

The courses of instruction include—

- (a) Writing, arithmetic, and drawing, given under the supervision of a teacher :
- (b) Gymnastics, open-air games, folk dancing daily :
- (c) Needlework for women :
- (d) Three lectures daily covering literature, history, geography, sociology, natural science, &c., given to the whole school :
- (e) Community singing, before and after each lecture, of songs, bearing as far as possible upon the lecture.

At the larger schools the pupils are separated into groups, each with its respective teacher for Danish grammar, reading, composition, arithmetic, drawing, or manual work.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

In “Denmark, 1934,” published by the Danish Government, it is stated that—

“As a means of supplementing practical training in farming, there are agricultural schools with courses extending from five to twelve months and intended for young farmers. Besides agricultural lines, such as vegetable growing, animal husbandry, &c., instruction is given in subjects of general education. The first of these schools was opened simultaneously with the people’s high schools in the 1840’s, and in 1933 there were twenty-one agricultural schools with 2,400 pupils.”

I have, &c.,

N. T. LAMBOURNE,

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

Director of Education.

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