## 1925.

# NEW ZEALAND

# EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHILDREN.

[In continuation of E.-3, 1924.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

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## No. 1.

# REPORT OF THE SENIOR INSPECTOR OF NATIVE SCHOOLS.

SIR,—
I have the honour to submit the following report upon the general work during the year 1924 of the Native village schools, the Native mission schools, and the secondary schools for Maori pupils:—

## Schools, Attendance, etc.

# (1.) Native Village Schools.

There were 125 schools in operation at the close of the year.

The number of pupils on the roll of the village schools at the end of the year under review was 6,310, an increase of 124 on corresponding figures at the end of 1923. The average weekly roll number for the year was 6,346, and the average attendance for the year 5,610, the percentage of regularity being 88.4. Information regarding the attendance of the individual schools is given in Table H 2, from which it will be observed that of the 125 schools in operation, 116 gained 80 per cent. and over of the possible attendances, while 56 of these gained 90 per cent. and over. The improvement in attendance referred to in recent reports has thus been well maintained. When the conditions under which very large numbers of the children attend school are appreciated the attendance must be regarded on the whole as remarkably good. There are schools, however, appearing towards the end of the list where even if allowance is made for bad roads and bad weather the attendance is not at all satisfactory, and it is certain that lack of interest in the school and its work by the pupils is responsible to a very considerable extent for the irregular attendance. Maori children have a very shrewd conception of whether it is worth their while to attend school. In cases of persistently irregular attendance the compulsory sections of the Education Act are put into force with good effect. Goodattendance certificates were awarded to 753 pupils of Native village schools.

## (2.) Mission Schools.

The following Maori mission schools established by various religious denominations are visited annually by the Inspectors of Native Schools: Putiki, Wanganui; Tokaanu, Convent School, Lake Taupo; Matata, Convent School, Bay of Plenty; Ranana and Jerusalem, Convent Schools, Wanganui River; Whakarapa, Convent School, Hokianga; Tanatana and Matahi, near Waimana, Bay of Plenty. The mission school at Maungapohatu, Urewera country, was closed during the year owing to the difficulty of securing teachers. The total number of children on the rolls of these schools at the end of the year was 343, and the average percentage of regularity was 88-6.

## (3.) Boarding-schools (Secondary).

In addition to the Maori mission schools there are eleven boarding-schools visited annually by the Inspectors of Native Schools. These schools have been established by various religious denominations for the higher education of Maori pupils. Five of these schools have been established for boys, five for girls, while one is a mixed school, with a boarding establishment for boys, who in order to attend must live away from home. The combined roll at the end of the year 1924 was 524, and the average percentage of regularity 95.7.

The particulars regarding the roll number and attendance of the three types of schools are

summarized as follows:

Schools.		Number.	Roll Number at End of Year 1924.	Average Weekly Roll Number.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Regularity.
Native village Native mission Native secondary	• •	125 8 11	6,310 343 524	$\begin{array}{c} 6,345\cdot 5\\ 344\cdot 3\\ 512\cdot 5\end{array}$	5,609.5 $305.2$ $490.8$	88·4 88·6 95·7
Totals		144	7,177	7,202.3	6,405.5	88.9

## CONDITION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

So far as the cleanliness and general tidiness of the school buildings are concerned, little fault can The sweeping and washing of the schoolrooms are undertaken by the elder pupils, who do the work under the supervision of the teachers. This plan works very well, and the pupils usually take a pride and interest in keeping the schools clean. It is, however, felt that in some schools the supervision of the teacher is lacking. In a number of schools insufficient attention is paid to the cleanliness of the outhouses, and it has become necessary to direct the attention of the teachers in a general way to the very great importance of securing satisfactory sanitary conditions. In this connection it is imperative that teachers should show vigilance in the proper supervision of the outbuildings. With regard to the grounds and their general condition, it may be said that in the great majority of the schools they present an attractive and well-kept appearance. There is, however, a very great contrast in the zeal displayed in this connection by the teachers of different schools. A considerable number of teachers do not hesitate to expend money in beautifying the grounds of what is their home. A great deal remains to be done in many schools in the planting of trees and shrubs in order to beautify the grounds, and it is to be hoped that teachers will seize the opportunity of the assistance which will be given by the Forestry Department in the supply of suitable trees and shrubs. Very many of the schools have now the benefit of visits from instructors in agriculture, who are only too willing to give teachers advice and assistance in the laying-out of the grounds and in the direction of improving them. In the matter of minor repairs to the fences and buildings much more can be done by some teachers who frequently show lack of initiative or even disinclination to undertake work which involves a little trouble. Instances have been observed where during wet weather access to the school has actually been difficult owing to the existence of pools of water near the door. A small amount of labour and the exercise of a little intelligence would very soon remove such unpleasant and untidy conditions. In the estimate of a teacher's work such matters as are referred to in this section must necessarily be taken into account.

# Inspection, Organization, Methods of Teaching, etc.

In the work of inspection and examination 123 Native village schools, eight mission schools, and eleven Native secondary schools were visited by the Inspectors during the year; and visits were also made in connection with applications for the establishment of schools in various parts of the North Island. So far as the village and mission schools are concerned, the reports of the Inspectors go to show that, while in a large proportion of the schools a satisfactorily high standard of efficiency has been maintained, a satisfactory improvement is being made in many schools whose efficiency has hitherto ranged from fair to satisfactory. Even in the weakest schools progress is being made towards a more satisfactory condition of affairs. Reference to the secondary schools is made in the section of the report dealing with secondary education. From the point of view of efficiency the village and mission schools may be classified as follows: Weak, 9; fair, 15; satisfactory to good, 45; good to very good, 55; excellent, 9.

The methods of teaching in the schools are generally on sound and up-to-date lines, and in a

The methods of teaching in the schools are generally on sound and up-to-date lines, and in a great majority of the schools they are very successfully applied, the subject in which least success is achieved being, as might naturally be expected, language-teaching. The tone and discipline of the schools are on the whole quite good, and the pupils are subjected to a training in right conduct and honest endeavour which cannot fail to exercise a wholesome influence upon their characters. The preparation of the schemes of work and the planning-out of the work show considerable results in many schools, the introduction of the work and scheme book having led to more attention and consideration being given to the matter, with a corresponding benefit to the teaching. It appears necessary, however, to remind head teachers of their responsibility for the drawing-up of these schemes of work for the assistants, and for the careful supervision of the work of the assistants. In organizing the work of their schools the serious mistake of allocating to an inexperienced assistant the task of teaching an important subject like oral English to the infants should be avoided.

The attendance registers and school records are as a rule very carefully attended to, and the need for taking exception to the manner in which they are kept seldom arises. In connection with the quarterly and annual returns, however, many teachers fail to send in perfectly accurate returns. Teachers are again reminded that all departmental correspondence must be dealt with expeditiously and filed for reference.

During the year more schools have fallen into line with the system adopted in a large number of schools of supplying hot cocoa at the midday recess to the pupils during the winter months. The system, which is an excellent one, has now become an established custom and is greatly appreciated. The benefit to the health of the children is so evident that the teachers of those schools where the system has not yet been adopted should make a serious attempt to enlist the co-operation of the scholars and their parents.

The annual picnic and the annual concert are also now well established in Native schools, and they still continue to be regarded as most important events in the respective districts, where they prove of much value in securing the practical interest of the parents in the school and its work.

At the annual examination for teachers' certificates several teachers from Native schools succeeded in improving their status. Their success is gratifying and should serve as a stimulus to others.

Head teachers of Native schools, in common with those of public schools, will benefit by the increase in the new salary scale that has been adopted. The assistants in Native schools will also receive some increase in their salaries.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The following paragraphs have special reference to various subjects of the school course:-

Reading and Recitation.—In a fairly large number of schools the pupils read clearly, fluently, and intelligently, and show that they comprehend in a satisfactory manner what they read. In a great many schools, however, there is much room for improvement in the matter of comprehension, and teachers must realize that unless their pupils grasp the thought content of what they read, and are able to interpret satisfactorily to others what they read, they are not reading in the true sense. This inability on the part of the pupils is no doubt the chief defect in the reading, and any method which results in reading without comprehension of what is read can only be regarded as an inefficient method. Even in the earliest stages of reading, the teachers must aim at securing a proper understanding of the subject-matter of the reading-lessons. The monotonous style of reading frequently heard is due partly to the lack of comprehension and partly to lack of effort on the part of the teachers to secure something like satisfactory expression and modulation of the voice. These matters should be insisted on by the teachers, who naturally must be able to demonstrate what is required. The ability to read must be accompanied by a desire to read, and teachers should use their best endeavours to provide a school library and encourage their pupils to read. Recitation of poetry is far from satisfactory in a good many schools. Frequently the selected pieces are unsuitable and offer little opportunity for dramatic effort or practice in expression and in the modulation of the voice. They are frequently imperfectly memorized, and the rendering of them is frequently marred by inaccurate pronunciation. The recitation pieces and simple dialogues should provide an additional means of getting rid of the monotonous style which is so common.

Language Instruction (Oral and Written English).—The quality of the instruction in this subject varies very much indeed in the schools, and only in those schools where it is well taught is the general quality of the school-work of a high standard. In a large number of the schools the quality of the instruction ranges from satisfactory to good, and in a very considerable number it can only be described as ranging from poor to fair. There is little doubt that the comparatively poor results achieved in English are due to inefficient teaching. The subject, particularly oral English, is so all-important that it demands the utmost attention of the teachers. They must recognize that the work of teaching the Maori children to speak, write, and understand English, and thus by means of the acquired language become acquainted with European customs and ways of thinking, constitutes probably the principal reason for the existence of Native schools. There are many difficulties confronting the teacher in teaching this subject, the principal one being that the mother-tongue of the pupil is so fundamentally different from English that, "to say nothing of the hereditary aptitudes, the Maori child from the time that he begins to speak and think has his vocal organs and his thinking-faculties moulded in such a way that he could hardly be rendered more unfitted for speaking English and using it as an instrument of thought if his vernacular had been specially devised for the purpose." Another serious difficulty is that the teaching of English to the pupils is hampered by their training in the use of Maori being continued along with their training in English. The difficulties connected with the teaching of the subject must be met by the employment of intelligent methods. The paramount importance and value of oral work, meaning thereby practice by the pupils in speaking, and not practice by the teachers, must be clearly realized, and to ensure success teachers must bring to bear all their skill, imagination, and resource upon the preparation of their schemes of work and upon their actual methods of teaching. It is not sufficient that the pupils hear English spoken by the teachers; they must have abundant practice. Teachers must not be deceived into thinking that because the pupils understand a great deal of English they therefore can use that English in oral speech. Then, again, they must not be deluded into thinking that all is well with the spoken English because their pupils have learned to read. Pronunciation, expression, and accentuation must receive careful attention in order that the monotony of utterance which too many teachers are satisfied with, both in oral English and in reading, may be avoided. In coping with this defect, recitation, repetition of stories, and dialogues will be found very useful. The use of these adjuncts, however, must not be regarded as a substitute for specific and definite instruction in oral English on the lines set forth in

the syllabus, or in the Department's pamphlet, Teaching of English, or in the annual reports, and any attempt to do so will be regarded as mischievous. Every effort must be made to secure an enlargement of the pupil's vocabulary and the attainment of fluency in speech, and for this reason the pupil's efforts at continuous narration should be interrupted as little as possible by correction of his language. Teachers are warned against collective answering and collective repetition, as frequent recourse to this method is an obstacle to the development of genuine thought and free expression, and children accustomed to its use rapidly lose any desire or ability to act or speak for themselves. Every lesson should afford opportunity for free expression and for developing the power of connected and continuous speech. The written composition should be as much as possible the outcome of the course in oral English, and should be as much as possible a free expression of the thoughts of the pupil on the subject given.

