

1913.  
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:  
THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER  
OF EDUCATION.

[In continuation of E.—1, 1912.]

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

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Office of the Department of Education,

MY LORD,—

Wellington, 24th September, 1913.

I have the honour, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, 1908, 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, 1912.

I have, &c.,

J. ALLEN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool,  
Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand.

## REPORT.

### CONTENTS.

THIS report, with its appendices, gives the information which is of general public interest with regard to the administration of the Education Act, 1908, the Education Amendment Acts, 1908, 1910, and 1912, and the Education Reserves Acts, 1908 and 1910, the expenditure of public funds appropriated by Parliament for educational purposes, 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. Reports of Education Boards ;

Appendix B. Education Reserves.

Appendix C. Reports of Inspectors ;

Appendix D. Training of Teachers ;

Appendix E. List of Public Schools and Teachers, with certain Details of Expenditure.

E.-3. Native Schools.

E.-4. Special Schools and Infant-life Protection.

E.-5. Manual and Technical Instruction.

E.-6. Secondary Education.

E.-7. Higher Education.

E.-8. Annual Examinations.

E.-9. Teachers' Superannuation.

E.-10. Public Libraries.

E.-12. Conferences on Education : A, Conference of Inspectors of Schools ; B, Training College Conference.

In this report summaries are made of the more important tables appearing in the separate papers above mentioned. These summaries are numbered with the letters from the alphabet from A to N, and the tables from which they were prepared will be found in the separate paper concerned, numbered A1, A2, B1, B2, &c. Where information in any section of this 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.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION.

#### NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(E.-2.—Table A1.)

The number of public schools open at the end of 1912 was 2,214, as against 2,166 for the year 1911. Thus there is an increase of 48.

In Table A the schools are classified according to the yearly average attendance. In a number of cases schools maintained in grades under Schedule A of clause 2 of the staffs and salaries regulations are included in this table in such grades, although the average attendance of these schools respectively for 1912 was below the minimum of the grades as indicated in Table A. The classification is in accordance with the provisions of the Education Amendment Act, 1908, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1909.

The number of small schools with an average attendance not exceeding 15 has increased since 1911 from 555 to 559. There has likewise been a marked increase in schools with an average attendance of 16 to 80—1,268 as compared with 1,225. Taking all the schools with not more than 80 in average attendance, we find an increase of 47 in the number of schools. Of schools with an average attendance of over 80 the number has increased by 1—387 as against 386. It will thus be seen that the total increase (48) has taken place almost entirely in the rural schools with one or two teachers only.

Schools with an average of 35 or under are sole-teacher schools. On referring to Table A it will be seen that there were 1,343 such schools. But, as already stated,

schools are in some cases maintained in a higher grade than their average attendance would appear to warrant, while on the other hand a number of schools in charge of sole teachers at the beginning of the year had so risen in attendance as to be entitled to assistant teachers before the end of the year. Thus in Grade IV there were, in 1912, 26 schools the average attendance of which did not warrant the appointment of an assistant teacher, but in Grade III 9 schools had the services of an assistant teacher. There were therefore altogether 1,360 schools in 1912 in charge of sole teachers, an increase of 24 over last year. In other words, in 1912 sole-teacher schools formed 61·4 per cent. of the total number of public schools in the Dominion. The aggregate average attendance at these sole-teacher schools in 1911 was 24,759, or 17·1 per cent. of the total average attendance of the Dominion ; in 1912 the aggregate was 24,113, or 16·4 per cent. The average per school was 17·7, or 23·2 omitting schools below 16 in average attendance.

The number of schools with two or more teachers was, in 1911, 830. In 1912 the number was 854, an increase of 24. Of these schools there were, in 1911, 31 with an average attendance exceeding 600, and 35 in 1912.

During the year 1912 85 schools were closed. Several of these schools, although reckoned as closed in their original form, were reopened in another : in some cases two schools were amalgamated ; in some, half-time schools became separate full-time schools ; and so on. Including such reopened schools, the total number of schools opened during the year was 133. The following list shows the number of schools opened and closed in each of the various education districts :—

INCREASES AND DECREASES IN NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

District.	Number of Schools closed.	Number of Schools opened.	Increase in Number of Schools.	Decrease in Number of Schools.
Auckland .. ..	38	60	22	..
Taranaki .. ..	4	3	..	1
Wanganui .. ..	3	8	5	..
Wellington .. ..	9	3	..	6
Hawke's Bay .. ..	8	14	6	..
Marlborough .. ..	7	11	4	..
Nelson .. ..	7	6	..	1
Grey .. ..	2	3	1	..
Westland .. ..	2	..	..	2
North Canterbury .. ..	..	6	6	..
South Canterbury .. ..	1	1	..	..
Otago .. ..	3	10	7	..
Southland .. ..	1	8	7	..
	85	133		
		85		
Increase (1912) .. ..	..	48		

The net increase in the number of schools open at the end of the year is thus 48.

The total number of public schools in each grade is shown in Table A, the corresponding figures for the previous year being shown for purposes of comparison.

TABLE A.—NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EACH GRADE, 1911 AND 1912.

Grade (as in Education Amendment Act, 1908).			Number of Schools.		Grade (as in Education Amendment Act, 1908).			Number of Schools.	
			1911.	1912.				1911.	1912.
0. (1-8) .. ..	..	..	162	164	9. 9A. (451-500) .. ..	..	..	7	12
1. (9-15) .. ..	..	..	393	395	9. 9B (501-550) .. ..	..	..	12	9
2. (16-25) .. ..	..	..	480	472	9. 9C (551-600) .. ..	..	..	4	7
3. (26-35) .. ..	..	..	283	312	10A. (601-650) .. ..	..	..	12	13
4. (36-80) .. ..	..	..	462	484	10B (651-700) .. ..	..	..	5	3
5. (81-120) .. ..	..	..	127	122	10C (701-750) .. ..	..	..	6	8
6. 6A. (121-160) .. ..	..	..	58	54	10D (751-800) .. ..	..	..	3	5
6. 6B (161-200) .. ..	..	..	33	31	10. 10E (801-850) .. ..	..	..	2	3
7. 7A. (201-250) .. ..	..	..	34	40	10F (851-900) .. ..	..	..	2	2
7. 7B (251-300) .. ..	..	..	27	28	10G (901-950) .. ..	..	..	..	..
8. 8A (301-350) .. ..	..	..	24	24	10H (951-1,000) .. ..	..	..	..	..
8. 8B (351-400) .. ..	..	..	13	17	10I (1,001-1,050) .. ..	..	..	1	1
8. 8C (401-450) .. ..	..	..	16	8					
					Totals .. ..	..	..	2,166	2,214

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

## ROLL NUMBER.

(E.—2.—Table A1, B1, B2, B3, and E1.)

The average weekly roll number for 1912 showed an increase for each quarter over that for the corresponding period of 1911. The mean of the average weekly roll for the four quarters was—

Mean of average weekly roll, 1911 .. .. .	159,299
"                    "          1912 .. .. .	164,492
Increase in 1912 .. .. .	5,193
Increase per cent. in roll number, 1912 .. .. .	3.3

The additions to the roll were, as in previous years, greater in the North Island than in the South Island; but every education district, with the exception of South Canterbury, showed at least some increase. The increase was most noticeable in the September quarter.

Number on roll at end of 1911 .. .. .	161,648
"                    "          1912 .. .. .	166,264
Increase in 1912 .. .. .	4,616

Table B shows the numbers on the roll at the end of 1912 classified according to age and standards. Under the headings "Age and Sex of Pupils," page 8, and "Classification and Examination," page 8, reference is made to some of the main facts disclosed in this table.

TABLE B.—CLASSIFIED RETURN OF THE NUMBERS ON THE ROLLS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT THE END OF 1912.

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 ..	6,917	6,229	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,921	6,235
6 " 7 ..	9,333	8,531	155	174	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,490	8,708
7 " 8 ..	8,787	7,799	1,440	1,494	168	193	9	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,404	9,495
8 " 9 ..	4,900	4,061	3,879	3,786	1,434	1,476	173	167	7	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	10,393	9,497
9 " 10 ..	1,681	1,323	3,231	2,797	3,414	3,468	1,177	1,312	127	147	5	4	..	..	..	..	9,635	9,051
10 " 11 ..	527	391	1,383	1,041	3,144	2,843	3,075	3,101	1,034	1,150	118	108	6	3	..	..	9,287	8,637
11 " 12 ..	166	119	470	337	1,513	1,257	3,066	2,902	2,866	2,819	959	1,031	107	103	3	3	9,150	8,571
12 " 13 ..	81	81	158	109	569	439	1,633	1,370	2,908	2,716	2,494	2,467	775	779	45	38	8,663	7,999
13 " 14 ..	26	34	64	44	208	138	634	495	1,622	1,344	2,550	2,321	1,960	1,828	216	211	7,280	6,415
14 " 15 ..	15	11	15	19	42	19	177	102	538	338	1,141	910	1,543	1,522	352	379	3,823	3,300
Above 15 ..	6	..	6	3	20	14	34	23	140	82	379	231	731	563	478	600	1,794	1,516
Total ..	32,439	28,579	10,805	9,810	105,14	9,850	9,978	9,480	9,242	8,603	7,646	7,073	5,122	4,798	1,094	1,231	86,840	79,424

\* Including secondary departments of district high schools.

Table BA shows the mean average roll number for every fifth year from 1878 to 1898, and for each of the last twelve years; the table gives also the total average attendance for each year, the average attendance as a percentage of the roll, and the number of teachers employed in the public schools.

TABLE BA.—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	†100,321	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
1901 ..	1,715	132,868	111,797	84.1	1,222	1,446	2,668	184	771	955
1902 ..	1,754	133,952	113,711	84.9	1,272	1,685	2,957	143	604	747
1903 ..	1,786	134,748	113,047	83.9	1,270	1,726	2,996	147	552	699
1904 ..	1,827	136,282	116,506	85.5	1,272	1,797	3,069	144	505	649
1905 ..	1,851	138,471	120,265	86.9	1,302	1,835	3,137	151	528	679
1906 ..	1,921	140,320	121,958	86.9	1,314	1,887	3,201	153	518	671
1907 ..	1,963	141,946	120,026	84.6	1,332	1,955	3,287	172	478	650
1908 ..	1,998	145,974	127,160	87.1	1,331	2,021	3,352	161	476	637
1909 ..	2,057	151,142	132,773	87.6	1,406	2,208	3,614	166	530	696
1910 ..	2,096	154,756	135,738	87.7	1,456	2,252	3,708	174	526	700
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	2,555	2,550	4,105	162	476	638

\* Average of three quarters. † Strict average. ‡ Working average. § Exclusive of 32 male and 151 female probationers.  
 ¶ Exclusive of 41 male and 178 female probationers. ¶ Exclusive of 36 male and 186 female probationers.



It is pleasing to note that despite the fact that New Zealand's widely scattered population and lack of facilities for transit in the districts remote from centres render it difficult to secure regularity of attendance, the percentage of regularity is higher than that in some of the more closely settled English-speaking countries.

The following figures are taken from the latest reports in the possession of the Department :—

							Attendance per Cent. of Roll.
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.9
England	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.8
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.4
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.5
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.8

Because of the fact that the conditions in the Australian States closely resemble those obtaining in New Zealand, the following comparison is of interest :—

							Attendance per Cent. of Roll.
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.9
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.0
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	79.0
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.3
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.6
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.6
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.2

The provisions of the Education Amendment Act, 1910, require every child between the ages of seven and fourteen years (with certain exemptions) to attend a public school whenever it is open ; there are indications that the influence of this law, together with the increasing enlightenment of parents as to the need of securing for their children a full measure of education, will gradually raise still further the percentage of regularity of attendance.

The average daily attendance, in actual numbers and as a percentage of the average weekly roll number, for each quarter of the years 1911 and 1912 was as follows :—

			Actual Attendance.		Per Cent. of Roll.	
			1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
First quarter	...	...	143,081	146,395	91.1	90.2
Second quarter	...	...	140,787	144,854	89.0	88.6
Third quarter	...	...	140,038	144,475	87.9	87.7
Fourth quarter	...	...	144,837	149,402	89.1	89.3
Whole year	...	...	142,186	146,282	89.3	88.9

The figures given above represent those in attendance at all public schools including district high schools. The attendance of all children receiving primary instruction at schools subject to inspection can be found by including also those in attendance at Native village schools, the Chatham Island schools, private primary schools, and the lower departments of secondary schools, and by subtracting the secondary pupils attending the district high schools. Here are the results :—

		1911.	1912.
Public schools	...	142,186	146,282
Native village schools	...	3,990	4,042
Chatham Island schools	...	80	79
Private primary schools	...	14,084	12,086
Lower departments of secondary schools	...	244	258
Totals	...	160,584	162,747
Less secondary departments of district high schools		1,889	1,851
Total average attendance of primary scholars	...	158,695	160,896

AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.

(E.—2.—Table C1.)

Table C shows the age and sex of the pupils on the rolls of the public schools of the Dominion at the end of 1912, and the percentage of the roll for each age.

TABLE C.—AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, DECEMBER, 1912.

Ages.	1912.			Percentages for Five Years.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
5 and under 6 years .. ..	6,921	6,235	13,156	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.4	7.9
6 " 7 " .. ..	9,490	8,708	18,198	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.9
7 " 8 " .. ..	10,404	9,495	19,899	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9
8 " 9 " .. ..	10,398	9,497	19,890	11.8	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.9
9 " 10 " .. ..	9,635	9,051	18,686	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.2
10 " 11 " .. ..	9,287	8,637	17,924	11.2	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.8
11 " 12 " .. ..	9,150	8,571	17,721	10.9	10.6	10.2	10.5	10.7
12 " 13 " .. ..	8,663	7,999	16,662	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.6	10.2
13 " 14 " .. ..	7,280	6,415	13,695	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2
14 " 15 " .. ..	3,823	3,300	7,123	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3
15 and over .. ..	85,046	77,908	162,954	97.9	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0
	1,794	1,516	3,310	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Totals .. ..	86,840	79,424	166,264	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fuller information in regard to age and sex is given in Table B on page 5.

*Age.*—54 per cent. of the children are under ten and 46 per cent. over that age. The proportion of pupils under ten years of age has increased by 0.2 per cent.

*Sex.*—The proportion of boys to girls in the public schools remains almost stationary ; in December, 1912, for every 100 boys on the roll there were 91 girls. According to the census returns for 1911 there were 100 boys between the ages of five and fifteen for every 97 girls. The apparent reasons for this discrepancy, and some other questions suggested by a study of Tables B, C, and D were discussed in last year's report.

Table C1 in E.—2 shows the age and sex of the pupils on the rolls of the public schools in the several education districts at the end of 1912.

CLASSIFICATION AND EXAMINATION.

Table D is a summary for the whole Dominion of Table D1 in E.—2, which shows the numbers in the several classes for the various districts. The proportion of pupils in the preparatory classes at the end of the year showed a slight decrease. In 1910 it was 37.15 per cent. ; in 1911, 37.30 per cent. ; in 1912, 36.70 per cent.

TABLE D.—CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1912.

(INCLUDING SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.)

Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentages for Five Years.				
				1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Class P .. ..	32,439	28,579	61,018	34.27	36.66	37.15	37.30	36.70
" S1 .. ..	10,805	9,810	20,615	11.96	12.25	12.17	12.34	12.40
" S2 .. ..	10,514	9,850	20,364	11.61	11.82	11.94	11.90	12.25
" S3 .. ..	9,978	9,480	19,458	11.98	11.34	11.44	11.59	11.70
" S4 .. ..	9,242	8,603	17,845	11.20	10.78	10.39	10.48	10.73
" S5 .. ..	7,646	7,073	14,719	9.65	9.08	9.10	8.72	8.85
" S6 .. ..	5,122	4,798	9,920	6.87	6.56	6.16	6.21	5.97
" S7 .. ..	1,094	1,231	2,325	2.46	1.51	1.65	1.46	1.40
Totals .. ..	86,840	79,424	166,264	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

More detailed information in regard to the classification of pupils can be obtained by referring to Table B appearing on page 5.



The following is a summary of the examination statistics for 1912 as compared with the figures for 1911:—

	1911.	1912.
Total roll at time of annual examination ...	162,536	167,800
Present at examination ...	155,244	160,687
Present in preparatory classes ...	56,700	58,202
Present in classes S6 ...	9,742	9,903
Present in classes S7 ...	1,757	2,025
Standard VI certificates gained, viz.,—		
Certificates of proficiency ...	7,212	7,644
" competency ...	1,808	1,610
	9,020	9,254

Details of these figures for each district are given in Table D2 in E2.

*Average Age.*—The average ages of the pupils in the several classes for the two years 1911–12 were as follows:—

	1911.		1912.	
	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.
Preparatory classes ...	7	1	7	0
Class S1 ...	9	1	9	1
" S2 ...	10	2	10	3
" S3 ...	11	3	11	3
" S4 ...	12	2	12	3
" S5 ...	13	2	13	2
" S6 ...	13	11	14	0
" S7 ...	15	0	15	1
Mean of average ages ...	9	9	9	9

Details for the several districts will be found in Table D3 of E2.

#### PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

By section 170 of the Education Act, 1908, the teachers or managers of any private primary school may apply to have the school inspected, and the school thereupon becomes "subject to inspection," and no education given to children between the ages of seven and fourteen is deemed efficient, so as to be legal ground for exemption from attendance at a public school, unless it is given at home or in a school subject to inspection. There is therefore indirectly a compulsion on all private primary schools to become subject to inspection. Such private schools are inspected by officers of Education Boards. The following are the particulars in regard to these schools for the years 1911–12:—

	1911.	1912.
Total number of schools subject to inspection ...	183	197
Total roll number ...	15,914	13,677
Average attendance ...	14,084	12,086
Total roll at annual examination ...	15,404	13,286
Number present at annual examination ...	14,233	12,322
Number present in preparatory classes ...	5,774	5,410
Number present in S6 ...	928	811
Number present in S7 ...	244	269
Number of proficiency certificates issued ...	581	473
Number of competency certificates issued ...	174	171

The standard of regularity of attendance was very satisfactory, being 88·4 per cent. of the total roll number.

See also Table D5 in E2.

#### CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN.

*Conveyance by Rail.*—Since the year 1895 children out of the reach of a primary school, but living near to a convenient line of railway, have been granted free passes to the nearest public school or private school; in 1902 this privilege was extended to holders of scholarships and free places in secondary schools, district high schools, and technical schools; and at the beginning of 1909 the same concession was granted to other secondary pupils who were compelled to travel by rail in order to attend school.

The amount paid on this account for railway fares in the years 1911 and 1912 was as follows :—

	1911. £	1912. £
Primary pupils .. .. .	4,753	3,648
Pupils attending—		
(a.) Secondary schools .. .. .	2,308	1,740
(b.) District high schools .. .. .	1,426	1,223
(c.) Technical schools .. .. .	4,359	3,604
	<hr/> £12,846	<hr/> £10,215

*Conveyance by Road and Water.*—By section 44 (e) of the Education Act Boards are empowered to arrange, where necessary, for the conveyance of children to and from school, and conveyance by road or water is accordingly arranged in districts where the population is widely scattered, and the necessary facilities for conveyance are obtainable. The Taranaki, Grey, and Westland Boards did not arrange for conveyance. In the more closely settled districts of the South Island—North Canterbury, South Canterbury, Otago, and Southland—this plan for conveyance was very much more widely adopted than in any other district in New Zealand. The total amount paid in 1912 to ten Education Boards for conveyance by road and water amounted to £4,466, as against £4,297 in the previous year.

The total amount paid for conveyance of pupils to public schools in 1912 by rail, road, and water was therefore £14,691, as against £17,143 in 1911.

*Board of School-children.*—In aid of the board of any child who, on account of distance or the absence of roads, has to live away from home in order to attend a public school, an allowance of 2s. 6d. per week is similarly made. In 1912 £442 was paid for the board of school-children, as against £354 in 1911.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Recognizing that one of the highest aims of State education is to fit the child for a useful and active life of citizenship with a well-balanced personality in which the physical, mental, and moral qualities are equally developed and disciplined, the Government decided to introduce a sound system of physical education more complete than had been in existence before. Accordingly, last session it proposed and Parliament passed certain amendments in the Education Act designed to carry out this purpose.

The Junior Cadet organization, though excellent in some respects, was not suited to provide the desired physical training; moreover, it affected only some 29,000 boys, at a cost of about £8,000 per annum, and did not provide any training for girls.

The scheme of physical education which has been substituted for the Junior Cadet training is calculated to affect beneficially all children attending the primary, Native, and special schools in the Dominion, in all some 180,000 children of both sexes, at about the same total cost.

A Director of Physical Education was appointed in November, 1912, and he was instructed to proceed to Australia to inquire into the efficiency and working of a similar syllabus of training recently established in the Commonwealth.

During the present year (1913) ten instructors have been appointed, and they will also act as Inspectors of Physical Training under the Act. The first important part of the work has been the training of teachers; classes of instruction have already been held with marked success in several education districts; and before long the great majority of teachers will have received some degree of training in the new system, which is based, with some slight modifications, on the syllabus of physical exercises for schools issued by the English Board of Education in 1909.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN

During the year the scheme for the medical inspection of schools and school-children was brought into operation. It is under the joint control of the Education Department and the Department of Public Health. Four Medical Inspectors were appointed, one being stationed at each of the four chief centres. They began in September last the work of inspecting schools and school-children in the various education districts.

From the experience of older countries where systems of medical inspection have been in operation for some time it is not thought necessary to examine each child more than twice, or at the most three times, in the course of his primary school life, except in cases of suspected or proved abnormality. It was accordingly decided to begin by regular inspection of the children in class S2—that is, of children averaging ten to eleven years of age. As a rule, the Medical Inspector inspects these children in any school on the first day of his visit, and on the second day examines special cases from other classes brought under his notice by the head teacher or selected by himself.

An important part of the Inspectors' work is to train the teachers to do their share of medical inspection, for in those countries where the system is most successful the co-operation of the teachers has been found to be a most important factor. Accordingly, the Medical Inspector is always accompanied by a teacher, who in this way learns much as to the aims and methods of medical inspection.

This individual training is supplemented by courses of Saturday lectures given to the teachers residing in or near each important centre visited. More extensive courses of lectures are given to training-college students. Notices are sent to parents of children in cases where the inspection shows that medical or dental treatment is required; no cases are, however, treated by the Inspectors; parents are recommended to take their children to their own medical advisers. School authorities and parents generally appear to welcome the new departure. In a large number of cases it has been found that children with notified defects have received treatment accordingly.

Owing to the facts that the Medical Inspectors had to work out a common standard for the assessment of various defects, that the teachers were new to the work, and that the natural tendency at the outset was to bring only abnormal cases under the notice of the Inspectors, it would be misleading to publish even a summary of the reports of the work of the first few months. It is, however, already evident that even with the limitation of two inspections for each child in the eight years for the ages six to fourteen, the number of officers employed at present is too small, and it is proposed to increase their number very shortly.

