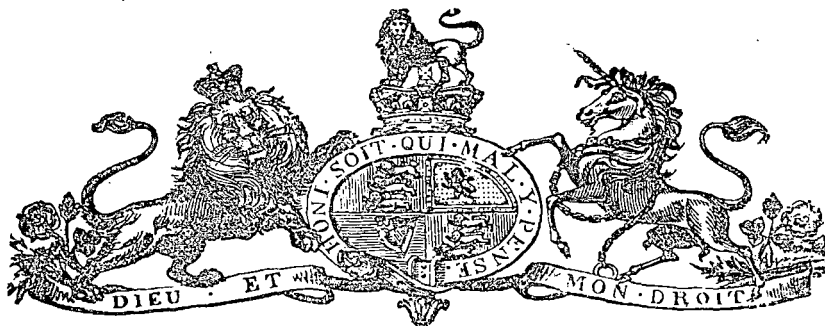
R E P O R T

OF
PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER AND ADVISE AS TO THE

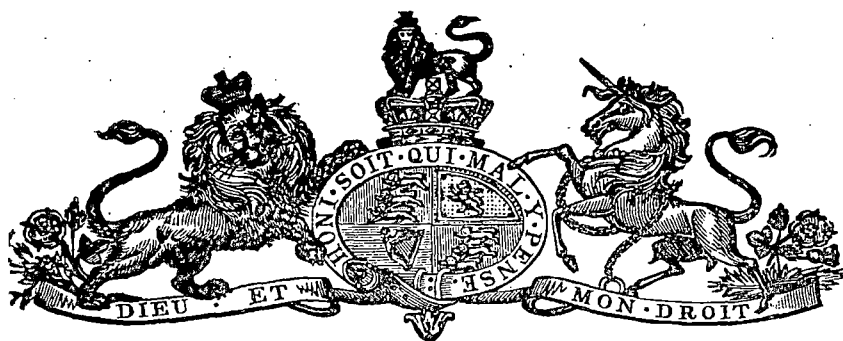
REPRESENTATION OF TASMANIA

IN THE
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.



Tasmania:
WILLIAM THOMAS STRUTT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART.

1890.



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

LETTER OF INVITATION.

ON 24th April last a letter was addressed by the Hon. Chief Secretary to twenty gentlemen, containing the following invitation :—

“ Chief Secretary’s Office, Hobart, 24th April, 1890.

“SIR,

“THE establishment of an Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, in which it is proposed to exhibit specimens of the products of the various Dependencies of the Empire, will render it necessary, in the interests of Tasmania, to obtain and forward a collection representative of the Colony and its resources.

“Before the Government take any action to secure the objects in view, they are desirous to obtain the assistance of gentlemen specially interested in the industries connected with our principal products, such as Wool, Grain, Minerals, Timber, Fruit, Bark, &c.

“I shall be glad if you will consent to act in this matter; and I propose, when I have secured the co-operation of other gentlemen whose interests are more particularly connected with one or other of the products before enumerated, to request them to meet in conference to consider the best course for adoption, and to advise the Government as to the probable cost of carrying their recommendations into effect.”

In response to the above invitation, the following gentlemen consented to act as a Preliminary Committee “to consider and advise as to the best means of securing an efficient representation of the Natural Products and Manufactures of the Colony, &c., and the probable cost” :—

The Hon. Adye Douglas, M.L.C.

Messrs. A. G. Webster.

W. G. Gibson.

Ebenezer Shoobridge.

Osborne Geeves.

Peter Bulman.

Joseph Cook.

S. H. Burrows.

William Benson.

A. J. Taylor.

John Henry.

W. F. Petterd.

Thomas Hogarth.

Alexander Morton.

Diego Bernacchi.

W. C. Grubb.

David Johnstone.

Mr. Thos. C. Just was appointed by the Hon. Chief Secretary to act as Organising Secretary of this Committee.

DAYS OF MEETING.

Hobart.—Wednesday, 11th June; Wednesday, 18th June; Monday, 30th June (Sub-committee);
Monday, 7th July; Tuesday, 15th July.

Launceston.—Friday, 13th June; Monday, 11th August.

EPITOME OF MINUTES.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE.

Hobart.

Present.—Messrs. E. Shoobridge, A. G. Webster, A. J. Taylor, S. H. Burrowes, O. Geeves, A. Morton, and the Organising Secretary.

Mr. A. G. Webster was appointed Chairman of the Southern branch of the Committee.

Organising Secretary reported having written to Sir Frederick Abel as to floor and wall space allotted to Tasmania in the Museum.

Correspondence between the governing body of the Imperial Institute and the Government of Tasmania read; also descriptive letter from Mr. T. C. Just to the Hon. the Premier. (Appendix A.)

RESOLVED—"That the best means of securing an adequate representation of the products and manufactures of Tasmania for the Museum of the Imperial Institute, the Colonies, and India, will be the appointment of a committee of gentlemen having practical knowledge in the various branches of production, manufacture, and commerce, with full power to incur the expense necessary to provide such representation in accordance with the plans adopted by the governing body of the Institute."

RESOLVED—"That, with a view to framing an estimate of the probable cost and deciding upon the number of Members of Committee necessary to secure an adequate representation of the natural and economic resources of Tasmania, the Secretary be requested to prepare a systematic classification of the raw and manufactured products of the Colony for the information of this Committee."