Arithmetic.—This subject is usually well taught in a good many of the schools, and where the pupils have a good grasp of English creditable work is done. Where, however, the comprehension of the language used in the arithmetical questions—often incorrectly described as problems—is poor the pupils invariably have considerable difficulty with the work. This experience should serve to impress upon teachers the need for securing proficiency in the English of their pupils, and should not serve merely as an excuse for their failures. To ordinary intelligent Maori children the mathematical thinking in connection with arithmetic presents little or no difficulty; it is the meaning of the [questions, couched probably in more or less unfamiliar language, that causes the difficulty. Consequently it is highly necessary that viva voce arithmetic and mental arithmetic should be much used in dealing with "problem" work. In a good many schools there is a lack of appreciation of the value of viva voce arithmetic and of mental arithmetic, and teachers will do well to give much more attention to this aspect of the work.

Geography and Nature-study.—The remarks made in last year's report on this subject are still e or less applicable to a fairly large number of schools. To be of educational value geography more or less applicable to a fairly large number of schools. must not be regarded as a process by which certain facts about the earth, or the portion of it on which we live, are committed to memory. In this subject the youngest child as well as the more advanced must be brought into contact with the outside world—the world of nature as distinct from the world of books. Although, as advance is made in the study, reliance to a great extent has to be made upon the investigations of others, still in order that these investigations may be understood children from the first must be taught to work for themselves and to take nothing for granted. earth's surface, the condition of its various parts, their relations to one another, and the influence of those conditions and relations on plant-life, on animal-life, and particularly on human life, are matters with which geography is concerned. The teaching in order to be a valuable mental discipline must be based on matters within the range of the pupil's observation, and must deal with the simplest and most significant facts. A generalization from these facts will thus enable the main principles to be established and impressed upon the minds of the pupils. The mental horizon of the pupils will be enlarged if their imaginations are so called into play that they can form mental pictures of things which lie wholly beyond the range of their own observations. The subject taught upon the principles explained will prove both interesting and attractive to the pupils. In the upper classes in many of the schools there is still insufficient use of the globe, the wall-map, and the atlas. Map-reading by the pupils should receive much attention so that they will be able to form from the map fairly correct ideas of distances, and also form correct ideas of areas from the map symbols. The pupils should also be encouraged to read books of voyages and travels, and by the use of their atlas learn to appreciate and understand what they have read. Nature-study in many of the schools cannot be said to receive very adequate treatment. It does not appear to be sufficiently appreciated that the first and most important aim is to teach the pupils to observe, compare, and contrast, the second is to add to their knowledge of common things, and that these ends will be more readily and securely attained if the results of the direct observation of the scholars are made the basis for instruction in language, number, drawing, modelling, or other handwork. It follows from the recognition of these principles that the admission of technicalities, whether in method of study or in language or terminology, will merely obscure the chief aim of the instruction." "Side by side with increasing power of observation should go training in expression, for the child's expressions are the teacher's only guide to its impressions. While expression should not be looked upon as of equal importance with observation, it clinches new impressions and definitely gives them a place in the child's system of knowledge. may and should take different forms: oral and written descriptions, drawings, objects made by the

Handwork.—Elementary Manual Training: Two or more forms of handwork are taken up in all schools, a choice being made by the teachers from the following occupations: Mat-weaving, paperfolding, paper-cutting and paper-mounting, carton-work, plasticine and cardboard modelling. The materials for these occupations are forwarded annually by the Department to the various schools in accordance with requisitions made by the teachers. In some schools additional material for other occupations is purchased by the teacher from the school funds. In a large number of the schools very creditable work is done, and the pupils are eager to display their handiwork at the Inspector's visit. In many schools, however, the work is more or less disappointing, and it would seem that the occupations are looked upon more or less as a means of simply keeping the pupils employed. It must not be forgotten that the subject is not an isolated one, and that it should be correlated with other subjects of the time-table. This manual training should be regarded more as a method of teaching than as a subject to be taught, the intention being to teach the children to think clearly and work accurately through the discipline of hand and eye, and to form habits of industrious, careful, and accurate work. This training can thus become a valuable aid to the development of character in

fostering that self-reliance which comes from success in producing tangible and permanent results. At the recent teachers' refresher course in Gisborne the teachers attending had the benefit of instruction in several forms of manual occupations.

Drawing.—Creditable work is done in drawing in a great many of the schools, and this remark applies also to brushwork and crayon-work. There are, however, many schools where the drawing does not reflect credit upon either the teachers or the pupils. "The aims of the teacher should be entirely educational, the dominant aim being that of enabling the scholar to see correctly and to represent accurately any given object. This aim must be persisted in throughout the school life, as complete accuracy is acquired only by long and well-directed practice, and, indeed, is impossible in the earlier stages of development." Blackboard drawing and drawing from memory receive satisfactory attention. The younger children should always make large drawings as free-arm work on the wall-'lackboards. Memory drawing should include memory drawing of something studied during the ordinary lesson, and taken alternately with a memory drawing made after looking at an object shown to the class by the teacher for a few minutes and then withdrawn from the view of the pupils. Unless great care is taken memory drawing may easily degenerate into a practice which prevents progress in drawing.

Housecraft (Domestic Duties).—The number of schools where some training in domestic duties is undertaken is not large, but where it is undertaken good work is done; and, as has been stated in previous reports, teachers are missing an opportunity of providing a form of training which is specially valuable for the elder girls. A little more initiative and enthusiasm would overcome the difficulties that lie in the way of providing some satisfactory course of instruction—say, in cooking, ambulance work, and in the treatment of minor ailments.

Needlework and Sewing.—In a very satisfactory number of schools exceedingly useful work in needlework is done, and the displays of the girls' handiwork is distinctly creditable. The girls are taught to cut out and make useful articles for themselves or for members of their families. Many of the schools have now been supplied with machines, and these are put to good use. The number of schools to which machines have been supplied is increasing yearly, the cost of the machines being contributed to by local effort. The materials for making up are generally supplied by the parents, who appreciate the practical value of the training. The interest of the girls is stimulated and maintained, because they feel that they are responsible for the construction of something that is of real use, and that in the making of the articles they have done something for themselves or for others. More encouragement might be given to the girls to bring garments which require mending, and thus lessons of neatness, cleanliness, tidiness, and economy may be inculcated. There are still schools where the work done in this subject indicates little interest or enthusiasm on the part of the teachers and pupils.

Woodwork.—The number of schools where there are workshops is not particularly large, but useful work is done in most of the workshops that have been established. To these schools a quantity of timber is supplied by the Department for the use of the boys, who are instructed in the use of various tools and are encouraged to make useful articles. The articles are sold at the actual cost of the timber, and they are keenly sought after. The policy of the Department in connection with the establishment of workshops is to encourage local effort by supplying the necessary equipment—tools and benches—at schools where the people have erected suitable buildings for use as workshops. At Hiruharama, where sufficient funds were raised by concerts and other means to provide a workshop, it is pleasing to record that the teachers, with the assistance of the elder boys and adults, have completed their share of the undertaking. The Department is supplying the necessary tools, and the workshop will immediately become a going concern. At Manutahi, where it is proposed to establish a workroom in which the boys will be taught woodwork and the girls cookery, the requisite funds have also been obtained, and it is expected that instruction will begin early in the current year. It is worthy of record that at these two places the teachers, with the assistance of the children and parents, have succeeded in raising upwards of £100 in each case for a special purpose, and there appears to be no reason why the examples of Hiruharama and Manutahi should not be followed in other localities. As in former years, boys from village schools who can conveniently attend manualtraining centres have done so.

Elementary Agriculture.—As a result of the arrangements made by the Department with the Education Boards in the Auckland and Hawke's Bay Districts the great majority of the village schools in these districts now have the benefit of official visits from the instructors in agriculture. The arrangements made have enabled the instruction to be placed upon a much more satisfactory basis, and from the reports received it is evident that the teachers are profiting from the suggestions and advice they receive. Much more interest is being displayed by the teachers and pupils alike, and this result is due largely to the enthusiastic interest which the instructors take in their work. The supply of tools, science material, and apparatus is made from the Board's stocks, upon the approval by the Department of the recommendations made by the instructors. This method of supplying equipment is found both convenient and economical. Towards the end of the year, at the suggestion of the Supervisor of Agriculture in Hawke's Bay, it was decided to hold a refresher course of instruction at Gisborne for the teachers of the East Coast District during the latter portion of the summer vacation. The subjects dealt with were nature-study, elementary science, gardening, and elementary practical agriculture. The number of teachers who attended the course was most satisfactory, and there can be little doubt that the work done during the course was both profitable and instructive.

Singing.—In a fairly large number of schools the singing is very well taught, and the pupils are able to read at sight very satisfactorily. In the teaching, the tonic sol-fa notation is most frequently used, and little or no attempt is made in developing the power to read from the staff notation.

Teachers who have a knowledge of both notations should use, particularly in the upper classes, both notations, care being taken that every step in the staff notation has been explained as far as possible by the corresponding step in the tonic sol-fa notation. Voice-training and car exercises do not receive the attention they deserve, and it is felt that much better results in singing would be obtained in many schools if daily practice of songs and musical exercises was more common.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION.

No special schools to meet the particular needs of the Maori youth in the matter of secondary education have been established by the Government. Such schools, however, have been established by various denominational bodies for the purpose of providing an advanced course of instruction, and at such of them as are regarded as providing a suitable course the Government in order to promote this education has undertaken to provide a number of scholarships for the pupils from Native village schools (and, under certain conditions, from public schools) who have the necessary qualifications and are considered likely to benefit from the advanced course of training. The schools perform a very useful function, and the scholars in attendance cannot but benefit from the training they receive—a training designed to enable them to become useful members of the community, and thus assist in the progress of the Maori people.

In the girls' schools the course of instruction is so arranged that the better-qualified girls may take the Public Service Entrance Examination. Special prominence, however, is given to a practical training in such subjects as needlework and dressmaking, with particular attention to instruction and practice in cutting out garments for the girls' own use. The training also includes cookery and domestic duties generally; first-aid and nursing; care and rearing of infants, and the preparation of suitable foods for infants and the sick; sanitation, cleanliness, and personal hygiene. The girls also take as part of their practical training as large a share as possible of the work of the institutions. Physical instruction and organized games also play an important part in the training. Fine displays of needlework and cookery are features of the girls' work at the annual visits. A very fair number of the girls upon leaving school are employed as junior assistants in the village schools.

In the boys' schools practical training also receives considerable attention, and takes the form of woodwork instruction and, where practicable, agricultural work, including farming operations. At Te Aute College, where the equipment for both theoretical and practical work in agriculture is good, it is to be regretted that a larger number of boys do not take the course, which is likely to be of far

it is to be regretted that a larger number of boys do not take the course, which is likely to be of far more benefit to the great majority of them, and the tendency to prefer the more academic type of education is to be deplored. At the boys' schools physical instruction and games receive special attention.

