Private day-classes are held in the College-rooms by permission of the Board in the following subjects: Drawing and painting, chemistry, elocution and voice-building, geometry, and biology. The last three classes conform to the scale of fees adopted by the Board.

The following balance-sheet shows the disbursement of advances to Board of Technical Education from the vote for technical instruction for the year 1887:-

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Credit by Government vote—				To Administration—salaries, general, &c.	$2,691 \ 10 \ 2$
Amount paid into bank by Colonial Trea-	16,971	. 15	7	Salaries, instructors and teachers	6,190 9 5
surer				Rent	3,124 19 2
				Apparatus	584 5 10
				Printing	$76 \ 7 \ 6$
				Advertising	393 14 6
				Library	7 12 6
				Fittings	99 15 9
				Lectures	$289 \ 16 \ 0$
				Examiners' fees	272 - 6 - 0
				Prizes	101 13 11
				General expenses	143 1 5
				Lighting	412 8 8
				Stationery	90 16 4
				Analysing	$59 \ 17 \ 0$
				Experimental manures on Rookwood farms	89 18 5
				Petty expenditure	70 15 2
				Country technical school-teachers	1,760 10 6
				Class-expenses	95 19 4
				Rent	137 0 0
				Printing	6 0 0
				Advertising	$26 \ 12 \ 0$
				Apparatus	83 13 4
				Lectures	162 12 8
ŧ -	216,971	15	7	3	£16,971 15 7
=	.10,311	10		<u>.</u>	210,511 15 1

The Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum of New South Wales.—Founded, 1880. (J. H. Maiden, Curator and Secretary.)

This Museum, which already contains over twenty-five thousand specimens, is intended to occupy a similar position and fulfil the same purpose in this colony which the South Kensington Museum, the Bethnal Green Museum, the Museum of Practical Geology, the Patent Office Museum, and the Parkes Museum of Hygiene do in London. A complete synopsis of the scope of the Museum would be too voluminous. The following notes will, however, probably give sufficient information:

1. Animal Products (exclusive of foods), and specimens to show the methods followed in their preparation and manufacture.—Products of (a.) Mammalia: Wool, hair and bristles, horns, hides, skins and leather, furs, bones and ivory, oils, fats, and perfumes. (b.) Birds: Feathers, down, bird-skins, eggs, oil, and fat. (c.) Fisheries: Sponge, coral, pearls, shells, fish-oil, furs, whalebone,

fish-culture and apparatus. (d.) Reptilia: Tortoise-shell.

1A. Economic Entomology. (The specimens are arranged so as to enable the public to discriminate between insects which are injurious to man and those which work for his benefit; and show their life-history and specimens of the materials which they have destroyed or injured.)—Insect

ornaments; insects used in medicine and dyeing; silkworm, honey-bee, &c.

2. Vegetable Products, from the raw material through the various stages of manufacture to the finished fabric or other article. (This section includes gums, resins, oils, woods, fibres, tans, dyes, drugs, perfumes.)—Forestry and forest products.

3. Waste Products, whether of animal, vegetable, or inorganic origin, with illustrations of their utilisation.

4. Foods, animal and vegetable, their constituents, and illustrations of their adulterations; dietary tables and information concerning the chemical composition and other important particulars

regarding the human foods of the world.

- 5. Economic Geology.—Metallic ores; building and ornamental stones; gems and precious stones; mineral combustibles; lime, cement, and hydraulic cement, raw and burned; artificial stone; clays, kaolin, silica, and other materials for manufacture of pottery, glass, &c.; refractory materials; substances used for grinding and polishing, pigments of inorganic origin; collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils, to illustrate well-known text-books; collections of minerals to illustrate physical properties—e.g., colour, lustre, diaphaneity; woven fabrics of mineral origin—e.g., wire-
- 5a. Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain.—Bricks, drain-tiles, terra-cotta, architectural pottery; fire-clay goods, crucibles, pots, furnaces, chemical stoneware; tiles for ornament, pavements, roofing, &c.; earthenware, stoneware, art pottery and porcelain.
- 5B. Glass.—Glass used for construction and for mirrors, window-glass, plate-glass—roughground or polished, toughened glass, chemical and pharmaceutical glassware, decorative glass-
- 6. Original Specimens of Artistic Workmanship in wood, metal, and other substances.—Coins, and medals.
- 7. Photographs, Electrotype, Plaster, and other reproductions of examples of art-workmanship where originals are not to be obtained.
- 8. Ethnological Specimens.—Musical instruments, national costumes, historical costumes, lace and embroidery.