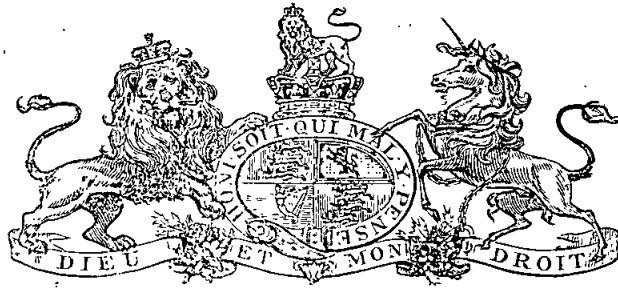


[1785]



# VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

[1909.

*Education Act 1890, No. 1086, Section 23.  
Teachers Act 1893, No. 1302, Section 18.  
Education Act 1901, No. 1777, Section 18.*

## REGULATIONS RESCINDED AND REGULATIONS MADE.

*At the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, the twelfth day of March, 1909.*

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria.

Mr. Graham  
Mr. Baillieu

Mr. McKenzie.

WHEREAS by section 23 of the *Education Act 1890* (54 Vict. No. 1086) it is enacted that the Governor-in-Council may from time to time make and rescind regulations for all or any of the purposes therein mentioned, and generally for carrying the said Act into effect: Now therefore His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, doth hereby rescind Regulations Nos. X., XI., and XII. of the Regulations under the Education Acts, and doth substitute the following Regulations in lieu thereof, that is to say:—

### REGULATION X.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS FOR THE TRAINING OF JUNIOR TEACHERS. (1909.)

1. In accordance with the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 1777, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Public Instruction to establish continuation schools for the instruction and training of candidates for the position of teacher and junior teacher.

2. The qualifications for enrolment shall be as follow:—

(a) Pupils must have obtained the Certificate of Merit, or must have passed the Primary or some higher examination of the Melbourne University, or must have satisfied an inspector of schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study in such school.

(b) They must furnish satisfactory evidence that they are of good moral character, and of good general health.

(c) They must produce a certificate from an inspector of schools or the head teacher of a State school or other approved school that they exhibit aptitude and general suitability for the work of a teacher.

(d) They must be at least 14 years of age at the date of enrolment.

(e) In the event of there being a larger number of qualified applicants for admission than it is deemed desirable to enrol, a competitive examination may be held.

3. No pupil shall be enrolled after the expiration of the first quarter, unless with the special sanction of the Director.

4. The fees to be paid by pupils shall be £6 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

The Minister may remit the fees in the case of a pupil whose parents are not in a position to pay them, provided that such pupil shows special capacity and promise as certified to by an inspector of schools.

5. (a) During their course in a continuation school, pupils will be required to attend lessons regularly and punctually in the subjects prescribed for their course, and may further be required to devote such time to the work of practical teaching as the head master may direct. The Minister may require the withdrawal of any pupil on the ground of idleness, misconduct, or general unsuitability for the work of a teacher.

(b) The classification of pupils, whether at their entrance or at any subsequent period of their attendance at a continuation school, the subjects to be studied by them, and the examinations to be passed, shall, with the approval of the Director, be determined by the head master of the continuation school.

6. (a) An examination of pupils shall be held annually. The marks gained at the terminal examinations shall be taken into account in determining whether a student has passed or failed, and shall determine the order of merit.

(b) Pupils who pass a satisfactory examination in the course of study prescribed under section 7 below shall be recorded in order of merit for appointment to such vacancies as may exist for junior teachers; but when the number of qualified pupils exceeds the number of vacancies for junior teachers, appointments cannot be guaranteed. Qualified pupils not appointed as junior teachers by reason of there being an insufficient number of vacancies shall be recorded for vacancies which may arise during the year next succeeding the annual examination at which they qualified for appointment.

7. The course of study, which may be varied by the Director from time to time, shall be:—

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Reading and Recitation,<br>Writing,<br>Mental Arithmetic.  | } | As for the First Class<br>of Junior Teachers,<br>together with Course<br>A or Course B<br>below. |
| Course A—  |   |  |
| (1) English,<br>(2) Arithmetic,<br>(3) Geography,<br>(4) Algebra or<br>Geometry,<br>(5) French, or Latin,<br>or German,<br>(6) History,<br>(7) Physics,<br>(8) Drawing, and<br>Manual Training<br>or Cookery,<br>(9) Theory of Teaching,<br>(10) Nature-study.   | } | As for the Junior<br>Public Examination<br>of the Melbourne<br>University.                       |
| Course B—  |   |  |
| (i.) The course prescribed for the Junior Public or the Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, of which the following subjects shall be compulsory:—<br>English,<br>Latin, or French, or German,<br>Arithmetic,<br>Geometry or Algebra,<br>Physics, or Chemistry, or Physiology, or Botany,<br>History or Geography. |   |  |
| (ii.) Drawing, and Manual Training or Cookery,<br>Theory of Teaching,<br>Nature-study.   |   |  |
|  |   | As set out in sections<br>(C) and (D) below.   |

(C) DETAILS OF SUBJECTS:—

FRENCH.

Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.  
 Translation of French from a book to be prescribed from time to time.  
 Translation into French.  
 For oral examination—*Le Petit Français*, or approved equivalent.

LATIN.

Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.  
 Translation of Latin from a book to be prescribed from time to time.  
 Translation into Latin.

GERMAN.

Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.  
 Translation of German from a book to be prescribed from time to time.  
 Translation into German.  
 Oral exercises.

HISTORY.

(a) *British*.—A full and suggestive treatment of the topics dealt with in Gillies's *Simple Studies for Young Australians*, and Murdoch's *Struggle for Freedom*; also the following portions of Green's *Short History of the English People*, 1888 or later edition:

Coming of the English, Saxon Institutions (pp. 1-13);  
 Origin and development of Parliament under the three Edwards (pp. 157-8, 173-181, 231-3); The Revolution (pp. 688-691); Philanthropic movement (pp. 739-741); Pitt, French Revolution, Napoleonic wars (Nelson and Wellington), Union with Ireland, Catholic Emancipation (pp. 786-836).

(b) *Australasian*.—As much as is contained in Long's *Stories of Australian Exploration* (or approved equivalent) on the discovery and exploration of Australasia by Tasman, Dampier, Cook, Flinders, Hume and Hovell, Sturt, Mitchell, Eyre, Leichardt, Stuart, Burke and Wills.

(c) *Civics*.—The leading principles of the British Constitution; the legislative and executive functions of the Australian Federal and State Governments; the duties of a citizen; as treated in *The Citizen Reader* (Australian edition), pages 37-78 (or approved equivalent).

(d) Historical novels and illustrative historical verse for culture reading.

PHYSICS.

Measurement of length, area, and volume, in the English and Metric systems.  
 Measurement by displacement.  
 Construction of a vernier to read one-tenth of a scale division.  
 The value of  $\pi$ .  
 Measurement of mass by means of the balance.  
 Graduation of a test tube.  
 Definition of substance or matter.  
 Three states of matter.  
 Properties of liquids—size, shape, and surface, exert pressure in all directions, transmit pressure in all directions.  
 Applications in water-supplies.  
 Bramah press—easy problems.  
 Proof of air being a substance.

Properties of air—compressible, exerts pressure, transmits pressure.  
 Applications of the properties of air in the syringe, common pump, siphon, force pump, bicycle pump, open pressure-gauge.  
 Simple application of Boyle's Law in the closed pressure-gauge and diving bell.  
 Density, relative density. Specific gravity, with problems.  
 Determination of specific gravity by means of U-tubes, Hare's apparatus, and specific gravity bottles.  
 Principle of Archimedes and floating bodies, with problems.  
 Determination of specific gravity of solids and liquids by means of the principle of Archimedes.  
 General effects of heat, such as change of temperature, change of state of matter, expansion of matter.  
 Rough comparisons of linear expansion of solids and general applications.  
 Comparison of expansion of liquids.  
 Thermometers—general description and construction, maximum and minimum thermometers, differential air-thermometer. Alcohol and mercury as liquids.  
 Heat as a measurable quantity.  
 Unit of heat defined.  
 Experiments to compare capacities for heat of different substances.  
 Specific heat of solids.  
 Latent heat of fusion and vaporization.  
 To find the melting points of wax and boiling points of liquids.  
 Experiments on conduction, convection, and radiation.  
 Clothing, ventilation, winds, ocean currents. Davy lamp.  
 Wet and dry-bulb thermometers.  
 Measurement of space velocity (average and final), time and acceleration in moving bodies. Simple problems when bodies move from rest.  
 General idea of force, the unit defined.  
 Work and energy—elementary ideas.  
 Simple ideas of kinetic and potential energy.  
 Moment of force. Principle of moments, with simple problems.  
 Parallel forces acting on a beam.  
 Centre of gravity explained and determined in simple cases.  
 Equilibrium—stable, unstable, and neutral, with examples.  
 Levers of the three orders, with problems including weight of beam or lever.  
 Wheel and axle, windlass, capstan, inclined plane, and pulleys, with problems on each.  
 Tension in strings when forces are in equilibrium.  
 Simple pendulum—length, swing, time of swing, isochronism.  
 Experiments to see effects of lengthening.  
 Friction, co-efficient of friction.

