

structed in questions which were afterwards found in the examination paper." "This," Mr. Goffin says, "is more or less true, certain kinds of questions, which always recur, were very probably touched upon during the last two or three lessons. What teacher does not give a lesson immediately before an examination? Do not students in training read up to the last minute? Do not University men *grind* up to the moment of entering an examination room? It may or may not be true, that another pupil showed M. N. (the Constable in question) an examination paper which I may have left in a book on the mantelpiece. It was certainly one of previous years, if at all. I usually had a number in my desk." This man Ledger had done Mr. Goffin's family the greatest injury a man could be guilty of,—he had ruined his sister, and because the injured man treated such villainy as it deserved and dismissed the scoundrel from the school, he expressed a determination in the hearing of numerous persons "to have his knife in him;" and, Mr. Goffin says, adopted this effective way of doing it. His evidence is of little value, therefore, beyond showing how base human nature may become. With such facts as these before them it is not to be wondered at that the teachers of England, who seem inspired with a strong *esprit de corps* worthy of emulation amongst ourselves, were roused to the highest state of indignation at the arbitrary treatment of one of their number by what they regarded as a secret tribunal, from whose decision there seemed to be no appeal. Their united efforts were not without success. Sir Sidney Waterlow, who had been Goffin's staunch friend throughout, procured the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, with Mr. Lowe as chairman and himself and Lord George Hamilton as two of the members. Mr. Pell, one of

the Agricultural Commissioners at present travelling in Canada, was also one of the number. Its duty was to investigate the truth of the charges made against Mr. Goffin. The proceedings are reported in a blue-book of nearly 200 pages. Mr. Heller, the able and indefatigable secretary of the National Union of Elementary Teachers, who had rendered invaluable aid to Mr. Goffin during the investigation before the Committee, prepared an abstract of the evidence for the use of the Executive Committee of the Union. From this we gather that Col. Donnelly was induced to institute an investigation by a "Paper" handed to him while the examinations were in progress by a brother of one of Mr. Goffin's Assistant Masters. He had received it from another assistant, who had got it from a boy in Mr. Goffin's class whose name he had forgotten. The Colonel presented an analysis of note books taken by his officers, and contended that this proved the authenticity of the "Paper," and that Mr. Goffin had, beyond a doubt, obtained previous information of the examination papers. The inferences he drew in his analysis were characterized as "fair" in a memorandum signed by Professors Roscoe and Frankland. Several of Mr. Goffin's assistants were examined, and although they had in the previous investigation made by the South Kensington officials denied that they had any reason for suspicion of improper conduct on his part, they now seriously contradicted their previous evidence. One man admitted that while "reading up" he had received, three days before the examination eight or nine questions in each of the papers, Sound, Light and Heat, Electricity and Mathematics, bearing directly on the examination subjects. In 1878 he had three out of eight questions touched on in Chemistry. The remarkable foresight Mr. Goffin displayed in "hitting" questions,