RESOLVED—"That the Organising Secretary be requested to prepare a digest of the correspondence read, particularly that relating to the proposed method of collecting and classifying exhibits suggested by Sir Frederick Abel."

RESOLVED—"That, subject to the approval of the Northern Branch, His Excellency the Governor be asked to allow himself to be nominated as President of the Committee."

RESOLVED—"That Mr. A. G. Webster be asked to accept the position of Permanent Chairman of the Southern Committee."

Meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY, 13TH JUNE.

Launceston.

Present.—Hon. Adye Douglas, M.L.C., Messrs. W. F. Petterd and Peter Bulman.

Hon. Adye Douglas was voted to the Chair.

This was a formal meeting.

Proceedings of Southern Branch concurred in.

Mr. F. Gee Duff appointed to act as Honorary Secretary to the Northern branch.

Meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JUNE.

Hobart.

Present.—A. G. Webster, Esq. (Chairman), Messrs. E. Shoobridge, D. Johnstone, S. H. Burrows, Alex. Morton, A. J. Taylor, and the Organising Secretary.

Apologies received for absence from Messrs. Grubb, Cook, and Gibson.

Minutes of first Meeting confirmed.

Digest of correspondence submitted and approved. (Appendix B.)

Proposed classification of the natural, industrial, and economic products of Tasmania submitted and discussed.

RESOLVED—"That the Synopsis of Classification and the proposed distribution of Sub-Committees now read stand over for a week, and that, in the meantime, they be printed and circulated amongst Members of Committee."

RESOLVED—"That the Chairman and Messrs. Morton and Taylor be appointed a Sub-Committee to assist the Secretary in perfecting the classification, and to report at next meeting."

Meeting adjourned.

MONDAY, 30TH JUNE.

Present.—A. G. Webster, Esq. (Chairman), Messrs. A. J. Taylor, Alex. Morton, and the Organising Secretary (members of sub-committee).

Classification considered in detail, and adopted with amendments. The various "Orders, &c." were distributed to official sub-committees, and the sub-committees nominated.

Instructions to sub-committees agreed upon. (Appendices C. D. and E.)

RESOLVED—"That the names agreed upon be nominated to act as Members of the official Sub-committees, and that the names of those not on the Preliminary Advising Committee be submitted to Government for appointment upon the Tasmanian Committee of the Imperial Institute should such be constituted."

Meeting adjourned.

MONDAY, 7TH JULY.

Present.—Messrs. A. J. Taylor, W. C. Grubb, S. H. Burrowes, and the Organising Secretary.

Mr. A. J. Taylor was voted to the Chair in unavoidable absence of Chairman.

Apologies received from the Chairman and Signor Bernacchi.

Minutes of second Meeting confirmed.

Report read from Sub-committee recommending the classification, distribution to official Sub-committees, and names of such Sub-committees for adoption.

RESOLVED—"That the Report of the Sub-committee, with the several Schedules, be adopted.

RESOLVED—"That the new distribution of Classes, Orders, and Sub-orders to Sub-committees charged with the duty of selecting samples, or providing the detailed information necessary for the publications of the Institute, be printed."

Meeting adjourned.

TUESDAY, 15TH JULY.

Present.—A. G. Webster, Esq., (Chairman), Messrs. E. Shoobridge, Alex. Morton, A. J. Taylor, W. C. Grubb, David Johnstone, and the Organising Secretary.

Minutes of third Meeting confirmed.

Draft Report to the Hon. Chief Secretary brought up and considered in detail.

RESOLVED—"That the Report be adopted and submitted to the Northern Branch for their concurrence therein."

An approximate estimate of the cost of representation in the Imperial Institute Museum was read, showing the total to be £970. The estimate was adopted. (See Appendix F.)

MONDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

Launceston.

Present.—Hon. Adye Douglas, M.L.C., Messrs. W. F. Petterd, P. Bulman, and F. Gee Duff, Hon. Secretary.

Minutes of Proceedings of Southern Branch received and approved.

The draft Report of the Preliminary Committee to the Hon. the Chief Secretary was brought up and approved in its entirety, also the distribution of the Classification to Sub-Committees.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

REPORT

OF THE

PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE.

SIR,

THE "Preliminary Committee" appointed "to consider and advise as to the best means of securing an efficient representation of the Natural Products and Manufactures of Tasmania" for the Museum of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, "and the probable cost," have the honor to report:—

1st. Your Committee has held five meetings in Hobart and one in Launceston, and carefully considered the correspondence referred to them. They note the "favourable consideration" given by Ministers to the desire of the governing body of the Imperial Institute, that "the Government should collect and transmit a representative collection of the commercial and economic products of the Colony for the Museum of the Institute, and supply general information referred to in their proposals.

2. The aim and objects of the Imperial Institute, the nature of the buildings and accommodation provided were well described in a letter forwarded to the Hon. the Premier by the organising Secretary, and attached as Appendix A. to this report. Although outside the immediate scope of their functions the Committee desire to call attention to the importance of the proposal contained in that letter for the establishment of a Tasmanian Trade and Economic Museum and Information Bureau at Hobart, and commend the matter to the consideration of Ministers.

3. A digest was prepared by the Organising Secretary of the lengthy correspondence from the Imperial Institute authorities (*see Appendix B*). The Committee particularly recommend, in the interests of the Colony, that the proposals 3 and 4 in Sir Frederick Abel's letter of 21st February, 1890, be given effect to, so that Tasmania may be made widely known through the medium of the *Imperial Institute Journal*.

