

SESSION II.
1921.
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

[In continuation of E.—1, 1920.]

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

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Office of the Department of Education,

SIR,—

Wellington, 21st October, 1921.

I have the honour, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, 1914, to submit to Your Excellency the following report upon the progress and condition of public education in New Zealand during the year ending the 31st December, 1920.

I have, &c.,

C. J. PARR.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the
Dominion of New Zealand.

REPORT.

CONTENTS.

THIS report, with its appendix, gives the information which is of general public interest with regard to the administration of the Education Act, 1914, and its subsequent amendments, also the Education Reserves Act, 1908, as subsequently amended, the expenditure of public funds appropriated by Parliament for educational matters, and the principal statistics relating to matters which are more fully dealt with in separate papers, as follows :—

- E.—2. Primary Education ; with appendices, namely—
 Appendix A, Report of Chief Inspector of Primary Schools ;
 Appendix B, Reports of Education Boards ;
 Appendix C [not printed this year] ;
 Appendix D [not printed this year] ;
 Appendix E, List of Public Schools, Teachers, and Salaries.
- E.—3. Education of Native Children.
- E.—4. State Care of Children, Special Schools, and Infant-life Protection.
- E.—5. Technical Education.
- E.—6. Secondary Education.
- E.—7. Higher Education.
- E.—8. Annual Examinations.
- E.—9. Teachers' Superannuation.
- E.—10. Subsidies to Public Libraries.

In this report summaries are made of the more important tables appearing in the separate papers above mentioned. Where information in any section of the report has been prepared from tables appearing in the other reports above named, a reference will be found under the heading of the section to the table concerned and the report in which it is printed.

INTRODUCTION.

Reference to the Education Amendment Act of 1920, and to the various regulations and amendments to regulations made under the Education Act during the year 1920, affords some indication of the reforms and improvements effected during that period in the education system of the Dominion. The following is a brief summary of the more important of such, to which fuller reference is made throughout this report in the sections dealing with the various branches that have been affected :—

Provision for the extension of the compulsory school age from fourteen to fifteen years. This provision will come into force on a date not earlier than 1st January, 1922.

Increased salaries for primary- and Native-school teachers ; provision for payment of increments in accordance with the teachers' grading.

- Provision for primary-school teachers applying for higher positions to be chosen according to their position on the Dominion graded list of teachers, and for certain preference to be given to teachers who have served in remote districts. One result of this provision is that, in whatever education district they may be, teachers have an equal opportunity of obtaining any primary-school position in the Dominion.
- Increased allowances for pupil-teachers, probationers, and training-college students.
- Provision for probationers to join the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.
- Increased allowances for the incidental expenses of School Committees.
- Increased grants for the maintenance of school buildings.
- A Dominion grading of secondary-school teachers; the definition of the staffs of secondary schools, of the conditions of appointment of teachers, and of the salaries payable to them. Provision for the payment of salaries by the Department, together with a capitation payment to controlling authorities for incidental expenses in lieu of as previously, a capitation payment for all purposes. The fees chargeable to paying pupils at secondary schools defined, and the net annual income from endowments defined afresh.
- Regulations made for the training of student-teachers in technical schools.
- A Dominion grading of manual and technical teachers; the salaries payable to such teachers definitely prescribed; staffs of technical schools prescribed; provision for the payment of salaries by the Department in lieu of capitation payments being made as previously.
- Provision for all technical schools to be under the immediate control of Managers; the mode of the appointment of such Managers defined.
- Provision for material for elementary handwork to be supplied by the Department, and for the simplification of payments to Education Boards for all subjects of manual instruction.
- Provision made for the establishment of supplementary model country schools.
- Provision for the interchange of New Zealand teachers with teachers of other countries.
- Provision for the appointment of itinerant teachers to give house-to-house instruction in isolated districts.
- The appointment of a Chief Inspector of Primary Schools.
- The appointment of a Departmental School Architect.
- Extension in the Special Schools Branch of the system of placing dependent children out in foster-homes, of the supervision of this work, and of the Probationer Officer's work.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The General Council of Education, comprised of representatives of the Education Department, Education Boards, primary-school teachers, secondary- and technical-school teachers, the University of New Zealand, and certain members appointed by the Minister of Education, held its annual meeting in June, 1920. The Council reaffirmed certain important resolutions passed previously relating to the adaptation of the education system of the Dominion to the development of its resources, and brought its recommendations, which included the setting-up of a National Advisory Council on Research, specially under the notice of the Minister. Other resolutions passed dealt with, among various matters, the retardation of school-children; conditions of admission to training-colleges; salaries of technical-school teachers; prescribed courses of free-place holders at secondary schools; syllabus of the Matriculation Examination; salaries of teachers in secondary departments of district high schools; appointment of a departmental school architect; higher leaving-certificate equivalent; salaries of teachers and Inspectors, and the establishment and disestablishment of several district high schools and technical high schools. Several of the recommendations of the Council have been given effect to, and other proposals will be carried out as opportunity permits.

The proceedings of the Council are printed fully in a separate publication.

COST OF EDUCATION.

(See also Tables A–F on pages 52–54, and the Appendix.)

The total payments made by the Education Department for the year 1920–21 amounted to £3,224,058, showing an increase of £680,057 over the figure for the previous year, and being double the expenditure of five years ago. If to the expenditure by the Department is added the income derived by secondary schools and University colleges from reserves, the total expenditure amounts to £3,307,000, or £2 13s. 2d. per head of the population, as compared with £2 3s. 4d. in 1919–20. Included in the increase of £680,000 is an increase of £264,000 in the expenditure on new buildings and sites for primary schools, technical schools, and University colleges, which may be regarded as capital expenditure, the increase in the cost of maintenance to the Department being £416,000. Of the last-named sum £318,000 represented the increased cost of primary-school teachers' and training-college students' salaries and allowances.

Of the total cost to the Department of maintenance, amounting to £2,766,000, 78 per cent. was on account of primary education, 9 per cent. secondary education, 3 per cent. technical education (excluding cost of technical high schools and of manual instruction in primary and secondary schools), 3 per cent. University education, 5 per cent. special schools and State care of dependent and delinquent children, and 2 per cent. teachers' superannuation and miscellaneous charges.

The total expenditure of £2,469,000 on primary education works out at £1 19s. 8d. per head of the population and at £12 7s. 5d. per pupil on the roll; excluding the expenditure on new buildings, the cost per head of the roll was £10 17s. 9d. The public expenditure on primary education in England and Wales in the year 1918–19 was at the rate of 19s. 11d. per head of the population, the corresponding figure for London being £1 10s. 10d. The expenditure per pupil in 1920–21 was, for England and Wales county areas (excluding London), £9 19s. 9d.; urban areas (including London), £12 1s. 6d. The principal items included in the expenditure in New Zealand on elementary education were—Teachers' and students' salaries and allowances, £1,720,219; Education Boards' administrative allowance and School Committees' incidental expenses, £127,000; maintenance of school buildings, £98,000; new school buildings, £279,000.

The expenditure on secondary education, which includes the whole expenditure on high schools and on the maintenance of technical high schools and secondary departments of district high schools, amounted to £365,000, of which sum £53,000 was met by income from reserves belonging to High School Boards. The total cost is £44,000 more than the amount for the previous year, but it shows a very slight increase in the amount per head of the roll number, which was in 1920–21 £17 10s. 3d., excluding expenditure out of reserves revenue and on new buildings, and £23 17s. 1d. including these items.

The cost of technical education—£130,000—includes the large sum of £67,000 expended upon new sites and buildings. Several large schools and hostels were erected or were in course of erection, accounting for the unusually high capital expenditure on this account.

Of the expenditure of £139,000 on University education, £30,000 was met by income from the reserves belonging to the various colleges. The Department's expenditure of £109,000 included £72,000 for general maintenance and £37,000 for new buildings and sites.

Included in the total cost of education is £25,000 expended on special schools for deaf and feeble-minded children, and £111,000 on industrial schools, the probation and boarding-out system, and infant-life protection. The last-named amount shows an increase of £24,000 over the corresponding amount expended in the previous year, due to the expansion that has taken place in this branch of the work.

In addition to the above expenditure controlled by the Education Department £4,427 was expended by the Mines Department on Schools of Mines, and £1,650 by the Department of Public Health on dental and medical bursaries tenable at the University of Otago.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Tables A1 and B3 in E.-2.)

The number of public schools open at the end of 1920 was 2,437, as compared with 2,400 in 1919. In the following table the schools are classified according to the yearly average attendance, and the total number of children at the schools in each grade is shown:—

Grade of School.	Number of Schools.	Total Average Attendance.	Grade of School.	Number of Schools.	Total Average Attendance.
0. (1-8)	176	1,057	VI.B. (441-480)	14	6,587
I. (9-20)	704	10,591	VII.A. (481-520)	12	5,974
II. (21-35)	539	14,858	VII.B. (521-560)	9	4,865
III.A. (36-80)	578	29,904	VII.C. (561-600)	14	8,157
III.B. (81-120)	129	12,415	VII.D. (601-640)	15	9,096
IV.A. (121-160)	52	8,166	VII.E. (641-680)	11	7,180
IV.B. (161-200)	41	7,605	VII.F. (681-720)	6	4,118
IV.C. (201-240)	24	5,829	VII.G. (721-760)	8	5,614
V.A. (241-280)	23	6,921	VII.H. (761-800)	3	2,981
V.B. (281-320)	27	8,220	VII.I. (801-840)	1	1,609
V.C. (321-360)	21	7,268	VII.J. (841-880)	1	810
V.D. (361-400)	19	7,023	VII.K. (881-920) .. ..	..	..
VI.A. (401-440)	9	3,947	VII.L. (921-960)	1	909

Total, 1920 2,437 schools.

„ 1919 2,400 „

Increase 37 „

For the number of schools in each education district classified according to grade, reference should be made to Table A1 in E.-2.

It will be observed that of 2,437 schools, 1,997 were in Grades 0-III.A, having average attendances between 1 and 80, and of these 880 had averages ranging from 1 to 20.

Of 181,704 children, 26,506 are in sole-teacher schools with averages between 1 and 35, and 84,358 children are in schools with an average number of pupils of more than 280.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The following table shows the growth of expenditure, &c., in connection with public-school buildings for the last five years:—

Financial Year.	Applications received.	Special Grants approved.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1913-14 .. ..	..	..	69,123
1916-17	95,849	36,973	43,790
1917-18	129,202	66,750	47,106
1918-19	238,817	124,162	80,780
1919-20	496,153	319,225	109,981
1920-21	790,296	380,977	279,476

On the 1st April last the commitments—that is, special grants approved but unclaimed by Education Boards—amounted to £409,409. Most of the works for which grants have been approved are now well under way.

The high cost of erecting schools was considered by a conference of Education Board representatives in January, and all the evidence went to show that where the Boards employed their own staffs the work was cheaper and better than under the tender system. This has encouraged other Education Boards to employ direct labour, and the results have been satisfactory. The “cost plus fee” system of contracting was discussed also, and several Boards in a few instances have adopted it with advantage.

Towards the end of the financial year the increasing gravity of the financial situation made it more and more imperative that grants should be restricted to more urgent cases. This accounts for the fact that, though during the year applications to the amount of £790,000 were received, an expenditure of only £390,000 was approved. Latterly, grants have been approved only in cases of outstanding urgency where no school at all existed or where the class-room accommodation was inadequate.

Until the financial position is relieved it may be necessary to make considerable use of the portable and extensible school that has been designed by the Department. This portable building is intended to follow railway-construction, or be used temporarily where the centrality of settlement is not assured or where it is not certain that additional accommodation will be permanently required. The building is constructed of factory-made sections, which can be transported to the site, and there erected in a very short space of time. Similarly, an existing portable school can be cheaply and expeditiously added to. As the sections can be used to build a range of rooms, it may be found necessary, for the time being, to use these portable buildings widely, on account of their cheapness.

During the year the building staff of the Department has been very much strengthened by the appointment of a School Architect—Mr. J. T. Mair, A.R.I.B.A., Graduate in Architecture, University of Pennsylvania.

ROLL NUMBER.

(Tables B1 and B2 in E.-2).

The number of children attending public schools in 1920, as shown by the average weekly roll, was 196,731, as compared with 193,655 in the previous year—an increase of 3,076. The following figures give in detail the average weekly roll and roll number at the end of 1920 :—

—	Mean of Average Weekly Roll.		Roll Number at end of Year.	
	Including Second-ary Departments of District High Schools.	Excluding Second-ary Departments of District High Schools.	Including Second-ary Departments of District High Schools.	Excluding Second-ary Departments of District High Schools.
Year 1920	196,731	194,188	199,802	197,645
Year 1919	193,655	191,153	196,059	193,900
Increase in 1920 ..	3,076	3,035	3,743	3,745
Increase per cent. in 1920	1·6	1·6	1·9	1·9

It was observed in the last report that the amount of increase in the roll from year to year had been declining ; in 1920, however, there is again a rise, the increase in numbers over the previous year being 1·6 per cent., as compared with an increase of 1·2 per cent. in 1919. The increase is again more marked in the schools of the North Island than in those of the South Island, the roll of the former being 2·4 per cent. greater than in 1919 and of the latter 0·3 per cent. greater. During the last ten years the average weekly roll has increased by 27·1 per cent., so that there were more than one and a quarter times as many children in the schools in 1920 as there were in 1910. The increase in numbers in 1920 over 1919 is spread fairly evenly over all classes, being greatest, however, in the preparatory classes, S1 and S6.

The table below shows the mean average roll number for every fifth year from 1878 to 1908, and for each of the last ten years ; the table gives also the total average attendance for each year, the average attendance as a percentage of the roll (including secondary departments of high schools), and the number of teachers employed in the public schools.

SCHOOLS, ATTENDANCE, AND TEACHERS.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Mean of Average Weekly Roll.	Average Attendance, Whole Year.	Average Attendance as Percentage of Weekly Roll.	Number of Teachers.					
					Adults.			Pupil-teachers.		
					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1878	748	..	48,773*	..	707	454	1,161	118	332	450
1883	971	90,859	69,838	76·9	905	656	1,561	159	571	730
1888	1,158	113,636	90,108†	79·3	1,039	887	1,926	219	694	913
1893	1,375	125,692	109,321‡	79·8	1,107	1,096	2,203	238	825	1,063
1898	1,655	133,782	111,636	83·4	1,234	1,370	2,604	229	831	1,060
1903	1,786	134,748	113,047	83·9	1,270	1,726	2,996	147	552	699
1908	1,998	145,974	127,160	87·1	1,331	2,021	3,352	161	476	637
1911	2,166	159,299	142,186	89·3	1,493	2,351	3,844	179	528	707§
1912	2,214	164,492	146,282	88·9	1,555	2,550	4,105	162	476	638§
1913	2,255	169,530	151,242	89·2	1,603	2,659	4,262	142	474	616§
1914	2,301	175,570	158,134	90·1	1,628	2,820	4,448	139	470	609§
1915	2,338	181,229	163,092	90·0	1,591	3,077	4,668	141	485	626§
1916	2,355	184,056	163,156	88·6	1,501	3,209	4,710	137	519	656§
1917	2,368	187,954	168,711	89·8	1,383	3,224	4,707	132	517	649§
1918	2,365	191,382	169,836	88·7	1,366	3,452	4,818	123	523	646§
1919	2,400	193,655	174,885	90·3	1,606	3,394	5,000	123	503	626§
1920	2,437	196,731	171,102	87·0	1,675	3,500	5,175	114	466	580§

* Average of three quarters.

† Strict average.

‡ Working average.

§ Exclusive of 580 probationers.

The above figures relate to public schools. To estimate the total number of children receiving primary education in the Dominion it will be necessary to include public schools (exclusive of secondary departments of district high schools), Native schools, registered private primary schools, and the lower departments of secondary schools. The figures will then be :—

AVERAGE WEEKLY ROLL NUMBER.

Public schools (less secondary departments of district high schools)	1919.	1920.
Native village and Native mission schools	5,358	5,689
Registered private primary schools	20,977*	22,193*
Lower departments of secondary schools	686*	815*
Total average weekly roll of primary scholars	218,174	222,885

* Number on roll at end of year.

ATTENDANCE.

(Tables B1, B2, and B3 in E.-2.)

The following figures show the average attendance at public schools in the Dominion during the years 1919 and 1920 :—

Year	Including Secondary Departments of District High Schools.	Excluding Secondary Departments of District High Schools.
Year 1920	171,102	168,816
Year 1919	174,885	172,610
Decrease in 1920	3,783	3,794
Decrease per cent.	2·2	2·2

Owing to widespread epidemics of a severe nature the regularity of attendance was poor in 1920, with the result that, although the roll number increased, there was actually a decrease of 2·2 per cent. in the number of children in average attendance as compared with the previous year. Taken as a percentage of the average weekly roll number the average attendance was 87·0 the corresponding figure for 1919 (the highest on record) being 90·3. Every education district showed a falling-off in this respect, the percentages ranging from 86·0 to 88·6, and the best results being attained in Otago and Nelson. As far as can be judged the regularity of attendance in New Zealand schools compares, as a rule, very favourably with that obtaining in other English speaking countries.

It should be mentioned in this connection that a special concession was made to Education Boards in the matter of payments for incidental expenses of schools and teaching staffs which were based on the average attendance for 1920, the average of the highest quarter being taken as the basis instead of the mean of the average of the four quarters.

The following figures represent the total number of children (of whom the average weekly roll number was given above) in average attendance at registered schools giving primary instruction :—

Public schools (excluding secondary departments of district high schools)				1919.	1920.
				172,610	168,816
Native village and mission schools				4,632	4,861
Registered private primary schools				18,472	19,162
Lower departments of secondary schools				608	688
Totals				196,322	193,527

CLASSIFICATION, AGE, AND EXAMINATION OF PUPILS.
(Tables C1 and C2 in E.-2.)

Classification and Age of Pupils.

The classification of the pupils is for the most part carried out by the teachers, and Inspectors of Schools report that on the whole the task is well performed. In small country schools local influence brought to bear upon the teacher sometimes results in children being promoted too soon. One result of the work of the organizing teachers is, however, a more uniform classification in the small schools under their supervision. There is still a general tendency to retard pupils in the preparatory classes; on the other hand, it is reported that the retardation in S5 previously remarked upon is not so evident. Retardation of the brighter pupils is frequently found, the opportunity of promoting such children twice in a year, especially in the lower classes, not being sufficiently taken advantage of. There is reason to suspect that examination results sometimes influence the teacher to the detriment of the advance of the more clever pupils.

The question of retardation is at present receiving the attention of the Department, the necessity of the time spent in the primary school being used to the pupil's greatest advantage being recognized as a most important matter. Standard tests of mental efficiency suitable for New Zealand children will require to be devised, and although the work which is now being entered upon by a special committee presents many difficulties, the Department has every assurance that the results to be attained will fully compensate the work and trouble involved.

The following table shows the classification of pupils of primary schools, the numbers between the heavy horizontal lines representing children regarded as of normal classification, those above the upper lines children brighter than the average, and those below the lower lines children below normal classification :—

CLASSIFIED RETURN OF THE NUMBERS ON THE ROLLS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT THE END OF 1920, EXCLUDING SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Ages	Class P.		Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.		Standard V.		Standard VI.		Standard VII.		Totals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5 and under 6 ..	7,532	6,716	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,532	6,717
6 .. 7 ..	10,745	9,932	64	103	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,812	10,042
7 .. 8 ..	10,330	9,261	1,506	1,709	70	77	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,911	11,052
8 .. 9 ..	5,459	4,524	4,946	4,884	1,313	1,392	100	128	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,820	10,929
9 .. 10 ..	1,672	1,236	4,033	3,469	4,502	4,325	1,342	1,376	96	99	5	9	..	..	..	..	11,650	10,514
10 .. 11 ..	541	386	1,711	1,270	3,822	3,431	3,899	4,096	1,226	1,298	107	100	6	11	..	1	11,312	10,593
11 .. 12 ..	188	142	556	380	1,807	1,391	3,800	3,570	3,666	3,856	1,134	1,127	123	116	1	2	11,275	10,584
12 .. 13 ..	76	62	211	149	750	504	2,064	1,769	3,535	3,272	3,355	3,354	1,014	988	10	4	11,015	10,102
13 .. 14 ..	33	19	61	41	246	177	898	670	2,144	1,900	3,363	3,070	2,649	2,688	47	48	9,441	8,613
14 .. 15 ..	9	11	16	12	52	33	228	142	636	495	1,581	1,268	2,451	2,176	36	30	5,009	4,167
15 .. 16 ..	2	2	5	3	12	5	47	26	106	66	416	282	918	756	15	15	1,521	1,155
16 .. 17 ..	..	..	2	2	2	4	1	2	9	4	35	19	82	85	7	4	138	120
Over 17 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	1	11	10	..	2	17	15
Totals, 1920 ..	36,587	32,291	13,111	12,023	12,579	11,346	12,384	11,784	11,421	10,993	10,001	9,230	7,254	6,830	116	106	103,453	94,603

NOTE.—The number of S6 pupils in this table differs from that shown in Table C2 in E.-2 for the reason that pupils who did the work of S6 but left before the end of the year are included in this table.