All the schools referred to in this section are subject to inspection and examination by officers of the Department, whose reports indicate a high standard of work. At Te Aute College a few boys are

prepared for the Matriculation course, with satisfactory results.

At the end of the year the number of pupils in attendance at these secondary Native schools was 307 boys and 217 girls, a total of 524. Of this number 130 scholars were holders of scholarships provided by the Government. In addition to these scholarship-holders, pupils from the islands in the Pacific attend some of these schools as the holders of scholarships provided by the educational authorities of the islands.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the purpose of assisting the more promising Maori scholars to secure the advantages and benefits of higher education the Government has in vogue a system of scholarships by means of which the scholars are enabled to qualify themselves for employment which will be not only profitable to themselves but will be a means of furthering the progress of the race. These scholarships are of various types, and are classified as follows: (1) Junior scholarships or free places; (2) senior scholarships, taking the form of (a) industrial scholarships (apprenticeships), (b) agricultural scholarships, (c) nursing scholarships; (3) University scholarships.

The junior scholarships, which are tenable at a number of the schools referred to in the previous section, are available for suitably qualified and accredited pupils from Native village schools or public schools. These scholarships are eagerly sought after by the parents of the pupils, and little difficulty is now experienced in filling the vacancies at the boarding-schools. During the past year 133 junior scholarships were current.

Only a limited number of senior scholarships are available. The industrial scholarships, or apprenticeships, as has been the case for some years past, do not seem to be attractive to Maori boys. Two such scholarships were current at the end of the year, one lad being engaged in joinery and cabinetmaking, the other in engineering. The agricultural scholarships are tenable at some State farm, or at a school or college where a suitable agricultural course is provided, or lads may be apprenticed to an approved farmer. This form of scholarship is not in great demand. Nursing scholarships may be awarded to suitably qualified girls who are anxious to work among their own people as nurses. Two Maori girls are probationers on the staff of the Napier Hospital, and arrangements have been made for another girl to commence as a day-pupil. With the same object in view the Hospital Department appoints Maori girls to the hospital staffs in various districts. A number of Maori nurses are now at work among their people as officers of the Health Department and are doing creditable work.

Maori lads who have matriculated and are desirous of taking up some profession which will prove of benefit to the Maori race are eligible for University scholarships. Not more than two scholarships may be awarded in any one year. Six University scholarships were current at the end of last year: 3 (2 medicine, 1 law), Otago University; 3 (2 law, 1 engineering), Canterbury College.

Another Maori student, who is assisted by the Native Department, is also taking law at Canterbury College. Two additional scholarships in law are to be awarded during the current year. In addition to the foregoing scholarships two dental bursaries are held at Otago University by Maori students.

The efforts thus made by the Government to provide higher education for the Maori represents a very considerable expenditure. It may be mentioned here that the provision of additional scholar-ships from another source is contemplated, as under the Native "washing-up" Act passed during the last session of Parliament a very large sum of money was allocated from accumulated Native moneys for the education of Maoris, ethnological research, and other purposes for the welfare of the Natives. A Board to be known as the "Maori Purposes Fund Control Board" has been set up to administer the fund, and it is observed that the founding of scholarships and exhibitions for Natives and the payment of such allowances as may be deemed expedient in connection therewith constitute one of the purposes of the fund.

In addition to the scholarships outlined above there are scholarships provided from private

bequests—viz., Te Makarini Scholarships and the Buller Scholarship.

Te Makarini Scholarships.—These scholarships were established many years ago for the benefit of Maori scholars, and are provided from a private bequest which was set apart for the purpose and in memory of the late Sir Donald McLean, who for some years held the position of Native Minister in the Government. The fund is administered by trustees, and the examination is conducted by the Department. The scholarships are of the annual value of £35 and are tenable for two years, the successful candidates being required to attend Te Aute College. The candidates are subjected to a competitive examination in English, arithmetic, geography, Maori, and general knowledge (New Zealand history, health, and religious knowledge). For the year 1924 three scholarships, one senior and two junior, were offered for competition, one junior scholarship being reserved for candidates from Native village schools. For the senior examination there were sixteen candidates—eleven from Te Aute College, four from St. Stephen's School, and one from Whangape Native School. For the junior examination there were fourteen candidates—five from Whakarewarewa Native School, four from Wharekahika Native School, one from Parawera Native School, two from Te Aute College, and two from St. Stephen's School, with 71 per cent. of the possible marks. In the junior examination the highest marks were gained by Charles Covell, St. Stephen's School, with 71 per cent. of the possible marks. In the junior examination the highest marks were gained by Christian Lima, of Te Aute College, 66·7 per cent., and Hironi Wikiriwhi, of Whakarewarewa Native School, 60·5 per cent., and the scholarships were awarded to the boys named. Buller Scholarship.—This scholarship was established in memory of the late Sir Walter Buller

Buller Scholarship.—This scholarship was established in memory of the late Sir Walter Buller from a bequest made by him in the interest of Maori education. The scholarship, which is of the annual value of £30 and is tenable at Te Aute College, is reserved for competition amongst lads who are predominantly Maori in race. The Department also conducts this examination, the papers set being of a more difficult standard than that of those set for the Senior Te Makarini Examination. The syllabus of work for the examination includes the following subjects: English (including civies and New Zealand history), arithmetic, Maori, agriculture, and an optional subject—woodwork or elementary mathematics. The candidates are also examined in religious knowledge by the Waiapu Diocesan authorities. The examination was held early in December, and there were fourteen candidates—ten from Te Aute College and four from St. Stephen's School. The successful candidate was Selwyn te Paa, of Te Aute College, who gained 69 per cent. of the possible marks. Although the scholarship is nominally tenable for one year only, the trustees find it possible now to extend the tenure to two years.

The *Te Makarini* and the *Buller* Scholarships serve a very useful purpose in enabling the brighter lads to remain at Te Aute College sufficiently long to qualify for the Public Service Entrance Examination, and even the Matriculation Examination.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

During the past year the village schools have been particularly free from interruptions of any sort, and as a result a very successful year's work has been accomplished. The number of children in attendance at the end of the year constituted a record for the schools, and it is worthy of remark that the number of Maori children under instruction in all classes of schools, including public schools, is slightly over thirteen thousand. This review of the work of Native schools would be incomplete without a reference to the zeal and enthusiasm of the teachers generally in the carrying-out of their duties, and to the interest they display in the welfare of the children under their charge and in the Maori people generally.

In the work connected with the examination and inspection of the village schools, the mission schools, and the boarding-schools I have to acknowledge the assistance rendered by Mr. Henderson, Inspector of Native Schools.

JNO. PORTEOUS, Senior Inspector of Native Schools.

## No. 2.

## DETAILED TABLES.

## Table H1.

#### NATIVE SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

LIST OF NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS AND THE NAMES, CLASSIFICATION, POSITION, AND EMOLUMENTS OF THE TEACHERS AS IN DECEMBER, 1924.

In the column "Position," HM means Head Master: HF, Head Mistress; M, that there is a Master only; F, Mistress only;
AM, Assistant Male Teacher; AF, Assistant Female Teacher.

[All head teachers and sole teachers are either provided with a residence or are paid house allowance; such allowance is not included in the annual rate of salary in the last column below.]

Name of Scho	ool.	County.	Grade of School.	Average Attendance.	Teachers on Staff.		Classification	Position.	Annual Rate of Salary.
Ahipara		Mongonui	IIIa ii	63	Timbers, Arthur D		D	H M A F	£ 360 160
Arowhenua		Geraldine	IIIa i	39	Maurihooho, Rangi Bremner, Hannah A. A.	::	.:. Б	AF HF	120 345
Awarua		Bay of Islands	II <b>I</b> a i	45	Bremner, Esther P. N. N. Rust, Gordon J.	• •	D	A F H M	210 255
Нариа	••	Mongonui	Шв	77	Rust, Annie B. Grindley, George Grindley, Catherine Murray, Julia	••	 D	AF HM AF AF	130 325 150 85
Hiruharama	••	Waiapu	IIIa ii	85	Grindley, Kathleen E Miller, Ethel (Mrs.) Miller, David W	••	E	AF HF AM	65 320 150
Horoera	••	Matakaoa	II ii	33	Miller, Winifred E Burley, Joseph W Burley, Elsie L. K. (Mrs.)	•••	• •	AF HM AF	75 230 95
Huiarau	••	Whakatane	IIIa i	42	Clemance, Phyllis S Clemance, Grace A. D	•••	C D	H F A F	305 180
Kaharoa	• •	Raglan	II ii	27	Rayner, Henry H Rayner, Flora (Mrs.)	•••		H M A F	250 105
Kaikohe	••	Bay of Islands	IVA	142	Rogers, Herbert Rogers, Ethel E. Padlie, Florence		D D	H M A F A F	400 230 195
Kakanui Karetu		Helensville Bay of Islands	I II ii	18 29	Henare, Maata T. R Geissler, Aimee M Robinson, Edna M. (Mrs.)		••	AF F HF	85 190 200
Karioi		Waimarino	Піі	24	Robinson, Charles H Gillespie, Mary D. (Mrs.)	• •	•••	A M H F	85 210
Kenana Kirioke		Mongonui Bay of Islands	II i IIIa i	19 51	Hepetema, Alice Johnson, Ida V. C. (Mrs.) Grahame, Bruce		C Lie.	A F F H M	140 330 295
Kokako		Wairoa	IIIai	<b>3</b> 6	Le Huray, Dorothy Alford, Edward H. M		C	AF HM	235 285
Manaia		Coromandel	IIIa ii	45	Alford, Florence (Mrs.) Greensmith, Edwin Greensmith, Isabella C. (Mrs.)	••	Ċ	AF HM AF	170 355 170
Mangamuka		Hokianga	IIIa i	59	Murray, James		• •	H M A F	$\begin{array}{c} 170 \\ 265 \\ 150 \end{array}$
Mangatuna	••	Waiapu	IIIa ii	54	Williams, Susannah G. (Mrs.) Scammell, William H Scammell, Agnes E. (Mrs.)		• •	H M A F	285 160
Manutahi	••	Waiapu	Шв	87	Bartlett, Bessie Woodley, Frederick T Woodley, Georgina		D 	AF HM AF AF	65 360 160 120
Maraeroa		Hokianga	IIIa ii	55	Haerewa, Erana Hulme, Maggie (Mrs.)	•••		AF HF AM	100 310 160
Matahiwi Matangirau		Waimarino Whangaroa	I II ii	14 35	Hulme, Russell H. Churton, Elena Morris, Margery M. (Mrs.)	•••	 D	$^{ m F}_{ m H\ F}$	$\begin{array}{c} 160 \\ 320 \end{array}$
Mataora Bay Matapihi		Ohinemuri Tauranga	I III <b>a</b> i	9 36		•••	•••	AM F HF	150 180 285
Matata	••	Whakatane	IIIaii	48	Ramsay, Eileen King, Edmund A. King, Clara M. H. (Mrs.)		D C 	AF HM AF AF	195 345 200
Matihetihe		Hokianga	II ii	34	Smith, Amanda E. Minchin, Zara Te Toko, Emma		$\ddot{D}$	H F A F	75 310 140
Maungatapu	••	Tauranga	IIIa ii	51	Roach, Patrick Roach, Ruby (Mrs.)		 C	H M A F	370 160
Motatau	••	Whangarei	IIIa i	42	Roach, Aileen F. M Percy, Henry C Percy, Juanita E. (Mrs.)		 D	$\begin{array}{c c} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{H} & \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{F} \end{array}$	85 285 2 <b>20</b>
Motiti Island Motuti		Tauranga Hokianga	I I	24 20	Clench, Charles McD Bruford, Henry S. B			M M	250 175

Table H1—continued.

