



NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880,

AND

REGULATIONS FRAMED THEREUNDER;

TOGETHER WITH

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

An Act to make more adequate provision for Public Education. [16 April, 1880.] 43 VICTORIA,
No. 23.

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Act thirty Victoria number twenty-two known and cited as the "Public Schools Act of 1866" shall be and is hereby repealed and the Council of Education created by the provisions of that Act is hereby dissolved and all the powers and authorities hitherto exercised by the said Council shall be and are hereby transferred to the Minister of Public Instruction or the Member of the Executive Council acting on his behalf. And all the lands moneys securities and personal property vested in or held in trust for or belonging to the Council of Education shall by virtue of this Act revert to and be held by the Crown under the direction control and authority of the Minister for the time being subject however to the contracts liabilities and claims lawfully made or incurred by the said Council at the date of the passing of this Act. Act 30 Vic. No. 22 repealed and Council of Education dissolved.

2. All sums of money appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of Public Instruction except such as are otherwise appropriated by special enactment shall be expended by the Minister under the provisions of this Act. Sums appropriated by Parliament for Education how to be expended.

3. All persons employed under the Department of Public Instruction shall be appointed and removed by the Governor and all Inspectors and teachers of Schools and all officers connected therewith so appointed shall be Civil Servants of the Crown. Provided that until such Inspectors Teachers and other officers as may be necessary shall be so appointed the persons employed by the Council of Education shall be continued in their respective offices. Appointment of officers.

4. All lands acquired under this Act or by grant purchase or bequest in future for the purposes of Public Instruction shall be held by the Crown in trust for the maintenance of the several classes of schools herein provided for and for no other except in cases wherein other conditions shall be imposed by law and the Minister shall have power subject to the Governor to sell any such lands and to convey the same to the purchasers thereof and to invest the proceeds arising therefrom in the purchase of other lands or in the erection of school buildings for the purposes aforesaid. Land for the purposes of Education.

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No. 23.

Public Schools.

Classes of schools
to be established
and maintained.

5. All schools hitherto established and maintained by the Council of Education as Public Schools shall become and are hereby declared to be Public Schools under the provisions of this Act.

6. The several classes of schools herein defined may be established and maintained under this Act as fully organized Schools namely—

- (i.) Public Schools in which the main object shall be to afford the best primary education to all children without sectarian or class distinction.
- (ii.) Superior Public Schools in towns and populous districts in which additional lessons in the higher branches of education may be given under such regulations for the purpose as may be approved by the Governor.
- (iii.) Evening Public Schools in which the object shall be to instruct persons who may not have received the advantages of primary education.
- (iv.) High Schools for boys in which the course of instruction shall be of such a character as to complete the Public School curriculum or to prepare students for the University.
- (v.) High Schools for girls.

Secular instruction.

7. In all Schools under this Act the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian but the words "secular instruction" shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology and lessons in the history of England and in the history of Australia shall form part of the course of secular instruction.

Public Schools
may be
established.

8. A Public School may be established in any locality where after due inquiry the Minister shall be satisfied that there are at least twenty children who will regularly attend such school on its establishment.

Superior Public
Schools.

9. On the advice of the Minister after due inquiry any Public School may by proclamation in the Gazette by the Governor be appointed to be a Superior Public School.

Evening Public
Schools.

10. If in any locality where a Public School has been established the parents guardians or other residents apply by petition on behalf of not fewer than ten persons for the establishment of an Evening Public School the Minister may on being satisfied of all the circumstances establish such School Provided that all such Schools shall be in the charge of a properly trained teacher.

Public School
fees.

11. In all Public Schools the weekly fees shall not exceed threepence for each child up to four children of one family and for four or any larger number of the same family the total amount of fees shall not exceed one shilling And in every case the fees shall be payable to the teacher in charge of the School or other person appointed by the Minister to receive them and may be recovered by the person so appointed in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace and under regulations to be made for such purpose shall be remitted to the Colonial Treasurer and shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Fees in Evening
Public Schools.

12. The fees for the teaching in Evening Public Schools shall be fixed by regulations approved by the Governor and all such fees shall be paid to the teachers performing such special duties and may be recovered by such teacher in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

13. The Minister or the Public School Board of the district under 43 VICTORIA, No. 23.
regulations to be made for that purpose may relieve parents or guardians from the payment of School fees in any case where their inability to pay such fees is satisfactorily shown. Payment of School fees not enforced in certain cases.

14. It shall be lawful for any Station-master on the Government Railways to issue a free pass to any child to travel in a suitable railway carriage or van to and from any School established or declared to be certified under this Act. Provided that such School if a Public School shall be the one nearest the residence of the parents or guardians of such child. Free railway passes to School children.

15. Every Public School where there is a regular attendance of not fewer than fifty pupils shall have attached to it a class-room adapted for the more efficient conduct of the said School and the buildings of larger Public Schools shall have attached to them one or more similar class-rooms as may after due inquiry be considered necessary for the number of pupils attending such Schools. Class-rooms to be provided for Public Schools.

16. In the construction of all Public Schools the apportionment of space inside the building shall not be less than one hundred cubic feet for each child ordinarily in attendance. Provided that no child shall be refused admission to or be entitled to claim exemption from attendance at any such School by reason of the space for each child falling temporarily below such rule of apportionment. Apportionment of space in School buildings

17. In every Public School four hours during each school-day shall be devoted to secular instruction exclusively and a portion of each day not more than one hour shall be set apart when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed by the clergyman or other religious teacher of such persuasion but in all cases the pupils receiving such religious instruction shall be separated from the other pupils of the School. And the hour during which such religious instruction may be given shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board in consultation with the teacher of such School and the clergyman of the district or such other person as may be duly authorized to act in his stead and any class-room of any Public School may be used for such religious instruction by like agreement. Provided that if two or more clergymen of different persuasions desire to give religious instruction at any School the children of each such different persuasion shall be so instructed on different days. Provided also that the religious instruction to be so given shall in every case be the religious instruction authorized by the Church to which the clergyman or other religious teacher may belong. Provided further that in case of the non-attendance of any clergyman or religious teacher during any portion of the period agreed to be set apart for religious instruction such period shall be devoted to the ordinary secular instruction in such School. Hours for secular instruction. Religious instruction may be given.

18. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the last preceding section no pupil in a Public School shall be required to receive any general or special religious instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given. Objection to religious instruction.

19. The Governor by proclamation in the Gazette may constitute and define Public School districts containing one or more Public Schools and may appoint a Public School Board for any such district to consist of not more than seven persons. And the duties of every Public School Board shall be— Public School Districts and Boards.

(1.) To regularly visit inspect and report upon the School placed under their supervision.

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- (II.) To suspend any teacher for misconduct in cases not admitting of delay and to report immediately the cause of such suspension to the Minister.
- (III.) To use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school and to report the names of parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children.

Duty of parents
enjoined.

20. After the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act it shall be obligatory upon the parents or guardians of all children between the ages of six and fourteen years (unless just cause of exemption can be shown) to cause such children to attend School for a period of not less than seventy days in each half-year. But any of the following reasons shall be held to be a just cause of exemption—

- (I.) That the child is being regularly and efficiently instructed in some other manner.
- (II.) That the child has been unable to attend School from sickness or infirmity or from fear of infection or other unavoidable cause.
- (III.) That there is no School maintained under this Act within two miles by the nearest road of the residence of the child.
- (IV.) That the child has been educated up to the standard of education required.

Punishment for
neglecting to
send children to
School.

21. The Governor by proclamation in the Gazette may declare any Public School District to be a portion of the Colony where the obligation upon parents enacted by the last preceding section may be enforced and any parent or guardian in such proclaimed district who shall neglect to send his children to School without just cause of exemption may be summoned by any person appointed for that purpose by the Minister before two or more Justices in Petty Sessions assembled and on conviction of the first offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings and for every succeeding offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings and in default the person so offending may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven days.

Provisional
Schools may be
established in
certain cases.

22. In remote and thinly populated districts where no Public School may exist the Minister may establish Schools which shall not be classed as fully organized but as Provisional only under Regulations for that purpose to be approved by the Governor. Provided that in all such Schools the course of instruction shall be wholly secular and that all such Schools shall be subject to the same control and inspection as are prescribed for Public Schools. Provided further that so soon as twenty children shall have been in regular attendance at any such School for three months the said School shall be converted into a Public School.

Itinerant
teachers may be
appointed.

23. In districts where from the scattered state of the population and from other causes it is not practicable to collect a sufficient number of children to form a permanent School the Minister may appoint itinerant teachers under Regulations to be approved of by the Governor.

Training Schools
to be established.

24. Training Schools shall be established for the education of teachers both male and female and the teachers so trained and educated shall be classified according to their attainments and skill in teaching and shall receive certificates of competency which shall qualify them for corresponding grades in the School service.

25. High Schools for boys may be established in which instruction shall be given in ancient and modern languages in history in literature in mathematics and in physical science together with such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time direct.

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High Schools for
boys to be estab-
lished.

26. High Schools for girls may be established in which instruction shall be given in modern languages history music the elements of mathematics and physical science together with such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time direct.

High Schools for
girls to be
established.

27. The fees to be charged and the discipline to be maintained in High Schools and for the higher classes in superior Public Schools and all other matters necessary to be done for the efficient conduct of such Schools shall be determined by Regulations approved by the Governor.

Fees and discip-
line in High
Schools.

28. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained all Denominational Schools certified by the Council of Education at the passing of this Act shall be continued and held to be so certified until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two after which date all aid to such Schools from the Consolidated Revenue shall wholly cease Provided that all such certified Denominational Schools shall in the meantime be subject to the same course of secular instruction the same Regulations and the same inspection as may be prescribed by this Act or by the Regulations made thereunder in respect to Public Schools.