4. The Organising Secretary has communicated with Sir Frederick Abel, Organising Secretary of the Imperial Institute, enquiring as to floor and wall space available for Tasmania, and a reply is expected at an early date.

5. Your Committee are of opinion that the best means of securing an adequate representation of the products and manufactures of Tasmania for the Museum, will be the appointment of a "Tasmanian Committee of the Imperial Institute," composed of gentlemen having practical knowledge in the various branches of production, manufacture, and commerce, with full power to incur the expense necessary to provide such representation within the limits fixed by Parliament, and in accordance with the plans adopted by the governing body of the Institute.

6. Your Committee think it desirable in constituting the "Tasmanian Committee of the Imperial Institute" that a President should be appointed, and have much pleasure in nominating His Excellency the Governor for the office, His Excellency having, in response to their request, signified his willingness to act.

7. Your Committee authorised the Organising Secretary to prepare a systematic classification of the natural, industrial, and economic products of Tasmania, which will be found attached hereto, (*Appendix C*.) Under this system Mr. Just has classified upwards of 1150 known products, with others little known, or produced only to a limited extent; but respecting which it is desirable further information should be obtained.

8. In dealing with the "classification," the Committee found their strength and practical knowledge wholly inadequate to the work of securing the best representative samples of natural, industrial, and economic products, and the detailed information necessary concerning the same. They resolved therefore to divide the classes, orders, and sub-orders amongst eight official sub-committees, and to include thereon gentlemen known for their special and practical acquaintance with the various products. This distribution, and the sub-committees proposed, will be found in *Appendix D*.

9. Your Committee nominate the following gentlemen to constitute the "Tasmanian Committee of the Imperial Institute," with such others as may be nominated to the Government by the General Committee for their approval.

President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR ROBERT GEORGE CROOKSHANK HAMILTON, K.C.M.G.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Chairman:

A. G. WEBSTER, Esq.

Members:

Messrs. Francis Abbott.
Diego Bernacchi.
S. H. Burrows.
Joseph Cook.
W. H. Cundy.
Osborne Geeves.
W. G. Gibson.
W. C. Grubb.
Robert Henry.
R. Huckson.
R. M. Johnston, F.L.S.
David Johnstone.
Donald MacMillan.
Alex. Morton, F.L.S.
Hugh Murdoch.
T. A. Reynolds.
Ebenezer Shoobridge.
Alf. J. Taylor.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Chairman:

THE HON. ADYE DOUGLAS, Esq., M.L.C.

Members:

Messrs. W. E. Batchelor.
P. Bulman.
George Collins.
John Campbell.
John Gunn.
George Harrap.
Jno. Henry.
Thomas Hogarth.
Alex. Montgomery, M.A.
Alex. North.
W. F. Petterd.
David Scott, M.H.A.
Augustus Simson.

Hon. Assistant Secretary:

Mr. Frank Gee Duff.

Secretary and Corresponding Agent:

MR. THOS. C. JUST.

10. Your Committee have formulated a code of Instructions for official Sub-committees which, if followed, will greatly facilitate their work. (See Appendix E.)

11. Your Committee note that a scheme has been submitted to the several Colonies by the Premier of Victoria, proposing the establishment of a Library and Reading Room, suitably stocked with works relating to the Colonies; of a Newspaper Room supplied with the latest newspapers; and of a Colonists' Waiting Room, at the joint expense of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand. The estimated cost is £1000, and this divided on the basis of population fixes Tasmania's contribution at £40, which will probably be the annual charge. The Committee recommend the Government to agree to this proposal, and have included the amount for the first year in their estimate.

12. Your Committee have prepared an approximate estimate of the cost of establishing representation of the Natural, Industrial, and Economic Products of Tasmania in the Museum (see Appendix F.). The amount, £970, includes the salary and expenses for one year of the Secretary and Corresponding Agent desired by the governing body of the Imperial Institute. The Committee suggest that in the event of the Government deciding to establish an Information Bureau, that the services of this officer might be availed of. Once established, the annual cost of maintaining the Court in the Institute will be comparatively small, as the work would doubtless be undertaken by one of the officers connected with the other Australian Courts, as already suggested in correspondence with the Premier of Victoria. The annual cost to the Colony of maintaining the Corresponding Agency, and the up-keep and care of the Court should not exceed £400 per annum, a small sum as compared with the advantages to be gained by the efficient representation of Tasmania and her interests in this great national Institution.

13. Your Committee recommend that a sum of £1000 be placed on the estimates to give effect to the recommendations contained in this Report.

14. Your Committee desire to express their satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. T. C. Just as Organising Secretary, and their appreciation of the energy he is displaying in that capacity.

A. G. WEBSTER, *Chairman, Hobart.*

ADYE DOUGLAS, *Chairman, Launceston.*

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

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

TASMANIAN COMMITTEE.

THE following Descriptive Paper, addressed to the Hon. the Premier, was referred to the Committee and read at the first meeting of that body, held 11th June, 1890 :—

Trevor-terrace, Argyle-street, Hobart, May 30, 1890.

SIR,

Understanding it to be the intention of your Government to appoint Commissioners to get together a series of exhibits illustrative of the products and manufactures of Tasmania, for the "Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India," to be shortly opened at South Kensington, I have the honor to offer a few remarks and suggestions upon the project.