#### CLASS-BOOKS AND SCHOOL AND CLASS LIBRARIES.

At the beginning of the year 1912 the system of free class-books was extended to S5 and S6, and for all classes the conditions were modified by giving Education Boards the option of (1) supplying miscellaneous readers free to pupils, or (2) requiring the pupils to provide miscellaneous readers (except in necessitous cases and in cases where newly entered pupils had already purchased miscellaneous readers different from those in use in the school). In the latter alternative the money not used for supplying miscellaneous readers was to be available under certain conditions for supplying paper to be used instead of slates. This option was given in deference to representations that some teachers considered that pupils should have a reading-book for home preparation.

With the close of the year the grants for the general free class-books were discontinued, and in lieu thereof provision was made for establishing and maintaining school and class libraries. These grants come under two heads:—

- (a.) A capitation grant at the rate of 3d. per head on the average attendance is paid annually 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 has already purchased elsewhere class-books different from those in use in the school. After provision has been made for the supply of such books, the balance of the grant, if any, is to be spent on approved books suitable for individual reading in school or at home.
- (b.) Further to encourage school libraries provision has been made for the payment of subsidies of £1 for £1 on moneys raised by voluntary contributions for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, or increasing the utility of school libraries that contain books suitable

for individual reading in school or at home. It was, of course, necessary to fix certain limits to the amount of the subsidies. For the year ending 31st December, 1913, the subsidies on moneys so raised for any school library during that year cannot exceed 9d. per head on the average attendance at the school for the year 1912, and in no case can the subsidy for any one school exceed £10. Similarly, for any subsequent year, the subsidy cannot exceed 3d. per head on the average attendance for the preceding year, and in no case can the subsidy for any one school exceed £5 in any year.

The books purchased are to be suitable for individual reading in school or at home, and are to be approved by the Board or its Inspector. Due attention is to be paid to providing books suitable for the individual reading of pupils in the lower classes.

It is felt that the establishment of school libraries should not only do much to encourage reading among pupils, but should also prove a great boon to parents and others—more particularly in sparsely settled rural districts—and consequently the conditions attached to the payment of subsidies on voluntary contributions provide that, under such conditions as a School Committee may impose, persons other than children attending school may receive on loan such books as are not for the time required by the pupils.

When notifying Boards that provision had been made for the payment of grants under the heads (a) and (b), the Department suggested that, to give wider utility to school libraries and to afford pupils greater variety of reading-matter, adjacent schools or schools between which communication is easy might purchase different books and that these should be passed on from one school to another at suitable intervals.

#### THE "SCHOOL JOURNAL," OTHER PUBLICATIONS, CHARTS, ETC.

The *School Journal* has now completed its sixth year of issue. It is published monthly except that there are no issues for the months of December and January, when most of the schools are closed for the summer vacation. To provide reading-matter for the time the schools are open during the month of December, the November number is considerably enlarged. The *School Journal* is published in three parts suited to the varying capacities of the pupils; and to public schools, to Native schools, special schools, and certain other institutions more or less under departmental control or supervision, copies are sent in sufficient numbers to provide each pupil on the roll of the standard classes with a copy of the appropriate part. To the institutions just mentioned the *School Journal* is supplied free of cost, and to a very large number of private schools it is supplied at moderate rates.

In addition to the illustrations appearing in the pages of the *School Journal*, pictures and prints illustrating geography, history, and nature-study are issued separately on cards as aids to oral instruction on modern lines in these subjects. During the year a set of ninety-six pictures illustrating striking events in British history was completed, and a set of thirty-two dealing with Europe geographically and historically was issued. To public schools, Native schools, secondary schools, and technical schools at which elementary agriculture is taught copies of a chart "Vegetation Diseases and Insect Pests" were distributed. It contained pictures of the insects or pests in their natural colours, together with the effects of their ravages, and also approved methods of treatment. A pamphlet entitled "Meteorology of New Zealand"—an extract from the New Zealand Year-book with the addition of a map showing the distribution of rainfall—was distributed also.

"Geology of New Zealand," by Dr. Marshall, a text-book for teachers and other persons, was published during the year. "A Manual of New Zealand Mollusca," by Mr. Suter, is going through the press, and the plates of New Zealand flora published in connection with Mr. Cheeseman's "Manual of New Zealand Flora" have all been received, and the letter-press is being printed.

The departmental library contains a large number of educational books and papers, most of which are available on loan to Inspectors, teachers of primary or secondary schools, and others interested in education.

## STAFFS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(E.—2.—Tables E1 and F3.)

The number of the teachers in the public schools, exclusive of those employed in the secondary departments of district high schools, in December, 1911, and December, 1912, respectively, was as follows :—

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

			1911.			1912.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adult teachers	..	..	1,493	2,351	3,844	1,555	2,550	4,105
Pupil-teachers	..	..	179	528	707*	162	476	638†
Total	..	..	1,672	2,879	4,551	1,717	3,026	4,743
<i>Number of Adult Teachers (included above).</i>								
Head teachers	..	..	728	85	813	733	107	840
Sole teachers	..	..	452	814	1,266	482	811	1,293
Assistants	..	..	313	1,452	1,765	340	1,632	1,972
Total	..	..	1,493	2,351	3,844	1,555	2,550	4,105

\* Exclusive of 41 male and 178 female probationers.

† Exclusive of 36 male and 186 female probationers.

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 not being included on the staff.

	Average Number of Children per Teacher.
Grades 0 and I (1-15 in average attendance, one teacher)	.. .. 9.64
Grades II and III (16-35, one teacher)	.. .. 21.97
Grades IV-X (over 35, two or more teachers)	.. .. 38.86
Grades VII-X (over 200, six or more teachers)	.. .. 47.60
All schools	.. .. 32.48
Grades II-X (over 15)	.. .. 35.23

A comparison with the staffing of schools in countries considered to be advanced in educational progress bears out the opinion, expressed in the report for last year, that there is considerable room for improvement in the staffing of the larger schools of the Dominion.

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER ADULT TEACHER (COUNTING TWO PUPIL-TEACHERS AS ONE ADULT).

London (County Council schools)	..	..	..	..	..	40.0
England (Board of Education schools)	..	..	..	..	..	33.2
Wales (Board of Education schools)	..	..	..	..	..	29.4
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	37.7
New York State	..	..	..	..	..	26.3
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	42.7
„ (Canton of Geneva)	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
United States	..	..	..	..	..	25.0
New Zealand (in schools, 201-700)	..	..	..	..	..	47.6

The following figures show the ratio of males to females, adult teachers and pupil teachers being considered separately. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous years are also given :—

	1910. Male. Female.	1911. Male. Female.	1912. Male. Female.
Ratio of adult male to adult female teachers, schools with one to fifteen scholars	100 : 325	100 : 362	100 : 356
Ratio of adult male to adult female teachers, schools with more than fifteen scholars	100 : 141	100 : 142	100 : 151*
Ratio of adult male to adult female teachers, all schools	100 : 155	100 : 157	100 : 164*
Ratio of male pupil-teachers to female pupil-teachers	100 : 302	100 : 295	100 : 293
Ratio of male to female teachers, all schools	100 : 170	100 : 172	100 : 177*

\* The increase is due to the appointment of additional assistant teachers in lieu of pupil-teachers (Grades V and VI). Very few of the assistants so appointed were males.

From the above table it will be seen that with the exception of pupil-teachers and sole teachers of small schools the proportion of males to females is not small. As a matter of fact the ratio of adult males to adult females in schools in the Auckland District was as high as 100 : 125. The figures relating to pupil-teachers indicate that a very much larger percentage of females enter the service than males ; but it is to be borne in mind that a number of these female pupil-teachers leave before completing their period of training. The large proportion of female teachers to males in schools having 1 to 15 scholars in attendance is readily explained, the maximum salary in these schools, £120 per annum, being too small to attract male teachers. It may be fairly argued, perhaps, that in districts not too remote women are more suitable than men for small schools of this type ; there are at all events a sufficient number of other positions to absorb all the men in the profession at present.

If we take into consideration the corresponding proportion for primary-school teachers, secondary teachers in district high schools, and secondary schools (exclusive of part-time teachers), and for students in training colleges respectively, we have—

NUMBER OF WOMEN TEACHERS OR STUDENTS PER HUNDRED MEN TEACHERS OR STUDENTS (OMITTING TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS WITH 15 OR LESS IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE).

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Adult primary teachers ..	125	124	126	140	141	142	151
Pupil-teachers ..	339	277	296	319	302	295	293
Secondary teachers ..	80	77	76	82	85	84	82
Training-college students ..	350	315	285	280	219	197	252
All teachers and students	148	142	144	158	156	155	161

In other words, out of a total of 5,028 persons engaged in the above-named branches of the teaching profession, there were, in 1912, 1,926 men and 3,102 women.

It will be interesting to see how these figures compare with those from other parts of the world—England, Scotland, and the United States, for instance. In comparing this Dominion with such old-established countries, it is necessary to bear in mind that in the latter, the population being comparatively dense and the facilities for transit more numerous, there are few schools corresponding to our Grade 0 or Grade I schools. Consequently such schools are omitted from the New Zealand figures.

NUMBER OF WOMEN TEACHERS PER HUNDRED MEN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

	England.	Scotland.	United States.	New Zealand.
Adult primary teachers ..	303	245	426	151
Pupil-teachers ..	341	449	*	293
Secondary teachers ..	97	*	121	82
Training-college students ..	196	389	392	252

\* Information not available.

There is a tendency nearly all over the world for women to replace men in scholastic positions formerly occupied by the latter alone ; but the scarcity of male teachers is not nearly so marked in New Zealand as in most other countries. It does not necessarily follow that the tendency (in moderation at all events) is bad. Half the children in our public schools are under the age of ten, and women teachers are presumably most suitable for them ; nearly half the remainder, or nearly a quarter of the whole number, are girls over ten, and it is generally conceded that they should be taught by women. So far as class-teaching is concerned there would be nothing to fear, therefore, if the proportion of women teachers to men teachers were three to one. No doubt the difficulty in directing certain mixed schools renders it desirable that the proportion of men should be greater than this : in New Zealand it is more than twice as great.

#### SALARIES OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The total amount of all salaries and allowances as at 31st December, 1912, was £667,419. This includes pupil-teachers' salaries and allowances, £32,160 ; pro-

bationers' salaries and allowances, £8,285 ; additional amounts paid to head teachers of district high schools, £1,620 ; and house allowances to head or sole teachers who had no residence provided. However, the total does not include the corresponding amounts saved in rent where houses are provided, estimated at £26,940. The average rates of salary for adult teachers in public primary schools were,—

		1911*			1912.		
(1.) All schools—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a.)	Excluding house allowances and amounts saved in rents where residences are provided .. .. .	149	5	0	148	14	8
(b.)	Including house allowances and amounts saved in rents ..	160	3	4	159	6	0
(2.) Schools with average attendance over fifteen—							
(a.)	Excluding house allowances and amounts saved in rents ..	159	4	3	156	17	4
	Namely, men .. .. .	205	7	0	205	18	8
	women .. .. .	126	16	3	124	3	2
(b.)	Including house allowances and amounts saved in rents ..	170	13	5	167	18	0
	Namely, men .. .. .	226	5	3	226	11	5
	women .. .. .	131	4	1	128	14	11

\* The figures for 1911 have been amended. They now include the amounts paid to head teachers of district high schools.

An analysis discloses the fact that 783 male teachers, or 50·3 per cent. of the number of male teachers in primary schools, receive a salary of £200 per annum or over. Here are further details :—

NUMBER OF ADULT TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGE SALARIES AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON SALARIES FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND FOR EACH YEAR SINCE 1900.

Year.	Number of Teachers.*		Average Salary of Teachers.*†					Total Ex- penditure on Teachers' Salaries.*†‡					
	Male.	Female.	Male.			Female.			Combined.				
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£				
1894	..	1,137	1,123	167	10	11½	90	17	8½	129	9	0½	292,559½
1900	..	1,216	1,415	163	12	8½	85	12	6½	121	13	7½	320,136½
1903	..	1,270	1,726	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	18	10½	392,310½
1904	..	1,272	1,797	170	4	2	93	8	8	125	5	10	384,520
1905	..	1,302	1,835	174	14	9	96	6	11	128	17	5	404,267
1906	..	1,314	1,887	184	13	1	107	2	1	139	2	2	445,285
1907	..	1,332	1,955	186	11	11	105	12	5	138	8	9	455,036
1908	..	1,331	2,021	189	9	3	106	0	5	159	3	1	466,448
1909	..	1,406	2,208	192	15	3	113	11	4	144	7	7	521,783
1910	..	1,456	2,252	192	8	10	115	6	6	145	12	2	539,909
1911	..	1,493	2,351	196	6	1	118	13	4	148	16	5	572,067
1912	..	1,555	2,550	197	7	8	118	8	5	148	14	8	610,550
				Excluding schools with average attendance of under 16.									
				205	18	8	124	3	2	156	17	4	

\* Exclusive of pupil-teachers and sewing-mistress. † Exclusive of teachers' house allowances. ‡ Based on rate paid for month of December. § House allowances included.

For the year 1912 the average salary, including house allowances and amounts saved in rents, was—

	Male.			Female.			Combined.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) All schools .. .. .	218	6	4	125	6	1	159	6	0
(2.) Excluding schools with average attendance of under 16 .. .. .	226	11	5	128	14	11	167	18	0

The following Acts affecting public-school teachers' salaries have been passed since 1900—Public-school Teachers' Salaries Act, 1901 ; Education Act Amendment Act, 1904 ; Education Act Amendment Act, 1905 ; Education Amendment Act, 1908.

The following statement gives the average salaries of men and women in the several branches of the Education service in New Zealand :—

## AVERAGE SALARIES, EDUCATION SERVICE, MEN AND WOMEN.

Class.	Total Salaries of Men.	Total Salaries of Women.	Average Salary of Men.	Average Salary of Women.	Average Salary of All Men.	Average Salary of All Women.	Average Salary of All Men and Women.	Number in Education Service—Men only—receiving Salaries of		
								(a) £200-£300.	(b) £300-£400.	(c) £400 and over.
A. Primary-school teachers (excluding schools in Grade 0, Primary Schools)	£ 307,937 5 0	£ 297,747 0 0	£ 199 16 7 (1,541 men)	£ 122 18 8 (2,422 women)	£ 225 13 0 (1,969 men)	£ 126 17 8 (2,647 women)	£ 169 0 3 (4,616 men and women)	648	120	15
B. District high schools—Staffs, secondary departments	7,135 12 8	7,952 15 0	187 15 7 (38 men)	169 4 2 (47 women)	225 13 0 (1,969 men)	126 17 8 (2,647 women)	169 0 3 (4,616 men and women)	14	1	..
C. Department (professional) ..	4,010 0 0	..	501 5 0 (8 in all)	..				..	..	8
D. Inspectors of Schools ..	16,580 0 0	..	436 6 4 (38 men)	..	225 13 0 (1,969 men)	126 17 8 (2,647 women)	169 0 3 (4,616 men and women)	3	14	21
E. Secondary schools staffs ..	44,818 0 0	21,027 0 0	274 19 2 (163 men)	178 3 1 (118 women)				82	31	15
F. Universities, staffs— Professors ..	26,233 0 0	..	709 0 0	..	225 13 0 (1,969 men)	126 17 8 (2,647 women)	169 0 3 (4,616 men and women)	Professors Lecturers (14 in all)	..	37
Lecturers ..	4,452 0 0	..	318 0 0	..						
G. Technical Schools—Staffs ..	33,135 0 0	9,132 0 0	254 17 8 (130 men)	152 4 0 (60 women)	225 13 0 (1,969 men)	126 17 8 (2,647 women)	169 0 3 (4,616 men and women)	62	31	7
	444,300 17 8	335,858 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	809	197 14	103
								1,123		
Primary-school teachers (excluding schools in Grades 0 and I)	298,607 5 0	270,166 0 0	205 18 8 (1,450 men)	124 3 2 (2,176 women)	231 12 3 (1,678 men)	128 7 11 (2,401 women)	173 13 11 (4,279 men and women)	..	..	..

\* Excluding house allowances.



## STATUS OF TEACHERS IN REGARD TO CERTIFICATES.

(See also E.-2, Tables E2 and E3.)

Table E2 of E.-2, gives the number of certificated and uncertificated teachers respectively on the 31st December, 1912, exclusive of secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools. The following summary shows the numbers of certificated and uncertificated teachers in each of the years 1907 to 1912 respectively :—

## PRIMARY TEACHERS IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS (SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS EXCLUDED) AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
I. Certificated teachers—						
Adults .. .. .	2,422	2,451	2,593	2,663	2,783	2,919
Pupil-teachers .. .. .	14	2	1	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	2,436	2,453	2,594	2,663	2,783	2,919
II. Uncertificated teachers—						
(a.) Holding partial qualifications—						
(i.) Holders of licenses .. .. .	178	99	68	56	71	87
(ii.) Others partially qualified .. .. .	142	167	264	259	285	336
Total of (a) .. .. .	320	266	332	315	356	423
(b.) Having no recognized examination status .. .. .	545	635	689	730	705	763
Total number of uncertificated teachers .. .. .	865	901	1,021	1,045	1,061	1,186
Total of I and II .. .. .	3,301	3,354	3,615	3,708	3,844	4,105

It is interesting to note that the total increase of teachers during the year is 261, that the certificated teachers have increased by 136, the partially qualified by 67, and the uncertificated by only 58. (It must of course be remembered that a considerable number of these uncertificated teachers sat for examinations in January, 1913, but were unsuccessful). This preponderant increase of wholly or partially qualified teachers is distinctly gratifying, and is due in a large extent to the facilities now available to teachers to take classes with a view to improve their examination status. Further information in this connexion will be found under the heading "Training of Teachers," Appendix D. of E.-2. There are, however, other causes tending to induce teachers to improve their examination status when possible. Certain Education Boards, for instance, have decided to dispense, where possible, with the services of teachers who are making no effort to qualify for their positions by examination. Moreover, the additional monetary inducements offered in recent years to teachers in New Zealand schools has checked the outflow of competent teachers to more lucrative spheres of employment, and has proved an additional stimulus to the younger teachers to improve their status as quickly as possible. And, lastly, there must be taken into account the steady output of certificated teachers from the four training colleges.

Education Boards and others have submitted that it is impossible to expect teachers of schools with an average attendance of 15 or less (Grades 0 and I) to qualify for certificates. The fact that about 25 per cent. only of such teachers are certificated and that the proportion is not on the increase appears to bear out this contention. To obtain a fair comparison of the numbers of certificated and uncertificated teachers, therefore, it would be reasonable to omit teachers of schools in Grades 0 and I.

This is the result :—

PRIMARY TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH AN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF 16 AND UPWARDS,  
AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.\*

					1905.	1910.	1911.	1912.
I. Certificated	..	..	..	..	2,460	2,608	2,723	2,854
II. Uncertificated—								
(a.) Partially qualified	..	..	..	..	329	262	277	366
(b.) Without status	..	..	..	..	163	383	374	386
					— 492	— 645	— 651	— 752
Totals	..	..	..	..	2,952	3,253	3,374	3,606
Percentages—								
I. Certificated	..	..	..	..	83·3	80·2	80·7	79·1
II. (a.) Partially qualified	..	..	..	..	11·1	8·0	8·2	9·2
(b.) Without status	..	..	..	..	5·6	11·8	11·1	11·7
					— 16·7	— 19·8	— 19·3	— 20·9
Totals	..	..	..	..	100	100	100	100

\* Secondary teachers of District High Schools are not included.

Below is printed a summary of Table E3. This shows all certificated teachers employed by Education Boards, whether they are engaged in primary work or in the secondary departments of district high schools, and it is arranged according to sex and class of certificate held. It is to be borne in mind that there is now no examination for E certificate.

HOLDERS OF TEACHERS CERTIFICATES IN THE SERVICE OF EDUCATION BOARDS AT 31ST DECEMBER,  
1911, AND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Class of Certificate.					1911.			1912.		
					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	..	20	3	23	24	4	28
B	..	..	..	..	172	47	219	181	51	232
C	..	..	..	..	419	280	699	492	378	870
D	..	..	..	..	505	887	1,392	487	892	1,379
E	..	..	..	..	84	366	450	71	339	410
Total	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,583	2,783	1,255	1,664	2,919

The following table gives a comparative view of the number of persons holding certificates who were employed in all forms of public instruction as at the 30th June, 1913 :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CERTIFICATES HELD BY PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AS AT  
THE 30TH JUNE.

Class.		Number of Teachers holding Certificates.							
		1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
A	..	86	87	94	99	105	116	119	119
B	..	201	208	232	266	300	352	392	422
C	..	197	294	415	544	648	761	939	1,108
D	..	1,650	1,593	1,479	1,442	1,420	1,486	1,488	1,513
E	..	721	642	595	555	522	480	441	402
Total, A, B, C, and D	..	2,134	2,182	2,220	2,351	2,473	2,715	2,938	3,162
„ A, B, C, D, and E	..	2,855	2,824	2,815	2,906	2,995	3,195	3,379	3,564

It is satisfactory to note that the total increase in the number of certificated teachers is due to a great extent to the increase in the number of certificates of the higher classes. There is a very large increase in the number of certificated teachers of the three highest classes during the last seven years. Whereas the total number of teachers employed has increased in that time by only 24 per cent., the number holding A, B, or C certificates has increased tenfold, by 240 per cent. This increase is so far most marked in the case of C certificate holders, but it is anticipated that when the provision in the University bursary regulations, by which holders of C certificates may be awarded bursaries, becomes more widely known, there will be a steady increase in the number of graduates in the teaching profession, and incidentally in the number of holders of A and B certificates.

#### TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

(See also E.—2, Appendix D, Tables P1 to P6.)

The four training colleges in the four centres of population had their full complement of students in attendance during the year.

Of the 398 students in attendance during the last quarter, 357 (Division A students) had completed their course as pupil-teachers or probationers before entrance to the colleges, and eight had obtained University degrees. Of the remainder, twenty-nine had qualified for admission by passing the Matriculation or some higher University examination, but were without previous teaching experience (Division B students), and four were admitted under the special provisions for teachers of small schools whose qualification is incomplete. These numbers show an increase of 7.7 per cent. in the number of Division A students admitted during the year. Of the Division B students the number for whom room has been found is still notably small, and probably those asking admission who are not already provided for by means of a pupil-teacher or probationer course must in any case necessarily be few.

Of the total of 398 students, 113 were men and 258 were women. The following table indicates the percentages for the past three years :—

PERCENTAGES OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS.