Aid to Denomi-
national Schools
to cease.

29. It shall be lawful for the Minister at any time to withdraw the certificate from any Denominational School for either of the following reasons—

Withdrawal of
certificate.

- (I.) The regular attendance of pupils falling below the minimum of thirty.
- (II.) The dilapidated or unhealthy state of the building in which the School is held.

30. In all Denominational Schools held to be certified under this Act and during the currency of the certificates the fees payable for pupils attending such Schools shall be the same as those payable at Public Schools and shall in like manner be remitted by the teacher in charge of the school to the Colonial Treasurer and shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Fees payable at
Denominational
Schools.

31. At the expiration of the term allowed for the continuation of Certified Denominational Schools the place of such Schools shall be supplied where necessary by Public Schools and steps shall be taken previous to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two wherever it may be deemed expedient for the establishment of such Public Schools.

Public Schools
to supply the
place of
Denominational
Schools.

32. It shall be lawful for the Minister to purchase the buildings of such Denominational Schools as may be discontinued after the Government aid shall have been withdrawn the value of such buildings in every such case to be ascertained by arbitration in accordance with Regulations under this Act Provided that in every such case the building shall be suitable for the purposes of a Public School.

Buildings of
discontinued
Denominational
Schools may be
purchased.

33. In addition to any sum which may be specially appropriated by Parliament for any such similar purpose any private person may collect raise or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition at the University of Sydney in connection with any Public School and money or land or both may be bequeathed for that purpose And every

Scholarships and
exhibitions.

43 VICTORIA, No. 23. such scholarship or exhibition shall be open to any child on the roll of such school and in the event of any school for which a scholarship or exhibition shall be founded being discontinued the Minister may direct that the scholarship or exhibition shall attach to some other public school.

Notification of new schools.

34. Notices of all proposals to establish schools as classified under section six of this Act shall be published four times in the Gazette previous to the final decision thereon of the Minister.

Certificate to pupils.

35. When any child attending a Public School is educated up to the standard of education required by this Act such child shall receive a certificate in the form of Schedule A hereto.

Annual report.

36. On or before the thirty-first day of March in every year the Minister shall lay before the Governor his report on the condition and progress of the several classes of Schools established and maintained under this Act together with a detailed statement of the expenditure in the maintenance of such Schools and copies of the same shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month if Parliament be then sitting and if Parliament be not sitting then within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing Session thereof.

Regulations to have the force of law.

37. It shall be lawful for the Governor to make Regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act and copies of all such Regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month if Parliament be then sitting and if Parliament be not then sitting then within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof and if not disallowed by resolution of both Houses within one month of their being so laid before Parliament such Regulations shall have the force of law and shall thereupon be published in the Gazette for general information.

No action or suit shall be maintained against the Minister.

38. No action or suit shall be brought or maintained against any person who may have held or shall hold office as Minister of Public Instruction for any nonfeasance or misfeasance in connection with the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

Interpretation of terms.

39. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act the following terms shall if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them that is to say—

"Governor" shall mean the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

"Gazette" shall mean the Government Gazette of the Colony.

"Denominational School" shall mean the Schools certified as such under the ninth section of the "Public Schools Act of 1866."

"Minister" or "Minister of Public Instruction" shall mean any Member of the Executive Council holding a political office who may administer this Act.

"Teacher" shall include assistant or pupil teacher or any person forming part of the educational staff of a School.

"Guardian" shall mean any person legally appointed as such or any person known to have habitual charge of a child.

"History of England" shall mean and include the History of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Standard of Education" shall mean and include competency in reading writing and arithmetic to the satisfaction of a duly appointed Inspector of Schools.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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40. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of the 43 VICTORIA,
month next following its passing and becoming law and shall be called No. 23.
and may be cited for all purposes as the "Public Instruction Act of Commencement
1880." of Act.
Short title.

SCHEDULE A.

Certificate of a child being sufficiently educated.

I HEREBY certify that _____ has been educated up to the standard
of education required by the "Public Instruction Act of 1880."

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 .

Inspector,

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 12th February, 1886.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, being made in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These Regulations are intended to supersede those of 4th May, 1880, and subsequent dates.

J. H. YOUNG.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Application for the establishment of a Public School must be made in the following form :—

Application for the establishment of a Public School at

Post Town,

Date,

The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at _____ hereby request that a Public School may be established at that place, under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act.

On behalf
of the Residents...

.....
.....
.....
.....

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

- (1.) Describe the position of the proposed School, namely :—

County,—

Parish,—

Post Town,—

- (2.) What other Schools, maintained or aided by the State, are within two miles of the site of the proposed School?

- (3.) If none are within two miles, what is the distance to the nearest School?

- (4.) Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the State, within two miles of the proposed School? If so, of what character, and how attended?

- (5.) State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed School, *e.g.* :—

Boys

Girls

Total.....

Religious Denominations—

Church of England

Roman Catholic

Presbyterian

Wesleyans

Others

Total.....

- 6.) What land is available for a site on which to erect the necessary School buildings? Give a Surveyor's description, and if possible, a plan of the ground.

REGULATIONS.

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at

We, the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at _____, hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the School.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself. *)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the Promoters of the School.

2. A Public School may be established in any locality where a regular attendance of twenty children between the ages of 6 and 14 years can be guaranteed.

Inscription.

3. In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Minister or not, the inscription "Public School," and no other, shall be conspicuously put up on the outside of the building.

Uses of Public School Buildings.

4. No use shall be made of any Public School building tending to cause contention—such as the holding of political meetings, or bringing into it political documents or petitions for signature. And no such building shall be used as a place of public worship, unless built and kept in repair without aid from the Minister; nor in such case, if objected to in writing by one-fourth of the parents of the children attending the school.

SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

5. Any Public School may be declared a Superior Public School, if, after due enquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils, who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class.

6. In addition to more advanced work in the ordinary subjects, lessons in other branches shall be given to the highest class, as under:—

To Boys.—In Mathematics, Latin, Science, and Drawing.

To Girls.—In French, Drawing, and Sanitary Science.

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time consider expedient.

7. No special fee shall be charged.

8. Necessary text-books shall be supplied by the Minister.

9. In cases where the regular staff is unable to teach any prescribed subject efficiently, the Minister may employ a special teacher for such subject, and pay him such salary as he may deem expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be drafted from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty pupils.

10. The course of instruction to be carried out in the highest class of a Superior Public School shall be that prescribed for a fifth class in the Standard of Proficiency; and such portions of the course shall be studied each year as will coincide with the subjects prescribed annually for the Junior or Senior Examinations of the Sydney University.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

11. Application for the establishment of Evening Public Schools must be made by petition to the Minister of Public Instruction in the form subjoined.

Signatures to Petition.

12. Every such petition must be signed, on behalf of not fewer than ten persons, by the parents, guardians, or other residents of the locality in which it is desired to establish an Evening Public School.

Persons not eligible to be Pupils.

13. No person below the age of fourteen years shall be received as a pupil in any Evening Public School, unless such person has received a certificate under section 35 of the Public Instruction Act; and no teacher or pupil-teacher employed in any school established or maintained under this Act shall be eligible for admission into such Evening Public School unless authorized by the District Inspector.

REGULATIONS.

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Appointment of Teachers.

14. Teachers of Evening Public Schools will be appointed by the Minister, but no teacher can be appointed unless he has been trained and classified.

Place of holding Evening Public Schools.

15. An Evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School-room or in any class-room attached thereto, or elsewhere in a suitable place.

Furniture and Apparatus.

16. The ordinary school furniture and apparatus of any such Public School may be used in the management of an Evening Public School.

Books.

17. Necessary supplies of reading books will be granted to Evening Public Schools.

Time of Meeting.

18. The pupils of an Evening Public School shall meet for instruction three times weekly at least, and every such meeting shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

Course of Instruction.

19. The course of instruction shall comprise Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography; but other subjects may be included with the sanction of the District Inspector.

Instruction to be Secular.

20. The instruction imparted must be secular, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Instruction Act.

Fees.

21. Every pupil in an Evening Public School shall pay to the teacher weekly, in advance, a fee not exceeding one shilling; but the Minister may relieve pupils from the payment of school fees in cases where inability to pay is satisfactorily shown, and make good the payment to the teacher.

Salaries.

22. The salaries of teachers of Evening Public Schools shall be at the following rates :—

For an average attendance of 10 to 15, £50 per annum.			
"	"	15 to 20, £26	"
"	"	20 to 30, £32	"
"	"	30 to 40, £38	"

Fuel and light.

23. The expense of providing fuel and light must be borne by the Teacher.

Registers.

24. A class roll for recording the attendance of pupils, and a lesson register, shall be kept in every Evening Public School.

Returns.

25. Quarterly and annual returns shall be furnished in the same form as in Public Schools.

Inspection and control.

26. Evening Public Schools shall be subject to the same inspection and control as Public Schools.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction.

The petition of the undersigned parents, guardians, and other residents, humbly sheweth :—
THAT your Petitioners desire that an Evening Public School may be established at
in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

That your Petitioners guarantee the regular attendance for _____ months at such school,
when established, of the persons named in the annexed Schedule.

That your Petitioners undertake, on behalf of the said persons, that they shall conform to the
Regulations for the conduct of Evening Public Schools now in force or that may hereafter be framed by
authority.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

REGULATIONS.

SCHEDULE showing the names of persons who will attend an Evening Public School at

Name.	Age next birthday.	Occupation (if any).	Signature of parents, guardians, or employers.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

27. The standard of attainments for the admission of pupils to High Schools shall be as follows:—

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Reading.—To read a passage from some standard author, pronouncing every word distinctly, and giving due emphasis and modulation to each sentence as a whole. To have an acquaintance with the meanings of words selected from the passage read.