THE ORIGINAL PROPOSAL.

The subject of the representation of the Colonies in England, by means of a Colonial Museum, has been discussed for years past, and a proposal was made as far back as 1876, to combine it with the great Indian Museum and erect a special building on the Thames Embankment, near the Courts of Justice, in which could be concentrated specimens of products and manufactures representing the whole of the British possessions, forming, in fact, a federation of Museums illustrative of the wealth and industry of the whole nation. In connection with this was to be a Colonial Library and Reading-room, well stocked with publications referring to the Colonies, and where colonial newspapers would be always available. It was also proposed that the offices of the several Agents-General for the Colonies should be attached to the Institute, an arrangement which would secure economy and enhance its usefulness.

It was proposed to preserve the individuality of each colonial section, which, although communicating with the others, was to be independent in its arrangement, have its own entrance, the offices of its Agent-General and its Museum being in juxta-position.

The latter suggestion was dependent upon the securing of the site of old "Fife House," between Whitehall-place and the Victoria Embankment; but the proposition failed, and it was finally resolved to establish the "Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India"—as a memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee, which should stand for all time—upon the site of the former Exhibition Buildings, near the Albert Hall, South Kensington. An "Organising Committee" was appointed in 1887, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is President, and Lord Herschell, Chairman, Sir Frederick Abel, Organising Secretary, and Sir Somers Vine, Assistant Secretary. The Committee must, before May 12, 1891, have devised a permanent form of constitution for the administration of the Institute, and when this has been approved by a Royal Warrant the functions of the "Organising Committee" will cease.

FUNDS.

About £450,000 have already been subscribed towards the funds of the Institute, the United Kingdom contributing £250,000, India over £100,000, and the Colonies nearly £100,000, of which the Parliament of the Canadian Dominion voted £20,000.

THE BUILDINGS.

The foundation stone of the new Institute was laid on July 4, 1887, by Her Majesty the Queen. The building will face southwards upon a new roadway, which runs through from Exhibition-road to Queen's Gate, and which, I understand, will be called "Imperial Institute Street." The architect is Mr. T. E. Colcatt, and the style is Renaissance. It is thus described in *Hazell's Annual*, "A quadrangular tower with a domed roof rises from the centre of the building, there being smaller towers of similar design at each end, and graceful turrets breaking the outline of the roof. The main front will be 650ft. long, with an elevation of 80ft. The entrance hall, and the two halls at either end, stand prominently forward from the main building, and the entrance is approached by a handsome and broad flight of steps, flanked by pedestals on which four lions are at rest." Amongst numerous groups of figures and friezes adorning the front, Britannia stands forward in bold relief, and the whole front, which is of stone, is elaborately ornamented. The building is estimated to cost £250,000. The

ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED

is thus apportioned :—

1. Conference rooms and general hall, common to all sections.
2. The Colonial and Indian sections, illustrating the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India.
3. The United Kingdom section, illustrating the development during Her Majesty's reign, and the present condition of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom.

(The space has been pretty equally allotted between the United Kingdom and the Colonies).

OBJECTS OF THE COLONIAL SECTIONS.

1. The display of an adequate number 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, with the Institute, of the "Royal Colonial Institute" and the "Royal Asiatic Society."
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 immigrants to acquire all requisite information.

It is in such a grand institution that Tasmania is now invited to take her place, and to contribute exhibits illustrative of her natural resources, and of her industrial and commercial progress. In approaching a matter of such vast importance Government, Parliament, and people should alike be prepared to act in the most liberal spirit. The idea of the Institute Museum is that of a permanent and practical memorial of the wealth and industry of the Colonies, which shall also exhibit their progressive development and material advancement. It will differ from

GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.

These are ephemeral efforts, excellent for giving a comprehensive picture of the material condition of a country, but they do not afford the means of effective comparison, and contribute but little to the stock of precise industrial information capable of practical application. It is for this reason, probably, that the expectations formed by many exhibitors as to commercial results have not been realised. Large general exhibitions present an overwhelming variety of objects, but they are arranged chiefly for show; it is seldom that their more important features are brought out; and there is an absence of that systematic arrangement and readily accessible data as to production, commercial importance, prices, &c. which are essential to secure practical trade developments.

TRADE, ECONOMIC, AND TECHNICAL MUSEUMS,

Such as contemplated in the scheme of the Imperial Institute, will fulfil the important function of presenting industrial, commercial, and technical information on a large scale, combining precision and compactness, epitomising and elaborating all that is good in the larger periodical exhibitions. The collections will be subdivided into groups, each according to its distinguishing characteristics and special importance. For instance—

- (a.) The raw products as obtained in the Colonies, either for home use or for export.
- (b.) Colonial manufactures occupying or capable of occupying a definite position in commerce.

And so on. The exhibits will be supplemented by tabular statements and descriptions, also by diagrams illustrating progressive development in each particular class, and by maps showing the distribution according to localities, &c.

COST AND PREPARATION.

The preparation, exhibition, and up-keep of a representative collection of Tasmanian natural, industrial, and artistic products, would necessarily cost a considerable sum in the first instance. The specimens would have to be prepared in such a way as to render them proof against the destructive influences of climate, and of various insects, and to enable them to be kept free from dust and other destroying elements. The cost would, however, be a mere bagatelle as compared with the advantages to be derived from having the Colony practically represented in so noble an institution.

