

liberal as under the former Act, and many classes that could not be recognised before may be recognised now. Subsidies are payable upon bequests and on voluntary contributions. Grants are also made, on certain conditions, towards the cost of buildings, apparatus, and material; and a system of scholarships will be initiated shortly, to lead from the day-schools to the technical schools, and to afford to the best students in the latter opportunities for obtaining higher technical instruction. It is worthy of note, but not yet perhaps generally understood, that the Act and regulations offer just as great inducements for dairy classes and for agricultural instruction as for other forms of technical education; even more, perhaps, for in certain cases capitation may be paid to country classes at one and a half times the rate paid to town classes.

It is hoped that, especially in the schools, the fact will not be lost sight of that manual training should not be treated as a subject apart from the rest of education, but that it should be co-ordinated with the other subjects of instruction, and that its introduction should have a marked influence in making all methods of teaching more concrete, more direct, and more natural. The training of the perceptive powers by observation and attention, the development of the reasoning powers, the training in the ready and clear expression of thought, the growth of literary and artistic taste, and of a sturdy manly morality, all taken together—not any one of them separately—will make good citizens and good workmen.

It is for the local controlling authorities in all parts of the colony to take up the work that it is now made possible for them to do ; it is for the various public associations and corporate bodies to do their utmost to encourage those departments of the work in which they are most interested ; and it may not, perhaps, be too much to hope that there may be found private donors to whom as elsewhere, more especially in Great Britain and the United States, the endowment of technical education may seem an object worthy of their generosity.

The total expenditure under the head of technical instruction, exclusive of grants for building, for the year 1900 was £2,690, as follows: Capitation, £1,555 5s. 3d.; special grants under Act of 1895, £400; subsidies on voluntary contributions under section 17 of the Act of 1900, £335 4s. 11d.; incidentals, £433 7s. 6d. Details are given in Table Y, and in the remarks which follow it.

TABLE Y.—MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1900.

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