Proceedings of the Fifty-Ninth Anniversary Meeting

B. Burgess Captain, Secretary

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The Journal

Royal United Service Institution.

VOL. XXXIII. 1889-90. APPENDIX.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Members was held in the Theatre of the Institution, on Saturday, March 1st, 1890, The Right Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, in the Chair.

I. The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting.

II. The Fifty-Ninth Annual Report was read as follows:—

1. The Council have the pleasure of submitting their Report for the year 1889.

MEMBERS.

2. Thirty-five Life Members and One hundred and Thirteen Annual Subscribers, making a total of One hundred and Forty-eight new Members, joined the Institution during the past year. The loss by death amounted to Eighty-four, and Sixty-seven Members withdrew their names.

The names of Twenty-eight Annual Subscribers, whose subscriptions were in arrears for two years, have, in accordance with Section V, par. 6, of the Bye-laws, been struck off the list of Members.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES AMONG THE MEMBERS SINCE 1ST JANUARY, 1889.

	Life.		Annual.	Total.
Members, 1st January, 1889	1,486		2,771	4,257
Number of Members joined during 1889 ..	35		113	148
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,521		2,884	4,405
Changed from Annual to Life	+ 5		— 5	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,526		2,879	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	Life. Annual.			
Deduct—Deaths during 1889 ..	27	57		
Withdrawals ..	—	67		
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	—	124		
Struck off	—	28		
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	27	152	27	152
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Number on 1st January, 1890	1,499		2,727	4,226

A tabular analysis of the present and past state of the Institution is given in Appendix A.

For detail of Annual Subscribers, see Appendix B.

**GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,
FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1889.**

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Secretary's Salary...	...	...	...	400	Balance Cr., 1st January, 1889	...	...	...	197 6 5
Librarian's Salary...	...	...	...	210	2,525 Members at £1	...	2,525	...	...
Clerk's Salary...	...	...	...	81	213 Life Members, who pay 10s. to receive Journal	...	10s.	...	...
Servants' Wages...	...	...	...	425	Temporary Members, who pay to receive Journal	...	2 10	...	...
Ditto Clothing...	...	...	...	61	Provisional Member, R.N.A., Woolwich	...	4	...	...
Insurance...	...	...	...	50	Payments in excess of £1	...	7	...	...
Ground Rent...	...	...	...	200	Arrears	...	10	...	...
Fuel...	...	...	...	51	Subscriptions for 1889	...	...	...	2,093 18
Lighting...	...	...	...	25	Received from Agents paid in error	...	...	...	113 11
Assessed Taxes...	...	...	...	52	Entrance Fees	...	...	...	...
Rates...	...	...	...	146	Life Subscriptions	...	...	...	...
Artists...	...	...	...	78	Dividends	...	...	...	...
Library (purchase of Books, Maps, &c.)	...	...	...	159	Rate of Journals	...	...	...	...
Lending Library...	...	...	...	13	Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	...	...
Museum...	...	...	...	25	Government Grant	...	...	...	...
Advertisements...	...	...	...	134	Interest on Money in "Deposit Account"	...	...	...	...
Printing, Stationery, &c.	...	...	...	145	Lending Library	...	...	...	...
Journal	...	...	...	1,362	Temporary Member U.S. Institution of India	...	...	...	...
Postage { Letters...	...	...	...	38		...	...	...	...
{ Journal...	...	...	...	18		...	...	...	...
House Expenses and Sundries	...	...	...	258		...	...	...	...
God Medal	...	...	...	13		...	...	...	...
Messrs. Bethelby, Wilkinson, and Hodge (Valuation of Museum and Library)	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...
Preparation of New Catalogue	...	...	...	11		...	...	...	...
Cash repaid to Agents	...	...	...	10		...	...	...	...
Charges from Agents	...	...	...	70		...	...	...	...
For £258 17s. 1d. India 3 per Cent. Stock at 100}	...	...	...	13		...	...	...	...
For £191 8s. 3d. India 3 per Cent. Stock at 101	...	...	...	11		...	...	...	...
For £191 8s. 3d. India 3 per Cent. Stock at 101	...	...	...	2		...	...	...	...
Cash in Bank...	...	...	...	300		...	...	...	...
Cash in hand, Postage Account, Do.	...	...	...	500		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	178		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	13		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	8		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	5		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	170		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	6		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	45		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	0		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	2		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	4		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	45		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	0		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	2		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	4		...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...

JOHN DAY,
Accountant.

Examined and found correct—
29th January, 1890.
LIONEL C. DRUMMOND } Auditor.
FRANCIS R. RAYNE,
E. R. WETHERED, Esq.-Col.

FINANCE.

3. An Abstract of the Accounts, duly audited, is given on the opposite page.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1890.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Secretary's Salary	400	-	-	Cash in Bank	178	-	-
Librarian's	220	-	-	Annual Subscriptions:			
Clerk's	83	-	-	£	s.	d.	
Servants' Wages	430	-	-	At 10s.	108	-	-
Clothing	70	-	-	" £1	2,552	-	-
Insurance	20	-	-		2,660	-	-
Ground Rent	205	-	-	Entrance	150	-	-
Fuel	60	-	-	Dividends	560	-	-
Lighting	30	-	-	Government Grant	600	-	-
Taxes	90	-	-	Sale of Journals	480	-	-
Rates	150	-	-	Lending Library	30	-	-
Artificers	100	-	-				
Museum	100	-	-				
Gold Medal	12	-	-				
Library	200	-	-				
Lending do.	20	-	-				
Advertisements	140	-	-				
Printing	150	-	-				
Journal	1,400	-	-				
Postage of Journal	260	-	-				
Postage of Letters	40	-	-				
House Expenses and Sundries	80	-	-				
New Catalogue	260	-	-				
Balance	138	-	-				
Total	£4,658	-	-		£4,658	-	-

LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

4. Life Subscriptions to the amount of £400 have been invested in India 3 per Cent. Stock. In addition, £400 of "Income" have also been invested in India 3 per Cent. Stock. These sums represent £793 5s. 4d. of Stock. The invested property of the Institution is thus raised to £20,498 12s. 8d. (see Appendix C.), of which £15,891 10s. 2d. of stock, is the accumulation of Life Subscriptions, and £1,601 2s. 6d. of stock, the amount placed to the credit of the General Fund.

THE FUTURE LOCALITY OF THE INSTITUTION.

5. The Council regret that they are not in a position to report a definite arrangement respecting the future locality of the Institution. On the 6th January, 1888, and again on the 12th April, 1889, the Council appealed to the Treasury to provide new premises in lieu of those now in occupation, and a Memorial (see Appendix D) was presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 29th June. To this the Chairman received on the 3rd September last, a provisional reply, in which a promise was given that the subject should receive the early attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on his return to London, and the question is at the present time under his consideration.

PAPERS.

6. Papers on the following subjects were read and discussed during the year, and have appeared in the Journal, viz:—

- CAPTAIN FRANCIS G. STONE, F.S.C., R.A. (Institution Prize Medallist, 1888), on "Quick-firing Guns for Fortress Defence."
- LIEUT. WARREN F. CABORNE, R.N. Reserve, on "The Royal Naval Reserve."
- LIEUT. T. Y. GREET, R.N., on "Coaling Ships."
- MAJOR-GENERAL C. H. OWEN, late R.A., on "The Value of Artillery in the Field."
- JOHN DONALDSON, M.I.C.E. (Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co.), on "The more Recent Improvements in Thornycroft Torpedo Boats."
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B., on "Our Naval Position and Policy."
- REAR-ADMIRAL P. H. COLOMB, on "The Relations between Local Fortifications and a Moving Navy."
- PRINCIPAL VETERINARY-SURGEON G. FLEMING, C.B., LL.D., on "Forage for Military Purposes."
- VETERINARY-SURGEON E. E. BENNETT, on "The Employment of Dogs for Military Purposes."
- LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W. HADDAN, 4th Volunteer Battalion The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, on "The Home Defence Bill as affecting the Volunteers."
- SURGEON-MAJOR J. L. NOTTER, M.D. (Professor of Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley), on "The Soldier's Food, with reference to Health and Efficiency for Service."
- W. H. DEERING, F.C.S., F.I.C. (Chief Assistant Chemist, War Department), on "Recent Inventions in Gunpowder and other Explosives."
- LIEUTENANT W. C. CRUTCHLEY, R.N. Reserve, on "The Unprotected State of British Commerce at Sea."
- COLONEL LONSDALE HALE (retired R.E.), on "The recent Changes in the Drill of the German Army."
- MAJOR G. R. WALKER, R.E. (the late), on "Fortifications and Fleets."
- CAPTAIN W. J. ROBERTSON, R.H.A., on "Horse Artillery." Part II.
- LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. ELIAS, h.p. (late East Lancashire Regiment), on "Lancers and Lances."
- COLONEL A. B. TELLOCH, C.B., h.p. (late the Welsh Regiment), on "Battle Training of Regimental Officers." Part II.
- CAPTAIN GERARD H. V. NOEL, R.N. (Gold Medallist, R.U.S.I.), on "The Training of the Executive Branch of the Navy."
- DEPUTY-SURGEON GENERAL W. G. DON, M.D., on "Recruits and Recruiting."
- LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. L. WALFORD, h.p., R.A., on "The Tactics of Coast Defence."
- STAFF-COMMANDER ETRICK W. CREAK, R.N., F.R.S., on "The Mariners' Compass in Modern Ships of War."
- PRINCIPAL VETERINARY-SURGEON G. FLEMING, C.B., LL.D., F.R.C.V.S., on "Forage for Military Purposes." Part II.
- MR. JAMES RIGO, C.E., on "The Mechanical Coaling of Steamers."
- G. E. H. CHADWYCKE-HEALEY, Esq., Sub-Lieut., Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, on "The Naval Volunteers."
- MAJOR ALFRED V. FORTYCE, Commanding 1st Cadet Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on "The Military Training of Boys."