While the expense and trouble of providing exhibits for the Imperial Institute is being incurred, the question arises as to whether it would not be well to "kill two birds with one stone," and at the same time seek to found in Hobart a

TASMANIAN TRADE AND ECONOMIC MUSEUM AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

The existence in the capital city of a counterpart of the Tasmanian Court at the Imperial Institute would tend to stimulate the interest of our people, would have a powerful educational influence, and would be a great attraction to visitors. The Museum could be made to embrace the products of other countries adapted to Tasmanian wants; especially machines, tools, and implements, or models thereof, and thus would constitute an invaluable auxiliary to our system of technical education.

The local institution should seek to make extensive collections, and so place itself in a position to send out identical miniature collections to public institutions in the various districts, accompanied by all valuable information. Thus the influence of the Tasmanian Trade and Economic Museum would be felt throughout the island, and the people of every district would share in its benefits. I feel certain that such an institution could not fail to exercise a very beneficial influence upon the life of the country, and that its advantages would far more than repay any expenditure incurred in establishing it.

Respecting the "Information Bureau" branch, my ideas are embodied in a letter addressed to you in May, 1889. At that time Ministers did not feel inclined to incur the responsibility of creating a new department, although it was admitted the bureau would render most valuable service. Should the present more comprehensive preposal be approved, the "Bureau" could form a part of the scheme, and thus the desire of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales respecting periodical information, through a responsible officer, to the Imperial Institute, as explained during the late visit of Sir Somers Vine, could have practical effect given to it. I need not enlarge on the "Bureau" proposal, as I gave details in my former letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Hon. the Premier, &c.

THOS. C. JUST.

APPENDIX B.

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

DIGEST of Correspondence from SIR FREDERICK ABEL, Organising Secretary to the Hon. the CHIEF SECRETARY, under date 21st February, 1890.

THANKING Government for the courtesy and consideration shown to Sir Somers Vine during his visit in May, 1889, and stating the desire and application of the Governing body of the Institute, as follows:—

- 1st. That the Government should collect and transmit a representative collection of the commercial and economic products of the Colony.
- 2nd. That they should continuously maintain the same in an effective condition.
- 3rd. That they should appoint a competent Government Officer to act as Corresponding Agent to the Institute.
- 4th. That they should, through the Corresponding Agent, forward information continuously upon every subject connected with the resources and the material interests of the Colony.

Requesting that, at least, portions of the collection should be sent to London not later than the end of the present year, as it is intended to formally open the Institute on the anniversary of the Queen's Accession (20th June, 1891).

A memorandum states that:—

The proposed Museum is for the exhibition and maintenance of sample collections of economic and industrial products:—

- (a) Natural products as obtained in the raw state from the field or forest, quarry or mine.
- (b) Samples in all stages of preparation or manufacture.

The Museum will present two forms:—

- 1st. An *Index Collection* for ready reference, corresponding with the Alphabetical descriptive Catalogue, which should be on the plan of the Indian "Dictionary of Economic Products."
- 2nd. A *Commercial Collection* consisting of—
 - (a) Samples of all natural products of known utility in every stage of preparation and manufacture as developed at the time.
 - (b) Samples of natural products which are either novel at the time or have not been formerly utilised in any way.

Bulky Minerals, such as Marbles, Building Stones, &c., will be received, but only displayed in the Museum in sizes sufficient to show their peculiar features and capabilities. Remaining portions will be utilised for branch collections, for chemical or microscopic examination, and for practical experiment or scientific investigation.

It is urged that a Museum of this character must be persistently maintained, and that the collection would have to be revised and amplified from time to time, to keep pace with the development and growing resources of the Colonies.

The memorandum concludes with extracts from the "Dictionary of Economic Products of India," suggesting the method by which colonial collections should be described. This is an Alphabetical Dictionary, the useful properties of each product being described under its *general head*, and a number attached corresponding to the *Museum number* on the *individual Exhibits*. Thus, in the case of *Timber*:— Under the name of the "Tree" would be described its *Habitat, Botanic diagnosis, History, and uses*; then under *separate numbers*, corresponding to those on *individual samples in the Museum*, its *Timber, Gum, Fibre or Bark, Fruit, Seeds, Leaves, Dyes, Medicinal and other products, &c.*

NOTE.—These suggestions will harmonise well with the systematic classification now under consideration by the Committee, the *Dictionary-Museum numbers* being simply attached to *each item* in the *classification* and its *Alphabetical Index*.

Detailed Instructions are given for the guidance of Corresponding Agents, the information required being classed as under:—

1. Export Trade.
2. Import Trade.
3. General Commercial Information.
4. Industrial Information.
5. Statistics.
6. Miscellaneous.

These matters will be dealt with in the *Imperial Institute Journal*, and, for the present, returns will be required *monthly*.

THOS. C. JUST, *Organising Secretary Tasmanian Committee.*
13th June, 1890.

APPENDIX C.

CLASSIFICATION of the Natural, Industrial, and Economic Products of Tasmania, by THOS. C. JUST, Organising Secretary.

CLASS I.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

ORDER 1.

MINERAL ORES AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS.

	Groups.
Sub-order A.—Gold	1 to 9
„ B.—Silver ..	1 to 12
„ C.—Tin	1 to 13
„ D.—Iron	1 to 14
„ E.—Copper	1 to 10
„ F.—Antimony	1 to 6
„ G.—Bismuth	1 to 4
„ H.—Various Minerals.....	1 to 21
„ I.—Coal	1 to 10
„ J.—Metallurgical Products	1 to 9

ORDER 2.

