

for excellence, is provided for those who desire to become mining, metallurgical, and geological associates of the school, every student who attends a single course of lectures may by the new rules compete in the final examination for the prizes which attach to it only.

"Throughout the whole period of the existence of the school the professors have given annual courses of evening lectures to working men, which are always fully attended, as a part of their regular duty; and during the past year several of them have delivered voluntarily courses of evening lectures, at a fee so small as to put them within the reach of working men, pupil-teachers, and schoolmasters of primary schools. The professors thus hope to support to the utmost the great impulse towards the diffusion of a knowledge of physical science through all classes of the community which has been given through the Department of Science and Art by the Minute of the Committee of Privy Council of the 2d of June, 1859.

"A body like the British Association for the Advancement of Science should, I conceive, not be unaware of a step of such vast importance, and tending so entirely towards the same goal as that to which its own efforts have been and still are constantly directed.

"Now, inasmuch as I can trace no record of the teachings of the Government School of Mines in the volumes of the British Association, and as I am convinced that the establishment only requires to be more widely known, in order to extend sound physical knowledge not merely to miners and geologists, but also to chemists, metallurgists, and naturalists, I have only to remind my audience that this School of Mines which, owing its origin to Sir Henry De la Beche, has furnished our colonies with some of the most accomplished geological and mining surveyors, and many a manufacturer at home with good chemists and metallurgists, has now for its lecturers men of such eminence that the names of Hoffman, Percy, Warrington Smyth, Willis, Ramsay, Huxley, and Tyndall are alone an earnest of our future success.

"In terminating these few allusions to the Geological Survey and its applications, I gladly seize the opportunity of recording that in the days of our founder, Sir Henry de la Beche, our institution was greatly benefited in possessing, for some years, as one of its leading surveyors, such an accomplished naturalist and skilful geologist, as the beloved Assistant General Secretary of the