LIST OF NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS, ETC.—continued.

Name of Sch	ool.	County.	Grade of School.	Average Attendance.	Teachers on Staff.		Classification	Position.	Annual Rat of Salary.
Ngawha		Bay of Islands	IIIa ii	54	Russell, William E Russell, Agnes		U	H M A F	£ 340 150
Nuhaka		Wairoa	иIII	107	Te Haara, Louisa South, Moses South, Emma S. (Mrs.)	··· ···	E	AF HM AF	85 375 170
Ohautira		Raglan	ll i	17	Roseveare, Ethel A Paulger, Irene D	 	D D	AF AF HM	165 115 220
Okautete		Masterton	1	13	Raymond, Beryl M. (Mrs.) Owen, Mary M.	• •		A F F	$\begin{bmatrix} 75\\160 \end{bmatrix}$
Omaio		Opotiki	IIIa ii	71	Coughlan, William N Coughlan, Isabella A. M. (Mrs.) Chitty, Doris A. E			H M A F A F	285 260 120
Omanaia		Hokianga	ПІлі	53	Nisbet, Robert J	• •	Lic.	нм	295
Omarumutu		Opotiki	ППв	90	Nisbet, Janet (Mrs.) MacKay, Gordon MacKay, Jane (Mrs.)	•••	.: Ъ	AF HM AF	170 375 160
					Gaskill, Annie M Small, Roberta M. K			A F	85 100
Opoutere	• •	Thames	H ii	26	Statham, William H Statham, Frances E			H M A F	$\frac{210}{80}$
Orauta		Bay of Islands	i alli	43	Kelly, Felix Hakaraia, Victoria		D	H M A F	345 195
Oromahoe		Bay of Islands	II ii	22	Brighouse, Kathleen (Mrs.)	••		$H$ $\mathbf{F}$	200
Oruanui		East Taupo	II ii	28	Brighouse, John R   Ferguson, William   Ferguson, Alice (Mrs.)		р	AM HM AF	85 300 85
Otangaroa		Whangaroa	1	14	Matthews, Emily		•••	F	190
Otaua	••	Hokianga	IIIa ii	72	Smith, Leonard H. Smith, Phœbe M. (Mrs.)		••	H M A F	285 160
Otukou		Taupo	1	18	Pouri, Makere Blathwayt, Mary de V. W.	• •		A F F	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \\ 190 \end{array}$
Owhataiti	••	Whakatane	IIIa ii	91	Clark, Olive J. M. (Mrs.) Clark, William M.		В	M F A M	370 160
Paeroa		Tauranga	IIIa i	5 <b>5</b>	Godmond, Amy J Baker, Frances E. E	··	ъ.	AF HF	65 355
Pamapuria		Mongonui	<b>I</b> HA i	<b>4</b> 3	Baker, Henrietta A Heal, Ethel A. (Mrs.)		Ċ	AF HF	170 295
Pamoana		Waimarino	lI i	26	Heal, Ernest R. Barnes, Ellen L. (Mrs.)			A M H F	130 200
Papamoa		Tauranga	II ii IIIa ii	27 72	Brooks, Kimi	••	ri.	AF F HF	100 250 280
Paparore	••	Mongonui	1114 11	12	Harper, Leslie M. Harper, Charles A. E. Richards, Lottie B.	•••	Lic.	A M A F	160 85
Parapara		Mongonui	Πi	25	Church, Lilian			H F A F	$250 \\ 120$
Parawera		West Taupe	IIIa i	46	Boswell, Arthur	•••	D O	H M	310
Parikino		Wanganui	II ii	33	Boswell, Miriam A Bruford, Frederick C		C	AF HM	200 210
Pawarenga		Wanganui	IIIa ii	68	Bruford, Madge L. (Mrs.) Gilmour, Richard S.		В	А F Н <b>М</b>	95 3 <b>25</b>
					Matini, Ratareria Hotere, Eliza		••	AF AF	$\begin{array}{c} 195 \\ 65 \end{array}$
Pipiriki	• •	Wanganui	II.Ia i	43	Jarratt, Herbert Jarratt, Emily E. (Mrs.)	••	C	H M A F	345 160
Poroporo	••	Whakatane	1Пв	81	Ryde, Henry J		D	H M A F	385 160
					Saunders, Eveline M		••	AF AF	130 75
Pukehina		Rotorua	II iı	29	Burgoyne, Annette			HF	<b>25</b> 0
Pukepoto		Mongonui	111 × ii	65	Burgoyne, Constance Gracie, Thomas		Ü	AF HM	115 320
Rakaumanga		Waikato	llla i	44	Gracie, Mary L. S. (Mrs.) Robson, Winnie Hyde, Alfred E.	::	••	AF AF HM	130 85 285
Ű					Hyde, Louisa R. (Mrs.)		D	AF	220
Rakaunui Ranana	••	Kawhia Rotorua	i alli	18 71	Olauson, Richard W England, Walter		·c	M H M	175 360
				:	England, Eva E. (Mrs.) Heperi, Rebecca		•••	A F A F	160 120
Rangiahua	• •	Wairoa	II ii	29	Harlow, Wilhelmina Williams, Mabel	::	D 	H F A F	315 140
Rangiawhia	• •	Mongonui	II ii	24	McCully, Annie W. (Mrs.) McCully, Rutherford D	••	U 	H F A M	270 85
Rangitahi		Whakatane	II ii	35	Jamison, Mary			H F A F	285 195

Table H1—continued.

LIST OF NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS, ETC.—continued.

Name of School.	County.	Grade of School.	Average Attendance.	Teachers on Staff.		Classification.	Position.	Annual Rate of Salary.
Rangitukia	Waiapu	IVA	135	Cumpsty, Charles E Cumpsty, Mary Korimete, Janie	••	Lic.	H M A F A F	$egin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 325 \\ 155 \\ 130 \\ \end{array}$
Raukokore	Opotiki	IIIai	47	Kohere, Huinga Saunders, William S		••	A F H M	75 <b>285</b>
Reporua	Waiapu	II i	18	McLachlan, Linda Clarke, Rosa		Ď.	AF	$\begin{array}{c} 195 \\ 310 \end{array}$
Ruatoki	Whakatane	IVA	123	Houia, Ngamane Vine, Henry G. Vine, Winifred M. (Mrs.) Vine, Effie L		.: Б ::	AF HM AF AF	75 395 170 150
Taemaro	Mongonui	11 ii	26	Nikora, Patu Rolland, Gertrude A. (Mrs.)			AF	65 210
Taharoa	Kawhia	Illai	41	Rolland, Albert F. Seivewright, Alexander C. Seivewright, Clara (Mrs.)		••	A M H M A F	85 255 130
Takahiwai	Whangarei	lllai	45	Salisbury, Josiah Salisbury, Helen E. P. (Mrs.)			HMAF	265 150
Tangoio	Hawke's Bay	Шлі	37	Arthur, Cyril L. Arthur, Ethel (Mrs.)		Ď	HM	335 160
Tanoa	Otamatea	Illi	30	Frain, Roderick J Frain, Mabel I. B. (Mrs.)		(!	H.M. A.F.	310 65
Tautoro	Bay of Islands	111a i	39	Oulds, George F Oulds, Agnes W. (Mrs.)			H M A F	265 1 <b>5</b> 0
To Ahuahu	Bay of Islands	IIIAi	45	Sullivan, Andrew J Sullivan, Martha A. A. (Mrs.)		C	H M A F	355 160
Te Araroa	Matakaoa	a111	95	Stacey, Vernon Stacey, Millicent A. L. (Mrs.) Puha, Heni Te Ao		 Б	H M A F A F	$285 \\ 200 \\ 105$
Te Haroto	East Taupo	Hi	29	Campbell, Ohau MacDonell, Robert J		• •	A F H M	$\frac{110}{210}$
Te Horo	Whangarei	JELAi	38	MacDonell, Kathleen N. V. Goldsbury, Hugh		 D	AF HM	75 310
To Kaha	Opotiki	IIIa ii	56	Goldsbury, Annie J. (Mrs.) Cato, Anson H. Cato, Netty F. L. (Mrs.)		E 	AF HM AF	200 285 160
Te Kao	Mongonui	IIIa ii	55	Watti, Annie Watt, Archibald H Watt, Bertha B. (Mrs.)		•••	AF HM AF AF	85 285 160 85
Te Kopua Te Kotukutuku (39) and Rangi- w a e a (s i d e school) (15)	Waipa Tauranga	I Illai	10 <b>54</b>	Ihaka, Rihipeti Churton, Emily N. Dale, Francis A. Dale, Florence E. (Mrs.) Callaway, Christina		 C C	F H M A F A F	170 355 2 <b>30</b> 160
Te Mahia	Wairoa	Шаі	34	Handcock, Georgina Handcock, Martha A		D 	H F A F	345 160
Te Matai	Tauranga	[HA i	40	Godwin, Horace P. E Blathwayt, Ellen E. C			H M A F	285 160
Te Pupuke	Whangaroa	Шлі	52	Airey, Hubert B Airey, A. C. (Mrs.)			H M A E	285 160
Te Rawhiti	Bay of Islands	II ii	27	Thomson, Thomas Thomson, Beatrice (Mrs.)			H M A F	<b>220</b> 105
Te Reinga	Wairoa	IIIa i	36	Wright, Percy Wright, Rebecca (Mrs.)			H M A F	$\frac{285}{160}$
Te Teko	Whakatane	Шв	116	Guest, Joseph J. Guest, Lilian R. (Mrs.) Guest, Evelyn M.		 	H M A F A F	385 160 95
Te Waotu	West Taupo	11 ii	29	Guest, Kate E			A E	75 250
Te Whaiti Tikitiki	Whakatane Waiapu	IVA	15 1 <b>2</b> 9	Worthington, Sarah A. (Mrs.) Tweed, Sarah E. Sinclair, Donald W. E. Sinclair, Martha (Mrs.)			AF F HM AF	85 180 3 <b>2</b> 5 180
Tokaanu	East Taupo	Illaii	60	Sinclair, Jessie V. M Wall, Harry		• • •	A E HM	$\begin{array}{c} 85 \\ 285 \end{array}$
Tokomaru Bay	Waiapu	IIIa ii	70	Wall, Fanny S. M. (Mrs.) Frazer, William Robertson, Margaret			A F H M A F	160 <b>26</b> 5 185
Torere	Opotiki	IIIa i	44	Reid, Adelaide			A F H M	120 285
Tuhara	Wairoa	IIIa i	38	Drake, Rosalind K. (Mrs.) Astall, Annie (Mrs.)			AF	170 <b>320</b>
Tuparoa	Waiapu	IIIa ii	57	Astall, John R. White, Hamilton H. White, Isabel (Mrs.)		••	A M H M A F	$170 \\ 285 \\ 170$
Waihua	Wairoa	I	17	Grace, Heapera Carswell, Janet (Mrs.)			A F	65 185

Table H1—continued.

