The terms commence in the months of January, April, July, and October, and extend over periods of ten weeks. The institution is supported by grants from Government (about £2,000 per annum), subscriptions, fees, and donations.

A second school of mines was established at Sandhurst in 1873, which is conducted somewhat similarly to the one at Ballarat. The subjects taught are: spherical trigonometry and geodesy; geology, mining, mineralogy, chemistry, botany, and physiology; surveying, drawing-mine plans, &c.; mechanical, architectural, and freehand drawing; French, German, Italian, and Latin languages; and shorthand writing. The fees charged for imparting instruction in these subjects per quarter are as follows:-

210 110 .								
Mathematical class—					£	s.	d.	
Two attendances per week					0	10 -	6	
Five attendances per week			•••		1	1	0	
Mechanics—								
Two attendances per week					0 :	10	6	
Five attendances per week					1	1	0	
Book-keeping—								
Two attendances per week			•••		0 :	10	6	
Five attendances per week	• .				1	1	0	
Surveying, two attendances per week	k .	••	•••		1	1	0	
Mining managers class—								
Two attendances in the morning	g .		• • • .		1	1	0	
Four attendances in the evening	Ž.				1	1	0	
Mechanical and architectural drawing	ng, three a	ttendances	per week		0	10	6	
Practical geometry, minor and senio			•••		0 :	10	6	
Chemistry lectures			•••		0 :	10	6	
Practical chemistry, including lectu	ires with	apparatus	and materia	als				
provided					1	1	0	
Metallurgy and assaying					1	1	0	
Languages—								
French, twenty-six lessons					0]	10	6	
German and Italian, twenty-six	lessons .			•••	1	1	0	
Latin, twenty-six lessons		••	•••		0 :	10	6	
s institution receives a grant from G	lovernmen	t to about	the same e	xten	t a	s th	at s	2

This institution receives a grant from Government to about the same extent as that given to the school of mines at Ballarat, and it is likewise supported by fees, subscriptions, and donations.

These schools of mines, especially the one at Ballarat, are well patronized, and have done a great deal of good in affording those who have attended them a sound technical education; but in dealing with this subject in New Zealand, what is most urgently required is a knowledge of metallurgy to such an extent as to enable miners to assay and make analyses of the various ores in order to ascertain their true value.

The establishment of a central school of mines here would be of very little value, as the class of students who could afford to attend it would be very small in comparison to the number who would avail themselves of instruction were it within their reach; and this could only be obtained by establishing evening classes in the principal mining centres. If these classes were established, miners would avail themselves of the opportunity of attending them, and they would not only be able to test the value of minerals other than gold, but likewise they would be able to test the value of the quartz-lodes containing gold by assay. In Victoria, and especially in New South Wales, the generality of mining companies have their own assayers, and where tin ore is purchased, as by the Glen Smelting Company, at Tent Hill, near Vegetable Creek, they make all their purchases by assay.

The instruction required in New Zealand need not be of so elaborate a character as that given in the schools of mines at Ballarat and Sandhurst. The simplest form whereby miners would be