					Males.	Females.
For the year	1910	..	..	..	31.32	68.68
„	1911	..	..	..	33.67	66.33
„	1912	..	..	..	28.39	71.61

The ordinary course of training is for two years, so that approximately 200 students annually complete their training and pass into the schools. Most of these are very quickly absorbed, and later in the year new vacancies still continue to exceed the supply. To meet the demand an amendment in the regulations for training colleges has now been made, raising the limit of attendance from 100 to 125 students in each case, while a further step has been taken in the extension of probationer appointments—the main source of future supply. The increase gives better opportunities for those to come in who have not served as pupil-teachers or probationers, but who are otherwise eligible as students. At the same time, but as a purely temporary measure only to meet immediate needs, permission has been given by regulation to the education authorities controlling the training colleges to admit at their discretion a certain proportion of the students for a course of training of one year only. Except in the case of graduates or persons of similar status, so short a course as one year cannot be recommended, nor can it in any sense be considered complete; but as the permission is confined to a limited number of entrants who have already served in the school as pupil-teachers or probationers, many of whom doubtless are only too anxious to enter upon permanent positions as teachers with as little delay as possible, circumstances appear to warrant recourse to the expedient. So far, only one of the colleges appears to have made use of the permission, and that it should have a much wider application is not particularly desired. The more regular outflow from the colleges of two-year students out of the increased number for which provision is now made, together with the customary supplementary accessions from other sources to the ranks of teachers in the Dominion, must soon prove sufficient to meet ordinary requirements. That the supply would be sufficient, however, to meet exceptional demands arising out of the increased staffing of schools for which statutory authority has already been obtained

is not so clear. Obviously, if competent assistants are to be secured, the steps of the process by which adult teachers are being substituted for pupil-teachers must be made very gradual.

For the teaching practice of students the normal practising schools forming part of the training college in each case are available, and by a recent amendment opportunities of observation are now extended so as to embrace specially selected classes or teachers in neighbouring schools. By regulation it is provided that each normal school shall include (a) a main school, organized as a district high school, and having an average attendance of not more than 450 pupils, and (b) a "model school," arranged on the lines of a small rural school, with an average attendance of thirty-five to forty. If the Minister approves, there may be also (c) a second "model school," organized as a rural school of two teachers, with an average attendance of seventy to eighty, or as a junior school with thirty-five to forty children of a standard not higher than S2, or as a rural school with thirty-five to forty children in attendance and under the charge of a sole teacher; and (d) a junior kindergarten class containing not more than forty children between the ages of three and five. For the secondary department of the main school a maximum attendance of not more than fifty is permitted. The following gives the actual average attendance at each of the normal schools, the main schools and their adjuncts being separately given :—

—					Main School (exclusive of Model Schools and Second- ary Department).	Secondary Department.	Model School.	Junior Model School (P to S2).
Auckland	..	..	..	..	379	30	29	31
Wellington	..	..	..	..	277	17	29	37
Christchurch	..	..	..	..	429	15	34	..
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	402	28	37	36

In each of the normal schools a junior kindergarten class with a special teacher in charge has also been provided in terms of the regulations.

Much information in regard to the courses of instruction taken by students at the training colleges may be obtained from the tables appearing in Appendix D of E.-2, Primary Education Report. The following matter is summarized from the tables :—

Table P2 shows the University work undertaken by students. At the University college students are required to take at least a course in English in addition to the lectures on education given by the Principals of the training colleges, who for this purpose are recognized as members of the University college staff. Any other University work undertaken varies greatly according to the aims and educational status of individual students, but is necessarily subordinated to the aims and requirements of their special professional training, and the due relation of the two claims constitutes one of the chief problems of organization with which the Principals of training colleges have to deal. Of such work mental science, as bearing directly on education, has been generally taken at one of the centres, and at the second centre it is also taken by a substantial proportion, but few take it elsewhere. Of other subjects, about one-third of the students take Latin, and mathematics, with much fewer attendants, appears next in order. At one centre the University College, apart from English and education, is represented specially by botany, and by a course of voice-production, the latter being attended by the whole of the students.

Table P3 contains parallel facts for special classes of professional training for which provision has been made within the training college itself or in intimate connexion with it. It deals only with students who are in their second year of training. The subjects are largely more or less compulsory in character, though not of necessity for the second year, and include methods of teaching, elementary hygiene, elementary handwork and kindergarten study, physical (including agricultural and domestic) science, physical exercises, vocal music, and drawing.

In most cases there is still much to be desired in the training in natural and experimental science that is given to young teachers. It must be regarded as an absolute essential for every teacher that he or she should have at least an elementary knowledge (complete as far as it goes) of scientific method, and this can

be got only by a course of individual practical work. The two to four hours' work per week assigned to this course, under the Training College Regulations, is by no means too much. If the student cannot take such work at the University College he should take it at the Training College. For men the course in agriculture, and for women the course in home science, properly carried out, will give opportunities for much that is wanted in this respect.

From Table P4 may be learnt the initial status of the students at admission as set out in terms of the Department's certificate provisions, or with respect to the University qualifications on which they were admitted to the training college. Table P5 shows the certificate status as revised after the examinations of January, 1913, but including those to whom trained teachers' certificates were granted at the close of their training course without further examination. The analysis is of special interest at the present time, in view of the abandonment of general certificate examination tests for training-college students after their admission, and the substitution therefor of evidence otherwise furnished of the satisfactory completion of a training-college course as prescribed by the regulations. Eight students at admission held Class C certificates, and 166 Class D. By the end of the year three students held a Class A certificate, ten a Class B, 148 a Class C, and 182 a Class D.

The number of male and female students receiving training in the four training colleges during the last quarter, 1911 and 1912, is indicated in the following table :—

	1911.			1912.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Auckland ... ..	37	64	101	29	72	101
Wellington ... ..	31	65	96	25	69	94
Christchurch ... ..	23	72	95	21	76	97
Dunedin ... ..	40	57	97	38	68	106
Totals ... ..	131	258	389	113	285	398

The following is a summary of Table P5 :—

	Number of Students in Attendance during 1912 who qualified by Attainments for a Certificate of			
	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.
First-year students—				
Division A ... ..	3	1	40	126
Division B ... ..	...	...	1	1
Second-year students—				
Division A ... ..	...	8	98	47
Division B ... ..	...	1	9	8

The amounts paid to Education Boards in 1911 and 1912 for the training of teachers were as follows :—

	1911.		1912.	
	£	£	£	£
I. Training colleges—				
Salaries of staffs (half charged to public-school salaries) ... ..	6,723		6,752	
Students' allowances ... ..	18,495		18,872	
University fees of students ... ..	2,903		2,786	
Special instruction—Clause 6 (2) of Regulations ... ..	39		2,206	
Buildings—Alterations and equipment ... ..	900		471	
		29,060		31,087
II. Other training—				
Grants for special instruction in handwork, including agriculture, of teachers other than training-college students ... ..	2,115		3,865	
Railway fares of teachers and instructors ... ..	3,477		2,501	
		5,592		6,366
Totals ... ..		£34,652		£37,453

## FINANCES OF EDUCATION BOARDS.

(See also E.—2, Tables F1 to F12).

### 1. General Survey of the Finances of Education Boards.

Table F is a summary of the income and expenditure, and of the assets and liabilities of the various Education Boards for the calendar year 1912. Full information for each district can be obtained on reference to Appendix A of E.—2, or to Tables F1 and F2 published in the same report.

TABLE F.—SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF EDUCATION BOARDS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

No.	Name of Account. (1)	As at 1st January.		Cash Transactions during Year.						Transfers.		As at 31st December.	
		Balances. (2)	Deficits. (3)	Receipts.		Expenditure. (7)	Debit. (8)	Credit. (9)	Balances. (10)	Deficits. (11)	Assets. (12)	Liabilities. (13)	
				From Government. (4)	Reserves Revenue. (5)								From other Sources. (6)
1	Salaries of teachers (exclusive of secondary departments of district high schools), salaries and allowances of pupil-teachers, and half of the total cost of the training-college staff	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 4,011 16 9	£ s. d. 583,152 13 10	£ s. d. 61,731 13 8	£ s. d. 59 15 9	£ s. d. 643,920 13 1	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 2,988 6 7	£ s. d. 1,959 7 3	£ s. d. 973 4 7	
2	Teachers' house allowances ..	..	130 16 8	16,207 3 3	..	37 10 0	16,296 14 2	10 8 4	..	172 9 3	274 9 6	22 3 9	
3	Salaries of relieving teachers ..	..	1,894 15 6	3,627 11 3	..	..	4,642 11 4	..	..	2,909 15 7	..	..	
4	Free school-books ..	..	2,472 15 10	18,143 19 6	..	79 1 1	11,980 1 0	..	..	..	299 14 0	3,121 7 1	
5	General administration ..	29,905 18 6	..	95,735 18 4	..	453 14 5	..	1,480 13 11	25 12 4	3,770 3 9	..	..	
	(a.) Incidental expenses of schools (in terms of the Order in Council of 13th February, 1911, but exclusive of cost of works paid for out of Government grant for maintenance and rebuilding of school buildings and included below under that heading)	..	..	..	..	38 17 2	44,722 13 11	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b.) Conveyance of school-children ..	..	..	..	..	46 15 6	4,492 2 8	..	..	..	1,121 15 1	5,092 7 4	
	(c.) Board of school-children ..	..	..	..	..	25 5 0	433 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d.) Office staff (including Secretary, Inspectors, &c.), salaries and clerical assistance ..	..	..	..	..	..	29,718 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	
	(e.) Office contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	21 12 10	17,573 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	
	(f.) Refunds and sundries ..	..	..	..	..	2,086 14 1	1,032 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Training colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Salaries of staff (half of the total cost)	203 7 8	248 15 2	7,198 2 8	..	..	6,941 19 2	..	..	7 8 4	31 5 0	24 17 6	
8	Allowances for students ..	..	1,330 6 1	21,658 2 0	..	31 7 3	21,844 17 10	15 4 0	..	47 19 1	43 2 1	51 1 6	
	Incidental expenses ..	..	..	1,407 6 10	..	..	967 4 7	..	..	874 19 10	372 1 0	28 15 9	
9	Secondary education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Scholarships—Board's ..	..	1,314 0 6	9,583 6 10	..	13 15 0	9,975 17 1	0 10 0	..	..	1,535 4 9	20 4 0	
11	Scholarships—National ..	..	541 10 9	3,336 10 0	..	..	3,412 0 4	..	..	..	642 7 10	25 0 0	
	Scholarships—Special ..	277 13 10	..	..	..	205 0 0	303 11 3	..	..	..	6 16 6	197 10 4	
12	District high schools—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Salaries of staffs of secondary departments ..	100 18 9	..	15,963 10 7	..	..	16,471 13 2	216 6 10	..	190 17 0	178 13 7	76 12 6	
13	General purposes—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(a.) Voluntary contributions and subsidies ..	1,365 1 5	..	1,199 5 8	..	1,261 8 11	2,817 6 6	..	40 0 0	748 15 4	266 11 2	724 19 0	
14	(b.) Fees from pupils ..	..	..	..	..	105 14 2	27 11 11	..	62 17 6	..	..	..	
15	(c.) High School Boards' grants ..	..	..	..	..	345 0 0	353 2 1	..	226 16 10	..	..	..	

Manual and technical—									
School classes—									
16	Capitation .. .. .	25,413 9 3	1,352 18 11	28,733 5 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
17	Voluntary contributions and bequests and subsidies .. .. .	659 14 7	1,112 15 0	144 7 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
18	Special and associated classes—								
19	Capitation .. .. .	23,424 15 10	59 17 0	30,803 11 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
20	Material .. .. .	1,822 3 2	354 14 2	2,615 8 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
21	Voluntary contributions and bequests and subsidies .. .. .	3,942 19 1	1,728 11 5	3,192 3 2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
22	Fees from pupils at special classes .. .. .	6,722 10 9	3,650 18 7	8 7 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
23	Free-place holders .. .. .	4,655 4 6	106 4 3	3,749 11 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
24	Training of teachers .. .. .	11 17 0	10 5 0	3,317 12 11	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
25	Direction and administration (school and special classes) .. .. .		151 3 10	4,566 18 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
26	Buildings: Maintenance, rebuilding, rent—				.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
27	(a) Maintenance and small additions, and (b) ordinary rebuilding .. .. .	78,538 0 0	3,117 0 11	(a) 58,535 10 1	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
28	Rebuilding schools destroyed by fire .. .. .	4,925 14 3	0 17 6	(b) 11,143 5 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
29	Rents of buildings and sites for school purposes .. .. .	2,483 18 4	3 8 0	4,099 11 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
30	New buildings, furniture, additions, sites—			3,008 15 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
31	Public schools .. .. .	38,734 12 3	61,505 8 7	59,693 13 2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
32	Manual instruction .. .. .	9,644 15 8	250 2 3	11,606 11 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
33	Technical instruction .. .. .	10,327 18 0	76 10 11	14,933 4 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
34	Rent of buildings for manual-instruction purposes .. .. .	41 12 6	.. .. .	37 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
35	Rent of buildings for technical-instruction purposes .. .. .	344 0 0	9 0 0	689 7 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
36	Sites sales .. .. .	4,892 9 6	960 11 3	11,425 0 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
37	Other separate accounts—				.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
38	Contractors' deposits .. .. .	.. .. .	2,203 11 11	2,404 9 11	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
39	Jane E. McLeod bequest .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
40	Wanganui School sites .. .. .	8,774 5 2	15,703 19 4	9,813 10 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
41	Rees Bequest Fund .. .. .	.. .. .	59 2 2	1,600 18 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
42	Sundry accounts .. .. .	6 11 0	11 10 4	6 11 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
43	Totals .. .. .	115,457 18 2	73,929 16 5	101,657 6 12	961,731 13 8	6,246 17 3	6,246 17 3	3128,260 4	5101,529 7

£ s. d.

Net bank balance at 1st January, 1912..

Net bank balance at 31st December, 1912

41,528 1 9

51,777 10 9

In the case of teachers' salaries, teachers' house allowances, and scholarships it will be seen that the balance or deficit, as the case may be, is practically covered by the corresponding liability or asset. For these items the Department makes grants to cover the actual cost.

The transfers made during the year amount to only £6,246 17s. 3d., as compared with £34,683 8s. 10d. for the previous year. The fall is due to the fact that Education Boards have adopted the method suggested by the Department of charging items directly to the account to which the receipts or expenditure relate. This has done away to a large extent with the necessity of making transfers to adjust accounts at the end of the year.

Table F3 shows the salaries and allowances paid to officers of Education Boards other than teachers. Tables F4 and F5 give a summary of the receipts and expenditure of Education Boards from 1877 to 1912.

Excluding the expenditure on buildings, which is dealt with separately below, the following summary shows the chief items of expenditure for the past five years :—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Board's administration .. ..	39,730	42,392	41,396	43,697	47,772
Incidental expenses of schools .. ..	38,077	40,374	37,394	42,831	44,723
Teachers' salaries* .. ..	489,042	554,012	582,288	608,958	643,921
Training colleges .. ..	19,949	22,425	27,467	28,992	29,756
Scholarships and district high schools .. ..	31,892	32,136	32,811	32,620	33,361
Manual and technical instruction .. ..	48,212	47,927	56,049	65,195	77,131

\* Excluding house allowance.

The increase in the expenditure on teachers' salaries is due in the main to three causes—the increased number of children receiving instruction, the yearly increment of £5 in teachers' salaries provided by section 7 (3) of the Education Amendment Act, 1908, and the replacement of most of the pupil-teachers in schools with an average attendance of 81 to 160 by adult assistants.

In the case of manual and technical instruction the increase is mainly due to the increased number of classes for manual instruction (especially woodwork, agriculture, and cookery) in connection with public schools, and to an increase both in the number of and the attendance at day technical schools. The expenditure also includes several payments which fell due in the previous year but were not actually made until 1912.

The following table shows the proportion of expenditure on administration to the whole expenditure, and the corresponding proportion of the incidental expenses of schools (through the School Committees), the figures for the five years previous being also entered for purposes of comparison :—

	Boards.	Committees.	Total.
1907 .. ..	4·7	4·8	9·5
1908 .. ..	4·7	4·5	9·2
1909 .. ..	4·6	4·4	9·0
1910 .. ..	4·5	4·0	8·5
1911 .. ..	4·3	4·2	8·5
1912 .. ..	4·3	4·1	8·4

The corresponding percentages for the several Education Boards are printed in Table F12. As is to be expected, the ratio of expenses of administration to total expenditure is highest in the smallest district (9·4).

Out of the capitation paid to Education Boards for general administration purposes the Boards provide School Committees with funds according to scale to meet incidental expenses of schools, such as lighting, fuel, cleaning, &c.



The following calculation, which is based on the amounts shown under the heading "Incidental expenses of schools," in the general statements of receipts and expenditure of Education Boards for the year ended the 31st December, 1912, gives the amount per unit of average attendance paid to School Committees by each Board :—

Education District.	Average Attendance.	Amount.	Amount per Unit of Average Attendance.
		£	£
Auckland .. .. .	38,714	11,639	0.301
Taranaki .. .. .	5,362	1,506	0.281
Wanganui .. .. .	13,370	3,675	0.275
Wellington .. .. .	16,198	4,201	0.259
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	9,724	3,235	0.333
Marlborough .. .. .	2,117	496	0.234
Nelson .. .. .	5,562	1,667	0.300
Grey .. .. .	1,744	544	0.312
Westland .. .. .	1,042	340	0.326
North Canterbury .. .. .	19,127	6,900	0.361
South Canterbury .. .. .	5,113	1,570	0.307
Otago .. .. .	18,654	6,180	0.331
Southland .. .. .	9,555	2,769	0.290

In other words, the average rates of allowances made by Education Boards to School Committees vary from 4s. 8d. in the Marlborough Education District to 7s. 2½d. in the North Canterbury Education District. The legal minimum for the average in any district is 5s. 6d.

A reference to Table F shows that the bank balances of the Boards have increased from £41,528 to £51,777. The explanation is that the balance as at the end of 1911 was unduly small because of the fact that the Land Boards with whom in that year was placed the administration of education reserves and endowments did not follow the practice of their predecessors—the School Commissioners—of making the December quarter payments before the end of the calendar year.

As in the last two years, one Board only had an overdraft as at the 31st December last.

## 2. General Account.

For convenience, the funds of Education Boards may be divided into two classes—those granted for building purposes and those not so granted. The latter class may be regarded as the General Account, and it includes all items in Table F with the exception of Nos. 2, 25–33, and also contractors' deposits.

The following is a summary of the cash assets and liabilities of the Boards on the General Account, of which Table F6 shows the particulars.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT, ALL BOARDS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				£	<i>Assets.</i>				£
Overdrafts .. .. .	..	..	..	3,470	Cash .. .. .	..	..	..	29,254
Due to Government .. .. .	..	..	..	402	Due from all sources .. .. .	..	..	..	40,001
Other liabilities .. .. .	..	..	..	17,946	Deficits .. .. .	..	..	..	2,432
Balances .. .. .	..	..	..	49,869					
				<u>£71,687</u>					<u>£71,687</u>

With two exceptions the general account of every Education Board was in credit at the end of the year 1912. The total net credit balance on these accounts for the last three years is shown as follows :—

	Balances.	Deficits.	Net Balances.
	£	£	£
1910 .. .. .	30,850	563	30,287
1911 .. .. .	48,957	126	48,831
1912 .. .. .	49,869	2,432	47,437

### 3. *Buildings Account.*

(b.) Moneys granted from the Public Works Fund specially for the erection of new schools and the extension of existing schools rendered necessary by increased attendance, for the purchase of school-sites, and for building teachers' residences in certain cases where suitable houses cannot be rented.

\* Special provision is made for payment of the Department's share of the cost of replacement of schools destroyed by fire.

School Buildings Maintenance Account should stand as shown in Table F11, of which the following is a summary :—

SCHOOL BUILDINGS MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT, ALL BOARDS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Cash balances .. .. .	£	89,930
Net excess of amounts due to Boards over amounts due by Boards ..		859
Net balance, 31st December, 1912 .. .. .		<u>£90,789</u>

It would appear, then, that at the 1st January, 1913, this net balance of £90,789 was available for the purposes indicated. However, the combined Buildings Account shows the actual balance to be £37,294, and obviously, therefore, a sum of £53,495 has been diverted from the Maintenance Fund to other purposes. This is far more than would be warranted by the provision allowing the Boards to spend up to 7 per cent. on such items as are indicated above.

### EDUCATION RESERVES.

(See also E.-2, Appendix B.)

By the provisions of the Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1910, these reserves are vested in the Crown, and are placed under the administration of the several Land Boards. The revenues derived from these reserves, subject to a charge for expenses of administration, are paid by the Receivers of Land Revenue into the Public Account to the credit of a separate account for each provincial district.

The above provisions of the Act apply only to revenue derived from reserves since the date of the Act coming into force.

All funds, mortgages, and investments which were at that date vested in the School Commissioners the Act provided should be taken over by the Public Trustee, the revenue to be dealt with similarly to that received by Land Boards.

The revenue is distributed quarterly by the Minister of Finance on a basis provided by statute. Sums equal to the amounts paid to Education Boards are deducted from sums due by this Department to the Boards.

In this report the transactions of the Education Department only are given.

#### (a.) *Primary.*

The revenue from all sources received during the year 1912 was £58,182 3s. 7d. This was the total amount received by Education Boards for the year ended the 31st December, 1912.

The interest on mortgages and investments received from the Public Trustee for the financial year 1912-13 was £1,714 1s. 10d.

Table G shows the reserves revenue and interest on mortgages and investments received on account of primary education, together with the distribution to Education Boards.

#### (b.) *Secondary.*

The total amount received by High School Boards during the year 1912 was £5,991 8s. 7d. Details of the distribution are shown in Table K10 of E.-6.

### NATIVE SCHOOLS.

(See E.-3.)

At the end of 1911 there were 104 Native village schools in operation. During the year 1912 five new schools were opened, and one was transferred to the Auckland Board of Education. The number of village schools in operation at the 31st December, 1912, was thus 108, which is the highest number yet reached since the inception of the system.

In addition to these schools, there were four mission schools giving primary instruction to Maori children, and 569 public schools at which Maori scholars were in attendance, while there were nine boarding-schools specially concerned with the secondary education for Maori boys and girls. Thus, the total number of schools giving instruction to Maori children was—

Native village schools .. .. .	108
Native mission schools subject to inspection by the Education Department ..	4
Public schools at which Maori scholars were in attendance..	569
<hr/>	
Total number of primary schools .. .. .	681
Native boarding-schools affording secondary education to Maoris .. ..	9
<hr/>	
	690

The following table shows the number of Native village schools in each grade, as compared with the number for the previous year :—

TABLE H.—NUMBER OF NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS IN EACH GRADE.

	1911.	1912.
Grade I (9-15) .. .. .	1	..
Grade IIA (16-20) .. .. .	5	8
Grade IIB (21-25) .. .. .	10	13
Grade III (26-35) .. .. .	35	32
Grade IVA (36-50) .. .. .	33	34
Grade IVB (51-80) .. .. .	17	16
Grade V (81-120) .. .. .	3	5
<hr/>		
Totals .. .. .	104	108

### Attendance.

(E.-3.—Tables H2 to H6B.)

The number of pupils on the rolls of the Native village schools at the end of the year 1912 was—Boys, 2,536; girls, 2,158: total, 4,694. Included in these numbers are 265 boys and 255 girls who are Europeans. (See Table H4 in the appendix to E.-3).

