

Table M 3 shows the various subjects taught and the number of students at each college studying them. There were 552 law students, 335 medical students, 374 engineering and mining students, 484 students of economics, 335 students of education, 72 women students of home science, besides large numbers studying languages, mathematics, and various branches of science.

The number of full-time professors employed in the four University colleges at the end of 1920 was as follows: Auckland, 9; Victoria, 11; Canterbury, 12; Otago, 19: total, 51. In addition a number of part-time professors and large staffs of lecturers and assistants were employed. The statutory grants to University colleges were increased in 1920 in order that the salaries and strength of the staffs might be increased where necessary. This has been done, with the result that the average salary of the full-time professors rose from £763 in 1919 to £830 in 1920. The total expenditure by the colleges on salaries also shows an increase of £11,412 over that of the previous year.

Finances of the Affiliated Colleges, 1920.

Table M 4 shows in summary form the receipts and payments of the University colleges, excluding those in connection with special trusts and non-university institutions under the control of the College Councils. The receipts from the Government directly and indirectly through the University of New Zealand totalled £94,624; the receipts from endowments were £29,597, and from fees £31,685. The total receipts were £178,293, as compared with £130,567 in 1919. The payments on account of administration amounted to £11,638; salaries, £74,888; and sites and buildings, £38,129. The total payments were £157,192, as compared with £127,545 in the previous year. The principal expenditure on sites and buildings was in connection with the erection of a new wing at Victoria University College, Students' Hostel at Canterbury College, and the acquisition of an additional site for the Otago University College. The large sums received by the last-named college from private subscriptions, upon which Government subsidies are payable, are worthy of note.

FREE EDUCATION AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

(Table M 2. in E.—7.)

What may be regarded as generous provision is made for free education and for scholarship allowances for students of the University colleges, 44 per cent., as mentioned above, of the students receiving free tuition.

Scholarships.

University entrance scholarships are awarded annually on the results of the University Junior Scholarship Examination, and are as follow: University Junior, University National, and Taranaki Scholarships (open only to candidates resident in Taranaki), in addition to some thirty or forty local and privately endowed scholarships awarded on the results of the same examination. Of the candidates for the Entrance Scholarship Examination in 1920, twelve gained Junior Scholarships, twenty gained National Scholarships, two gained Taranaki Scholarships, forty-two passed "with credit," entitling them to free university education, and forty qualified for Matriculation. The value of a Junior Scholarship or a University National Scholarship is £20 per annum in addition to tuition fees; students obliged to live away from home receive also a boarding-allowance of £30 per annum. Thirty-five Junior University Scholarships and sixty University National Scholarships were held during 1920. The expenditure by the University on scholarships was £3,674, and by the Education Department on University National Scholarships £3,478. In addition to the scholarships, and partly in connection therewith, a scheme of bursaries entitling students to free tuition is also in operation, as set out in detail below.

Scholarships awarded during the degree course are: Senior University Scholarships tenable by candidates for Honours, and awarded on the papers set for repeated subjects in the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science Examinations; John Tinline Scholarship, awarded on the papers in English of the Senior Scholarship