Geography.—To know the Map of the World and the Map of New Zealand, to have a fair general knowledge of political and of physical geography, and to be able to draw from memory a sketch map of New Zealand...   ...   .   **MARKS.**

200

Maori.—To know Williams's "First Lessons in Maori;" to translate a passage from the Maori Bible, and to translate into Maori sentences from "Ko te A-nui a Wi," Parts I. and II.   400

New Zealand History, &c.—The history of the discovery of New Zealand; Maori traditions; indigenous productions and their uses; Maori customs; physical peculiarities of New Zealand; the history of the New Zealand wars   400

The following works are referred to as indicating the lines which the examination in this subject will take :—Sir G. Grey's Maori books, "Old New Zealand," Buller's "Forty Years in New Zealand," Gudgeon's "History of the War," Wells's "History of Taranaki," "Cook's Voyages," Taylor's "Te Ika o Maui." Much useful knowledge may be gained from papers in the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute.

The Art of Teaching.—Questions will be set on the subject generally, and on the practical management of Maori Schools   400
                                                                                    ——
Total   2000

(5.) In order to pass in any class candidates will have to satisfy the examiner in reading, writing, spelling, composition, and arithmetic.

In order to pass in the 2nd or the 1st Class candidates must satisfy the examiner in New Zealand history, and in the Art of Teaching.

(6.) Candidates who gain 400 marks will rank as 4th Class Teachers.
       „   „   600   „   „   3rd   „
       „   „   800   „   „   2nd   „
       „   „   1000   „   „   1st   „

(7.) Teachers will be further classified with reference to the length of time they have been engaged in teaching in Native Schools. A Master that has served less than two years will be a "Probationer;" one that has served more than two and less than five years will be a "Junior;" a master that has served more than five years will be a "Senior," provided that his school has received favourable reports during the whole of that time. Thus, a Junior Third Class Native School Teacher would be a master that had obtained 600 marks at the examination, and had been master of a Native School for more than two years and less than five.

X.—SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

(1.) The head Teacher in every Native School shall receive a fixed salary of £80 per annum and be provided with a free house. In addition to this he shall receive increment to his salary as follows :—

(a.) For holding rank as Senior Teacher ...   .   £25 per annum.
       „   „   „   Junior Teacher...   ...   .   £10 per annum.
       „   „   „   Probationer   ...   .   Nil.

(b.) For an average attendance of more than 20 but not more than 30 the teacher shall receive £10
       „   „   „   30   „   „   40   „   „   20
       „   „   „   40   „   „   50   „   „   30
       „   „   „   50   ...   .   „   „   40

These increments will be given for the *working* average. Ordinarily, the allowance for average attendance will be calculated on the basis of the attendance during the preceding calendar year, but will be subject to revision in case of any marked change during the year for which the allowance is made.

(c.) If three-fourths of the children on the roll that have attended school for two years, have passed Standard I., the teacher shall receive £10

If one-third of the children on the roll, that have attended school for two years, have passed Standard II.   10

If one-fifth of the children on the roll, that have attended school for two years, have passed Standard III.   10

If one-eighth of the children on the roll, that have attended school for two years, have passed Standard IV.   10

Whenever the number of children who have passed any standard happens to be the lower of two consecutive numbers, of which the higher would have given more than the number of passes required to secure an increment to the teacher, the Inspector shall decide whether the teacher ought to receive the increment or not. (For example :—Twenty-one children are qualified to be sent up for examination in Standard III. If four of these children pass and the others fail, the teacher is not entitled to any increment. If, however, the children that have failed to pass have answered pretty fairly, the Inspector may, at his discretion, recommend that the teacher receive the increment.)

In schools that have been in operation less than two years, only half the number of passes will be required, but all the children will be counted. Thus, in a new school of twenty-eight children, five Second Standard passes would give the teacher the allowance for that Standard.

At least two children must pass in any Standard to entitle the teacher to receive the increment for passes in that Standard.

(d.) If the Teacher hold a 4th Class Certificate he shall receive the sum of £10
       „   „   3rd   „   „   „   20
       „   „   2nd   „   „   „   30
       „   „   1st   „   „   „   40

(It will be seen that the salaries will range from £80 to £225. Thus, the master of a school of 35 children, holding a 3rd Class Certificate, having served four years, and passing his school in Standards I and III., would be entitled to a salary of £150 per annum.)