The average daily attendance, in actual numbers and as a percentage of the average weekly roll number, for each of the years 1911 and 1912 was as follows :—

	Actual Attendance.		Per Cent. of Roll.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
First quarter .. .. .	3,932	3,943	87.0	85.7
Second quarter .. .. .	3,893	4,063	86.2	89.0
Third quarter .. .. .	3,849	4,068	86.9	86.6
Fourth quarter .. .. .	3,836	4,092	84.2	86.8

The following are some of the figures in regard to the attendance at Native village schools for 1912, the corresponding figures for 1911 being inserted for purposes of comparison :—

	1911.	1912.
Number on rolls at end of year .. .. .	4,557	4,694
Average weekly roll number .. .. .	*4,494	4,644
Average yearly attendance .. .. .	*3,878	4,042
Percentage of regularity of attendance .. .. .	86.3	87

\* 1911 figures amended.

If the Native village schools are added to the Native secondary schools, we have the following figures for 1911 and 1912 respectively :—

	1911.	1912.
Number on rolls of Native village schools .. .. .	4,557	4,694
„ mission schools .. .. .	230	174
„ boarding-schools .. .. .	387	369
<hr/>		
Combined rolls of Native schools .. .. .	5,174	5,237
Combined average weekly roll number .. .. .	5,245	5,241
Combined average yearly attendance .. .. .	4,563	4,588
Percentage of regularity of attendance .. .. .	86.8	87.5

The increase in the development of the Native village schools since the year 1881, when they were transferred to the control of this Department, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE HA.—SCHOOLS, 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.		Sewing-mistresses.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1881 ..	60	..	1,406	..	54	6	..	4	48
1886 ..	69	2,343	2,020	86.2	60	9	..	26	30
1891 ..	66	2,395	1,837	76.7	59†	8†	1	26	37
1896 ..	74	2,874	2,220	77.3	64†	11†	..	61	16
1901 ..	89*	3,257	2,592	79.6	70†	18†	..	69	15
1902 ..	98*	3,650	3,005	82.3	77†	20†	..	83	11
1903 ..	97*	3,805	3,012	79.2	76†	20†	..	79	13
1904 ..	95*	3,794	3,083	81.3	73†	21†	..	85	11
1905 ..	95	4,097	3,428	83.7	74†	22†	..	87	15
1906 ..	98	4,235	3,607	85.2	78†	21†	2	94	11
1907 ..	99	4,321	3,561	82.4	82†	18†	2	105	3
1908 ..	95	4,479	3,781	84.4	76	19	2	104	5
1909 ..	94	4,308	3,680	85.4	76	18	3	101	5
1910 ..	99	4,325	3,714	85.9	78	21	3	106	4
1911 ..	104	‡4,494	‡3,878	86.3	81	22	3	119	3
1912 ..	108	4,644	4,042	87	86	22	4	122	2

\* Includes two subsidized schools.

† Includes two teachers jointly in charge of one school.

‡ 1911 figures amended.

It will be seen that there has been an increase of 80 per cent. in the number of schools, and this does not take into account many schools which have been transferred to the various Boards of Education during the period covered by the table. The average attendance has risen from 1,406 to 4,042, while the average percentage of regularity (87) is the highest yet reached. In this connexion it is worthy of note that in forty-two schools an average of over 90 per cent. was reached.

Table H2 in the appendix to E.-3 supplies detailed information in regard to the roll number and average attendance.

The number of Maoris attending public schools on the 31st December, 1912, as compared with the number attending at the 31st December, 1911, was—1911, 4,685 ; 1912, 4,913. Details are to be found in Table H5 of E-3.

The total number of children of Maori or of mixed race on the rolls of primary Native schools, public schools, Native mission schools, and secondary Native schools, together with such pupils as were receiving special technical training at the end of the year 1912, is given in the following schedule :—

	Actual Number.	Number per 10,000 of Maori Population at Census of 1911 (49,829).
I. Primary schools—		
(a.) Government Native schools .. ..	4,694	942.0
(b.) Mission schools .. ..	174	35.0
(c.) Public schools .. ..	4,913	985.9
	9,781	1,962.9
II. Secondary schools .. ..	369	74.0
III. Special technical training .. ..	16	3.2
Totals .. ..	10,166	2,040.1

#### Classification of Pupils.

Tables H6, H6A, and H6B in E.-3 give full information as to the races and classification of pupils on the rolls of the Native schools. As will be seen, 86.7 per cent. were Maoris speaking Maori in their homes, 2.3 per cent. were Maoris speaking English in their homes, and 11 per cent. were Europeans.

A reference to Table H 8 in E.—3 will show the classification of pupils, grouped according to ages, standards, and races. The following is a summary :—

	Maoris.	Europeans.	Totals.	Per Cent. of Roll.
Class P .. .. .	2,003	189	2,192	46·7
Standard I .. .. .	549	75	624	13·3
Standard II .. .. .	512	50	562	12·0
Standard III .. .. .	434	62	496	10·6
Standard IV .. .. .	300	58	358	7·6
Standard V .. .. .	211	44	255	5·4
Standard VI .. .. .	121	30	151	3·2
Standard VII .. .. .	44	12	56	1·2

### *Secondary Education.*

(E.—3.—Tables H2 and H3).

From the tables it will be seen that there were 369 children receiving secondary education. Of this number, 103½ were holders of free places provided by the Government.

Information at the Department's disposal goes to show that there is on the part of the Maoris an increasing appreciation of vocational training, and the secondary schools are making fuller provision for it.

Detailed information in respect to Maori children receiving higher education will be found in Tables H2 and H3 of the appendix.

### *Results of Inspection.*

The report of the Inspectors of Native Schools indicates that the classification of village schools, according to the degree of efficiency recorded at the annual visit, is as follows :—

	Number of Schools.
Very good to excellent .. .. .	26
Satisfactory to good .. .. .	69
Inferior to weak .. .. .	10

Three schools were not inspected, two of them having begun operations after the visit to the district had taken place, and one having been closed temporarily owing to an epidemic of sickness.

### *Staffs and Salaries.*

(E.—3.—Table H1.)

As shown in Table H1, the staffs of the village schools included 86 masters, 22 mistresses in charge, 126 assistants, and 2 sewing-teachers. The total amount paid in salaries during the year was £25,656 4s. 11d. According to the rate paid in December, 1912, the average salary of the head teachers was £171 1s. 7d.—males £176 6s. 6d., and females £150 11s. 7d. The average salary of assistants was £50 8s. 9d. Lodging-allowances at the rate of £30 per annum were paid to 42 assistants.

### *Expenditure.*

(E.—3.—Table H9.)

A reference to Table H9 will show that the total net expenditure on Native schools during the year ended 31st December, 1912, was £39,805 7s. 6d., included in which amount is a sum of £2,080 paid out of revenues from endowment reserves.

The increase in the net expenditure for the year is £3,923 18s. 2d. Of this increase, teachers' salaries absorbed £1,216 16s. 11d., while new buildings and additions accounted for £2,205 15s. 7d.

### CHATHAM ISLANDS.

At the end of 1912 there were four schools in operation in the Chatham Islands—viz., those at Te One, Te Roto, Makarakau, and Owenga.

The average number of pupils on the roll was 92, the average attendance being 79.

The total expenditure on the schools for the year under review was made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of teachers (including allowances and cost of removals)	732	4	5
Repairs, &c.	22	11	10
Scholarships	70	0	0
Inspection	16	16	0
Other expenses	59	14	9
Total	£901	7	0

In the table below is given the names of the teachers together with certain details of expenditure. The average roll number and average attendance for each school is also shown.

School.	Names of Teachers.	Salaries at End of 1912.	Allowance for Conveyance of Goods.	Attendance.	
				Mean of Average Attendance for Four Quarters of 1912.	Mean of Weekly Roll Number for Four Quarters of 1912.
		£ s. d.	£		
Te One	Wentzel, E.	H.M. 200 0 0	25	39	47
	Seymour, Miss A.	Pt. 5 55 0 0	..	..	..
	Lanauze, Miss G.	Pt. 4 55 0 0	..	..	..
Te Roto	Seymour, Miss E.	F. 108 0 0	15	21	25
Owenga	Hutchinson, J.	M. 99 0 0	15	12	13
Matarakau	Russell, Mrs. E. A.	F. 94 10 0	..	7	7
Total	..	611 10 0	55	79	92

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

##### AFFLICTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

(E.—4, 1912.)

##### *Children under State Guardianship.*

During the year 1912 the number of children brought under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act was 405, the number discharged from control 238, and the number under control at the close of the year was 2,784—viz., 1,701 boys and 1,083 girls. There were 625 in residence at the eight Government institutions (of whom 142 and 65 were at the reformatories for boys and for girls respectively), and at the four private (Roman Catholic) schools there were 257 in residence.

Of the 951 children boarded out with foster-parents all but one belonged to Government industrial schools. The increase in the cost of living has made it necessary to reconsider the rates of payment to foster-parents, and it has been decided that from the beginning of the current year they are to be as follows: For children under one year old, 10s. a week; between twelve and eighteen months, 9s.; and then on to fourteen years, 8s.

Of the total number belonging 918 were in situations, with friends on probation, boarded without payment, or otherwise not a charge on the public funds; the remaining 1,866 being either boarded out, in residence at industrial schools, or paid for by the Government at other institutions. The parental contributions under orders of Court or agreement amounted to £7,828 15s. 8d., being at the rate of £4 3s. 11d. per head of the children maintained.

The net expenditure on account of industrial schools, exclusive of new buildings and works and purchase of property, increased during the year from £32,635 to £35,306, an increase which is very largely accounted for by the fact that 105<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> more children were maintained.

Tables I1 and I2 of E.—4 give details of the expenditure on industrial schools during the year.

	1911.	1912.
Payments by Charitable Aid Boards for maintenance of children who came into Government schools owing to indigence (included in the total sum recovered)	£10,681 5s. 4d.	£9,506 9s. 8d.
Number of children at the end of the year belonging to Government schools who were so paid for	713	766
Number maintained at the expense of Charitable Aid Boards at private industrial schools.	106	117

The amount paid by the Charitable Aid Boards on account of children sent to the private industrial schools as indigent is not stated here, as the Managers of these schools make their claims upon the Boards without reference to the Education Department.

At the end of the year the total amount deposited in the Post Office Savings-bank on account of the earnings of young people who are now or were formerly under the control of industrial schools was £32,254 1s. 4d., the Government schools accounts having £28,539 14s. 6d. to credit, and the private (Roman Catholic) schools £3,714 6s. 10d. The withdrawals from these accounts during the year were £4,206 18s. 1d. and £143 8s. 3d. respectively. The disposal of these moneys is by law at the discretion of the Minister of Education, who may direct that payment be made either to the earner or to the Public Account. In practice payment is made to an applicant who after the control of the school has ceased shows evidence of good reputation, and that the proposed investment of the money is likely to be satisfactory. On the other hand, the Minister may order forfeiture of the money when a former inmate proves that he is unworthy of consideration.

#### INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

The number of foster-homes licensed under the Infants Act to maintain children for payment apart from their parents was 569; the number of children so maintained for the whole or part of the year was 1,228, of whom 487 were under one year old. There were twelve deaths, equal to 0·98 per cent. of the number in the homes.

The expenditure for the year, £1,225 11s. 8d., is accounted for as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of visiting nurses and local representatives .. .. .	879	18	4
Travelling-expenses of District Agents, visiting nurses, and local representatives .. .. .	209	10	10
Payments to foster-parents for board of infants .. .. .	102	5	9
Medical attendance .. .. .	11	9	0
Office expenses (including rent) and sundries .. .. .	82	7	8
Less recoveries .. .. .	59	19	11

The report of the Secretary for Education gives detailed information as regards various phases of the work.

#### SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Number of pupils who returned to the school in February, 1912, after the summer vacation .. .. .	93
Receiving instruction at Government experimental farm .. .. .	1
Number admitted during the school year .. .. .	10
Absent throughout the year .. .. .	1
Left during or at the end of the school year .. .. .	12
Number remaining on the roll after the close of the school year .. .. .	93

The expenditure on the school for the years 1911 and 1912 respectively was as follows :—

	1911.			1912.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries .. .. .	3,380	6	7	3,404	12	0
Maintenance of pupils and sundry expenses .. .. .	1,446	7	1	1,874	16	0
Maintenance of buildings and water-charges .. .. .	276	19	10	335	10	9
Additional buildings .. .. .				1,947	11	8
Less—						
Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions .. .. .	887	13	3	1,098	0	1
Amount collected from Charitable Aid Boards .. .. .	563	8	7	1,103	15	11
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	1	7	0	0	11	2
Net expenditure .. .. .	3,651	4	8*	5,360	3	3*

\* Including for 1911 £235, and for 1912 £225 paid from national-endowment revenue.

The report of the Director gives particulars of the work of the school during the year. (See E.—4.)



## JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The amount paid by the Government towards the cost of training thirty-five pupils was £848 16s. 6d., and the amount refunded to the Government during the year by parents and Charitable Aid Boards was £855 1s. 3d., the Boards paying £502 6s. 10d. The sum payable by the Government as subsidy to the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was £2,391 15s. 2d.

## SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

	1911.			1912.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries .. .. .	1,985	3	11	2,111	16	2
Maintenance of pupils .. .. .	1,750	3	2	1,954	17	0
Maintenance of buildings .. .. .	418	13	3	258	2	4
Farm and stock .. .. .	226	5	5	367	19	2
Additional buildings, furniture, &c. .. .. .	2,983	15	6	597	15	0
Less—						
Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions .. .. .	559	5	1	798	19	4
Amount collected from Charitable Aid Boards .. .. .	294	17	0	666	16	0
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	135	9	1	256	0	7
Net expenditure .. .. .	6,374	10	1*	3,568	13	9*

\* Including for 1911 £235. and for 1912 £225 paid from national-endowment revenue.

The power given to a Magistrate under the Education Amendment Act, 1910, to extend the period of control, if he is satisfied that upon a pupil's attaining his majority his mental state precludes his being able to manage his affairs with ordinary prudence, was exercised in respect of two boys and two girls, the extension being for one year for the boys and four years for the girls. When these periods are about to expire the cases will be reviewed again.

A report from the Principal dealing with the working of the school during the year, and with other matters relating to the education of the feeble-minded, is included in E.-4.

## MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

## MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(E.-5.—Tables J1 to J6.)

During the year classes recognized under the Regulations for Manual and Technical Instruction were held in connexion with 68 per cent. of the public schools, an increase of 2 per cent. The percentages for the various education districts were as follows :—

District.	Percentage of Schools at which Instruction was given.	
	1911.	1912.
Auckland ... .. .	51	52
Taranaki ... .. .	68	72
Wanganui ... .. .	95	92
Wellington ... .. .	71	76
Hawke's Bay ... .. .	76	74
Marlborough ... .. .	70	65
Nelson ... .. .	52	50
Grey ... .. .	22	27
Westland ... .. .	39	41
North Canterbury ... .. .	68	74
South Canterbury ... .. .	57	58
Otago ... .. .	64	75
Southland ... .. .	98	97

The number of public schools in which recognized classes were held was 1,508, an increase of 72 schools. The number of recognized classes was 3,607.

Payments by way of capitation and subsidies on voluntary contributions totalled £24,992 8s. 11d., an increase of about £4,000, due mostly to an increase in the number of district high schools taking up rural courses in their secondary departments.

The average rate of payment per class was £4.1.

Special grants for buildings and equipment totalled £9,931, an increase of about £5,000. The grants were mainly in aid of the erection of additional manual-training

centres in various districts, and of buildings for science, woodwork, and cookery in connexion with district high schools providing rural courses.

The various forms of elementary handwork in which pupils of the lower standards receive instruction afford valuable opportunities for concrete illustration, and accordingly are now being largely taught in conjunction with other subjects of the syllabus, such as arithmetic, geography, and instrumental drawing.

Of the subjects taken in the higher standards woodwork and cookery continue to be taught on the central system, and by special instructors. There are now about eighty well-equipped rooms for the instruction of public-school pupils in woodwork and cookery. In the larger towns special manual-training schools separate from the technical school have been provided. In the smaller towns manual-training rooms form part of the local district high school, secondary school, or technical school, as the case may be. During the year 390 classes for woodwork (or ironwork), and for cookery were in operation. In some districts the girls receive instruction in dressmaking (ninety-nine classes) and laundry-work (eighty-five classes) in addition to cookery. Compared with last year the number of classes for domestic subjects shows an increase of 14 per cent. This must be regarded as satisfactory in view of the importance rightly attached to the training of girls in subjects bearing on the home. Until recently the instruction in domestic subjects has been confined mainly to methods and processes, little attention being given to the principles on which these are based. This has been largely due to the scarcity of teachers having the necessary training and experience to enable them to deal effectively with domestic subjects except from the standpoint of utility. This defect is now, however, being gradually remedied. In some districts the teaching staff has been strengthened by the addition of trained teachers from Home; while the home science classes recently established at the Otago University and the training hostel in connexion with the Christchurch Technical College, may be expected to furnish in the near future an adequate supply of teachers trained in the science as well as the practice of home making and keeping.

*Elementary Agriculture.*—Elementary instruction in subjects bearing on rural life was given in 1,005 schools, as compared with 832 in the previous year. Instruction in this branch of manual training is in the case of ten of the thirteen education districts supervised by trained itinerant instructors. There are now sixteen of these instructors stationed in various parts of the Dominion. The course of instruction is based mainly on experimental and observational work (both indoor and outdoor), and includes in some districts, chiefly in the North Island, elementary dairy-work. Local interest in the classes continues to be well maintained, valuable assistance being forthcoming, as heretofore, from agricultural and pastoral associations, School Committees; and members of the farming community generally. In addition to prizes, which, as in previous years, have been freely offered, contributions in money and kind to the value of nearly £650 have been received by Education Boards during the year. These contributions carry a Government subsidy of £1 for £1.

Courses of instruction bearing on rural pursuits (having a domestic trend in the case of girls) were carried on in connexion with the secondary departments of district high schools in seven education districts (as compared with five in 1911), as follows:—

District.					Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Taranaki .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	71
Wanganui .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	238
Wellington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	194
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	83
North Canterbury ..	..	..	..	..	2	44
South Canterbury ..	..	..	..	..	2	68
Otago .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	189
Totals for 1912 .. .. .					28	887
Totals for 1911 .. .. .					17	499

Capitation payments on account of these rural courses amounted to £5,795, equivalent to a rate of £6·5 per pupil.

The hope is expressed that the curriculum in the secondary departments of the district high schools located in agricultural districts will in the near future be based, generally, on the lines of the courses at present being successfully carried out in the above-mentioned education districts. What may be called the practical

subjects of the course continue for the most part to be taught by visiting instructors. This arrangement, which cannot be regarded as ideal, appears to be the only practicable one at present, in view of the scarcity of trained teachers qualified to give instruction on modern lines in the various branches of natural and physical science, although facilities for obtaining the necessary training cannot be said to be non-existent.

About 70 per cent. of the district high schools in the Dominion (over fifty in number) are now provided with laboratories equipped for individual practical work in elementary physics or chemistry.

¶ In the primary schools, where special science rooms are not available, useful courses in physical measurements have in a few cases been taken up. The number of classes recognized in 1912 was 121, mostly in connexion with urban schools. The opinion is expressed that work of this kind hardly receives in the schools the attention it deserves.

The number of recognized classes for swimming and life-saving was 222, an increase of twenty. Classes were held in eleven of the thirteen education districts. As stated last year, the provision made for instruction in this useful branch of knowledge still leaves something to be desired.

New buildings or additions to buildings for manual instruction in connexion with public schools have been erected during the year or are in course of erection at Devonport, Pukekohe, Helensville, Marton, Motueka, Takaka, Temuka, Mosgiel, Balclutha, Milton, Lawrence, Tapanui, and Invercargill, while necessary equipment has been provided for classes at Devonport, Helensville, Pukekohe, Waihi, Marton, Woodville, Wakefield, Reefton, Sydenham, Ashburton, Lincoln, Kaikoura, South Dunedin, Lawrence, Mosgiel, Tapanui, Milton, Balclutha, Invercargill, Gore, and Riverton.

TABLE JA.—CAPITATION RECEIVED AND EXPENDITURE BY EDUCATION BOARDS IN CONNEXION WITH MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1912 (EXCLUSIVE OF EXPENDITURE OUT OF GRANTS FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT).

Education District.	Capitation.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auckland .. .. .	4,813	5	8	6,686	19	10
Taranaki .. .. .	1,189	2	10	978	3	9
Wanganui .. .. .	3,355	16	0	3,355	11	3
Wellington .. .. .	3,159	5	2	4,087	12	9
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	1,821	8	9	2,394	7	6
Marlborough .. .. .	280	15	8	354	9	8
Nelson .. .. .	815	6	2	1,282	5	5
Grey .. .. .	79	1	4	99	0	6
Westland .. .. .	15	13	3	11	9	8
North Canterbury .. .. .	2,761	9	7	2,779	14	2
South Canterbury .. .. .	1,230	11	3	1,279	19	8
Otago .. .. .	2,069	12	7	3,767	4	3
Southland .. .. .	2,689	9	0	2,552	17	9
Totals for 1912 .. .. .	24,280	17	3	29,629	16	2
Totals for 1911 .. .. .	19,948	14	10	24,788	7	3

#### MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Recognized classes were carried on in connexion with twenty-seven of the secondary schools (twenty-nine in number) in receipt of Government grants. The subjects most generally taken up and the total average attendance at classes were as follows:—

Subjects of Instruction.	Average Attendance.	
	1911.	1912.
Physics and chemistry .. .. .	1,463	1,917
Natural science .. .. .	1,335	1,589
Agriculture .. .. .	151	160
Woodwork .. .. .	460	483
Domestic subjects .. .. .	1,076	1,043
Free and instrumental drawing .. .. .	713	788

Some further particulars are as follows:—

	1911.	1912
The number of recognized classes was .. .. .	274	357
Capitation payments on attendances amounted to .. .. .	£1,147	£1,488
The average rate of payment per class was .. .. .	£4.2	£4
Special grants in aid of buildings and equipment totalled .. .. .	£2,073	£1,748

The majority of the secondary schools are now well equipped for practical work in science, woodwork, and domestic subjects ; the provision made for laboratory work in particular is very satisfactory. In several of the rural secondary schools courses of agricultural instruction are gradually being evolved with satisfactory results. There is also evidence of a decided movement in many of the girls' schools in the direction of providing opportunities for instruction in subjects bearing on the home.

New buildings or additions to buildings for manual instruction have been erected during the year or are in course of erection in connexion with Napier High School, Marlborough High School, Nelson Boys' and Girls' Colleges, and Christchurch and Otago Boys' and Girls' High Schools, while necessary equipment has been provided at Hamilton High School, Wellington Girls' College, Marlborough High School, Timaru Boys' High School, Waitaki Boys' High School, and Gore High School.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(E.—5.—Tables J7 to J17.)

