

and the girls take a domestic course. The Makarini and Buller Scholarships were founded out of private bequests, and are tenable by Maori scholars at Te Aute College. One senior and one junior Makarini Scholarship and one Buller Scholarship were awarded in 1920.

Senior free places are provided for boys in the form of industrial scholarships, which enable the holders to be apprenticed to suitable trades, but for some years past, unfortunately, there have been no candidates for these scholarships. Senior free places for girls take the form of nursing-scholarships. At the end of 1920 two girls had completed their course as day pupils, and were then to be engaged as probationers in public hospitals. Another scholarship-holder is now nearing the completion of her training as a nurse.

University scholarships are available for Maoris possessing the necessary qualifications, one such scholarship being at present current and being held by a Maori engineering student studying at Canterbury College.

Staffs and Salaries.

The staffs of Native village schools in December, 1920, included seventy-three male and forty-six female head or sole teachers and 144 assistants, of whom nine were males, making a total of 263 teachers.

The amended regulations of 1920 provided for further increases in the salaries of Native-school teachers, with the result that the average salaries show a substantial increase over those of the previous year. The great advance that has taken place in salaries since 1914 is made clear in the following figures indicating the average salaries for the years shown :—

	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£
Male head or sole teachers	180	212	275	310
Female head or sole teachers	144	164	219	236
All head or sole teachers	172	194	254	281
Male assistants	66 {	82	115	124
Female assistants		90	116	139

The increases since 1914 range from 63 to 109 per cent., and the salaries now payable must be regarded at least as approaching what may be deemed adequate remuneration. In the majority of Native schools husband and wife both teach, drawing separate salaries, and in addition to salary they either receive a house allowance or have a residence provided. The total expenditure on salaries and allowances for the year ended 31st March, 1921, was £53,712, as compared with £46,032 in 1919 and £29,148 in 1914.

Expenditure.

The total net expenditure on Native schools during the year ended the 31st March, 1921, was £71,430. The chief items of expenditure were teachers' salaries and allowances, £53,712; new buildings and additions, £4,284; maintenance of buildings, repairs, &c., £4,746; secondary education, £2,512; books and school requisites, £1,907.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(See also E.—6, Secondary Education.)

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

(Table K1 in E.—6.)

SCHOOLS affording education of a secondary nature are established in every centre of any importance in the Dominion, and are of the following types: Secondary schools, technical high schools, district high schools, private secondary schools, and Maori secondary schools. The majority of the district high schools are in the country centres, the secondary schools and technical high schools being in the larger towns and cities. The secondary schools, which are under the control of twenty-seven separate controlling authorities, may be classed as follows :—

(a.) Endowed secondary schools included in the Ninth Schedule to the Education Act, 1914	32
(b.) Secondary schools without endowments established in the manner provided by section 88 of the Education Act, 1914	5
(c.) Endowed secondary schools within the meaning of the Act, but not included above	2
Total	39