

The following table shows the position of secondary-school teachers with regard to University examination status and teachers' certificate qualifications. The percentage (17) of uncertificated teachers continues to show a small increase, owing largely, no doubt, to the influence of the war. Controlling authorities report upon the increasing difficulty of obtaining suitable and qualified teachers, but it is hoped that the position will now show some improvement. Thirty-one per cent. of the assistants hold teachers' certificates in addition to having academic status, but the number having received a training-college course is small.

STATUS OF SECONDARY TEACHERS (REGULAR STAFF ONLY), DECEMBER, 1918.

	Secondary Schools.		District High Schools. (Secondary Department).	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Principals—				
Graduates, also holders of teacher's certificate ..	24	71	19	31
Graduates (not included above)	9	26
Holders of teacher's certificate only	1	3	43	69
Totals	34	100	62	100
Assistants—				
Graduates, also holders of teacher's certificate ..	105	31	58	63
Graduates (not included above)	146	44	2	2
Holders of teacher's certificate only	28	8	31	33
Uncertificated	57	17	2	2
Totals	336	100	93	100

A scheme of salaries recently introduced in New South Wales provides for assistant masters' salaries rising from £240 to £336 by yearly increments, and for assistant mistresses' salaries ranging from £204 to £252 per annum. Provision is also made for salaries of £360 or £400 per annum (according to the size of school) for masters of subject departments and of £264 to £300 for mistresses of subject departments. At present the salaries of male assistants in New Zealand range from £150 to £526 and of female assistants from £150 to £310.

A scale of salaries recently adopted in Hertfordshire, England, provides the following salaries for secondary school assistants :—

Men.			Women.		
Lower.	Graduates.	Higher.	Lower.	Graduates.	Higher.
£140-280	£160-400	£200-455	£130-250	£130-300	£170-350

FINANCES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(Tables K5 to K9.)

The income of secondary schools is derived from the following sources :—

- (i.) Rents from special reserves allocated to them by statute :
- (ii.) Statutory grant given in lieu of special reserves (in one case) :
- (iii.) Interest upon moneys derived from the sale of reserves and invested in accordance with the Education Reserves Act :
- (iv.) Income from the secondary-school reserves controlled by the Land Boards, divided among the secondary schools in the several land districts in proportion to the number of pupils in average attendance, lower departments excluded :
- (v.) Government payments—(a) Statutory capitation upon free pupils under the Act ; (b) subsidies on voluntary contributions ; (c) capitation for manual-instruction classes :
- (vi.) Special Government grants for buildings and apparatus :
- (vii.) Tuition fees of pupils :
- (viii.) Boarding-fees of pupils :
- (ix.) Miscellaneous sources, such as interest on moneys (other than those obtained by the sale of reserves), donations, and income from special endowments (for scholarships, prizes, &c.), rent of premises, &c.