Controlling authorities and managers of technical schools continue to give careful attention to the provision, improvement, and extension of facilities for instruction, and to receive in most cases satisfactory support at the hands of those for whose direct benefit the schools are provided. As in the past, considerable interest in the classes is taken by local bodies, industrial and trade organizations, and agricultural and pastoral associations, greatly to the advantage of the institutions concerned. During the year nearly £6,000, carrying a Government subsidy of £1 for £1, was contributed in aid of technical instruction. The contributions for the previous year totalled about £5,000. The Government has, as in previous years, favourably considered applications for new buildings or additions where these have been shown to be necessary, and for necessary equipment. New or additional buildings have been erected or are in course of erection at Auckland, Hawera, Manaia, Woodville, Christchurch, Ashburton, Temuka, and Dunedin, while necessary equipment has been provided for classes at Auckland (Technical College and the School of Mines), Hamilton, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Apiti, Wellington, Petone, Nelson, Christchurch (Technical College and the School of Engineering), Ashburton, Kaiapoi, Timaru, and Gore.

During the year grants totalling £10,508 were distributed in aid of buildings and equipment.

Over fifty well-equipped buildings are now available for purposes of technical instruction. In the smaller and more remote centres where technical schools have not yet been provided classes are held in suitable rented buildings or in the local schools. During the year classes were held at eighteen such centres in the Otago District, at seventeen in the Wanganui District, at thirteen in the Hawke's Bay District, at eleven in the Southland District, and at eight in the Taranaki District.

Following are some particulars relating to technical classes, other than classes at day technical schools, in operation during the year :—

	1911.	1912.
The number of places at which recognized classes were held was	130	136
The number of other classes was	1,467	1,552
The number of individual students attending classes was	13,632	13,527

The status of the classes was as follows :—

Status.	Number of Centres.	Number of other Classes.	Number of Students.
" Special " classes	125	867	7,357
" Associated " classes	22	529	5,568
" College " classes	4	156	602
Totals for 1912	151	1,552	13,527
Totals for 1911	142	1,467	13,632

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the number of centres is greater than the number of places at which classes were held. This is due to the fact that in some of the larger towns there are two or more schools providing technical instruction.

“Special” classes—*i.e.*, classes conducted by an Education Board or by the governing body of a secondary school—continue to be the most numerous and the most widely distributed. Most of the classes conducted in the smaller centres come under this heading. “Associated” classes, or classes conducted by managers representing bodies contributing to the funds of the classes, though held in a comparatively small number of centres, include three of the largest and best equipped technical schools in the Dominion—namely, the Wellington Technical School, the Christchurch Technical College, and the Dunedin Technical School. The amounts received by these institutions during the year in the way of voluntary contribution were £420, 1,044, and £1,171 respectively. In only a few cases do the managers of associated classes conduct classes in more than one centre. “College” classes are conducted by the governing bodies of the University colleges, four in number. The most important are those constituting the School of Engineering and the School of Art in connexion with Canterbury College, Christchurch.

The number of individual students in attendance during 1912 was 13,527. Some particulars as to the age and the sex of students are as follows :—

				Twenty-one Years of Age and under.	Over Twenty-one Years of Age.	Totals.
Males	..	..	..	4,478	2,638	7,116
Females	..	..	..	3,587	2,824	6,411
Totals for 1912				8,065	5,462	13,527
Totals for 1911				7,800	5,832	13,632

The following is a summary of the occupations of students :—

				Number of Students.	Percentage of Total.
Clerical pursuits	..	..	..	1,617	11.9
Professional pursuits	..	..	..	2,219	16.4
Students	..	..	..	1,366	10.1
Domestic pursuits	..	..	..	2,915	21.6
Agricultural pursuits	..	..	..	902	6.7
Various trades	..	..	..	4,279	31.6
Other occupations not included in above	..	..	..	229	1.7
				13,527	100.0

It would appear from the above that the technical schools as a whole are doing a good deal in the way of providing facilities for instruction for the various classes of the community.

TABLE JB.—NUMBER OF CLASSES AND CAPITATION ON ATTENDANCES DURING 1912 IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Subjects of Instruction.				Number of Classes.	Capitation.		
					£	s.	d.
Commercial subjects	..	..	..	220	3,136	9	0
Mathematics and science	..	..	..	101	844	16	8
Mathematics and science applied to trades and industries	..	..	..	448	4,481	11	2
Domestic science	..	..	..	290	2,764	7	4
Art and art-crafts	..	..	..	269	4,230	12	7
Continuation classes	..	..	..	224	803	7	8
Totals for 1912				1,552	16,264	4	5
Totals for 1911				1,467	16,588	3	3

Classes for subjects relating to the various branches of engineering—civil, mechanical and electrical—continue to be well attended. The classes are, on the whole, well equipped for practical work, and fairly full courses in engineering are provided.

Instruction in pure and applied art is well provided for in the schools that make a special feature of these branches of technical education. Increasing attention is being given in these schools to the application of art to industries, and some excellent examples of craft-work have been executed during the year.

Instruction in various subjects relating to the home was given in seventy-nine centres; cookery (including invalid and high-class cookery), dressmaking, and millinery being the subjects most generally taken up. In country districts the instruction is usually given by itinerant instructors sent out from central schools. The special courses in home science and domestic arts recently established by the Council of the Otago University have been well attended. Of the forty-eight students in attendance nineteen are working for the diploma and nine for the degree in home science. The Government, recognizing that the instruction given in the schools in subjects having a direct bearing on the home, has up to the present been confined mainly to methods rather than principles owing to the lack of fully trained teachers, has recently issued regulations providing for the award to students whose intention it is to qualify as teachers of domestic subjects of domestic science bursaries tenable at the Otago University. During the current year bursaries have been awarded to thirteen such students. The bursaries are of the value of £20 a year, together with the fees for the courses. A boarding-allowance of £30 a year is also made where necessary.

The demand for instruction in commercial subjects continues to be maintained, classes being held at thirty-eight centres. In addition to accountancy classes, at each of the four University Colleges full courses of instruction, both elementary and advanced, are provided in most of the larger technical schools.

Over two hundred continuation classes providing instruction in subjects of general education were in operation during the year. The number for 1911 was 158. These classes are attended by students who take one subject only, or two or more unrelated subjects. The fact that students are encouraged to take group courses in lieu of unrelated subjects accounts for the comparatively small number of continuation classes.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of centres in which instruction in subjects relating to rural pursuits is provided. Classes attended by about 1,600 students were held at seventy-three centres, as compared with sixty-seven in the previous year. The subjects included wool sorting and classing, sheep-shearing, dairying, veterinary science, agriculture, horticulture, bee-keeping, and poultry-keeping. Hitherto classes have been established as a result, generally, of a local demand for instruction in one or other of the above-mentioned subjects. While no organized scheme of technical instruction in subjects bearing on our primary industries has so far been put into operation under the regulations for manual and technical instruction in any district, there is evidence of a growing desire on the part of the farming community for the establishment of classes providing definite courses of instruction. In the meantime a good deal of what may be termed foundation-work has been accomplished in schools of primary and secondary grade. Thus during the year over 1,000 primary classes in elementary agriculture were carried on, while secondary classes in connexion with high schools, day technical schools, and district high schools were attended by over 1,000 pupils.

TABLE Jc.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING GROUP COURSES OF INSTRUCTION OCCUPYING NOT LESS THAN FOUR HOURS A WEEK AND EIGHTY HOURS A YEAR.

Course of Instruction.	Number of Students.	
	1911.	1912.
Elementary commercial .. .. .	1,033	856
Higher commercial .. .. .	208	354
Practical mathematics and science .. .. .	117	122
Mathematics and science applied to trades and industries .. .. .	1,037	1,043
Domestic science .. .. .	268	354
Art and art-crafts .. .. .	541	490
Totals .. .. .	3,204	3,219

During the year capitation on the attendances of students at group courses was earned by twenty-seven schools in nine of the thirteen education districts. The number of students taking such courses was about 25 per cent. of the total roll.

The number of students who voluntarily attend evening classes, particularly in the larger centres, continues to be well maintained. It is also gratifying to note that so many students show their appreciation of the facilities now placed within their reach by attending on three or more evenings a week. The following schools had roll numbers of 400 or more (exclusive of the day technical schools that are carried on in connexion with some of them):—

School.	Roll Number.
Auckland Technical College .. .. .	1,006
Wanganui Technical College .. .. .	675
Palmerston North Technical School .. .. .	522
Wellington Technical College .. .. .	1,155
Christchurch Technical College .. .. .	988
Timaru Technical School .. .. .	400
Dunedin Technical School .. .. .	966
Dunedin School of Art .. .. .	479

Regulations under section 18 of the Education Amendment Act requiring the attendance of young persons between the ages of fourteen and seventeen who are not otherwise receiving a suitable education, or who are not specially exempted from attendance, have been approved for certain school districts in Auckland, Taranaki, Wanganui, and Hawke's Bay. During the year the regulations were put into operation in four school districts in Wanganui. The classes established under the regulations were attended by seventy-three students, of whom forty-six were males. It is probable that the regulations adopted in the Auckland, Taranaki, and Hawke's Bay Districts will be put into operation this year (1913).

The following table gives the number and the sex of pupils holding Junior or Senior Free Places at technical schools during the year:—

		1911.			1912.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Junior free pupils	First year ..	670	341	1,011	655	332	987
	Second year ..	356	200	556	371	227	598
Senior free pupils	First year ..	223	140	363	311	179	490
	Second year ..	130	99	229	154	109	263
	Third year ..	81	68	149	89	50	139
Totals .. ..		1,460	848	2,308	1,580	897	2,477

The number of students holding Junior Free Places (tenable for two years) was 1,585, the number holding Senior Free Places (tenable for three years) being 892. About 59 per cent. of the students who entered on Junior Free Places in 1911 continued to attend in 1912. Of the total number of senior free pupils in their first year over 60 per cent. had previously been in attendance as junior free pupils. The remainder were either admitted on transfer from day technical schools, high schools, or district high schools, or had qualified by examination for Senior Free Places. Of the total number (2,477) of students admitted to free places, 2,081, or 84 per cent., qualified for capitation. Capitation payments on account of free places amounted to £4,279 19s. 3d., being at the rate of £2 per free place.

#### *Day Technical Schools.*

These schools (eight in number) are of secondary grade and provide fairly full courses in science and technology, domestic economy, agriculture, and commercial instruction. They are carried on in connexion with the technical schools at Auckland (321 pupils), Wanganui (142 pupils), Wellington (256 pupils), Napier (86 pupils), Westport (20 pupils), Christchurch (343 pupils), Dunedin (215 pupils), and Invercargill (143 pupils). The total roll number was 1,526, of whom 684 were males.

The schools continue to be well attended and appear to attract a number of young people who would not otherwise proceed to secondary schools.

The courses of instruction taken up by pupils attending day technical schools were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Industrial .. .. .	377	..	377
Commercial .. .. .	213	562	775
Domestic .. .. .	..	256	256
Agricultural .. .. .	58	..	58
Art .. .. .	2	11	13
General .. .. .	34	13	47
Totals .. .. .	684	842	1,526

Nearly 50 per cent. of the pupils attended commercial courses, industrial courses being taken by 24 per cent., and domestic courses by 17 per cent. Courses of agricultural instruction were provided at two schools, and were attended by fifty-eight pupils. The school at Westport provides an engineering course only, attended by twenty pupils. The well-equipped training hostel recently established in connexion with the Christchurch Technical College will provide ample opportunities for training in home making and keeping for girls attending the day technical school attached to that institution. Capitation payments made during the year on account of attendances at day technical schools amounted to £14,807, being at the rate of about £9.6 per pupil.

Following are some particulars regarding free pupils at day technical schools :—

			1911.			1912.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Junior free pupils	First year ..		328	422	750	401	440	841
	Second year		176	203	379	162	239	401
Senior free pupils	First year ..		36	70	106	37	65	102
	Second year		9	12	21	11	18	29
	Third year		3	1	4	2	..	2
Totals .. ..			552	708	1,260	613	762	1,375

The number of pupils holding Junior Free Places (tenable for two years) was 1,242, the number holding Senior Free Places (tenable for three years) was 133. Fifty-three per cent. of the pupils who entered on Junior Free Places in 1911 continued to attend during 1912, while about 66 per cent. of the pupils who completed the second year of the Junior Free Places at the end of 1911 qualified for and were awarded Senior Free Places.

The following is a summary of the income (exclusive of grants for buildings, equipment, rent, and material) and the expenditure for 1912 in respect of "special" and "associated" classes (including day technical schools) :—

INCOME.				Special Classes. £	Associated Classes. £
Capitation on attendances and free places .. ..	..	..	..	14,313	17,132
Voluntary contributions and subsidies thereon .. ..	..	..	..	3,192	6,394
Students' fees .. .. .	..	..	..	4,647	4,200
Sundry receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	4,730	3,875
Totals for 1912 .. .. .	..	..	..	£26,882	£31,610
Totals for 1911 .. .. .	..	..	..	£23,310	£29,856

  

EXPENDITURE.					
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	4,635	4,277
Salaries of Instructors .. .. .	..	..	..	18,569	20,049
Sundry expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	2,514	1,840
Totals for 1912 .. .. .	..	..	..	£25,718	£26,166
Totals for 1911 .. .. .	..	..	..	£21,631	£23,866



The total cost of administration was about 17 per cent. of the total income in the case of special classes and about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the case of associated classes. It must be remembered, however, that special classes are held at a much greater number of small centres than are associated classes.

Grants in aid of buildings and equipment amounted to £3,503, and the expenditure to £9,295, in the case of special classes. In the case of associated classes the amounts were £6,511 and £9,816 respectively. Grants in aid of rent and material for special classes amounted to £695, the expenditure being £2,071. For associated classes the amounts were £1,675 and £2,890 respectively.

Special grants totalling £2,865 in aid of the maintenance of training classes for teachers in subjects of manual instruction (including science and drawing) taken up in public schools were distributed to Education Boards during the year.

The Science and Art Examinations of the Board of Education, London, and the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute were carried on as usual, the former at fifteen, the latter at eighteen, centres. The number of entries for the Science and Art Examinations was 418, and the number of passes 265; while for the Technological Examinations the number of entries was 444 and the number of passes 290. The proportion of entries to passes was 63 and 65 per cent. respectively.

At the National Art Competitions held by the Board of Education, London, fifteen certificates of commendation were gained by New Zealand Students, as follows: "Elam" School of Art, Auckland, three certificates; Wellington Technical School, seven certificates; School of Art, Christchurch, five certificates. Two book prizes were also awarded to a student of the Wellington Technical School. Twenty-one students' works were also accepted by the Board of Education, London, in connexion with art masters' and art teachers' certificates. Of these, thirteen were forwarded from Auckland and seven from Wanganui.

The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Government on manual and technical instruction during 1912:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manual instruction—						
Capitation on classes .. .. .	25,768	10	4			
Subsidies on voluntary contributions .. .. .	711	11	8			
Grants for buildings, equipment, &c. .. .. .	11,720	7	7			
				38,200	9	7
Technical instruction—						
Capitation—						
Day technical schools .. .. .	14,807	12	4			
Other classes (including free places) .. .. .	19,832	5	7			
Subsidies on voluntary contributions .. .. .	5,560	2	3			
Grants for buildings, equipment, material, &c. .. .. .	12,906	14	1			
				53,106	14	3
Manual and technical instruction—						
Railway fares, &c., of instructors and students .. .. .				5,101	19	5
Examinations .. .. .				684	4	8
Inspection and other expenses .. .. .				1,182	10	3
				£98,275	18	2

This total includes £6,238 from national-endowment revenue.

The total expenditure by way of capitation, subsidies on voluntary contributions, and grants for buildings, &c., was, for manual instruction, £28,968 5s. 6d., and for technical instruction, £49,281 15s. 1d.

Of the total capitation earned by classes during the year, 35·4 per cent. was earned by classes of primary grade, 38·5 per cent. by day classes of secondary grade (*i.e.*, classes in connexion with secondary departments of district high schools, secondary schools, and day technical schools) and 26·1 per cent. by technical and continuation classes (*i.e.*, special, associated, and college classes).

## SECONDARY EDUCATION.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

(E.-6.—Table K1.)

The schools usually included in the list of secondary schools in this report which were open in 1912 were thirty-two in number, namely,—

(a.) "Endowed secondary schools" within the meaning of section 89 of the Education Act, 1908, and included in the Eighth Schedule to the Act	26
(b.) Secondary schools within the meaning of the same section (89), but established by the Minister under section 94	4
(c.) Other endowed secondary schools not coming within the definition of section 89	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

Of the endowed secondary schools only twenty-two were in operation during the year. Of the other four—Akaroa, Greymouth, Hokitika, and Waimate—the last three have never been in operation, and the first existed as a small struggling high school for a few years only; but a permanent increase of population might lead to the establishment (or re-establishment) of one or more of them at any time. Meanwhile, secondary education is carried on in the secondary departments of the district high schools established in each of these four centres, and statutory provision exists whereby the income derived from the endowments of the secondary schools may be devoted, if the Minister thinks fit, wholly or in part to the maintenance of these district high schools.

In addition to the above thirty-two schools, there are nine schools providing suitable secondary education for Maori boys and girls, and a considerable number of private secondary schools.

## ROLL AND ATTENDANCE.

(E.-6.—Tables K1, K2, L1, L2, and L3.)

The total number of pupils attending the thirty-two secondary schools in the last terms of 1911 and 1912 respectively was—

	1911.			1912.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roll (exclusive of lower departments)	3,058	2,151	5,209	3,202	2,340	5,542
Number in lower departments	164	92	256	167	122	289
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>5,831</b>
Number of boarders (included above)	680	152	832	701	152	853

The following are some of the figures in connexion with the roll and attendance of secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools:—

## (a.) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number on roll at beginning of 1912, lower departments excluded..	2,578	1,527
Number admitted during 1912, lower departments excluded ..	1,201	1,126
Number who left during 1912, lower departments excluded..	577	313
Number on roll at end of 1912, lower departments excluded ..	3,202	2,340
Number on roll at end of 1912, lower departments included ..	3,369	2,462
Of whom the number under twelve years of age was ..	91	48
And the number over eighteen years of age was ..	164	132
Number of boarders was ..	701	152
Average attendance, lower departments excluded ..	5,591	
Average attendance, lower departments included ..	5,849	

## (b.) SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number of district high schools open at end of 1912 ..	60
Mean of average weekly roll of secondary departments ..	2,048
Number on roll at end of 1912 ..	1,815
Average attendance of secondary departments ..	1,864

A comparison of these figures shows that there is a considerable diminution in the roll numbers at district high schools at the end of the year. The falling-off is found to be more noticeable in the case of boys than of girls, and is regarded as being due to the fact that a large number of the former leave school early with a view to entering upon some vocation.

In addition to those in secondary schools and in the secondary departments of district high schools there should properly be included in the number of pupils under secondary instruction in the Dominion (a) the pupils attending day technical schools, which in this regard may be called technical high schools; and (b) the pupils in various institutions for the secondary education of Maori boys and girls.

The numbers on the rolls of the day technical schools were:—

					1911.	1912.
Boys	...	...	...	...	598	684
Girls	..	...	...	...	743	842
Total					1,341	1,526

The number on the rolls of the secondary schools for Maoris were—

					1911.	1912.
Boys	...	...	...	...	177	163
Girls	...	...	...	..	210	206
Total					387	369

To obtain as close an estimate as possible of the total number receiving secondary education in schools, it will be necessary to include pupils attending all the above classes—i.e., secondary schools proper, secondary departments of district high schools, Maori secondary schools, and day technical schools. Also private secondary schools subject to inspection must be taken into consideration. Of private secondary schools not so subject the Department has no information. We then arrive at the following total of all secondary-school pupils in New Zealand known to the Department:—

					Average Weekly Roll.	
					1911.	1912.
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	5,209*	5,542*
District high schools	...	...	...	...	2,090	2,048
Day technical schools	...	...	...	...	1,341†	1,526†
Maori secondary schools	...	...	...	...	387*	369*
Private secondary schools	...	...	...	...	831†	883†
Total					9,858	10,368

\* Roll at end of year.  
schools inspected by the Department.

† Actual number on roll during year.

‡ Represents only private secondary

In spite of slight decreases in the numbers at district high schools and Maori secondary schools, there has been a satisfactory increase in the total number receiving secondary education. Based on the estimated population of New Zealand as at the 31st December last, the proportion of persons receiving some form of day secondary education in that year was 94 per 10,000 of population.

### FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(See also E.—6, Table K5.)

Under the regulations free places are divided into two classes—junior and senior—both being tenable at secondary schools and district high schools.

Boys and girls who qualify for Junior Education Board Scholarships, whether they obtain scholarships or not, are entitled to Junior Free Places, and those who pass the special examinations for free places are also participants in the privilege.

Junior Free Places may, again, be obtained by those who qualify for a certificate of proficiency—that is, essentially, pupils who pass with credit the Sixth Standard of the public-school syllabus; but on this qualification the age of the candidate must not exceed fifteen years. Generally speaking, Junior Free Places are tenable for two years, with a possible extension in certain cases to three years without examination. In the case of district high schools they are tenable to the age of seventeen. A Senior Free Place is tenable by any pupil who has passed the Intermediate Competitive or Non-competitive Examination, the last-named being regarded as the special examination for Senior Free Places. These two examinations are held simultaneously, and differ mainly in the fact that in the Intermediate Non-competitive Examination different papers are set in certain subjects to meet the requirements of non-competitive candidates.

The passing of the Matriculation Examination is also regarded as a qualification for a Senior Free Place. But in a largely increasing number of cases Senior Free Places may now be obtained without the necessity of having recourse to an external examination. By a recent amendment in the regulations the Minister has been empowered to award Senior Free Places to eligible scholars who have satisfactorily completed a two-years course in a secondary school or district high school in accordance with the specified conditions, and are recommended by the Principal of the secondary school attended, or, in the case of a district high school, by an Inspector of the district, such recommendation being subject to the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Schools. Senior Free Places are tenable up to the age of nineteen.

For free places granted in secondary schools in accordance with regulations grants are payable on a sliding scale, in which the capitation payments vary according to the income of the school from public endowments, and are calculated in such a way as to secure to the school for each free pupil under instruction an annual income from capitation and from endowments taken together of not less than £12 10s. per pupil, which is estimated to be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure.

The following are some of the figures for 1911 and 1912 in regard to free places in secondary schools:—

	1911.	1912.
Number of secondary schools giving free tuition ..	29	29
Total roll number, excluding lower departments ..	*5,209	5,542
Number of free-place holders ..	4,021	4,459
Free-place holders as a percentage of roll number ..	*77 per cent.	80 per cent.
Total annual payment by Government for free places ..	£43,630	£50,199
Cost to Government per free pupil ..	£10 17s.	£10 15s. 5d.

\* 1911 figures amended.

It will thus be seen that there are now very few pupils—only 19·7 in every 100—who pay fees for admission into secondary schools. That the free-place system has undoubtedly been fully taken advantage of by the people of New Zealand is evidenced by the enormous increase in free places in the last few years. In 1903 there were 1,600 free pupils at secondary schools; now the number has increased by nearly 180 per cent.