LIST OF NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS, ETC.—continued.

Name of School.	County.	Grade of School.	Average Attendance.	Teachers on Staff.		Classification	Position.	Annual Rate of Salary.
****	D 4	TTT . **	0.7	   M			TT M	£
Wai-iti	Rotorua	IIIa i <b>i</b>	61	Munro, John B. Munro, Florence M. (Mrs.)		C	HMAF	370 160
				Williamson, Vera F	• •	::	AF	100
Waikare	Bay of Islands	II ii	28	Cels, Louis J			HM	210
Waikeri	II obiene	TT ::	<b>2</b> 8	Cels, Maximilienne (Mrs.)	• •		AF	$\frac{100}{250}$
Waikeri	Hokianga	II ii	28	Smith, Ellena M. (Mrs.) Topia, Heni H.		• • •	AF	105
Waima	Hokianga	Шв	94	Johnston, George		D	H M	375
				Johnston, Mary E. (Mrs.)		D	AF	230
				Brown, Mary Johnston, Isabel M.			AF	140 75
Waimamaku	Hokianga	IIIa i	36	Hodson, Susan		::	HF	250
	٥			Mitchell, Anabella M			A F	95
Waimarama	Hawke's Bay	II i	23	Kernahan, Richard I.	,	· ·	HM	250
Waiohau	Rangitaiki	II ii	28	Kernahan, Frances A. A. (Mrs   Webber, Elsie E	.)	·	AF	$\frac{105}{320}$
water	Tomigioniki	11 11	20	Clark, Sybil		i	AF	120
Waiomatatini	Waiapu	IIIa ii	67	West, William E		D	H M	350
				·West, Annie M. W. (Mrs.)	• •	• •	AF	160
Waiomio	Bay of Islands	IIIa i	42	Collier, Kate		B	HF	85 300
WWW.	Day of Islands	LILAI	7.2	Boake, Albert B			AM	160
Waiorongomai	Waiapu	1	21	Kaua, Matekina H.	, .		F	185
Waiotapu	Whakatane	Нi	16	Jefferis, Jessie (Mrs.)	• •	C	F	250
Waioweka	Opotiki	IIIa ii	51	Watkin, Arthur A Watkin, Mary Ann (Mrs.)		D	HMAF	360 160
				Watkin, Vida	• • •	::	AF	75
Waitahanui	East Taupo	IIIa i	<b>3</b> 3	Strong, Sydney J		Lie.	H M	265
W/a:40	TT-1-i	TT 22	21	Strong, Mildred F. (Mrs.)	• •	• • •	AFHM	130 250
Waitapu	Hokianga	II ii	21	Lisle, Frank Lisle, Marian E. D. (Mrs.)		• • •	AF	105
Werowero	Mongonui	ΙΙi	19	Taua, Parehuia			$\mathbf{F}$	240
Whakaki	Wairoa	Illa i	51	Craig, William H. M	٠.	D	HM	310
Whakapara	Whangarei	II ii	32	Mackay, Emily M Beer, Uno			A F H M	$\frac{195}{210}$
ттакарата	Whongarer	11.11	32	Beer, Frances M.	• • •	1 ::	AF	95
Whakarara	Whangaroa	IIIa ii	57	Smith, Gordon			H M	285
				Smith, Mary A. M. (Mrs.)			AF	160
Whakarewarewa	Rotorua	IVA	106	Urlich, Kate Banks, Joseph	• •		AF HM	110 335
TT Hakare ware wa	100001aa	LYA	100	Banks, Anna (Mrs.)		Ď	AF	260
.i				Haerewa, Areta			A F	160
Whakawhitira	Wajanu	II i <b>i</b>	<b>3</b> 2	Irwin, Ellenor A Le Huray, Agnes M	• •	D	A F H F	$\frac{120}{290}$
whakawiililia	Waiapu	11.11	32	Le Huray, Agnes M Fleury, Ellen J		.D 	AF	130
Whangaparaoa	Matakaoa	l <b>I</b> i	16	Poppelwell, Lucy			E	190
Whangape	Hokianga	II ii	33	Dent, William			HM	200
Whangara	Cook	I	18	Dent, Laura M	• •	D	A F M	85 225
Whangara Whangaruru	Bay of Islands	IIIa ii	55	MacArthur, Arthur D Jones, Elizabeth (Mrs.)		٠.	HF	285
•				Jones, Ernest			A M	160
Wharekahika	Matakaoa	IIIa ii	56	Tawhiri, Riwai H		C	HM	360
			,	Patterson, Alice (Mrs.) Tawhiri, Maria (Mrs.)			A F A F	160 85
Whareponga	Waiapu	IIIai	40	McFarlane, Charles T	• • •		HM	285
ī	•			McFarlane, Margaret (Mrs.)			A F	160
Whirinaki	Hokianga	IIIa ii	55	Barnett, David	٠.	Lie.	HM	310
				Barnett, Sarah H. (Mrs.) Wynyard, Emily		::	AF	$     \begin{array}{c c}       160 \\       85     \end{array} $
				in jury witch, animity				
	i	1	1	Total				£56,140

Table H2.

LIST OF NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS, WITH THE ATTENDANCE OF THE PUPILS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

[In this list the schools are arranged according to regularity of attendance, shown in the last column.]

						School Roll.		At- Four	ance e of
	Seh	ool.		ing to the control of	Number belonging at End of Year 1923.	Number belonging at End of Year 1924.	Average Weekly Roll Number, (Mean of the Four Quarters, 1924.)	Mean of Average Attendance of Four Quarters, 1924.	Average Attendance as Percentage of Weekly Roll
	(1	1.)			(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
Manaia					50	42	45.6	45.4	99.6
Opoutere	• •	• •			28	28	26.8	26.2	97.7
Te Kao Motiti Island	• •	• •	• •		$\begin{array}{c} 58 \\ 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 26 \end{array}$	56·9 24·6	$\begin{array}{c} 55.2 \\ 23.8 \end{array}$	97·0 96·8
Rangiawhia				• ::	$\frac{14}{27}$	26	$\frac{24.0}{24.5}$	23.7	96.8
Te Kotukutuku	••				34	43	40.6	39.3	96.8
Waitahanui Motuti*	• •	• •	• •	••	$\frac{41}{21}$	30 19	$\begin{vmatrix} 34 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$	33·1 19·4	96·7 96·5
Takahiwai	• • •	• •			41	44	46.1	44.5	96.5
Taharoa		• •			41	42	42.4	40.9	96.4
Awarua Rangiwaea†	• •	• •	• •	••	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 14 \end{array}$	$\frac{46}{17}$	47·0 17·4	$\frac{45 \cdot 2}{16 \cdot 8}$	96·2 96·2
Waimarama	• •	• •			29	22	24.1	23.1	95·2 95·8
Arowhenua				]	38	40	40.1	38.4	95.6
Omanaia To Korne	• •	• •	• •		60	54	55.2	<b>52.6</b>	95.3
Te Kopua Tokaanu		• •			$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 63 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 61 \end{array}$	10·6 63·5	$10 \cdot 1$ $60 \cdot 4$	95·3 95·1
Whakaki					49	57	54.0	51.3	95.0
Tautoro	• •		• •	٠. ا	41	42	41.5	39.4	94.9
T : Haroto Whakarewarewa	• • •				$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 119 \end{array}$	$\frac{31}{114}$	30·4 111·9	$\frac{28.8}{105.9}$	94·7 94·6
Parikino	• • •			::	34	36	34.6	32.6	94.2
Tuparoa	• •	•			58	57	60.7	$57 \cdot 2$	94.2
Whakawhitira Omarumutu	• •				33 93	33 95	$\frac{34.2}{95.8}$	$32 \cdot 2$ $90 \cdot 2$	$94.1 \\ 94.0$
Omaio		• • •	• • •		84	73	75.6	71·0	93.9
Tikitiki	• •	• •			141	138	138.1	129.0	93.4
Maraeroa Waiomio	• •				$\frac{59}{44}$	57 45	59·5 45·1	$egin{array}{c} 54.8 \ 42.1 \end{array}$	93·3 93·3
Waihua	• • •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	17	18	17.8	16.6	93.2
Otaua	• •	• •	• •		66	78	77.2	71.8	93.0
Rangitukia Matapihi	• •		• •	• •	$\begin{array}{c} 146 \\ 42 \end{array}$	$151 \\ 42$	146·0 39·4	$135.5 \\ 36.4$	9.·8 92·5
Pipiriki	• • •			• •	39	49	46.7	43.2	92.5
Torere	• •				49	50	46.9	43.4	92.5
Karetu Kirioke	• •	• •	• •		$\frac{29}{44}$	34 54	31.1	26.2	92.2
Manutahi	• •			::	83	98	$\begin{array}{c} 55.4 \\ 93.7 \end{array}$	51·1 86·3	$92 \cdot 2$ $92 \cdot 1$
Pukepoto					69	74	70.8	$65 \cdot 2$	§ <b>2·1</b>
Mataora Bay Te Waotu	• •	• •	• •		8	11	10.1	9.2	92.0
Wai-iti	• •				$\frac{30}{68}$	32 65	30·9 65·9	$28 \cdot 4$ $60 \cdot 5$	$91.9 \\ 91.8$
Pamoana					28	32	28.5	26.1	91.6
Tuhara Whirinaki	• •	• •	• •	••	$rac{44}{51}$	42	41.5	38.0	91.5
Ruatoki		• •	• •	:: 1	$\frac{31}{136}$	71 131	$\begin{array}{c c} 60.0 \\ 134.5 \end{array}$	$54.9 \\ 122.9$	91·5 91·4
Paeroa					57	70	59.8	54.6	91.3
Te Whaiti	• •				20	18	16.2	14.8	91.3
Ranana Te Araroa	• •	• •			$\frac{86}{103}$	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 102 \end{array}$	77·7 104·4	$70.7 \\ 94.6$	90·6 90·6
Owhataiti	• •				81	107	100.7	91.3	90.5
Pamapuria	• •	• •	• •	• •	49	43	46.9	42.4	90.4
Waikare Hiruharama	• •		• •	• •	29 86	31 88	31·9 93·6	$\begin{array}{c} 27.8 \\ 84.6 \end{array}$	90·3 90·3
Otukou					27	21	20.2	18.2	90.1
Taemaro Pawarenga	• •	• •	• •		33 79	27 73	28.2	25·4 68·5	90.1
Whakarara	• •	• •	• •	::	60	$\frac{73}{62}$	76·3 63·3	68·5 56 8	89·7 89·7
Raukokore					49	52	52.6	$47 \cdot 1$	89.5
Te Ahuahu	• •	• •	• •	• •	46	56	49.7	44.5	89.5
Ohaeawai Kaikohe		• •	• •	• •	$\frac{59}{152}$	57 157	$\begin{array}{c c} 59.7 \\ 156.5 \end{array}$	$53.5 \\ 139.5$	89·4 89·2
Kaharoa		• • •	• •	• • •	29	30	24.5	26.5	89.1
Paparore	• •	• •	• •		78	71	80.2	11.4	89.0
Whakapara Whangape	• •	• •	• •		35 38	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 42 \end{array}$	35·5 37·6	31.6 $33.4$	89·0 89·0
Matahiwi	• •	• • •	• • •		13	14	16.1	33.4 14.3	88.6
Te Teko	• •	• •	• •		122	129	130.3	115.5	88.6
Te Pupuke Maungatapu		• •	• • •		53 58	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 61 \end{array}$	55·9 58·1	49.5 $51.3$	88·5 88·4
Rakaumanga	• •	••	• • •	::	54	52	49.4	43·7	88·4
Horoera				••	36	41	36.7	$32 \cdot 3$	88-1
Waiomatatini Rangiahua	••	••	• •	• •	69 <b>35</b>	72 - 29	76·3 31·6	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{67.2} \\ \textbf{27.8} \end{array}$	88·1 87·9
Ohautira	• • •			• • •	$\frac{35}{24}$	18	19.8	$\frac{27\cdot8}{17\cdot4}$	87·9 87·8
Tangaio		••			47	45	42.1	37.0	87.8
Waioweka Oromahoe	••	• •	• •	••	52 28	51 27	$\begin{array}{c} 57 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	50.7	87.8
Mangamuka	• •	• • •	• •		48	84	67.3	$\begin{array}{c} 21.4 \\ 58.9 \end{array}$	87·7 87·6
						82	90.6	79.1	87.3

Table H2-continued.