Dictation.—To write a passage of about fourteen lines dictated from some standard author, or an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic.—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest, and Discount.

NOTE.—In the case of girls, Interest and Discount to be omitted.

Grammar.—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines. To distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences. To correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions. To exemplify the correct usage of picked words.

BOYS.

Euclid.—Book I, Definitions, &c., Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.

Algebra.—First Four Rules.

Latin.—Smith's Principia Latina, Part I, to Exercise 15 inclusive.

GIRLS.

French.—Schneider's First French Course, Exercises 1 to 60 inclusive.

28. The School fee shall be two guineas per quarter, payable in advance. Candidates whose parents are duly certified to be unable to pay the fee may be admitted free, provided they pass the entrance examination.

29. The fees shall in no case be the property of the Teachers, but shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

30. The ten candidates of each sex, and not over fourteen years of age, who gain most marks and show the necessary proficiency at the examination, held at the beginning of each year for admission to the Sydney High Schools, shall be awarded Scholarships entitling them to free education therein for that year, and, subject to the Teacher's annual favourable report upon their proficiency and conduct, for the two following years. In each of the other High Schools the first three successful candidates shall be awarded like Scholarships.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

31. Application for the establishment of a Provisional School must be made in the form contained in the subjoined Schedule.

32. A Provisional School may be established in any locality where not fewer than twelve, but not more than nineteen, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within four miles by the nearest route practicable for children of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

33. The necessary school buildings and furniture for a Provisional School, as well as the requisite books and apparatus, will be provided at the cost of the Department, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) That the grant in aid of the building and furniture shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from 12 to 15, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be 18; that payment shall not be made until the building has been erected, and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.

(b) That the building shall be placed on Crown Lands, if sites thereon central to the school population and otherwise suitable can be obtained, and that, if built on private land, the

right-of-way shall be secured, and the property leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, at a peppercorn rent, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.

- (c) That where the average attendance is expected to range from 12 to 15, the school-room shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fire-place; two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz. :—

2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.
1 chair.

- (d) That when the average attendance is expected to be 18, the school-room shall measure 17 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fire-place; two out-offices must also be provided, together with the following articles of furniture, viz. :—

4 desks, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.
1 chair.

- (e) That the applicants for a Provisional School state, on the usual form of application, the arrangements which they deem best for having the building erected, and the furniture supplied, with the least possible delay.

34. Teachers of Provisional Schools will be appointed by the Minister, after their competency for the office has been ascertained.

35. To ensure the continuance of a Provisional School, the provisions of the Public Instruction Act must be duly observed, and an average attendance of not less than 12 pupils maintained.

36. Provisional Schools shall be classified in the following manner :—

Schools with an average attendance below 20, but not below 18.	} First-class Provisional Schools. Second-class Provisional Schools. Third-class Provisional Schools.
Schools with an average attendance below 18, but not below 15.	
Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not below 12.	

37. The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates :—

In First-class Provisional Schools, £90 per annum.
In Second-class Provisional Schools, £75 per annum.
In Third-class Provisional Schools, £60 per annum.

38. School fees shall be paid at the same rate as prescribed for Public Schools, and the sums received shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue.

39. Provisional Schools must be conducted in every respect as Public Schools, and be subject to all the provisions of the Public Instruction Act with respect to religious instruction.

40. The course of secular education shall embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with needlework for girls, whenever practicable; and the instruction must be imparted in accordance with the prescribed standard of proficiency.

SCHEDULE.

Form of application for the establishment of Provisional School at

Post Town,
Date,

THE undersigned, on the behalf of the residents at _____ request that a Provisional School may be established at that place, in accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Where is the proposed school situated?

In what county?

In what parish?

What other schools, maintained or aided by the Minister of Public Instruction, are within four miles of the site of the proposed school by the nearest practicable route?

If none are within four miles, what is the distance of the nearest school?

REGULATIONS.

Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Minister, within four miles of the proposed school? If so, what is their character, and by what number of pupils are they attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed school, *e.g.* :—

Boys

Girls

Total

Religious denominations—

Church of England

Roman Catholic

Presbyterian

Wesleyan

Others

Total

If a school building has been provided without cost to the Department, or can be rented, describe it.

Can a suitable and central site be obtained on Crown Lands? If not, is there a site on private property that can be *rented* by the Department for a term of years at a peppercorn rental, on the understanding that a building erected by the Minister can be removed before or at the expiration of that term?

What arrangements are deemed best for having the requisite building erected and furniture supplied, with the least possible delay, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations for Provisional Schools.

Annex to Application for the establishment of a Provisional School.

We the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances of the proposed Provisional School at _____, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school :—

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself.)	Distance from proposed school.	Distance from nearest State School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by a Member of the Local Committee.

SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY ITINERANT TEACHERS.

(A.) *Half-time Schools.*

41. Wherever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, the Itinerant Teacher will visit two such places only, and the schools so established will be designated Half-time Schools.

42. Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools must be made in the form appended; but aid will not be granted towards the maintenance of such schools unless suitable school-houses be provided by the applicants.

43. No school-room will be approved unless it be 10 feet at least in width, be floored, be provided with a fireplace, and be properly lighted and ventilated.

44. A full supply of furniture and school books will be granted as a first stock to all schools newly established, and further grants will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.

45. The same Registers are to be kept and the same Returns furnished as in Public Schools.

46. Every teacher must divide his time between the schools under his charge, with the view of effecting the largest amount of good. Where practicable, he has to devote the mornings to the teaching of one school, and the afternoons to the teaching of the other; but, if found more suitable, other arrangements may be adopted, under the authority of the Inspector charged with the supervision of the school. In any case, the parent or guardian of each child is to be supplied with a time-table showing the hours at which school will open and close.

47. Half-time Schools will be classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which teacher gives instruction.

48. Teachers will be paid the full rates of salary attached to the classification of their schools.

49. The scale of fees for Half-time Schools shall be, for five days teaching—

For one child in a family, three pence.

For two children in a family, six pence.

For three children in a family, nine pence.

For four or more children in a family, one shilling.

50. Teachers will be paid a sufficient annual allowance, where necessary, for horse forage, irrespective of the salary attached to their schools.

51. As regards instruction, every Half-time School is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

52. Teachers are required to insist on the carrying out of a systematic course of Home Lessons.

53. Teachers will hold themselves directly responsible to the Inspectors under whose supervision they are placed.

54. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by each Teacher to the Inspector.

Application for the establishment of a Half-time School at

and

Post Town

Date

Sir,

Schools at beg to apply to the Minister for Public Instruction for the establishment of Half-time and under the 23rd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

have the honor to be,

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Describe the position of the proposed schools from each other.

What other schools maintained or aided by the Minister are within two miles of the site of the proposed school.

If none are within two miles, what is the distance of the nearest school.

Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Minister within two miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of each of the proposed schools, *e.g.* :—

At	At
Boys
Girls
Total.....	Total.....
Religious Denominations—
Church of England
Roman Catholic.....
Presbyterian
Wesleyan
Other
Total.....	Total.....

What is the character of the proposed school building at each place?

Annex to application for establishment of a Half-time School at

WE, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-time School at hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself.)	Distance from School.	Name of child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

* If the parent or guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed.

(B.) *House-to-house Schools.*

55. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching; they must be persons of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education.

56. The mode in which their time shall be apportioned to the several families visited by them will be determined by the Minister, on information furnished by the Inspector.

57. The subjects of Instruction shall be limited to Reading, Writing Dictation and Arithmetic.

58. It is required that the teacher shall supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of Home Lessons.

59. At the end of each month, a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by the Teacher to the Inspector.

60. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work will be at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum.

61. In addition to such remuneration, they will be allowed a sum of £10 per annum as forage allowance. Application for payment should be made at the end of each quarter.

62. As a condition to payment of salary, they must keep a record of the pupils' attendance in a satisfactory manner, and furnish punctually and accurately such returns as may be required by the Department.

63. Necessary text-books and materials will be supplied on requisition, as in the case of other schools.

Application for the appointment of an Itinerating Teacher for the District of

Sir,

Date

We hereby request that the Minister of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the Public Instruction Act, will be pleased to appoint an Itinerating Teacher to instruct the children residing in the vicinity of _____, and within 10 miles of that place.

The information necessary for the Minister's decision is appended hereto.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servants.

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Information to be supplied by Applicants for the appointment of an Itinerating Teacher.

NAMES of Teaching Stations, their distances from the most central position, and the number of children to be instructed at each :—

Name.	Distance.	No. of Children.
1.—Residence of _____
2.— Do _____
3.— Do _____
4.— Do _____
5.— _____
6.— _____

Nature of provision made at each station for school accommodation. Local provision towards the support of Teacher.

WE, the undersigned, hereby promise that we will place under the instruction of the Itinerating Teacher to be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, the children whose names are inserted in the subjoined Schedule, and send them regularly and punctually to school :—

Place (if named)	Children's Names.	Ages.	Parents' Signatures.

Grants of School Books, &c.

64. Grants of school books and apparatus will be made from time to time as may be deemed expedient, to all schools under supervision of the Minister, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to schools newly established.

Requisitions for School Materials.

65. Requisitions for supplies should be forwarded at the end of a quarter only.

Character of School Books.

66. Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Minister shall be used in any school for ordinary instruction.

Apparatus.

67. The term Apparatus will include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, and ball-frames.

Registers, &c., to be kept.

68. The undermentioned Registers and Forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every teacher: (a) an Admission Register, (b) a Class Roll, (c) a Daily Report Book, (d) Punishment Book, (e) a Lesson Register, (f) a Time-table, and (g) a Programme of Lessons for each Class.