The thanks of the Institution are due to the authors for the valuable professional information thus afforded.

The theatre was lent to the Tactical Society for two Lectures; to the Metropolitan Volunteer Serjeants' Tactical Association for nine Lectures; and on thirteen other occasions to Societies and Associations connected with the Services, for their meetings.

THE JOURNAL.

7. The sale of the Journal produced £486 as compared with £375 in the previous year.

LIBRARY.

8. The Library now contains 23,046 volumes, of which four hundred and eighty-one have been added since the last Report; of these, eighty-two have been purchased, two hundred and sixty-five presented, and the remainder are bound periodicals, &c.

The new catalogue is nearly completed, and the Council hope that it will be on sale to Members at an early date.

Donations of books and maps have been received from the Governments of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; and the United States.

The thanks of the Council have been conveyed to the several Governments for these donations.

The Institution is indebted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the Secretaries of State for War, and for India, for copies of various works issued by their Departments, and to the Speaker of the House of Commons for Parliamentary Papers.

The exchange of Journals with Foreign Governments and with many Scientific Societies, in this and other countries, has been continued.

A list of the additions to the Library and to the Museum will be published in the "Proceedings" of this day's meeting, and in the Appendix to Vol. XXXIII. of the Journal.

The Lending Library (see Appendix E), available for Members in the United Kingdom, which was opened on the 1st November, 1887, has proved a success, not only financially, but also in increasing the usefulness of the Institution, 137 Subscribers having availed themselves of it since its formation.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION.

9. When enquiries on Naval and Military professional subjects are received from Members, endeavours are made either to furnish the information sought for, or to point out where it can be obtained.

MUSEUM.

10. The Council take this opportunity of thanking Messrs. Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.; the Naval Construction and Armament Co.; Messrs. Robert Napier & Sons; Messrs. Donald Currie & Co.; the Thames Ironworks and Ship-Building Co., for their valuable assistance towards forming a Loan Exhibition of Models of Ships. Such an Exhibition, if generally assisted by those Ship-building firms who have

received orders from H.M.'s Government, would prove of great value and interest to the Members (and also to the public who visit the Institution), and would, to a great extent, obviate the purchase of expensive models, which occupy much space, and which, after a time, become out of date.

AFFILIATION OF THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA WITH THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

11. The Council recommend that the following proposals for affiliation of the United Service Institution of India with this Institution, which have been on trial for two years, should now become permanent, and be embodied in the bye-laws of this Institution.

Proposals for the Affiliation of the United Service Institution of India with the Royal United Service Institution.

A. Proposed that—

1. Members of the United Service Institution of India proceeding to the United Kingdom on two or three months' "Privilege" leave, or on six months' leave, shall be permitted as "Temporary Members" to attend the Lectures and to use the Reading Room, &c., of the Royal United Service Institution (but not receive the Journal) on payment of a subscription of five (5) shillings.

2. Should those joining as above obtain an extension of leave, they can extend their "Temporary Membership" on the payment of an additional 5s. for any period not exceeding six months.

3. Members of the United Service Institution of India proceeding to the United Kingdom on "Furlough," or leave exceeding six months, shall be permitted to attend Lectures and use the Reading Room, &c., of the Royal United Service Institution on payment of 10s. per annum. Should they wish also to receive its Journal (which can only be delivered by the Secretary on personal application, or to an authorized agent, without incurring postage charges), an additional annual payment of 10s. will be necessary.

4. In the event of Temporary Members, under paragraph 1, obtaining an extension of leave for six months, and wishing also to obtain the Journal, they can do so on payment of fifteen (15) shillings in addition to the five shillings already paid.

5. All the above subscriptions to be paid in advance, and admission as a "Temporary Member" to take place on payment.

6. The above rules will apply to both Life and Annual Members of the United Service Institution of India.

B. Proposed that—

1. Members of the Royal United Service Institution shall, throughout their service in India, be entitled to be in all respects (including receipt of Journal without extra payment) Members of the United Service Institution of India on payment of an Annual Subscription of Rs. 5 (in advance).

Members, Royal United Service Institution in India, Rs. 5 per annum, and Journal.

C.—

1. Any Member of either Institution will be entitled to obtain the Journal of the other on payment (in advance) at Members' prices.

2. The Secretaries of both Institutions will interchange lists of Members, made up to date, periodically.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

12 On the 1st January, 1890, the number of Corresponding Members of Council was 234.

GOLD MEDAL.

13. Six Essays have been received in competition for the Gold Medal, the subject being—

“The Maritime Defence of the United Kingdom (including its Colonies and Dependencies) and its Trade, in a War with a great Maritime Power, showing the fleet considered necessary and its disposition.”

Admiral Sir George Willes, K.C.B., Captain Bedford, C.B., A.D.C., R.N., and Captain Long, A.D.C., R.N., kindly undertook the duties of Referees, and their decision will be made known to this Meeting.

14. SUBJECT FOR THE MILITARY ESSAY FOR THIS YEAR.

“The Tactical Operations of the future (including questions of Supply and Transport of Ammunition), as affected by the introduction of Magazine Rifles, Machine and Quick-firing Guns, and Smokeless Powder.”

The competition is open to Members of the Institution, and to all who are eligible to become Members.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

15. In accordance with the Bye-law passed at the last Annual General Meeting the following Members retire, having served three years on the Council, viz. :—

Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB.

Major-General Sir WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G., M.P., late R.E.

Colonel D. MILNE-HOME, late Royal Horse Guards.

The Council submit the names of five Members, from which vacancies may be filled up. The first three on the list are proposed for immediate election, viz. :—

Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB For re-election.

Colonel G. G. WALKER: in waiting since last Annual Meeting. } For immediate election.

Lt.-Colonel N. L. WALFORD, h.p., R.A.

Major-General E. H. CLIVE.

Colonel R. N. DAWSON-SCOTT, h.p., R.E.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding their Report, the Council express their regret that the number of deaths and withdrawals has more than counterbalanced the number of new Members, and that they have had to strike off the names of 28 Members for the non-payment of their subscriptions after repeated applications, thus further reducing the number on the rolls of the Institution.

They cannot but hope, however, that when the question of a new house is favourably settled, a generous support will be given to the Institution, in order to make it more worthy of the Naval and Military Services of the country.

WHITEHALL YARD,
13th February, 1890.