On the assumption that school life is commenced at the age of five years and that two years are spent in the preparatory classes and one year in each standard, pupils should be eight years old at the end of a year in S1, nine years old in S2, &c. In the above table pupils are regarded as below normal classification if they are nine years of age or over in S1, and so on ; and it must be admitted that the large number coming under this heading is arresting—in fact, more than half of the pupils are below normal classification. The following figures show the position for each standard :—

Class.				Normal Classification.	Above Normal Classification.	Below Normal Classification.
				Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Class P	..	..	..	..	..	21
„ S1	..	..	..	39	14	47
„ S2	..	..	..	37	12	51
„ S3	..	..	..	33	12	55
„ S4	..	..	..	34	12	54
„ S5	..	..	..	35	13	52
„ S6	..	..	..	38	16	46
Classes S1-S6				36	13	51

While 51 per cent. of the pupils are one year or more below normal classification, about 20 per cent. are two years or more below. Beginning school life at a later age than five years doubtless accounts to a great extent for the high ages of the pupils, and other causes beyond the teachers' control are irregular attendance, migration from school to school, and mental backwardness. It is well, however, to keep the fact steadily in view that large numbers of children are much older than they should be for the classes they are in, and everything possible should be done to avoid the waste of time and opportunity represented by such retardation. The fact is not to be overlooked, of course, that modern investigation goes to show that children should be classified less according to age than according to educational ability, which varies at the different ages more than was previously supposed. There is, therefore, always the danger to be avoided of forcing a backward child to attempt work beyond its ability, but it is probable that in our schools the tendency is to err in the other direction, not only backward children being retarded owing to the lack of special attention, but what is now regarded as a much more serious matter—the children with more than average ability being denied the opportunity of progressing at the faster rate suitable to their capabilities. The following are the average ages of the pupils in the several classes at the end of the year's instruction :—

						1919.		1920.	
						Yrs. mos.		Yrs. mos.	
Preparatory classes	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	7	1
Class S1	..	..	..	..	..	9	0	9	1
„ S2	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	10	2
„ S3	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	11	3
„ S4	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	12	3
„ S5	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	13	1
„ S6	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	13	11
Mean of average age						9	10	9	10

The average figures are practically the same as for many years past ; the results from the various education districts also still show an unaccountable range, difference amounting to as much as seven months in several classes. Detailed figures may be found in Table C4 in E.—2. The average age of the pupils at the end of the year S6 is being freely criticized. Careful comparison with the position in other States goes to show that although the age may be too high in New Zealand, it is not higher than prevails elsewhere when equal standards of work are attained. Children leaving the primary schools at lower ages in other countries do so with a smaller equipment for entering upon secondary work. The matter of shortening the primary-school course so as to enable qualified pupils to enter

upon an intermediate secondary course at an earlier age is now under investigation by the Department, and it is hoped shortly to present a draft scheme for discussion by educational authorities with a view to some advance being made in the near future.

A record is kept of the percentages of children in the various classes and of the various ages, the percentage of pupils in the preparatory classes being in 1920 34·85 per cent. of the whole number—a very slightly lower figure than that for the previous year. Any reduction in this figure is welcomed as one sign that the retardation suspected in these classes is being overcome. The fact still remains, however, that at the end of the year 21 per cent. of the pupils were eight years of age and over, and 6 per cent. nine years of age and over.

Children leaving School before passing S6.

A matter for serious concern, commented on in previous years, is revealed in the classification tables, which show a great discrepancy between the number of pupils in S1 and in S6. In 1915 there were 22,896 children in S1, the majority of whom, allowing for various contingencies, should have been in S6 in 1920. It appears, however, that there were only 14,084 pupils, or 61 per cent. of the number, in S6 in 1920, so that 39 per cent. of the pupils left school without doing the work of S6, and similarly 19 per cent. left school before completing the S5 syllabus. The actual number of children who left school in 1919 without having passed S6 was 5,169—half as many as left having passed that standard. The standard of work reached in S6 is the least educational equipment that a child should have before taking up its life's work, so that the provision of the Education Amendment Act of 1920, making it compulsory for a child to attend some school until the age of fifteen years instead of fourteen as at present, will, when it comes into force, be beneficial in reducing this large number of insufficiently educated children. The provision of free places at technical schools offering training in subjects related to industrial occupations to specially recommended pupils who have not passed S6, has been of some assistance to such children, about six hundred free places of this kind being taken up in 1920.

Examination of Pupils.

Although examination results are no longer regarded as the best and only indication of the value of the work of teacher and scholar, they nevertheless doubtless serve to some extent to gauge the accuracy, thoroughness, and application with which the school-work has been carried out. Inspectors of Schools realize to-day that their work embraces something more important than merely applying the measure, and that demonstrations and assistance to the teacher in following the best methods of developing the child are of more value than merely testing the amount of information that has been imparted to it. As part of their duty, wherever possible, they conduct personally the S6 examinations, awarding proficiency and competency certificates. In the case of small schools it is often necessary to conduct synchronous examinations under the Inspector's supervision; the latter method, however, is not favoured by Inspectors, who have little opportunity other than by an examination of written answers of estimating the ability and educational standard of the individual pupils. The examinations resulted in 10,618 certificates of proficiency being awarded, the number representing 70·5 per cent. of the S6 roll, and 2,176 certificates of competency, representing 14·5 per cent. of the roll. Of the latter certificates, 312 were endorsed for merit in science or in handwork. The percentage of proficiency certificates awarded was 2·2 greater than in 1919, and the percentage of competency certificates 1·5 less, so that the average results for the two years do not show any wide difference. The range difference in the results for the various districts was not so great as in the previous year, although the fact still calls for remark that the percentage of proficiency certificates awarded was as high as 80·2 in one district and ranged in the various districts down to a figure as low as 62·5 in one education district. The opinion is expressed, however, that the results are not to be taken as a reliable indication of the relative efficiency of the work of the districts, depending as they do partly on a natural fluctuation and partly on the unavoidable difference in standard set up by the Inspectors.

REGISTERED PRIMARY PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

(Table D1 in E.-2.)

The number of primary private schools (excluding private schools for Natives referred to elsewhere) registered under the Education Act, 1914, and returning statistics at the end of the year was 221 in 1920, as compared with 212 in 1919. The schools are inspected by the Department's Inspectors and the pupils examined for the S6 proficiency and competency certificates; in this way it is ensured that children not attending public schools, wherein the State is willing to provide for them, are receiving adequate instruction elsewhere. There are still a certain number of unregistered private schools, and although there is at present no legal authority to prevent the holding of such schools, nevertheless the children in attendance are not complying with the requirements of the Education Act to attend some registered school, and their parents are liable to a penalty. The following are statistics relative to registered primary private schools:—

Number of schools	221
Roll number at end of year—Boys	9,935
Girls	12,258
	—————
	22,193
Average attendance	19,162
Children under seven years of age	3,863
Children from seven to eleven years of age	9,599
Children from eleven to thirteen years of age	4,882
Children from thirteen to fifteen years of age	3,159
Children over fifteen years of age	690
Number of teachers—Males	66
Females	642
	—————
	708
Average number of pupils per teacher	27

Table D1 in E.-2 gives particulars of the schools in the various districts. A list of registered private schools is published annually in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

CONVEYANCE AND BOARD OF SCHOLARS.

Free passes on the railway to the nearest public or private school are granted to children living near to the railway-line but out of reach of a primary school, and the same privilege is enjoyed by pupils having to travel to attend secondary schools, district high schools, and technical high schools, and also by free-place holders travelling to attend technical schools or classes other than technical high schools.

Education Boards are also authorized to make provision when necessary for the conveyance of pupils to primary schools by road or water and to contribute towards the payment for board of children compelled to live away from home in order to attend school. The following are the rates payable by the Department under the various headings:—

- (a.) Sixpence per return trip for each child over five years of age: Provided that the home is not less than three miles from the school in the case of a child ten years of age or over, and not less than two miles in the case of a child under ten years.
- (b.) Sixpence per return trip for each child over five years of age conveyed by ferry.
- (c.) Eightpence per return trip for each child where the distance to be conveyed exceeds five miles.
- (d.) Two-thirds of the recognized rates in the case of a child using a horse or pony where the roads for wheel traffic are non-existent or are such as to be dangerous or impassible for vehicles.
- (e.) Five shillings a week for the board for each child over five years of age who has to live away from home in order to attend a public school.
- (f.) Half the amount expended by the Board on the conveyance and board of all children over five years of age in excess of the allowances received under (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e).

The following represents the expenditure by the Department for the year 1920-21 on the above-named services :—

—				Railway Fares.	Boarding-allowance and Conveyance by Road and Water.	Total.
				£	£	£
Primary	..	..	..	12,058	19,169	31,227
Secondary	..	..	..	6,255	66	6,321
Technical	..	..	..	3,754	12	3,766
Total	..	..	..	22,067	19,247	41,314

The total expenditure for the previous year was £38,836.

THE "SCHOOL JOURNAL."

The *School Journal* is published by the Department every month (except in December and January) for use as a supplementary reader in primary schools, and is still regarded as a useful and popular publication. In many cases it is being used as the chief reader. It is issued in three parts, suited to the varying capacities of the pupils in Standards I to VI inclusive, and is supplied free to all public schools, Native schools, special schools, and other institutions more or less under the Department's control or supervision. To a very large number of private schools it is supplied at cost price, with the result that over 16,000 copies of the *School Journal* are purchased monthly. Of the last issue of the *School Journal* for the year 1920 the number of copies printed was—Part I, 65,350; Part II, 63,300; Part III, 52,250: total, 180,900. These numbers show an increase of 5,700 over those of the previous year. Owing to the increased cost of printing and of postage it was found necessary, in the middle of the year, to raise the price to purchasers, and the new rates are now 1d. for each of Parts I and II, and 1½d. for Part III, the minimum charge for one of each part being 4s. 6d. per annum.

In addition to reading-matter of a general character there have appeared in the *School Journal* articles dealing with national events, having particular reference to the history of our Empire and to the racial history of the European nations, in order that the complicated national aspirations of the many races of Europe might be more clearly understood. In the choice of poetry a different topic was selected for each month, and the views of our best poets obtained thereon. This was done in order to give some idea as to how it is intended in the Syllabus of Instruction that this subject should be treated, and if the various selections were compared and contrasted month by month, and the thought content and metre analysed, the children of the Dominion should have had an excellent opportunity of realizing what good poetry is. Included in the list of authors the following names are to be found: Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Hemans, Bryant, Burns, Byron, Cowper, Dickens, Gray, Keats, Longfellow, Lowell, Milton, Rossetti, Shakespeare, Shelley, Stevenson, White, Whittier, and Wordsworth. More recent writers are represented by Benson, Alfred Noyes, A. C. Swinburne, and Stephen Leacock. Unfortunately, the laws of copyright prevent a more liberal use of present-day prose and poetry.

The outstanding feature of the year was the issue of a Special Souvenir Number in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and this was greatly appreciated not only by the children and teachers of New Zealand, but also by many prominent people outside the Dominion, who wrote requesting extra copies. A special number was also devoted to topics suitable for Empire Day, and throughout the year every endeavour was made to give the children an admiration for truth and goodness in daily life and a high conception of patriotism and national service.

CLASS-BOOKS AND SCHOOL AND CLASS LIBRARIES.

The practice of former years of making grants for establishing and maintaining school and class libraries was continued in 1920. These grants come under two heads :—

- (a.) A capitation grant at the rate of 3d. per head on the average attendance is paid to Boards for the purpose of supplying schools with

supplementary continuous readers in sufficient numbers for class reading in P to S6 inclusive, and also for the free supply of class-books in necessitous cases or in cases where a newly entered pupil had already purchased elsewhere class-books different from those in use in the school. After provision is made for the supply of such books, the balance of the grant, if any, may be spent on approved books suitable for individual reading in school or at home.

- (b.) Further to encourage the establishment and the satisfactory maintenance of school libraries provision is made for the payment of subsidies of £1 for £1 on moneys raised by voluntary contributions. In addition to this departmental subsidy a subsidy is payable by the Education Board, but the Board is not required to pay a sum exceeding 3d. for each child in average attendance at a school, or exceeding £5 for any one school. The books purchased are to be suitable for individual reading in school or at home, and are to be approved by the Senior Inspector.

Precautions are taken to save parents from expense in purchasing new books on account of their moving from one district to another, and complaints on this matter are now rare.

SUBSIDIES ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

In addition to the subsidies mentioned above with respect to school libraries, under section 159 of the Education Act subsidies of £1 for £1 are payable on voluntary contributions for many other school purposes prescribed by regulation. The total amount approved as subsidies in connection with public schools for the financial year ending 31st March last was £10,003, a figure showing each year a substantial increase, and indicating that School Committees are becoming more fully aware that any efforts they may make in the direction of providing funds for improving their schools and grounds are recognized by the payment of a Government subsidy. By this means many schools have been enabled to carry out desirable works somewhat beyond their own unaided efforts, and the provision of the Act has served as an excellent stimulus to self-help.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Department has a staff of fifteen physical instructors and one Chief Instructor, who supervise and inspect the work of physical education. The instructors visited the large majority of the schools in 1920, inspecting the work of some 140,000 children. The work is reported to be well carried out in schools where the teachers have had sufficient training; there is, however, much need for the further training of the teachers, many of whom have had no training at all, and others only a short course some years ago. A new syllabus of physical instruction has recently been issued which is considered an improvement in many respects on the previous syllabus, but which also necessitates further training for the teachers. The syllabus prescribes a period of fifteen minutes for physical instruction; in other countries a longer period is given, and the opinion is expressed that an extension of the period in New Zealand would be beneficial. In schools where the best results are found more than the regulation time has been devoted to the subject. A decided improvement is reported in the physique of children—especially girls—who have regular physical training. Particular attention is paid to corrective classes, which are organized especially for children with some physical defect, and many children who would otherwise always suffer from some physical disability are assured to a great extent of attaining a normal physique. The physical instructors' best opportunity of disseminating a knowledge of the work is in the training colleges, where they are able to give the students a comprehensive training before they go out into the schools as teachers.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The administration of the work of medical inspection of school-children and school dentistry has now been assumed by the Department of Public Health, and reference to the work carried out in 1920 will be found in the annual report of that Department.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

(Tables G1-G3 in E.-2.)

Under the provisions of the Education Amendment Act, 1920, amendments were made in the regulations for manual and technical instruction providing for the classification of teachers of manual-training classes, defining their salaries, and making such salaries payable by the Department. The regulations relating to capitation payments for elementary handwork and subjects of manual training were also modified. A flat capitation rate based on the total roll-number in an education district was prescribed for instruction in elementary handwork for 1920; it is intended in future, however, that the Department will provide the material required for this work, and no payments to Boards will then be necessary. For classes in manual training taken by the special instructors referred to, capitation payments will be made merely to cover the cost of material and incidental expenses.

Elementary handwork in such subjects as modelling, paper and cardboard work, and brushwork is taught by the ordinary staff in practically every school of any size in the Dominion. The subject, which has an established place in the syllabus, is expected to be used as a means of expressing ideas and of training in clear thinking and accurate working, and also to be closely correlated with other subjects of the curriculum illustrating the abstract facts learned under the different branches of the syllabus.

In 1,600 out of a total of 2,400 schools instruction was also given in some further branch of manual training. The boys of S5 and S6 (also S4 in small schools) in 536 schools received instruction from special teachers in woodwork or ironwork, there now being 114 specially equipped centres for this purpose. The girls of similar standards from 540 schools, who numbered 12,160 in 1920, also received instruction from special instructors in domestic subjects, including a comprehensive course in cookery and domestic hygiene. This instruction is also given at suitably equipped centres which correspond in number to the woodwork and ironwork centres. Subjects relating to agriculture or dairy-work were taught in 1,450 schools—sixty-six more than in the previous year. These subjects are generally taught by the regular staff under the supervision of itinerant instructors specially qualified in the work. Different branches of elementary science were taught in 131 schools (eleven more than in 1919) and swimming and life-saving at 122 schools, all of the classes mentioned being recognized under the regulations for manual instruction for special capitation payments.

Science subjects bearing on rural pursuits are taught in the secondary departments of many district high schools, 1,680 pupils taking a rural course including such subjects in 1920. The special work is carried out for the most part by itinerant instructors. The special capitation payment previously made on account of pupils taking a rural course will be discontinued under the new arrangements for the payment of instructors. Some of the district high schools where the rural course was most successfully followed have recently been converted into technical high schools.

The following table gives some particulars of the cost to Education Boards of certain branches of manual instruction :—

Subjects.	Number of Schools.	Payments.		
		Salaries of Instructors.	Working-expenses.	Totals.
		£	£	£
Woodwork and ironwork	536	13,132	2,963	16,095
Domestic subjects	540	10,676	4,950	15,626
Agriculture and dairy science ..	1,450	8,125	5,307	13,432
Elementary science	131	1,346	207	1,553
Swimming and life-saving	122	455	473	928
Elementary handwork and needlework	2,232	1,690	10,968	12,658
Totals .. ..	..	35,424	24,868	60,292

The Department's total payments to Education Boards for the year 1920-21 on account of manual instruction amounted to £53,286.

STAFFS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(Table E1 in E.—2.)

The number of teachers employed in the primary departments of public schools in 1920 was 5,755, as compared with 5,626 in 1919. Of the total number, 5,175 were adult teachers (1,675 males and 3,500 females) and 580 were pupil-teachers (114 males and 466 females). The increase in numbers took place in the adult staff, there being 69 more male teachers and 106 more female teachers than in 1919. There were 46 fewer pupil-teachers than in the previous year, but this decrease was more than compensated for in the increased number of probationers. In addition to the staff of adult teachers and pupil-teachers 580 probationers were employed—144 more than in 1919. Of the total, 95 were males and 485 were females, the number of males having increased by 50 per cent.

The following table shows the number of adult teachers in each grade of school classified under the headings of sole, head, or assistant teachers:—

NUMBER OF ADULT TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1920.

