TABLE H2.—Building Account.—Assets and Liabilities of Boards on 31st December, 1904.

Education Districts.			Assets and Deficits.			Liabilities and Balances.			1908.	
			Cash.	Due from all Sources	Deficits.	Over- drafts.	Other Liabilities.	Balances.	Deficits.	Balances.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland				7,430	3,900	4,098	7,232			3,573
Taranaki				1,724	·	232	325	1,167		1,708
Wanganui			••	4,763		459	1,212	3,092		733
Wellington			• •	2,295	994	1,700	1,589		2,162	
Hawke's Bay	• • •		1,209	1,611	••		1,210	1,610		2,807
Marlborough			292	710				1,002		688
Nelson	• • •		2,468	2,334			661	4,141		2,090
Grey			586	560			106	1,040		993
Westland	• • •		668	517			117	1,068		692
North Canterbury			6,535	4,056			5,871	4,720		3,685
South Canterbury		i	2,629	1,240			1,083	2,786		2,066
Otago			3,423	6,703			3,099	7,027	1,738	
Southland	••		2,691	2,152	••	••	471	4,372	• •	4,204
Totals			20,501	36,095	4,894	6,489	22,976	32,025	3,900	23,239

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The increased grants to training-colleges voted by Parliament last year have enabled the two existing institutions at Christchurch and Dunedin to reorganize their staffs and to bring their work more into accord with modern ideas. The number of students has also largely increased, the number attending during the present year (1905) being nine men and ninety-six women, a total of 105. The establishment of the two other colleges proposed in the report of the parliamentary Committee, at Auckland and Wellington respectively, has been authorised, so that at the beginning of next year there will be four such colleges, one in connection with each of the four university colleges. The demand for teachers in the colony is still so great that for some time to come probably many ex-pupil-teachers will accept appointments without going to the training-colleges at all. Nevertheless, it may be confidently stated that the advantages of a thorough training, such as cannot be obtained in the course of apprenticeship, are so obvious and the allowances and privileges to students so liberal that before long the four institutions will in all likelihood have their full complement of teachers in training.

The regulations gazetted during the present year extend still further the grants and other benefits set forth in the circular of February, 1904. Provision is made in connection with each training-college for a normal or practising school, which is to include, besides the ordinary classes of a public elementary school, a model "country" school of forty children, and a secondary department; the former will enable teachers to be trained in what is one of the most difficult tasks a teacher has to undertake—the proper management, single-handed, of forty children o various ages from five to fifteen, at various stages of mental development. The secondary department will give an opportunity for training those who intend to take up secondary work either in the high schools or in the upper departments of district high schools.

Students will take English and other non-special subjects at the university college, but they will attend lectures in the methods of teaching and in the history and principles of education at the training-college. Every one will be required to take up practical work in at least one branch of science, special attention being directed to nature-study and elementary agriculture. Handwork suitable for schools will also receive due attention; and concurrently with all this there will be frequent teaching practice in the normal school.

The salaries offered for the staff of the training-colleges are, it is hoped, high enough to attract persons of good standing and experience. A pupil-teacher in any education district who has satisfactorily completed his term of service may enter at the training-college most convenient for him, the course being two years; he will receive, in addition to the amount of university-college fees, the sum of £30 a year if he lives at home, and £60 a year if he is compelled to live away from home