By Order,
B. BURGESS, CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Year. 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Annual Subs. received.	En- trance Fees.	Income (from all sources).	Life Subs. received	Amount of Stock.	Invested in the pur- chase of Books, &c.	No. of Vols. in Library.	No. of Members on the 31st Dec.	Number of Visitors.
	£	£	£	£	£	£			
1831	654	..	654	1,194	..	..	..	1,437	..
1832	1,116	..	1,146	973	..	..	..	2,699	..
1833	1,405	..	1,450	692	..	..	..	3,341	..
1834	1,500	..	1,519	583	1,100	..	..	3,748	13,376
1835	1,450	..	1,574	306	2,430	40	..	4,155	8,537
1836	1,570	..	1,682	330	3,747	45	..	4,069	8,521
1837	1,549	..	1,747	222	4,747	180	..	4,164	10,907
1838	1,462	..	1,634	230	5,500	246	..	4,175	15,788
1839	1,399	..	1,565	168	5,500	292	..	4,186	16,248
1840	1,365	..	1,525	198	5,500	446	5,500	4,257	17,120
1841	1,450	..	1,613	186	6,000	243	5,850	4,243	19,421
1842	1,373	..	1,565	144	6,400	373	6,450	4,127	21,552
1843	1,299	..	1,494	140	6,700	237	7,000	4,078	27,056
1844	1,274	..	1,408	112	3,000	298	7,850	3,968	22,767
1845	1,313	..	1,466	228	1,500	127	8,100	3,988	21,627
1846	1,298	..	1,456	138	1,500	74	8,410	4,031	32,885
1847	1,314	74	1,502	132	1,700	37	..	4,017	38,699
1848	1,175	57	1,375	48	1,700	85	9,641	3,947	37,140
1849	1,176	72	1,375	84	1,150	58	..	3,570	33,333
1850	1,141	106	1,294	198	600	36	..	3,998	33,773
1851	1,136	131	1,292	66	666	34	10,150	3,168	52,173
1852	1,144	133	1,281	114	200	43	10,300	3,078	50,609
1853	1,213	319	1,684	264	528	41	10,420	3,251	55,952
1854	1,200	138	1,368	126	612	95	10,587	3,171	52,661
1855	1,159	107	1,289	120	653	55	10,780	3,131	44,778
1856	1,216	197	1,519	156	761	47	10,832	3,201	46,184
1857	1,258	176	1,937	78	1,038	40	10,960	3,168	42,755
1858	1,318	221	2,102	105	438	31	11,062	3,216	55,747
1859	1,526	195	2,277	512	946	70	11,320	3,344	58,739
1860	1,961	298	3,577	397	2,178	114	11,517	3,518	58,011
1861	2,122	305	2,899	266	2,846	99	11,812	3,649	53,296
1862	2,206	212	3,127	239	3,178	100	12,026	3,797	57,215

APPENDIX A—(continued).

TABULAR ANALYSIS, &c.

Year. 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Annual Subs. received.	En- trance Fees.	Income (from all sources).	Life Subs. received.	Amount of Stock.	Invested in the pur- chase of Books, &c.	No. of Vols. in Library.	No. of Members on the 31st Dec.	Number of Visitors.
	£	£	£	£	£	£			
1863	2,379	218	3,100	405	3,583	143	12,296	3,847	18,150
1864	2,425	215	3,253	222	4,516	116	12,700	3,902	17,276
1865	2,435	154	3,467	235	4,804	137	13,000	3,895	18,253
1866	2,435	157	3,488	299	5,486	150	13,337	3,891	17,067
1867	2,431	141	3,467	208	5,732	140	13,800	3,823	17,211
1868	2,416	184	3,534	297	6,306	119	14,100	3,812	16,417
1869	2,368	165	3,485	238	6,653	232	14,660	3,792	15,947
1870	2,376	178	3,493	333	7,313	140	15,055	3,831	18,654
1871	2,455	237	3,677	538	7,748	202	15,501	3,922	19,420
1872	2,620	336	4,111	713	8,927	192	15,761	4,116	19,773
1873	2,776	295	4,316	535	9,465	222	16,227	4,276	18,183
1874	2,819	216	4,491	409	10,189	218	16,624	4,330	16,771
1875	2,801	154	4,595*	469	10,721	228	17,000	4,308	15,960
1876	2,794	162	4,500	437	11,305	171	17,700	4,320	15,543
1877	2,840	218	4,750	526	11,725	217	18,300	4,405	15,682
1878	2,881	231	4,700	459	12,091	231	18,750	4,485	17,881
1879	2,904	180	4,490	407	12,505	254	19,170	4,473	15,529
1880	3,062	255	5,115*	577	12,965	240	19,565	4,531	13,041
1881	2,893	238	4,967	645	13,670	240	19,920	4,577	12,507
1882	2,829	181	4,739	491	14,069	174	20,352	4,591	12,546
1883	2,892	205	5,023	692	15,251	157	20,658	4,627	11,482
1884	2,851	172	4,950	491	16,000	207	20,943	4,613	12,398
1885	2,857	181	5,121	545	16,902	169	21,370	4,377	12,220
1886	2,757	141	4,842	358	17,492	192	21,778	4,368	12,358
1887	2,728	141	4,898	401	18,372	160	22,087	4,280	10,974
1888	2,716	216	5,238*	512	19,705	195	22,565	4,257	14,848
1889	2,663	148	4,874	375	20,498	140	23,016	4,226	13,333

* A legacy of £100 was received this year.

APPENDIX B

DETAIL OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS

1889.

Paid for 1889 @ £1	2,529
" " " " 10s.....	212
" in 1888 for 1889	10
New Members who joined between October and December, 1888	43
Deaths, and withdrawals of Members whose subscriptions for	
1889 have not been paid	36
Members two years in arrears with their subscriptions.....	28
Do. in arrears for 1889	26
	<hr/>
	2,881
Deduct, Annual to Life.....	5
	<hr/>
	2,879
" Deaths and withdrawals	124
	<hr/>
	2,755
" Struck off for non-payment, in accordance with Section V,	
para. 6, of the Byelaws.....	28
	<hr/>
Total number of Annual Subscribers, 1st January, 1890 ..	<u>2,727</u>

JOHN DAY,
Accountant.

Examined and found Correct—	LIONEL C. DRUMMOND.	} Auditors.
29th January, 1890.	ERNEST R. RAITT.	
	E. R. WETHERED, Lt.-Col.	

APPENDIX C.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Stock.

	£	s.	d.
Consols	16,343	16	9
India 3½ %	2,028	17	8
India 3 %	1,816	5	2
Nottingham Corpn. 3 %	309	13	1
	<hr/>		
	£20,498	12	8

APPENDIX D.

To the Right Honourable G. J. Goschen, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MEMORIAL from H.R.H. the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Members of the Royal United Service Institution.

1. Your Memorialists desire to bring to your notice the present position of the Royal United Service Institution.

2. The Institution occupies two houses, which are the property of the Crown, the one in Whitehall Yard, for which a rent of £205 is paid, and the other in Scotland Yard, which is rent-free. These premises may have to be surrendered to the Government at any time, as regards part at will, and as regards the remainder at three months' notice.

3. In contemplation of this contingency, the Treasury intimated its willingness to pay the ground-rent of a suitable site for the Institution, less the rent of £205 now paid to the Government, on the condition that the cost of erecting the new building should be defrayed by the Institution.

4. On the assumption that the present site shall be retained, the ground-rent, calculated on the current market value of the land in the locality, would be, in round numbers, £1,300, and deducting from this sum £200, the amount of rent, there would remain £1,100, as the annual contribution of the Treasury towards the ground-rent. If to this last sum £600, the annual subvention of the War Office and the Admiralty, is added, the amount of £1,700 will be arrived at as the sum to which the Government will stand pledged in the event of the above-mentioned undertaking on the part of the Treasury being carried out.

5. In this case the responsibility of providing the new building would rest upon the Institution; but its funds have been shown, in recent correspondence, to be insufficient to meet such an obligation, and it is, therefore, necessary that some other arrangement should be made.

6. In this view it is now suggested that the Government should construct the new building and grant the free use of it to the Institution, whilst retaining in its own hands the full rights of ownership.

7. The yearly expense of this scheme to the Government would be: (1) £300, the interest of the cost of the new building, estimated at £30,000; (2) £1,300, the ground-rent of the site, which would be foregone; (3) £600, the annual subvention of the War Office and the Admiralty, making a total of £2,800. But, on the other hand, the Institution, when placed in possession of accommodation suited to its requirements, might reasonably anticipate increased subscriptions from the Services, and, if these were forthcoming, the necessity for an annual subvention might possibly cease, and then the annual charge on the public finances would be decreased to £2,200, or not more than £500 in excess of the cost of the arrangement to which the Treasury is committed.

8. It should be further borne in mind—1st, That the extent of the Government assistance, which this scheme contemplates, would not really be greater than that which the Institution has received for several years past, namely, free accommodation and a small money grant; 2nd, That the following Societies: the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnean Society, the Chemical Society, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Geological Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society, when displaced from Somerset House, owing to the premises being otherwise appropriated, had free accommodation provided for them by the Government, and it is contended that they had not greater claims for consideration than the Royal United Service Institution.

9. It remains to be stated that the Managing Committee of the Royal Engineers' Institute have intimated their desire that, when a new house is built for the Royal United Service Institution, it should be sufficiently large to accommodate their Head-quarters Library, the books of which are now scattered through several rooms and passages of the War Office, in which about 2,000 square feet of wall space are thus occupied—a most inconvenient arrangement, from whatever point it

may be regarded. This proposal has been favourably entertained by the Council, who are of opinion that many advantages would accrue from the library of the Royal Engineers' Institute being under the same roof as the Royal United Service Institution, and the scheme has since been approved by His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Engineers.

