

course in an experimental science), and the increase will take full effect in 1915. We presume that it is not expected that we shall raise the level of fees per subject higher than that of the other colleges. The revenue from fees in 1912 was £2,070; the treasurer of the College estimates it for 1913 at £2,400; increase, £330. Taking all the factors into account we are of opinion that the further increase of revenue from fees cannot exceed twice this amount—viz., £660—an increase of £330 in 1914, making £2,730 as total for that year, and a further increase of £330 in 1915, making the maximum £3,060. A more accurate estimate cannot be made without more data than is available. If the Committee accepts the Inspector-General's estimate as against that which we have given it would only be fair that they should guarantee the College against a deficit due to fees falling below £4,000. Such a guarantee is suggested by the Inspector-General in his notes to Table N, note (d): "To guard against an uncertain revenue during the period of transition I would guarantee for three years to Victoria College . . . a revenue of £14,000 from grants, endowments, and fees"; and (on page 13) where he says, "Meanwhile I would suggest that Victoria College and Auckland should be secured against loss by guaranteeing to them for a certain time a minimum income from fees, endowments, and grants taken together."

3. Special School of Law: The Board urges that the Law School at Victoria College be efficiently equipped as a special School of Law for the Dominion. To this end the Board proposes, in addition to the minimum suggested for Victoria College (viz., two professors and one assistant as at present), an assistant to the Professor of Roman Law, &c., and lectures on special law subjects; also a considerable additional grant for the law library. It is estimated that the total cost of this special school would be £1,000 per annum beyond what is provided for under the above-mentioned estimate of £14,000 per annum for all purposes.

4. Special work in science: In pursuit of the policy of this College a special grant is necessary to enable science teaching to be fully provided in the daytime along with the present arrangements for teaching evening students for a degree in science. It may be put as a special grant to enable this College to add evening teaching in science to the normal teaching by day which must in any case soon be instituted. Day teaching is necessary in order that the College may be able to offer such a course of training in science as was unanimously endorsed in the following terms by the science professors present at the 1912 Professorial Conference (minutes of the University Senate, 1913, page 18): "Whereas it is desirable to institute a degree suitable for the requirements of persons intending to engage in scientific work in connection with agriculture, manufacture, and other technical pursuits, this committee recommends that a special degree in science be established, the subjects of study for which shall be (1) mathematics (pure and applied), (2) physics, (3) chemistry, (4) physiology, (5) geology, (6) zoology, (7) botany." Such a course is peculiarly necessary at the present time in this College because, under the regulations which are about to be brought into force in the Public Service, many of the ablest men in the scientific branches of the service will be required to undergo such a course as a condition of advancement to the higher grades. This special work in science, as well as work for evening students, can be carried on if the "minimum suggested" by the report be supplemented as follows: An additional £50 per annum to the salary of the proposed lecturers in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, so as to provide the sum of £350 necessary to obtain the type of man who can share full responsibility with the professors; an additional £100 per annum to the salary of the (independent) lecturer in geology; a demonstrator in geology, and an anatomical mechanic for the biological department. The total additional cost thus entailed, together with the additional library expenditure which would be involved, is estimated at £900 per annum.

Further, for aid to research work in the experimental sciences (mainly for apparatus) a sum of £200 per annum is required, and it is proposed that this should be administered by the College Council as a separate fund for that object.

5. The fuller equipment of the law and science schools will increase the urgency of capital expenditure on buildings. The main building must be extended at the north end, as recommended in the Inspector-General's report (at a cost of £7,000); but an extension of the science building, to provide a physics lecture-room and a biological museum, is equally urgent—cost, about £5,000.

6. The Board further considers that the matter of special schools in agriculture and commerce for the Dominion is one which must be decided. But these are questions which it has not yet discussed with the College Council, believing that the time to do so would come when a Royal Commission of inquiry had been set up. It will proceed to do so at once, as it believes that a good case can be made out for having such schools at this College; it recognizes, however, that other colleges have also claims in this connection. The Council meets on Wednesday, 17th September, and I shall see that a letter is written to you on the following day.

I am, &c.,

D. K. PICKEN,

Chairman of the Professorial Board.

The Chairman of the Parliamentary Education Committee.

DEAR SIR,—

University College, Auckland, 11th September, 1913.

It has occurred to me that there being no reference in my previous letter with respect to the founding of a school of agriculture in Auckland Province might be misinterpreted. As a matter of fact, we regard this as already assured by reason of the Campbell bequest, combined with the known intentions of the Government. The question of the site, however, seems to be in some doubt. We feel strongly that to establish the school in a country district would be to diminish considerably the utility of the school, as well as to involve the establishment of a larger additional staff and more extensive laboratories. The school ought to be established as an actual