Returns

69. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every school. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the teacher as a record and the other to be furnished to the Inspector on the Saturdays preceeding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations, and in other cases on the last Saturdays in the months of March and September. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

Default in sending Returns.

70. Negligence in compiling or sending Returns, or in keeping School Registers, will render a teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any Register or Return will be dismissed.

Training of Teachers.

71. Every applicant for employment as a teacher must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, unless he shall have previously been trained in some recognized Training School. He must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

Position of Teachers.

72. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are Civil Servants of the Crown, and are entitled to all the advantages and subject to all the restrictions of that position.

General Qualifications.

73. As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

Examination and Classification.

74. The attainments of teachers, students of the Training School, and candidates for employment as teachers, will be tested by oral and written examinations, and their skill in teaching will be determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and according to such attainments and skill they will be classified in the following grades:—The first or highest class will have two grades, distinguished as A and B; the second class will have two grades, distinguished as A and B; and the third class will have three grades, distinguished as A, B, and C. A classification awarded to a teacher, a student of the Training School, or a candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, will be provisional only, and will be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon his service are fully satisfactory: Provided that the classification of any teacher in the school service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person holding such classification.

Commencement of duty.

75. When a teacher is appointed to a school, he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

Resignation of Teachers.

76. Teachers are required to give not less than one month's notice of their intended resignation, which will take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month, they must hand over to a person duly authorized, all school property belonging to the Minister, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same: one copy, to be forwarded to the Inspector, the other to be left with the School Records.

REGULATIONS.

Teachers' Occupation.

77. Teachers in the service of the Minister are prohibited from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Minister has been previously obtained.

Duties of Teachers.

78. The duties of Teachers are the following:—

To observe faithfully these Regulations.

To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors to the best of their ability.

To teach according to the Course of Secular Instruction.

To maintain the discipline prescribed in the Regulations.

To keep the School Records neatly, and to furnish Returns punctually.

To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the school-room, namely:—(a) The Regulations; (b) Notice to Visitors; (c) Course of Secular Instruction; (d) Time-table; (e) Programme of Lessons; (f) Scale of Fees.

To take charge of the school buildings and all property belonging to the Minister, and to be responsible for keeping the school premises in good order and tenantable repair—reasonable wear and tear excepted.

Teachers' Wives.

79. In schools containing female children but no female teacher, it will be the duty of the teacher's wife to teach needle-work to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of schools, the competency and usefulness of teachers' wives, and the time they devote to school duties, will be taken into account.

Assistant teachers.

80. Assistant teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (a) persons who have served for three years at least as a pupil-teacher, or, (b) persons who have been examined and classified.

Pupil teachers.

81. Pupil-teachers may be employed to serve for not less than three years in any school in which the average attendance has not been less than fifty for the three months preceding, provided that the teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

Conditions of Appointment.

82. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must not be less than thirteen nor more than seventeen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in Regulation 84.

Remuneration.

83. The remuneration of pupil-teachers will consist partly of instruction to be given by the teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

84. The subjects in which teachers, students of Training Schools, and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated hereunder.

FOR A THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.

Writing—Full value, 800 marks. Specimens of copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Punctuation, Paraphrasing, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, Dictation and Composition.

Text Books—M'Leod's Grammar, and

Laurie's Composition.

Geography—Full value, 1,000 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.

Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').

History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important Events. General sketch of Australian History.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Sutherland's History of Australia.

School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.

Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Domestic Economy—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, Household Management.

Text Book—Hassall's Domestic Economy.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.

Text Books—As prescribed in the Standard of Proficiency.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or
Sutton's Theory of Music.

FOR A SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from any English Reading Book.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Letter-writing, Ornamental Writing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males), Chap. I to XX inclusive. For Females
Chap. I to XIII inclusive.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Spelling, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing, Meaning and uses of Words, Etymology and Analysis.

Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.

Lennie's Grammar (revised).

Morell's Grammar and Analysis.

Subject for Special Study—"Julius Cæsar."—(Shakespeare.)

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail.

Mapping within these limits.

Text Books—W. Hughes's Class Book of Geography, and
Edward Hughes' Physical Geography, or
Geikie's Physical Geography.

History and English Literature—Full value, 700 marks.

History—{ British History, from the Conquest to the present times.

{ Australian History.

Literature—Elizabeth to Cromwell inclusive.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History.

Sutherland's History of Australia.

Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 500 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools, in greater detail.

Text Books—Gladman's School Method.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sanitary Science (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.

Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.

Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or

Sutton's Theory of Music.

REGULATIONS.

* *Alternative Groups for Males.*

Group I.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
Todhunter's Euclid.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Caesar, De Bello Gallico. Books I to IV inclusive.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Smaller Grammar. "Principia Latina," Part I; and Ihne's Latin Syntax, Part I.

* *Alternative Group for Females.*

Group I.

French—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author.

Text Books—Voltaire's Charles XII. Books I to IV inclusive.

Havet's French Class Book (complete), or
Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

Latin—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Composition. Caesar, De Bello Gallico. Books I, II.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Euclid—Full value, 750 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions on them.

Text Books—As for Males.

Algebra—Full value, 750 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Any two of the following Sciences:—

Experimental Physics—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

Geology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology.

Zoology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Zoology.

Botany—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing, Principles of Writing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The whole theory and practice.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter).

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only).

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Orthography, Punctuation, Parsing, Paraphrasing Analysis, Composition, Etymology, Prosody, and Style.

Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.

Bain's Higher English Grammar.

Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Astronomical Geography.

Text Books—Geikie's Physical Geography.

Lockyer's Astronomy.

* NOTE.—These groups of subjects are styled *Alternative*, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 700 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.

Text Books—Gladman's School Method.

Tate's Philosophy of Education, or
Morell's Mental Philosophy.

Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. The full D Certificate.

Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or Sutton's Theory of Music.

History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia]

Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume.

Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.

Sutherland's History of Australia.

English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.

Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.

For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.

Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159,
165, 409, 458, 487.

Bacon's Essays, 6, Blackie's edition, Civil and Moral.

Alternative Groups for Males.

Group I.

Algebra.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—Colenso's Algebra, or
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.

Euclid.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—Potts' Euclid, or
Todhunter's Euclid.

Plane Trigonometry.—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges, or
Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry.

Group II.

Latin.—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of *Aeneid*; Livy, Book 21. Question on Grammar. Composition.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.

Abbott's Latin Prose Composition.

Ilne's Latin Syntax.

Greek.—Full value 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Xenophon's "Anabasis." Books I and II.

Smith's Larger Greek Grammar.

Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.

French.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."

Racine's "Athalie."

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

German.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Schiller's "History of the Thirty Years' War." Chapters I to IV.

Goethe's "Faust."

Otto's German Grammar.

NOTE.—In this group at least two languages must be taken, one of them being Latin.

Group III.

Natural Science.—Full value, 750 marks. Experimental Physics.

Text Book—Ganot's Physics.

Chemistry.—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Class-book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).

Geology.—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.

Zoology.—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Zoology.

Botany.—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Manual of Botany.

Physiology.—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Physiology.

Sanitary Science.—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.

NOTE.—Any four of these Sciences may be taken.

Group IV.

Euclid.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Latin.—Full value, 1,000 marks. *Cæsar, De Bello Gallico*. First two books.

Virgil's Æneid. Book I.

Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

Euclid.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra.—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Group VI.

Latin.—Full value, 2,000 marks. *Virgil's Æneid*. Books I, II.

Livy. Book XXI.

Horace's Odes. Books I, II.

Grammar and Composition.

Text Books—As in Group II.

Together with any two of the following Sciences, namely, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Geology.

Full value 1,000 marks.

Text Books—As in Group III.

Alternative Groups for Females.

Group I.

French.—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Souvestre's "Un Philosophe sous les Toits."

Corneille's "Le Cid."

Racine's "Athalie."

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

German.—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Latin.—Full value, 1,500 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Euclid.—Full value, 800 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.

Text Books—As for Males.

Algebra.—Full value, 700 marks. To Quadratic Equations inclusive.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group V.

Any three of the following Sciences:—

Experimental Physics.—Full value, 500 marks.

Chemistry.—Full value, 500 marks.

Geology.—Full value, 500 marks.

Zoology.—Full value, 500 marks.

Botany.—Full value, 500 marks.

Physiology.—Full value 500 marks.

Text Books—As for Males of First Class.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Before Appointment—Candidates.

- Reading*—Full value, 50 marks. To Read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to Spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.
- Writing*—Full value, 50 marks. To write from Dictation, in a neat hand, a simple Prose Narrative, with correct spelling and punctuation.
- Dictation*—Full value 100 marks.
- Arithmetic*—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion and Practice, as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
- Grammar*—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyze correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class-book; to know the Elements of Grammar.
- Geography*—Full value 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to be acquainted with the Map of the World, and to have a knowledge of the Geography of Australia.
- Drawing*—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
- Vocal Music*—Full value, 50 marks. As provided for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.
- Skill in Teaching*—To Teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

Pupil-teachers—Class IV.