Building Stones, &c.	1 to 16
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ORDER 3.

Clays, Cements, &c.	1 to 23
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ORDER 4.

Gems and Precious Stones, &c.	1 to 18
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CLASS II.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

ORDER 1.

Cereals, <i>i.e.</i> , graminaceous grains.....	1 to 8
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ORDER 2.

Pulses—Leguminous Seeds	1 to 2
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ORDER 3.

Tubers, Bulbs, Roots, and Stems, <i>i.e.</i> , solid and generally underground structures containing a large amount of starch.....	1 to 22
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ORDER 4.

Cattle Food and Fodder (other than grains)	1 to 8
--	--------

ORDER 5.

Fibrous, Oleaginous, and Liquor-producing Plants and Seeds	1 to 16
--	---------

ORDER 6.

Esculent Vegetables and Products of the Vegetable Kingdom (other than roots and seeds) 1 to 35

ORDER 7.

Fruits, fresh, and edible Nuts 1 to 18

ORDER 8.

Herbs, Condiments and Spices.

ORDER 9.

Illustrative Collections, Drawings, Plans, &c.

CLASS III.

PASTORAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

ORDER 1.

Wool, Raw.

ORDER 2.

Silk, Cocoon and Thread.

ORDER 3.

Hairs, Feathers, Flocks, &c.

ORDER 4.

Hides and Skins.

ORDER 5.

Bones, Hoofs, and Horns, &c.

ORDER 6.

Fish and Fish Products.

ORDER 7.

Raw Oils, Tallow, and Oleaginous Matters.

ORDER 8.

Saccharine Matters.

ORDER 9.

Photographs of Representative Animals, with particulars.

CLASS IV.

INDIGENOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

ORDER 1.

Timber Trees.

ORDER 2.

Ornamental Woods.

ORDER 3.

Fibrous Trees and Plants.

ORDER 4.

Pith-yielding Plants.

ORDER 5.

Gums and Resinous Trees and Plants.

ORDER 6.

Dyewoods and Barks for Colouring and Tanning.

ORDER 7.

Leaves of indigenous Trees and Plants.

ORDER 8.

Seeds of indigenous Trees and Plants.

ORDER 9.

Seeds, Nuts, Roots, Truffles, &c. used for food or ornamental purposes.

CLASS V.

PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURE.

ORDER 1.

Manufactures from Mineral Products.

- Sub-order A.—Railway Plant and Rolling-stock.
- ” B.—Ironware.
- ” C.—Machinery and Tools.
- ” D.—Electrical Apparatus.
- ” E.—Farriery.
- ” F.—Jewellery.
- ” G.—Marble and Stoneware.
- ” H.—Pottery and Earthenware.
- ” I.—Pigments.
- ” J.—Chemicals.

ORDER 2.

MANUFACTURES FROM AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

- Sub-order A.—Breadstuffs and Articles made therefrom.
- ” B.—Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.
- ” C.—Sugar goods, Confectionery, &c.
- ” D.—Wines, Malt Liquors, and Drinks of all kinds.
- ” E.—Basket, Willow, Brush, Fibre, and India-rubber Ware.
- ” F.—Perfumery.
- ” G.—Oils and Oleaginous Products.

ORDER 3.

MANUFACTURES FROM PASTORAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

- Sub-order A.—Spun, Woven, and Felted Goods of Wool.
- ” B.—Furriery.
- ” C.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.
- ” D.—Leather and Leather Goods.
- ” E.—Preserved Animal Foods.
- ” F.—Oils, Tallow, Wax, and Oleaginous Products.
- ” G.—Bone-dust, &c., and Manures.

ORDER 4.

MANUFACTURES FROM INDIGENOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

- Sub-order A.—Furniture and articles of household utility.
- ” B.—Flooring Boards and articles for use in Building.
- ” C.—Turnery.
- ” D.—Decorative Work and Carving.
- ” E.—Cooperage Work.
- ” F.—Basketware.
- ” G.—Brushware.

CLASS VI.

PRODUCTS OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

ORDER 1.

FINE ARTS.

- Sub-order A.—Paintings and Drawings.
- ” B.—Photographs and Photographic Processes.
- ” C.—Microscopic Slides and Objects, Tasmanian Subjects.
- ” D.—Designing.
- ” E.—Chromo-Lithography.

ORDER 2.

EDUCATION AND APPLICATION OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

- Sub-order A.—Educational Systems and Methods.
 „ B.—Photos. of School Buildings.
 „ C.—Educational Reports and Statistics.
 „ D.—Printing and Lithography.
 „ E.—Electro-metallurgy, Dye-sinking, &c.

CLASS VII.

ETHNOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

ORDER 1.

ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

- Pictures, Busts, and Models of Aborigines.
 Osteology—Skulls, Bones, &c., with descriptions.
 Aboriginal Weapons.
 Ditto Dresses.
 Ditto Food.
 Ditto Canoes, &c.

ORDER 2.

Stuffed Animals and Birds, Reptiles, &c.

ORDER 3.

Marine Mammals—Fishes, &c. not included in Class III., Order 6.

ORDER 4.

Entomology—Insects, Worms, &c.

ORDER 5.

Mollusca—Articulata and Radiata.

