the two previous years. This will be clear from the following table:—

	1876-7.	187	77-8. 187	78-9. 1879-8	30.
Number of scholars  Average attendance		234	,828 239 ,294 183	2,808 234,70 2,740 180,31	

On comparing, however, the statistics of different branches for the two past years, it will be apparent that while "the number of scholars has not kept pace with the ascending scale of teaching," on the other hand "the teaching has continued to be spread throughout the mass of scholars attending the schools." In other words, though the number of pupils has decreased, those in attendance have pursued a wider course of study.

STATISTICS OF STUDIES 1879-80.

Pupils showing proficiency.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total 1878-9.
Alphabet to fluent reading	26,637	25,353	51,990	54,977
Reading fluently	39,815	38,622		84,985
Reading well	50,656	53,622	104,278	99,853
Writing	76,977	80,038	157,015	145,119
Arithmetic	75,299	78,553	153,852	139,148
Mental Arithmetic	62,990	64,613		105,832
Book-keeping	8,530	9,361		14,932
Mathematics	2,858	2,497	5,355	5,270
Mensuration	4,535	2,657		4,827
English Grammar	16,810	15,947		25,743
French do	39,427	47,174	86,601	72,097
Orthography	57,608	63,745		118,594
Parsing and Analysis	35,543	43,923	79,466	73,243
Letter-writing	14,249	23,080		30,102
Geograph.	33,373	39,439		67,110
History	35,691	44,452	80,143	74,849
Industrial Linear Drawing	23,205	27,572		35,429
Drawing from Nature	231	423		555
Horticulture and Agriculture	12,804	11,988		
Vocal Music	19,207	22,182	41,389	33,140
Instrumental Music				

On looking into these figures more closely, we can see that the number of those taking different branches is greater for 1879-80 in all cases, except in the beginnings of Reading. From this we may draw the inference that, while pupils previously attending the schools continued in attendance, the number of children entering did not keep pace with the number of advanced pupils that had left.