EVIDENCE BY SIR LADYON BONTYNY

The Education Commission met at Parliament House on Tuesday morning. There were present: Mr. J. C. Bickford, M.P., Mr. H. H. Smalley, M.P., Mr. W. J. H. Duguid, M.P., Mr. F. W. Young and Mr. G. T. Green, M.P.

Sir Ladyon Bontyn, president of the council of the Adelaide School of Mines and Industries, in reply to the chairman, explained the object of the school, and the wisdom of the council from the origin of the school.

The first president was Sir John Cockburn, chairman of the council of the School of Mines and Industries, and the Sydney School of Mines, and a member of the council of the School of Mines. The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891.

It was stated that the School of Mines and Industries had a long history, and that the School was well established and widely respected.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia. It was established to provide education in mining and related fields.

The School of Mines and Industries was founded with the aim of providing education in mining and related fields. The School was established in 1891, and was the first institution of its kind in Australia.
EDUCATION.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

QUESTION OF OVERLAPPING.

The Royal Commission on Higher Education met in Edinburgh on Thursday, February 2nd, with Sir William Macbeth as president and Sedley Bevan, the late Secretary of State for Education, as chairman of the meeting. The commission was formed to examine the educational system of the country and to report on the future of higher education. The commission has been criticized for its lack of direction and for its failure to address the needs of young people.

The commission has been accused of being too focused on the needs of the elite and not enough on the needs of the working class. The commission has also been criticized for its lack of diversity, with many of its members coming from privileged backgrounds.

The commission has been praised for its commitment to improving education for all. The commission has set a goal of increasing access to higher education for all students, regardless of their background.

COUNTRY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

"According to the Act of incorporation, from which you have quoted, you have no jurisdiction over the Technical schools in the country. Why do you refer to them?"

"It was intended fully to exercise these powers. They were exercised in a constitutional manner, and they were intended to exercise them in the Adelphi school. The difficulty was in money. The circumstances have never been given any financial basis. The Minister of Education has no power to say what is the case."

The witness testified that he did not believe that the education of the country could be improved by setting up new schools. The witness stated that the issue of education was a matter for the state, and that the government should take the lead in improving the educational system.

Through the University, and done effectually. The School of Mines should be established more than at present as a consequence of the teaching of domestic economy and domestic science, and it should be associated with the other schools in this respect. It was absurd to suppose that the same efficiency could be obtained as in the State schools as in the School of Mines.

In reply to a question by the chairman in regard to provision for apprentices and improvers at the School of Mines, the witness said that supervision should begin at a little earlier than the technical school. A number of lads had been sent who were almost demented by education. Before being submitted to the workshop they should submit to some kind of examination. The School should not be opened in the day time, but the privilege was not availed of as it might be.

The Chairman—Would you make attendance at the night schools compulsory?

The witness replied that he advocated that 15 years ago. There was room for hundreds of boys who should be compelled to come in after the streets. He quoted an instance of a boy who was a failure at college who saw something that interested him at the School of Mines. He applied himself to his studies with such success that he passed his examinations, and subsequently received a high position. If a boy was allowed to select his studies the chances were that he would not be able to keep the boys.

In reply to a further question by the Chairman, the witness said that he thought it would be an undesirable experiment to introduce the higher education of the School of Mines to University control, and to place the elementary work in the hands of the Education Department under a representative council. The University work should continue as at present. Technical education was a thing apart from the high schools, and should be associated with the high schools. Technical education should be under different management.

The witness stated that he had been in Scotland for a long time, and had seen the growth of technical education in Scotland. He had been in Scotland for a long time, and had seen the growth of technical education in Scotland. He had been in Scotland for a long time, and had seen the growth of technical education in Scotland. He had been in Scotland for a long time, and had seen the growth of technical education in Scotland. He had been in Scotland for a long time, and had seen the growth of technical education in Scotland.