

The total number of children of Maori or of mixed race on the rolls of primary Native schools, public schools, Native-mission schools, and secondary Native schools, together with such pupils as were receiving special technical training at the end of the year 1914, is given in the following schedule :—

				Actual Number.	Number per 10,000 of Maori Population at Census of 1911 (49,829).
I. Primary schools—					
(a.)	Government	Native	schools	4,521	907
(b.)	Mission	schools	.. .. .	127	26
(c.)	Public	schools	.. .. .	4,905	984
				9,553	1,917
II.	Secondary	schools	.. .. .	435	87
III.	Special	technical	training	9	2
Totals				9,997	2,006

Classification of Pupils.

Tables H 6, H 6A, and H 6B in E.-3 give full information as to the races and classification of pupils on the rolls of the Native schools. As will be seen, 86·4 per cent. were Maoris speaking Maori in their homes, 2·6 per cent. were Maoris speaking English in their homes, and 11 per cent. were Europeans.

A reference to Table H 8 in E.-3 will show the classification of pupils, grouped according to ages, standards, and races. The following is a summary :—

				Maoris.	Europeans.	Totals.	Per Cent. of Roll.
Class	P	..	..	2,172	182	2,354	46·4
Standard	I	..	..	585	75	660	13·0
Standard	II	..	..	586	65	651	12·8
Standard	III	..	..	470	61	531	10·5
Standard	IV	..	..	370	64	434	8·6
Standard	V	..	..	202	51	253	5·0
Standard	VI	..	..	113	40	153	3·0
Standard	VII	..	..	23	13	36	0·7

Results of Inspection.

The report of the Inspectors of Native Schools indicates that the classification of village schools, according to the degree of efficiency recorded at the annual visit, is as follows :—

				Number of Schools.			
Very	good	to	excellent	..	..	..	34
Satisfactory	to	good	..	..	..	..	68
Inferior	to	weak	..	..	..	..	10

Three schools were not inspected, one of them having begun operations after the visit to the district had taken place, and two having been closed temporarily at the time visits were made to the district.

Secondary Education and Free Places.

Secondary education for Maori boys and girls is provided at ten institutions established by various denominational authorities. The Government subsidizes these institutions by providing a number of free places to all Maori pupils who have qualified in terms of the regulations. There were 435 pupils on the rolls of these schools at the end of 1914, of which number forty-eight boys and fifty-nine girls held free places. The standard of the Public Service Entrance Examination represents the limit of the curriculum of the schools, and the results obtained compare very favourably with many of the district high schools of the Dominion. Attention is given more especially, however, to the industrial branches of education, the aim being to equip the Maori children for the trades and industries for which they are best suited.

Senior free places for boys take the form of industrial scholarships, which enable the holders to be apprenticed to suitable trades. There were six such scholarships current in 1914, the holders being apprenticed to the blacksmithing, carpentry, bootmaking, and engineering trades. Senior free places for girls take the form of nursing-scholarships. There were three of these scholarships in operation in 1914.