

Teachers in public schools are appointed by the education New Zealand board of the district: but no person is eligible for appointment who does not produce a certificate of competency from the Minister of Education, and such other certificates of fitness as the regulations in force require (such as character, health, &c.) (The Education Act, 1877, s. 45.) The Minister would issue such certificate on a satisfactory British certificate being submitted to him.

Each Board fixes its own scale of payments. At the end of *Salaries.* 1888, out of an aggregate of 2,994 teachers, 1,747 (including 913 pupil-teachers and 155 sewing mistresses) received less than 100*l.* a year, 975 from 100*l.* to 200*l.*, 219 from 200*l.* to 300*l.*, 16 from 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and 7 received 400*l.* and over, the highest of all being 475*l.* 18*s.* No retiring allowances are paid.

The principal regulations affecting teachers' certificates are as follows:—There are five classes of certificates, viz., A, B, C, D, and E, and in each class there are five divisions. A candidate for a certificate— *Certificates.*

- (1.) Must have taught for two years in a public school in New Zealand or elsewhere.
- (2.) Must be of good character.
- (3.) Must pass the regular examination, or prove the passing of an equivalent one held by some sufficient public authority.
- (4.) Must be 19 years old (or have been before passing the equivalent examination in (3) above), or have served as pupil-teacher for four years, or been a student in a teachers' training college for one year.

The examination for Class E,—i.e., the lowest class,—includes the following subjects:—Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar and composition (including punctuation), arithmetic, geography, English history, elementary science, vocal music, drawing, the art of teaching and school management, and (for women) needlework. Elementary agriculture may now (Government Gazette, 17th September 1891) be substituted for elementary science.

For Class D (the next highest class) the subjects include those of Class E, the questions being rather more difficult, elementary experimental science (or, since 17th September 1891, elementary agriculture), and any two subjects from the following list:—Latin, Greek, French, German, or Italian, algebra, Euclid, elementary mechanics, physics, chemistry, or biology.

For Class C the subjects include all those of Class D, except the two optional subjects, and the first section of the examination for the degree of B.A. in the University of New Zealand.

Subject to the regulation that he has taught in a public school in New Zealand for two years, a person who has kept two years terms and has taken the degree of B.A. at the New Zealand University may be admitted to Class B, and a graduate in first or second class honours to Class A (the highest class of all), without examination.