Grade of School.			Sole Teachers.		Head Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Adult Teachers.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Grade	O. (1-8)	..	9	142	..	..	..	..	9	142	151
"	I. (9-20)	..	148	474	..	..	..	..	148	474	622
"	II. (21-35)	..	212	313	9	9	..	18	221	340	561
"	IIIA. (36-80)	..	24	16	385	136	4	527	413	679	1,092
"	IIIB. (81-120)	..	..	..	115	6	2	236	117	242	359
"	IV. (121-240)	..	..	..	112	1	46	277	158	278	436
"	V. (241-400)	..	..	..	87	5	105	419	192	424	616
"	VI. 401-480)	..	..	..	21	..	44	129	65	129	194
"	VII. (over 480)	..	..	..	90	1	262	791	352	792	1,144
All grades			393	945	819	158	463	2,397	1,675	3,500	5,175

The number of pupils per teacher in the several grades or groups of schools is shown below, two pupil-teachers being counted as equivalent to one adult teacher, and probationers being disregarded:—

Grade of School.	Total Average Attendance.	Average Number of Children per Teacher.	Grade of School.	Total Average Attendance.	Average Number of Children per Teacher.
O. (1-8)	1,057	6	VIIA. (481-520)	5,916	44
I. (9-20)	10,591	15	VII B. (521-560)	4,701	
II. (21-35)	14,858	27	VII C. (561-600)	7,886	
IIIA. (36-80)	29,904	27	VII D. (601-640)	9,058	
IIIB. (81-120)	12,355	32	VII E. (641-680)	7,180	
IVA. (121-160)	8,094	39	VII F. (681-720)	4,118	
IVB. (161-200)	7,475		VII G. (721-760)	5,273	
IVC. (201-240)	5,753		VII H. (761-800)	2,981	
VA. (241-280)	6,724	42	VII I. (801-840)	1,609	
VB. (281-320)	8,181		VII J. (841-880)	588	
VC. (321-360)	7,037		VII K. (881-920)	..	
VD. (361-400)	6,802	45	VII L. (921-960)	909	
VIA. (401-440)	3,816				
VIB. (441-480)	6,395				

	Total Average Attendance.	Average Number of Children per Teacher.
Grades III-VII (two or more teachers)	153,755	38
Grades V-VII (six or more teachers)	89,174	43
All schools	179,261	32

The average number of pupils per teacher in all schools remains at thirty-two, this comparatively low figure being dominated, of course, by the large number

of small sole-teacher schools. The average number in the larger schools, as the above figures show, is considerably greater, being forty-three when schools with six or more teachers are taken together. This figure shows a reduction of two on the corresponding average for 1919, due no doubt to the provision made at the end of 1919 for slightly better staffing in the large schools. Each year it has been possible to make some small advance in the direction of staffing-conditions, and the amended regulations of 1920, while not prescribing an increase in the number of the staff, provided for the appointment of assistants of a higher grade than previously in schools of various sizes, thus ensuring in these cases a more efficient if not a more numerous staff. In the London County Council schools the average number of pupils per teacher is thirty-seven, 4,000 classes under one teacher being forty or less in number, 7,000 being between forty and fifty, and nearly 5,000 being between fifty and sixty. Although it is recognized that ideal conditions in this respect are still some distance off in New Zealand, the comparison with the London County Council schools, where a high standard is set, is not altogether unfavourable.

With regard to the sex of public-school teachers, the figures below show the proportion of men and women teachers on the primary-school staff :—

	1915.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ratio of adult male to adult female teachers—								
Schools with 1 to 20 scholars	100	: 323	100	: 523	100	: 362	100	: 392
Schools with more than 20 scholars	100	: 176	100	: 227	100	: 193	100	: 190
All schools	100	: 193	100	: 253	100	: 211	100	: 209
Ratio of male pupil-teachers to female pupil-teachers	100	: 344	100	: 425	100	: 409	100	: 409
Ratio of male probationers to female probationers ..	100	: 647	100	: 688	100	: 603	100	: 511
Ratio of male students to female students in the training colleges	100	: 387	100	: 488	100	: 362	100	: 333

With the exception of the sole-teacher schools in which there was a larger proportion of women than in 1919, and of the probationers and training-college students where the proportion of males has increased, the figures show little change from those of the previous year. So long as the present proportion of men teachers is maintained—*i.e.*, one in every three—the position in this respect may be regarded as entirely satisfactory ; it is, in fact, much better than obtains in most English-speaking countries. There has been some concern during the last few years at the dearth of young men entering the teaching profession, but an improvement will be observed in the proportion of males among the probationers and training-college students, and from later reports it appears that in the current year young men are applying in still larger numbers to enter the teaching service.

SALARIES OF PRIMARY PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(Table E4 in E.-2.)

An amended scale of teachers' salaries was introduced in 1920, operating from April of that year, and providing salaries on the following basis :—

SALARY FOR POSITION HELD.						£	£
Head teachers of schools with average attendance of—							
9-20 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	180-210
21-35 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	220-270
36-80 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	280-310
81-120 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	290-330
121-240 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	330-360
241-400 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	370-410
401-480 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	420-440
Over 480 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	450-480
Assistants—							
Grade 1 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	160-170
Grade 2 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	180-190
Grade 2A .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	200-210
Grade 3 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	200-230
Grade 4 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	240-270
Grade 5 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	280-300
Grade 6 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	310-320
Grade 7 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	330-350
Grade 8 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	360-400

To the above amounts additions of from £20 to £60 are made according to the teacher's position on the graded list. Married assistant teachers also receive an additional allowance of £40 per annum. Head teachers either have the free use of a school residence or receive a house allowance of from £30 to £60 per annum.

The following is the scale recently adopted by the London County Council, which employs 20,000 certificated teachers and 300 uncertificated teachers, and probably pays higher salaries than any other educational authority in England :—

CERTIFICATED ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

Men, £200 to £425 ; women, £187 10s. to £340.

HEAD TEACHERS.

Schools.	Men. Maximum Salary. £	Women. Maximum Salary. £
Grade I (accommodation 1-120)	467	374
Grade II (accommodation 121-240)	510	408
Grade III (accommodation 241-400)	552	442
Grade IV (accommodation 401-560)	600	480
Grade V (accommodation over 560)	650	520

It will be observed that the salaries in the London scale apply only to certificated teachers, and it should also be noted that on the average men teachers spend twenty-two years in the service before becoming head teachers, and women, nineteen years. When the additional amounts payable in New Zealand are included it will be seen that the scales do not differ widely.

In New South Wales the following amounts represent the position quota :—

Headmasters	£ 299-403
Mistresses of departments	£ 240-305
First assistants—Men	234-299
Women	188-240
Assistants—Men	208
Women	169

To these amounts should be added the classification quota, ranging in the case of men from £52 to £234, and in the case of women from £39 to £188. No other allowances are payable, and the value of a residence is deducted from the salary.

The total amount of all salaries and allowances at the rates payable on the 31st December, 1920, in this Dominion was £1,513,066, showing the large increase of £251,352 over the amount for the previous year. The total is made up as follows :—

Adult teachers' salaries	£ 1,351,216
Pupil-teachers' salaries and allowances	61,335
Probationers' allowances	59,365
House allowances to head or sole teachers where residence is not provided	41,150
	<u>£1,513,066</u>

The above figures do not include the equivalent of house allowance where residences are provided, estimated at £44,420, nor the additional amounts paid to head teachers for the supervision of secondary departments of district high schools. The total cost of salaries and allowances (including the sum saved in house allowances) works out at £8 13s. 9d. per head of the average attendance, as compared with £7 9s. 11d. in 1919.

The average salaries of adult teachers (including house allowances and value of residences) for the last three years are shown in the following table :—

AVERAGE SALARIES OF PRIMARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

	1918. £	1919. £	1920. £
(1.) Teachers in all schools—			
(a.) Men and women	187	240	278
(b.) Men	273	323	366
(c.) Women	153	201	235

AVERAGE SALARIES OF PRIMARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS— *continued.*

	1918.	1919.	1920.
(2.) Teachers in schools with average attendance over eight—	£	£	£
(a.) Men and women	191	245	283
(b.) Men	273	324	367
(c.) Women	158	207	241
(3.) Teachers in schools with average attendance over twenty—			
(a.) Men and women	200	254	294
(b.) Men	286	339	382
(c.) Women	164	210	245
(4.) Head teachers—			
(a.) Men	319	380	432
(b.) Women	251	319	373
(5.) All sole teachers—			
(a.) Men	174	221	266
(b.) Women	143	193	221
(6.) Assistants—			
(a.) Men	257	301	336
(b.) Women	150	197	229

The very substantial increases indicated in the above figures are the result of the amended regulations which operated from April, 1919, and from April, 1920. In two years the average salaries have increased by amounts ranging from £79 to £113, and the total amount payable in salaries and allowances has increased by £577,886, or 62 per cent. The average salary of all teachers in England and Wales is estimated for the year 1920-21 at £230. The following table (which appears in greater detail in E.-2) gives some further information regarding the number of certificated teachers receiving certain salaries:—

Salaries (including Allowances and Value of Residences.)	Certificated Male Teachers.		Certificated Female Teachers.	
	Sole and Head Teachers.	Assistants.	Sole and Head Teachers.	Assistants.
Not exceeding £180 .. .. .	..	4	2	36
£181 to £250	11	44	55	1,180
£251 „ £300	57	51	171	344
£301 „ £350	132	115	150	202
£351 „ £400	318	127	119	50
Over £400	423	84	24	4
Totals	941	425	521	1,816

As will be observed, the annual salaries of 79 per cent. of certificated male head or sole teachers exceed £350; 56 per cent. of the certificated women head or sole teachers (which approximately represents the number in schools above Grade II) receive salaries exceeding £300. Of the certificated male assistants 77 per cent. receive salaries exceeding £300, while of the certificated women assistants 98 per cent. receive salaries exceeding £180 per annum and 33 per cent. salaries exceeding £250 per annum. When the fact is taken into account that all certificated teachers who have just emerged from the training colleges or have just entered upon their service as adult teachers are included in the above figures, it must be conceded that the remuneration now offered to school-teachers is not altogether inadequate.

The allowances of pupil-teachers and probationers were also again substantially increased in 1920, the following being the rates now payable to both: First year, £90 per annum; second and third years, £95 per annum, with an additional £5 in the case of a male. In addition a boarding-allowance of £30 per annum is paid if the young person is obliged to live away from home, or a travelling-allowance not exceeding £10 per annum if daily travelling is necessary. It is reported that the increased emoluments offered have resulted in larger numbers of suitable candidates seeking entrance to the teaching service.

STATUS OF TEACHERS IN REGARD TO CERTIFICATES.

(Tables E2 and E3 in E.-2.)

The table below gives a summary of the position with regard to the number of primary-school teachers holding teachers' certificates in the last three years:—

PRIMARY TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
I. Certificated teachers	3,426	71	3,577	72	3,703	72
II. Uncertificated teachers—						
(1.) Holding licenses	107	2	122	2	86	2
(2.) Unlicensed	1,285	27	1,301	26	1,386	26
Total uncertificated	1,392	29	1,423	28	1,472	28
Totals of I and II	4,818	100	5,000	100	5,175	100

The percentage of certificated teachers shows no increase, although it is reported that the recent provisions for using the graded list of teachers as the basis of making appointments and promotions is beginning to have a salutary effect in the direction of instigating uncertificated teachers to improve their status. The fact that the shortage of qualified teachers is now becoming less acute will also make it possible to bring pressure to bear upon teachers who are not attempting to improve their qualifications. If the teachers of schools with an attendance of twenty and under are excluded the percentage of certificated teachers becomes 81. The London County Council employs 20,000 certificated teachers and only 300 uncertificated teachers, so that it must be admitted that there is room for improvement in the average standard of attainment among New Zealand teachers. Of those holding certificates, 47 per cent. do not hold anything higher than a D certificate, which represents the lowest possible attainment that a teacher should have reached. This number is happily 2 per cent. lower than it was in the previous year. The following table shows the number of teachers holding the various certificates in 1919 and 1920 :—

CLASSES OF CERTIFICATES HELD BY PRIMARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Class of Certificate.				1919.			1920.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A				38	8	46	42	10	52
B				186	64	250	209	77	286
C				622	885	1,507	659	970	1,629
D				419	1,102	1,521	427	1,079	1,506
E				38	215	253	29	201	230
Total				1,303	2,274	3,577	1,366	2,337	3,703

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Tables E5-E7 in E.-2.

Training Colleges.

There are four training colleges situated in the four principal centres of the Dominion, which are open to four classes of students, as follows: Division A, ex-pupil-teachers, ex-probationers, or ex-trainees of recognized kindergarten schools who have obtained the necessary educational qualification; Division B, other students who have passed Matriculation or obtained a higher leaving-certificate; Division C, University graduates admitted for one year; and Division D, teachers entering on short-period studentships. The numbers of students in attendance during the last quarter of 1920 under the various divisions were—Division A, 590; Division B, 67; Division C, 12; and Division D, 11: the total being 680, as compared with 582 in 1919 and 500 in 1918; 387 students were first-year students and 293 were second-year students.

The number of students at each training college during the last quarter of 1919 and 1920 respectively are indicated in the following table:—

			1919.			1920.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Auckland	...	...	52	123	175	56	133	189
Wellington	...	...	26	126	152	39	135	174
Christchurch	...	...	21	108	129	26	117	143
Dunedin	...	...	27	99	126	36	138	174
Totals	...	...	126	456	582	157	523	680

The number of students is increasing every year, and since 1914 has increased by 58 per cent. The proportion of men students is also steadily growing, nearly 25 per cent. of the whole number being men in 1920. By an amendment in the regulations made in 1920 the number of students allowable at each training college was increased from 150 to 250, and it will be observed that in three cases the old maximum was exceeded in 1920. It may be stated that the number of students for the current year shows a very great increase over the number in 1920.

The ordinary course of training is for two years. Under certain conditions a one-year course is provided for in the case of University graduates or of matriculated students who have completed a two-years course at an agricultural college or a school of home science recognized by the University of New Zealand. In addition, there are short-period studentships, of not less than three months' or more than one years' duration, for the benefit of teachers who have been already employed in teaching and are deemed worthy of further training in professional work, the allowances payable to such students being the same as those payable to students under Division B. The actual number of students completing one or other of these courses at the end of 1920 was 355, as compared with 271 in 1919.

For the teaching practice of students the normal practising schools forming part of the training college in each case are available, and opportunities of observation are also extended so as to embrace specially selected teachers and classes in neighbouring schools. Each normal school includes—(a) a main school, organized as a "mixed school"; and (b) such "model schools" as may be approved by the Minister, each model school being one of the following types: (i) A rural public school under a sole teacher; (ii) a junior school under one teacher with not more than 45 children of classes P to S2 on the roll; (iii) a class representing the secondary department of a district high school; (iv) a special class of children of school age; (v) a junior kindergarten. Students receive their theoretical instruction from the training-college staff, and also attend University college classes to a considerable extent. A certain proportion of students attempt degree work in conjunction with their training-college work, although this double course is discouraged except in cases of specially suited students.

Divisions A, B, and C students satisfactorily completing the prescribed course of work at the training college may, on the recommendation of the Principal, receive without further examination a trained-teachers' certificate ranking with the class C or Class D certificate, as may be determined. Of the 311 students beginning a two-years course in 1919, 4 held Class C certificates, 127 Class D certificates, and 137 held partial successes towards teachers' certificates at the time of entry; and the following was the examination status of 355 students completing their course at the end of 1920: Class A certificate, 6; Class B certificate, 37; Class C certificate with partial B, 49; partial C or D with partial B, 9; Class C, 150; Class D with partial C, 53; Class D, 20; sectional D and sectional C, 18; sectional C, 5; sectional or partial D, 7; no examination, 1.

Amendments made in the regulations for training colleges in 1920 provided for further increases in the allowances payable to students, which are now as follows: Division A and C students, £100 per annum; Division B and D students, £80 per annum. University class fees are paid in addition, and when necessary a boarding-allowance of £30 per annum or a travelling-allowance. These increased payments probably account to some extent for the greatly increased number of candidates for entrance to the training colleges, and it may be said they are as liberal as if not more liberal than those offered in any other English-speaking country.

In addition to the staffs of the normal practising schools the staff of each training college consists of a principal, vice-principal, one or more assistant lecturers, and a tutor and librarian. The salaries of these officers together with those of the normal-school staffs were increased by regulations made in 1920.

The amounts paid to Education Boards in 1919–20 and 1920–21 for the training of teachers were as follows:—

I. Training colleges—		1919–20.	1920–21.
Salaries of staffs (two-fifths charged to public-school salaries)	£	£	£
Cost-of-living bonus	21,418	20,478	1,330
Students' allowances and University fees	56,967	89,156	1,027
Special instruction, libraries, and incidentals	1,420	11,694	123,685
Buildings, sites, and equipment	3,344		
	83,149		
II. Other training—			
Grants for special instruction in certificate subjects of teachers other than training-college students	3,162	3,987	
Railway fares of teachers	2,759	2,013	6,000
	5,921		
Totals	£89,070	£129,685	

Provision for Uncertificated Teachers.

Apart from the provision for training colleges, a sum of £6,000, as shown above, was expended upon the maintenance of training-classes, railway fares, and upon correspondence courses for uncertificated teachers. The purposes for which the grants were made were:—

- (a.) Saturday instruction classes in such subjects as science, drawing, singing, and handwork, attended by pupil-teachers, probationers, uncertificated teachers, and certificated teachers studying for a higher certificate.
- (b.) Special summer and winter schools of instruction for untrained and uncertificated teachers.
- (c.) Free correspondence classes are arranged by Education Boards for country teachers or alternatively the fees of teachers who join approved correspondence classes are paid.

As the Department has not been entirely satisfied with the provision for and administration of this work the subject is at present receiving attention, and regulations for the future conduct of this branch of teachers' training are being drawn up.

Supplementary Model Country Schools.

Regulations were made at the end of 1920 providing for the establishment of supplementary model country schools for the purpose of giving training in the management of a country school (a) to young persons who intend to become teachers but are ineligible to enter a training college, (b) to teachers requiring further training. Only teachers who have shown special skill in managing a country school may be placed in charge of a model school of this type, and they will receive special remuneration. Teachers being trained in the school receive their full salary and other young persons receive an allowance. Several Education Boards are at present experimenting under this scheme, but it is as yet too early to report upon its success or otherwise.

ORGANIZING TEACHERS.

The employment by Education Boards of organizing teachers, begun in 1919, was continued in 1920, twenty-six such teachers working in the various education districts. Their duty is to supervise closely the work of small groups of country schools placed under their charge, assisting the teachers in matters of organization, schemes of work, and method of teaching, and directing uncertificated teachers in their courses of study. Inspectors of Schools report very favourably on the success of the scheme, commenting on the marked improvement in the efficiency of small schools brought under this supervision. An extension of the system is advocated in districts where numbers of country schools are still unreachd.

The salaries of organizing teachers range from £370 to £430 per annum, in addition to which a house allowance of £60 per annum is payable.

GRADING OF TEACHERS.

The fourth revision of the graded list of certificated teachers has taken place, and the regulations for the grading of teachers again amended in certain directions. With each revision it is felt that a nearer approach is made to obtaining a list of teachers placed in the right order of merit and to securing a correct classification.

By the provisions of the Education Amendment Act of 1920, Education Boards are required, with certain reservations, when appointing or transferring teachers, to select the candidate who is highest on the graded list of teachers; the object of the graded list will thus now be attained, teachers in every education district having an equal opportunity of securing any primary-school position in the Dominion and generally having a good guarantee that merit will be duly rewarded.

FINANCES OF EDUCATION BOARDS.

(Tables F1-F3 in E.-2.)

The following figures show the receipts and payments of Education Boards for the years 1919 and 1920 under the various headings:—

	1919.		1920.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
	£	£	£	£
General fund expended on administration ..	47,863	38,003	41,842	47,626
Teacher's salaries and allowances (including relieving teachers)	1,278,842	1,281,942	1,525,892	1,530,561
School and class libraries—Capitation and subsidies	3,633	1,494	810	2,028
Conveyance and board of school-children ..	11,972	16,715	20,147	19,306
Incidental expenses of schools	83,301	83,360	87,454	87,824
Training of teachers	79,801	79,703	103,537	107,968
Manual instruction	51,884	63,095	69,251	81,573
Technical instruction	97,427	100,823	133,372	147,862
Public-school buildings (including rebuilding) and sites	91,053	106,296	266,760	300,350
Maintenance and rent of school buildings ..	139,106	124,448	106,114	130,240
Subsidies and voluntary contributions, scholarships, refunds, &c.	17,386	33,678	25,588	34,667
Receipts from local sources	46,988	..	49,357	..
Totals	1,949,256	1,929,557	2,430,124	2,490,007

The payments in 1920 exceeded the receipts by £59,884, the Boards' cash balances being less by that amount at the end of the year than they were at the beginning.

The total cost of administration shows an increase of £9,623 over the cost for the previous year, and as the Government grants for this purpose were adjusted so as to make ample provision on the basis of the 1919 expenditure the result is that, without taking into account transfers to special accounts from the General Fund, there was a deficit of £5,784 on the year's working on this account alone. In the case of two Boards only the receipts were greater than the payments, and it should be mentioned that while in one district of moderate size the cost of administration was 4·6s. per head of the average attendance, it ranged in the various districts to a cost as high as 7·02s. in one district, the average cost per head of all the districts being 5·71s.

Both the receipts and payments on account of the conveyance and board of school-children were greater than in the previous year, the receipts exceeding the payments by £841. Three Boards found it necessary to make transfers from the General Fund. In only one case, however, was this due to the payments for the year exceeding the receipts; in the other cases it was owing to previous cash debit balances not having been met by corresponding assets. The total amount of all such transfers was £1,063.

