

The summary account given in the Inspector's Table 10, of the higher work done by ex-pupils of Native village schools, is also interesting; it shows that the Department does not lose sight of its more promising pupils when they have completed their village-school course. It is not necessary to reproduce here the information given in the Inspector's report.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In December, 1902, the total number on the books of all the industrial schools was 1,847, or 84 more than at the close of the year 1901. On the books of the Government industrial schools there were 1,286, an increase of 61 over the corresponding number for 1901; on the books of the private industrial schools there were 561, or 23 more than at the end of the previous year. The number in residence at Government schools was 283, and at private industrial schools 327, so that 610 was the total number of "inmates" actually in residence. The number boarded out was 441, one being from a private school and the rest from Government schools. There were 24 girls maintained in various corrective institutions, 11 boys and girls in orphan homes, 1 boy at the Blind Institute, Auckland, and 2 at the School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner. The total number of inmates dependent on the schools for maintenance was therefore 1,084, or 2 less than the number at the end of 1901. The remaining 758, although still subject to control and supervision, were not dependent on the schools for maintenance. They may be classified as follows: Licensed to reside with friends, 176; at service, 518; in hospital, 3; in lunatic asylum, 4; in the Costley Training Institution, Auckland, on probation, 1; in other institutions without payment, 12; in gaol, 5; absent without leave, 39—namely, 23 from service and 16 from the schools.

There were six Government industrial schools in existence in 1902, and the numbers of inmates on their books at the end of the year were as follows: Auckland, 106; Receiving Home, Wellington, 100; Receiving Home, Christchurch, 228; Burnham, 271; Te Oranga Home, 50; Caversham, 531: total, 1,286. Those belonging to private industrial schools were distributed as follows: St. Mary's, Auckland, 134; St. Joseph's, Wellington, 79; St. Mary's, Nelson, 314; St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin, 34: total, 561.

TABLE S.—INMATES, 1901 AND 1902.

	Boarded out.				In Residence.				At Service, &c.				Totals.			
	Dec. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1902.	Dec. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1902.	Dec. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1902.	Dec. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1902.
Government Schools—																
Auckland	48	9	..	57	19	..	1	18	30	1	..	31	97	9	..	106
Receiving Home, Wellington	39	35	..	74	2	..	1	1	28	..	3	25	69	31	..	100
Receiving Home, Christchurch	147	..	14	133	10	..	8	2	69	24	..	93	226	2	..	228
Burnham .. ..	..	2	..	2	115	..	12	103	166	..	..	166	281	..	10	271
Te Oranga Home, Christchurch .. ..	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	19	29	2	..	31	46	4	..	50
Caversham	184	..	10	174	180	10	..	140	194	23	..	217	508	23	..	531
Private Schools—																
St. Mary's, Auckland .. ..	..	..	..	..	96	..	6	90	34	10	..	44	130	4	..	134
St. Joseph's, Wellington .. ..	..	..	..	..	39	..	2	37	37	5	..	42	76	3	..	79
St. Mary's, Nelson	1	..	..	1	194	..	17	177	110	26	..	136	305	9	..	314
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin .. ..	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	23	8	3	..	11	27	7	..	34
Totals	419	46	24	441	641	16	47	610	705	94	3	796	1,765	92	10	1,847

The term "industrial schools" includes institutions which, although all are "industrial schools" in the meaning of the Act of 1882, are in reality very different in character.

First there are the two reformatories—one for boys at Burnham, and the other, Te Oranga Home, near Christchurch, for girls. At Burnham there are many who, if they had not been sent there, would probably have been waifs whose liberty would be periodically restricted; but where they are they are regularly trained in