Some particulars as to the age, sex, and occupations of students are as follow:—

,					Years of Under.		Seventeen of Age.	Totals.	
Males Females	• •		• •	1914. 3,347 2,816	1915. 3,948 3,361	1914. 5,133 5,306	1915. 5,142 5,796	1914. 8,480 8,122	1915. 9,090 9,157
To	otals	••		6,163	7,309	10,439	10,938	16,602	18,247

SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.

				Number of Students.	Percentage of Total.
Clerical pursuits			 	 1,996	10.9
Professional pursuits			 	 3,285	18.0
Students			 	 2,553	14.0
Domestic pursuits			 	 3,768	20.6
Agricultural pursuits			 	 1,524	8.4
Various trades and ind	ustries		 	 4,654	25.5
Other occupations not	include	d in above	 	 467	$2 \cdot 6$
					100.0

Of the total number of males in attendance 56 per cent. were over seventeen years of age. The percentage for the previous year was 60. A considerable decrease was expected in view of the number of young men who have enlisted. It is gratifying to find that it is so small. It will be noted that about half of the total number of students were females, and, further, that about one-fourth of the students were engaged in various trades and industries. It is also evident that the schools as a whole are catering for a considerable variety of trades and occupations.

Number of Classes held during 1914 and 1915 in certain Subjects of Technical Instruction.

Subjects of Instruction.						Number of Classes.		
						1914.	1915.	
Commercial subjects						277	259	
Mathematics and scie	nce					153	148	
Mathematics and science applied to trades and industries						432	477	
Domestic science						339	369	
Art and art-crafts						295	254	
Continuation classes			• •	••		235	310	
Totals						1,731	1,817	

Commercial subjects, though the number of classes is slightly less than last year, continue to be in general demand. Full courses, both elementary and advanced, are provided at the larger schools.

Engineering classes have, as in previous years, been well attended. During the year 164 approved classes were in operation, an increase of fourteen. The many and varied applications of electricity to industrial and other purposes and the rapid development of motor traction have of necessity influenced the character of the courses provided, and the school authorities are meeting as far as possible the increasing demand for instruction in electrical and motor engineering. Ten schools, including those in the four chief centres, are provided with well-equipped workshops, and offer fairly full courses, both elementary and advanced. Courses of university rank in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering are offered at the School of Engineering in connection with Canterbury College, Christchurch.

Domestic subjects are included in the curricula of most of the schools. During the year 369 classes were held, an increase of thirty. As in previous years, a