The more liberal provision for incidental expenses of schools resulted in greater receipts and payments in this account than previously. The payments exceeded

the receipts by £370, and in order to balance the account three Boards transferred substantial amounts from the general Fund, the highest amount transferred being £631, and the total amount transferred by all Boards being £1,222.

Although in the case of the Manual Instruction and Technical Instruction Accounts the payments exceeded the receipts by large sums, the position, when the amounts owing to the Boards are taken into consideration, is much better. In the Manual Instruction Account five Boards have credit balances amounting in all to £5,000, and in the case of four Boards transfers from the General Fund amounting in the total to £2,000 were necessary, in the case of one Board the overexpenditure being in connection with a building for manual instruction. In the case of the Technical Instruction Account seven Boards have credit balances amounting in all to £4,800, transfers from the General Fund totalling less than £500 being necessary to clear the accounts of the remaining two Boards.

The payments for sites, new buildings, and rebuilding exceeded the receipts by £33,590. The Boards, however, had large sums owing to them, amounting to nearly £37,000, so that no loss was sustained on the accounts. In only two cases were very small transfers made to the New Buildings Account in order that the account should not be in debit; in two cases there were small credit balances. In three cases the credit balance in the Rebuilding Account was reduced owing to legitimate charges or transfers. The total credit balance in the Rebuilding Account was £145,000.

In the Maintenance of Buildings Account some of the Boards have apparently experienced greater difficulty in making the revenue meet the expenditure, in spite of the fact that maintenance grants were again increased in 1920. In six cases the net credit balance was reduced on the year's transactions—in one case by over £5,000 and in another case by nearly £12,000; the reductions in the remaining cases were comparatively small. Previous credit balances obviated the necessity of making transfers to the account, except in the case where the largest deficit occurred, in which instance some adjustment will require to be made to extinguish the debit balance on the account at the end of the year.

The Education Amendment Act of 1920 invested Boards with the power of making (with the approval of the Minister) the necessary expenditure out of the General Fund or the fund for the maintenance of school buildings on workshop and plant and on the purchase of material, fittings, and furniture for school purposes. When it is ascertained to what fund the expenditure on the last-named articles is properly chargeable such charge is made to the proper fund together with reasonable charges for the workshop and plant. Some Boards now have workshops in operation, and are keeping Workshop Accounts in accordance with the provisions of the Act referred to.

Six Boards had cash credit balances at the end of 1920, and three had debit balances, the largest debit being £1,824 and the highest credit £56,926; the total cash credit balance of all Boards was £98,930. When the amounts owing to and by the Boards are taken into account it is found that all Boards' accounts were in credit, the credit balances ranging from £2,719 to £87,326, and the total credit being £186,000. Of this sum nearly £143,000 is earmarked for the purpose of rebuilding worn-out schools and schools destroyed by fire.

EDUCATION RESERVES.

The Education Reserves Amendment Act of 1914 provides for the revenue received from primary-education reserves to be paid by the Receiver of Land Revenue into the Public Account to the credit of a special deposit account called "The Primary Education Endowments Deposit Account." The moneys so received are applied without further appropriation than the Act mentioned towards the payment of amounts charged on the Consolidated Fund for the purposes of primary education. The revenue from this source during the year 1920-21 was £91,543.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

The Education Act does not provide for the establishment of State kindergarten classes, except in the case of practising schools attached to the four teachers' training colleges, in each of which a kindergarten class of not more than forty pupils may be included.

Kindergarten schools under the control of free kindergarten associations are, however, conducted at each of the four chief centres, the total number of children in attendance being approximately 550. The Government pays a subsidy of £1 5s. to the pound upon moneys raised by voluntary contribution for the maintenance of these schools up to a limit of £3 2s. 6d. per head of the average attendance, the total amount paid on this account in the year 1920–21 being £1,676. In addition, a pound-for-pound subsidy is paid on moneys raised for buildings, sites, or initial equipment for the schools; the sum paid in this manner for the last financial year being £1,363.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHILDREN.

(See also E.-3, Education of Native Children.)

Number of Schools.

Special primary schools are maintained by the Government for the education particularly of Native children, the schools being under the direct control of the Education Department. Native schools are situated in country districts principally settled by Maoris, all excepting two being in the North Island. At the end of 1920 119 such schools were in operation, the same number as in the two previous years. The schools were graded as follows :—

Grade	I (average attendance 9–20)	..	..	..	..	13
„	II i (average attendance 21–25)	..	..	..	..	7
„	II ii (average attendance 26–35)	..	..	..	..	16
„	IIIa i (average attendance 36–50)	..	..	..	..	30
„	IIIa ii (average attendance 51–80)	..	..	..	..	31
„	IIIb (average attendance 81–120)	..	..	..	..	22
„	IVa (average attendance 121–160)	..	..	..	..	..
						119

In addition to the Native village schools, six primary mission schools for Maori children and ten boarding-schools established by private enterprise, the latter affording more advanced education to Maoris, were inspected by the Department's Inspectors. In districts more or less settled by Europeans, Native children attend the ordinary public schools, 568 of these schools having some Maori children in attendance in 1920; thus the total number of schools under inspection where Maori children were receiving instruction was—

Native village schools	..	..	..	..	119
Native mission schools subject to inspection by the Education Department	..	..	..	..	6
Public schools at which Maori scholars were in attendance	..	..	..	..	568
Total number of primary schools	..	..	..	..	693
Native boarding-schools affording secondary education to Maoris	..	..	..	..	10
Total	..	..	..	..	703

Roll Number and Attendance.

The number of pupils on the rolls of Native village schools at the end of 1920 was—Boys, 2,917; girls, 2,591: total, 5,508—310 more than in the previous year. Included in these numbers are 385 boys and 342 girls who are Europeans, leaving a total of 4,781 Maori children, or 231 more than in 1919. The following figures refer to attendance at Native schools :—

		1919.	1920.
Number on rolls at end of year	..	5,198	5,508
Average weekly roll number	..	5,190	5,416
Average yearly attendance	..	4,485	4,639
Percentage of regularity of attendance	..	86.4	85.7

A considerable increase is observable in the roll number and average attendance compared with the previous year, the greater part of the increase being in the number of Maori scholars. The regularity of attendance compares well with that of public schools for 1920, serious epidemics affecting the position in both cases. Of 119 Native village schools thirty-seven attained a percentage regularity of 90 and upwards, and ninety-four schools reached the figure of 80 per cent. or over.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the Native mission schools at the end of 1920 was 267, and on the rolls of the Native boarding-schools 474. The total number of children on the roll, at the end of the year, of Native village, mission, and boarding-schools visited and inspected by the Inspectors of this Department was therefore 6,249. The following are the figures for the years 1919 and 1920 in respect of the three classes of Native schools mentioned :—

	1919.	1920.
Combined rolls of Native schools	5,799	6,249
Combined average weekly roll number	5,803	6,134
Combined average yearly attendance	5,036	5,277

The following table records the development of the Native village schools since the year 1881, when they were transferred to the control of the Education Department; no account is taken of schools which, as the European element has become predominant in them, have been handed over to the various Education Boards :—

NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—NUMBER, ATTENDANCE, AND TEACHERS.

Year.	Number of Schools at End of Year.	Mean of Average Weekly Roll.	Average Attendance: Whole Year.	Average Attendance as Percentage of Weekly Roll.	Number of Teachers.			
					Teachers in Charge.		Assistant Teachers.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1881 ..	60	..	1,406	..	54	6	..	4
1886 ..	69	2,343	2,020	86.2	60	9	..	26
1891 ..	66	2,395	1,837	76.7	59	8	1	26
1896 ..	74	2,874	2,220	77.3	64	11	..	61
1902 ..	98	3,650	3,005	82.3	77	20	..	83
1907 ..	99	4,321	3,561	82.4	82	18	2	105
1912 ..	108	4,644	4,042	87.0	86	22	4	122
1917 ..	118	5,191	4,507	86.8	71	45	9	122
1919 ..	119	5,190	4,485	86.4	73	44	7	115
1920 ..	119	5,416	4,639	85.7	73	46	9	125

In addition to the Maori children in attendance at the schools specially instituted for Natives there were 5,086 Natives attending 568 different public schools at the end of 1920, the number exceeding the Maori pupils attending Native village schools. The majority of these pupils are in the North Island, more than half of them being in the Auckland District. Details as to their age and classification are given in Table H5 in E.—3, from which it may be seen that the great majority of the pupils are in the lowest classes, the proportion reaching S5 and S6 being much smaller than in the case of Maori scholars attending the Native village schools.

The total number of Maori children receiving primary education at the end of 1920, including pupils of Native village schools, mission schools, and public schools, was 10,134.

Classification of Pupils.

Table H6 and H7 in E.—3 show in detail the classification of pupils on the rolls of the Native schools. As will be seen, 83.8 per cent. of the pupils were Maoris speaking Maori in their homes, 3 per cent. were Maoris speaking English in their homes, and 13.2 per cent. were Europeans. The average age of the Native pupils in the various classes is higher than in public schools, although not more so than the peculiar condition and habits of life of the Native would account for. The proportion of pupils in the lower classes is also greater than in the case of public schools, not so many children remaining at school to pass the upper standards. Compared with the Maoris in attendance at public schools, however, the pupils of Native schools are younger in their classes and much more successful in reaching the higher standards. The following table shows in summary form the classification of pupils in Native schools, the percentages of pupils in the various classes in public schools

and in the case of Natives attending public schools being also shown for comparison :—

Classes.		Maoris attending Native Schools.	Europeans attending Native Schools.	Total attending Native Schools.	Percentage of Roll.		
					Native Schools.	Public Schools.	Natives at- tending Public Schools.
Preparatory ..	..	2,320	239	2,559	46.5	34.85	54.7
Standard I ..	..	546	80	626	11.4	12.72	15.0
„ II ..	..	591	88	679	12.3	12.10	11.5
„ III ..	..	515	77	592	10.7	12.23	8.7
„ IV ..	..	357	79	436	7.9	11.34	5.5
„ V ..	..	273	75	348	6.3	9.73	2.9
„ VI ..	..	154	67	221	4.0	6.92	1.5
„ VII ..	..	25	22	47	0.9	0.11	0.2
Totals ..	..	4,781	727	5,508	100.0	100.00	100.0

Efficiency of the Schools.

The inspection of Native schools was carried out in 1920 by two Inspectors of Native Schools, the experiment of having the schools inspected by the Inspectors of Public Schools having been abandoned. The efficiency of the schools, generally speaking, is reported as being very satisfactory indeed, the Inspectors' detailed criticisms and remarks going to show that as high a standard of excellence is aimed at as is achieved in public schools. There is little doubt that in point of efficiency Native schools compare favourably with public schools of similar size. The schools were classified by the Inspectors as follows :—

Very good to excellent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Satisfactory to good ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Inferior to weak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

The pupils of S6 were examined for the award of certificates of proficiency and competency, sixty-five of the former and twenty-eight of the latter certificates being awarded.

Natives attending Public Schools.

There is no reason to depart from the opinion expressed in previous reports that Maori children make better progress in schools specially instituted for their particular need than they do in the ordinary public schools. The public schools they attend are generally small sole-teacher schools in which it is impossible for the Maori pupils to receive the special attention in language-training they require, and thus they become seriously handicapped in almost every branch of school-work. Maoris at public schools also display a lack of interest and an irregularity of attendance not at all apparent when they are attending their own schools, with the result, remarked upon before, that they are found principally in the lower classes and are generally more backward than European pupils.

Secondary Education and Free Places.

The Government has not instituted any schools especially for the secondary education of Maoris, but a number of such schools having been established and being maintained by the various denominational bodies, the Government subsidizes them by providing at them a number of scholarships or free places for Maori children possessing the requisite qualifications. The value of the free places is £30 per annum, and they are tenable for two years. The roll number of these schools (ten in number) at the end of 1920 was 474, of which number forty-eight boys and fifty girls held the free places referred to. One free place was also held at a private secondary school. The great majority of the scholars were ex-pupils of Native schools. The syllabus of work to be followed by free-place holders is prescribed by the Department, and is designed to secure such industrial training as is considered desirable in the case of Maoris: the boys learn agriculture and woodwork,

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

Of the thirty-nine secondary schools, thirteen are for boys, thirteen for girls, and nine are mixed schools. Four of the schools under (a) are not in operation—namely, Akaroa, Greymouth, Hokitika, and Waimate. At these places secondary education is carried on in the secondary departments of district high schools, of which the High School Boards supply some financial assistance.

The number of district high schools in 1920 was fifty-nine, technical high schools nine, Maori secondary schools ten, and private secondary schools registered under the Education Act, 1914, eighteen, making a total of one hundred and thirty-one schools affording secondary education. A separate secondary school for girls was opened at Palmerston North.

ROLL AND ATTENDANCE.

(Tables K1, K2, and L1 in E.-6.)

The total number of pupils attending the thirty-five secondary schools included under (a), (b), and (c) above at the end of 1919 and 1920 respectively was—

	1919.			1920.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Roll (exclusive of lower departments) ..	5,054	4,014	9,068	5,246	3,950	9,196
Number in lower departments ..	392	294	686	454	361	815
Totals	5,446	4,308	9,754	5,700	4,311	10,011

The roll number, excluding the lower departments, shows an increase of 128 over the figure for the previous year, there being 192 more boys and 64 fewer girls. The number of new entrants was 242 less than in 1919, the decrease being in the number of girls. The roll number on 1st March, which is regarded as the highest roll number during the year, was 10,080.

The following are some of the figures in connection with the roll and attendance of schools in which secondary education is given :—

(a.) SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Lower Departments excluded).

Roll number at end of 1920	9,196
Roll number, 1st March, 1920	10,080
Average attendance for the year 1920	9,130
Number of new entrants, 1920	4,183
Number of first-year pupils	3,500
Number of second-year pupils	2,780
Number of third-year pupils	1,609
Number of fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-year pupils	1,307
Number of pupils at end of year under thirteen years of age	70
Number of pupils at end of year between thirteen and fourteen years of age	596
Number of pupils at end of year between fourteen and fifteen years of age	2,250
Number of pupils at end of year between fifteen and sixteen years of age	2,814
Number of pupils at end of year over sixteen years of age	3,466

(b.) SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number on roll at end of 1920	2,157
Mean of average weekly roll—Boys, 1,218 ; girls, 1,325 : total	2,543
Average attendance	2,286
Number of new entrants from public primary schools	1,528
Number of first-year pupils	1,143
Number of second-year pupils	601
Number of third-year pupils	413

(c.) TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number on roll at end of 1920—Boys, 1,485 ; girls, 1,281 : total	2,766
Number under thirteen years of age	95
Number between thirteen and fourteen years of age	548
Number between fourteen and fifteen years of age	963
Number over fifteen years of age	1,160

(d.) REGISTERED PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Number on roll at end of 1920—Boys, 664 ; girls, 775 : total	1,439
Average attendance, 1920	1,374
Number under thirteen years of age	36
Number between thirteen and fourteen years of age	102
Number between fourteen and fifteen years of age	300
Number over fifteen years of age	1,001
Number of teachers—Male, 37 ; female, 31 : total	68

(e.) SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR MAORIS.

Number on roll at end of 1920	474
Average attendance, 1920	415

The total number of children, therefore, receiving secondary education in 1920 was 16,418. Of 10,026 children who left the primary schools having passed S6 in 1919, 1,528 entered the secondary departments of district high schools, 4,183 secondary schools, and 1,503 technical high schools: hence a total of 7,214 children, or 71 per cent. of the children mentioned, entered upon a course of secondary education. The number represents 47 per cent. of the total number of pupils leaving the public schools in 1919, of whom a third had not passed S6. In addition to the children enumerated 2,189 proceeded from the primary schools to evening technical classes; of these, 1,614 had passed S6, and 575 had not done so.

The average length of stay of boys at secondary schools (group (a) above) is two years and nine months, and of girls two years and seven months. The following figures show the percentage of children leaving the secondary schools at the stages indicated:—

		Boys.	Girls.
(a.)	Percentage leaving at end of first year or during second year ..	22	28
(b.)	“ second “ third “ ..	28	26
(c.)	“ third “ fourth “ ..	18	18
(d.)	“ fourth “ fifth “ ..	19	20
(e.)	“ fifth “ sixth “ ..	9	6
(f.)	Percentage remaining at end of sixth year ..	4	2

The figures are not quite so good as those of last year, there being no apparent tendency to lengthen the period of stay at secondary schools; little else can be expected, unless compulsion is exercised, while the age of the pupils remains as high as it is. It is found that the average age of entrants is fourteen years, three-quarters of the entrants being between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years. At the beginning of the year one-thirteenth of the pupils in the schools are under fourteen years of age, three-thirteenths are between fourteen and fifteen years, four-thirteenths are between fifteen and sixteen years, and five-thirteenths are over sixteen years of age. It is clear that the most effective method of increasing the period of secondary education is to lower the age at which it is entered upon. This question, which involves the reduction of the primary-school syllabus, is at present receiving the study and attention of the Department. The opinion is expressed in a recent report of the English Departmental Committee on Scholarships and Free Places that the best age for transfer from the elementary to the secondary school is between eleven and twelve, and rather later if a junior technical school is going to be entered. The one year's instruction for which 25 per cent. of the pupils remain at secondary schools can be of little value, as it means that only a beginning is made in the study of several new subjects. If such pupils had begun upon a specially adapted secondary course at an earlier age it is most probable that they would have been able to leave school at the same age as at present with a much more efficient educational equipment.

CURRICULUM OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Although there are no departmental regulations directly governing the curriculum of secondary schools, the regulations defining the subjects of instruction to be taught to free-place holders and the prescribed syllabuses of the various public examinations to a large extent control the character of the courses of work undertaken. Instruction must be provided for junior-free-place holders in English, history and civics, arithmetic, mathematics, a branch of science, and in two additional subjects which may be one or two foreign languages, science subjects, or some such subject as commercial work, woodwork, drawing, &c. The study of home science is compulsory for every girl holding a junior free place.

The Department's Inspectors of Secondary Schools visit all secondary schools inspecting the work, conferring with the teachers on teaching matters, and discussing with the Principals details of organization and method. The work of the pupils is also inspected—frequently by means of written or oral tests—for the award of senior free places and of lower and higher leaving-certificates.

Besides the general or professional course, special courses are now provided at most secondary schools for pupils not intending to follow an academic or professional career. The study of Latin is generally excluded from such courses,

which frequently have a commercial, agricultural, or domestic bias. From an examination of the subjects taken by pupils it appears that Latin is now taken by only 52 per cent. of the boys and by 34 per cent. of the girls; French is studied by 76 per cent. of the boys and by 91 per cent. of the girls; agriculture is taken by 709 boys; commercial subjects by 1,699 boys, or 31 per cent., and by 734 girls; woodwork is taken by 530 boys, and cookery or needlework by 1,789 girls. The fact that some of the subjects mentioned are studied during only a portion of the time spent at the secondary school results in a smaller percentage appearing to study such subjects than is actually the case.

In district high schools subjects bearing more or less directly on rural pursuits and domestic life are given prominence. Sixty-two per cent. of the boys take agricultural science, 31 per cent. dairy-work, 55 per cent. woodwork, and 80 per cent. chemistry and physics; while 40 per cent. of the girls take domestic science, and 56 per cent. needlework and cookery. It cannot be said, however, that the rural course is very popular, parents appearing to prefer their children to follow the ordinary programme of work prescribed for public examinations. The task of providing courses both for pupils who intend to continue their scholastic career and for those shortly entering upon some vocation constitutes the difficulty of district high schools where the number of pupils is not sufficiently large to warrant the employment of staffs of teachers numerous enough to teach the wide range of subjects required.

HOSTELS FOR PUPILS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(Table K6 in E.-6.)

The Department has unfortunately been unable to give as much financial assistance as was desirable towards the cost of the erection of hostels in connection with secondary schools; nevertheless, several hostels were enlarged during the year, and some for which grants had previously been approved are now in course of erection. Twenty-seven hostels were open in 1920—one more than in the previous year—1,296 boys and 378 girls of the secondary departments and 291 pupils of the lower departments being accommodated in them. Of the boys 380 were at Christ's College, Christchurch, and the Wanganui Collegiate School. In addition to these numbers, 82 pupils were boarding in homes approved by the Principals, and 641 were boarding privately. For these last-named, and also for the large number of children prevented from attending school owing to the boarding difficulty, or forced to make long railway journeys daily, additional accommodation where there is dependable supervision and desirable environment is urgently needed.

FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(Table K4 in E.-6.)

Free secondary education is provided on an extensive scale, junior and senior free places being tenable at secondary schools and district high schools, or, under somewhat different conditions, at technical schools.

Generally speaking, junior free places are tenable for two years, with a possible extension in certain cases to three years. In the case of their being held at district high schools they are tenable to the age of seventeen. The means of qualification are—

- (1.) For entrance to secondary schools and district high schools—
 - (a) Special examinations for Junior National Scholarships, (b) the certificate of proficiency.
- (2.) For entrance to technical high schools the means of qualification named in (1), or the certificate of competency in S6, with a special endorsement of merit in handwork or in elementary science, which for the purposes of technical schools is deemed to be equivalent to a certificate of proficiency.
- (3.) For entrance to technical classes other than technical high schools the means of qualification named in (1) or (2), or, under special conditions applicable to industrial courses only, a recommendation by the Inspector of Schools if a pupil is over fourteen years.

Senior free places are tenable at secondary schools, district high schools, and technical high schools up to the age of nineteen, and at technical classes other than technical high schools for three or in some cases four years. The means of qualification for senior free places are the Intermediate or other equivalent examinations, or the recommendation of the Principal or Director of the school or classes attended based on the school records and examination results, or the recommendation of an Inspector of Secondary Schools, or, in the case of district high schools, of the senior Inspector of the district, or in part on such a recommendation and in part on the results of a special examination. The recommendation of the Principals of secondary schools is the qualification now frequently offered, the number receiving senior free places in this manner in 1920 being 2,124, representing nearly three-quarters of the total number of senior free places awarded.

The following table gives a summary of the secondary free places held in 1919 and 1920 for which payment was made by the Government:—

FREE PLACES IN DECEMBER, 1919 AND 1920.

	1919.			1920.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
(i.) Secondary schools—						
(a.) Junior free pupils ..	2,793	2,573	5,366	2,974	2,590	5,564
(b.) Senior free pupils ..	1,187	1,104	2,291	1,242	1,047	2,289
Totals ..	3,980	3,677	7,657	4,216	3,637	7,853
(ii.) District high schools—						
(a.) Junior free pupils ..	849	859	1,708	809	867	1,676
(b.) Senior free pupils ..	116	191	307	157	184	341
Totals ..	965	1,050	2,015	966	1,051	2,017
(iii.) Maori secondary schools ..	42	48	90	48	50	98
(iv.) Technical high schools—						
(a.) Junior free pupils ..	1,351	1,403	2,754	1,226	1,000	2,226
(b.) Senior free pupils ..				151	199	350
Totals ..	1,351	1,403	2,754	1,377	1,199	2,576
Grand totals ..	6,338	6,178	12,516	6,607	5,937	12,544

Of the pupils of Government secondary schools it thus appears that 91 per cent. are receiving free education.

SCHOLARSHIPS HELD AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

(See also Tables K4 and K5 in E.—6.)

National Scholarships.

Junior and Senior National Scholarships are awarded by the Government on the results of annual examinations, the junior examination being of a standard somewhat higher than that of the certificate of proficiency, and the candidates being not over fourteen years of age; and the senior examination being of a standard comparable with the standard of the Public Service Entrance Examination, the candidates being not over sixteen years of age. Scholarships are awarded to all candidates reaching a certain standard, the standard of award being determined so as approximately to provide one scholarship (junior or senior) for every 500 children in attendance at all public schools; the Junior and Senior Scholarships awarded are in the proportion of nine to five, so that there is one Junior Scholarship among approximately every 750 pupils in attendance at the schools, or among every fifty-five S6 pupils. In the case of pupils from sole-teacher schools—i.e., schools with an average attendance of under thirty-six—the standard of award is made 10 per cent. lower than the general standard. The standard of qualification fixed for the 1920 examinations was 64 per cent. for Junior Scholarships (general standard) and $63\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Senior Scholarships.

The results of the examination were as follows: 220 candidates qualified for Junior National Scholarships, as compared with 211 in 1919, of which number seven

were pupils of sole-teacher schools, and fifty-seven were pupils of secondary schools. The number of successful pupils from sole-teacher schools was greater than in the previous year, and the number from secondary schools considerably smaller. The number of candidates qualifying for Senior National Scholarships was 122, of which number only one qualified on the alternative programme provided specially to suit the needs of those taking a rural or domestic course.

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

The figures below indicate the number and the value of scholarships current in December, 1919, and December, 1920, respectively. The number of scholarship-holders is, of course, included in the number of free-place holders shown in the preceding section.

Number of scholarship-holders—							1919.	1920
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	481	458
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	280
Totals							766	738
Number receiving boarding-allowance (included in the above total)							221	201
Number receiving travelling-allowance (similarly included)							42	45
Number held at public secondary schools							661	627
Number held at other registered secondary schools							23	36
Number held at district high schools							82	75
Total annual rate of payment							£12,913	£12,510

Private Scholarships.

Private scholarships are derived from funds provided at certain schools by private donors, by bequest or otherwise. The number of foundation and private scholarships in the last term of 1920 was 147. Of the holders sixty-two were also Government free pupils under the regulations. The total annual value of the scholarships in cash was £1,647. In addition, free tuition was given by the schools to holders of foundation and private scholarships.

WAR BURSARIES FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDANTS.

Regulations which came into force in January, 1918, provided for the award of bursaries to dependants of killed or disabled members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. To qualify for a war bursary a child must be eligible for—

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

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

During 1920 the number of bursaries held at secondary schools was thirty-eight, the expenditure thereon being £646.

SECONDARY-SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

Three classes of certificates may be issued to free-place holders taking a secondary course of instruction. The intermediate certificate may be granted to junior-free-place holders who have satisfactorily completed under certain conditions a two-years course at a secondary school, district high school, or technical high school, and who in general are qualified in attainment to receive a senior free place. The lower leaving-certificate may be issued to pupils who have satisfactorily completed a three-years course of secondary instruction, including not less than one

year of a senior course in which the standard of work is sufficiently advanced in character to meet the requirements of the examination for a teacher's certificate of Class D, or of the Matriculation Examination. Likewise the higher leaving-certificate may be granted to pupils having satisfactorily completed at least a four-years course of secondary instruction and having satisfied the requirements of the lower leaving-certificate, and, in addition, having completed to good advantage and under certain conditions a further secondary course of not less than one year. The following are the numbers of certificates awarded in 1912 (the year of their institution), in 1919, and in 1920 :—

			1912.	1919.	1920.
Higher leaving-certificates awarded	..	..	64	265	307
Lower leaving-certificates awarded	..	..	32	263	270
Applications for certificates declined	..	..	20	49	93
Total number of applications	..	..	116	577	670

STAFFS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(Table K3 in E 6.)

The number of full-time teachers on the staffs of secondary schools for the last two years was : 1919—males, 186 ; females, 195 : total, 381. 1920—males, 207 ; females, 193 : total, 400. There is an increase of nineteen in the full-time staff, the number of male teachers being twenty-one more and the number of female teachers two less than in the previous year ; the number of male teachers has increased by sixty-one in the last two years. Included in the total number are twenty male Principals and thirteen female Principals, leaving 187 male assistants and 180 female assistants. The average number of pupils per full-time assistant was twenty-six. In addition to the staff of full-time teachers a number of part-time teachers for special subjects are employed. Regulations made under the Education Amendment Act, 1920, prescribe the number and grade of full-time assistants to be employed in schools of various grades.

The head teacher of a district high school generally takes some part in the secondary instruction, and now receives in addition to his ordinary salary the sum of £30 per annum if the average attendance of the secondary department does not exceed sixty, and £50 per annum if it does exceed that number. In 1920 there were in the secondary departments of district high schools 110 special secondary assistants—thirty-six men and seventy-four women—there being two more men and three more women than in the previous year.

SALARIES AND STATUS OF SECONDARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(Table K3 in E-6.)

Under the provisions of the Education Amendment Act of 1920 regulations have been made prescribing definitely the salaries of secondary-school teachers, which are now paid by the Government. The range of salaries payable is as follows : Principals—Men, £600 to £900 ; women, £440 to £680. Assistants—Men, £200 to £540 ; women, £175 to £410. In addition, a married Principal receives house allowance of £60 if a residence is not provided, a head of a department may receive £30, and a married assistant receives £40 per annum. The salaries of Principals are graded according to the size of the school, and the salaries of assistants according to their classification. As a result of the introduction of the new scale, the total annual rate of salaries as payable in December, 1920, was £152,992, as compared with £126,694 in the previous year—an increase of 21 per cent. The cost of salaries per head of the average attendance at this rate is £17·8, as compared with £14·8 in 1919.

The following figures indicate the average rates of salary prevailing in 1914, 1919, and 1920 :—

AVERAGE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

		1914.			1919.			1920.		
		M.	F.	All.	M.	F.	All.	M.	F.	All.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principals	..	524	397	482	647	509	596	711	548	647
Assistants	..	248	163	211	332	252	290	389	289	340

The value of residences, house allowance, and the value of board and residence, when provided, are excluded from the above figures. A substantial increase in the figures for 1920 compared with those of the previous year is noted, and compared with the salaries of 1914 the following percentage increases have taken place: Male Principals, 35; female Principals, 38; male assistants, 57; female assistants, 77. The averages given include the salaries of teachers who are neither graduates nor hold teachers' certificates; if only teachers so qualified were included the figures would be higher. Of 187 male assistants the salaries of forty-four are between £200 and £300, of sixty-two are between £300 and £400, of fifty-two are between £400 and £500, and of twenty-nine are over £500; of 180 women assistants the salaries of 121 are between £200 and £300, of fifty-six are between £300 and £400, and of three are between £400 and £500.

In the secondary departments of district high schools salaries are paid in accordance with a general scale. The average salaries paid to secondary assistants in 1919 and 1920 were as follows :—

	1919. £	1920. £
Male assistants	298	341
Female assistants	268	304
All secondary assistants	278	316

The total annual rate of salaries paid to teachers in secondary departments of district high schools, including the special payments to head teachers, was £36,430, as against £30,550 in 1919. There was a large increase in this figure in 1919, and the further substantial increase in 1920 is due to regulations of that year again raising the grades of salaries.

Regulations made in 1920 provide for the annual classification by the Department of all full-time assistants employed in secondary schools, and the first classification has been made, assistants being classified, according to teaching ability, academic attainments, and length of service, into four grades, A, B, C, and D. Teachers not having both academic status and five years' teaching service are classed in the lowest grade, D. The following figures show the number of assistants placed in the various grades: Men—Grade A, 39; Grade B, 45; Grade C, 53; Grade D, 78: total 215. Women—Grade A, 33; Grade B, 48; Grade C, 57; Grade D, 64: total, 202.

It will be observed that a large proportion of the assistants are in the lowest grade, being either young or unqualified teachers. The necessity for more adequate provision for the special training of secondary-school teachers is fully realized; unfortunately, it has been necessary, owing to the expenditure involved, to postpone for the present the carrying into operation of a scheme to meet this requirement. The Inspectors of Secondary Schools report that the younger teachers, owing, no doubt, to the classification scheme, are showing a greater desire to complete their university courses. Owing to the return to duty of many men teachers who were on active service, a considerable improvement in the quality of the teaching and the standard of work accomplished is reported as having taken place during the year. The supply of qualified male teachers is not yet, however, by any means excessive, and in non-university centres difficulty is frequently experienced in obtaining suitable men teachers for the secondary-school staffs.

Of the 110 assistants in district high schools, fifty-seven were University graduates and held teachers' certificates, one was a graduate only, forty-three held teachers' certificates only, and nine held neither qualification.

FINANCES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(See also Tables K7–K9 in E.–6.)

The income of secondary schools is derived from the following sources :—

- (i.) Rents from special reserves allocated to them by statute :
- (ii.) Statutory grant given in lieu of special reserves (in one case) :
- (iii.) Interest upon moneys derived from the sale of reserves and invested in accordance with the Education Reserves Act :
- (iv.) Income from the secondary-school reserves controlled by the Land Boards divided among the secondary schools in the several land districts in proportion to the number of pupils in average attendance, lower departments excluded :

- (v.) Government payments—(a) For teachers' salaries and incidental expenses; (b) subsidies on voluntary contributions; (c) capitation for manual-instruction classes:
- (vi.) Special Government grants for buildings and apparatus:
- (vii.) Tuition fees of pupils:
- (viii.) Boarding-fees of pupils:
- (ix.) Miscellaneous sources, such as interest on moneys (other than those obtained by the sale of reserves), donations, and income from special endowments (for scholarships, prizes, &c.), rent of premises, &c.

The revenue derived from sources (i) to (iv) is the income from endowments, the "net annual income derived from endowments" being this sum less the expenditure incurred in connection with the endowments and school property and upon building purposes approved by the Minister. Under the provisions of the Education Amendment Act, 1920, instead of a capitation payment being made by the Government on account of free pupils, the Boards are now paid the actual amounts expended upon full-time teachers' salaries, together with a grant of £2 10s. per annum per pupil on the roll for incidental expenses and a grant not exceeding £1 per pupil for the payment of part-time teachers. In making the payment for salaries a Board's "net annual income from endowments" and receipts from tuition fees are taken into account and deducted from the total amount payable by the Government. The amount chargeable for tuition fees is now prescribed by regulation, being at the rate of £4 per term, reducible to £3 10s. for prompt payment.

The following is an approximate summary of the receipts and payments of all secondary schools (lower departments included, Wanganui Collegiate and Christ's College Grammar Schools excluded) for the year 1920. Owing to delay in the receipt of returns from one school the figures are not exactly, but very approximately, correct:—

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1920 FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNING BODIES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(Wanganui Collegiate and Christ's College Grammar Schools not included.)

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£		£
Endowments—		Endowments (including proportion of office expenses)	6,787
Sales	820	Teachers' salaries and allowances	153,979
Lands vested in High School Boards	45,322	Incidental expenses of secondary departments—	
Secondary-education reserves	6,810	Office expenses and salaries (excluding endowments)	4,313
Interest on moneys invested	1,314	Printing, stationery, and advertising	3,964
Government grants—		Cleaning, heating, lighting, and care of school-grounds	10,187
Grants for buildings, sites, rent, apparatus, &c., and subsidies	38,918	Material, examinations, prizes, games, and other incidentals	4,056
For salaries and incidental expenses	128,759	Manual instruction (excluding buildings, &c.)	2,232
Capitation for manual instruction	3,302	Sites, buildings, furniture, apparatus, taxes, &c.	80,217
School fees	11,018	Lower Department Account	6,811
Lower Department Account	7,172	Hostels Account	57,424
Hostels Account	55,323	Investments, loans repaid, and interest	8,416
Loans, interest, &c.	10,545	Technical Classes Account	2,873
Technical Classes Account	2,890	Scholarships, advances to pupils, and miscellaneous	6,090
Voluntary contributions, income from property not reserves, refunds, and sundries	11,270		
	£321,463		£347,349

The amount expended exceeded the sum for the previous year by £78,772, the expenditure on salaries being £31,469 greater, on buildings and sites £26,228 greater, and on hostels-maintenance £15,435 greater; the last-named item was, however, compensated to a great extent by increased receipts amounting to £12,034.

The total payments for the year exceeded the receipts by £25,886; Government grants due, however, at the end of the year covered part of this deficiency on the year's working. The net income from endowments as defined above was £21,321; this sum, together with tuition fees and the Government grant for salaries and incidental expenses, should have covered the cost of these items; including, however, an amount of £7,000 due to the Boards at the end of the year there was a deficiency of £8,000 on this account. The deficiency is due, no doubt, to the

incidental expenses of some schools being higher than the rate of £2 10s. per head allowed for; it is found that the cost ranged from £1·63 to £3·88, the average cost being £2·66. In some cases the cost is considered to be too high. The large expenditure on buildings is due to the purchase of sites and the erection of new and supplementary schools in several instances; there was also considerable expenditure on hostel buildings.

Several Boards have raised loans on the security of their income from endowments in order to finance necessary building operations; these loans will gradually be repaid out of the income from endowments. The total amount owing by the Boards at the end of the year by way of loans and bank overdrafts was £89,000; in addition there were other liabilities of £62,000, making a total of £151,000. Against this indebtedness credit bank balances and moneys due to the Boards amounted to £90,000, leaving a net debit balance of £61,000—£19,000 more than it was at the end of 1919.

The fact that any expenditure unauthorized by the Department made out of a Board's income from endowments results in a corresponding sum being deducted from the Government's payment to meet the cost of salaries, which are now defined by regulation, places the expenditure of secondary-school Boards to a great extent under the control of the Department, and results in a more uniform treatment of all secondary schools—richly endowed schools having little or no advantage over schools possessing no endowments. The new arrangement for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses came into force during the year 1920, the amending Act not being passed until towards the close of the year. It will therefore be possible to get a better idea of how the arrangement will work financially when the figures for one complete year are available.

LOWER DEPARTMENTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(Table K 11 in E.-6.)

Lower departments for pupils who have not passed S6 may be held in connection with secondary schools, provided that no part of the cost of instruction or of the maintenance of the department is met out of income from the endowments of the school or from Government grants. Fourteen secondary schools (including Christ's College, Christchurch) have lower departments attached to them, the total number of pupils in 1920 being 815, as compared with 686 in 1919. The roll number included 454 boys and 361 girls, and the total number of teachers was twenty-nine (nine males and twenty females). A large number of the pupils board at the school hostels, indicating that these departments are used by the children of country residents able to afford to send their children away from home to attend school. The tuition fees charged range in the various schools from £6 15s. to £13 10s. per annum, the boarding-fees ranging from £36 to £59 per annum.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(See also E.-5, Technical Education.)

GENERAL.

The year 1920 has been marked mainly by changes of an administrative character. Up till last year the main source of revenue of technical schools and classes was derived from capitation payments made by Government on the hour attendances of pupils. This method had already broken down to some extent, since in the case of technical high schools, distinguished from day technical schools by no real difference or purpose or organization, a method of capitation payments was adopted based on the year as an attendance unit, and similar to that obtaining in the case of secondary schools. The capitation system, which doubtless has considerable advantages in countries where a substantial proportion of the total cost is provided locally, is not well suited to the case of this Dominion, in which practically the whole of the net cost is borne by the Government. As in the case of secondary schools, one result of the system was that each Board of Managers or controlling authority had its own method of fixing the salaries of instructors, and made its own conditions as to their employment. There was in consequence some variety of treatment under different Boards. For this variety there has been substituted a Dominion system of classification of technical-school teachers

and manual-training instructors, and a corresponding system of payment of salaries. As salaries constitute by far the largest item in the expenditure of Boards, the introduction of a Dominion classification of technical-school teachers practically involved the abolition of capitation and the substitution of a more direct means of providing for the cost of technical education.

In framing regulations to give effect to the provisions to this end of the Education Amendment Act, 1920, care was taken to avoid, as far as possible, any alteration in the powers of controlling authorities and Boards of Managers in respect of the selection and control of the staffs of their schools. As, however, the staffing of any school had previously been limited only by the capitation available for the payment of salaries, it was necessary to specify in the new regulations the maximum staffing which could be regarded as permissible in view of all the factors, financial and educational, which entered into the question. The same rules of staffing were adopted for technical high schools as for other secondary schools. From the point of view of educational efficiency the resulting size of class is in many instances too large. It is very doubtful, however, if, with the money available, smaller classes under a larger number of teachers would be found to do better work. In fact, the difficulty experienced in getting men and women to enter the service of Technical Boards from office or workshop indicates that the salaries are not at the present time too high as compared with emoluments paid in other callings.

The abolition of capitation payments involved making direct provision for the incidental expenses incurred by Technical School Boards and controlling authorities in connection with the schools, including supervision in those cases in which the appointment of a full-time director was not considered necessary. The allowance for incidental expenses for any school or class was made proportional to the total salaries paid by the Department for that school or class. In this way the different schools receive fairly uniform treatment, and on the average the payments made are sufficient to meet legitimate expenses on the same scale as heretofore, though in one or two cases, where incidental expenses had previously been much higher than the average, some little difficulty might be felt.