10. Your Memorialists are aware that there may be difficulties in the way of providing a new building for the Royal United Service Institution; but, if such be the case, they have no hesitation in urging the Government to give an official promise that on resuming possession of the present premises it will find for the Institution other accommodation, rent-free, on a suitable site. A definite assurance to this effect would in some measure relieve the Institution from the injurious results of the present uncertainty of its position, and enable it to appeal with some prospect of success to the Naval and Military Services for the amount of support to which it may fairly be considered entitled, but which they now withhold from it, owing to the unfortunate circumstances in which it is placed.

11. This would, of course, effect no little improvement in the present state of affairs, but your Memorialists, while admitting this, consider themselves bound to represent that the work of the Institution is seriously impeded by the very dilapidated condition of the two houses which it occupies, and by the insufficiency of the accommodation which they afford. The exhibits of the Museum and the books of the Library have increased of late years to such an extent that proper space cannot be found for them, and the interest now taken by the public in the discussions periodically carried on, attracts to the Lecture Theatre numbers for which it is often difficult to provide.

12. It is thus clear that more commodious premises than those which the Institution now holds are urgently required, if its past sphere of usefulness is to remain unimpaired. To that usefulness, as appears from the records of the Institution, frequent and very strong testimony has been borne, not only by Naval and Military Officers of high rank and great experience, but also by Statesmen who have filled the most important offices in the government of the Empire, so that it is not necessary to lay further stress on that point on the present occasion, the more especially as you, Sir, when at the head of the Naval Administration of this country, must have had many opportunities of observing what the Institution has already done for the improvement of the Army and the Navy, and of judging how much more may be expected from it when it shall have been placed on a satisfactory footing in regard to accommodation.

(Signed) GEORGE,
President.

Royal United Service Institution,
Whitehall Yard,
29th June, 1859.

APPENDIX E.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEMBERS BORROWING BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY.

The Rules of the Library, dated 6th July, 1887, are hereby cancelled, and the following are substituted to take effect from this date.

1. Any Member in the United Kingdom, and who is not in arrears of his Subscription, shall, on payment in advance of 10s. for twelve months from date of payment, be permitted to borrow books from the Library subject to the following Regulations.
2. The above Rule will not, as regards payment, apply to Officers employed in the War Office, Admiralty, India, Colonial, and Foreign Offices, who may desire works from the Library to assist them in their professional duties
3. All charges for the transmission of books, from or to the Institution, shall be paid by the Members borrowing.
4. Books which cannot be replaced, and those of great value and rarity, are not to be issued on loan, neither are Books of Reference, Atlases, Maps and Charts.
5. A Member borrowing a book from the Library shall be responsible to the Institution for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Institution, until it is received back by the Librarian: in case of loss, damage or defacement by marking or in any other way, he shall replace the same, or make it good, or shall furnish another copy, or pay the value of the entire work of which it may be a part, as may be directed by the Council.
6. Members borrowing books are not privileged to lend them.
7. The number of Volumes at any one time issued to a Member shall not exceed four; this will not include Maps issued with the Volumes.
8. Books borrowed from the Library are not to be detained longer than one month.
But should a work be applied for by a Member for a longer period the Librarian is authorised to extend the period of issue to a second month and subsequently to a third, provided the work is not required by another Member; after the third month the return of the work is compulsory.
9. Non-compliance with any of the above Rules will render a Member liable to the forfeiture of the privilege of borrowing books.

By order of the Council,

JOHN DAY,
Librarian.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,
6th November, 1889.

General GEORGE ERSKINE:—

My Lord,—Perhaps before you proceed to deal with the several resolutions which you have on the Agenda paper, you will allow me, as Chairman of the Council, to say a few words supplementary to the Report which we have just heard read. I think it would be fitting in me, as a preface to what I have to say, to give expression to the thankfulness which my colleagues and myself feel, that we have had no accident to life or limb from the delapidated state of the building in which we have had to carry on our work. How long this immunity may last, I am not prepared to say. I can only hope that there will be no serious disaster before we emerge from this tenement into a better one, but when will that be? That is a question which is exercising, and has long exercised, the minds of all the friends of the Institution, but I am sorry to say that the Council cannot yet give any definite answer to it. At any rate, I can give this meeting, with your permission, a few details of what has been done, during the last year, with regard to the future of the Institution. We occupy two houses, both which are the property of the Crown, and in both we are tenants at will. One house is rent free, for the other we pay £205 a year as rent; but on the other hand, the Government give us an annual subvention of £600. Therefore, to put the matter shortly, we have at the present time free accommodation, and an allowance of £395 a year. I have said that we are tenants at will, and from time to time we have had notice to quit. At the present time we are in that predicament, but in view of our having to turn out from our present premises, the Treasury, some time ago, promised that they would pay the ground rent of a suitable site for the Institution, with a proviso that the Institution should build the house that would be required. Some time ago—only a few years ago—a strict scrutiny of the finances of the Institution showed very clearly that we were not in a position to do that, and accordingly, on the 6th of January, 1888, the Council decided that a letter should be written to the Treasury, explaining that fact and asking the Government to build the house for us when we should have to vacate these premises. No notice was taken of that letter, and in consequence we repeated the application on the 12th of April last year. That did not seem to produce any effect, and accordingly we memorialised the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 29th of June last. It was intended, at first, that we should present the memorial by means of a deputation, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer demurred to that course, and it was not taken. The memorial, however, was supported by a large and influential number of members of Parliament; they took the case up very warmly. They held two meetings with a view to giving expression to what they thought on the subject, and the second meeting was attended by Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, and yourself, my Lord, as First Lord of the Admiralty, and I believe I am right in saying that Mr. Stanhope and yourself promised to represent the claims of the Institution in the strongest way to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The press also took up the cause of the Institution on that occasion, and several of the leading journals wrote very strong in its behalf. While all this was going on, the end of the Parliamentary session approached, and we all know what that means with regard to the work of the Ministers of the Crown. Mr. Goschen was sorely pressed with his work, and on the 3rd of September he, through his private secretary, addressed a letter to me, as Chairman of the Council, to say that he could not possibly take up the application contained in the memorial until after the vacation. Of course, a considerable delay ensued, and the next event that I have to speak of, is an interview which I had with Sir Reginald Welby, whom I think, I may describe correctly as the permanent head of the Treasury. He had had the question of the Institution deputed to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he desired to have an interview with me on the subject, so that we might discuss the matter. We went into the question very fully. Of course I need not tell my colleagues on the Council that I pressed the claims of the Institution in the strongest way I possibly could, and I flatter myself that I made some impression on Sir Reginald Welby. I do not mean to say that I convinced him. He is much too good an official to confess that that was the case. However, he promised to represent what I had said to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who at that time was in the country; and

he said that the next step would be to call upon the Office of Works, to report to the Treasury regarding the sites that would be available for the Institution, and also with regard to the cost of a new building. I have been made aware that that Report has been rendered to the Treasury, so that I presume that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has before him at the present time all the information which he requires. It may appear, perhaps, that the Council has been rather importunate in their dealings with the Treasury, but I do not think that we need to make any apology on that account. We are not pressing our individual claims in matters of personal interest, but advocating the cause of an Institution which has proved itself of the very greatest utility to the two Services—the Army and the Navy—and not only that, but which has shown itself one of national importance. The fact is that our records teem with testimonials to that effect, not only from naval and military officers of distinction, but also from ministers of the Crown and statesmen of all shades of politics, and even from men of science and inventors. I have said that we have asked the Government to build us a new house when we have to turn out of the present premises, but that is not, I think, quite so great a demand as it would at first sight appear, because the property will not be handed over to the Institution. We should remain in the new house, according to the proposal of the memorial, as tenants at will, so that if the Government should wish to turn us out at any time, they would have the power to do it. We merely request that they will continue to us the same assistance as they have rendered up to the present time, that is, free accommodation, which was given to seven other institutions, which I need not name just now, when they were turned out of Somerset House. The Government on that occasion provided for those societies free accommodation, as they had previously to that change. I happen to know that this question of eviction is cropping up again. We have been long threatened, but every year, of course, brings us nearer to the final catastrophe; and I would ask, what is to be done when that event comes? If we are deprived of this house, we shall require another. We have already shown that our finances do not admit of our building a house. Then, will the Government do it for us? That remains to be seen. I am quite sure of this, that if the Government proposes to do so, the necessary expenditure will be cheerfully voted in Parliament, and the action of Parliament in that direction will be cordially endorsed by public opinion. Therefore, I think, we have some reason to hope that our memorial will meet with the success which we think it deserves. I have no more to say on that subject, and I will not detain you more than a minute by mentioning two matters which are of less importance, but still deserve to be brought before the meeting. One is that the Council, during the last year, have made arrangements for providing members in the Institution with light refreshments, so that they will have food for the body here, as well as food for the mind. The next is that Council are considering, whether it is possible to re-arrange the contents of our museum in such a way as to procure more accommodation for the members who visit the Institution. It is not an easy matter to do that in the premises which we now occupy, but we hope that it will be effected; and if so, those gentlemen who find that they can prosecute their studies more effectually when they have the use of tobacco than without it, will be able to have their cigar, or, perhaps, a pipe, without incommoding anyone who objects to smoking. My Lord, I have nothing further to say.

