

4s. per head on the average attendance, and 7s. 6d. on the examination—2s. 6d. for each subject.

Attendance at drill, under a competent instructor, for not more than two hours a week, and twenty weeks in the year, may be counted as school attendance. Attendance may not be reckoned for any scholar in a day-school under four, or in an evening-school under twelve or over eighteen years of age.

The examination in Standard I. will be, in reading, "one of the narratives next in order after monosyllables in an elementary reading-book used in the school." In writing—"Copy in manuscript character a line of print, and write from dictation a few common words." In arithmetic—"Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than four figures, and the multiplication-table to multiplication by six."

In Standard VI.—Reading—"To read with fluency and expression." Writing—"A short theme or letter, or an easy paraphrase." Arithmetic—"Proportion and vulgar or decimal fractions." Standard work in II., III., IV., and V. has in each case been shifted up one stage in each subject. A note advises—"In all schools the children in Standards V. and VI. should know the principles of the Metric System, and be able to explain the advantages to be gained by uniformity in the method of forming multiples and submultiples of the unit."

After March 31st, 1873, no day-scholar above nine, and no evening-scholar above thirteen years of age, will be examined in Standard I.; and after March 31st, 1874, no day-scholar above nine, and no evening-scholar above fourteen years of age, will be examined in Standard II.

It is necessary to provide a pupil-teacher for every forty children in average attendance, after the first twenty. An assistant-master counts as two pupil-teachers. A deduction of £20 will be made for each forty children without pupil-teacher.

The teacher is to make an entry at least once a-week in the Log-book.

Certificates will be granted to students who have been one year in a training-school; and also to teachers of public elementary schools who are upwards of 21 years of age, and have either completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily, or have obtained a favourable report from an inspector upon the school in which they are still employed.

Certificates are of three classes. No certificate is originally granted above the second class, which must remain in force at least ten years before it can be subject to revision. The third-class certificates are granted to those who fall into the fourth division at the Christmas Examinations at the Training Schools, and the holders are not entitled to have the charge of pupil-teachers. A third-class certificate can only be raised by re-examination. Existing certificates will be raised thus:—Holders of first or second-class certificates will rank as new firsts; and holders of thirds and the upper division of the fourth will rank as seconds. The lower division of the fourth will be reckoned as third-class.

During the three years ending December 31, 1873, certificates of the third class may be granted, without examination, upon the report of an inspector, to acting teachers who satisfy the following conditions:—

- (1.) They must be, at the date of the inspector's report—
 - (a.) Above 35 years of age;
 - (b.) Have been teachers in elementary schools for at least ten years; and
 - (c.) Present certificates of good character from the managers of their schools.
- (2.) The Inspector must report:
 - (a.) That they are efficient teachers.
 - (b.) That not less than thirty children, who had been under instruction in their schools during the preceding six months, were individually examined in Standard work.
 - (c.) That at least twenty of the "passes" were made above Standard I.

If a student stays two years in college, he will receive a special remark (stamp) upon his certificate.

Pupil-teachers will receive six hours' instruction a week.

A memorandum gives some idea of the requirements for extra-subject grants. Neither music nor drawing will be accepted.

GEOGRAPHY.

Standard IV.—A knowledge of the chief divisions of the world, and of the meaning of a map.

Standard V.—The preceding, and rivers, mountains, and divisions of England and Wales; with some special knowledge of the country in which the school is situated, and a map-drawing of it.

Standard VI.—A more general knowledge of Great Britain and Ireland, the countries of Europe, and chief rivers, capitals, mountains, &c., with map-drawing of portions of England, and knowledge of the general lines of railway communication.

HISTORY:

Select some chief event of importance in the history of England since the Conquest; and let the children in Standard IV. know something about it in detail.

Standard V.—Two or three such events or series of events.

Standard VI.—Three or four more, well mastered, and the general sequence of the landmarks of history.

The facts, in English history, connected with the village, district, town, or county, should be made subjects of instruction.

ALGEBRA:

Standard IV.—Notation, addition, subtraction.

Standard V.—Multiplication and division (integral indices only).

Standard VI.—To simple equations inclusive.

LANGUAGE:

A. English Grammar and Literature:—

(1.) Grammar and analysis, increasing in difficulty with each standard.

(2.) English literature.

Standard IV.—To learn 150 lines of prose, or 200 of poetry, and to master the meanings and allusions.

Standard V.—180 of prose, or 250 of poetry, as above.

Standard VI.—200 of prose, or 300 of poetry, as above.

Passages learnt in a previous standard not to be repeated in a subsequent one.

B. Elements of Latin, French, or German:—

Standard IV.—Early portions of grammar up to verbs.

Standard V.—Regular verbs and first rules of Syntax.

Translate short sentences of three or four words into English, and to pronounce correctly.

Standard VI.—Irregular verbs. Translation of sentences a little longer, and of short simple sentences from English into the language. To read in the language with tolerably good pronunciation.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY:

Standard IV.—Figure of the earth; distribution of sea and land; form of continents.

Standard V.—The preceding and mountain systems. Divisions of ocean; ocean currents.

Standard VI.—The preceding and atmospheric phenomena. Trade winds, Distribution of plants and animals, and races of men.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY:—

Standard IV.—The build of the human body, and the names and positions of internal parts.

Standard V.—Constituents of the blood, muscle, bone. Circulation and respiration.

Standard VI.—The preceding, and alimentation. The sense organs. The muscles and nerves.—*Ibid.*