APPENDIX D.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED Distribution of the Classes, Orders, and Sub-orders of Natural, Industrial, and Economic Products to Sub-Committees charged with the duty of selecting samples or providing the detailed information necessary for the Publications of the Institute.

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 1.

Products.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Groups.
Wool, Raw.	III	1		1—15
Silk, Cocoon, and Thread.	"	2		1— 2
Hair, Feathers, Flocks, &c.	"	3		1—10
Hides and Skins.	"	4		1— 3
Bones, Hoofs, and Horns, &c.	"	5		1—
Fish and Fish Products.	"	6		1— 4
Raw Oils, Tallow, and Oleaginous Matters.	"	7		1—10
Photographs of representative Animals, with particulars.	"	9		1—
Spun, woven, and felted goods of Wool.	V	3	A	1—19
Furriery.	"	3	B	1—20
Silk and Silk Fabrics.	"	"	C	1— 4
Leather and Leather Goods	"	"	D	1—23
Preserved Animal Foods.	"	"	E	1—15
Oils, Tallow, Wax, and Oleaginous Products (Manufactures of.)	"	"	F	1—17
Bonedust and Manures.	"	3	G	1— 4

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 2.

Cereals, <i>i.e.</i> , Graminaceous Grains.	II	1		1— 8
Pulses, Leguminous Seeds.	"	2		1— 2
Tubers, Bulbs, Roots, and Stems, <i>i.e.</i> , solid and generally underground structures, containing a large amount of starch.	"	3		1—22
Cattle Food and Fodder (other than Grains).	"	4		1— 8
Fibrous, Oleaginous, and Liquor-producing Plants and Seeds.	"	5		1—17
Esculent Vegetables and Products of the Vegetable Kingdom (other than Roots and Seeds).	"	6		1—35
Fruits, fresh, and edible Nuts.	"	7		1—154
Herbs, Condiments, and Spices.	"	8		1—37
Saccharine matters.	III	8		1— 2
Seeds, Nuts, Roots, Truffles, &c. used for food or ornamental purposes.	IV	9		1—12
Breadstuffs and articles made therefrom.	V	2	A	1—18
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.	"	"	B	1—20
Sugar Goods, Confectionery, &c.	"	"	C	1— 3
Wines, Malt Liquors, and Drinks of all kinds.	"	"	D	1— 5
Oils and Oleaginous Products.	"	"	G	1— 9
Chemicals.	"	1	J	1—17

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 3.

Illustrative Collections, Drawings, Plans, &c. (Horticultural.)	II	9		1—13
Timber Trees.	IV	1		1—57
Ornamental Woods.	"	2		1—11
Fibrous Trees and Plants.	"	3		1— 9
Pith-yielding Plants.	"	4		1— 2
Gums and Resinous Trees and Plants.	"	5		1— 8
Dye-woods and Barks for Colouring and Tanning.	"	6		1— 7
Leaves of indigenous Trees and Plants.	"	7		1—
Seeds of indigenous Trees and Plants.	"	8		1—
Basket, Willow, Brush, Fibre, and India-rubber Ware.	V	2	E	1— 6
Perfumery.	"	"	F	1— 7
Furniture and articles of household utility.	"	4	A	1—27
Flooring Boards and Articles for use in Building.	"	"	B	1—11
Turnery.	"	"	C	1— 8
Cooperage Work.	"	"	E	1— 3
Basketware.	"	"	F	1— 2
Brushware.	"	"	G	1— 4

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 4.

Products.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Groups.
Mineral Ores and Metallurgical Products.	I	1		
Gold.	"	"	A	1— 9
Silver.	"	"	B	1—12
Tin.	"	"	C	1—13
Iron.	"	"	D	1—15
Copper.	"	"	E	1—10
Antimony.	"	"	F	1— 7
Bismuth.	"	"	G	1— 4
Various Minerals.	"	"	H	1—37
Coal.	"	"	I	1—13
Metallurgical Products.	"	"	J	1—13
Gems and Precious Stones.	"	4	"	1—21
Jewellery.	V	1	F	1— 6

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 5.

Building Stones, &c.	I	2		1—16
Clays, Cements, &c.	"	3		1—27
Marble and Stoneware.	V	1	G	1— 9
Pottery and Earthenware.	"	"	H	1—31
Pigments.	"	"	I	1— 8

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 6.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	V	1	A	1—17
Ironware.	"	"	B	1—11
Machinery and Tools.	"	"	C	1—14
Electrical Apparatus.	"	"	D	1—21
Farriery.	"	"	E	1— 4

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 7.

Decorative Work and Carving.	V	4	D	1—11
Paintings and Drawings.	VI	1	A	1— 3
Photographs and Photographic Processes.	"	"	B	1— 4
Microscopic Slides and Objects, Tasmanian subjects.	"	"	C	1—
Designing.	"	"	D	1— 6
Chromo-Lithography.	"	"	E	1—
Educational Systems and Methods.	"	2	A	1— 7
Photographs of School Buildings.	"	"	B	1—
Educational Reports and Statistics.	"	"	C	1—
Printing and Lithography.	"	"	D	1—
Electro-metallurgy, Dye-sinking, &c.	"	"	E	1—

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 8.

Ethnology and Natural History.	VII	1 to 5		
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SUB-COMMITTEES.

No. 1.
Messrs. S. H. Burrows.
Thomas Hogarth.
Alexr. Morton, F.L.S.
David Johnstone.

