

practice, will form a most valuable addition to the experimental appliances of the school, and be of great assistance in the teaching of a most important branch of engineering. The whole of the plant has been carefully upkept, and is in very fair order, though it will soon be necessary, especially on the electrical side, to replace some of the older by more modern machines. A small number of additions have been made. These include a Sankey's steel-testing machine, insulation and resistance indicator, gas-engine indicator, demonstration lantern, and a rheostat.

I have to record, with regret, the death of Mr. G. P. Williams, M.Inst.C.E., part-time Lecturer in Railway Engineering. During the year Mr. M. W. Mehaffey, B.Eng. (Mechanical), and Mr. J. Dalmer, A.M.I.C.E., were appointed Demonstrators in Engineering.

ROBT. J. SCOTT, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.A.Inst.E.E.,
Professor in Charge.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1909.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1909	2,084	13	1	Salaries	2,795	10	6
Contribution from Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Endowment	525	0	0	Apparatus for surveying, civil engineering, &c.	7	1	0
Contribution from superior-education reserves (College)	350	0	0	Rent of building (College)	162	10	0
Contribution from superior-education reserves (for exhibitions)	40	0	0	Exhibitions	40	0	0
Government grants—				Contribution towards expenses of Registrar's office	120	0	0
For specialization	2,000	0	0	Gas and electric light	110	11	2
For technical classes (three terms)	435	9	9	Insurance	33	13	4
For material (1908 and 1909)	42	8	8	Printing and stationery	43	15	10
For buildings	21	10	0	Advertising	34	6	9
For apparatus, fittings, &c.	779	0	0	Fuel (coal and gas)	18	5	0
Students' fees	768	5	6	Laboratory stores	12	7	7
Testing-fees	52	10	0	Cleaning machinery	153	11	3
Sale of scrap copper	5	8	11	Experimental work and apparatus (applied mechanics and mechanical engineering)	135	11	2
Fees for certificate of associate	2	2	0	Experimental work and apparatus (electricity and electrical engineering)	161	10	6
Students' fines	0	13	0	Stores and chemicals (electricity and electrical engineering)	18	2	4
Interest	77	15	8	Upkeep of plant, repairs to machinery	78	0	2
				General expenses—			
				Telephone subscription	8	0	0
				Telegrams	2	1	2
				Books and binding	7	1	3
				Travelling-expenses (Dalmer)	3	1	0
				Sundries	4	11	6
				Apparatus, hydraulics, &c.	2,656	12	8
				Technical chemistry—			
				Lectures	75	0	0
				Apparatus	15	0	0
				Rent of section in Hereford Street (share of)	20	0	0
				Testing-fees (share of)	25	14	6
				Contribution towards travelling-expenses of members of the Board of Governors	10	17	6
				Balance	432	0	5
	<u>£7,184</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>£7,184</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>
Balance 1st January, 1910	£432	0	5				

GEO. H. MASON, Registrar.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF ART.

I have the honour to report that during the last term of 1909 414 students attended the various art classes. The programme of instruction was on the lines of that adopted during 1908. At the beginning of 1909 I left for Europe for the purpose of making a study of the methods of instruction adopted in the principal European art schools. I visited the leading English provincial art schools, the art schools of London, and those in France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland. On my return I furnished the Board with a short report of my tour. It might not be out of place if I mention that the most satisfactory results in connection with art-teaching I found in those English towns where schemes of correlation are in progress. In the most important centres the art-work shows a sequence covering all grades of art-teaching, from kindergarten to art school. The scheme of art-work in the primary and secondary schools in Leicester, Birmingham, Bradford, and other large towns is outlined by the School of Art, whose teachers supervise it in a rota of visits. Every available use is made of the services of the Art School staff to foster and cultivate an appreciation of nature and art throughout the school life of the child, and when children showing a special aptitude for drawing during their ordinary school career arrive at the School of Art they are in a position to profit by the instruction given there. It is to be regretted that so little connection exists between the primary and secondary schools and the School of Art in relation to the teaching of art in Canterbury. It is true the pupil-teacher in the elementary school attends the School of Art for one hour or so a week, but the connection with