

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1914, in respect of Special Classes conducted at Nelson, Reefton, Westport, and certain Country Centres by the Nelson Education Board.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Capitation on account day technical school, Westport	41	15 0	Dr. balance at beginning of year..	986	15 5
Capitation on other classes	853	19 10	Salaries of teaching staff	1,751	10 1
Capitation on account of free places	476	18 11	Material for class use	122	0 2
Buildings	64	0 0	Caretaker	41	5 0
Subsidies on voluntary contributions	102	9 0	Lighting and heating	43	9 11
Fees and other class payments	356	13 9	Office expenses (including salaries)	79	8 10
Sales of material	4	10 5	Advertising and printing	35	3 5
Voluntary contributions	83	9 6	Instructors' travelling-expenses	0	16 0
Contribution by Education Board from grant for training of teachers in aid of recognized teachers' classes.. .. .	129	6 0	Cartage and freights	3	15 3
Rents	61	6 8	Audit charges	14	3 4
Dr. balance at end of year	1,230	1 11	Buildings	147	5 6
			Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	178	18 1
	£3,404	11 0		£3,404	11 0

N. R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

GREY.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION BOARD.

During the year a large number of day and evening special classes were held with satisfactory results. Handwork was taken in practically all schools, and the pupils in the higher standards of all the principal schools attended the Greymouth centre for instruction in cookery, woodwork, needlework, and metal-work. Fuller particulars in this connection are set out in the Director's report.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

The new regulations state in a very definite way what I have, during the past two or three years, endeavoured to impress upon teachers—that handwork was never meant to be looked upon as a separate subject the taking of which necessitated the curtailment of time devoted to others. A very gratifying improvement in both quantity and quality of handwork is to be reported, indicating that its true value is becoming more and more appreciated. During the year the following branches were taken: Physics, 3 classes; agriculture, 3; cardboard-work, 14; sticklaying, 4; bricklaying, 1; brushwork, 2; design and colourwork, 3; paperwork, 18; modelling in plasticine, 11; free-arm drawing, 10. In addition, there were nine classes for woodwork, eight for cookery, two for dressmaking, and two for metal-work, these being taken at the Greymouth centre.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ACTING-DIRECTOR OF THE GREYMOUTH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Following the successful inauguration of evening technical classes in this centre towards the end of the year 1913, this important branch of technical education received a decided impetus by the establishment at the beginning of 1914 of day technical classes. The enrolment of free-place pupils was indeed gratifying, the classes opening with an attendance of sixty-six pupils. Of this number twenty-six boys and twenty-eight girls were holders of first-year junior free places, and two boys and eight girls were holders of second-year junior free places, whilst one senior free pupil and one paying student enrolled. During the year eight girls and one boy joined the classes, seven of these latter being entitled to junior free places. No definite request for the recognition of a technical high school was made as it was not then known whether or not such an institution would prove permanent. The work during the year, however, was carried on as though the classes formed such a recognized institution. The following courses were provided: A domestic science course for girls, a commercial course for both boys and girls, and a trade course for boys intending to enter the engineering or allied professions. The domestic science course attracted forty-six students, the commercial course sixty-one students, and the trades course fourteen students. All the girls in attendance took up a combined domestic science and commercial course. The subjects of the courses comprised the following: Domestic science—English, French, arithmetic, physiology, hygiene, home nursing, anatomy, cookery, needlework, dressmaking, millinery, science of common life, freehand and model drawing, civics. Commercial course—English, French, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, shorthand, book-keeping, office routine, précis-writing, commercial geography, commercial history. Trade course—English, French, algebra, geometry, machine-construction, mechanical drawing, heat and steam, metal-work, woodwork, practical geometry, electricity and magnetism, elementary book-keeping and civics. In addition to the subjects mentioned as comprising the commercial course, the boys taking this course took in addition the two sciences electricity and magnetism and science of common life. Very satisfactory work was carried out during the thirty-nine weeks the classes were in session. The year terminated with a very satisfactory exhibition of students' work. Although the majority of the students attended the classes for over 900 hours and took the full range of subjects, under the Regulations for Manual and Technical Instruction the claims were necessarily computed for 400 hours only. The difference between the payment on 400 hours and that on 800 hours would, with the average attendance during the year, have paid the salary of an additional assistant, and thus have relieved members of the staff from considerable burdens.