

soon as a qualified instructor has been secured and all other necessary arrangements completed. Provided the experiment prove a success, and the Government be willing to supply the funds, without which any extension of the scheme will be impossible, the Board will arrange for similar classes in other centres."

Other references to this subject will be found in the reports of the Education Boards of Auckland and Southland, and in those of the Inspectors of Schools of Wellington, Hawke's Bay, Marlborough, and Grey.

In the Wellington District illustrated guides for courses of modelling in clay and card-board have been issued to the teachers. Woodwork classes in connection with the public schools have been established, or are about to be established, at Devonport, Remuera, Mauriceville, Paraparaumu, Cross Creek, Wellington, Greymouth, Kumara, Milton, and Balclutha. The class for teachers in Christchurch, referred to in the Board's report, is in full operation; and a Saturday carpentry class, which is attended by both teachers and public-school pupils, has been established in Invercargill. At Cross Creek, where there is a railway workshop, the pupils learn ironwork as well as woodwork. There is a class for clay-modelling at the Wellington Technical School. Drawing is, of course, taught in all the public schools, throughout the standards, as part of the ordinary school course; 96·1 per cent. of the children in attendance receive instruction in this subject.

The Department has had lithographed for the guidance and instruction of students a set of thirty-eight exercises in woodwork in use at the Wellington Technical School. It may be observed that the City and Guilds of London Institute provides an examination in woodwork for public-school teachers, which the Department hopes will be made use of by the teachers that intend to qualify themselves for giving instruction in the subject.

Besides the classes for purely manual work, of which mention has been made, associations for the promotion of various branches of technical education are in existence in different parts of the colony, and there are indications of a considerable increase in the demands for capitation under the Manual and Technical Elementary Instruction Act. The classes on which capitation was paid during the year 1896 are the following:—

Auckland Technical Classes Association: Drawing, carpentry and joinery, staircasing and handrailing, wood-carving, plumbing, graining and marbling, mathematics, shorthand, cookery, dressmaking.

Mr. W. I. Robinson's Classes, Auckland: Mechanical engineering, machine construction and drawing.

Wanganui Technical School: Drawing, shading from models and from the round, painting still life in oils.

Wellington Technical School: Clay-modelling, drawing, design, painting, mathematics, applied mechanics, carpentry, wood-carving, plumbing.

Class at Cross Creek, Wellington: Woodwork and ironwork.

Greymouth District High School: Carpentry.

Christchurch School of Domestic Instruction: Cookery, dressmaking, laundry work.

Messrs. Bickerton Brothers' Classes, Christchurch: Drawing, geometry, physics.

Dunedin Technical Classes Association: Book-keeping, shorthand, mechanical engineering and drawing, plumbing, carpentry, wood-carving, chemistry, physics, cookery, dressmaking.

Milton District High School: Carpentry, agricultural analysis.

Balclutha Technical Classes: English, mechanical drawing, shorthand, carpentry, upholstery, chemistry, millinery, dressmaking.

Manual or technical work, or both, is also being carried on, or about to be carried on, in classes at Gisborne, Napier, Hastings, Masterton, Palmerston North, Westport, Christchurch (the School of Art, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Gordon Hall, and three schools of shorthand), Ashburton, Kaitangata, Gore, Waiwera South, Warepa, and Invercargill.

With the view of encouraging attendance at technical schools and classes, arrangements have been made with the Railway Department by which teachers