LIST OF NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS, WITH THE ATTENDANCE OF THE PUPILS, ETC.—continued.

Waimamakn  Waimakn  Waimamakn  Waimakn							School Roll.		e At- Four	dance ge of R o l l
Waimamakn  Waimakn  Waimamakn  Waimakn  W		Schoo	) <b>l</b> .			belonging at End of	belonging at End of	Weekly Roll Number. (Mean of the Four	Mean of Averag tendance of Quarters, 192	Average Attendance as Percentage of Weekly Rol
Mathlothe  33 38 38 384 394 394 374 Alphara  34 38 38 384 394 394 394 394 394 394 394 394 394 39		(1.	)			(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
Waishara	AT 1.13									87.3
hispara										$\begin{array}{c} 87.2 \\ 87.2 \end{array}$
Thingsaca					1					87.1
is Rimga chamas	Vhangara .									87.1
Comman			• •		••					86.9
Langatuma										
Gotatau					i					86.7
tubakā   113   125   124-0   106-9   86   **Aisma   100   106   110-0   914   85   **Valaroponga   54   39   46-8   40-2   85   **Valaroponga   54   68   64-7   55-5   85   **Valaroponga   52   31   35-7   24-7   85   **Varoponga   30   23   24-8   21-2   85   **Varoponga   31   35-7   35-7   35-7   35-7   **Valaroponga   31   35-7   35-7   35-7   35-7   **Valaroponga   31   37   31-1   32-2   **Valaroponga   31   37   31-1   32-2   **Valaroponga   31   37   31-1   32-2   **Valaroponga   30   35   33-3   37-8   **Valaroponga   30   30   30   30   30   **Valaroponga   30   30   30   30   **Valaroponga   30   30   30   30   30   **Valar	T 4 4									86.6
Saima				• •						86.5
Charpopong		•								86·2 85·9
Charekahika   64   68   64.7   55.5										85.9
arapara	Vharekahika .									85.8
arawers										85 5
anoa katuetee.   17   14   15-7   13-3   84   apamoa   31   27   21-1   26-2   apamoa   30   24   27-1   22-7   araioi   30   24   27-1   22-7   araioi   30   35   33-3   27-8   apamoa   30   35   33-3   apamoa   32   36   41-5   apamoa   32   36   41-5   apamoa   41-5   34-1   apamoa   42-2   16   22-0   apamoa   41-5   34-1   apamoa   42-2   16   apamoa   42-2   16   apamoa   42-2   16   apamoa   42-2   16   apamoa   41-5   apa										85·3 85·1
Santete   17										84.9
okomaru Bay         75         80         79 7         65-1         84           Arioi         66         66         66         55-5         84           arioi         30         24         27-1         22-7         83           akaunui         30         35         33         32-78         83           akaunui         22         16         22-0         16-9         83           akaunui         46         36         41-5         34-1         82           okako         46         36         64-5         81         82           tatata         56         54         55-8         47-9         81           tatata         56         54         55-8         47-9         81           tatata         32         37         35-7         290         22-3         18-0           tatata         47         49         19-7         16-0         81-9         6         66-6         37-7         80         80           rauta         47         49         52-9         22-3         18-0         80           rauta         47         48         51-5         39-8         79<	kautete					17	. 14	15.7	13.3	84.7
e Kaha	-Î D				i					84.2
Sario										84·2 84·1
ruanui										84.0
Askanui	ruanui				1		35	33 3	27.8	83.8
cokako         46         36         41.5         34.1         82           batata         56         56         54         55.8         47.9         81           latata         56         54         55.8         47.9         81           latatagirau         39         40         42.4         34.4         81           tukehina         32         37         35.7         29.0         81           thenco         55         41         46.6         37.7         80           keporua         25         20         22.3         18.0         80           tangaroa         19         19         19         17.9         14.3         79           takeri         47         48         51.5         39.8         79           tutarau         10         22         20.3         15.8         77           tutarau         51         53         54.9         42.1         76           vaiorongomai         19         24         26.2         20.1         76           vaiorongomai         19         24         26.2         20.1         76           vaioromgomai         19 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>***</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>83.6</td></t<>						***				83.6
Vhangaruru         68         66         66-6         54-5         81-fatata           Latangirau         39         40         42-4         34-4         81-fatata           Vhangaparaoa         24         19         19-7         16-0         81-6           Vhangaparaoa         24         19         19-7         16-0         81-6           e Horo         55         41         46-6         37-7         80-7           teporua         25         20         22-3         18-0         80-7           trauta         47         49         52-9         42-6         80-7           trauta         47         49         52-9         42-6         80-7           Vaiceri         32         37         35-1         27-9         79-9           Vaiceri         10         22         20-3         15-8         77-7           Vaiceri         11         22 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>82·1 82·1</td>										82·1 82·1
latata         56         54         55.8         47.9         81.           latatangirau         39         40         42.4         34.4         81.           ukehina         32         37         35.7         29.0         81.           cheron         55         41         46.6         37.7         80.           seporus         25         20         22.3         18.0         80.           tengaroa         19         19         17.9         14.3         79.         80.           tankeri         32         37         35.1         27.9         79.         79.         79.         42.6         80.         40.         80.         41.6         80.         80.         42.6         80.         40.         80.         42.6         80.         40.         80.         40.         80.         40.         80.         40.         80.         40.         80.         40.         80.         40.         80.         40.         80.         40.         40.         80.         40.         42.4         42.6         80.         40.         80.         40.         40.         40.         40.         40.         40.         40										81.9
ukehina         32         37         35.7         29 0         81           ch Horo         55         41         46.6         37.7         80           e Horo         55         41         46.6         37.7         80           e porus         25         20         22.3         18-0         80           rauta         47         49         52.9         42.6         80           tangaroa         19         19         17.9         14.3         79           e Matai         47         48         51.5         39.8         79           vaiotapu         10         22         20.3         15.8         77           tuiarau         51         53         54.9         42-1         76           vaiorogomai         19         24         26.2         20-1         76           vaiorogomai         19         24         26.2         20-1         76           e Mahia         43         38         40-8         30-7         75           e Rawhiti         31         30         28-6         27-0         74           verowero         21         25         25-9         19						56	54	55.8		81.4
Thangaparaca   24   19   19-7   16 0   81			• •							81.3
e Horo										81·2 81·2
Seports										80.9
tangaroa										80-7
Valkeri										80.5
e Matai       47       48       51.5       39.8       79.         Vaiotapp       10       22       20.3       15.8       77.         Iuliarau       51       53       54.9       42.1       76.         Vaiorongomai       19       24       26.2       20.1       76.         le Mahia       43       38       40.8       30.7       75.         le Rawhiti       31       30       28.6       27.0       74.         Verowero       21       25       25.9       19.2       74.         Totals for 1924       6,186       6,310       6,345.8       5,609.5       88.         Totals for 1923       6,186       6,267.9       5,586.2       89.         lission schools subject to inspection—       17       17       18.1       16.8       93.         Jerusalem Convent       23       19       19.2       17.9       92.       117.9       92.         vitiki Mission       41       43       40.2       36.9       91.       91.       91.2       17.9       92.       17.9       92.       16.5       89.       88.       18.       18.       18.       88.       18.       1										79.8
Vaiotapu (10 22 20-3 15-8 77-  Vaiorang (15 51 53 54-9 42-1 76-  Vaiorong (17 51 53 54-9 42-1 76-  Vaiorong (18 64 84) (19 24 26 2 20-1 76-  Le Mahia (19 24 26 2 20-1 76-  Le Mahia (13 38 40-8 30-7 75-  Le Rawhiti (13 30 28-6 27-0 74-  Verowero (12 25 25-9 19-2 74-  Totals for 1924 (6,310 6,345-8 5,609-5 88-  Totals for 1923 (6,186 6,267-9 5,586-2 89-  Lission schools subject to inspection—  Ranana Convent (17 17 18-1 16-8 93-  Jerusalem Convent (23 19 19-2 17-9 92-  Vinkiki Mission (14 43 40-2 36-9 91-  Vinkarapa Convent (13 37 33 34-9 30-8 88-  Latath Mission (26 29 27-9 24-5 87-  Latata Convent (65 57 59-0 50-4 85-  Latata Convent (18 30 38 37-8 31-4 83-  Laungapohatu Mission (30 38 37-8 31-4 83-  Laungapohatu Mission (35 Closed (18 68-7 98-  Vaerenga-a-hika (boys), Gisborne (14 19 18-7 18-6 99-  St. Joseph's (girls), Napier (14 19 18-7 18-6 99-  St. Loseph's (girls), Napier (14 19 18-7 18-6 99-  St. Loseph's (girls), Napier (14 19 18-7 18-6 99-  St. Loseph's (girls), Napier (14 19 43-9 97-  Hukarre (girls), Napier (14 19 43-9 97-  Huk										79.2
Vaiorongomai   19					1					77.7
New Note										76.7
Rawhiti	3. M.L									76.7
Totals for 1924   College (boys), Hawke's Bay Hikarangi College (boys), Hawke's Bay Hakarang College (boys), Hawker's Late for Lat										74.4
Totals for 1923   6,186   . 6,267·9   5,586·2   89-										74.1
Totals for 1923	Totals for	1924					6,310	6,345.8	5,609.5	88.4
Ranana Convent	Totals for	1923					l	-		89.0
Ranana Convent			ingpee	tion				0,20.0		
Jerusalem Convent						17	17	18.1	16.8	93.3
Whakarapa Convent         93         107         107·2         96·5         89·0kaanu Convent         37         33         34·9         30·8         88·8           Iatahi Mission         26         29         27·9         24·5         87·1           Iatata Convent         65         57         59·0         50·4         85·1           Ianatana Mission         30         38         37·8         31·4         83·1           Iaungapohatu Mission         35         Closed         .         .         .           Totals for 1924         367         343         344·3         305·2         88·1           Boarding-schools affording secondary education—Waerenga-a-hika (boys), Gisborne         14         19         18·7         18·6         99·1           St. Stephen's (boys), Auckland         74         71         68·7         67·7         98·1           St. Joseph's (girls), Napier         34         43         39·4         38·7         98·1           Hukarere (girls), Napier         68         69         62·9         61·6         97·1           Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland         49         46         44·9         43·9         97·1           Te Aute College (boys), Hawke's Bay						23	19	19.2	17.9	92.7
Scalar   Convent   37   33   34·9   30·8   88-										91.8
datahi Mission       26       29       27·9       24·5       87·         datata Convent       65       57       59·0       50·4       85-         anatana Mission       30       38       37·8       31·4       83-         daungapohatu Mission       35       Closed            Totals for 1924       343       344·3       305·2       88-         Totals for 1923       367       367       372·0       327·5       88-         Goarding-schools affording secondary education—Waerenga-a-hika (boys), Gisborne       14       19       18·7       18·6       99·         St. Joseph's (poys), Auckland       74       71       68·7       67·7       98·         St. Joseph's (girls), Napier       34       43       39·4       38·7       98·         Hukarene (girls), Napier       68       69       62·9       61·6       97·         Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland       49       46       44·9       43·9       97·         Hikurangi College (boys), Hawke's Bay       72       89       86·9       84·8       97·         Hikurangi College (boys), Carterton       24       32       33·6 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>88.0</td></td<>										88.0
anatana Mission	latahi Mission					26	29	27.9	24.5	87.6
Totals for 1924										85.4
Totals for 1924								I i		83.0
Totals for 1923	٠ <u>٠</u>			•			·			88.6
Goarding-schools affording secondary education—       14       19       18·7       18·6       99·         St. Stephen's (boys), Auckland       74       71       68·7       67·7       98·         St. Joseph's (girls), Napier       34       43       39·4       38·7       98·         Hukarere (girls), Napier       68       69       62·9       61·6       97·         Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland       49       46       44·9       43·9       97·         Te Aute College (boys), Hawke's Bay       72       89       86·9       84·8       97·         Hikurangi College (boys), Carterton       24       32       33·6       32·5       95·         Turakina (girls), Wanganui       30       31       31·5       30·0       95·         Te Waipounamu (girls), Christchurch       13       18       18·9       18·1       95·         Agricultural College (boys), Hastings       34       56       55·0       46·1       88·         Otaki College (mixed), Wellington       50       50       52·0       48·8       88·				••	ŀ					
Waerenga-a-hika (boys), Gisborne       14       19       18·7       18·6       99·St. Stephen's (boys), Auckland       74       71       68·7       67·7       98·St. Joseph's (girls), Napier       34       43       39·4       38·7       98·St. Joseph's (girls), Napier       68       69       62·9       61·6       97·St. Joseph's (girls), Napier       68       69       62·9       61·6       97·St. Joseph's (girls), Auckland       49       46       44·9       43·9       97·St. Joseph's (girls), Auckland       30       31       31·5       36·9       95·St. Joseph's (girls), Auckland       49       46       44·9       43·9       97·St. Joseph's (girls), Auckland       49       46       44·9       43·9       97·St. Joseph's (girls), Auckland       30·St. Joseph's (girls), Auckland       30·St				, . 1 1		907	··-	012.0	941.9	
St. Joseph's (girls), Napier       34       43       39·4       38·7       98·         Hukarere (girls), Napier       68       69       62·9       61·6       97·         Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland       49       46       44·9       43·9       97·         Te Aute College (boys), Hawke's Bay       72       89       86·9       84·8       97·         Hikurangi College (boys), Carterton       24       32       33·6       32·5       95·         Turakina (girls), Wanganui       30       31       31·5       36·0       95·         Te Waipounamu (girls), Christchurch       13       18       18·9       18·1       95·         Agricultural College (boys), Hastings       34       56       55·0       46·1       88·         Otaki College (mixed), Wellington       50       50       52·0       48·8       88·	Waerenga-a-hika	(boys	), Gisbo	rne						99.2
Hukarere (girls), Napier       68       69       62·9       61·6       97-         Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland       49       46       44·9       43·9       97-         Te Aute College (boys), Hawke's Bay       72       89       86·9       84·8       97-         Hikurangi College (boys), Carterton       24       32       33·6       32·5       95-         Turakina (girls), Wanganui       30       31       31·5       30·0       95-         Te Waipounamu (girls), Christchurch       13       18       18·9       18·1       95-         Agricultural College (boys), Hastings       34       56       55·0       46·1       88-         Otaki College (mixed), Wellington       50       50       52·0       48·8       88-	St. Stephen's (be	ys), A	uckland		I					98.6
Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland        49       46       44·9       43·9       97·         Te Aute College (boys), Hawke's Bay        72       89       86·9       84·8       97·         Hikurangi College (boys), Carterton        24       32       33·6       32·5       95·         Turakina (girls), Wanganui        30       31       31·5       30·0       95·         Te Waipounamu (girls), Christchurch        13       18       18·9       18·1       95·         Agricultural College (boys), Hastings        34       56       55·0       46·1       88·         Otaki College (mixed), Wellington        50       50       52·0       48·8       88·	Hukarere (girls)	اهی, ۱۷۵] Nanie	r							98·1 97·9
Te Aute College (boys), Hawke's Bay        72       89       86·9       84·8       97·         Hikurangi College (boys), Carterton        24       32       33·6       32·5       95·         Turakina (girls), Wanganui         30       31       31·5       36·0       95·         Te Waipounamu (girls), Christchurch        13       18       18·9       18·1       95·         Agricultural College (boys), Hastings        34       56       55·0       46·1       88·         Otaki College (mixed), Wellington        50       50       52·0       48·8       88·	Queen Victoria (	girls)	Aucklan	ıd	,					97.7
Turakina (girls), Wanganui        30       31       31·5       30·0       95·         Te Waipounamu (girls), Christchurch        13       18       18·9       18·1       95-         Agricultural College (boys), Hastings        34       56       55·0       46·1       88-         Otaki College (mixed), Wellington        50       50       52·0       48·8       88-	Te Aute College	(boys),	Hawke	's Bay		72	89	86.9	84.8	97.7
Te Waipounamu (girls), Christchurch 13 18 18-9 18-1 95- Agricultural College (boys), Hastings 34 56 55-0 46-1 88- Otaki College (mixed), Wellington 50 50 52-0 48-8 88-	Hikurangi Colleg	e (boy	s), Carte	erton						95·8
Agricultural College (boys), Hastings        34       56       55.0       46.1       88.         Otaki College (mixed), Wellington        50       50       52.0       48.8       88.	Te Waipounamu	(girls)	ъция . Christa	hurch	i					95·3 95·2
Otaki College (mixed), Wellington 50 50 52.0 48.8 88.	Agricultural Coll	ege (bo	ys), Ha	stings	- 1	34	56	<b>55</b> ·0	46.1	88-7
Totals for 1924	Otaki College (m	ixed),	Welling	ton		50	50	52.0	48.8	88.6
	Totals for	1924			-		524	512.5	490.8	95.7
Totals for 1923				•	-	<del></del>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		95.1

