

of New Zealand are to flourish, and are to hold their own, judged by merit, when compared with the products of other countries with which they must compete, there is no doubt that much more active steps must be taken to secure a *rapprochement* between industry and art, and that the art and technical schools of New Zealand must take a vital part in the process.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The total number of pupils receiving instruction in woodwork, metalwork, or domestic subjects under special instructors at manual-training centres was 44,122 as compared with 45,420 in 1934. The numbers attending from primary schools were 16,187 for woodwork, 111 for metalwork, and 15,239 for domestic subjects. Secondary departments of district high schools sent 1,615 pupils for woodwork and 1,760 for domestic subjects. From Forms I and II of intermediate schools there were 2,190 pupils for woodwork, 839 for metalwork, and 2,099 for domestic subjects. Private schools sent 1,976 pupils for woodwork and 2,106 for domestic subjects.

The pupils attending from primary schools included some pupils from Standard IV, especially in country centres. The great majority of the pupils from primary and intermediate schools came, however, from Forms I and II.

The following notes and tables refer exclusively to pupils of Forms I and II attending from public primary and intermediate schools and departments.

There were 132 manual-training centres which were attended by Forms I and II from public schools and intermediate schools and departments. All intermediate schools and departments were provided with facilities for manual instruction.

Of 85 district high schools in existence in December, 1935, 62 had local provision for manual training, from another 6 classes were able to visit manual-training centres attached to other schools, while the remaining 17 were unprovided for. Of these 17, 11 were in the Auckland District—namely, Howick, Kaikohe, Kaitaia, Katikati, Kawakawa, Ngatea, Rawene, Te Puke, Opotiki, Waiuku, and Warkworth. A manual-training building has recently been opened in Waiuku, and centres are also being established at Opotiki and Te Puke.

In the Hawke's Bay District there are 4 district high schools with no facilities for manual training—Norsewood, Te Karaka, Tolaga Bay, and Wairoa.

Hawarden in Canterbury and Kurow in Otago still await suitable provision.

TABLE I.—MANUAL-TRAINING CENTRES, 1935.

Manual-training Centres.	Separate or attached to Primary Schools.	Attached to District High Schools.	At Intermediate Schools or Departments.	At Technical, Combined, or High Schools.	Totals.	School Population per Centre (Roll at 31st December, 1935)	School Population served per Centre. (Approximate.) (a)	Percentage of Schools above Grade O served by the Centres.
Auckland	12	15*	6	2	35	1,789	1,240	26.0
Taranaki	5	3	..	1	9	1,220	925	35.0
Wanganui	2	4	..	2	8	1,835	1,030	13.6
Hawke's Bay ..	2	3	1	1	7	2,077	1,120	14.8
Wellington	7	7	2	1	17	1,520	1,320	39.1
Nelson	2	5	..	2	9	701	550	36.2
Canterbury	10	11†	2	2	25	1,317	1,139	43.3
Otago	7	8	1	..	16	1,132	941	25.4
Southland	3	3	6	1,838	1,332	46.1
Totals	50	59	12	11	132	1,494 (Average)	1,113 (Average)	30.4

* Plus 2 which are also intermediate schools. † Plus 1 which was also an intermediate school.

(a) The figures in this column are based on the returns of pupils attending manual-training centres—see Table F of E.—2. These returns give the total enrolment during the year, and the percentage of children attending obtained by dividing the average school population served, 1,113, by the average school population per centre, 1,494—namely, 74.5 is probably somewhat too high. The figure 70.4 in Table II below is probably somewhat too low.

Table I shows the distribution of manual-training centres over the several education districts, and the school population per centre. Pupils in Forms I and II number about 24 per cent. of the total roll, so that on the average there are about 360 pupils per centre in these two forms. The normal load of a centre with one woodwork and one cookery room is about 480 pupils.

These pupils therefore could not provide more than three-quarters of full load if they all attended. Table II, however, shows that about 71 per cent. do attend, and this gives a load of rather more than half the capacity of the centres. The centres, however, take secondary pupils in Forms III, IV, and, in some cases, Form V, besides primary pupils from private schools, and with these additional classes the actual average load is about two-thirds of full load.