A meeting of the Council of the School of Mines was held at the Minister of Education's Office on Monday, December 10. Present were Mr. Adamson, Mr. Brown, Professor Tate and Reesin, Messrs. Solomon, Batchelor, Wilson, Tait, and M. G. J. J. B. Bakerwood, and J. L. Boynton, and Captain Warren. Apology from Mr. Adamson, J. P. Brown.

A deputation was received from the Chamber of Commerce, led by Mr. R. A. Davenport, comprising Messrs. J. Green, Theodore Hack, and L. Grayson, M.P., stating that the Chamber had applied to the government for a quarter of a million pounds for the purpose of establishing a Technological Museum there, and that the museum should be in connection with the School of Mines and the industries were identical the two bodies should mutually assist one another. The deputation also replied that they would appoint some of their number as members of the museum and of the board of manufacture.

Mr. Reesin proposed and Dr. Sterling seconded that Messrs. Boynton and Todd and the Chairman be appointed to confer with the deputation who were to get in touch with Mr. Adamson for securing the same.

Several applications were received for position of demonstrator and it was decided to forward replies to the effect that the Council were at present unable to do anything in the matter.

The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting was read and the report by the chairman. The first portion of the report read as follows. It is proposed to propose the Exhibition Buildings on North-termes, and are of opinion that the committee will meet the temporary requirements of the School of Mines. The Technological Museum and lecture and class rooms are much desired, and that the new ladies wing of the main building be fitted up to be suitable for the necessary objectives. We recommend that the government be approached for the above accommodation, and that a request be forwarded for the eastern quarter to be used as the museum, when available. On the proposition of Dr. Sterling, carried unanimously, the recommendation was adopted. The remainder of the Melbourne Exhibition of the museum of the Council was read and the recommendation was adopted. It will be necessary to provide for students who enter the Victoria School of Mines after two years, with the view of obtaining a diploma from the university, and the council propose to give to the students who have entered special classes for one or more terms. The regular students in the first year will require instruction in elements of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and drawing. Out of the total number for the first year B.S. degree as well as the evening classes, the former for the first three subjects, and the latter for the drawing. The fees at the University for evening classes are a year for mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and £8. 10s. 0d. for practical chemistry, and students are also admitted to day classes for an additional £6. 10s. 0d. It is thought that regular students at the school of Mines and industries abroad, during their first year, attend evening classes. It will be necessary to open communication with the Board of Governors to get the Board of Governors the view of accepting evening classes. Though these students can be admitted.

The following committees were appointed: Educational Committee, Messrs. Bakerwood, Tait, Tadd, Boynton, and the chairman; Programme Committee, Messrs. Solomon, Reesin, and Tait, Public Library and the University, Carried: Messrs. Reesin, Tait, and the chairman; Technical Committee, Messrs. Reesin, Bakerwood, Tait, Warren, Regiser, and the chairman; Finance Committee, Messrs. Solomon, and Reesin, and the chairman; afternoon authorised to deal with the matter of the school of Mines.

Professor Tate brought forward the matter of the School of Mines and the question of salaries for the teachers. Professor Tate expressed the belief that the government was definitely the School of Mines and that a deputation was appointed to make representations to the government to lay the matter before them. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned for a week.
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE:

ORDINARY LL.B. EXAMINATION,

NOVEMBER, 1888.

CLASS LIST.

First Year. — Second Class — James G. McDougall. Third Class — Rudolph P. A. von Bertouch.


The following gentlemen have obtained certificates:


Constitutional Law. — George A. Greer, Ernest M. Sabine, Henry V. Wigley, Charles J. H. Wright.


The November number of the Nineteenth Century opens with a very remarkable protest against the mischief which the system of competitive examinations is producing in England. The document is signed by a large number of leading men, and it is impossible to turn over the thirteen pages of the review covered by their signatures without coming to the conclusion that something like a revolution in the educational system of the mother country is impending. Members of both Houses of Parliament, military and naval officers, engineers, authors, scientific men of the highest standing, university professors, heads of colleges, tutors, examiners, bishops, judges, newspaper writers, publishers, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, medical men, are united to stay the further sacrifice of education on the altar of examination. We find the names of Lord Armstrong, Professor Freeman, Max Müller, Lord Bramwell, the Bishop of Winchester, Bradlaugh, Edwin Arnold, Layard, and Froude, in a list which brings together in one common cause men who differ as widely as the poles on questions of politics and religion. The immediate objective end of the protest is to petition her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the whole subject of official appointments by examination. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are to be invited to appoint a committee to enquire into the effect of the present system of University examinations upon schools and education generally, and to suggest modifications therein. A committee of the signatories will investigate the methods of appointment by corporations and trading firms. And, lastly, the headmasters of the great public schools, of the endowed schools, and of some of the non-endowed schools, will be asked to enquire into the effects of the examinations during the school period of a boy’s life, and to suggest what substitutes might be employed. The case which these sturdy protestants have made out is a strong case, and there is much which it would be impossible to re-