

- (d.) Medical, including dental surgery and veterinary science;
 (e.) Technology, including engineering, mining, architecture, and agriculture;
 And such other faculties as the Senate on the advice of or after consultation with the Board of Studies shall decide; and the Senate in like manner shall, except where they are defined herein, decide what are the subjects of each faculty.

3. BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

Constitution.

The Board of each faculty shall consist of the Dean of the faculty (elected by the Board of the faculty), who shall be chairman of the Board, of the professors in the subjects of the faculty, or such lecturers in charge of these subjects as have seats on the Professorial Boards of the colleges, and of such others professors, lecturers, or other persons as the Senate, on the advice of the General Board of Studies, shall add. (For instance, a Professor of Mathematics and a Professor of Physics, or the Principal of an agricultural college, might be added to the faculty of technology; one or more Professors of Biology and the President of the New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association, or the Chief Officer of Health, to the faculty of medicine; a barrister in practice, or a Judge, to the faculty of law, and so on.)

Powers.

To recommend to the Board of Studies programmes of work in the subjects of the faculty or changes therein; to recommend to the same body examiners in the several subjects; and to make recommendations or suggestions to the Board of Studies as to any other matters relating to the faculty.

4. DISTRICT COURTS OF CONVOCATION.

As at present.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO SENATE.

Any Professorial Board or Board of a faculty shall have the right, if its recommendation be not adopted within three months by the Board of Studies, to put such recommendation directly before the Senate, which shall deal with it in accordance with its powers as defined above; but except in the case of such appeal no Professorial Board or Board of Faculty shall approach the Senate except through a Board of Studies. Every College Council and every Court of Convocation shall have the right to make recommendations directly to the Senate.

NOTES TO SCHEME A.

Much of the work of the Boards of Faculties could be done by correspondence, and they would not have to meet very often.

The Board of Studies would receive much of the matter for its consideration in a definite form from the Boards of Faculties, and its meetings would therefore probably occupy less than a week in each year.

Most of the Senate's work would also be presented to it in precise form by the Board of Studies, and its meetings need not occupy more than half the time they do now. The work of the committees of the Senate that now occupies so much of the annual session would be so simplified as in some cases to be little more than nominal.

The whole work of government of the University being thus organized, much more of the formal work could be done by standing committees of the Senate and Board of Studies. The expense of full meetings of these bodies would be thus largely reduced.

SCHEME B.

1. The University should be constituted of the four colleges, instead of being, as at present, an examining body with teaching institutions affiliated to it.
2. It should be controlled by the following bodies, with the powers specified:—

A. FOUR COURTS OF CONVOCATION.

One for each University district.

Constitution.

The Court of Convocation in each University district should include—All persons of not less than six months' residence who are graduates of any British university holding a charter from the Crown or of any other university recognized by the Senate for this purpose; Judges and Stipendiary Magistrates; Mayors of boroughs and towns; presidents of learned societies; members for the district in both Houses of Parliament; members of Education Boards; members of the governing bodies of secondary schools; heads of secondary schools and of primary schools above grade (?); Council of the Accountants' Society; presidents of law and medical societies, of agricultural and pastoral societies, and of Chambers of Commerce; and such other classes of persons as the Senate, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may from time to time determine.

Powers.

To elect six representatives to the College Council; to make representations to the College Council and, through it, to the conjoint Professorial Board and the Senate, on any matters affecting the college or the University.