- Reading*—Full value, 50 marks. To Read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory fifty lines of Poetry.
- Writing*—Full value, 50 marks. To write neatly and correctly from Dictation or from Memory.
- Dictation*—Full value, 50 marks
- Arithmetic*—Full value, 100 marks. To work Questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice.
- Text Book*—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
- Grammar*—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse, Paraphrase, and Analyze a Passage; Meanings of Words; Etymology.
- Text Books*—Lennie's Grammar (revised).
Laurie's Spelling, and
Dictation Class Book.
- Geography*—Full value, 80 marks. New South Wales, in detail; Europe. The Physical Features and Chief Towns in each Country.
- Text Books*—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.
Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
- History*—Full value, 70 marks. English History to William I.
- Text Book*—Nelson's Royal History of England.
Australian History—Sutherland's. Chap. I to V.
- Drawing*—Full value, 50 marks. Black-board Practice.
- Vocal Music*—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chap. I to VIII.
- Geometry* (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Propositions I to XXVI.
- Text Book*—Todhunter's Geometry.
- Algebra* (for Males).—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chap. I to V inclusive.
- Latin* (for Males).—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina" to Exercise XXIV inclusive.
- *French* (for Females).—Full value, 100 marks. De Fivas' "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XXX inclusive.
- School Management*.—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska). Gladman's School Method.
- Needlework* (for Females).—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers.—Class III.

- Reading*—Full value, 50 marks. To read with improved intonation and expression.
- Writing*—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.
- Arithmetic*—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
- Grammar*—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing of Difficult Sentences, with a good knowledge of Syntax, and the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words; Force of Affixes; Latin Roots; Composition.
- Text Book*—Lennie's Grammar (revised).

*NOTE.—From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question :—

Latin, or Euclid and Algebra.	}	As for Males,
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Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Australia; Polynesia.

Mapping, confined within these limits.

Text Books—Collins' Geography of Australia and Pacific Ocean.

Collins' Australian and Primary Atlas.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History: William I to Richard III inclusive.

Australian History—Sutherland's. Chap. VI to X.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

Sutherland's History of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chap. IX to XII inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XXXIII.

French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires, to Exercise LX. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Increased skill in Parsing, Paraphrasing, and in the Analysis of Sentences; Meanings of Words; Affixes; Roots; Composition.

Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Asia: Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country of Asia and North America.

Physical Geography: Waves, Tides, Currents.

History—Full value 70 marks. English History: Henry VII to Anne, inclusive.

Australian History—Sutherland's. Chapters XI to XVI.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XIII to XV inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions in Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations and Surds, to Chapter XXIV inclusive.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise XLVIII.

French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to Exercise XC. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Pupil-teachers—Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with ease and expression from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhunter's Mensuration.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Parsing, Paraphrasing, Prosody, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings of Words, Formation of Words, Derivations, Composition.

Text Book—Hunter's Grammar.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Physical Geography. Physical Features and Chief Towns of each of the Countries of Africa and South America.

Mapping within these limits.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History: George I to present time. *Australian History*—Sutherland's. Chapters XVII to XXII.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XVI to end.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with Deductions.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Smith's "Principia Latina," to end. Caesar, De Bello Gallico. Chap. I to III. Easy translations.

French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. "Grammaire des Grammaires," to the end. (See note*, Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.)

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lyschinska).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

Annual Examinations.

85. Examination of teachers will be held half-yearly in each Inspector's District. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to a higher certificate, must at least one month before the date of examination apprise the Inspector of their wish, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects upon which they are prepared for examination.

Promotion for Good Service.

86. Teachers can only be promoted from one class to another by examination. But in each class a teacher may, without examination, be advanced to a higher grade for good service, counting from 1885; that is to say, if his school, in the last five years during which he has held the classification, has increased in efficiency, if the Inspectors' Reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the Report for the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval.

Promotion by Removal.

87. Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the district, in writing. A list of such teachers will be kept in the Department of Public Instruction; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

Classification of Schools.

88. Primary schools established or maintained under this Act shall be classed as follows —

First Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Second Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than four hundred children nor more than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Third Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than three hundred nor more than four hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred in two departments, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Fifth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred children in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Sixth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than fifty nor more than a hundred children in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Seventh Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than forty nor more than fifty in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Eighth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than thirty nor more than forty children, in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Ninth Class Schools.

All schools in which the daily average attendance is not less than twenty nor more than thirty children, in one department, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Tenth Class Schools.

All Public Schools in which the daily average attendance does not exceed twenty.

Condition of Retention in Class.

89. If a school fail to meet any one of the conditions before specified for its class, the Minister may remove such school to a lower class.

Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

90. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under Regulation 86, shall be eligible for appointment to any school or department, in accordance with the following Schedule :—

Class of School or Department.	Teacher's Classification.
I.....	I. A.
II.....	I. B.
III.....	II. A.
IV.....	II. A.
V.....	II. B.
VI.....	II. B.
VII.....	III. A.
VIII.....	III. B.
IX.....	III. C.
X.....	III. C.

91. A teacher may be removed from the school in which he is employed to another of a lower class, should he fail, through any default on his part, to maintain the requisite number of pupils in average attendance, or to satisfy the conditions of the standard of proficiency.

Teachers' Emoluments.

92. The salaries of male teachers shall be according to the following scale :—

For a teacher in charge of a school of the First Class	£400
Do do do Second Class.....	336
Do do do Third Class	252
Do do do Fourth Class	240
Do do do Fifth Class.....	228
Do do do Sixth Class	216
Do do do Seventh Class	180
Do do do Eighth Class.....	156
Do do do Ninth Class	132
Do do do Tenth Class	108

In schools ranking below the fourth class, the salaries of unmarried male teachers, of married teachers who are not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation, and of female teachers in charge of schools, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

Mistresses.

93. The salaries of mistresses shall be according to the following scale :—

For a mistress in charge of a girls' or infants' department of a	
School of the First Class	£300
Do Second Class	252
Do Third Class	204
Do Fourth Class	192
Do Fifth Class.....	180

94. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, will be provided for married men in charge of Public Schools ; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school. Mistresses of departments and unmarried teachers in charge of Public Schools may be paid such allowances in lieu of rent as the Minister may direct.

Assistant Teachers.

95. Salaries shall be paid to assistant teachers as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
To a First Assistant, holding a First Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	£250	£168
To a Second Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	150	120
To a Third Assistant, holding a Third Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	108	100
To a First Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Second Class	180	144
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Third Class	150	114
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Fourth Class	150	114

Pupil-teachers.

96. Salaries shall be paid to Pupil-teachers at the following rates :—

	Male.	Female.
First Class.....	£66	£48
Second Class	54	36
Third Class	42	30
Fourth Class	36	24

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Classes of Candidates.

97. The Minister will authorize to be received into the Training Schools three classes of candidates, namely:—*First Class* Pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and teachers who have already been trained elsewhere. *Second Class*—Untrained teachers who have been in charge of schools. *Third Class*—Persons entering the teaching profession for the first time.

Qualifications.

98. Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Minister. They must, except in the case of pupil-teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as teachers, and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Minister as to their previous history and qualifications.

Conditions of Admission.

99. Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to follow the profession of a teacher in schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any district, as the Minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than a period to be agreed upon at the time of his admission to training.

Terms of Training.

100. Entrance examinations will be held half-yearly, in June and December; and the periods of training will be six or twelve months, as may be found necessary.

Allowances during Training.

101. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the afore-mentioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations :—To married couples, £8 per month; to unmarried persons, £6 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence, these allowances are not paid; board and lodgings being provided instead.

Practical Training.

102. The students will be trained in the practical management of schools by attendance at the practising school.

Examinations.

103. Oral examinations of the students will be held periodically to test their attention and progress; and written examinations will take place half-yearly, in June and December, when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill. No certificate will be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the student is successful in the management of a school.

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Public School Boards.

104. The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, whenever suitable persons are found to fill the office.

105. Every Public School Board, at the first meeting thereof, shall elect from the members a chairman, whose duty will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.

106. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board.

107. In the visitation of schools placed under the supervision of a Public School Board in accordance with the aforesaid section of the Act, the Board may be represented by a quorum thereof, and the Board may, if it see fit, report the result of such visit to the Minister.

108. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a teacher for misconduct, should be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such teacher to perform his duties from intemperance; immoral conduct; gross neglect of duty; or continued absence from duty without leave.

109. Public School Boards shall, before leaving the school under visitation, report to the Minister any case in which a teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.

110. Public School Boards should use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and should report, in cases coming under their notice, the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

111. When the course laid down in Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district; and, if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

112. In fixing, in consultation with any teacher, the hour for special religious instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school, as laid down in the Regulations, is not unduly interfered with.

113. In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Instruction Act, the Minister entrusts to them the following duties:—(a) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any improper purpose. (b) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (c) To take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister. (d) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records. (e) To see that the school is open on all the usual school-days, and that the teacher is present at his work. (f) To observe whether the teacher discharges his duties; to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault; and to protect him from vexatious complaints.

Inspectors of Schools.

114. Inspectors and other persons deputed by the Minister to visit any school will be furnished with proper credentials. Every teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the school; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Instruction Act and these Regulations.

Duties of Inspectors.

115. Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and of the Regulations; but their decisions are subject to appeal to the Minister. They are to examine into the condition of schools, and to inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Minister. They are authorized to determine all questions of school management, and to take the teaching of a class or of a school into their own hands for a time, to show the teacher how defective methods may be improved.

Annual Inspections.

116. Once at least in the year, every school in each Inspector's district shall be visited by him, and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction which are authoritatively prescribed. He will, within six days' of such inspection, send a report thereupon to the Minister, together with such observations on the state of the school generally as shall appear to him to be called for.

Conduct of Inspectors.

117. In their intercourse with teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They will exhibit towards teachers every possible courtesy, treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand.

Observation Book.

118. The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a school visited by him, will, at the close of the examination, be entered in the Observation Book of the school, which, as a record, is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein are not to be erased or altered.

SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

Punctuality.

119. With a view to the proper training of their pupils, teachers must conduct the operations of their schools with punctuality and regularity.

Cleanliness.

120. Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept, but by the personal example of the teachers, and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the school-rooms and furniture clean and arranged in an orderly manner.

Order and Conduct.

121. Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for habits of orderly and modest behaviour, as well as of obedience to teachers and to the rules of the school. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their fellows; to be honest and truthful, diligent under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

Government of Pupils.