A small beginning was also made in the year 1920 in the direction of the training of young people in trade and commerce for technical-school teaching. Regulations were issued providing for the appointment of student-teachers in technical schools, and for their training in methods of teaching and in subjects connected with their trade or profession. It is hoped in this way to arouse the interest of intelligent and active young workers in commerce or industry in teaching, and to provide gradually a supply of better-trained teachers with good practical experience for both day and evening work. It is, of course, too early yet to form any definite opinion as to the possible success of the experiment, which has been thus begun on a modest scale. The fact, however, that it merely extends a practice which has been found fairly successful in one or two of the schools is some evidence that it may serve a useful purpose, and perhaps point the way to a more comprehensive and elaborate scheme for training specialist teachers for technical schools.

The work of the schools generally proceeded on the same lines as in previous years. A slight falling-off was recorded in numbers attending the technical high schools, due entirely to decreases in the numbers of girls and boys taking a commercial or a general course. The numbers in other technical-high-school courses show increases.

It is satisfactory to note that there is an increase in the attendance at technical classes, an increase mainly of students over seventeen years of age. The total number of students receiving instruction in all technical classes was 21,394, as compared with 20,876 in the previous year. Of this total 2,576 held free places at technical high schools, 3,966 held free places at other classes, and 1,636 were attending continuation and technical classes held under the regulations for compulsory attendance.

Voluntary contributions in money to the funds of technical schools and classes amounted to £6,333, as compared with £2,975 in 1919, and subsidies were paid during the year 1920 to the amount of £5,020, as compared with £4,640 in the previous year. A considerable proportion of the increase in voluntary contributions for the year 1920 was due to special efforts in two or three schools in connection with raising funds for war memorials.

CLASSES OTHER THAN CLASSES AT TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Classes were held at 121 centres. In the previous year the number of centres was 110, and the increase was probably due to an increase in the number of wool-sorting classes in country centres.

The number of classes and the number of individual students were as follows :—

Description of Class.	Number of Classes.		Number of Students.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
Conducted by Education or High School Boards ..	959	913	8,232	8,221
Conducted by Technical School Boards or by Managers ..	879	968	8,664	9,163
Conducted by University Colleges	176	198	1,054	1,244
Totals	2,014	2,079	17,950	18,628

It is to be noted in comparing the numbers for 1920 with those for 1919 that the Nelson Technical School was conducted by a Board of Managers in 1920 for the first time. This caused a transfer in numbers of 69 classes and 483 pupils from the first to the second line in the above table.

The following are some particulars of the age, sex, and occupations of students :—

	Seventeen Years of Age and under.		Over Seventeen Years of Age.		Totals.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
Males	4,984	4,851	4,305	4,700	9,289	9,551
Females	4,074	4,156	4,587	4,921	8,661	9,077
Totals	9,058	9,007	8,892	9,621	17,950	18,628

SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.

	Number of Students.	Percentage of Totals.
Clerical pursuits	2,146	11·52
Professional pursuits	2,997	16·09
Students	3,722	19·99
Domestic pursuits	2,851	15·30
Agricultural pursuits	768	4·12
Various trades and industries	5,583	29·97
Other occupations not stated	561	3·01
Totals	18,628	100·00

NUMBER OF CLASSES IN CERTAIN SUBJECTS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION HELD IN 1919 AND 1920.

	1919.	1920.
Art and artercrafts	232	238
Mechanical and electrical engineering, theoretical and practical	238	239
Building-construction, carpentry, plumbing, and other trades	201	252
Experimental and natural science, practical mathematics, &c.	120	143
Agriculture, wool-sorting, dairy-work, &c... .. .	95	103
Domestic subjects	371	405
Commercial subjects	380	346
Subjects of general education	377	353
Totals	2,014	2,079

The total number of classes shows an increase over that for 1919, though there is a slight reduction in classes for subjects of general and commercial education, the increases being mainly in trade classes, other than engineering, and classes for domestic science, agriculture, sciences, and mathematics.

The School of Domestic Science in Otago University was attended by seventy-two students taking either the course for the degree or that for the diploma.

There were fifty-seven holders of Government bursaries. Six degree and five diploma students completed their course during the year. Payments totalling £3,554 were made in respect of fifty-seven bursars, an average of over £62 for each.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FREE EDUCATION UNDER THE REGULATIONS FOR FREE PLACES.

			1919.			1920		
			Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Junior free pupils	First year	..	982	739	1,721	757	518	1,275
	Second year	..	543	463	1,006	558	426	984
Senior free pupils	First year	..	424	461	885	449	410	859
	Second year	..	253	323	576	252	284	536
	Third year	..	124	176	300	118	194	312
Totals	..	..	2,326	2,162	4,488	2,134	1,832	3,966

Twenty-one per cent. of the total number of students in attendance at classes held free places under the Government regulations. The total number of junior free pupils shows a decrease of 468 as compared with the number for 1919, and the total number of senior free pupils shows a decrease of 54. 322 students held scholarships or free places provided locally. Included in the return of junior free pupils there is a number of young persons not otherwise qualified for a free place who have been recommended by an Inspector of Schools for free places in industrial classes.

In certain districts the regulations for compulsory attendance at continuation classes were in operation during the year, the number of students in attendance being as follows :—

Auckland Education District	..	..	586 students in 13 school districts.
Taranaki Education District	..	..	270 „ 4 „
Wanganui Education District	..	..	551 „ 5 „
Hawke's Bay Education District	..	..	149 „ 1 „
Canterbury Education District	..	..	80 „ 1 „
Totals	..	..	1,636 24

During the year 943 returned soldiers attended as free students at technical classes in twenty-seven centres. Instruction was provided in the following subjects: Electrical, motor, and mechanical engineering; plumbing; wool-classing; sheep-shearing; art; carpentry and joinery; and commercial subjects. The Repatriation Board, as in 1919, provided the funds for additional instructors and equipment wherever necessary.

The following technical schools had a roll of more than 500, exclusive of the technical high schools carried on in connection with some of them :—

School.	Number on Roll.	
	1919.	1920.
Christchurch Technical School	1,368	1,598
Dunedin Technical School	1,377	1,302
Auckland Technical School	1,285	1,236
Wellington Technical School	1,202	1,146
Palmerston North Technical School	580	695
Wanganui Technical School	619	677
Invercargill Technical School	630	542

Capitation earnings for the year amounted to approximately £39,240, as against £42,802 earned in 1919. In addition to the class capitation earned, however, payments totalling £3,239, representing capitation on account of part-time teachers and increases in salaries of full-time instructors, were made, making a grand total of £42,479.

Technological examinations were conducted by the Department on behalf of the City and Guilds of London Institute at fourteen centres in the Dominion. The total number of entries was 292, an increase of 124 on the number for the previous year, and the number of passes was 185, or 63·3 per cent. A bronze medal was awarded to one candidate for electrical installation work, Grade I.

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The year was marked by a distinct fall in the number of pupils taking the commercial and general courses. In all other courses an increase is shown. A significant fact is that the boys for the first time outnumber the girls in these schools.

The number of students in attendance at technical high schools during the year was as follows :—

Technical High Schools.						Number of Students.	
						1919.	1920.
Christchurch	..	..	..	..	..	596	581
Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	587	476
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	..	435	385
Wanganui	..	..	..	..	..	300	312
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	405	299
Invercargill	..	..	..	..	..	300	298
Napier	..	..	..	..	..	275	249
Hawera	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Westport	..	..	..	..	..	28	24
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	2,926	2,766

The numbers of pupils taking up the various courses provided were as follows :—

Course.					Number of Pupils.			Increase over 1919.
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Industrial	..	..	..	..	839	..	839	+ 53
Commercial and general	..	..	..	..	413	945	1,358	—277
Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	330	330	+ 33
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	232	..	232	+ 29
Art	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	+ 2
Totals	..	..	..	..	1,485	1,281	2,766	—160

Capitation amounting to £39,257 was earned in respect of 2,766 pupils (of whom 2,576 were free pupils), as compared with £41,113 in 1919 in respect of 2,926 pupils. Payments totalling £4,102 were also made in respect of increases in salaries of full-time instructors and directors, making a grand total of £43,359.

NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVING FREE EDUCATION AT TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS UNDER REGULATIONS FOR FREE PLACES.

				1919.			1920.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Junior free pupils	First year	..	..	821	710	1,531	759	588	1,347
	Second year	..	..	411	462	873	467	412	879
Senior free pupils	First year	..	..	106	182	288	124	153	277
	Second year	..	..	9	44	53	24	38	62
	Third year	..	..	4	5	9	3	8	11
Totals	..	..	..	1,351	1,403	2,754	1,377	1,199	2,576

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditure by the Department for the year 1920–21 on technical education was £170,200, including approximately £43,000 expended on the maintenance of technical high schools. The expenditure is £38,000 greater than it was in the previous year, owing to the large sum of £67,000 having been expended upon new buildings and sites. Large and expensive building operations in connection with schools and hostels were carried on at a number of centres, notably at Pukekohe, Hawera, Stratford, Wellington, Westport, and Greymouth.

The total capitation earnings of all classes, together with salary increases and allowances, including technical high schools, amounted approximately to £85,838, as compared with £83,915 for the previous year.

The following table shows the receipts and payments for 1920 in respect of classes conducted by Education Boards or by High School Boards and by Technical School Boards or Managers (including in each case technical high schools) :—

	Classes conducted by		Totals.
	Education or High School Boards.	Technical School Boards or Managers.	
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Capitation	£ 23,558	£ 60,670	£ 84,228
Class fees	2,867	6,434	9,301
Voluntary contributions and subsidies	4,869	6,484	11,353
Grants for buildings, &c.	33,326	10,865	44,191
Other receipts	6,704	15,294	21,998
Totals for 1920	71,324	99,747	171,071
Totals for 1919	42,530	81,062	123,592
<i>Payments.</i>			
Staff salaries	25,627	57,638	83,265
Working-expenses	9,367	23,142	32,509
Buildings, &c.	42,288	16,351	58,639
Other payments	134	3,757	3,891
Totals for 1920	77,416	100,888	178,304
Totals for 1919	39,552	77,406	116,958

The following is a statement of monetary assets and liabilities as at the 31st December, 1920, shown in the Technical Instruction Accounts of Education Boards as controlling authorities of technical schools, and in the statements of Technical School Boards and Managers :—

—	Education Boards.	Technical School Boards and Managers.	Totals
<i>Monetary Assets.</i>			
Cash balances and investments	£ 1,104	£ 10,810	£ 11,914
Other assets	14,439	23,176	37,615
Total assets	15,543	33,986	49,529
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Cash deficits	8,654	1,600	10,254
Other liabilities	2,549	13,863	16,412
Total liabilities	11,203	15,463	26,666

Of the Technical School Boards or Managers (twenty-one in number) eighteen had net credit balances at the 31st December, 1920, totaling £20,087.

The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Government on technical instruction during the financial year ending 31st March, 1921 :—

Capitation, salaries, &c.	£ 82,325
Subsidies on voluntary contributions	5,466
Scholarships and bursaries	3,630
Grants in aid of material for class use	2,089
Grants for buildings and equipment	67,217
Grants for rents of buildings (Manual and Technical)	1,137
Conveyance of—	
Instructors	635
Free pupils	3,767
Examinations	291
Less recoveries	136
	155
Maintenance technical school buildings	195
Inspectors' salaries and travelling-expenses	2,548
Cost-of-living bonus	1,036
Total	£170,200

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

(See also E.—4.)

STATE CARE OF DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

The Special Schools Branch of the Education Department provides (1) for the maintenance, training, and general upbringing of neglected and homeless children committed by Courts to the care of the State, for the maintenance and guardianship of children who lost both parents as a result of the influenza epidemic in 1918–19, for the training of delinquent children and juvenile offenders, for the supervision of all young persons (male and female) placed on temporary probation by the Courts; (2) for the supervision of all infants under the age of six years maintained apart from their parents or adopted with premium, for the general supervision of children for whose upkeep pensions are paid, either under the widows or epidemic pensions scheme, and for the investigation of all applications for the adoption of children; and (3) for the education and maintenance of all afflicted children—deaf, blind, feeble-minded, and for children with defective speech.

The total number of children in the care of the State in 1920 was 5,233, classed under the following headings:—

Boarded out, industrial schools, receiving-homes, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,839
Juvenile probation..	..	..	..	..	..	281
Infant-life protection	..	..	..	..	..	797
Deaf children	..	..	..	..	..	118
Feeble-minded children	..	..	..	..	..	198
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5,233

The number of children committed to the care of the State during the year was 535, classified according to reason for committal as follows: Destitution, 172; vagrancy, 17; associating with disreputable persons, 10; not under proper control, 207; transferred from gaol, 14; accused or guilty of punishable offences, 78; and in addition 37 were admitted by private arrangement.

Classified according to age at the time of admission the numbers are as follows: Under six months, 57; over six months and under one year, 23; from one to five years, 108; from five to ten years, 155; from ten to fourteen years, 135; and over fourteen years, 57.

During the year receiving-homes for the temporary care of such children were established at Napier, Hamilton, and Wanganui, and lady officers who are all qualified nurses were appointed to Palmerston North, Greymouth, and Invercargill for the purpose of investigating all cases reported as coming within the terms of section 17 of the Industrial Schools Act and for placing out either with relatives or friends or in foster-homes any children dealt with by the Courts in these districts, and for the purpose of supervising infants maintained apart from their parents or adopted with premium.

Numbers under Control.

At the end of the year there were 3,839 children under control (excluding those mentioned under separate headings below), and of these 151 were in residence at Government receiving-homes, probation homes, training-farms, and training institutions, and 207 in private industrial schools; 1,886 children were boarded out in foster-homes, 788 were in situations, and 520 residing under license with relatives and friends. Of the boarded-out children a number are over the age of fourteen years and are still attending primary schools, 27 are receiving higher education—(17 technical and 10 secondary), and 28 are apprentices partly maintained by the State.

The children over school age in employment number 683 males and 338 females (included in the total of 3,839). Of the males, 494 are farm workers (11 skilled in dairy-work and cheesemaking and 483 competent to milk and carry out general farm-work), 41 are apprentices, and 148 others are employed in various trades. Of the girls there are 292 domestic workers, 16 apprentices, 13 factory employees, and 17 engaged in various employments such as shop-assistants, nurses, dress-makers, typists, kindergarten trainees, &c.

Juvenile Probation System.

Male Juvenile Probation Officers have now been appointed to Napier, Palmerston North, Greymouth, and Invercargill. The functions of Juvenile Probation Officers are to assist the Courts in ascertaining the full facts regarding parents, conditions of homes and environment of all children brought under the notice of the police, to supervise and befriend any juveniles placed on probation by the various Magistrates, and to undertake, on the application of the parents, the supervision of any children who are inclined to become uncontrollable. In addition, all male inmates of industrial schools or training-farms placed in situations, or with relatives or friends, are supervised by the Juvenile Probation Officers. There were 947 cases dealt with by the Courts in the principal centres of population throughout the year, and of these only 224 were actually admitted to receiving-homes or training institutions, 277 were placed on probation and supervised in their own homes, and the remainder were dealt with generally in a summary manner not calling for supervision by Probation Officers.

Infant-life Protection and Adoption of Children.

At the end of the year there were 797 children under the age of six years maintained in 621 foster-homes. Of these 498 homes each had one child, 85 had two children each, and 29 homes had three each. The payments for the maintenance of each child ranged from 7s. 6d. to £2 2s. a week, but the average rate of payment was approximately 14s. a week.

Adoptions.

During the year 417 children were adopted, and in 41 of these cases premiums were received by the Department's agents and paid out at the rate of 15s. a week for each child concerned. Of the total number of children adopted, 113 were under the age of six months, 43 under twelve months, and 180 under the age of six years.

CARE AND TRAINING OF AFFLICTED CHILDREN.

School for the Deaf, Sumner.

The pupils under instruction during the year numbered 118, and of these 24 were day pupils and 94 boarders. Included in this number 10 were part-time pupils under tuition in the afternoons for various forms of speech disorders while continuing their general education at public schools in the mornings, and 9 were either full-time day pupils or boarders for the correction of speech defects. Thus there were 99 deaf pupils and 19 pupils being treated for defective speech.

During the year special day classes for partially deaf children and for stammerers were established in Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin with highly successful results, and provision has also been made in these centres for night classes for the instruction of the adult deaf.

During the winter vacation lectures on the principles and teachings of speech were delivered by the Director of the school to teachers and students in several of the centres of population.

Special Schools for the Feeble-minded.

There are three such special schools—one at Richmond for girls, one at Stoke for boys under fifteen years of age, and one at Otekaieke, near Oamaru, for older lads.

The number of girls in residence at Richmond during the year was 74, at Stoke 54 boys of school age, and at Otekaieke 70 youths over school age.

Expenditure.

The total net expenditure by the Department for the year 1920–21 on the above services was as follows:—

	£
School for the Deaf	6,050
Education of the blind	Cr. 146
Schools for the feeble-minded	15,605
Industrial schools, receiving-homes, probation system, boarding-out system, &c.	107,753
Total	£129,262

HIGHER EDUCATION.

(See also E.—7.—Higher Education.)

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The New Zealand University, the body which has general control of higher education in New Zealand, was founded by the New Zealand University Acts of 1870, 1874, and 1875. In 1876 the University was recognized by Royal charter as entitled to grant the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Law, of Medicine, and of Music. The Amendment Act of 1883, and the supplementary charter issued in December of the same year, added the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science. By the provisions of the New Zealand University Act of 1908 and subsequent amending Acts the Senate of the University now has power to confer, in addition to those mentioned, the following degrees : Doctor of Literature ; Master of Laws, of Surgery, and of Science ; Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of Veterinary Science, of Dental Surgery, of Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, Mining, and Metallurgical Engineering, of Naval Architecture, of Agriculture, of Public Health, and of Commerce ; Bachelor of Science in Home Science ; and Bachelor of Science in Architecture. Diplomas in a number of subjects may also be obtained. In 1921 a Bachelor of Science in Forestry and a Doctorate of Philosophy were instituted.

The affairs of the University are controlled by three Courts—the Senate, the Board of Studies, and the General Court of Convocation, which consists of members of the four District Courts of Convocation. The Senate consists of twenty-four members or Fellows—four elected by the Governor-General in Council ; eight by the governing bodies of the four affiliated institutions, two by each ; four, one each, by the Professorial Boards ; and eight, two each, by the four District Courts of Convocation, consisting of the graduates belonging to the several University districts. The Board of Studies consists of twenty members, five of whom are appointed by each of the Professorial Boards of the four institutions affiliated to the University. The District Courts of Convocation consist of graduates of the University.

The Senate has the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, and, subject to certain provisions relating to the Board of Studies, has power to alter all statutes and regulations. The Board of Studies has power to make recommendations to the Senate as to the appointment of examiners, and as to degrees, diplomas, scholarships, prizes, courses of study, and examinations. The chief function of the General Court of Convocation is to discuss matters relating to the University and to declare its opinion on any such matters.

The revenue of the University is derived mainly from a statutory Government grant of £4,000 per annum, from fees, and from interest on investments. In addition there is paid to it in trust a certain proportion of the national-endowment income for distribution among the four affiliated institutions towards the support of libraries, the establishment of new Chairs, and towards the extension of their work in other ways. The amount received from this source in 1920–21 was £3,348.

The University is an examining, not a teaching body, and four teaching institutions are affiliated to it—the Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and Otago University, situated in the cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin respectively. The affairs of these University colleges, including the appointment of professors and lecturers, are entirely in the hands of the various Councils. Each of the colleges, besides providing the usual University courses, specializes in certain directions : Otago University has medical and dental schools, a school of mining and metallurgical engineering, and a school of home science ; Canterbury College has a school of engineering (mechanical, electrical, and civil) ; Auckland University College has a school of mines and a school of commerce ; and Victoria University College specializes in law and science.

The affiliated colleges receive annual statutory Government grants towards meeting the expenses of their general maintenance. These grants were recently

increased, and are now as follows : Auckland University College, £11,500 ; Victoria University College, £11,500 ; Canterbury College, £4,500 ; Otago University, £10,000. The colleges are also in receipt of rents from endowments, Canterbury College being the most richly endowed, and the total income from this source by all colleges in 1920 being £29,597. In addition to the grants a certain proportion of the income from the National Endowment Fund for the purposes of education is paid directly to the four affiliated institutions, the sum paid to each in the year 1920–21 being £1,674. There is also provision for the payment under regulations of a Government subsidy on voluntary contributions to the funds of the institutions affiliated to the University of New Zealand, and special grants are made from time to time for buildings and equipment. £4,618 was paid to the colleges by way of subsidy in 1920–21, and £37,243 as grants for extended buildings and sites.

