would be too great to consider at present. Where it is possible to appoint an assistant with advantage, senior Inspectors have recommended the Department to approve such a course, and shortly after the commencement of the school year the number of classes with sixty children or over was down to an irreducible minimum consistent with the Department's authority for expenditure under this head. The following table shows the progress that has been made since 1924 in the elimination of large classes.

Sizes	OF	CLASSES	1N	Schools	OF	GRADE	IV	AND	OVER.	

			195	24.	February, 1931.		
Number of Children.			Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	
Under 31	• •		124	5	221	7	
31-40			406	16	717	24	
41–50			716	28	1,164	39	
51–60			700	28	787	27	
61 and over	• •		573	23	83*	3	
Tota	ls		2,519	100	2,972	100	

^{*} This number would have been very substantially reduced by the appointment of additional assistant teacher if the financial situation had permitted.

The extent to which improvements have been effected in the ratio of adult teachers to pupils enrolled is clearly shown by the following table. It will be noted that the rate of increase in the number of adult teachers employed has been more than twice that in the number of pupils enrolled.

Pupils and Adult Teachers in Public Schools and Forms I and II of Junior High Schools, 1920–1930.

Year.				Number of Pupils on Roll.	Percentage Increase of Pupils over Number shown for 1920.	Number of Adult Teachers.	Percentage Increase of Teachers over Number shown for 1920.	
1920			• •.	197,645		5,175		
1921				205,181	3.8	5,260	1.6	
1922				210,491	6.5	5,465	5.6	
1923				211,960	$7\cdot 2$	5,656	9.3	
1924				213,290	7.9	5,822	12.5	
1925				215,004	8.8	6,010	16.1	
1926				217,427	10.0	6,203	19.9	
1927				220,964	11.8	6.264	21.0	
1928				219,857	11.2	6,373	$23 \cdot 2$	
1929				218,996	10.8	6,468	25.0	
1930				218,946	10.8	6,502	25.6	

Pupils Leaving Primary Schools.

In 1930, 21,715 pupils (11,120 boys and 10,595 girls) left public primary schools; of these, 17,264, or 80 per cent., had passed Standard VI, and 4,451, or 20 per cent., had not passed that standard. Amongst the 4,451 children who left without passing Standard VI were 601 children who had not attained the age of fourteen years.