Admiral Sir RICHARD V. HAMILTON:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to propose the first resolution, namely, "That the Report, now read, be adopted, and printed for circulation among the members." The Report is so satisfactory that it speaks for itself, and, therefore, it is quite unnecessary for me to say much on the subject. I would first like to call your attention to the satisfactory character of the finances. We have increased our investments. If there is anything to soften the hard hearts of the Treasury, I think it ought to be the knowledge that in that respect we are all right. The subjects discussed during the last years have been very equally divided over the branches of the Service, and I am very glad to see amongst the eight naval subjects that have been discussed, several have been brought forward

by officers of the Reserve Forces, showing the interest that they take in these questions. The additions to the library are most satisfactory. With regard to the Lending Library, I can myself testify to the benefit that I have derived from it during the last year, and I hope next year the finances will be in a more satisfactory state than they are now. The new system of giving professional assistance to officers of the Army and Navy has also been very beneficial, and there is no doubt about the very great value of the naval models that have been added to the Museum during the year, and I hope the Council will take steps to increase their number. I beg to move the resolution.

General Sir BEAUCHAMP WALKER :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—In rising to second the adoption of the Report, I have really little or nothing to add to the very able *précis* which the Chairman has given of the most important subject under our consideration, which is the provision of a new building. I am sorry to say—for the first time since I have been a member of the Council, now eleven years—there has been a very strong difference of opinion as to the mode which should be adopted in bringing this question to the knowledge and the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but I for one, as voting in the majority, entirely supported the proposal to leave this most delicate matter in the hands of our Chairman. I can only say, speaking my own opinion, that I do not think the tact and the discretion with which our Chairman has conducted the business, could possibly have been surpassed. Admiral Hamilton has adverted to the points which he considered worthy of remark, and he has left me little further to say on the subject. I should, with him, wish to recommend to the officers of the Services the use of our Lending Library. It was an admirable system when introduced, and I hope that when the next report is read to an audience in this theatre, we shall find that the number of members who have made use of it, has been very largely increased. I have, therefore, pleasure in seconding the proposal that “the Report, now read, be adopted, and printed for circulation among the members.”

Colonel LONSDALE HALE :—

Lord George Hamilton and Gentlemen,—I rise on the present occasion to offer some remarks with regard to the Institution and the Report, and before I do so allow me to mention some of my claims for venturing to trespass upon your Lordship's attention, and upon the attention of gentlemen here present. For seven years I have had the honour of being a member of the Council, and I am still a member of the Council, and, therefore, I ought to know something about the working of this Institution. I ought to know and to be able to distinguish between the difficulties which lie in the way of our progress and which can be overcome, and those which cannot be overcome. Then, again, for nearly double that time I have been able to give a considerable amount of time and labour to the Journal, as the Honorary Editor of the “Occasional Notes.” I have also, I believe, brought about fifty fresh members to this Institution. I merely mention these facts, gentlemen, to show that anything that I may say that may go against the speeches we have just heard, and which may be apparently in opposition to the majority of the Council, is not in the nature of factious opposition, and that I have done my best for many years in the interests of the Institution. Now, Sir, I have been taken by surprise by the departure from precedent which has been initiated by my friend, General Erskine, on the present occasion. Hitherto we have always had the motion for the Report proposed and seconded, and then the discussion took place, but on this occasion, prior to the proposal for the adoption of the Report, the Chairman not only has intervened, but he has told us a great deal which is not in the Report at all. He has given himself an addendum to the Report, and if we, the minority of the Council, had known that this was to take place, then perhaps we should have come prepared to meet him, because, as both General Erskine and Sir Beauchamp Walker would admit, his remarks refer to the very subjects upon which there was a very warm and strongly expressed diversity of opinion in the Council, and I am afraid that in the course of my observations I shall have to take exception to the view of

what has happened, as expressed, perhaps, by those two distinguished officers. But, however, we will leave that for the present, and I may say further that I am one of the firmest believers, perhaps over-sanguine, in the potentialities of this Institution. I believe that the powers of rendering service, not only to the Army and Navy, but also to the nation at large, which this Institution possesses, are enormous, but unfortunately they are latent, they are not being exercised. I also am aware that there is throughout, not only both Services, but in the country generally, a very strong feeling in favour of supporting this Institution to the very utmost, but I also know that there is in the Army, at all events, a deep and growing dissatisfaction with the way in which this Institution carries on its work. Gentlemen, I am afraid I cannot impress my colleagues on the Council with that fact, and they think that I am somewhat drawing on my imagination in this matter, but I know that there are two members of the Council here who are on the Active List, and not on the Retired List, as so many of us on the Council are, and I hope that they will bear me out in saying that the Services at large are dissatisfied with our present position of what I may call cataleptic inertia. The Army believes a great deal more might be done in some way or other, and they are waiting to see us do it. Now, gentlemen, we are really in a very grave crisis of our affairs. We are going to the Government for help, and let us see when the Government call for the Report, as they naturally do, what sort of Institution it is that they have to help. They look at the Report, and they find that first of all it is stated that there is a loss this year of between twenty and thirty members. Well, we are liable to fluctuation, and if it was only one year it would not matter, but if you look back at the Reports from 1882, I think you will find we have been steadily going down in spite of the good feeling which is entertained for us by the Services. And then there is a more astounding fact still. If you look back to 1841, you will find that our numbers at the present time are nearly identically the same as the numbers in the year 1841—fifty years ago, and that notwithstanding the enormous increase in interest which is taken nowadays in professional matters, by both the Army and Navy, notwithstanding the enormous number of possible subscribers to the Institution which has been created by the institution of the Volunteer Force. Although our percentage in 1841 may have been a satisfactory one as to the percentage of actual subscribers and possible subscribers, the percentage now must be deemed to be of a most unsatisfactory character, seeing that we have made not one step in the way of progress since 1841. Then, with regard to the museum, about which we have heard so much, and which has been valued lately at some fabulous price, I find even that is ceasing to attract. The number of people who came to see it during the last year was 13,000, and there are only ten years' out of the whole fifty in which so few have been to see it. The fact is it is a museum of antiquities. Instead of having here only things which are applicable to the present day, which members of the Volunteer, the Militia, and the Regular Forces could see, without going to Chatham and elsewhere; we have nothing but simply military antiquities, and then we expect the Services to support us.¹ But, Gentlemen, there is a far more serious matter which I wish to bring to your notice. There is an item in the Report, that those who do not know this Institution, might read with the deepest satisfaction, but which is to my mind indicative of very serious danger to us. It is stated that the sales of the Journal to the general public have increased from something like £375 to £460, or something of the kind. The Secretary was good enough to give me a list of sales to the general public during the last ten years. I do not know whether they began before that time or not, but at all events, ten years ago, the public demanded £152 worth of Journals for their satisfaction. This last year was exceptional, owing to there being four issues, but year after year has the demand for the Journal risen, until now it comes to nearly £500. Why is that? I know the military literature of Europe pretty well, and there is not a single Journal in the whole of Europe which can touch our own, with regard to its value and excellence. There is no Journal in the

¹ I feel that I have expressed myself too strongly as regards the contents of the Museum, as there are certainly in it some models and weapons of the present day, but to my mind not half enough.—L. H.