<sup>\*</sup> Closed March quarter.

<sup>†</sup> Closed June quarter.

Table H3.

(a.) Number of Maori Pupils attending Secondary Schools at the End of 1924.

School.			Government Pupils.	Private Pupils.	Total.
Otaki College (mixed), Wellington	• •	 		50	50
St. Stephen's (boys), Auckland		 	30	41	71
Le Aute (boys), Hawke's Bay		 	25	64	89
Waerenga-a-hika (boys), Gisborne		 	2	17	19
Hikurangi (boys), Carterton		 		32	32
Agricultural College (boys), Hastings		 		56	56
Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland		 	25	21	46
Hukarere (girls), Napier		 	25	44	69
st. Joseph's (girls), Napier		 	20	23	43
Turakina (girls), Wanganui		 [	2	29	31
le Waipounamu (girls), Canterbury		 	1	17	18
Napier Boys' High School		 	1		1
Otago Girls' High School		 • •	2	• •	2
Totals		 	133	394	52 <b>7</b>

## (b.) Maori Girls holding Nursing Scholarships at the End of 1924.

Number.	Nature of Scholarship.	Hospital.
 2	Probationers	Napier.

# (c.) Maori Boys holding Apprenticeships at the End of 1924.

Number.	Nature of Apprenticeship.	Where held.
1	Joinery and cabinetmak-	Gisborne.
1	Engineering	22

# (d.) Maori Students holding University Scholarships at the End of 1924.

${\bf Number}.$	University Cours	3e.	University at which Scholar- ship is held.
1	Engineering	• •	Canterbury College.
$\frac{3}{1}$	Law		Otago University.
2	Medicine		,,
2	Dentistry	- ••	

Table H4.

Maori Children attending Public Schools, December, 1924

13.1		151 4 1.4	f Schools Maoris nd.	Numb	er of <b>Ma</b> ori	Pupils.	S6 Certificates awarded.					
Educ	eation	District.	 Number of at which l	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	examined in S6.	Pro- ficiency.	Com- petency.	Endorsed Com- petency.	Total.	
Auckland			 357	1,752	1,564	3,316	44	37	3	١	40	
Taranaki			 56	292	268	560	10	5	3	1	9	
Wanganui			 71	273	216	489	14	10	1		11	
Hawke's Bay			 82	610	552	1,162	22	16	2	'	18	
Wellington			 58	294	290	584	25	16		2	18	
Nelson			 11	23	28	51	1	1			1	
Canterbury			 40	13 <b>9</b>	119	258	3	3			3	
Otago			 19	35	27	62	. 5	3	1		4	
Southland	• •	• •	 14	76	66	142	6	4	••	2	6	
To	tals		 708	3,494	3,130	6,624	130	95	10	5	110	

NOTE —For the purpose of this return, half-caste children and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and Maori are reckoned as Maori.

Table H 5.

Classification and Ages of Maori Scholars attending Public Schools at the End of December Quarter, 1924.

Class	Р.	s.	I.	S.	II.	S. 1	III.	S. I	ν.	S.	v.	S.	VI.	S. VII.		Tot	Totals.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
151 311 354 323 236 147 79 53 11 5	131 309 335 321 209 127 60 36 18 7	2 11 74 155 125 72 38 27 6 3	2 23 93 158 124 62 48 11 6	2 10 46 126 109 92 45 13 2	 14 58 99 107 68 38 11 2	1 7 40 88 118 84 26 5	10 54 77 83 47 18	     8 26 79 77 49 14 2	1 8 28 53 53 53 33	1 2 26 48 44 24 7	5 17 36 32 11	6 14 28 20 12	1 4 16 26 11 7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		151 313 367 408 444 447 376 412 306 172 71	13 31 358 428 436 412 340 309 218 134 36		
<u> </u>	<u>`</u> ا	<u> </u>	528	446	397	369	294	255	179	<u></u>	بــــ	80	65	<u></u> ,	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>	$\begin{vmatrix} 3,136 \\ 624 \end{vmatrix}$		
	151 311 354 323 236 147 79 53 11 5 1	151 131 311 309 354 335 323 321 236 209 147 127 79 60 53 36 11 18 5 7 1	g         g	g         g	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		

Note.—For the purpose of this return, half-caste children and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and Maori are reckoned as Maori.