The total amount paid by the Education Department on account of the University of New Zealand and the affiliated colleges for the year 1920–21 was £109,242, as against £68,975 in the previous year, the grants for buildings and sites being £37,000, or £29,000 more than 1919–20. The total expenditure of these institutions on University education (exclusive of trust funds) was £180,000.

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY.

The University conducted examinations in 1920 in the faculties of arts, science, medicine, public health, dentistry, home science, law, engineering, commerce, agriculture, and music, and for admission to the legal and accountants' professions. The number of candidates for examination is increasing each year ; there were 2,927 entrants for the degree examinations in 1920, compared with 2,413 in 1919, and the number of candidates for matriculation has more than doubled in the last ten years. The table below gives the numbers qualifying for degrees and scholarships from the four University colleges :—

NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN 1920.

Degrees, &c.	Auckland University College.			Victoria University College.			Canterbury College.			Otago University.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Doctor of Medicine	7	..	7	7	..	7
Master of Science	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Honours in Science	4	..	4	2	..	2	2	..	2	8	..	8
Honours in Arts	4 1	5	2 3	5	4 3	7	3 3	6	13 10	23	13	10	23
Master of Arts	4	3	4	7	1	2	3	2	1	3	10	7	17
Honours in Commerce	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Honours in Law	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Master of Law	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bachelor of—															
Arts	12 6	18	14 12	26	7 11	18	16 8	24	49 37	86	49	37	86
Science	4	4	1	5	3	..	3	6 3	9	17 4	21	..	21
Medicine and Surgery	25 4	29	25 4	29	..	29
Laws	10	16	1	17	9	..	9	3	3	38 1	39	..	39
Commerce	1 1	2	..	..	1 1	2	..	..	..	2 2	4	..	4
Engineering (Civil)	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	5
Engineering (Electrical)	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3
Science in Home Science	6	6	..	6	..	6
Agriculture	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2
Senior University Scholarships	1 1	2	2	4	2	..	2	6	6	11 3	14	..	14
John Tinline Scholarship	1	1	..	1	..	1
Totals, 1920	38 9	47	50 23	73	39 17	56	70 26	96	197 75	272	197	75	272
Totals, 1919	41 9	50	41 22	63	22 14	36	75 25	100	179 70	249	179	70	249

In addition to these successes, 1,782 candidates passed sections of the examinations for degrees or for admission to professions ; 57 gained certificates of proficiency. There were 139 candidates for the Entrance Scholarship Examination, 32 gaining scholarships, 42 others passing the examination with credit, and 40 qualifying for Matriculation. The number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination was 2,987, of whom 832 passed the whole examination, 351 completed partial passes, and 565 gained partial passes. In a number of cases the Senate granted passes in sections or in individual subjects to students who had enlisted.

Up till the present the examinations in arts and science have been conducted by examiners appointed in Great Britain. At its last meeting the Senate agreed to conduct these examinations up to pass grade in New Zealand by the appointment of overseas or external examiners in the several subjects, who will control the examinations in co-operation with the teachers in the affiliated colleges, very much in the way in which all examinations are conducted in almost all the Home universities, and in which medical examinations are at present conducted in New Zealand. In the event of its being impossible to secure a competent assessor in any subject or subjects in New Zealand the Senate proposes to conduct the examination in such subject or subjects as at present.

The following table shows the principal receipts and payments of the University of New Zealand for the year 1920 :—

I.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	<i>Payments.</i>		£
Balance, 1st January, 1920	..	5,722	Transfer to Ordinary Scholarship Account	..	1,500
Statutory grant	..	3,750	National endowment	..	3,348
National endowment	..	3,348	Examinations	..	7,584
Fees	..	15,072	Office salaries and rent	..	1,568
Miscellaneous	..	428	Expenses of Senate meetings and elections	..	676
			Miscellaneous	..	1,634
			English agent	..	3,980
			Balance, 1st January, 1921 (including balance in hands of English agent)	..	8,030
		<u>£28,320</u>			<u>£28,320</u>

II.—ORDINARY SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	<i>Payments.</i>		£
Balance, 1st January, 1920	..	29,354	Scholarships	..	3,671
Transfer from General Account	..	1,500	Balance, 1st January, 1921	..	28,775
Interest	..	1,592			
		<u>£32,446</u>			<u>£32,446</u>

In the above statements no account has been taken of special scholarships and prize funds.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

(Tables M 1 and M 3 in E.-7.)

The number of students in attendance at the four University colleges in 1920 was 3,672 (2,327 men and 1,345 women), compared with 2,961 in the preceding year. The figures again show a large increase, particularly in the number of men students. The rolls for the years 1914, 1918, 1919, and 1920 were as follows :—

	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Men	1,376	1,122	1,831	2,327
Women	758	1,018	1,130	1,345
Totals	2,134	2,140	2,961	3,672

Since 1914 the number of students has increased by 72 per cent., and since 1919 by 24 per cent. The students are classified as follows: Graduates, 147; undergraduates, 2,350; non-matriculated students, 914. In addition to the matriculated students mentioned above there were 150 students attached to the various University colleges but exempt from lectures—that is, they were prevented by distance or by the necessity of earning their living from attending lectures at the college, but were allowed to keep terms by passing the annual college examination.

Of the 3,672 students attending University colleges, 1,599, or 44 per cent., were receiving free tuition, being the holders of scholarships, bursaries, or training-college studentships. The number is greater by 251 than it was in 1919.

In addition to the students attending the four University colleges, fifty-five students, of whom eight were Government-bursary holders and two were holders of Kitchener Scholarships, were taking an agricultural course of university grade at the Lincoln Agricultural College in Canterbury.

Table M 3 shows the various subjects taught and the number of students at each college studying them. There were 552 law students, 335 medical students, 374 engineering and mining students, 484 students of economics, 335 students of education, 72 women students of home science, besides large numbers studying languages, mathematics, and various branches of science.

The number of full-time professors employed in the four University colleges at the end of 1920 was as follows: Auckland, 9; Victoria, 11; Canterbury, 12; Otago, 19: total, 51. In addition a number of part-time professors and large staffs of lecturers and assistants were employed. The statutory grants to University colleges were increased in 1920 in order that the salaries and strength of the staffs might be increased where necessary. This has been done, with the result that the average salary of the full-time professors rose from £763 in 1919 to £830 in 1920. The total expenditure by the colleges on salaries also shows an increase of £11,412 over that of the previous year.

Finances of the Affiliated Colleges, 1920.

Table M 4 shows in summary form the receipts and payments of the University colleges, excluding those in connection with special trusts and non-university institutions under the control of the College Councils. The receipts from the Government directly and indirectly through the University of New Zealand totalled £94,624; the receipts from endowments were £29,597, and from fees £31,685. The total receipts were £178,293, as compared with £130,567 in 1919. The payments on account of administration amounted to £11,638; salaries, £74,888; and sites and buildings, £38,129. The total payments were £157,192, as compared with £127,545 in the previous year. The principal expenditure on sites and buildings was in connection with the erection of a new wing at Victoria University College, Students' Hostel at Canterbury College, and the acquisition of an additional site for the Otago University College. The large sums received by the last-named college from private subscriptions, upon which Government subsidies are payable, are worthy of note.

FREE EDUCATION AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

(Table M 2. in E.—7.)

What may be regarded as generous provision is made for free education and for scholarship allowances for students of the University colleges, 44 per cent., as mentioned above, of the students receiving free tuition.

Scholarships.

University entrance scholarships are awarded annually on the results of the University Junior Scholarship Examination, and are as follow: University Junior, University National, and Taranaki Scholarships (open only to candidates resident in Taranaki), in addition to some thirty or forty local and privately endowed scholarships awarded on the results of the same examination. Of the candidates for the Entrance Scholarship Examination in 1920, twelve gained Junior Scholarships, twenty gained National Scholarships, two gained Taranaki Scholarships, forty-two passed "with credit," entitling them to free university education, and forty qualified for Matriculation. The value of a Junior Scholarship or a University National Scholarship is £20 per annum in addition to tuition fees; students obliged to live away from home receive also a boarding-allowance of £30 per annum. Thirty-five Junior University Scholarships and sixty University National Scholarships were held during 1920. The expenditure by the University on scholarships was £3,674, and by the Education Department on University National Scholarships £3,478. In addition to the scholarships, and partly in connection therewith, a scheme of bursaries entitling students to free tuition is also in operation, as set out in detail below.

Scholarships awarded during the degree course are: Senior University Scholarships tenable by candidates for Honours, and awarded on the papers set for repeated subjects in the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science Examinations; John Tinline Scholarship, awarded on the papers in English of the Senior Scholarship

Examination; Sir George Grey Scholarships for students of science subjects; and a number of privately endowed scholarships open to students of the various colleges. Eighteen Senior University Scholarships were held during 1920.

The chief scholarships awarded at the end of the University course are the Rhodes Scholarship, the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, the Medical Travelling Scholarship, the Engineering Travelling Scholarship, the French Travelling Scholarship, National Research Scholarships (one of which is offered to each University college), and a post-graduate scholarship in arts. All, excepting the National Research Scholarships, are travelling scholarships—that is, they are tenable abroad. The Research Scholarships are each of the value of £100 per annum, with laboratory fees and expenses.

Four Rhodes Scholarships were awarded in 1920, the total number that have now been granted being twenty, of which six have been gained by students of Auckland University College, five by students of Otago University, five by students of Victoria University College, and four by students of Canterbury College.

Up to the present twenty-one National Research Scholarships have been awarded, three being current at present, and the following being the subjects of research: “Age and rate of growth of New Zealand timber-trees”; “Atmospheric electricity, with specific reference to meteorological conditions”; and “Radio-activity and helium content of New Zealand rocks, waters, and natural gases.”

Kitchener Memorial Scholarship.—A Kitchener Memorial Scholarship endowed by a private gentleman, and contributed to by other persons and by the Government, is awarded annually on the results of the Senior National Scholarship Examination for secondary-school pupils, and is intended for boys, being the sons of members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, who have taken an agricultural course. The scholarship is worth £50 per annum, and is tenable for two years at an agricultural college. One scholarship was awarded in each of the years 1919, 1920, and 1921, the first named having expired at the end of 1920.

University Bursaries.

University bursaries are awarded under the University Amendment Act, 1914, on the credit pass in the University Junior Scholarship Examination or on a higher leaving-certificate qualification, and entitle the holders to exemption from the payment of tuition and examination fees (not exceeding £20 per annum) during a three (or possibly four) years' course at a University college or school of agriculture recognized by the University. The number of University bursars in 1920 was 558, as compared with 450 in 1919 and 291 in 1918, and the amount expended on their tuition and examination fees was £8,565, the cost per head being £15 7s.

Educational Bursaries.

Educational bursaries are awarded under the Education Act, 1914, and any matriculated student is entitled to one who is a “teacher” as defined in the Education Act, or undertakes to serve as a teacher in a public primary, secondary, technical, or departmental school for two or three years (according to whether he has or has not entered into an undertaking in connection with his training-college course), and who—

- (i.) Has within the six months immediately preceding satisfactorily completed his term of service as a pupil-teacher or probationer, and declares his intention of entering a recognized training college on the completion of the tenure of his bursary; or
- (ii.) Has satisfactorily completed his course of training at a recognized training college and gained a trained-teacher's certificate; or
- (iii.) Has otherwise gained a teacher's certificate of a class not lower than Class C.

These bursaries are tenable for three years, with possibly two yearly extensions, at a University college or recognized school of agriculture. The classes taken must be such as to form part of the course in arts, science, or agriculture, and proof of satisfactory progress must be given.

The number of educational bursars in 1920 was ninety-three (as compared with seventy-four in 1919 and forty-two in 1918), of which number sixteen completed the three years' tenure of their bursaries. The amount expended on tuition and examination fees on account of educational bursaries was £922 4s., the cost per head being £9 18s. 3d.

Domestic-science Bursaries.

Domestic-science bursaries tenable at the Otago University may be awarded under the Regulations for Manual and Technical Instruction. Applicants for the bursaries must have been resident in the Dominion for not less than twelve months, and must have—

- (1.) Passed the Matriculation Examination or some other examination approved for the purpose; or
- (2.) Obtained at least a partial pass in the examination for the Class D teachers' certificate; or
- (3.) Gained a higher leaving-certificate or, in the case of pupil-teachers or probationers, a lower leaving-certificate.

Applicants are required to make a declaration that they will on completion of their course engage in teaching for not less than three years.

The term of a bursary is two (or possibly) three years. The bursar receives £20 per annum, together with the fees for the course for the degree or the diploma in home science and domestic arts, and if obliged to live away from home an allowance of £30 per annum. A large hostel is provided at which the great majority of the students reside.

Bursaries of this kind were awarded to twenty-two students in 1920, making in all fifty-seven bursars in attendance at classes. Seventy students were taking the domestic-science course in 1920—twenty the full degree course, thirty-eight the diploma course, and twelve a preliminary course. Six degree and five diploma students finished their course in that year.

Agricultural Bursaries.

Agricultural bursaries may be granted by the Education Department to qualified candidates in order to enable them to obtain the necessary practical training for positions as teachers or agricultural instructors, after the completion of their training the bursars being under a legal obligation to serve for a term of three years in one or other of these capacities. The qualification for a bursary is Matriculation or a higher or lower leaving-certificate, and candidates are preferred who have received agricultural instruction during their secondary-school course. In addition, ex-students of teachers' training colleges who desire to specialize in the teaching of agriculture may obtain bursaries to enable them to receive the necessary training in agriculture. Agricultural bursaries are tenable at an experimental farm, an agricultural college, or other approved institution for two years, with a possible extension to a third year. Bursars receive an allowance of £20 per annum with free tuition, and if obliged to live away from home a lodging-allowance of £30 per annum.

During 1920 seven agricultural bursars were in attendance at Lincoln Agricultural College. Five of the bursars completed the third-year course and obtained the college diploma; one completed the second-year course, the remaining bursar having attended for one year only. The reports on the bursars' work, especially in the case of the third-year students, were very satisfactory. In addition to these, three bursars attended a University college during the year, two being in their first year, and one, in attendance at Canterbury College after spending three years at Lincoln College, obtaining his B.Ag. degree.

The expenditure by the Department on agricultural bursaries for the year 1920 was £814 2s. 8d.

War Bursaries.

Regulations made in 1918 provided for the award of bursaries at secondary schools, technical schools, and University colleges to the dependants of killed or disabled members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces. By the provisions of these regulations such a dependant who is qualified to receive a University bursary

or an educational bursary as described above may receive in addition an allowance of £10 per annum, together with a boarding-allowance of £30 per annum if obliged to live away from home while attending a University college. One bursar, after completing his secondary-school course, continued his bursary at a University college, taking an engineering course.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Workers' Educational Association, which works in conjunction with the four University colleges, continued its activities in 1920 with satisfactory results. Tutorial and preliminary classes are conducted for working men and women in such subjects as economics, psychology, industrial history, English literature, English composition, modern history, electricity, and hygiene; in fact, the association announces its readiness to establish classes in almost any subject for which a sufficient number of students will be forthcoming. Members of the staffs of the University colleges and other highly qualified educationists act as tutors of the classes. Over fifty classes were held in 1920, with a roll number of over 1,200 and an average attendance approaching 800. The classes were held for the most part in the large cities, although in the Wellington centre particularly classes were held in a number of the smaller towns. The Government now contributes directly £2,500 per annum to the movement, in addition to which £1,250 paid by the Government out of the National Endowment Fund to the University of New Zealand is devoted to the same object, making a total of £3,750. Voluntary contributions received by the University colleges on account of the association's classes are also subsidized by the Government.

GENERAL.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

(See also E.-8.—Annual Examinations.)

The annual examinations were conducted by the Education Department as usual for the various purposes of Junior and Senior National Scholarships, junior and senior free places in secondary schools, district high schools, and technical schools, and teachers' certificates. Also, by arrangement with the Public Service Commissioner, examinations were held for admission to and promotion in the Public Service.

The examinations were held from the 22nd November to the 1st December, 1920, and from the 5th to the 18th January, 1921, at fifty-nine centres.

As in 1919, at the request of the Public Service Commissioner, the Department conducted an additional special Public Service Entrance Examination in June, 1920.

The Public Service Senior Examination of January, 1921, was confined to returned soldier candidates who had previously obtained partial success in the examination and were desirous of completing their pass.

The following table shows collectively, in comparison with the preceding year, the number who entered for the various examinations above enumerated, the number present, and the number of absentees:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Number who entered	9,071	9,759
Number who actually sat for examination	7,739	8,020
Number of absentees	1,332	1,739

The numbers of candidates who actually presented themselves in the examination-room are given below. For the sake of comparison the figures for the previous three years are also given.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Junior National Scholarships and junior free places ..	3,122	1,917	2,170	2,298
Public Service Entrance, Senior National Scholarships, and Intermediate	3,315	2,422	3,063	2,999
Teachers D and C	2,102	1,912	2,234	2,365
Public Service Senior	226	78	50	78
Typists' Examination	60	46	..	..
Kindergarten Certificate Examination	4	5	9	1
Special Public Service Entrance Examination in June ..	..	133	189	204
Special Public Service Entrance Examination for returned soldiers .. .. .	..	..	..	73
London University Examinations	1	2	4	2
	8,830	6,515	7,719	8,020

The standards of qualification for National Scholarships for the year, fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, were 64 per cent. for juniors, and 63½ per cent. for seniors. In the case of junior-scholarship candidates from one-teacher schools the standard of qualification was fixed at its lowest limit allowable by regulation—viz., 10 per cent. below the ordinary standard.

The cost of conducting the examinations was as follows :—

Total expenses, including cost of additional clerical services temporarily employed, but omitting other salaries	£	7,236
Less amounts received or to be received—	£	
Fees paid by candidates for teachers' certificates and others ..	2,631	
Contribution by Public Service Commissioner for expense of conducting Public Service Examinations, the fees for which, amounting to £1,312, were credited to him—		
Public Service Entrance, June, 1920 ..	351	
Public Service Entrance, November, 1920 ..	1,002	
Public Service Senior, January, 1921 ..	98	
	—	4,082
Net expenditure	£	<u>£3,154</u>

TEACHERS SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(See also E.—9, Teachers' Superannuation.)

The position of the fund at 31st December, 1920, and the principal figures concerning the year's transactions, as compared with those for 1919 are given below :—

	1919.	1920.
	£	£
Balance at credit of fund at 31st December	526,702	599,303
Increase over balance at end of previous year	68,646	72,601
Income for the year—		
Members' contributions	72,561	87,526
Interest	26,686	30,295
Government subsidy	43,000	43,000
Total income	<u>£142,247</u>	<u>£160,821</u>
Expenditure—		
Retiring and other allowances	57,489	66,589
Contributions refunded, &c.	14,735	20,142
Administration expenses	1,377	1,489
Total expenditure	<u>£73,601</u>	<u>£88,220</u>
Number of contributors at 31st December	5,019	5,174
Number of members admitted during year	533	619
Number retiring from the fund during year	408	464
Net increase in membership at 31st December	125	155
Number of allowances in force at end of year	784	836
Representing an annual charge of	£63,448	£70,208
Ordinary retiring-allowances	400 £40,493	437 £46,269
Retiring-allowances under extended provisions of section 12 of the Act	75 £10,533	76 £10,487
Retiring-allowances in medically-unfit cases	94 £9,029	99 £9,902
Allowances to widows	117 £2,119	125 £2,263
Allowances to children	98 £1,274	99 £1,287
Funds invested at 31st December—		
At 4½ per cent.	59,000	58,900
At 5 per cent.	26,161	14,601
At 5¼ per cent.	38,460	38,460
At 5½ per cent.	385,812	471,612
Total	£509,433	£583,573
Average rate of interest on investments at 31st December	5.34 per cent.	5.37 per cent.

The Government approved of the payment of a cost-of-living bonus to annuitants for the year from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, on the following basis: Retired officers whose allowance does not exceed £60 per annum, £40 per annum; retired officers whose allowance exceeds £60 per annum but does not exceed £100 per annum, an amount sufficient to bring the allowance up to £100 per annum; widows in receipt of allowance, £26 per annum; children in receipt of allowance, £20 per annum.