122. In the government of pupils all degrading punishments are to be avoided. The teacher's discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity of punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

Corporal Punishment.

123. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but by the Principal Teacher only, or by an Assistant with his approval. It should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases; and the Teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence.

Expulsion of Pupils.

124. No pupil shall be expelled from any school unless by the direction or with the express concurrence of the Inspector or the Public School Board, in writing; subject in every case to appeal to the Minister.

Suspension.

125. A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be, by the teacher, forthwith removed from the school: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Minister; and, until its settlement by him, the pupil shall not be re-admitted.

Playground Supervision.

126. The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to school and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

Religious Views of Pupils or Parents.

127. Nothing must ever be said or done by any teacher, in a pupil's hearing or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the school, or of the parents of any such pupil.

Daily Routine.

128. In all schools maintained or aided by the Minister, the daily routine shall be that specified hereunder: provided that, by permission of the Minister, the time of assembling may be half an hour later than so specified; in which case, the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

Morning.

- At 8.45. Pupils to assemble in the playground. All school materials to be prepared for lessons.
- At 8.55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into school.
- At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the Time-table prescribed by Rule 131.
- At 10.30. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the playground by pupils and teachers.
- At 10.45. Lessons to be resumed according to the Time-table.
- At 11.55. Class-roll to be called and marked.
- At 12. The school to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

Afternoon.

- From 12 to 1.20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the teachers.
- At 1.20. Pupils to re-assemble in the playground. School materials to be prepared for lessons.
- At 1.25. Pupils to be arranged, inspected, and march into school.
- At 1.30. Lessons to re-commence as noted in the Time-table.
- At 3.25. The Roll to be called and marked.
- At 3.30. The school to be dismissed.

REGULATIONS.

Time-table.

129. The Time-table to be observed in the schools is the following, except that, in cases within the Proviso to the preceding Regulation, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than specified :—

From 9 to 10. Special Religious Instruction ; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, where no Religious Teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction.

From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction.

From 12 to 1:30. Recess for dinner and re-assembling.

From 1:30 to 3:30. Ordinary Instruction.

Special Religious Instruction.

130. The hour appropriated to Special Religious Instruction is to be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board, the teacher, and the person giving such instruction.

Vacations and Holidays.

131. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are—three weeks at Christmas, and a fortnight at Mid-winter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, and of the Queen's Birthday, Good Friday, and Easter Monday.

Teachers are to state on their Time-tables these Vacations and Holidays.

Closing Schools.

132. No school is to be closed upon any school-day without the written direction of the Minister or other person duly authorized by him on that behalf.

Infectious Diseases.

133. The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the Teacher.

INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Course of Instruction.

134. The Course of Secular Instruction, as the term is defined in the Public Instruction Act, shall, for each class be as follows :—

1.—*Infants' Department.*

(Course, 2 years.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I and Reader II to Lesson 24—"Australian School Series"; or (in last half-year) "I.N.B. Series," Book II, to end of Section III.

Writing—On slates, from copies and dictation, using capitals.

Arithmetic—Notation to four places, and Simple Addition on slates; easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction, and the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects, Domestic Animals, Common Vegetables, Common Materials.

Form—Lines and Angles, Three and Four-sided Figures, Curved-line and other Plain Figures.

Colour—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colours; Combination, Shades and Tints.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Geography—School-premises and surrounding neighbourhood.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

2.—*First Class.*

(Course, 1½ years.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I, Reader II to Lesson 24—A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series as far as Book II, Section III, inclusive.

Writing—On slates from copy.

Dictation—From Lessons read, using capitals.

Arithmetic—

Singing—

Scripture—

} As in Infants' Department.

Second Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Readers II and III—A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II, with Sequel I, and Book III; Repetition of Poetry—50 lines.

Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books—round-hand, half-text, and small-hand, with capitals.

Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation; Simple Rules; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money by two figures. Mental Arithmetic:—Tables, Money, Weights, and Measures, Prices of Dozens, easy Reduction.

Grammar—(In last half-year)—Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, Parts of Speech.
Geography—(In last half-year)—School Locality, Cardinal Points ; Continents, Oceans, and Chief Divisions marked on Map of the World.
Object Lessons—(In last half-year)—Domestic Animals, Common Objects, &c.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear ; Scale Exercises, Intervals, Two-part Songs.
Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. 1 to end of Lesson 18 ; Moral Lessons.

Third Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

Reading—Reader IV, A. S. Series ; or, I.N.B. Series, Book IV. Repetition of Poetry, 150 lines.
Writing—In copy-books—three hands.
Dictation—From the Reading Lessons, with correct spelling and punctuation.
Arithmetic—Compound Rules and Reduction ; Vulgar and easy Decimal Fractions ; Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens and Scores, Exercises in Buying and Selling Transactions, and in Proportion and Fractions.
Grammar—All the Parts of Speech ; Accidence, Parsing and Analysis of simple Sentences ; the Rules of Syntax ; Composition—Letter-writing, description of places and events.
Geography—Outlines of the Geography of Australasia and Polynesia ; Physical Geography and Towns of New South Wales, Europe, and Asia ; Tides, Winds, Currents, Climates, Mapping.
Object Lessons—Common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals ; the Human Frame, and Laws of Health Elementary Physiology ; Important Manufactures.
History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 122 ; Sutherland's History of Australia, to end of Chapter III.
Singing—Part-singing ; Notation, Pitch, Accent, Length of Sound ; Double, Triple, and Quadruple Measures ; Time Signatures ; Scale, &c.
Drawing—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 ; Miscellaneous Freehand Exercises.
Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament No. 1 and No. II to Lesson 27 ; New Testament No. I.

Fourth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to Lesson 56, A.S. Series ; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition of Poetry—100 lines.
Writing—On unruled paper ; three hands ; Ornamental Writing ; Commercial Forms.
Dictation—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.
Arithmetic—Practice ; Simple and Compound Interest ; Discount ; Profit and Loss ; Mensuration of Surfaces ; Mental Arithmetic.
Grammar—Accidence ; Parsing and Analysis generally ; framing Sentences ; simple Essays.
Geography—Physical features and Chief Towns of North America. Outlines of the Geography of Africa, South America, and West Indies. Ocean ; Atmosphere.
Object Lessons—As in Third Class, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health ; Elementary Physical Science.
History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 232 ; Sutherland's History of Australia, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
Singing—As in Third Class ; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time ; Signatures and Intervals fully.
Drawing—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 11 and 12 ; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 1 and 2 ; Wire Models—cube, cone, prism, pyramid.
Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament, No. 2, to end ; New Testament, No. 2 to end.
Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XXVI.

Fifth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to the end, A.S. Series ; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement to the end.
Writing—As in Fourth Class.
Dictation—On unruled paper—difficult passages.
Arithmetic—Full course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent.
 Mensuration—Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
Grammar—
Geography—
History— } As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.
Natural Science—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics ; or Huxley's Elementary Physiology.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I, II, III, and IV, with Exercises.
Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII inclusive.
Latin—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I, to Exercise 28 inclusive.
French—(For Girls) Schneider's First Year's French Course ; Caron's French Reader to Exercise 152.

Drawing—Geometrical Drawing—Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins' Series; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 22 and 24; Wire Models—hexagon, pyramid, cylinder, flat circle, and square; Plaster Models, or grouping of Wire Models.

Music—As in Third and Fourth Classes; Major and Minor Modes; Inversions, &c.

Scripture—As in Fourth Class.

NOTE—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Classes respectively; and where pupils remain in the Fifth Class beyond a year, Trigonometry is to be taken in that class as an additional subject.

The Standards of Proficiency for the several Classes in Schools shall be as follow :—

FOR INFANTS' SCHOOLS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

For children enrolled one half-year, and being $5\frac{1}{2}$ years old :—

Reading—To read Primer, Part I (Australian School Series), to Lesson 26.

Writing—To write on slates—i, u, n, m, v, r, w.

Arithmetic—To count and read up to 10, to know Ball-frame exercises in Addition, and addition of other concrete quantities as far as 10.

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects.

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.

Form—The different kinds of lines and angles.

Colour—First (Primary) Colours.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Second Half-year of Enrolment. (Age, 6 years.)

Reading—To read Primer (Part I), to end, Primer (Part II), to Lesson 70.

Writing—To write on slates all the letters of the Alphabet, with easy combinations.

Arithmetic—To count and read as far as 20; addition in single column to 20; add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving higher results than 20.

Object Lessons—Domestic Animals.

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.

Form—Three and four sided figures.

Colour—Secondary Colours.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment. (Age, $6\frac{1}{2}$ years.)

Reading—Primer (Part II), to end; and Reader I (A.S.S.), to Lesson 10.

Writing—To write on slates from copies, and Monosyllables from Dictation.

Arithmetic—To read and notate to three places; addition to three places—4 addends; Mental Arithmetic, up to 40; tables to "4 times."

Object Lessons—Common Vegetables.

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.

Form—Curved-line figures.

Colour—Tertiary Colours.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Fourth Half-year of Enrolment. (Age, 7 years.)

Reading—(A.S.S) Reader I, to the end; and Reader II, to Lesson 24. (I.N.B.) Book II, to the end of Section III.

Writing—On slates from Copies and Dictation, using Capitals.

Arithmetic—To read and notate as far as four places; addition—6 places, 6 lines; mental operations in Addition, Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Geography—The School premises and surrounding neighbourhood.

Object Lessons—Common materials.

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.

Form—Other plain figures.

Colour—Combination, Shades, and Tints.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

NOTE.—The enrolment of each Pupil in the several Classes must show the time of such Pupil in the School and not in the Class.

Values of Subjects taught in Infants' Schools.

