

assistants, who in nearly every case belong to the family of the head teacher, ranged from merely nominal amounts to £50.

The expenditure on Native schools was as follows: Teachers' salaries and allowances, £13,206 9s. 9d.; books and school requisites, £492 3s. 2d.; repairs and small works, and tree-planting on sites, £475 5s. 11d.; inspection, £960 19s. 10d.; boarding-schools and scholarships, £1,846 18s. 5d.; buildings, fencing, furniture, &c., £2,748 3s.; technical instruction classes (including material for workshop), £111 14s. 6d.; sundries, £143 17s. 6d.: total, £19,985 12s. 1d.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The number on the books of the Government industrial schools at the close of the year 1900 was 1,163, or 55 more than in December, 1899; on the books of the private industrial schools there were 540, or 20 less than at the end of the previous year. The total number of "inmates" on the books of all the schools was therefore 1,703, an increase of 35 over the corresponding number for 1899. The number actually in residence was 598—namely, 231 at Government schools (including 7 at receiving-homes) and 367 at the private industrial schools (including 1 at a receiving-home). There were boarded out 402 from Government schools, and 7 from private schools, or 409 in all. There were 18 girls in various corrective institutions, 8 boys and girls in orphan homes, 2 boys at the Institution for the Blind, Auckland, and 1 at the School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner. The total number of inmates dependent on the schools for maintenance was therefore 1,036, being 3 more than the number at the end of 1899. The remaining 667 were not dependent on the schools for maintenance, but were still subject to control and supervision. They may be classified as follows: Licensed to reside with friends, 138; at service, 472; in hospital, 2; in lunatic asylum, 3; in the Costley Training Institution, Auckland, on probation, 2; in other institutions without payment, 15; in gaol, 3; absent without leave, 32 (namely, 16 from service and 16 from the schools).

The inmates on the books of the four Government industrial schools in existence at the end of 1900 were distributed as follows: Auckland, 94; Burnham, 562; Caversham, 494; Te Oranga, 13: total, 1,163. Of those belonging to private industrial schools, there were on the books of St. Mary's, Auckland, 127; St. Joseph's, Wellington, 82; St. Mary's, Nelson, 307; St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin, 24: total, 540.

TABLE T.—INMATES, 1899 AND 1900.

	Boarded out.				In Residence.				At Service, &c.				Totals.			
	Dec. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1900.	Dec. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1900.	Dec. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1900.	Dec. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1900.
Government Schools—																
Auckland	44	2	..	46	9	7	..	16	36	..	4	32	89	5	..	94
Burnham	158	4	..	162	104	4	..	108*	262	30	..	292	524	38	..	562
Caversham	206	..	12	194	87	8	..	95	202	3	..	205	495	..	1	494
Te Oranga Home, Christ-church	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	1	..	1	..	13	..	13
Private Schools—																
St. Mary's, Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	96	4	..	100	29	..	2	27	125	2	..	127
St. Joseph's, Wellington ..	3	..	1	2	51	..	2	49	28	3	..	31	82	..	..	82
St. Mary's, Nelson	6	..	1	5	229	..	27	202†	101	..	1	100	336	..	29	307
St. Vincent de Paul's, South Dunedin	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	16	3	5	..	8	17	7	..	24
Totals	417	6	14	409	590	37	29	598	661	42	7	696	1,668	65	30	1,703

* Including seven children in the receiving-homes.

† Including one child in a receiving-home.

The changes referred to in last year's report have been advanced a further stage, so that gradually a greater degree of classification of industrial-school inmates is being introduced. It was then stated that all the girls had been removed from residence at Burnham. During the year that school has been established as a reformatory for boys, and accordingly all boarded-out inmates, both boys and girls, and all other girls belonging to it, have now (August,