

The number of students at each training college during the last quarters of 1918 and 1919 respectively are indicated in the following table :—

		1918.			1919.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Auckland	...	27	111	138	52	123	175
Wellington	...	19	117	136	26	126	152
Christchurch	...	18	99	117	21	108	129
Dunedin	...	21	88	109	27	99	126
Totals	...	85	415	500	126	456	582

The number of students continues to increase, and it is satisfactory to note an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of men students in 1919 as compared with the previous year; there are now more male students at the training colleges than there were in 1914.

The ordinary course of training is for two years, so that if the training colleges had their full complement of students (150 in each case) the number of students annually completing their training and passing into the schools would be about 300. Under certain conditions a one-year course is provided for in the case of University graduates or matriculated students who have completed a two-years course at an agricultural college or a school of home science recognized by the University of New Zealand. In addition, there are short-period studentships, of not less than three months' or more than one year's duration, for the benefit of teachers who have been already employed in teaching and are deemed worthy of further training in professional work, the allowances payable to such students being the same as those payable to students under Division B. The actual number of students completing one or other of these courses at the end of 1919 was 271, as compared with 229 in 1918.

For the teaching practice of students the normal practising schools forming part of the training college in each case are available, and opportunities of observation are also extended so as to embrace specially selected teachers and classes in neighbouring schools. Each normal school includes—(a) a main school, organized as a "mixed school"; and (b) such "model schools" as may be approved by the Minister, each model school being one of the following types: (i) A rural public school under a sole teacher; (ii) a junior school under one teacher with not more than 45 children of classes P to S2 on the roll; (iii) a class representing the secondary department of a district high school; (iv) a class for backward children; (v) a junior kindergarten. Provision is made for the staffing of classes for backward children and for public schools established as model schools, a class for backward children being in operation in Auckland in a specially designed modern building erected at the cost of a private donor.

Students receive their theoretical instruction from the training-college staff, and also attend University college classes to a considerable extent. A certain proportion of students attempt degree work in conjunction with their training-college work, although this double course is discouraged except in cases of specially suited students.

Divisions A, B, and C students satisfactorily completing the prescribed course of work at the training college may, on the recommendation of the Principal, receive without further examination a trained teacher's certificate ranking with the Class C or Class D certificate, as may be determined. Of the students beginning a two-years course in 1918, 4 held Class C certificates, 129 Class D certificates, and 87 held partial successes towards teachers' certificates at the time of entry; and at the end of the course, out of 252 students, 1 held a Class A certificate, 13 Class B certificates, 144 Class C certificates, and 68 Class D certificates, the remaining students having secured sectional passes.

Still further increases were made in 1919 in the allowances payable to training-college students. Division A and Division C students now receive an annual allowance of £85, and Division B and Division D students, £65; all receive in addition University class fees, and, when necessary, a boarding-allowance of £25 per annum or a travelling-allowance.