Reading	100
Writing	100
Arithmetic	100
Object Lessons	30
Form	20
Colour	20
Singing	40
Geography	20
Scripture	30

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

FIRST CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year and being six years old must have completed the following course :—

Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent :—1. (A.S.S.) Primer I. 2. (I.N.B.) Book I, Sections I and II.

Writing—To write on slates from the black-board the following letters with their combinations in words of four letters—i, u, n, m, o, a, c, e, v, w, r, t, d, l, b, h, j, f, y, g, p, q.

Arithmetic—To count and read any number as far as 20; to add in single columns numbers not involving a higher result than 20; to notate as far as 20; to add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving results higher than 20.

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

NOTE.—Object Lessons are to be included in the instruction to the First Class in all schools above Class 7.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Primer II, to the end; and Reader I, to Lesson 10. 2. (I.N.B.) Book I, to the end; and Book II, Section I.

Writing—To write on slates from copies and Dictation—Monosyllables, and Sentences consisting of Monosyllables.

Arithmetic—To read and notate easy numbers as far as three places; to work sums in addition—four addends; to add mentally numbers involving results not higher than 40; Tables to "4 times."

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.

Scripture—Narrative and Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader I, to the end; and Reader II, to Lesson 24. 2. (I.N.B.) Book II, Sections II and III.

Writing—On slates from copy.

Dictation—From Lessons read, using capitals.

Arithmetic—To read and notate numbers as far as four places; to work sums in Addition to six places, 6 lines; to perform easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; to know the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Values of Subjects taught to First Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Spellings and Meanings, 20)	100
Writing	60
Dictation	60
Arithmetic (Notation, 20; Slate work, 60; Mental, 20)	100
Singing	30
Scripture Narratives and Moral Lessons	30

SECOND CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year, and being seven and a half years old, must have completed the following course :—

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent :—(A.S.S.) Reader II, to Lesson 70. 2. (I.N.B.) Book II, to the end.

Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books—Round-hand, with capitals.

Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation as far as seven places—4 lines; Subtraction; Multiplication by two digits. Mental Arithmetic—More difficult operations in Addition and Subtraction. Multiplication Tables to "12 times."

Singing—Simple Melodies by ear. Scale Exercises on Modulator.

Scripture—(I.N.B.) Old Testament, No. 1, to the end of Lesson 6. Moral Lessons.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader II, to the end; and Reader III, to Lesson 25. 2. (I.N.B.) Sequel I, to the end; and Book III, to Lesson 25. Repetition from memory of twenty lines of poetry.

Writing—On slates from copy. In copy-books—Half-text and Round-hand.

Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.

REGULATIONS.

Arithmetic—Notation to 9 places—5 lines ; Multiplication in full ; Division by 3 figures. Mental Arithmetic—Exercises in Simple Rules. Tables—Money, Weights, and Measures.
Singing—Scale Exercises and Simple Melodies.
Scripture—Old Testament No. 1, to the end of Lesson 12. Moral Lessons.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader III, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) Book III, to the end. Repetition from memory of 30 additional lines of Poetry.
Writing—In copy books—Round-hand, Half-text, and Small-hand.
Dictation—8 lines from Lessons read.
Arithmetic—Notation ; Long Division ; Compound Addition ; Subtraction ; and Multiplication of Money by 2 figures. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens ; Easy Exercises in Reduction.
Geography—To know the School locality and the Cardinal Points, and the names and positions of the Continents, Oceans, and chief divisions of Land and Water, marked on a Map of the World.
Grammar—To define the Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Verb, and to distinguish them in easy sentences.
Singing—Scale Exercises ; Intervals ; Two-part Songs.
Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1, to the end of Lesson 18. Moral Lessons.
 Object Lessons should be given to the Second Class twice a week.

Values of Subjects taught to Second Class.

Reading (Reading, 80 ; Meaning, &c., 20)	100
Writing	60
Dictation	60
Arithmetic (Notation, 10 ; Slate-work, 80 ; Mental, 10)	100
Grammar	40
Geography	40
Object Lessons	30
Singing	30
Scripture	30

THIRD CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course :—

Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent :—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 27. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to Lesson 18, Section II. Repetition from memory of 40 lines of Poetry.
Writing—In copy-books—Round-hand, Half-text, and Small-hand.
Dictation—12 lines from the Reading Lessons, marking periods.
Arithmetic—All the Compound Rules and Reduction. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of dozens and scores.
Grammar—To distinguish readily all the Parts of Speech ; to know the Accidence of the Noun ; to be able to point out the Subject and Predicate ; and to construct Simple Sentences.
 Composition—To write a letter of not less than 12 lines.
Geography—To know the outlines of the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ; and the Physical Geography of New South Wales and its Towns.
Object Lesson—On common Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals.
English History—To page 58, Nelson's "History of England for Junior Classes."
Singing—Two-part Songs, and Rounds in three parts ; Notation of Pitch ; Accent.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Book No. 7, and Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in straight line figures.
Scripture Lessons—(I.N.B.) Old Testament, No. 1, Lesson 1 to 23. New Testament, No. 1 Lessons, 1 to 12.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 50. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV to the end of Section III. Repetition from memory of 40 additional lines of Poetry.
Writing—In copy-books, three hands.
Dictation—12 lines from the Reading Lessons, with proper punctuation.
Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions—Addition and Subtraction ; Simple Proportion by First Principles. Mental Arithmetic—Questions in Buying and Selling, and easy questions in Proportion and Vulgar Fractions.
Grammar—Parsing of Simple Sentences, Accidence, and Analysis of Simple Sentences.
 Composition—To write a letter, on paper, of not less than 12 lines.
Geography—Europe—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country ; Tides, Winds, and Mapping.

Object Lessons—Elementary Lessons on the Human Frame and on the Laws of Health.
English History—Nelson's "History of England for Junior Classes," to page 84.
Singing—As in last half-year; and also Length of Sound; Double and Treble Measures; Notation.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 8, and Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in curved figures.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1, to the end. New Testament, No. 1, to Lesson 24.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader IV, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) Book IV, to the end. Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition from memory of 50 additional lines of poetry.
Writing—In copy-books, three hands.
Dictation—12 lines on paper, with correct spelling and punctuation.
Arithmetic—Vulgar and easy Decimal Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—exercises in the foregoing.
Grammar—Increased skill in Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, with a knowledge of the Rules of Syntax. Composition—description of places and events.
Geography—Asia—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country. Polynesia in outline; Currents, Climate, Mapping.
Object Lessons—Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.
English History—Nelson's "History for Junior Classes," to page 122. History of Australia—Sutherland's "History of Australia," Chapters I, II, III.
Singing—Scale and Voices Exercise; Two-part Songs from Notation; Quadruple Measure; Time Signatures; Structure of the Scale.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Books, Nos. 9 and 10, with Miscellaneous Free-hand Exercises in figures of corresponding difficulty.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. II, to Lesson 27. New Testament, No. 1, to the end.

Values of Subjects taught to Third Class.

Reading (Reading, 80; Meanings, &c., 20).....	100
Writing	50
Dictation	50
Arithmetic	100
Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30) ...	100
Geography	70
Object Lessons	40
History.....	60
Singing.....	30
Drawing	30
Scripture Lessons	60

NOTE.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fourth Class, the Standard prescribed for the First Half-year in the Fourth Class shall become that for the Fourth Half-year in the Third Class.

FOURTH CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course:—

Reading—One of the following books or an authorized equivalent:—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 22. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement to page 63. Repetition from memory of 50 lines of Poetry.
Writing—On unruled paper, three hands; Ornamental Writing; Ordinary Commercial Forms.
Dictation—As in last half-year—12 lines on unruled paper.
Arithmetic—Practice; Interest; Mensuration of Surfaces. Mental Arithmetic as in last half-year.
Grammar—Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Analysis of a Compound Sentence; Framing Sentences; Composition of Simple Essays.
Geography—North America—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country. South America, West Indian Islands, and Africa, in outline.
Object Lessons—As in previous half-year, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health.
History—English History—Nelson's "History for Junior Classes" to page 155. History of Australia—Sutherland's, Chapters IV, V, and VI.
Singing—As before; Sharpened and Flattened Sounds; Transition; Expression Marks.
Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 11. Drawing from Wire Models—Cube and Cone.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament (I.N.B.), No. 2, to end. New Testament (I.N.B.), No. 2, to Lesson 21.
Euclid—Definitions—Book I, Propositions I to VII.

REGULATIONS.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 56. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition from memory of additional 50 lines.

Writing—As in last half-year.

Dictation—Selected passages and separate words from any portion of the books read, with punctuation.

Arithmetic—Compound Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; Framing Sentences; Simple Essays.

Geography—Physical—Ocean and Atmosphere.

Object Lessons—Elementary Physical Science.

History—English History—Nelson's Junior, to page 232. History of Australia—Sutherland's, Chapters VII, VIII, IX, and X.

Singing— { Staff Notation; Sol-faing.

{ Key and Time; Signatures fully; Three-part Songs.

{ The Intervals fully.

Drawing—Royal Drawing Book, No. 12, Collins's Advanced Drawing Books, Nos. 1 and 2. Drawing from Wire Models—Prism and Pyramid.

Scripture Lessons—New Testament, No. 2, to end.

Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XXVI.

Values of Subjects taught to Fourth Class.

Reading (Reading, 70; Meanings, &c., 30)	100
Writing	50
Dictation	50
Arithmetic	100
Grammar (Accident. 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30)	100
Geography	60
Object Lessons	40
History	60
Singing	30
Drawing	30
Scripture	60
Euclid	60

NOTE.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fifth Class, the Standard prescribed for the First Half-year in Fifth Class shall become that for the Third Half-year of the Fourth Class.

