

awarded are in the proportion of nine to five, so that there is one Junior Scholarship among approximately every 750 pupils in attendance at the schools, or among every fifty-five S6 pupils. The standard of qualification fixed for the examinations of 1922 was $63\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for Junior Scholarships and $64\frac{1}{2}$ for Senior Scholarships.

In order to give better opportunities to country pupils, who are considerably handicapped in preparing for these examinations, the regulations were amended in 1922 to provide for the award of not less than twenty-five junior scholarships to qualifying candidates from schools not higher than Grade IIIA (eighty pupils). In order to assist them to qualify, compensating marks may be allotted to candidates from such small schools: 10 per cent. of the marks actually assigned to pupils from the smallest schools (one to twenty pupils) and 5 per cent. to pupils of Grade II schools (twenty-one to thirty-five pupils).

The results of the examination were as follows: 231 candidates qualified for Junior National Scholarships, of which number twenty-five were from schools with not more than eighty pupils and fifty-seven were pupils of secondary schools. The number of candidates qualifying for Senior National Scholarships was 130. Of those who took the alternative programme, provided specially to meet the needs of scholars following a rural or domestic course, none were successful.

Junior and Senior National Scholarships are tenable at secondary schools and district high schools, each for three years, provided that the total tenure of the two scholarships in the case of one person must not exceed five years. The holder receives £5 per annum if a junior scholar, or £10 per annum if a senior scholar, with a further sum of £35 per annum in each case if obliged to live away from home.

A revision of the scholarship system with a view to expending the money involved more profitably is at present under consideration.

The figures below indicate the number and the value of scholarships current in December, 1922. The number of scholarship-holders is, of course, included in the number of free-place holders shown in the preceding section.

Number of scholarship-holders—							1922.
Boys	441
Girls	280
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Total	721
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Number receiving boarding-allowance (included in the above total)	..						175
Number receiving travelling-allowance (similarly included)	..						45
Number held at public secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	584
Number held at other registered secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Number held at district high schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Number held at technical high schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Total annual rate of payment	..	..	..	..	..	..	£10,885

Private Scholarships.

Private scholarships are derived from funds provided at certain schools by private donors, by bequest or otherwise. The number of foundation and private scholarships in the last term of 1922 was 200. Of the holders 101 were also Government free pupils under the regulations.

WAR BURSARIES FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDANTS.

Regulations provide for the award of bursaries to dependants of killed or disabled members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. To qualify for a war bursary a child must be eligible for—

- (a.) Free education at technical classes; or
- (b.) A free place at a secondary school, district high school, or technical high school; or
- (c.) A University or educational bursary at a University college.

A bursary entitles the holder to an allowance, in addition to free tuition, of £1 10s. or £3 per annum in the case of those qualified under (a), £5 for those under (b), or £10 for those under (c). Lodging-allowance is also paid to bursars who are obliged to live away from home to attend school, at the rate of £15 per annum under (a) and £30 under (b) and (c); travelling-allowances varying from £5 to £10 per annum are also made when travelling is necessary.

During 1922 the number of bursaries held at secondary schools was forty, the expenditure thereon being £377.