Waitapu (examined 21st March, 1894).—There now seems to be some reason to be hopeful about Waitapu. The attendance is not large, but the members of Committee are taking a proper amount of interest in their work they appear to have determined to keep "the oldest of the Hokianga schools" going for some time to come.

Whakarapa (examined 20th March, 1894).—The children of Waihou and Whakarapa have very little opportunity of hearing and speaking English out of school it is, therefore, satisfactory to note that admirable progress in English has been made by the pupils. The rule is mild, and good

discipline is maintained without perceptible effort.

Waimamaku (examined 19th March, 1894).—The general form of the school was very good indeed, but the examination results were only moderate. The trials and difficulties resulting from continuous bad weather, and the serious nature of the measles epidemic, had proved insuperable obstacles in the way of obtaining any very remarkable success.

Whirinaki (examined 10th July, 1894).—The number of passes was satisfactory, but only few of them were strong. It should be remembered, however that the previous examination had taken place only ten months previously English is well understood here, another satisfactory

feature is the good spelling.

Omanaia (examined 16th July, 1894).—As a refining and civilising agency Omanaia School is of great value. There is still room for improvement in the enunciation of words in reading and in speaking, in English, and in physical geography A praiseworthy amount of attention is given to individual scholars, but the immense advantages to be derived from class teaching appear to be

Motukaraka (examined 11th July, 1894).—The results are unequal—the weakest subject is the arithmetic, the strongest is the physical geography The master has made a great advance in his method of teaching English. The extra subjects are very well attended to, especially the singing and the drill.

Rangiahua (examined 15th July, 1894).—Composition, spelling, and physical geography are weak here, but the results are good on the whole. It would be advantageous, however if more attention were given to class-work. It is to be regretted that the Hauhau section of the Maoris still refrain from making use of the school. This is a rather curious feature also, seeing that at one

or two of our best schools the pupils are nearly all children of Hauhau parents.

Rawhia (examined 12th July, 1894).—This school is worked half-time by the Rangiahua teachers. It is doing very good work, but it is in no sense a Native school, and it should be taken

over by the Board as soon as may be.

Waima (examined 17th July, 1894).—Waima School is among the best, if not the very best, of the smaller schools. The attainments are good, the mental attitude of the children is thoroughly satisfactory, and the value of the teachers' work as a civilising agency is very high.

Otaua (examined 18th July, 1894).—The order is not very good, and the children do not attend punctually Good school work is being done here, but the English of Standard I. and the arithmetic of Standard II. are weak physical geography is good. The school does not make the

neat appearance that is now so often characteristic of Native schools.

Kaikohe examined 19th July, 1894).—This important school is again doing very well, the Committee shows new energy, and both parents and children hold the teachers in high esteem. instruction has produced very good results. This is particularly satisfactory when it is remembered that the teacher has been in charge only four months, and that he took up the work after an interregnum of considerable length.

Mangakahia (examined 28th February, 1894).—There has been great improvement in the reading and the pronunciation generally during the last year or two, but there have been two teachers, and it not easy to say which of them deserves credit for it. The attendance had been small and very irregular, and it was not to be expected that the results would be of a massive character, and, indeed, they were not. However, some encouraging signs of renewed interest in

the school were discernible. Ohaeawai (examined 20th July, 1894).—On the whole the results were poor, even though in some subjects very good work had been done. The children are intelligent enough, and all above Standard I. should have passed. Collapse in the arithmetic of one portion of the school was plainly caused by the pupils' habit of helping one another The failure of Standard I. in English and of Standard II. in geography cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

Te Ahuahu (examined 23rd July 1894).—The children work honestly and well. Their behavour is good, and they show proper respect for their teacher The results are unequal in some subjects they are admirable, and in others decidedly weak. Mrs. Watling resigned towards the close of 1894, after seventeen years' good work.

Taumarere (examined 24th July, 1894).—This little school still does creditable work. The

children are clean and well-behaved, and the instruction given them has produced satisfactory results, there is, however, weakness in arithmetic.

Karetu (examined 25th July 1894).—The school is, as it always has been, a useful civilising and refining agency, and it still does work that is admirable from the scholastic point of view examination results were decidedly good. They ought to be good, seeing that the teaching is thorough, painstaking, and decidedly interesting.

Whangaruru (examined 9th March, 1894).—Both inspection and examination gave pleasing

results. The teacher and his family are evidently doing their very best for the school, and their success is recognised by the Maoris and by European neighbours as well as by the Inspector.

pupils were clean, healthy-looking, and neatly dressed.

Poroti (examined 1st March, 1894).—All circumstances being considered—bad weather, epidemics, and the shortness of the time that had elapsed since the holidays—the school did fairly well at examination. The weakest work was in the subjects included under "Writing"