whole of Europe which gives lectures of such fairly average quality, and such valuable discussions, and with regard to that small portion that I have to deal with, the "Occasional Notes," it is absolutely the only medium between the Army and Navy, and the literature of foreign countries. Now, under these circumstances, the value of the Journal is being daily more and more appreciated; more and more people are buying it, but they do not join the Institution. People can buy the Journal without joining the Institution. They recognise the value of this Institution as a great publishing company and nothing more, and they will not join it as long as they get the Journal, because, as a brother officer of mine expressed it, they do not see what on earth they will get out of the Institution by joining it, when they can buy the Journal elsewhere. There is another point which has not been mentioned in any of the previous Reports, and which I am specially anxious to bring to your attention. There is an Institute, a somewhat one similar to this, known as the Royal Engineer Institute, at Chatham. It is an Institution similar to this, belonging to the Corps of Engineers. Now, although I am an Engineer myself, I may be allowed to say that the Royal Engineers have a certain amount of influence. They have ramifications all over the place, and they have, as I say, a certain amount of active influence in different Government departments and elsewhere. This Institute issue their publications in a most admirable and economical manner. Two years ago, in this theatre, at their Corps meeting, they expressed a desire to establish in London a branch of that Institute. I thought it was a grand opportunity for the United Service Institution, and I got up myself and proposed to my brother officers that instead of looking for buildings elsewhere they should see whether they could not in some way affiliate with us. They at once joined with the proposal, and I immediately afterwards brought it before the Council. It was very kindly received by my colleagues, but I do not think any of them appreciated as I did the value of getting the Engineers under the same roof with us. The general proposition of the Engineers was roughly speaking this:—They offered us a large sum of money, coming to four figures. They said "All we want to do is to get storage for our professional library; give us a storage for the library and all your members shall be free to go in and make use of it, but our members shall not use your Institution unless they belong to it." I say you could not have a more generous or liberal offer than that. Last year, when the Corps met again, I had to tell them that this site question was still unsettled. Next June they meet again, and then (for I do not think they will wait much longer) I shall have to bring before them the fact that nothing is settled. They will very likely go adrift, and we shall lose the co-operation of that Institute. I merely mention these facts to show you the crisis in which we are. Now, from the Report, gentlemen, in spite of what the Chairman says, I put it to you, are we one atom nearer to getting a site than we were before? These personal interviews which the Chairman of the Council has spoken of, are excellent in their way, and I quite agree with what Sir Beauchamp Walker has said with regard to the admirable judgment which the Chairman displays in these matters, but I do not believe in personal interviews myself. And there is another thing I do not believe in which has been laid stress on, I do not believe in members of Parliament. Great stress was laid in our Council meetings upon the enormous value of the meeting which took place between your Lordship and Mr. Stanhope, and the Army and Navy Committee of the House of Commons, and we were told that immense things would result very likely from that. Let us look at it from a commonsense point of view. On that Committee were two men, whom I take as the antipodes of each other in politics. Both belong to this Institution—Sir William Crossman and Sir John Colomb. Now, do we suppose that Sir John Colomb will refuse his support to the Conservative ministry, or that Sir William Crossman would give a vote of confidence in the ministry, on account of their not giving support to our Institution? The assistance of a Parliamentary Committee is nothing at all; we are bound to stand on our own ground.

The CHAIRMAN:—

I do not wish to interrupt Colonel Hale in any remarks he may make in criticising the Report, but I am bound to say, it seems to me, that the great mass of his

observations have nothing to do with the Report. The Report seems to me to be a very plain statement of facts, and the sketch that was made by the Chairman of the Council is simply a statement of the proceedings which he and the Council have taken during the past year for the purpose of bringing the claims of this Institution before the Treasury. No doubt the Annual Meeting is a favourable opportunity for discussing principles, but I think it is generally the custom to give notice of any question of importance which is outside the Report, and which is intended to be raised. I do not wish to curtail, unduly, Colonel Hale's speech, but I am bound to say that he seems to me to be going into a mass of matters that are scarcely germane to the Report, and if he does that, it is clear that those who differ from him will claim the liberty to follow him. Under these circumstances, I think you will see the expediency of strictly confining what is said to the actual contents and statements in the Report.

Colonel LONSDALE HALE:—

I accept your Lordship's correction with the greatest pleasure, only I may beg to say that I was not the original offender. The Chairman of the Council has touched upon very controversial matter, which has been brought forward, and my colleagues in the Council will remember when that was brought forward, and I did not expect him —

General ERSKINE:—

I do not know what you refer to.

Colonel LONSDALE HALE:—

I refer to one statement about the demur of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation which has been interpreted in different ways, and Sir Beauchamp Walker raised the question about the deputation, which was a subject of very fiery comment between us in the Council. I do not want to go into these questions, I merely explain why I touched upon them.

The CHAIRMAN:—

I am bound to say, that if I thought the Chairman of the Council was going to introduce any matter extraneous or outside the Report, I should have felt it my duty to interrupt him, but in listening to him he seemed to give a careful chronological statement of the steps taken by the Council during the past year to lay their case before the Treasury. If, incidentally, he touched upon any controversial matter, I think he did so in such a way as not to provoke discussion, and I think it will be very advisable in discussing this Report, as I said before, strictly to confine ourselves to the facts recorded within it.

Colonel LONSDALE HALE:—

I will not trespass upon your ruling. I must say this, with regard to the whole proceedings of the Council for the past year, that I have been in an absolute minority, but I am rather proud of that, considering who the other members of the minority are. It has sometimes been a minority of seven, sometimes of three, and sometimes of one. I might bring these matters before this meeting now, but I do not intend to do so. I purposely did not come to raise discussion, but merely to bring before you, as I have tried to do, the grave position in which we are at present. I do not wish to bring it before you now, for the reason that this is not a representative meeting of the Institution. It is one of the regular formal meetings; no notice has been given of any discussion to be raised upon this grave question, and therefore that question had better be deferred until we get a really representative meeting. I merely will say, and I really am driven into doing so, that I utterly dissent from the proceedings of the Council during the past year. My belief is that, with a more active and energetic management, we might do, even with the present site, a great deal more than we do. My feeling is that the Council have gone absolutely the wrong way to work in confining their endeavours to obtain a site merely to writing letters to

officials, and I beg to give notice that in order to have this question properly discussed, I intend at the next meeting of the Council, on Tuesday, to ask them to call a special general meeting of the subscribers to the Institution on some day after Easter, when those members can attend who are not here at present, members from Aldershot, from Chatham, from the Navy, and elsewhere. If the Council decline to accept my request, then I have not the slightest doubt that I shall be able to get 24 members to summon a general meeting, where the members will express far more strongly and openly than I have done this afternoon, what they think of the present and future of the Institution.

General PHILIP SMITH :—

We owe Colonel Hale a good deal for having confirmed Sir Beauchamp Walker's statement that we are not all agreed on the Council. I think my brother officers will be extremely happy to hear that everything in the Council is not immediately agreed upon, but that we have discussions, and sometimes very warm discussions. If we had not, things, perhaps, would not go on so well. Colonel Lonsdale Hale has spoken of the opinion of the Army. I think there is a very strong feeling in the Army that we are not going on as fast as we ought to do. Whether that is true, I do not know; I have my own private opinion upon it. At any rate, I consider that the number of those who have withdrawn their names shows that that feeling exists. Instead of officers withdrawing their names, we ought every year to have a large number joining us in addition. There are numbers of Reserve officers, who might not only leave their names on the books, but also induce others to join. Then we have a very large number of Volunteer officers who are eligible, and who ought also to belong to us. I think that there are certain things in the Report which none of us can call satisfactory. Some have been mentioned, and there are others also which are not what they might be.

Admiral COLOMB :—

I have once or twice been in the minority with Colonel Hale, and I should like on that account to express my disagreement with the line which he has taken on this occasion. I do not think that this is the proper occasion on which to advert to differences on the Council. There have been those differences, and we ought to have them if we are a working Council, but I would ask you, my Lord, to lay to heart the matter, which it seems to me Colonel Hale's speech has brought out, that is, simply that an institution under notice to quit, cannot by any possibility put out its full strength.

The Resolution was then put from the Chair, and declared carried by a large majority.

Colonel STRACEY :—

My Lord,—In moving the Second Resolution, I have been requested by those interested, to testify to the great service this theatre has been, not only to the Services, but to the Auxiliary Forces. The Home Counties Volunteer Forces Institution will hold a meeting here for lecture and discussion one day next week. Very lately Colonel Lonsdale Hale has given a series of most excellent lectures in this theatre to the members of the Home District Tactical Association. I allude to no later date than yesterday, when the usual professional lecture was given at 3 o'clock. At 5.30, this meeting was followed by a largely attended lecture in this theatre to the members of the Home District Tactical Association. Again, later on in the evening, at 8.30, I had the pleasure of being present at a lecture given by Captain Gall, on military bridges, to the Metropolitan Volunteer Sergeants' Tactical Association. Each of these lectures was largely attended, and by almost entirely a different audience. I doubt whether in the history of this Institution there has ever been a larger number of people attending its theatre in one day than there were yesterday. However dilapidated the state of the theatre may be from the builder's point of view, to which the Chairman of the Council has alluded, I do not think the Institution is at all dilapidated in the appreciation of the Services, or in that of the

military public. I beg to move "That the thanks of this meeting be given to those members of the Council who retire by rotation, and that the following members be elected to fill the vacancies, viz.:—Rear-Admiral P. H. Colomb, Colonel G. G. Walker, and Lieut.-Col. N. L. Walford, R.A., for immediate election, and that the following names of members be adopted from which to select in cases of vacancy occurring in the Council, viz.:—Major-General E. H. Clive and Colonel R. N. Dawson-Scott, R.E."