The payment of the bonus is, in the case of widows and children, being continued until the 31st March next, and is also being continued in other cases where,

on account of hardship, special approval has been given. This bonus is not a charge on the Superannuation Fund, but is provided for out of the Consolidated Fund.

SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

(See also E.-10, Subsidies to Public Libraries.)

The sum of £3,000 was voted by Parliament in 1920 for distribution as a subsidy to public libraries in country districts, the libraries participating in the vote being those situated in places having not more than fifteen hundred inhabitants. It is considered that small libraries stand in the greatest need of some financial assistance, and while the small sum available for each library is a material help to such libraries, the benefit to large libraries would be almost negligible.

The vote was distributed in March, 1921, the conditions requiring that a library participating in the benefits must be public in the sense of not being under the control of an association or society the membership of which is composed of only part of the community, and if a borough library, a reading-room open to the public free of charge must be provided. In addition, there must have been at least eight members subscribing to the library, the receipts from subscriptions and donations to the funds of the library during the year being not less than £2. An application to share in the grant must be accompanied by statements of the annual receipts and payments of the body controlling the library, the membership, and the general arrangements for the carrying-on of the library.

The grant is distributed as a subsidy, the sum paid to each library being based upon the amount received during the year by the library by way of subscriptions, donations, and special rates. To this amount is made a nominal addition of £25; but no library receives credit for a larger income than £25—that is, in no case does the amount upon which subsidy is based exceed £50. In this manner the interests of smaller and less prosperous libraries are protected.

The number of libraries participating in the vote in 1921 was 295, as compared with 273 in 1920, the incomes of the libraries from subscriptions, &c., ranging from £2 to £169. The subsidies paid ranged from £7 4s. to £13 6s. 8d., being paid at the rate of 5s. 4d. in the pound on the amount upon which subsidy was based.

The condition attached to the Government subsidy is that it is to be expended upon books for the library, the injunction being added that works of a high standard of merit should be chosen and a fair proportion of books of permanent value included in the selection.

TABLES RELATING TO COST OF EDUCATION.

In the following tables, A, B, C, D, E, and F, an attempt is made to analyse the public expenditure on the various branches of education, to show under what heads the increase of expenditure in recent years has taken place; and to give the expenditure per head of the population and per head of the roll of schools.

TABLE A.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.
(Figures given in every case to the nearest £1,000.)

Branch of Education.	Out of Public Funds.			Secondary and University Reserves Revenue.	Total for all Items from all Public Sources.
	Maintenance.	New Buildings and Additions.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
A. (1.) Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	2,173,000	296,000	2,469,000	..	2,469,000
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools, technical high schools, and secondary departments of district high schools)	268,000	44,000	312,000	53,000	365,000
(3.) Technical and continuation	63,000	67,000	130,000	..	130,000
(4.) Higher	72,000	37,000	109,000	30,000	139,000*
Totals A (1-4)	2,576,000	444,000	3,020,000	83,000	3,103,000
B. Industrial schools, probation and boarding-out system, &c.	97,000	14,000	111,000	..	111,000
C. Special schools (Deaf, Blind, and Feeble-minded Children)	25,000	..	25,000	..	25,000
D. Teachers' Superannuation, stores and material purchased, and miscellaneous	68,000	..	68,000	..	68,000
Totals A, B, C, D	2,766,000	458,000	3,224,000	83,000	3,307,000

* In addition to this expenditure £4,427 was expended by the Mines Department on schools of mines, and £1,650 was expended by the Department of Public Health on dental and medical bursaries.

TABLE B.—EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION (1,244,611, INCLUDING MAORIS) ON EDUCATION 1920-21.

(Figures given in every case to the nearest penny.)

Branch of Education.	Out of Public Funds.			Secondary and University Reserves Revenue.	Total for all Items from all Public Sources.
	Maintenance.	New Buildings and Additions.	Total.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A. (1.) Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	34 11	4 9	39 8	..	39 8
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools, technical high schools, and secondary departments of district high schools)	4 4	0 8	5 0	0 10	5 10
(3.) Continuation and technical	1 0	1 1	2 1	..	2 1
(4.) Higher	1 2	0 7	1 9	0 6	2 3
Totals A (1-4)	41 5	7 1	48 6	1 4	49 10
B. Industrial schools, &c.	1 7	0 3	1 10	..	1 10
C. Special schools (Deaf, Blind, and Feeble-minded Children)	0 5	..	0 5	..	0 5
D. Teachers' Superannuation and miscellaneous ..	1 1	..	1 1	..	1 1
Totals A, B, C, D	44 6	7 4	51 10	1 4	53 2

TABLE C.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND (EXCLUSIVE OF NEW BUILDINGS, SITES, ETC.), FOR FIVE-YEARLY PERIODS FROM 1903-4 OUT OF PUBLIC REVENUE (INCOME FROM RESERVES INCLUDED).

(Figures given in every case to the nearest £1,000.)

	1903-4.	1908-9.	1913-14.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Population (including Maoris)	788,317	1,008,373	1,134,506	1,158,139	1,214,184	1,244,611
Branch of Education.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
A. (1.) Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	£ 572,000	£ 760,000	£ 1,013,000	£ 1,471,000	£ 1,823,000	£ 2,173,000
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools, also technical high schools from 1913-14)	53,000	98,000	157,000	238,000	296,000	321,000
(3.) Technical and continuation	11,000	42,000	42,000*	48,000	74,000	63,000
(4.) Higher education	37,000	50,000	63,000	77,000	90,000	102,000
Totals A (1-4)	673,000	950,000	1,275,000	1,834,000	2,283,000	2,659,000
B. Industrial schools, &c.	27,000	31,000	45,000	50,000	73,000	97,000
C. Special schools (Deaf, Blind, and Feeble-minded Children)	4,000	6,000	7,000	11,000	13,000	25,000
D. Superannuation and miscellaneous	3,000	7,000	33,000	61,000	61,000	68,000
Totals A, B, C, D	707,000	994,000	1,360,000	1,956,000	2,430,000	2,849,000

* Technical high schools included in secondary education.

TABLE D.—EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN NEW ZEALAND (EXCLUSIVE OF NEW BUILDINGS, SITES, ETC.), FOR FIVE-YEARLY PERIODS FROM 1903-4 OUT OF PUBLIC REVENUE (INCOME FROM RESERVES INCLUDED).

(Figures given in every case to the nearest penny.)

Branch of Education.	1903-4.	1908-9.	1913-14.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A. (1.) Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	13 1	15 1	17 10	25 5	30 0	34 11
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools, also technical high schools from 1913-14)	1 3	1 11	2 9	4 2	5 0	5 2
(3.) Technical and continuation	0 3	0 10	0 9*	0 10	1 2	1 0
(4.) Higher education	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8
Totals A (1-4)	15 5	18 10	22 6	31 9	37 8	42 9
B. Industrial schools, &c.	0 7	0 7	0 9	0 10	1 2	1 7
C. Special schools (Deaf, Blind, and Feeble-minded Children)	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 5
D. Superannuation and miscellaneous	0 1	0 2	0 7	1 0	1 1	1 1
Totals A, B, C, D	16 2	19 8	24 0	33 9	40 2	45 10

* Technical high schools included in secondary education.

TABLE E.—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL ON THE ROLL (199,604 IN 1920) OF THE SCHOOLS FOR EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Excluding expenditure on new buildings	6 15 11	7 7 3	7 9 9	9 5 6	10 17 9
Including expenditure on new buildings	7 1 0	7 12 7	7 18 4	9 17 4	12 7 5

TABLE F.—EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL ON THE ROLL (15,302 IN 1920) OF THE SCHOOLS FOR EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Excluding reserves revenue and expenditure on new buildings	12 15 0	14 0 7	15 10 7	17 8 8	17 10 3
Including reserves revenue and expenditure on new buildings	17 14 4	18 6 4	20 19 4	24 2 5	23 17 1

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES

IN RESPECT OF ALL SERVICES UNDER THE CONTROL OR SUPERVISION OF THE MINISTER OF
EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1921.

General Administration.	£	£	£
Salaries	25,182		
Clerical assistance	3,739		
Cost-of-living bonus	231		
		29,152	
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	736	
Telephones, office requisites, books of reference, &c. ..	..	525	
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	..	3,084	
Printing and stationery .. .. .	..	4,589	
Council of Education : Travelling-expenses, advertising, &c. .	..	198	
Overtime and meal-allowance .. .. .	..	146	
Sundries .. .. .	..	38	
			38,468
Elementary Education.			
Teachers' salaries (including pupil-teachers' and probationers' allowances)	1,429,088		
Teachers' house allowances	41,137		
Teachers' cost-of-living bonuses	14,363		
Allowance for loss of salary	70		
		1,484,658	
General administrative purposes (including school committees' allowances)	..	127,012	
Organizing-teachers' salaries, &c. . . . .	..	15,201	
Removal of teachers .. .. .	..	573	
Relieving-teachers .. .. .	..	55,142	
Manual instruction : Capitation .. .. .	..	53,286	
School and class libraries .. .. .	..	2,165	
School buildings and sites—			
Maintenance and repair of school buildings and residences	97,997		
Rent of buildings and sites used for school purposes ..	4,020		
Schools destroyed or damaged by fire—Rebuilding and repairs and rent of temporary premises	13,367*		
Payment to Lands for Settlement Account for school-sites	284		
Payment for land acquired under Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1913	..		
New buildings, additions, sites, and teachers' residences—			
Public Works Fund	£126,053		
Education Purposes Loans Act, 1919	£153,423		
	279,476		
Special allowance to Chatham Islands	32		
		395,176	
Inspectors—			
Salaries	29,006		
Travelling and removal expenses	10,208		
Telephones, office requisites, &c.	94		
Extra clerical assistance, typing, &c.	350		
Cost-of-living bonus	10		
		39,668	
School medical, dental, and physical services—			
Salaries of Inspectors, nurses, and instructors	17,008		
Conveyance of school-children	14		
Courses of instruction	56		
Dental clinics	189		
Cost-of-living bonus	71		
Travelling-expenses, &c.	7,766		
Material for nurses uniforms, &c.	681		
		25,785	
Conveyance of school-children, teachers, and instructors ; and allowance for board of children	..	33,181	
School Journal—Printing, &c. .. .. .	..	11,348	
Subsidies on voluntary contributions on account of public primary schools, including district high schools	..	10,003	
Sundries .. .. .	..	61	
		2,253,259	
Less miscellaneous recoveries .. .. .	..	678	
			2,252,581†
Carried forward .. .. .	..		2,291,049

* During the financial year £1,495 was recovered from the Fire Insurance Fund in the hands of the Public Trustee. † £44,169 from national-endowment reserves revenue and £91,543 from primary-education reserves.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES, ETC.—*continued.*

	£	£	£
Brought forward .. .. .	..	..	2,291,049
Secondary Education.			
Payments to Education Boards for—			
District high schools: Secondary teachers—Salaries ..	..	33,826	
National Scholarships .. .. .	..	12,252	
Payments to Secondary schools and colleges for—			
Free place capitation .. .. .	..	140,504	
Manual instruction capitation .. .. .	..	2,508	
Subsidies on voluntary contributions .. .. .	..	518	
Maintenance of buildings .. .. .	..	180	
New buildings, equipment, furniture, sites, &c.—			
Public Works Fund	27,244		
Education Purposes Loans Act, 1919	16,667		
		43,911	
Rebuilding high school destroyed by fire .. .. .	..	1,300*	
From reserves revenue in accordance with Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1914 .. .. .	..	9,207	
Conveyance of pupils to secondary and district high schools ..	..	6,320	
Cost-of-living bonus .. .. .	..	1,454	
Marlborough High School: Statutory payment .. .. .	..	400	
Inspectors' salaries .. .. .	..	1,450	
Inspectors' travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	385	
Ashburton High School: Grant for compensation and legal expenses .. .. .	..	1,000	
			255,215†
Technical Education.			
Salaries of Inspectors .. .. .	..	2,096	
Travelling-expenses of Inspectors .. .. .	..	452	
Technological examinations .. .. .	..	155	
Capitation (including free places) .. .. .	..	82,325	
Material for classes .. .. .	..	2,089	
New buildings and permanent apparatus, &c.—			
Public Works Fund	40,580		
Education Purposes Loans Act, 1919	26,637		
		67,217	
Rents .. .. .	..	1,137	
Maintenance of buildings .. .. .	..	195	
Conveyance of instructors .. .. .	..	635	
Conveyance of pupils to technical schools .. .. .	..	3,767	
Subsidies on voluntary contributions .. .. .	..	5,466	
Scholarships and bursaries .. .. .	..	3,630	
Cost-of-living bonus .. .. .	..	1,036	
			170,200‡
Training Colleges and Training of Teachers.			
Training colleges—			
Salaries of staff (three-fifths; the other two-fifths is charged to teachers' salaries, "Elementary Education") .. .. .	..	20,478	
Allowances and fees for students .. .. .	..	89,156	
Special instruction, libraries, and incidental expenses .. .. .	..	1,027	
Science apparatus and material .. .. .	..	177	
New buildings, sites, furniture, &c.—			
Public Works Fund	3,639		
Education Purposes Loans Act, 1919	7,878		
		11,517	
Cost-of-living bonus .. .. .	..	1,330	
Training of teachers other than at training colleges—			
Fares of teachers .. .. .	..	3,987	
Classes at subcentres, &c. .. .. .	..	2,013	
			129,685§
Higher Education.			
Statutory grants—			
University of New Zealand—			
New Zealand University Act, 1908	4,000		
National-endowment reserves revenue	3,349		
		7,349	
Auckland University College—			
Auckland University College Act, 1882	4,000		
New Zealand University Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1919	8,000		
National-endowment reserves revenue	1,674		
		13,674	
Victoria University College—			
Victoria College Act, 1905	4,000		
New Zealand University Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1919	8,000		
National-endowment reserves revenue	1,674		
		13,674	
Canterbury College—			
New Zealand University Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1919	5,000		
National-endowment reserves revenue	1,674		
		6,674	
University of Otago—			
New Zealand University Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1919	10,500		
National-endowment reserves revenue	1,674		
		12,174	
Carried forward .. .. .	..	..	2,846,149

* Amount recovered from Fire Insurance Fund.

‡ Including £2,700 from national-endowment reserves revenue.

§ Including £2,700 from national-endowment reserves revenue.

† Including £5,200 from national-endowment reserves revenue, and

‡ Including £3,500 from national-endowment reserves revenue

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES, ETC.—*continued.*

	£	£	£
Brought forward .. .. .	..	..	2,846,149
Higher Education—<i>continued.</i>			
Grants for new buildings, &c.—			
Auckland University College	4,700		
Victoria University College	6,002		
University of Otago	26,541		
		37,243	
Sir George Grey Scholarships .. .. .	..	100	
National Scholarships .. .. .	..	3,477	
Bursaries—			
University	8,556		
Educational	922		
Agricultural	781		
		10,259	
Subsidies on voluntary contributions .. .. .	..	4,618	
			109,242*
Native Schools.			
Salaries (Teachers and Inspectors) .. .. .	..	54,287	
Special allowances: Isolated places .. .. .	..	230	
Higher education (including nursing scholarships) .. .. .	..	2,512	
Books, school requisites, sewing-material, &c. .. .. .	..	1,907	
Expenses of removals of teachers and travelling-expenses of Inspectors .. .. .	..	1,425	
Buildings: New schools, additional class-rooms, &c.—			
Public Works Fund	968		
Education Purposes Loans Act, 1919	3,316		
		4,284	
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, repairs, &c. .. .. .	..	4,726	
Manual instruction: Payment of instructors and material for classes .. .. .	..	378	
Conveyance and board of children .. .. .	..	1,159	
Sundries—Advertising, &c. .. .. .	..	20	
Cost-of-living bonus .. .. .	..	494	
		71,422	
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	13	
			71,409†
School for the Deaf.			
Salaries .. .. .	..	6,335	
Cost-of-living bonus to staff .. .. .	..	61	
General maintenance of institution .. .. .	..	1,722	
Travelling-expenses, including transit of pupils .. .. .	..	251	
Maintenance of buildings, furniture, repairs, &c. .. .. .	..	285	
Sundries .. .. .	..	25	
		8,679	
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	2,629	
			6,050‡
Education of the Blind.			
Charges for pupils at Jubilee Institute, Auckland .. .. .	..	583	
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	729	
			Cr. 146
Schools for the Feeble-minded.			
Salaries	11,397		
Cost-of-living bonus to staff	148		
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	168		
Travelling-expenses	1,317		
Maintenance of institutions, &c.	8,148		
Additional buildings, &c.	137		
Advertising, &c.	10		
		21,325	
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	5,720	
			15,605§
Industrial Schools, Receiving Homes, Probation System, Boarding-out System, &c.			
Maintenance of buildings	6,227		
New buildings	14,146		
Salaries	28,035		
Cost-of-living bonus	248		
Payments to foster-parents	66,256		
Refund of maintenance payments	735		
Refund of inmates' earnings	352		
Travelling-expenses	11,624		
Carried forward .. .. .	..	..	3,048,309

* Including £10,045 paid from national-endowment reserves revenue.
 ‡ Including £150 from national-endowment reserves revenue.

† Including £1,700 paid from national-endowment reserves revenue.
 § Including £200 from national-endowment reserves revenue.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Brought forward	£	£	£
	..	..	3,048,309
Industrial Schools, Receiving Homes, Probation System, Boarding-out System, &c.—<i>continued</i>			
Law costs	56		
Payment to Post and Telegraph Department for services, &c.	374		
Rent, office requisites, &c.	911		
Special instruction, &c... .. .	67		
Children's nursery, Wellington (subsidy)	200		
Maintenance of inmates in Government schools, &c.	19,689		
Maintenance of inmates in private industrial schools	1,821		
Maintenance of inmates in other institutions	35		
Wages of inmates	197		
Sundries	32		
		151,005	
Less recoveries— Amounts received from parents and others, and sales of farm produce, &c.	..	43,252	
			107,753*
Material and Stores.			
Stores and material purchased	15,853		
Lighting, cleaning, cartage, &c.	397		
		16,250	
Less recoveries (stores issued) .. .. .	..	3,247	
			13,003
Miscellaneous.			
Examination expenses: Teachers', Public Service, and Scholarships	7,266		
Less recoveries (fees and Public Service Com- missioner's share of cost)	1,480		
		5,786	
Grading of Teachers: Advertising, &c. .. .. .	..	268	
War busarries .. .. .	..	646	
Training-classes for returned soldiers .. .. .	..	366	
Public Libraries: Subsidies .. .. .	..	2,944	
Teachers' Superannuation Fund— Government contribution .. .. .	..	43,000	
Free Kindergartens:			
Subsidy to new buildings	1,362		
Government contributions	1,676		
		3,038	
Legal expenses: Grant to Secondary School Assistants' Asso- ciation	..	50	
Conference of education authorities .. .. .	..	1,187	
Sundry expenses .. .. .	..	34	
Compassionate allowance to widow of late G. Hogben .. .. .	..	450	
Compassionate allowance to Mrs. Miller .. .. .	..	50	
		57,819	
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	2,826	
			54,993
Total .. .. .	..	..	£3,224,058

* Including £2,150 paid from the National Endowment Reserves Fund.

SUMMARY.

Service.	Paid from Parlia- mentary Votes.	Paid from Reserves Revenue.	Totals.
	£	£	£
General Administration	38,468	..	38,468
Elementary Education	2,116,869	135,712	2,252,581
Secondary Education	240,808	14,407	255,215
Technical Instruction	166,700	3,500	170,200
Training Colleges, &c.	126,985	2,700	129,685
Higher Education	99,197	10,045	109,242
Native Schools	69,409	2,000	71,409
School for the Deaf	5,850	200	6,050
Education of the Blind	Cr. 146	..	Cr. 146
Schools for the Feeble-minded	15,455	150	15,605
Industrial Schools and probation system	105,603	2,150	107,753
Material and Stores	13,003	..	13,003
Miscellaneous Services	54,993	..	54,993
Totals	3,053,194	170,864	3,224,058

NOTE.—For a statement of the cost of education, inclusive of the amounts collected from educational bodies' endowment reserves, see Table A, page 52.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,750 copies) £110