

F. A. Pemberton. The graduates of the University of New Zealand who have been educated at the college now number ninety-one, forty-seven of whom have obtained the degree of M.A., and forty-four the degree of B.A. Four of these have also obtained the degree of LL.B., one the degree of B.Sc., and one has gained the degree of LL.D. Of the Masters of Art, two gained double first-class honours, one a double first-class and a second, one a first-class and a second, twenty-four first-class honours, one a double second, eight second, and ten third-class. Thus, out of 231 who have taken degrees in the University of New Zealand, ninety-one belong to Canterbury College; out of the eighty-seven who have taken the M.A., forty-seven belong to it; and of forty-two who have taken first-class honours, twenty-nine belong to it. Of the seventy-two senior and third year and John Tinline Scholarships awarded by the University of New Zealand during the last thirteen years, the period during which the present scholarship regulations have been in force, forty-seven have been awarded to students of Canterbury College; of the fifteen Bowen Prizes which have been awarded by the University for an essay on a subject connected with English history, and open to all undergraduates of the University of New Zealand, ten have been gained by students trained in this college, whilst the only three mentioned as *proxime accessit* have also been of this college.

The Board for some years past have considered that, so soon as the funds would admit of it, the subject of Modern Languages should be one of the first to benefit from any improvement in the financial position of the college, and decided to appoint a full-time lecturer. This subject has been taught for some time past by a part-time lecturer at a cost of £150 a year and fees. Applications were invited in the colonies for a full-time lecturer on modern languages, at a salary of £500 per annum without fees, the work to be commenced in the first term of 1891. Nineteen applications were received for the post, but the Board ultimately decided to appoint a Commission in England to invite applications for the position. Sir Dillon Bell and Mr. Kennaway have been asked to act, and associate with themselves a third gentleman. It will be noticed in connection with the appointment of lecturer to the School of Engineering and Technical Science, and also the proposed appointment of lecturer on modern languages, that the remuneration will be by salary only, and that the fees will be the property of the Board.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Laboratory practice being now a university subject, the Board has voted the sum of £300 for physical measuring apparatus. Orders will be given on the spot for such of the apparatus as can be made here, the balance will be procured from England.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SCIENCE.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. R. J. Scott in August last, the lectures given in connection with the School of Art had to be discontinued, and the Board asked the Chairman (Mr. F. de C. Malet) to visit Victoria and New South Wales to inspect and report on the various technical schools in those colonies. He made a report to the Board, of which the following is an extract:—

“I trust the Board will not think it out of place if I make a few remarks upon the subject which it will shortly be called upon to consider: the question of what action should be taken for the maintenance of the School of Engineering which was established by the Board in April, 1887, and also for carrying out one of the purposes for which the endowment for a School of Technical Science and other educational purposes contemplated by ‘The Canterbury Museum and Library Ordinance, 1870,’ was made. In order that the Board may have the whole matter before it, I think it would be well to set out the syllabus of lectures which has been adopted by the college as the course of instruction to be given in this department. As the result of observation in the other colonies, I have formed the opinion that the staff, (1) a lecturer in mechanical engineering, and (2) a lecturer in civil engineering, with which the college opened the school, is amply sufficient at present for its purposes. I might here remind the Board that though the School of Engineering in Melbourne was opened in 1861, it was not till 1882 that a professor was appointed. At Sydney the school was also opened by the establishment of a lectureship. I venture to think we may safely follow the example of those colonies and proceed cautiously, developing the department as the success of the school warrants and our means admit. I hardly think the time has yet come for giving effect to the resolutions of the Board passed in April, 1887, by making an appointment to the chair of engineering. The resignation of the gentleman who was filling the post of lecturer in mechanical engineering as a part-time lecturer, and the difficulty of filling his position in that way, has contributed to force upon the Board the reconsideration of the position. Moreover, the question of increased instruction, in consequence of having to provide for the second as well as the first year’s students, must have been dealt with before the opening of the term in March, 1890. I think it will meet present requirements if the Board renews the appointment of the lecturer in civil engineering. For the purposes of the School of Engineering, the teaching now given by the lecturer in civil engineering is, I think, sufficient. Before dealing with the question of the appointment of some competent person to continue the work begun by the late lecturer in mechanical engineering, I would like to lay shortly before the Board one or two points that should be borne in mind in filling the office. While the Board should not lose sight of the necessity of making provision in the School of Engineering other than that provided by the reappointment of a lecturer in civil engineering to enable such of our students who desire to do so to take a degree in the School of Engineering, which covers civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, electrical engineering, surveying and architecture, it should also keep in view another side of the question which I venture to think is of almost paramount importance. I allude to a system of evening classes, by which foremen in factories and workshops, mechanics, apprentices, and others who are engaged during the day in or near the city, may be afforded the means of perfecting themselves in their respective vocations. That, I take it, would be carrying out in a way, and in no unimportant manner, one of the purposes for which the endowment for a School of Technical Science was made. It might not be out of place if I here draw the attention of the Board to what is being done in the Working Men’s