In order to arrive at the total number of pupils in New Zealand receiving free secondary instruction it will be necessary to include also 157 other holders of scholarships or exhibitions granted by the secondary schools included above or by endowed secondary schools not coming under the conditions for free places, 1,815 pupils in attendance at district high schools, almost all of whom were free pupils, 103 Maori pupils receiving free education in Maori secondary schools, and 1,375 holders of free places in technical schools. Consequently, there are approximately 7,900 pupils receiving free secondary education in the Dominion, exclusive of those holders of free places in technical schools who were art students or evening students, or who were taking courses which may be more appropriately described as technical than as secondary.

The following table gives a summary of the various secondary free places at the end of the year for which payment was made by Government :—

FREE PLACES IN DECEMBER, 1911 AND 1912.

	1911.			1912.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(i.) Secondary schools—						
(a.) Junior free pupils ...	1,610	1,322	2,932	1,770	1,440	3,210
(b.) Senior free pupils ...	599	490	1,089	664	576	1,240
Total ...	2,209	1,812	4,021	2,434	2,016	4,450
(ii.) District high schools ...	867	910	1,777	863	952	1,815
(iii.) Maori secondary schools ..	48	80	128	50	53	103
(iv.) Technical day-schools ...	552	708	1,260	613	762	1,375
Grand total ...	3,676	3,510	7,186	3,960	3,783	7,743

In the above table (in the case of the secondary schools and district high schools) the roll at the end of the year has been taken ; a fairer estimate of the number of persons receiving free secondary education in public institutions would be obtained by taking the average roll throughout the year and including in the total the holders of foundation and private scholarships or exhibitions who received free tuition not paid for by Government. We obtain thus the following approximate figures :—

NUMBER RECEIVING FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1911.	1912.
Secondary schools ...	4,377*	4,815
District high schools ...	2,090	2,048
Technical day-schools...	1,260	1,375
Maori secondary schools ...	128	103
Totals ...	7,855*	8,341

\* 1911 figures amended.

The estimated increase for the year in the number receiving free secondary education is therefore 486.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS HELD AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

(See also E.-6, Tables K5, L4, and L5.)

These scholarships are of four kinds,—

- (i.) Junior National Scholarships ;
- (ii.) Education Board Scholarships<sup>1</sup>;
- (iii.) Foundation (or Governors') Scholarships, given by the governing bodies of secondary schools ;
- (iv.) Private scholarships, endowed by private owners.

##### (i.) Junior National Scholarships.

These scholarships are allotted to the several education districts practically on the basis of population, as in each district there is offered annually one scholarship for each 4,000 or part of 4,000 children in average yearly attendance. The scholarships are awarded by the Education Boards on the results of an examination conducted by the Education Department, and the Boards exercise a certain control over the holders, and pay over to them from time to time the amounts falling due.

The following summary to Table KL1 shows the number and value of Junior National Scholarships current in December, 1911, and December, 1912, respectively :—

Number of scholarships,—

	1911.	1912.
Boys ...	75	73
Girls ...	51	57
Totals ...	126	130

Number receiving boarding-allowance (included in the above total) ...

Number receiving travelling-allowance (similarly included) ...	62	63
Number held at secondary schools ...	1	2
Number held at district high schools ...	103	112
Number held at district high schools ...	23	18
Total annual rate of payment ...	£3,185	£3,236

(ii.) *Education Board Scholarships.*

The scholarship funds of the Boards are provided by grants which, although not statutory, are of old standing, and amount to 1s. 6d. per head of the average attendance. The conditions of the scholarships are determined by regulations approved in the case of each Board by the Minister of Education. For the award of the Junior Scholarships all the Boards now use the Junior National Scholarship Examination, and for their Senior Scholarships nearly all use the Intermediate Scholarship or Competitive Examination; but the awards themselves and the subsequent control of the holders are entirely in the hands of the Boards. The number and value of the Board scholarships in the various districts are shown in Table L5, the totals of which are for the whole of New Zealand:—

	Scholarships.
At £40 per annum ... ..	121
At £35 per annum ... ..	5
At £30 per annum ... ..	45
Under £30 and not under £25 per annum ... ..	5
Under £25 and not under £20 per annum ... ..	16
Under £20 and not under £15 per annum ... ..	1
Under £15 and not under £10 per annum ... ..	186
Under £10 and not under £5 per annum ... ..	141
Under £5 per annum ... ..	46
<b>Total...</b> ... ..	<b>566</b>
<b>Number of scholarships,—</b>	
Boys ... ..	352
Girls ... ..	214
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>566</b>
<b>Total expenditure of Boards on scholarships—</b>	
In 1909 ... ..	£ 8,694
In 1910 ... ..	9,232
In 1911 ... ..	9,244
In 1912 ... ..	9,976

As will be seen from the above summary, the value of the scholarships varies considerably. In five out of the thirteen education districts scholarships of the value of £40 are offered for competition, while in another the highest scholarship offered is of the value of £24. Further, four Boards do not give scholarships of a lower value than £10 per annum, whereas others offer scholarships of a value of £2.

The most common period of tenure is two years. By the provisions of the Education Act every Education Board scholarship is tenable at a secondary school, or its equivalent approved by the Board. With very few exceptions holders of Education Board scholarships are also holders of secondary free places.

(iii.) *Foundation (or Governors') Scholarships.*

These are of two kinds, those offered by the Governors of secondary schools not granting free places under the Act, and those offered as additional scholarships by the Governors of schools providing free places.

(iv.) *Private Scholarships.*

These are derived from funds provided by private donors at certain schools, by bequest or otherwise.

The number of foundation and private scholarships in the last term of 1912 was 175. Of the holders, forty-nine were also Government free pupils under the regulations. The total value of the scholarships in cash was £1,371 10s. In addition, free tuition was given by the schools to holders of foundation and private scholarships to the value of £1,029 11s., the value of the Government free places already mentioned not being included in this amount.

## STAFF.

(See also E.-6, Tables K4, L4 and L5).

The staffing of the secondary schools was as follows :—

	1910.			1911.			1912.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Regular staff ...	140	107	247	148	111	259	163	118	281
Part-time teachers ...	48	31	79	48	33	81	46	38	84

The average number of pupils per teacher (excluding part-time teachers) was 20·9 in 1910, 21·1 in 1911, and 20·8 in 1912.

The head teacher of a school at which district high school classes are held generally takes some part in the secondary instruction, and receives from the Government the sum of £30 in addition to his salary as head teacher of the primary school. In 1911 there were 87 special assistants—40 men and 47 women. In 1912 there were 38 men and 49 women. Leaving out of consideration the head teachers of district high schools, the average number of pupils per teacher was 21·7 in 1911 and 21·4 in 1912.

## SALARIES OF SECONDARY TEACHERS.

(See also E.-6, Tables K3, K4, L1, and L2.)

The total amount paid as salaries to the regular staffs of secondary schools as at the rates paid in December last was £65,845, as against £61,082 for the previous year. Full particulars will be found in Table K4 (E.-6). The following summary shows the average salary paid to principals and assistants :—

## AVERAGE SALARIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	1911.			1912.		
	M. £	F. £	All. £	M. £	F. £	All. £
Principals ...	493	401	464	495	404	466
Assistants ...	243	155	204	241	158	205
Whole staff ...	280	177	236	275	178	234

NOTE.—The salaries of part-time teachers are not taken into consideration in the above summary.

In the secondary departments of district high schools salaries are uniform, in accordance with the schedule to the Act. The average salaries actually paid to assistants, exclusive of the sums paid to head teachers by way of extra salary, were, in December, 1911 and 1912, as follows :—

	1911.			1912.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Male assistants ...	196	13	7	193	13	0
Female assistants ...	164	13	11	168	16	8
All secondary assistants ...	179	8	6	179	13	5

(The scale of salaries is the same for men and women.)

The total amount paid in salaries to teachers in secondary departments of district high schools, including the special payments to head teachers, was £17,380, as against £17,431 for 1911.

The professional qualifications of the secondary-school teachers of the Dominion are as follows :—

## STATUS OF SECONDARY TEACHERS (REGULAR STAFF ONLY) DECEMBER, 1912.

	Secondary Schools.	District High Schools (Secondary Departments).
Principals,—		
Graduates ...	31	23
Holding certificates or other qualifications (excluding graduates) ...	1	37
Assistants,—		
Graduates ...	199	52
Certificated (excluding graduates) ...	20	32
Uncertificated ...	30	3
Totals ...	281	147

## FINANCES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(See also E.—6, Tables K6 to K8.)

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

- (i.) Rents from the special reserves allocated to them by statute :
- (ii.) Statutory grants given in lieu of special reserves :
- (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) Statutory capitation upon free pupils under the Act ; (b) subsidies on voluntary contributions for the general purposes of the school :
- (vi.) Government payments — (a) Capitation for manual-instruction classes ; (b) subsidies on voluntary contributions for manual-instruction purposes :
- (vii.) Special Government grants for buildings and apparatus :
- (viii.) Tuition fees of pupils :
- (ix.) Boarding fees of pupils :
- (x.) Miscellaneous sources, such as interest on moneys (other than those obtained by the sale of reserves), donations, and special endowments (for scholarships, prizes, &c.), rent of premises, loans raised, &c.

The revenue derived from the sources (i) to (iv) is the income derived from endowments, and the “ net annual income derived from endowments ” is the average of this revenue for the three preceding years, less the expenditure upon the endowments and investments and upon buildings, and less mortgage and other charges.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure of all secondary schools for the year 1912 :—

TABLE K.—SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1912 FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNING BODIES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Credit balances on 1st January, 1912 ..	27,863	17	6	Debit balances on 1st January, 1912 ..	9,025	16	11
Endowment reserves sold, and mortgage moneys repaid and insurance ..	1,266	1	3	Expenses of management ..	4,336	1	9
Rents, &c., of reserves ..	34,458	12	1	School salaries ..	69,806	5	4
Interest on moneys invested ..	1,456	13	7	Boarding-school accounts ..	23,028	11	7
Reserves revenue ..	6,240	13	5	Scholarships and prizes ..	2,626	18	5
Government payments—				Printing, stationery, fuel, light, &c. ..	6,033	4	0
For manual instruction, capitation, and subsidies ..	1,404	12	11	Buildings, furniture, insurance, rent, and rates ..	37,982	6	11
For free places, capitation, and subsidy on voluntary contributions ..	52,143	9	9	On endowments ..	6,237	9	5
Grants for buildings, sites, furniture, &c. ..	5,254	6	11	On manual instruction, exclusive of buildings..	1,745	16	11
Statutory grant (Marlborough High School) ..	400	0	0	Interest ..	4,494	12	6
School fees (tuition)..	17,972	16	1	Sundries not classified ..	2,463	19	4
Boarding-school fees, &c. ..	27,644	17	0	Credit balances, 31st December, 1912 ..	31,368	10	2
Sundries not classified ..	8,683	3	8				
Debit balances, 31st December, 1912 ..	14,360	9	1				
	<u>£199,149</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£199,149</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>



The following table gives a comparison of the chief items of income and expenditure with those for 1910, 1911, and 1912 :—

INCOME.					1910.	1911.	1912.
					£	£	£
Income from reserves and endowments	...	...	...	...	38,980	39,975	42,156
Grants from Government (exclusive of building grants)*	...	...	...	...	42,492	48,055	53,948
Building grants	...	...	...	...	11,794	11,588	5,254
Tuition fees	...	...	...	...	17,828	17,769	17,973

  

EXPENDITURE.					1910.	1911.	1912.
Salaries of staff	...	...	...	...	60,024	64,492	69,806
Expenses of management	...	...	...	...	4,334	4,016	4,336
Buildings, &c.	...	...	...	...	53,554	55,749	37,982

Fifteen of the secondary schools show a credit balance at the end of the year and thirteen a debit balance. The net credit balance of all schools taken together is £17,008.

For the whole Dominion, if there are taken into account only the secondary schools that admit free pupils under the Act, we find from Table K6 the following position as at 1st March, 1912 :—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total number of pupils, excluding lower departments ...	4,638	5,144	5,515
Total net income from endowments (average of three years ending 31st December, 1912) ...	£9,561	£11,066	£12,373
Net income from endowments per head ...	£2·06	£2 15	£2·24
Approximate annual rate of capitation ...	£10·98	£10·80	£10·77
Total available net income per free pupil for salaries and management ...	£13·04	£12·95	£13·01
Total expenditure on salaries of staff ...	£48,570	£52,978	£56,682
" management ...	£3,275	£3,100	£3,152
" staff salaries, and management ...	£51,845	£56,078	£59,834
Expenditure per head on staff salaries ...	£10·82	£10·37	£10·29
" on management... ..	£0·70	£0·67	£0·57
Total expenditure per head on staff salaries, and management ...	£11·52	£11·04	£10·84

The last figure given shows as nearly as may be the actual cost per annum for each pupil, exclusive of those in the lower departments. Further details of the income and expenditure of the secondary schools will be found in Tables K7 and K8 of E.—6.

*Lower Departments.*—The Education Act provides that pupils who have not obtained a certificate of competency in the subjects of Standard V or a higher standard of the public-school syllabus may be admitted to a lower department of a secondary school if they are taught in a separate building or class-room, and if no part of the actual cost of their instruction is met out of the endowments of the secondary school. There were lower departments in eleven secondary schools during 1912; the total number of pupils in those departments was 287; the total cost of their instruction was £1,829; the total amount of fees received on their account was £2,266. (See Table K10 of E.—6.)

#### HIGHER EDUCATION.

##### NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

(See also E.—7, Higher Education Report.)

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 in Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor in Law, Medicine, and 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. Moreover in 1904, the University Degrees Act gave the University authority to confer degrees of Doctor of Literature, Master of Laws,

Surgery, and Science, and Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of Veterinary Science, Dental Surgery, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, Mining, and Metallurgical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Agriculture, Public Health, and Commerce. For these latter no further charter has been given, so that nominally they must be considered as having currency only in New Zealand.

The affairs of the University of New Zealand are controlled by a Senate, which, under the New Zealand University Amendment Act, 1902, consists of twenty-four members or Fellows—four elected by the Governor 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 revenue of the University is derived chiefly from a statutory Government grant of £3,000 per annum, from examination and diploma fees, and from interest on money invested.

The University is an examining, not a teaching, body, and four teaching institutions are affiliated to it—the Auckland University College, Victoria College, Canterbury College, and Otago University. Of these four institutions the two first mentioned—Auckland University College and Victoria College—each receive an annual statutory grant of £4,000, supplemented during each of the last three years by grants of £1,200 and £1,500 respectively, while the two others—Canterbury College and Otago University—are endowed with reserves of land. The affairs of these University colleges, including the appointments of professors and lecturers, are entirely in the hands of their various Councils.

Each of the four affiliated University colleges specializes in certain directions, and to further this purpose Government makes to each an annual grant of £2,000. Otago University has attached to it Medical and Dental Schools and a School of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering; Canterbury College has a School of Engineering (mechanical, electrical, and civil); the grant to Auckland University College is allocated for mining and commerce; while the grant to Victoria College is intended to enable it to specialize in law and science.

While the University colleges thus perform the actual teaching-work, the University exercises most important functions in regulating the scope of the degree examinations, in appointing examiners, in awarding scholarships, in conferring degrees, and in many other directions. At the outset it was the policy of the University Senate to appoint outside examiners for most of its degree examinations; generally speaking, this is still its policy, with the result that the University colleges, having their programme of work strictly defined by the statutes of the University, and having the work of their students examined in England and elsewhere, possess very little freedom in extending or modifying their curriculum.

#### OTHER PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the four University colleges there are several institutions which, though not actually affiliated to the New Zealand University, are equally entitled to be considered professional in their scope and character.

The Canterbury Agricultural College is recognized as a School of Agriculture, and matriculated students of the College may, after a two years' course, followed by a further course of one year at a University college, qualify for the Degree of Bachelor of Agriculture upon passing the prescribed examination.

In several respects the four training colleges at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin—may be considered professional schools. Although not affiliated with the New Zealand University, they are in several ways directly associated with the University colleges: matriculation is the entrance examination for both; the Principal of the training college is usually lecturer on education at the University college; attendance at some at least of the University college courses is compulsory for trainees; and a member of the Professorial Board of the University college is a member of the Board of Advice of the training college.

## NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY.

The following figures are extracted from the Annual Report of the University to His Excellency the Governor:—

	1911	1912
Total number of candidates at all examinations, &c.	3,346	3,496
Number of degrees conferred	163	189
Of whom the number gaining honours was	42	35
Number passing Matriculation Examination	512	515
Total number of graduates so far admitted	1,524	1,661

The following table shows the principal items of income and expenditure of the University of New Zealand for the years 1911 and 1912:—

<i>Income.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	1911. £	1912. £		1911. £	1912 £
Balances—					
General Account ..	3,841	4,288	Scholarships ..	2,071	2,099
Scholarship Account ..	24,290	25,440	Examinations ..	6,046	6,593
	28,131	29,728	Office salaries ..	1,086	1,058
Statutory grant ..	3,000	3,000	Expenses of Senate meetings	585	805
Fees ..	7,506	8,903	Miscellaneous ..	771	817
Interest ..	1,177	1,208	Balances ..	29,728	31,725
Miscellaneous ..	473	258			
	<u>£40,287</u>	<u>£43,097</u>		<u>£40,287</u>	<u>£43,097</u>

In the above statement no account has been taken of special scholarships and prize funds. The balance at the end of the year, £31,725, consists of a balance on the Scholarships Account of £26,049, and a balance on the General Account of £5,676. The amount in hand for general purposes was therefore £5,676, the only liability of importance against which is an amount of £1,971 due to English examiners for the degree examinations of November, 1912. The net balance on the General Account has therefore increased from £2,536 in 1911 to £3,705, a net increase of £1,169.

## DEGREES CONFERRED AND SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED.

At its annual meeting in January of the present year the Senate conferred degrees and awarded scholarships as set out in the table below. For the sake of clearness no notice has been taken of similar degrees awarded on the results of a single examination—as, for instance, Master and Honours, or the double degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery.

TABLE M.—DEGREES CONFERRED BY THE NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1913.

Degrees.		Auckland University College.			Victoria College.			Canterbury College.			Otago University.			Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Doctor of Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2
Honours in Arts..	..	2	2	4	8	1	9	2	2	4	7	4	11	19	9	28
Honours in Science	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	5	6	1	7	7
Honours in Laws	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Master of Arts ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Master of Laws ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Master of Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts..	..	9	8	17	15	14	29	13	..	13	16	7	23	53	29	82
" Science	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4	2	1	3	9	1	10
" Engineering (civil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
" (metallurgical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
" Medicine and Surgery..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8	8
" Dental Surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2
" Laws	..	5	..	5	19	1	20	4	..	4	2	..	2	30	1	31
" Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
" Music	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior University Scholarships	..	1	..	1	4	2	6	3	..	3	2	..	2	10	2	12
John Tinline Scholarships	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1
		22	10	32	51	19	70	30	3	33	47	12	59	150	44	194

Out of 2,228 students on the books of the University colleges there were thus 181 who rose from the status of undergraduates to that of graduates—a percentage of 8.1, as against 8.4 for 1911.

Two degrees of Doctor were awarded in medicine. The degree in Agriculture was the first conferred, and there have not yet been any Doctors of Music or Bachelors of Veterinary Science.

#### AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Reference to Table MA will show that there were 2,114 students actually in attendance at the four University colleges, an increase of 338 over the number for the previous year. Of these, 89 were graduates, 1,341 were undergraduates, and 684 were unmatriculated students. In addition to the matriculated students mentioned above, there were 114 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, except in certain science and professional subjects, by passing the annual college examination.

TABLE MA.—STUDENTS ON THE BOOKS OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

Number of Students, 1912.	Auckland University College.	Victoria College.	Canterbury College.	Otago University.	Totals.	Totals for 1911.
I. Attending lectures (whether terms were kept or not)—						
(1.) Matriculated students—						
(a.) Graduates—						
Men .. .. .	16	21	5	18	60	51
Women .. .. .	4	15	3	7	29	23
Total graduates attending lectures..	20	36	8	25	89	74
(b.) Undergraduates—						
Men .. .. .	225	247	166	272	910	816
Women .. .. .	83	123	122	103	431	429
Total undergraduates attending lectures	308	370	288	375	1,341	1,245
(c.) All matriculated students (a) and (b)—						
Men .. .. .	241	268	171	290	970	867
Women .. .. .	87	138	125	110	460	452
Total matriculated students attending lectures	328	406	296	400	1,430	1,319
(2.) Non-matriculated students—						
Men .. .. .	250	114	37	82	483	261
Women .. .. .	114	27	29	31	201	196
Total non-matriculated students attending lectures	364	141	66	113	684	457
(3.) All students attending lectures (1) and (2)—						
Men .. .. .	491	382	208	372	1,453	1,128
Women .. .. .	201	165	154	141	661	648
Total all students attending lectures	692	547	362	513	2,114	1,776
II. Exempt students not attending lectures, not included above—						
Men .. .. .	10	48	9	21	88	84
Women .. .. .	1	18	2	5	26	40
Total exempt students .. .. .	11	66	11	26	114	124
III. Total all students I and II—						
Men .. .. .	501	430	217	393	1,541	1,212
Women .. .. .	202	183	156	146	687	688
Grand total all students .. .. .	703	613	373	539	2,228	1,900

Table MB shows the degree courses taken during the year 1912 by students attending lectures at the various University colleges, including the professional schools attached thereto.

TABLE MB.—COURSES TAKEN BY STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGES IN 1912.

Course.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts (as for B.A., M.A., &c.) ... ..	345	273	618
Science (as for B.Sc., M.Sc.) ... ..	59	10	69
Law (as for LL.B.) ... ..	236	...	236
Commerce (as for B.Com.) ... ..	54	...	54
Music (as for B.Mus.) ... ..	...	3	3
Medicine (as for M.B., &c.) ... ..	117	10	127
Dentistry (as for B.D.S.) ... ..	10	1	11
Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical) ...	24	...	24
Mining Engineering ... ..	14	...	14
Home Science ... ..	...	30	30
Agriculture (exclusive of students at Lincoln Agricultural College during 1912)	1	...	1
Totals ... ..	860	327	1,187

The total staff of the four University colleges consists of 46 professors and 50 lecturers.

The following table shows the staff of the several institutions :—

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS (1912).

	Professors.	Lecturers, Demonstrators, and Assistants.
Auckland University College ... ..	7	10
Victoria University College ... ..	10	11
Canterbury University College ... ..	9	14
Otago University ... ..	20*	15†
	—	—
Total ... ..	46	50

\* Also one Emeritus Professor.  
Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.

† Also the honorary staff of the Dunedin Hospital act as lecturers on

#### FINANCES OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS IN 1912.

The detailed statements of accounts of the New Zealand University, the four affiliated institutions, and the Canterbury Agricultural College, Lincoln, will be found in the Appendix to E.—7. The following summary gives a general view of the finances of the University colleges. No notice has been taken of special trust accounts and of non-university institutions under the control of a College Council, such as (for instance) the Museum, Public Library, or School of Art, controlled by the Board of Governors of Canterbury College, or the Museum connected with Otago University.



## SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES, ETC.

University scholarships may be divided into three broad classes : (1) Entrance scholarships, (2) scholarships awarded during the degree course, (3) post-graduate scholarships.

(1.) University entrance scholarships are awarded annually on the results of the University Junior Scholarship Examination, and are as follows : Junior University, Senior National, and Taranaki Scholarships, in addition to some thirty or forty local and privately endowed scholarships awarded on the results of the same examination. Queen's Scholarships (Victoria College) are not now awarded, and the terms of the last holders have expired. In addition to the above, all those who gained "credit" at the same examinations are entitled to hold bursaries which meet the cost of college fees up to £20 per annum.

(2.) Scholarships awarded during the degree course are the Senior University, Tinline, and Sir George Grey. The two first are tenable by candidates sitting for their final examination for B.A. or B.Sc., and may therefore be regarded in a sense as post-graduate.

(3.) The chief scholarships awarded at the end of the University course are the Rhodes Scholarship, the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, the Medical Travelling Scholarship, and the Research Scholarships. The three first are all 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. They are offered annually by the Government, one to each of the affiliated institutions, to promote research-work likely to be of benefit to New Zealand industries.

So far ten Rhodes Scholarships have been granted, four to students of Auckland University College, four to students of Otago University, and two to students of Victoria College. The last scholarship awarded (1913) was to Frederick F. Miles, of Otago University. In the appendix to E.—7 (the special paper on Higher Education) will be found a summary account of the careers of various New Zealand Rhodes scholars after arriving at Oxford University.

So far (1913) nine Research Scholarships have been awarded, and of these two were in active operation in 1912. The subjects of research undertaken have been in each case closely connected with some New Zealand industry, or with some industry which, though not yet undertaken in this Dominion, may at an early date be an industry of importance in New Zealand. Even if the discoveries made in the course of the research have no immediate commercial value, yet the training of a body of students in the application of scientific methods to the national industries cannot fail to be of great ultimate benefit to the Dominion.

An important step was made in May, 1912, in the direction of extending the system of granting University bursaries. Bursaries may be awarded on the recommendation of the University of New Zealand to matriculated students who have been resident in the Dominion for a full year, provided they fall within one of the five following classes :—

- (1.) They must have obtained "credit" at the University Junior Scholarship or the Senior National Scholarship ;
- (2.) *Or* they must have within one year and six months immediately preceding gained a higher leaving certificate ;
- (3.) *Or* they must, within the same period, have completed their terms of service as probationers or pupil-teachers to the satisfaction of the Education Board of their district, and must declare their intention of entering a recognized training college on completion of the tenure of their bursary ;
- (4.) *Or* they must have completed a course of training at one of the four training colleges ;
- (5.) *Or* they must have gained a teachers' C or higher certificate.

Such bursaries are not tenable with any entrance scholarship the value of which exceeds £20 per annum. They are tenable for three years at any University college or school of agriculture recognized by the University, and entitle the holders to exemption from payment of University and College fees up to £20 per annum.

In other respects, bursaries are held subject to the same conditions as Senior National Scholarships, with the exception that in the case of bursars it is not insisted that the scholar should devote his whole time to academic study.

With the view of extending the sphere of usefulness of the special courses in home science and domestic arts recently inaugurated by the Council of the Otago University, regulations providing for the award of bursaries were issued in November, 1912, under the regulations for manual and technical instruction. These bursaries may be awarded on the recommendation of the Council to students who have been resident in the Dominion for not less than twelve months. Applicants 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 years, but may be extended for one year longer. A bursar under these regulations 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. The bursaries are not tenable by holders of any other bursaries or of any scholarship of the value of £20 and upwards.

So far (1913) bursaries to the number of thirteen have been awarded. Five bursars are taking the course for the degree, and eight that for the diploma in home science and domestic arts.

Table MD shows the number of scholarships, bursaries, and studentships held at each University college during the year.

TABLE MD.—SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES, EXHIBITIONS, AND STUDENTSHIPS HELD AT THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS IN 1912.\*

Scholarships, &c.	Auckland University College.	Victoria College.	Canterbury College.	Otago University.	Total.
Junior University Scholarships ...	9	3	3	13	28†
Senior National Scholarships ...	6	12	14	24	56
Taranaki Scholarships ...	...	1	...	1	2
Senior University Scholarships ...	3	4	1	8	16
Bursaries ...	13	10	5	10	38
Sir George Grey Scholarships ...	1	1	1	1	4
Other Scholarships and Exhibitions ...	2	2	12	3	19
Training-college Studentships ...	101	96	99	103	399
Totals ...	135	129	135	163	562

\* Exclusive of Rhodes Scholarships and International Exhibition Scholarships (which are tenable out of New Zealand), and exclusive also of the Research Scholarships given by the Government. † Also holders of bursaries : Total bursaries, 66.

#### THE UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT ACT, 1868.

The income accrued under this Act, and applicable to the purposes of higher education yet to be determined by Parliament, amounted, on the 31st March, 1913, to £302 11s. 8d., received from reserves in Westland.



## GENERAL.

## EXPENDITURE OUT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS ON EDUCATION.

In the following tables, N, N1, N2, N3, and N4, an attempt is made to analyze the public expenditure on the various branches of education, and to show under what heads the increase of expenditure in recent years has taken place; to give the expenditure per head of the population and per head of the roll of schools, colleges, &c.; and to present a comparative statement of the increase in the number of persons under instruction.

Tables N and N1 give an analysis of the expenditure for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 respectively.

TABLE N. (1.) ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

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

Branch of Education.	Out of Public Funds.			Out of Income from Reserves.	Total for all Items from all Public Sources.
	* Main-tenance.	† New Build-ings and Additions.	Total.		
A. (1.) Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	£ 834,000	£ 58,000	£ 892,000	£ 88,000	£ †980,000
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools)	85,000	6,000	91,000	39,000	130,000
(3.) Continuation and technical .. .. .	39,000	19,000	58,000	7,000	65,000
(4.) Higher (including university and higher technical)	29,000	1,000	30,000	25,000	55,000
Totals A (1-4) .. .. .	987,000	84,000	1,071,000	159,000	1,230,000
B. Industrial schools .. .. .	37,000	3,000	40,000	1,000	41,000
C. Special schools (Deaf and Blind and Home for Backward Children)	5,000	3,000	8,000	1,000	9,000
D. Superannuation and miscellaneous .. .. .	14,000	..	14,000	..	14,000
Totals A, B, C, D .. .. .	1,043,000	90,000	1,133,000	£161,000	1,294,000

\* Expended out of Consolidated Fund. † Expended out of Public Works Fund. ‡ Teachers' salaries and allowances, £666,000; repairs and rebuilding, £86,000; new buildings, £58,000; all other expenses, £170,000: total, £980,000. § £44,000 from National Endowment Reserves Fund.

TABLE N—continued. (2.) EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION (1,058,312, INCLUDING MAORIS, BUT EXCLUDING COOK AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS) ON EDUCATION FOR 1911-12.

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

Branch of Education.	Out of Public Funds.			Out of Income from Reserves.	Total for all Items from all Public Sources.
	Main-tenance.	New Build-ings and Additions.	Total.		
A (1.) Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	s. d. 15 9	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 16 10	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 18 6*
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools)	1 7	0 2	1 9	0 9	2 6
(3.) Continuation and technical .. .. .	0 9	0 4	1 1	0 2	1 3
(4.) Higher (including university and higher technical)	0 7	..	0 7	0 5	1 0
Totals A (1-4) .. .. .	18 8	1 7	20 3	3 0	23 3
B. Industrial schools .. .. .	0 8	0 1	0 9	..	0 9
C. Special schools (Deaf and Blind and Home for Backward Children)	0 1	0 1	0 2	..	0 2
D. Superannuation and miscellaneous .. .. .	0 3	..	0 3	..	0 3
Totals A, B, C, D .. .. .	19 8	1 9	21 5	3 0	24 5

\* Teachers' salaries and allowances, 12s. 7d.; repairs and rebuilding, 1s. 7d.; new buildings, 1s. 1d.; all other expenses, 3s. 3d.: total, 18s. 6d.

TABLE N1. (1.) ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.  
(Figures given in every case to the nearest £1,000.)

Branch of Education.	Out of Public Funds.			Out of Income from Reserves.	Total for all Items from all Public Sources.
	Maintenance.	New Buildings and Additions.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
A. (1.) Primary (including Native schools, physical training, and training colleges)	892,000	62,000	954,000	81,000	1,035,000†
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools)	87,000	3,000	90,000	44,000	134,000
(3.) Continuation and technical .. .. .	50,000	20,000	70,000	6,000	76,000
(4.) Higher (including university and higher technical)	30,000	3,000	33,000	22,000	55,000
Totals A (1-4) .. .. .	1,059,000	88,000	1,147,000	153,000	1,300,000
B. Industrial schools .. .. .	37,000	15,000	52,000	2,000	54,000
C. Special schools (Deaf and Blind and Home for Backward Children)	6,000	3,000	9,000	1,000	10,000
D. Superannuation and miscellaneous .. .. .	29,000	..	29,000	..	29,000
Totals A, B, C, D .. .. .	1,131,000	106,000	1,237,000	156,000	1,393,000

\* Expended out of Consolidated Fund. † Expended out of Public Works Fund. ‡ Teachers' salaries and allowances, £700,000 ; repairs and rebuilding, £83,000 ; new buildings and additions, £62,000 ; all other expenses, £190,000 : total, £1,035,000. § £40,000 from National Endowment Reserves Fund.

TABLE N1—continued. (2.) EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION (1,102,471 INCLUDING MAORIS, BUT EXCLUDING COOK AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS) ON EDUCATION, 1912-13.  
(Figures given in every case to the nearest penny.)

Branch of Education.	Out of Public Funds.			Out of Income from Reserves.	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)	16 3	1 1	17 4	1 6	18 10*
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools)	1 7	0 1	1 8	0 9	2 5
(3.) Continuation and technical .. .. .	0 11	0 4	1 3	0 1	1 4
(4.) Higher (including university and higher technical) ..	0 6	0 1	0 7	0 5	1 0
Totals A (1-4) .. .. .	19 3	1 7	20 10	2 9	23 7
B. Industrial schools .. .. .	0 8	0 3	0 11	0 1	1 0
C. Special schools (Deaf and Blind and Home for Backward Children)	0 1	0 1	0 2	..	0 2
D. Superannuation and miscellaneous .. .. .	0 6	..	0 6	..	0 6
Totals A, B, C, D .. .. .	20 6	1 11	22 5	2 10	25 3

\* Teachers' salaries and allowances, 12s. 9d. ; repairs and rebuilding, 1s. 6d. ; new buildings, 1s. 1d. ; all other expenses, 3s. 6d. : total, 18s. 10d.

For primary education the cost per head of population, excluding the cost of new schools and additions, was 17s. 9d., an increase of 4d. in the cost per head for the previous year.

The following figures show the cost of primary education per head, excluding new schools and additions, contributed out of public funds (general and local) in some other countries :—

	s. d.
England .. .. .	11 11
Wales .. .. .	14 10
Scotland .. .. .	14 2
United States (including State of New York) .. .. .	18 7
State of New York .. .. .	19 0

Table N2 analyses the expenditure on education in New Zealand out of public funds for the five-yearly periods 1898-9 and 1903-4 and for the last five years. The total amounts spent on the various branches of education are shown to the nearest thousand pounds, and the expenditure per head of the population to the nearest penny.

TABLE N2. (1.) ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEARS 1898-99, 1903-4, AND 1908-9 TO 1912-13 OUT OF PUBLIC REVENUE (EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME FROM RESERVES.)

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

	1898-9.	1903-4.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Population (including Maoris, but excluding Cook and other Pacific Islands)	783,317	875,648	1,008,373	1,030,657	1,050,452	1,058,312	1,102,471
Branch of Education.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
A. (1.) Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	£ 482,000	£ 565,000	£ 756,000	£ 769,000	£ 844,000	£ 892,000	£ 954,000
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools)	.. 26,000	26,000	74,000	80,000	88,000	91,000	90,000
(3.) Continuation and technical..	5,000	23,000	59,000	58,000	52,000	58,000	70,000
(4.) Higher education (including university and higher technical)	12,000	12,000	28,000	39,000	31,000	30,000	38,000
Totals A (1-4) .. ..	499,000	626,000	917,000	946,000	1,015,000	1,071,000	1,147,000
B. Industrial schools .. ..	15,000	37,000	39,000	33,000	42,000	40,000	52,000
C. Special schools (Deaf and Blind and Home for Backward Children) .. ..	3,000	13,000	17,000	9,000	11,000	8,000	9,000
D. Superannuation and miscellaneous .. ..	2,000	3,000	14,000	10,000	15,000	14,000	29,000
Totals A, B, C, D .. ..	519,000	679,000	987,000	998,000	1,083,000	1,133,000	1,237,000

TABLE N2—continued. (2.) EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEARS 1898-99, 1903-4, AND 1908-9 TO 1912-13 OUT OF PUBLIC REVENUE.

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

	1898-9.	1903-4.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
A. (1.) Primary (including Native schools and training colleges)	s. d. 12 4	s. d. 12 11	s. d. 14 11	s. d. 14 11	s. d. 16 1	s. d. 16 10	s. d. 17 4
(2.) Secondary (including secondary schools and secondary departments of district high schools)	.. 0 7	0 7	1 5	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 8
(3.) Continuation and technical .. ..	0 2	0 6	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 3
(4.) Higher education (including university and higher technical)	0 4	0 3	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 7
Totals A (1-4) .. ..	12 10	14 3	18 1	18 3	19 4	20 3	20 10
B. Industrial schools .. ..	0 5	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 11
C. Special schools (Deaf and Blind, and Home for Backward Children) .. ..	0 1	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 2
D. Superannuation and miscellaneous .. ..	.. 0 1	0 1	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6
Totals A, B, C, D .. ..	13 4	15 6	19 6	19 5	20 8	21 5	22 5

In Table N3 is shown the cost to the State per individual pupil or student.

TABLE N3.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF PUBLIC REVENUE ON EACH BRANCH OF EDUCATION FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL ON THE ROLL OF THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS (EXCLUDING RESERVES REVENUE AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS).

Branch of Education.	1898.	1903.	1908.	1911.	1912.
I. Primary, &c. .. ..	£ s. d. 3 4 10	£ s. d. 3 17 2	£ s. d. 4 15 2	£ s. d. 5 3 0	£ s. d. 5 6 7
II. Secondary, &c. .. ..	.. ..	4 2 6	8 0 2	9 9 11	9 3 6
III. Continuation and technical .. ..	1 2 10	1 13 8	3 4 4	2 16 11	3 13 11
IV. Higher .. ..	16 18 11	9 4 3	14 12 3	14 16 10	13 3 1
All branches except primary .. ..	5 13 11	3 7 11	5 14 8	6 4 3	6 12 1

Including new buildings and classes for manual instruction, the total expenditure on primary education in the year 1911-12 was £907,506. The average weekly roll was 161,648. Therefore the total cost of primary education per pupil is £5 12s. 3d. In the United States the total cost in 1909 was 31 dollars 65 cents, or £6 10s. 4d. As regards the figure given for New Zealand, £3 18s. 11d. of the £5 12s. 3d. was for teachers' salaries, and it is generally admitted that any reduction in the rates paid would seriously militate against the supply of really good teachers. The salaries paid in the United States average £158 for males and £125 for females—very much lower than the average salary paid in this Dominion (see page 15). It is obvious, therefore, that the greater cost of the United States system of education

is not due to larger salaries for teachers. To what, then, is it due? The cause is clearly explained in the following extract from the Report of the Commissioner of Education at Washington: "The total expenditure per pupil for common school purposes in 1900 was 20 dollars 21 cents. In 1909 it had increased to 31 dollars 65 cents, or at the rate of 56 per cent. This increased cost per pupil has resulted largely from the relatively larger expenditures made for buildings, sites, furniture, libraries, and general school equipment. There has been a steady falling-off in the percentage of the common-school income devoted to salaries for the teachers. In 1900, 64 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted to salaries; in 1909 this had decreased to 59.2 per cent., and it declined steadily through the intervening years. While it is to be hoped that in the next decade this upward trend in better equipment will be continued, good buildings and good equipment generally cannot take the place of better teachers." In New Zealand, 70 per cent. of the total expenditure is spent on teachers' salaries.

From the above, two deductions may be drawn: (1) That in the opinion of the Department of Education for the United States the quality of the teaching staff suffers proportionately to the decrease in the salaries paid; (2) that the amount spent in this Dominion in buildings and equipment is undoubtedly reasonable, and very much less in proportion than the United States, although New Zealand, being a comparatively new country, should be prepared to expend a proportionately larger amount in buildings than a country which has been settled for several centuries.

Nor do the above remarks apply only to the United States. ~~See~~ *The Irish School Weekly*, in its number of the 18th May, 1912, criticizes the education system of Ontario, as outlined in the Minister's report, in the following terms: "The average cost per year per pupil in average attendance in Ontario is 33.44 dollars, or about £6 12s. This is a highly creditable item of expenditure; the only other remark we might make in reference to it is that we wonder a larger proportion of it is not expended on teachers' salaries"; and in another place, "The average salary for men teachers is £142, and the corresponding figure for women about £96. This scale of remuneration is certainly not extravagant, and it would be vastly in the interests of the people of this great province if they would double the salaries. It is no wonder the best of the teachers leave the profession, and that the average period of service of the 9,369 teachers does not exceed eight years. The Canadians spend huge sums in building and equipping their schools, but they seem to forget that the most important educational equipment is the teacher, and, as such, the teacher must be paid."

Table N4 shows the progress made in education since 1898. It will be noticed that the proportion of those receiving instruction beyond the primary stage has vastly increased.

TABLE N4. — PROGRESS IN EDUCATION: A COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF PUPILS UNDER INSTRUCTION IN THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF EDUCATION IN THE YEARS 1898, 1903, 1908, 1911, AND 1912 RESPECTIVELY.

	Actual Numbers.					Number per 10,000 of Population.				
	1898.	1903.	1908.	1911.	1912.	1898.	1903.	1908.	1911.	1912.
Population .. .. .	783,317	875,648	1,008,373	1,058,312	1,102,471	..	..	..	..	..
I. Primary (including public and Native schools, all receiving free tuition)	136,652	136,546	148,180	161,921	167,180	1,744	1,551	1,467	1,528	1,519
II. Secondary (including secondary schools, secondary departments of district high schools, technical day schools, and Maori secondary schools)	3,046	5,818	7,742	8,953	9,481	39	66	77	84	86
III. Continuation and technical (excluding school classes)	1,750*	6,533*	13,051*	13,713	13,527	22	75	129	129	123
IV. University, higher technical, and training colleges	708	1,194	1,711	1,954	2,281	9	14	17	18	21
(Private schools not included above, principally primary)	14,857	15,609	18,367	19,985	20,527	190	177	182	189	187
Total under instruction ..	157,013	165,700	189,051	206,526	212,996	2,004	1,883	1,872	1,948	1,936
V. Total under instruction higher than primary (II, III, and IV above)	5,504	13,545	22,504	24,620	25,289	70	155	223	232	230
Number of latter (V) receiving free tuition	1,178†	4,260†	7,959	10,540	11,380	15	49	79	99	103

\* Estimated. † Approximate.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT.

By the provisions of the Land Act, 1908, areas of land, not to exceed in the total nine million acres, are set apart as national endowments, and, after administration and other expenses allowed by law have been deducted, 70 per cent. of the balance is applied for the purposes of education. The sum thus applied amounted last year to £41,590, and was allocated as follows: Primary education, £20,795; secondary education, £6,238; manual and technical instruction, £6,238; higher education, £4,159; Native schools, £2,080; school for the deaf, £225; education of the blind, £50; Otekaike Home for Backward Children, £225; industrial schools, £1,580.

## ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

[See also E.-8.]

The annual examinations were conducted by the Department as usual for the various purposes of Junior National Scholarships, Junior Free Places in secondary schools, district high schools, and technical schools, Senior Free Places in secondary schools and district high schools, for admission to or promotion in the Civil Service, and for teachers' certificates. The examinations were held from the 19th to 27th November, and on the 28th and 29th November, 1912, and from the 6th to 21st January, 1913, at sixty centres.

The number of candidates examined in these two sets of examinations shows a considerable increase over the numbers of previous years. It will be noticed from the table given below that the increase has been general in all of the examinations.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Junior National and Education Board Scholarships and Junior Free Places .. .. .	2,214	2,383	2,564	2,934
Civil Service Junior, Senior Free Places, Education Board Senior Scholarships, First Pupil-teachers .. .. .	2,369	2,375	2,563	2,770
Teachers D and C .. .. .	1,482	1,534	1,626	1,753*
Civil Service Senior .. .. .	443	390	518	574
Totals .. .. .	6,508	6,682	7,271	8,031

The following table shows collectively, in comparison with the preceding year, the number who entered for the various examinations enumerated, the number present, and the number of absentees. In explanation of the number set down under the last of these heads it is to be noted that the relatively large proportion is to be accounted for partly on the usual grounds, but chiefly in the case of Senior Free Place candidates through the application of a principle by which awards of Senior Free Places are made with the concurrence of the Inspector-General on the recommendation of the principal of the secondary school attended, or, for district high schools, of an Inspector of Schools.

Number who entered, 1912-13 .. .. .	9,006
Number who entered, 1911-12 .. .. .	8,230
Number actually present at examination, 1912-13 .. .. .	8,031
Number actually present at examination, 1911-12 .. .. .	7,271
Number who did not present themselves, 1912-13 .. .. .	975
Number who did not present themselves, 1911-12 .. .. .	959

The Department's examination for Junior National Scholarships is now used by all the Education Boards of the Dominion for the award of their Junior Scholarships, superseding thus without exception any examination locally conducted in earlier years for this purpose. For the award of their Senior Scholarships the Education Boards use the Civil Service Junior Examination, but not necessarily on the precise conditions attaching to this examination, the terms in each case being determined by the regulations of the several Boards who offer Senior Scholarships for competition. Apart from this extension of its functions, the examination hitherto more generally known by this name is employed for a variety of purposes. Either in its proper competitive form or as the Intermediate Examination, with certain modifications in selected subjects to meet the needs of a non-competitive qualification, it thus serves not only as an entrance examination for the Civil Service of the Dominion, but as a scholarship examination, an examination for the Senior Free Place qualification in secondary schools and district high schools, an examination

\* Of these candidates, 1,506 presented themselves under the regulations of 1906, and 247 under those for 1912.

for pupil-teachers of the second or third year, and a qualifying examination for the probationer appointments instituted under the provisions of the Education Amendment Act, 1908.

The cost of conducting both groups of examinations was as follows:—

Total expenses, including cost of additional clerical services temporarily employed .. .. .	£	s.	d.
6,623	9	4	
Less recoveries—fees paid by candidates .. .. .	4,412	8	3
Net cost of examinations .. .. .	£2,211	1	1

#### TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND.

[See also E.-9.]

