## Hours of Instruction, &c.

The hours of instructi	on, &	с.,	are	e as	follow	vs :	
7	a.m.	to	8		-	-	Religious Instruction
8	"	to	9		-	-	Breakfast and Play
g	"	to	1	p.m.		-	School for Girls and Industrial teaching
				-			for Boys
. 1	p.m.	to	2	"	-	-	Dinner and Play
2	p.m.	to	6	"	-	-	School for Boys and Industrial teaching for
							Girls
	"					-	Supper and Play
7	"	to	8	"	-	-	Evening school and Bed
				-	_		• .

Industrial Teaching.

The Industrial teaching for the Boys consists of all kinds of farm work, and work connected with the Station; that of the Girls consisted of all kinds of household work—sewing, making clothing for the school, &c.

## School Estate.

The only assistance for teaching this large number of Pupils is derived from the Church Missionary Society, which allows £100 a year for a Male Teacher to assist Mr. Maunsell; but all the teaching of the Females devolves upon Mrs. Maunsell with such help as she can get from the Pupils themselves.

The School estate consists of 750 acres surrounding the School, from 1 to 200 acres being swamp

land of the richest quality but requiring drainage, which would not be difficult; the remainder is of but average quality. The Farm is however well supplied with Horses, Cattle, some few sheep, farm implements &c., furnished partly by Sir George Grey's Government and partly from funds provided by Mr. Maunsell. An Agricultural Teacher is much required here, and also funds to fence the estate and lay it down in grass. I imagine the Conductors of these Schools are generally impressed with the idea that it is not expedient to grow more produce than is required as food for their Schools, but that the remainder of the land should be employed as a sheep farm, which would soon realize an income if funds could be provided to purchase the necessary stock in the first instance. It also appears probable that sheep farming would be found a favorite and very profitable pursuit by the Natives, and that the example of the Schools would soon be followed by them.

Mr. Maunsell's District extends about 40 miles by 20, and over its extent the same beneficial influence is exercised by himself and Native Teachers which I have dwelt on at some length in speaking of the other Schools.

The next School which I visited was that of

ST. STEPHEN'S,

near Auckland under charge of Rev. G. A. Kissling.

This Institution differs from the Waikato Schools in its objects, being intended chiefly for the education of Native Teachers and Candidates for the Ministry, and the teaching of children being confined almost solely to the families of the Adult Pupils.

I found 22 boarders on the books of the School, of whom 6 were Men, 5 Women, and 11 Children

There were Present	in School	•••	•••	•••	20
Sick present	***	•••		•••	1
Absent with friends	•••	•••	***	•••	1
	Total	•••	•••		22

The average attendance for the past year was 20.

I examined those present in School, individually, and found their proficiency as shewn in the following Table.

Class.	Males.	Females.	Maories.	Half-castes.			W. Spell English.		S.	W. English T. Grammar. S.		W. Trite English S.		W. Geography.			W. T. Arithmetic.			W. T. Handwriting. S.			W. T. Read Maori,			V. Write Maori.		
1	5	3	6	2	2	3	3 2	1	5	]	2 3	1	3	4	8			2	4 :	2 7		1	8			8	- -	
2	1	10	9	2			7		7						• •		10			5		11		11			1	1

I heard the Pupils examined by a Clergyman present and their Scriptural knowledge appeared excellent.

School Buildings.

This appeared to me the only Church of England institution for Natives in which a good design had been well carried out as regards the buildings. They are under one roof with the Missionary, and consist of School room, Dining room, Kitchen and separate sleeping rooms for each family; they appeared warm and comfortable, light, cheerful, and well ventilated.