

About 91 per cent. of the total number of students under instruction were in attendance at classes held for the most part in the evenings. The remainder were under instruction at various day technical schools to which reference is made hereafter.

The occupations of students attending day and evening classes may be summarized as follows :—

	Number of Students.	Percentage of Totals.
Commercial pursuits	2,537	16.8
Professional pursuits	2,690	17.9
Students	2,552	16.9
Domestic pursuits	2,888	19.2
Agricultural pursuits	1,305	8.7
Various trades	2,553	16.9
Other occupations not included in above	543	3.6
	15,068	100.0

It is evident from the above figures that the technical schools as a whole are providing instruction adapted to the requirements of most classes of the community.

TABLE JA.—NUMBER OF DAY AND EVENING CLASSES FOR, AND CAPITATION ON ATTENDANCES IN RESPECT OF, CERTAIN SUBJECTS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Subjects of Instruction.	Number of Classes.		Capitation.					
	1909.	1910.	1909.			1910.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Engineering	131	246	1,984	0	9	3,505	15	8
Lead and wood working	206	163	1,430	0	6	1,940	2	8
Pure and applied art	330	334	4,957	19	1	4,139	17	8
Experimental and natural science	84	91	1,014	7	5	1,257	12	0
Domestic economy	284	328	3,059	19	7	4,332	7	11
Commercial subjects	350	360	4,884	2	11	5,593	15	6
Subjects of general education	239	195	771	6	6	1,091	9	8
Agriculture, wool-classing, &c.	78	111	395	15	11	579	11	5
Totals	1,702	1,828	18,497	12	8	22,440	12	6

There has been a considerable increase in the number of classes in subjects related to the various branches of engineering—civil, mechanical, and electrical. The provision made for the instruction as regards equipment and courses of work is in most cases quite satisfactory.

While the demand for instruction in plumbing continues to be well maintained, there has been a decrease in the number of classes for carpentry and joinery, and cabinetmaking. It is to be regretted that the personnel of the classes includes in many cases but a small percentage of persons engaged in these trades.

The classes for pure and applied art continue to be well supported. Full and well arranged courses are provided in most cases. Increased attention is being given to instruction in the various branches of applied art.

It is gratifying to notice the steady increase in the demand for instruction in domestic subjects. Classes were held at seventy-three centres. In several schools fairly full courses in subjects bearing on the home are being gradually evolved. The provision recently made by the Council of the Otago University in the way of special courses for the higher education of women in home science and domestic arts will, it is hoped, cause increasing attention to be given to this very important branch of education. As indicating the attention now being given to the matter, it may be mentioned that the course in science as laid down in the calendar of the New Zealand University now includes the subject "domestic science."

The demand for instruction in commercial subjects continues to be maintained. The number of classes for various branches of commercial instruction was, as last year, greater than for any other branch of technical instruction. Classes were held at forty-four centres.