No. 2.
Hugh Murdoch.
Thomas Hogarth.
Francis Abbott.
Ebenezer Shoobridge.
George Harrap.
A. J. Taylor.

No. 3.
W. C. Grubb.
Francis Abbott.
Osborne Geeves.
Donald MacMillan.
David Scott, M.H.A.
William Gunn.

No. 4.
A. J. Taylor.
W. F. Petterd.
Aug. Simson.
A. Montgomery, M.A.
R. M. Johnston, F.L.S.
Alexr. Morton, F.L.S.

No. 5.
Messrs. John Campbell.
Diego Bernacchi.
Alexr. North.
T. A. Reynolds.
D. Scott, M.H.A.
R. Huckson.

No. 6.
W. H. Cundy.
W. E. Batchelor.
Robt. Henry.

No. 7.
R. M. Johnston, F.L.S.
A. J. Taylor.
Alexr. Morton, F.L.S.
George Collins.
Aug. Simson.

No. 8.
Alexr. Morton, F.L.S.
R. M. Johnston, F.L.S.
Aug. Simson.
W. F. Petterd.
A. J. Taylor.

NOTE.—The Chairmen of the Northern and Southern sections of "The Tasmanian Committee of the Imperial Institute" to be *ex officio* Members of all Sub-Committees.

THOS. C. JUST, *Organising Secretary*.
17th July, 1890.

APPENDIX E.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. The object of the Imperial Institute Museum is the exhibition and maintenance of sample collections of the Natural, Economic, and Industrial Products of the several Colonies, and the dissemination of information as to their capabilities and commercial and industrial progress.
2. Samples are required of all natural products in the raw state, as first obtained from the field or forest, quarry or mine, with full information as to quantities obtainable, cost, &c., and the uses to which such products have been or may be applied.
3. Samples are also required of all products in the various stages of preparation and manufacture, where the utilisation of such products has been more or less completely developed.
4. The fullest information to accompany all samples.
5. Information is desired as to the suitability of the climate and soil for the production of vegetable and animal substances which have not yet been introduced or put to practical use, and as to the probable opening for new industries in connection therewith.
6. The "Classification" has been designed to assist members of Sub-committees in obtaining the required samples and information. The numerous "Groups" into which the "Orders" and "Sub-orders" are divided may embrace items at present little known in Tasmania, or produced only to a limited extent; but as much information as possible is desired respecting these, with a view to future developments.
7. The assistance of members of Sub-committees is requested in perfecting the "Classification."
8. Sub-committees are requested to have their samples and reports ready not later than 31st October, 1890, as they must reach England early in the coming year.

THOS. C. JUST, *Organising Secretary*.
30th June, 1890.

APPENDIX F.

APPROXIMATE Estimate of the probable Cost of the Representation of the Natural, Industrial, and Economic Products of the Colony of Tasmania in the Museum of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, and of a competent Corresponding Agent, as required by the Governing Body of the Institute.

ESTIMATE UNDER CLASSIFICATION.

CLASS I.		£
Cases for exhibition of Mineral Specimens		30
Purchase of Gold and Golden Specimens		25
Ditto of special Silver Specimens		5
Ditto of special Gems, &c.		15
CLASS II.		
Cases, Frames, and Bottles for exhibition of Agricultural and Horticultural Products		50
Models of Fruits, &c.		25
CLASS III.		
Cases, Frames, and Bottles for exhibition of Pastoral and Animal Products		40
Frames of Tasmanian ornamental Wood for Photos. of Animals, &c.		10
CLASS IV.		
Specimens of Ornamental Woods in various forms		20
Cases and Frames for exhibiting Woods, Gums, Dyes, &c.		25
CLASS V.		
Order 1.		
Cases for exhibition of Manufactures from Mineral Products.....		20
Order 2.		
Shelves, Cases, and Bottles for exhibition of Manufactures from Agricultural and Horticultural Products		20
Order 3.		
Purchase of Rugs, Skins, &c.....		25
Shelves, Cases, &c. for exhibition of Manufactures from Pastoral and Animal Products.....		20
Order 4.		
* Purchase of articles of Furniture and Decorative Work, &c. of Wood		50
Cases &c. for exhibition of Manufactures from Indigenous Vegetable Products		20
CLASS VI.		
Cases and Frames for exhibition of Products of Art and Industry.....		50
Purchase of Microscope and preparation of Slides and Objects of Tasmanian Subjects		50
GENERAL.		
Expenses of Exhibits, Packing-casing, &c. in Tasmania		30
Freight and Expenses of Exhibits to and in London, fitting Court, and printing Catalogue		100
Salary and Expenses of Secretary and Corresponding Agent to Imperial Institute, one year		300
Contribution to General Library and Reading-room, &c.		40
		<u>£970</u>

RECAPITULATION.

	£
1. Estimated cost of purchase of Exhibits	215
2. Cases, Frames, Glass, &c.	285
3. Packing, &c. in Hobart	30
4. Freight and Expenses; Fitting up Court (largely included under Item No. 2), and printing Catalogues, &c., estimate	100
5. Salary and Expenses of the Secretary and Corresponding Agent to Imperial Institute, one year	300
6. Contribution to General Library, Reading-room, &c.....	40
	<u>£970</u>

THOS. C. JUST, *Organising Secretary.*
Hobart, 1890.

* The general fitting up of the Court will afford an opportunity for the display of the qualities of Tasmanian Ornamental Wood.