FIFTH CLASS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Children enrolled one half-year must have completed the following course:—

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 114. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to page 275.

Writing—Ornamental, and three hands.

Dictation—On unruled paper—Difficult passages.

Arithmetic—The Full Course as treated in Hamblin Smith's Manual, or an equivalent. Mensuration—Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners, to page 120.

Grammar—

Geography—

History—

{ As prescribed for the Senior or Junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.

Natural Science—Physics or Physiology. Physics—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics.

Physiology—Huxley's Lesson's in Elementary Physiology.

Euclid—Books I and II, with Exercises.

Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter IX.

Latin (for Boys)—Smith's "Principia Latina," to Exercise 21, Part I.

French (for Girls)—Schneider's "First Year's French Course," to Exercise 85, or an equivalent.

Drawing—Geometrical Drawing; Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins's Series. Collins's Advanced Drawing Books, Nos. 22 and 24. Drawing from Wire Models; Hexagon, Pyramid, Cylinder, Flat, Circle, and Square.

Music—Staff Notation, Major and Minor Modes; Part Singing; Consonant and Dissonant Intervals; Inversions.

Scripture Lessons—As in Fourth Class.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end. 2. (I.N.B.) 4th Supplement, to the end.

Writing— { As in last year.

Dictation—

Arithmetic—As before. Mensuration—Todhunter's, to end.

Grammar—
 Geography—
 History—
 Natural Science—
 Music—
 Scripture Lessons—

} As in last year.

Drawing—From Plaster Models, or from Groupings of Wire Models.

Euclid—Books III and IV, with Exercises.

Algebra—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII inclusive.

Latin—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I, to Exercise 28 inclusive.

French—Schneider's "First Year's French Course," to end. Caron's "French Reader," to Exercise 152.

NOTE.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in Third Half-year it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced ; and provided the pupils are able to work as far as page 104 of Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners, full marks (100) will be awarded.

Values of Subjects taught to Fifth Class.

Reading (Reading, 20 ; Derivations, &c., 30)	50
Writing	30
Dictation	50
Arithmetic (Arithmetic, 70 ; Mensuration, 30)	100
Grammar (Accidence, 10 ; Parsing, 20 ; Analysis, 10 ; Prosody, 10 ; Composition, 30)	80
Geography	40
History	50
Natural Science	70
Geometry (Euclid, 70 ; Exercises, 30)	100
Algebra	70
Latin	100
French	100
Drawing	30
Music	30
Scripture	60

NOTE.—Teacher's are required to see that the two Series of Reading Books specified are duly read by their Pupils.

Provisional Schools.

135. The last preceding Regulation, with all others respecting routine, discipline, and inspection, shall apply equally to Provisional as to other schools.

Special Religious Instruction.

136. No pupil is to be required to receive Special Religious Instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

Denominational Books.

137. The Teacher, in all schools under the superintendence of the Minister, shall see that the religious books employed in the Classes for Special Religious Instruction are confined to the time and place of such instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

Methods of Teaching.

138. Every Teacher is required to make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and to practice them in his schools ; and, as the efficiency of Teachers will be judged of by the attainments, as well as the moral improvement of their pupils, results, as well as the mode of instruction should be kept in view.

Teaching power to be justly distributed.

139. Teachers are to provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the Classes, so that the instruction of no pupil shall be neglected.

Persons visiting Schools.

140. Visitors shall have access to every school maintained or aided by the Minister, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business or interrupt it, but simply to observe how it is conducted.

Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

141. Every Teacher is required to receive courteously visitors seeking to inspect his school, to afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching ; but teachers should not permit any person to interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

Official Visits.

142. The restriction expressed in the preceeding Rule, will, of course, not interfere with the provision in Section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, whereby access is afforded to Religious Teachers for the purpose of communicating Special Religious Instruction.

Visitors' Book.

143. Every Teacher is required to have the Visitors' Book lying upon his desk, in which the visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to erase or alter any remark so made.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

The following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of Principal Teachers of Schools comprising two or more Departments, and of Mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments, are also to be acted upon as far as practicable by Teachers generally.

I. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS ONLY.

The Principal Teacher will keep a Teachers' Time Book, and will see that all Teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are habitually unpunctual.

3. He will visit the other School Departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the Teachers are at their posts and are observing the Time-tables. He will see that all documents required by the Regulations are exhibited in their proper places. It is not intended that he shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other departments; nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own department without the sanction of the Inspector; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority.

4. He will, with the concurrence and aid of the Heads of Departments, arrange for the regular cleaning of the schoolrooms, will see that the water-closets and all external premises are kept clean, and that the fences and gates are uninjured by the pupils. He will report promptly any damage done to the school buildings, as also any necessity for emptying the water-closets. If the water for the use of the pupils should become bad, the Inspector should be informed to that effect; and, in dry seasons, care is to be taken to prevent any persons, other than the pupils or the Teacher's family, from obtaining water from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will receive all letters addressed to Teachers at the School, and deliver them to the owners as soon as convenient. At the same time he will impress upon Teachers that having private letters addressed to them at the School is an inconvenient arrangement, justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for Pupils, and non-official letters addressed to Pupil-teachers, should be forwarded to the parents of the persons concerned.

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to the Principal Teacher.

7. He will receive and investigate complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will endeavour to ascertain whether they are well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

8. The Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission to the School, and will determine the department for which they are fit.

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who have left, but who have subsequently been re-enrolled in the same school during the year, should only be counted once. A School with two or more departments is to furnish but *one* Annual Return, in which children transferred from one department to another during the year are only to be counted once.

II. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING ALIKE TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS AND MISTRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

10. He will give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the rooms, and will especially avoid an excessive degree of heat. At each recess the doors and windows should be opened so as to secure an effectual change of air. Windows should be opened, where practicable, by lowering them from the top; and children must not be allowed to sit in a strong current of air.

11. He will note methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several Teachers under his immediate supervision, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defective.

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three classes; and will place in charge of each section an Assistant Teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a Pupil-teacher.

When a subordinate Teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Head of the Department in the presence of the outgoing Teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as elicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register, and be attested by the signatures of all the persons concerned.

14. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

15. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the use of future Teachers.

16. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the Department, or—under his direction and responsibility—by an Assistant Teacher. Pupil-teachers are, under no circumstances, to be permitted to inflict corporal punishment. Careful attention must be paid to the Regulation which provides that corporal punishment “should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases.” The frequent infliction of such punishment will be regarded as evidence of a Teacher’s want of disciplinary power. The boxing of pupils’ ears is strictly forbidden, as is also the infliction of corporal punishment upon female pupils twelve years of age and over. It must be distinctly understood that *all* cases of corporal punishment are to be recorded at the time the punishment is inflicted. A book for that purpose may be obtained by requisition in the usual way, and should be preserved in the Department.

17. Pupils shall not be detained in School for study or for punishment during any part of the forenoon recess.

18. During recesses, the Teacher will make the necessary arrangements for the proper oversight of the playground. It is competent for the Head of a School or of a Department, the staff of which contains more than one Teacher, to so arrange that each half of the staff shall be relieved of playground supervision during an equal portion of the recess for dinner. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers.

19. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for classes in his department taught by Pupil-teachers, and will decide upon the suitability of those framed by Assistant Teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have received his approval.

20. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his department.

21. He will examine each class in his department at least once a month, and will record the results, note the defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the teacher of the class.

22. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his department, and for the condition of the department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot reasonably be held accountable.

23. He will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of pupil-teachers, and will see that *all* the prescribed subjects are duly studied by them. Suitable programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (a) the time of commencing the daily lesson and the time at which it was concluded, (b) the exercise or home-lesson appointed for the day. It must be clearly understood that mistresses of departments are to perform a fair share of the work of instructing pupil-teachers.

24. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the Saturdays preceding the Mid-winter and Christmas vacations; and, in other cases, on the last Saturdays of the months of March and September. In country places where no post leaves on Saturday or the preceding Friday evening, the Returns must be sent, without fail, by the first subsequent opportunity.

25. In making application for increased assistance, he will give attention to the following rules, by which the numerical strength of teaching staffs is regulated:—

In a mixed school, or in a separate boys’ or girls’ department, having an average attendance of—

50 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Pupil-teacher.

80 to 110 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

110 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.

140 to 180 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

180 to 220 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

220 to 270 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

270 to 310 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

310 to 350 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

350 to 400 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

400 to 450 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.

450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

In every separate Infants’ Department having an average attendance of—

60 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and a Pupil-teacher.

100 to 120 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

120 to 160 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.

160 to 200 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

200 to 240 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

240 to 300 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

- 300 to 340 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
 340 to 380 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
 380 to 440 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
 440 to 480 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.
 480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers.

26. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments are empowered to grant leave of absence to Assistants and Pupil-teachers employed under their supervision, respectively, for a period not exceeding one day, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of the rules regulating leave of absence. It must, however, be distinctly understood that such leave of absence can only be granted in cases where the necessity for it is clearly shown. In forwarding applications for leave of absence for more than one day, the Principal Teacher or Mistress of a Department, will state thereon the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those applying; will express an opinion as to whether such arrangements are satisfactory; and will state what previous leave has been granted, and on what terms, during the past twelve months. Applications for sick leave for more days should be accompanied by medical certificates.

27. All correspondence and returns (except those relating to fees) should be sent to the Inspector under whose immediate supervision the school is placed. Salary abstracts should be sent direct to the accountant.

28. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from public discussions on political or religious topics, and from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, as also from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

29. No sectarian or denominational publications of any kind whatsoever shall be used in school, nor shall any denominational or sectarian doctrines be inculcated.

30. It shall be the duty of all teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity and falsehood; to instruct them in the principles of a free Government; and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

