

The present appointees to the Senate are :—

Professors	10
Ex-professors	2
Director of Education	1
Inspectors and teachers.. .. .	4
Business and others	7
Total	24

The present constitution of the College Councils is as follows :—

Constitution of
College Councils.

Body making the Appointment.	Auckland.	Victoria.	Canterbury.	Otago.
Government	3	2	3	2
Convocation	4	4	6	4
Professorial Board	2	2	2*	2
Members of Parliament	3	..	3	..
Education Boards	1	2	..	2
City Council	1	1	..	1
Secondary School Boards	..	1	..	1
Primary teachers	..	2	3	1
Secondary and technical teachers	..	1	..	1
School Committees	..	..	3	1
Hospital Board	..	..	..	1
Totals	14	15	20	16†

* Rector and one other.

† Together with one life member.

The Workers' Educational Association movement commenced in 1915, when eight classes were started with 240 students. In 1924 there were eighty-eight classes and 3,355 students, while, in addition, public lectures were arranged and summer and winter schools organized.

Workers'
Educational
Association.

The association receives support from the Government by grants of £750 to each of the four colleges, together with £1,000 to the Dominion Council for organizing-work. In addition, £1,250 of the national-endowment revenue is earmarked for the association, while voluntary contributions are subsidized pound for pound.

In the cities the association works chiefly through tutorial classes, and in the country districts by tutor organizers. All appointments of teachers and organizers are made by the College Council, on the recommendation of the Tutorial Classes Committee.

GENERAL IMPRESSION—UNDUE EMPHASIS UPON EXAMINATIONS.

The general impression left on our minds is that the New Zealand University offers unrivalled facilities for gaining university degrees, but that it is less successful in providing university education. Degrees are open not only, as in the universities of all other countries, to regular students who devote their whole time and attention for a prescribed period to their university lectures and studies, but to others who attend lectures and pursue their studies while following some whole-time occupation, such as school-teachers, clerks in offices, &c. There is, in addition, a large class of "exempted" students who, for various reasons, are excused attending lectures altogether, are subject to no oversight, and receive no help in their studies from the University colleges. It is not surprising that under a system such as this, which opens its doors so wide and does not insist upon training, but makes everything depend on the result of an external written examination, the number of University students in proportion to the population (320 per 100,000) greatly exceeds that in countries like Germany (178) and Scotland (173), where the University has been the training-ground of the national intellect for the last four centuries, or in new countries like the United States of America (171) and Australia (150), where the whole-time student is the rule and the part-time and exempted

University degrees
do not necessarily
involve university
education.