Table H6.

RACE OF THE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1924.

For the purposes of this return, half-caste children and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and Maori are reckoned as Maori, and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and European as European.

					Race	<del>)</del> .				m ( )	
Sche	ool.	-		Maoris.			Europeans			Totals	
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ahipara		.,	31	38	69	1	2	3	32	40	72
Arowhenua			19	17	36	3	1	4	22	18	40
Awarua	• •	• •	17	28	45	1	•••	1	18	28	46
Hiruharama	• •	• •	43	45	88		2		43	45	88
Horoera Huiarau	• •	!	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\frac{8}{31}$	35 53	4		6	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 31 \end{array}$	41 53
Kaharoa		- ::	21	8	29	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	$\frac{22}{22}$	8	30
Kaikohe			84	64	148	3	6	9	87	70	157
Kakanui			9	7	16				9	7	16
Karetu			15	15	30	2	2	4	17	17	34
Karioi			4	10	14	9	1	10	13	11	24
Kenana	• •	• •	9	11	20	1		1	10	11	21
Kirioke Kababa	• •	• •	$\frac{23}{14}$	28 13	$\begin{array}{c} 51 \\ 27 \end{array}$		3	3 9	$\frac{23}{18}$	31 18	36
Kokako Manaia	• •		20	19	39	4 1	5 2	3	21	21	42
Mangamuka	• •		45	37	82	2	-	2	47	37	84
Mangatuna			31	24	55	$\tilde{4}$	2	6	35	26	61
Manutahi			47	38	85	11	2	13	58	40	98
Maraeroa			25	30	55	2		2	27	30	57
Matahiwi			8	3	11	. 1	2	3	9	5	14
Matangirau			13	14	27	8	5	13	21	19	40
Mataora Bay	• •		3	4	7	. 2	2	4	5 94	6	11
Matapihi Matata	• •		20 9	16 10	36 19	$\frac{4}{21}$	2 14	6 35	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 30 \end{array}$	$\frac{18}{24}$	42 54
Matata Matihetihe	• •	::	9 17	18	$\frac{19}{35}$	$\frac{21}{2}$	14	30 3	30 19	19	38
Maungatapu	· •		24	21	45	. 11	5	.16	35	$\frac{16}{26}$	61
Motatau			$\overline{20}$	15	35	4	6	10	24	$\overline{21}$	45
Motiti Island			14	12	26				14	12	26
Motuti			6	13	19		ļ . <b>.</b>		6	13	18
Nuhaka	• •		49	56	105	12	8	20	61	64	125
Ohaeawai	• •		27	26	53	3	1	4	30	27	57
Ohautira	• •	••	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 7 \end{array}$	6	18		•••		12	6 6	18 14
Okautete	• •	••	37 ·	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 32 \end{array}$	13 69	1 4	•••	1 4	8 41	$\frac{6}{32}$	73
Omaio Omanaia	• •	::	30	20	50	2	$\frac{\cdot \cdot}{2}$	4	32	$\frac{32}{22}$	54
Omarumutu	• •	::	45	33	78	11.	6	17	56	39	95
Opoutere			8	16	1 $24$	3	i	4	11	17	28
Orauta			20	13	33	9	7	16	29	20	49
Oromahoe			13	13	26	1		1	14	13	27
Oruanui			14	16	30	1	4	5	15	20	35
Otangaroa		• • •	8	11	19		•••	· · :_	.8	11	19
Otaua	• •	• •	36	25	61	9	8	17	45	33	78
Otukou Ombotoiti	• •		7 <b>4</b> 7	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 82 \end{array}$	iı	14	25	7 58	14 49	21 107
Owhataiti Paeroa	• •	(	25	18	43	15	12	$\begin{bmatrix} 25\\27 \end{bmatrix}$	40	30	70
Pamapuria		::	19	20	39	3	12	4	22	21	43
Pamoana			13	14	27	2	3	5	15	17	32
Papamoa			15	12	27				15	12	27
Paparore			35	33	68	3		3	38	33	71
Parapara		• •	15	13	28	3	2	5	18	15	33
Parawera	• •	••	18	14	32	14	5	19	32	19	51
Parikino	• •		13	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 29 \end{array}$	29 72	2	5	7	15 44	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 29 \end{array}$	36
Pawarenga Pipiriki	• •		$\frac{43}{20}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29 \\ 25 \end{array}$	45	1 3		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$	23	29 26	49
Poroporo		• ::	20 37	$\frac{25}{25}$	62	11	9	20	48	34	82
Pukehina		::	16	11	27	5	5	10	21	16	37
Pukepoto			30	30	60	4	10	14	34	40	74
Rakaumanga			24	28	52		••		24	28	52
Rakaunui			14	7	21	• • • • •	1	1	14	8	22
Ranana	• •	••	26	36	62	11	3	14	37	39	76
Rangiahua	• •	• •	13	12	25	2	2	4	15	14	29
Rangiwahia	• •	• •	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 22 \end{array}$	10 13	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 35 \end{array}$	· · · 2		3	$\frac{16}{24}$	10 14	38
Rangitahi Rangitukia	• •	••	75	74	149	1	i	2	76	75	151
Rangitukia Rangiwaea	• •		9	8	149	1			9	8	17
Raukokore		::	16	26	$\frac{1}{42}$	3	,	io	19	33	52
Reporua	• • •	••	11	9	20	"			11	. 9	20
Ruatoki		• •	64	59	123	6	2	8	70	61	131
Taemaro		••!	11	16	27		••		11	16	27
Taharoa			26	16	42				26	16	42
Takahiwai			23	16	39	2	3	5	25	19	44
Tangoio	• •	••	15	23	38	4	3	7	19	26	45
Tanoa	• •	• • •	15	19	34				15 25	19	34 42
Tautoro	• •	••	21 14	12 37	33 51	4	5 1	9 5	25 18	17 38	56
Te Ahuahu Te Araroa		••	41	37 30	71	14	17	31	18 55	47	102
Te Hapua	• •	•• :	49	30 41	90	14		91	49	41	90
		:: 1	17	14	31	1		$\cdot \cdot \cdot_1$	18	14	32

				Race	e <b>.</b>				70 - 4 - 1 - '	
School.			Maoris.			Europeans.	•		Totals.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Te Horo		19	22	41				19	22	41
Te Kaha		33	30	63	2	1	3	35	31	66
Te Kao		35	19	54				35	19	54
Te Kopua		1	8	9	1		1	2	8	10
Te Kotukutuku		16	24	40	1	2	3	17	26	43
Te Mahia		19	12	31	6	1	7	25	13	38
Te Matai		21	20	41	6	1	7	27	21	48
Te Pupuke		31	20	51	2	1	3	33	21	54
Te Rawhiti		17	13	30				17	13	30
Te Reinga		16	19	35	l	- 5	5	16	24	40
Te Teko		52	54	106	13	10	23	65	64	129
Te Waotu		4	9	13	12	7	19	16	16	32
Te Whaiti		13	5	18				13	5	18
Tikitiki		74	62	136	2		2	76	62	138
Tokaanu		30	27	57	3	1	4	33	28	61
Tokomaru Bay		43	37	80				43	37	80
Torere		21	23	44	1		6	22	28	50
Tuhara		11	12	23	9	10	19	20	22	42
Tuparoa		28	23	51	4	2	6	32	25	57
Waihua		10	6	16	ì	1	2	11	7	18
Wai-iti		34	16	50	7	8	15	41	24	65
Waikare	• •	15	16	31	l '	_		15	16	31
337. 13 1	• •	17	20	37			• •	17	20	37
Waima	• •	47	55	102			4	48	58	106
Waimamaku	• •	16	19	35	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	18	21	39
Waimarama	• •	7	7	14	4					
TT7 · 1	• •	17	16	33		4	8	11	11	22
137	• •	42			٠٠.		٠٠,	17	16	33
TT7 · ·	• •		29	71	1	••	1	43	29	72
	• •	15	30	45		ļ ··.		15	30	45
Waiorongomai	• •	9	12	21	2	1	3	11	13	24
Waiotapu	• •	10	5	15	2	5	7	12	10	22
Waioweka	• •	18	16	34	10	7	7	28	23	51
Waitahanui	• •	18	12	30		• •		18	12	30
Waitapu	• •	12	9	21	1	1	2	13	10	23
Werowero	• •	19	6	25	••			19	6	25
Whakaki	• •	22	24	46	5	6	11	27	30	57
Whakapara	• •	12	15	27	3	5	8	15	20	35
Whakarara		32	29	61		1	1	32	30	62
Whakarewarewa		40	28	68	24	22	46	64	50	114
Whaka <b>wh</b> itira		15	18	33				15	18	33
Whanga <b>p</b> araoa		10	9	19				10	9	19
Whangape		23	18	41		1	1	23	19	42
Whangara		7	6	13	7		7	14	6	20
Whangaruru		32	29	61	3	2	5	35	31	66
Wharekahika		36	28	64	3	i i	4	39	29	68
Whareponga		17	21	38		ī	ī	17	22	
Whirinaki		38	30	68	2	î	3	40	31	71
		<u> </u>	<del></del>						!	
Totals	• •	2,895	2,653	5,548	429	333	762	3,324	2,986	6,310
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Grand Totals.	3		177	293	334	343	358	303	260	156 82	2,986	6,310		
Gr	Dogg	Doys	173	341	392	417	409	300	282	150 86	3,324	<u>و</u> 9		
	Maoris.	r.								137	2895 2653	5,548	7	
otals.	Мас	ğ.	146	88	330	372	362	311	242	131	2895	ير ا	•	6,310
Race Totals.	Europeans.	Ġ.	88	85 85 85	340	36	33	# c	25	19	333	762		9
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Standard V.	Europeans.	ජ	:	:	: :	_	ကေး။	- [	7	r- 01	38	] 🛪		372
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<b>_</b>	ris.	ڻ ت	:	:	: 4	24	65	2 5	43	16 6	309	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 616 \end{array}\right\}$	)	
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NOTE.-For the purpose of this return, half-caste children and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and Maori are reckoned as Maori, and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and European, as Buropean.

Table HS.

1925	
MARCH,	48
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THE YEAR	
THE	
DURING	
E ON NATIVE SCHOOLS DURING	
NATIVE	
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SUMMAR	

57,386	189	4,044	2,292	115	465	515		2,287	3,227	326	2,184	23	73,053 563 £72,490	
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:	:	rships)	:	:	:	:		:	:	r classes	:	:	· : :	
Salaries (teachers and Inspectors)	Special allowances to teachers in isolated places	Tigher education and scholarships (including nursing scholarships)	Books, school requisites, sewing-material, &c.	Storage and despatch of school-books, &c	Expenses of removals of teachers	nspectors travelling expenses	Buildings: New schools, additional class-rooms, &c	Education Purposes Loans Act, 1919	Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, repairs, &c.	Manual-instruction: Payment of instructors and material for classes	Conveyance and board of children	Sundries: Advertising, &co	Less recoveries (sale of maps, &c.) Total net expenditure	

Approximate Cost of Paper.--Preparation, not given; printing (875 copies), £32 12s. 6d.