Captain Fox, R.N. :—

I beg to second the resolution so ably proposed by Colonel Stracey. On the part of the Navy I can confirm all that he has said as to the advantages offered by this Institution. I think that in the Navy the younger officers are joining more and more every year; we all try to get them to join, and I am sure they benefit themselves and the Service very largely by joining.

The Resolution having been put from the Chair, was unanimously adopted.

Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART :—

My Lord, when I endeavoured to find refuge in this dilapidated building from the snow outside, I was surprised to find that I was connected with the honour of proposing a Resolution, and I am happy to say it is a Resolution on which I am sure the feeling will be so unanimous, that there will be no opening for discussion. The Chairman of the Council, in his very clear and able address, has given us a proof of the great value of a sound and healthy system of examination into finances. If it had not been for that examination, this Institution might have launched out into great expenditure which it could not have afforded. It is not necessary, in meetings of naval and military officers, to say that no undertaking or no Institution can be conducted on proper principles unless it is on a sound and healthy system of finance. You cannot ascertain whether that system is sound and healthy unless you have an intelligent and an independent audit, and therefore I venture to think that the Resolution which I have to propose, giving thanks to those gentlemen who gratuitously give their services to auditing the accounts of this Institution, is one of which you will unanimously approve. My Lord, I venture to propose "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the auditors, Lionel C. Drummond, Esq., E. R. Raitt, Esq., and Lieut.-Colonel Wetherell, for their valuable services, and that Lionel C. Drummond, Esq., who goes out by rotation, be re-elected for the ensuing year."

Lt.-Colonel BAYLIS, Q.C. :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I am called upon to second this Resolution. We are much indebted to the auditors for the great care and trouble they have taken; but, if you will allow me to add one word as a member of the Finance Committee—I never saw accounts better kept. I think we are very much indebted to Colonel Day for the manner in which those accounts have been kept; so accurately, intelligibly, and carefully, that they will bear any inspection, and undergo any supervision that may be necessary. I think I am bound to mention his name in connection with this matter.

The Resolution having been put from the Chair, was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Referees on the Naval Essays, from which it appeared that the Gold Medal was unanimously awarded to Captain Henry F. Cleveland, R.N., and that the Essay by Lieutenant Bradford, H.M.S. *Mutine*, was recommended to be printed in the Journal.

General Sir ROBERT HUME:—

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to propose to you the following resolution, "That a vote of thanks be given to the Referees, Admiral Sir George Willes, K.C.B., Captain Bedford, C.B., A.D.C., R.N., and Captain Long, A.D.C., R.N., for their valuable services in adjudicating on the Naval Prize Essay." I am sure, gentlemen, all the members of this Institution must feel very grateful to the gallant officers who have so kindly undertaken the duty of Referees in this matter. It is a duty which, to a certain extent, may be called invidious and thankless, but I hope we shall make up by our cordial thanks to those gallant officers for the way in which they have done their work, and for the thanklessness of the work which they have had to do.

Admiral BOWDEN SMITH:—

My Lord,—I have great pleasure in seconding that Resolution.

The Resolution having been put from the Chair was unanimously adopted.

Admiral Sir GEORGE WILLES:—

On the part of myself and my colleagues, Captain Bedford and Captain Long, I beg to return you our thanks for the cordial vote of the meeting. Unfortunately, I am an idle man, and was only too glad to be one of the Referees. I must say I should rather have wished that some of the essays were not quite so long-winded, but I am very glad the Gold Medal has fallen to Captain Cleveland.

Admiral Sir ERASMUS OMMANNEY, C.B., F.R.S.:—

The Resolution which I have the honour to submit for your approval is as follows:—"That Section I, paragraph 3 of the Bye-Laws be altered as follows: viz., (3) Vice-Patrons:—Members of the Royal Family, distinguished officers, eminent persons who shall have promoted and advanced naval and military science and literature, and others who have been benefactors to the Institution, to be selected by the Council." With regard to the honour we confer of being Vice-Patrons of this Institution, doubtless you will perceive that those Vice-Patrons are Her Majesty's Ministers and other eminent functionaries of the Government. The permanent members are confined to Field-Marshal and Admirals of the Fleet. The Council have taken this into consideration, and with reference to the Charter under which the Institution is incorporated, they are desirous to add to the representation of Vice-Patrons, distinguished men of science, and other men of eminence. A few of such men will be proposed to be selected to add to the number, and their selection, I think, will enhance the merits of the Institution out of doors, and will meet with the approbation of the members in general. It is, I think, only following the example of many other institutions of a similar nature where we generally select people who are eminent, and who have rendered distinguished services to their institutions. In our Charter it is said we shall "sedulously encourage and extend naval and military literature," and then "that it would further tend to the promotion and advancement of naval and military science and literature" if the Charter were granted. I think we shall have no difficulty in finding members amongst the institutions who would be proud of this honour, and it would be only doing our duty in carrying out the principles upon which this Institution was founded. I am sure there are a great many names of world-wide reputation and also national character, which, if added to this Institution, would be of very great benefit to it. The next alteration of the Bye-Laws is in Section II, under the head of "Composition." The proposal is that the following be added:—"5. Temporary

Members. *A*.—1. Members of the United Service Institution of India proceeding to the United Kingdom on two or three months' 'Privilege' leave, or on six months' leave, shall be permitted as 'Temporary Members' to attend the Lectures and to use the Reading Room, &c., of the Royal United Service Institution (but not receive the Journal) on payment of a subscription of five (5) shillings. 2. Should those joining as above obtain an extension of leave, they can extend their 'Temporary Membership' on the payment of an additional 5s. for any period not exceeding six months. 3. Members of the United Service Institution of India proceeding to the United Kingdom on 'Furlough,' or leave exceeding six months, shall be permitted to attend Lectures and use the Reading Room, &c., of the Royal United Service Institution on payment of 10s. per annum. Should they wish also to receive its Journal (which can only be delivered by the Secretary on personal application, or to an authorised agent, without incurring postage charges), an additional annual payment of 10s. will be necessary. 4. In the event of 'Temporary Members,' under paragraph 1, obtaining an extension of leave for six months, and wishing also to obtain the Journal, they can do so on payment of fifteen (15) shillings in addition to the five shillings already paid. 5. All the above subscriptions to be paid in advance, and admission as a 'Temporary Member' to take place on payment. 6. The above rules will apply to both Life and Annual Members of the United Service Institution of India. *B*.—1. Members of the Royal United Service Institution shall, throughout their service in India, be entitled to be in all respects (including receipt of Journal without extra payment) Members of the United Service Institution of India on payment of an Annual Subscription of Rs. 5 (in advance). *C*.—1. Any Member of either Institution will be entitled to obtain the Journal of the other on payment (in advance) at Members' prices. 2. The Secretaries of both Institutions will interchange lists of Members, made up to date, periodically." The object of this resolution is to confirm an application entered into between this Institution and the United Service Institution of India. You will easily appreciate that that will be of very great benefit to both Institutions. It will lead to mutual co-operation and mutual interchange of work. I am sure it will be of very great advantage to us, looking to the distinguished officers of that great Army in India, and to the great school for military art and science which is afforded in the Indian Empire.

Colonel MALCOLM GREEN:—

I have much pleasure, my Lord, in seconding this Resolution, particularly as the Services are so intimately connected with science in all its branches. I think that the permanent connection between this Institution and the Indian Institution should be no longer delayed.

General Sir BEAUCHAMP WALKER:—

As I was one of the members of the Council who opposed the introduction of the first of these two Resolutions, I hope I may be allowed to say a word on the present occasion. At present our Vice-Patrons are certain members of the Ministry, the Viceroy of India and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Admirals of the Fleet and the Field Marshals, and there, I think, they should remain. I think by the alterations proposed by Sir Erasmus Ommanney we should introduce a contentious element. I think the addition proposed indicates a clear departure from what has been the previous custom in respect to the Vice-Patrons, and it would introduce a contentious element which we are much better without. One man will have his pet, and another man will have his pet, and we shall have all sorts of people put forward as Vice-Patrons, which will end in a great deal of confusion. I therefore am most clearly of opinion that the Resolution should not be accepted. I said so at the meeting of the Council at which it was considered. That meeting consisted of six Members, of whom four were against me, and the other was with me. I wish that clearly to be known in this theatre, as I do not wish to pass it by with a silent vote.

Admiral Sir ERASMUS ONMANNEY :—

With regard to the latter part of your speech I may say that the matter had been discussed at a previous meeting of the Council, and a month's notice given, and a notice paper sent out to every member of the Council.