The contributors to the fund consist of—

- (1.) Those who joined under the original Act of 1905 and elected to remain thereunder; the retiring-allowance being one-sixtieth of the total salary received by the contributor during the period of contributing to the fund (or, in other words, one-sixtieth of his average salary for each year of service during the whole period of contribution), together with one one-hundred-and-twentieth of the salary during the years of service between the 1st January, 1878, and the 1st January, 1906; the retiring-allowance to "original" contributors being in no case less than £52.
- (2.) Those who joined subsequently to the passing of the amending Act in 1908, together with such of the members as did not exercise the option of remaining under the original Act; the retiring-allowance being for each year of service one-sixtieth of the average rate of salary received during the three years next preceding retirement, with a limitation of the total allowance to two-thirds of the average salary; and for those who joined after the 24th December, 1909, a further limitation to £300 per annum.

Under the provisions of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1912, those persons who were in the Education service on the 1st January, 1906, and who were still in the service, could elect, on or before the 30th June, 1913, to become contributors to the fund, contributions being payable as from the 1st January, 1906. Provision was also made whereby those persons employed in the University colleges at the date of the coming into operation of the Act (7th November, 1912) could elect, on or before the 30th June, 1913, to become contributors to the fund, and in these cases such contributors would be entitled to count back service. The allowance for back service will be one one-hundred-and-twentieth part of the mean of the last three years' salary for each year of service. All persons first permanently employed under the University of New Zealand and the University colleges after the date of the passing of the Amendment Act must become contributors to the fund.

It is also provided that the Government contribution to the fund as from the 1st January, 1913, shall be increased from £7,000 to £17,000 per annum.

At the end of 1912,

The number of contributors was .. .. .	3,641
Of whom members under Part IX of Education Act, 1908, numbered .. .. .	105
The annual rate of contribution paid as at the end of the year was over .. .. .	£40,000
The number of allowances in force at the end of the year was .. .. .	376
representing an annual charge of .. .. .	£23,635

viz.,—

Ordinary retiring-allowances were .. .. .	240, representing £19,332
Retiring-allowances in medically unfit cases .. .. .	39, .. 2,769
Allowances to widows .. .. .	52, .. 949
Allowances to children .. .. .	45, .. 585

The balance at the credit of the fund and invested by the Public Trustee at the end of the year was .. .. . £212,174

The fund receives  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. interest on daily balances in the hands of the Public Trustee, and no charge is made for investment.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

[See also E.-10.]

As in the previous year, Parliament voted the sum of £4,000 in 1912-13 for payment of subsidies to public libraries.

In the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 24th October, 1912, a notice was inserted stating that £4,000 had been voted by Parliament for distribution to libraries. Forms of application were sent to all libraries known to the Department.

The method of distribution of the vote was the same as that adopted in previous years—viz., a nominal addition of £25 was made to the amount of the income of each library derived from subscriptions, donations, and rates, provided that the receipts for the year were not less than £2, and the vote was distributed according to the amount thus augmented; but no library received credit for a larger income than £75—that is, in no case did the augmented amount on which distribution was based exceed £100. In accordance with the *Gazette* notice, the day appointed for the distribution of the subsidy was the 3rd February, 1913, and the amount of the vote was divided among the 408 libraries from which applications, each accompanied by a statutory declaration on the proper form, had been received at that date. The vote, as thus dealt with, afforded a subsidy of 4s. 7.72d. in the pound on the nominal income, and the subsidies ranged from £6 5s. 4d. to £23 4s. 3d. The number of libraries participating in the vote shows an increase of seventeen as compared with the number aided in February, 1912.

In order that the purpose intended to be served by the vote may be attained, it is made a condition for participation that the whole of the subsidy granted to each library in the previous year shall have been expended in the purchase of books.

An analysis of the books added to the public libraries during the year indicates that 81.5 per cent. of the books purchased during the last year were novels. If the additions made by the large libraries at Auckland, Onehunga, New Plymouth, Palmerston North, Wanganui, Wellington, Nelson, Westport, Christchurch, Timaru, and Oamaru are not included the proportion of novels is 89 per cent. One hundred and twenty-three public libraries purchased no books other than fiction.

The following table shows the distribution according to the education districts:—

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUBSIDY.

Education Districts.	Number of Libraries.	Income.	Income upon which Subsidy is based.	Subsidy.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland .. .. .	91	3,216 10 5	3,644 9 9	846 1 8
Taranaki .. .. .	15	302 9 7	613 0 1	142 6 5
Wanganui .. .. .	30	1,585 16 8	1,516 7 5	352 0 8
Wellington .. .. .	20	4,964 14 2	1,212 10 3	281 9 6
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	29	1,165 3 3	1,348 6 2	312 19 8
Marlborough .. .. .	5	145 9 10	255 3 0	59 4 9
Nelson .. .. .	25	626 13 7	1,134 6 9	263 6 8
Grey .. .. .	4	330 15 5	278 0 6	64 10 8
Westland .. .. .	7	115 1 0	290 1 0	67 6 8
North Canterbury .. .. .	68	1,640 0 0	2,655 14 0	616 10 5
South Canterbury .. .. .	21	327 10 10	852 10 10	197 18 3
Otago .. .. .	52	835 11 3	1,957 8 9	454 8 8
Southland .. .. .	39	421 4 3	1,396 4 3	324 2 5
Stewart Island .. .. .	1	17 3 6	42 3 6	9 15 9
Chatham Islands .. .. .	1	9 0 0	34 0 0	7 17 10
Totals .. .. .	408	15,703 3 9	17,280 6 3	4,000 0 0





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

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	863,098	19	6
<b>Secondary Education</b> (Vote No. 80, Consolidated Fund; 102, Public Works Fund; and statutory payments).									
Grants to Education Boards for—									
Scholarships: Not exceeding capitation allowance at 1s. 6d. on average attendance .. .. .	..	..	..	9,616	6	4			
District high schools: Salaries of secondary teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	16,259	6	4			
District high schools; Subsidies on contributions (Education Act, 1908) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,169	0	4			
National Scholarships, Junior (Education Act, 1908) .. .. .	..	..	..	3,338	6	0			
Secondary schools and colleges: Capitation .. .. .	..	..	..	50,449	10	11			
Secondary schools and colleges: Subsidies on contributions (Education Act, 1908) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,152	19	2			
Conveyance of holders of free places at secondary and district high schools .. .. .	..	..	..	2,954	2	5			
Scholarships awarded to Maoris attending public schools .. .. .	..	..	..	31	13	4			
Marlborough High School: Statutory payment (Marlborough High School Act, 1899) .. .. .	..	..	..	400	0	0			
Grants to secondary schools for buildings, furniture, &c.—									
Whangarei (Vote No. 102) .. .. .	1,250	0	0						
Hamilton .. .. .	245	10	0						
Wellington Girls' .. .. .	123	0	0						
Waitaki .. .. .	1,356	16	9						
				2,975	6	9			
Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	3	5	0			
				88,349	16	7			
Less revenue from National Endowment reserves .. .. .	..	..	..	6,238	0	0			
							82,111	16	7
<b>Manual and Technical Instruction</b> (Votes Nos. 81 and 90, Consolidated Fund; 102, Public Works Fund; and the Education Act, 1908).									
Salaries of Inspectors (2) .. .. .	..	..	..	850	0	0			
Examinations—									
Science and Art, Board of Education, South Kensington, London .. .. .	..	..	..	152	19	11			
City and Guilds of London Institute .. .. .	..	..	..	750	11	4			
Capitation—									
Manual Instruction: Public school classes, £22,336 10s. 2d.; secondary school classes, £1,273 14s. 2d. .. .. .	23,610	4	4						
Technical Instruction: Special and associated classes (including day technical schools and free places), £34,726 19s.; college classes, £2,141 9s. 7d. .. .. .	36,868	8	7						
				60,478	12	11			
Material for technical classes .. .. .	..	..	..	2,057	16	1			
Buildings and permanent apparatus (Vote No. 102) .. .. .	..	..	..	20,264	3	8			
Rents (Vote No. 90) .. .. .	..	..	..	704	1	6			
Conveyance of instructors .. .. .	..	..	..	1,902	19	1			
Conveyance of students attending registered classes .. .. .	..	..	..	271	16	8			
Conveyance of public-school pupils attending manual-training centres .. .. .	..	..	..	2,300	7	4			
Conveyance of holders of free places at technical schools .. .. .	..	..	..	1,447	14	6			
Travelling-expenses of Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	180	0	5			
Subsidies on contributions (Education Act, 1908) .. .. .	..	..	..	8,350	16	5			
Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	11	6	4			
				99,723	6	2			
Less—									
Recoveries (examination fees, &c.) .. .. .	195	6	6						
Revenue from National Endowment reserves .. .. .	6,238	0	0						
				6,433	6	6			
							93,289	19	8
<b>Training Colleges and Training of Teachers</b> (Votes Nos. 82, Consolidated Fund; and 102, Public Works Fund).									
Training colleges—									
Salaries of staff (half is charged to teachers' salaries "Elementary Education") .. .. .	..	..	..	6,904	18	1			
Allowances and fees for students .. .. .	..	..	..	21,895	15	1			
Special instruction, libraries, and incidental expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	1,197	1	2			
Alterations, furniture, &c. (Auckland) (Vote No. 102) .. .. .	..	..	..	471	6	1			
Classes at subcentres—									
Grants to Education Boards .. .. .	..	..	..	2,925	0	0			
Fares of teachers, £4,684 16s. 11d.; less refunds, £4 7s. 3d. .. .. .	..	..	..	4,680	9	8			
							33,074	10	1
Carried forward .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,076,575	5	10

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

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,076,575	5	10
<b>Higher Education</b> (Votes Nos. 80, Consolidated Fund; 102, Public Works Fund; and statutory payments.)									
<b>Statutory grants—</b>									
University of New Zealand (New Zealand University Act, 1908) .. .. .	..	..	..	3,000	0	0			
Auckland University College (Auckland University College Act, 1882) .. .. .	..	..	..	4,000	0	0			
Victoria College, Wellington (Victoria College Act, 1905) .. .. .	..	..	..	4,000	0	0			
Addition to statutory grants (Vote No. 80)—									
Auckland University College .. .. .	..	..	..	1,200	0	0			
Victoria College, Wellington .. .. .	..	..	..	2,000	0	0			
<b>Specialization grants (Vote No. 80)—</b>									
Auckland University College: Commerce, Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	2,000	0	0			
Victoria College, Wellington: Law, Science .. .. .	..	..	..	2,000	0	0			
Canterbury College: Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	2,000	0	0			
University of Otago: Mining, Medicine, Dental, and Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	2,000	0	0			
<b>Grant for buildings, &amp;c. (Vote No. 102)—</b>									
University of Otago .. .. .	..	..	..	2,986	9	2			
Sir George Grey Scholarships (Vote No. 80) .. .. .	..	..	..	100	0	0			
National Scholarships, Senior (Education Act, 1908) .. .. .	..	..	..	3,072	13	2			
Research scholarships (Vote No. 80) .. .. .	..	..	..	236	15	10			
Bursaries (Vote No. 80) .. .. .	..	..	..	738	13	10			
Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	3	17	9			
				29,338	9	9			
Less revenue from National Endowment reserves .. .. .	..	..	..	4,159	0	0			
							25,179	9	9
<b>Native Schools</b> (Votes Nos. 83 and 90, Consolidated Fund; 102, Public Works Fund).									
Salaries of Inspectors (2) .. .. .	..	..	..	910	0	0			
Salaries and allowances of teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	26,410	4	2			
Higher education (including industrial and nursing scholarships) .. .. .	..	..	..	2,591	11	8			
Books, school requisites, sewing material, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	640	1	9			
Expenses of removals of teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	482	8	0			
Travelling-expenses of Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	400	14	2			
Buildings: New schools, additional class-rooms, &c. (Vote No. 102) .. .. .	..	..	..	5,252	0	6			
Rebuilding and general maintenance of buildings (Vote No. 90) .. .. .	..	..	..	3,608	11	2			
Manual Instruction: Payment of instructors and material for classes .. .. .	..	..	..	462	18	5			
Fuel, and rewards for supplying fuel .. .. .	..	..	..	115	6	0			
Ferrying and conveyance of children .. .. .	..	..	..	247	18	4			
Sundries—Advertising, planting sites, sanitation, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	51	6	5			
Less—				41,173	0	7			
Recoveries .. .. .	..	..	..	102	15	10			
Revenue from National Endowment reserves .. .. .	..	..	..	2,080	0	0			
				2,182	15	10			
							38,990	4	9
<b>Infant-life Protection</b> (Vote No. 84).									
Salaries of visiting nurses and local representatives .. .. .	..	..	..	896	2	9			
Travelling-expenses, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	237	16	4			
Maintenance of infants in foster-homes .. .. .	..	..	..	137	12	2			
Rent of offices (Auckland and Dunedin) .. .. .	..	..	..	47	10	0			
Telephones, £17 9s. 10d.; sundries, £3 4s. 6d. .. .. .	..	..	..	20	14	4			
				1,339	15	7			
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	..	..	78	5	11			
							1,261	9	8
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>									
<b>School for the Deaf</b> (Votes Nos. 85 and 90, Consolidated Fund, and 102 Public Works Fund.)									
<b>Salaries—</b>									
Director and teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	2,396	13	8			
Matron and servants .. .. .	..	..	..	1,069	16	7			
Medical Officer .. .. .	..	..	..	20	0	0			
				3,486	10	3			
General maintenance .. .. .	..	..	..	1,604	5	3			
Travelling-expenses, including transit of pupils .. .. .	..	..	..	237	16	4			
Carried forward .. .. .	..	..	..	£5,328	11	10	1,142,006	10	0

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

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	..	..	..	5,328	11	10	1,142,006	10	0
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS: SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—<i>continued.</i></b>									
Pupils boarded out .. .. .	..	..	..	43	18	6			
Additional buildings, furniture, and repairs to buildings (Vote No. 90, £406 6s. 6d.; Vote No. 102, £2,796 19s. 10d.) ..	..	..	..	3,203	6	4			
Less—									
Recoveries .. .. .	2,236	7	2						
Revenue from National Endowment reserves ..	225	0	0						
				2,461	7	2			
							6,114	9	6
<b>Education of the Blind (Vote No. 86, Consolidated Fund).</b>									
Charges for pupils at Jubilee Institute, Auckland ..	..	..	..	829	1	4			
Less—									
Recoveries .. .. .	789	13	1						
Revenue from National Endowment reserves ..	50	0	0						
				839	13	1			
							Cr. 10	11	9
<b>Home for Backward Children (Votes Nos. 87 and 90, Consolidated Fund; and 102, Public Works Fund).</b>									
Salaries—									
Principal and teachers .. .. .	452	0	8						
Matron, attendants, and servants .. .. .	1,674	15	0						
							2,126	15	8
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	..	..				212	11	5
General maintenance .. .. .	..	..	..				2,391	13	7
General maintenance of buildings, repairs, furniture, &c. (Consolidated Fund, Vote No. 90, £523 17s.; Public Works Fund, Vote No. 102, £159 12s. 9d.) ..	..	..	..				683	9	9
Less—									
Recoveries .. .. .	1,878	13	1				5,414	10	5
Revenue from National Endowment reserves ..	225	0	0						
							2,103	13	1
							3,310	17	4
<b>Industrial Schools (Votes Nos. 88 and 90, Consolidated Fund; and 102, Public Works Fund).</b>									
Salaries of Assistant Inspector, two Visiting Officers, and one Probation Officer (3 months) ..	813	17	9						
Travelling-expenses, of Inspectors and Visiting Officers and other departmental officers .. .. .	777	6	8						
Travelling-expenses of Managers of Schools .. .. .	417	3	3				2,008	7	8
Schools,—									
Auckland—									
Salaries .. .. .	739	9	3						
General maintenance .. .. .	874	2	3						
Repairs to buildings, furniture, &c. (Vote No. 90) ..	153	5	2						
Children boarded out .. .. .	1,372	9	3						
				3,139	5	11			
Less recoveries .. .. .	1,415	15	3				1,723	10	8
Boys' Training Farm, Weraroa—									
Salaries .. .. .	2,298	7	7						
General maintenance .. .. .	5,494	1	9						
Additional buildings, &c. (Vote No. 102), £850 17s.; and small works and repairs to buildings, furniture, &c. (Vote No. 90), £629 3s. 1d. ..	1,480	0	1						
				9,272	9	5			
Less recoveries .. .. .	2,890	18	1				6,381	11	4
Receiving Home, Wellington—									
Salaries .. .. .	919	7	4						
General maintenance .. .. .	1,690	10	1						
Repairs, &c., to buildings (Vote No. 90) .. .. .	35	10	10						
Children boarded out .. .. .	7,061	18	6						
				9,707	6	9			
Less recoveries .. .. .	5,828	16	7				3,878	10	2
Boys' Industrial School, Stoke—									
Salaries .. .. .	1,797	18	11						
General maintenance .. .. .	3,476	12	0						
Children boarded out .. .. .	47	5	6						
Purchase of property (balance); additional buildings, &c. (Vote No. 102) .. .. .	13,480	14	3						
Carried forward .. .. .	18,802	10	8	13,991	19	10	1,151,421	5	1

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

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	18,802	10	8	18,991	19	10	1,151,421	5	1
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—<i>continued.</i></b>									
<b>Boys' Industrial School, Stoke—<i>continued.</i></b>									
Furniture, renovation of buildings, &c. (Vote No. 90)	1,341	19	6						
Interest on mortgages on property (6 months) ..	314	16	1						
	20,459	6	3						
Less recoveries .. .. .	1,793	19	3	18,665	7	0			
<b>Receiving Home, Christchurch—</b>									
Salaries .. .. .	820	11	4						
General maintenance .. .. .	1,230	16	4						
Rent .. .. .	145	15	0						
Furnishings, repairs to buildings, &c. (Vote No. 90) ..	20	16	9						
Children boarded out .. .. .	5,167	2	9						
	7,385	2	2						
Less recoveries .. .. .	3,403	16	10	3,981	5	4			
<b>Te Oranga Home, Christchurch—</b>									
Salaries .. .. .	1,053	3	5						
General maintenance .. .. .	967	0	5						
Rent .. .. .	125	15	0						
Repairs to buildings, furniture, &c. (Vote No. 90, £236 1s. 4d.; Vote No. 102, £15 4s. 5d.) ..	251	5	9						
	2,397	4	7						
Less recoveries .. .. .	385	12	1	2,011	12	6			
<b>Burnham—</b>									
Salaries .. .. .	3,140	14	6						
General maintenance .. .. .	4,700	5	5						
Additional buildings, rebuilding, small works, repairs, furniture, &c. (Vote No. 90, £1,333 7s. 1d.; Vote No. 102, £511 16s. 9d.) ..	1,845	8	10						
	9,686	3	9						
Less recoveries .. .. .	1,313	10	11	8,372	12	10			
<b>Caversham—</b>									
Salaries .. .. .	977	17	2						
General maintenance .. .. .	1,233	12	0						
Repairs to buildings, furniture, &c. (Vote No. 90) ..	181	10	6						
Children boarded out .. .. .	3,455	5	0						
	5,848	4	8						
Less recoveries .. .. .	3,725	17	3	2,122	7	5			
<b>Private Schools—</b>									
<b>St. Mary's, Auckland—</b>									
Capitation grants, &c. .. .. .	1,326	5	11						
Less recoveries .. .. .	386	8	10	939	17	1			
<b>St. Joseph's, Wellington—</b>									
Capitation grants, &c. .. .. .	203	2	0						
Less recoveries .. .. .	104	11	1	98	10	11			
<b>St. Mary's, Nelson—</b>									
Capitation grants, &c. .. .. .	335	5	0						
Less recoveries .. .. .	268	6	10	66	18	2			
<b>St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin—</b>									
Capitation grants, &c. .. .. .	85	13	0						
Less recoveries .. .. .	69	0	7						
Inmates maintained at other institutions .. .. .				16	12	5			
Earnings refunded to ex-inmates .. .. .				75	8	11			
Amount paid to Postal Department for payment of boarding-out orders .. .. .				60	19	6			
Legal expenses .. .. .				100	0	0			
Sundries .. .. .				11	15	10			
				97	16	0			
				50,612	18	9			
Less revenue from National Endowment reserves ..				1,580	0	0			
							49,032	18	9
<b>Miscellaneous (Votes Nos. 79 and 89, Consolidated Fund; the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908; and the Civil Service Act, 1908).</b>									
Education Commission, including cost of printing report (Vote No. 89) .. .. .				2,275	0	2			
Carried forward .. .. .				2,275	0	2	1,200,454	8	10

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

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	..	..	..	2,275	0	2	1,200,454	3	10
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—<i>continued.</i></b>									
Milne seismograph No. 20, Maintenance of (Vote No. 89) ..	..	..	..	25	18	3			
Postage and telegrams (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,672	19	7			
Teachers' Superannuation Board: Travelling-expenses of mem- bers, and medical examination of applicants for retirement (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	..	..	..	72	1	4			
Contribution to Teachers' Superannuation Fund (Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908) .. .. .	..	..	..	17,000	0	0			
Payment to Government Life Insurance Department for actuarial services in connexion with Teachers' Super- annuation Fund (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	..	..	..	267	18	10			
Examination expenses (Vote No. 89): Teachers', Civil Ser- vice, and Scholarships .. .. .	6,443	18	0						
Less recoveries (examination fees) .. .. .	4,442	11	9						
				2,001	6	3			
Subsidies to public libraries on basis of voluntary contribu- tions (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	..	..	..	4,035	7	0			
Grant to Educational Institute for travelling-expenses of mem- bers (Vote No. 79) .. .. .	..	..	..	100	0	0			
Printing and stationery (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,317	18	1			
Illustrations, photographs, &c., for parliamentary reports (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	..	..	..	22	0	5			
"Schoolmates": Grant to cover cost of postage (Vote No. 89) ..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
Flags for schools—New Zealand Ensigns (Vote No. 89) .. ..	..	..	..	3	12	11			
Rent of store-room for general departmental purposes (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	..	..	..	36	0	0			
Legal expenses (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	..	..	..	55	1	0			
Text book: New Zealand geology—balance writer's fee and printing (Vote No. 89) .. .. .	320	0	0						
Less sales .. .. .	41	4	2						
				278	15	10			
Compensation for loss of office—G. E. Woods, teacher of Ohaeawai Native School (Civil Service Act, 1908) .. .. .	..	..	..	301	16	0			
				29,515	10	8			
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	..	..	20	9	4			
							29,495	1	4
<b>Junior Cadets and Physical Training (Vote No. 91, Consolidated Fund.)</b>									
Salaries .. .. .	..	..	..	2,372	16	3			
Arms, equipment, books, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	1,970	15	6			
Training camps .. .. .	..	..	..	143	5	8			
Fares, &c., of instructors and cadets .. .. .	..	..	..	811	4	4			
Miniature rifle ranges .. .. .	..	..	..	135	0	8			
Rent of store-room .. .. .	..	..	..	70	10	0			
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	193	1	1			
Freight and cartage .. .. .	..	..	..	74	15	11			
Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	47	18	6			
				5,819	7	11			
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	..	..	441	4	3			
							4,878	3	8
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,234,827	8	10

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