General Sir BEAUCHAMP WALKER :—

There were but six members present.

The CHAIRMAN :—

Perhaps I had better put these Resolutions separately. I will first put the portion of the Resolution referring to Vice-Patrons.

The Resolution was put from the Chair, and lost by a large majority.

The CHAIRMAN :—

I will now put the second part of the Proposal having reference to the affiliation with the United Service Institution of India.

The Resolution was put from the Chair, and was unanimously adopted.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON then vacated the Chair, which was taken by General ERSKINE, Chairman of the Council.

Lord CHELMSFORD :—

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to propose that a vote of thanks be passed to the Right Honorable Lord George Hamilton for taking the Chair upon this occasion. I should like very much to add on my own account, and I believe it will be the feeling of all those who are present also, that the words "for his able conduct in the Chair" be added to that Resolution. We all feel very much indebted to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and to the Secretary of State for War for taking such a deep interest in this Institution. And when we know how busy those two Officers of the Crown are, and how much engaged in public affairs, it seems to me that we cannot but pass a very hearty vote of thanks to Lord George Hamilton for having come in this way to help us in our Annual Meeting. The proceedings have lasted so much longer than they usually do that I shall confine myself to this remark, being sure that all of us feel a great deal more than we are able to express to him for his kindness.

Admiral Sir GEORGE WILLES :—

I have much pleasure in cordially seconding the Resolution. Our comparatively empty benches to-day do not, I am sure, imply a want of sympathy and welcome to our noble Chairman. The fact is this: a good many of us have come to the time of life when we cannot face such weather as that of this afternoon. It is truly Arctic. I have known these Annual Meetings in the month of March to be held in warm sunshine, and then we have been honoured by the presence of a number of ladies. I am sure but for that unavoidable circumstance they would have been very glad to have come here to-day, especially on the interesting occasion of awarding the Gold Medal to Captain Cleveland.

The Resolution having been put from the Chair, was carried by acclamation.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON :—

General Erskine, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the vote that you have been kind enough to pass. I think it is a good arrangement by which those who are temporarily entrusted with the duties of administration, both of the Army and of the Navy, should alternately preside at the Annual Meetings of this most important Institution. It is two years since last I had the honour of so doing, and

I regret to say that, in one sense, things are in very much the same position now as they were then. I fear no advance has been made as to the settlement of that all-important question of where this Institution is to be for the future located and housed. Well, my colleague, Mr. Stanhope, as well as myself, have done our best to impress upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the important nature of the function which this Institution discharges, and I think we are fortunate, in one sense, in having to deal with a Chancellor of the Exchequer who himself was once head of a spending department, in whom imperial instincts are largely developed, and who has so well controlled the finances of this country, that he has given more to the Army and Navy to spend than any preceding minister, and yet has associated with that, a reduction rather than an increase of taxation. We may be sure that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will approach this question in no niggardly spirit, but the demand put forward was somewhat large; the Treasury were asked to erect a building to cost some £30,000; it was to be in the close neighbourhood of Pall Mall, which is probably the most expensive part of London; the rent was to be free; and the Institution were to be left in receipt of an income absolutely adequate to their future wants. Well, now, I do not wish to go into the disputed point that Colonel Hale has raised; it is quite true that the knowledge that this Institution is in a dilapidated condition may prevent its development, and may to some extent—though I do not think it ought—but may to some extent account for the fact that the number of members is not increasing. But, if Mr. Stanhope and I press the claims of this Institution upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he will want us to give him some evidence that, when that impediment which it is said now prevents the development of the Institution is removed, there is good *bona fide* evidence that the Institution will largely develop, and will play that part in connection with the two Services, which would alone justify that large expenditure which he is asked to incur. And, therefore, without in any way going into any of the points which Colonel Hale raised, and which I am wholly incompetent to discuss, I do hope the Council will bear the axiom in mind, that if you want the Government to help you, you must help yourselves as regards the future.

Now, gentlemen, it is needless to say that I attach the highest importance to the preservation and extension of this Institution. It seems to me to discharge most important functions. So long as it is necessary, and I suppose it always will be necessary under Parliamentary Government, that the administrative head of the Army and Navy should be civilians, they must mainly depend upon their technical advisers for the advice given in reference to the great mass of the questions which they have to settle. But speaking for the Navy, I say, no matter how able or industrious the Naval Lords of the Admiralty may be, there are a large number of questions which it is absolutely impossible for them satisfactorily to thrash out. It seems to me, in speaking on behalf of the Navy, that this Institution is almost of more importance to that Service than to the Army. There have been great military wars during the last few years. Those military wars have perfectly revolutionised the system of military administration, and of military tactics, and of military organisation. There have been no great naval wars. What may occur in the next naval war is purely a matter of speculation. A great change, no doubt, has taken place in the armament of land forces, but, after all, the change is nothing compared to that which has taken place in the armament of the Navy, and, therefore, it does seem to me that this Institution can discharge most important duties, and especially in reference to the Navy, by discussing and elucidating part of the problems which it is our duty to solve as far as we can.

Well, then, my Lords and Gentlemen, there is another function which, I think, this Institution can satisfactorily perform. It can establish something like stability and continuity of military and naval opinion. Now I am far from saying that a man must not change his opinion, but, undoubtedly, one of the difficulties which we have to encounter in Parliament is that so many of the so-called experts differ on the questions on which they are consulted. I am going to make a suggestion. I do not know that it would be possible to make a rule that no military or naval officer should write a letter to a newspaper unless he was a member of this Institution, and that no letter should go to the newspaper until it

had been discussed. It seems to me that such a regulation might increase your numbers, and diminish the letters to the newspapers. This is a joking matter, but I can assure the naval and military members here present, that the fact that there is very frequently a wide difference of opinion upon such vital questions, and that difference expressed in the most open way in the newspapers, by eminent military or naval men, does give an opportunity to those who look upon all expenditure in the Army and Navy as sheer waste, to oppose any propositions that are made, because they say that they are not made on a firm and reliable basis, and the officers are not at one to whom they look for guidance.

Then there is another and perhaps even more important function than either of those which I have mentioned, which I think this Institution can perform. I think it might do much towards promoting and considering the method by which, in certain eventualities, co-operation might be secured between the two Services. The Report of the Commission over which Lord Hartington has presided, will shortly be laid before the public, and will afford to all of you most interesting reading. I know that some have endeavoured to secure co-operation between the two Services by suggesting that they should be under one head, or by endeavouring to apply to both Services the same uniform regulations, and the same conditions. In my humble judgment, no greater mistake can be made; each have their separate and distinct spheres of action; it is the duty of the Navy to prevent an attack being made, it is the business of the Army to repel an attack when made; and if either Service are allowed absolutely to prescribe the conditions which are applicable to the other, they will naturally take those which are the most effective to enable them to discharge their particular service, but which may be absolutely detrimental to the other Service taking the duty allotted to them. In all these essentials, I believe this Institution could do much. One speaker spoke of the legitimate influence of authority which members of the Army and Navy can exercise. I gladly bear testimony to that fact. Last year, when it was my business to make certain proposals to Parliament with reference to the Naval Defence of the country, I was glad to find, after a few days, that I had behind me the absolute unanimous support of a united, loyal, and powerful Service, and the fact that every naval officer of distinction was prepared to sink differences of detail, in order to promote an object which he admitted to be good, undoubtedly greatly facilitated the passing of that measure, and enabled us to overcome with great ease the only opposition which it met.

Therefore, gentlemen, being grateful for the assistance and support which I have received from the Service with which I have the honour to be associated, you may rely upon my doing everything in my power to see that this Institution is properly located and properly housed. I have an idea in my head, but I cannot give more: it is a practicable, and I think a feasible idea. I looked into your finances, and I saw that although nominally you have a considerable sum invested, a very small proportion of that is available for building; I have taken that fact into consideration. I think it was Colonel Hale who suggested that he preferred rather that deputations should visit the minister, than that negotiations should be carried on by one individual. Well, now, may I give a little warning to all here present? If there is one thing that any official man hates, it is a deputation, and particularly a deputation that does not agree, because we all of us work under great pressure. We have not very much time to spare. I believe if you can get a really capable man in whom you have confidence, it is much better to entrust him with negotiations, than to constantly bother ministers by going in large numbers to them. There are a number of small details in connection with a claim of this sort, which require careful investigation, and a large body going before a minister is not the kind of tribunal from which you can elicit accurate and minute replies to the various queries put. I am reminded that the hour is late, and I have, perhaps, trespassed longer upon your time than is customary. I can only assure you that I will do my very best to promote your interests, and I am sanguine enough to hope that between now and next year, we really shall be on firmer ground, and that the Treasury will be in a position to make some definite and, I hope, acceptable offer.