## DRAWING.

*First Year.*

Drawing, Part I.—

- (a) Scale drawing and geometric design.  
 (b) Elementary perspective; or  
 Drawing as prescribed for the Junior Public Examination of the Melbourne University.

Drawing, Part II.—

- (a) Drawing from models or objects.

*Second Year.*

Drawing, Part II.—

- (b) Drawing plant forms from nature.

Drawing, Part III.—

- (a) Drawing from memory.  
 (b) Modelling from nature.

## NATURE-STUDY.

Lessons in animal life, plant life, rocks and minerals, crystals, soil and water, as may from time to time be prescribed; literature appropriate to nature-study.

## THEORY OF TEACHING.

- (1) The meaning of education, examination of various definitions.
- (2) The teacher's qualifications and character, his manner, language, voice, &c.
- (3) Infant training—its necessity and importance, principles to be recognised, means of carrying out the principles.
- (4) The child physically, intellectually, and morally.
- (5) Assembly and arrangement of the classes, lighting, ventilation, temperature, duration of lessons, discipline, teacher's preparation, work of the class, questioning, work programme, rewards and punishments.
- (6) The senses, their importance in the gaining of knowledge, their training and development.
- (7) Observation, interest, and attention.
- (8) Inductive and deductive methods and their application.
- (9) The art of questioning.
- (10) Formation of habits, such as punctuality, regularity, neatness, truthfulness.
- (11) Notes of lessons in simple outline.
- (12) Writing, number, dictation, transcription, geography, nature-study, as treated in Classes I. and II.
- (13) Phonics.
- (14) Physical exercises.

(D) All girl students shall take a six months' course in cookery, and all boys a year's course in sloyd wood-work. Physical culture shall be continued throughout the two years.

8. The Minister may grant, in each year, 40 scholarships entitling the holders thereof to free tuition for two years in the course of study (indicated in section 7 above). The selection of candidates shall be determined by competitive examination, and the conditions of selection, both as regards qualification of candidates and subjects of examination shall, so far as they are applicable, be those laid down in Regulation No. XXI.; but no scholarship shall be awarded to any candidate who does not produce satisfactory evidence from an inspector of schools that he displays marked aptitude for the work of teaching. Pupils not in attendance at a State school may compete for these scholarships. Where it is necessary that the winner of a scholarship under this section must reside apart from his parents or guardians in order that he may attend the continuation school nearest to his home, the Minister may grant to such scholar an allowance at the rate of £26 per annum. Provided that no such allowance shall be paid to any scholar if the total net profits, income, and emoluments of his parents or guardians during the preceding year are equivalent to an annual income of over £250 per annum; and the Minister may require the parents or guardians of any scholar to send a confidential statement, on a form provided, of their total

net profits, income, and emoluments, and the Minister shall decide whether such scholar is eligible to receive such allowance, and the decision of the Minister shall be final.

9. The Minister may withdraw all of the benefits of a scholarship from any pupil on the ground of idleness, misconduct, or general unsuitability for the work of a teacher.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulations No. VII. and No. XI., pupils who have attended for two years at a continuation school for junior teachers and have passed a satisfactory examination in the course of study, and pupils who, prior to admission to a continuation school, have passed the Junior Public or some higher examination of the Melbourne University, and have attended for one year at a continuation school for junior teachers, and have passed a satisfactory examination in the course of study, shall be held to have preferential claim over all other candidates for appointment to such vacancies as may exist for junior teachers, or to such vacancies as may occur during the year next succeeding the annual examination at which they qualified for appointment. Upon appointment, such qualified pupils shall, without further examination, be classified and paid as junior teachers of the third class.

The conditions necessary for the promotion of such junior teachers to the second class shall be as follows:—

- (a) To have completed twelve months as junior teachers of the third class, and to have received satisfactory reports from the district inspector and from the head teacher of the school in which they are employed; and
- (b) To have passed in all the subjects prescribed in the continuation-school course, and also in music, needlework, and drawing practice; and
- (c) To have passed a satisfactory examination in the course of theory and practice of teaching as prescribed from time to time for the first year of the training of continuation-school students after appointment to State schools.

The conditions necessary for the promotion of such junior teachers to the first class shall be as follows:—

- (a) To have completed twelve months as junior teachers of the second class, and to have received satisfactory reports from the district inspector and from the head teacher of the school in which they are employed; and
- (b) To have passed a satisfactory examination in the course of theory and practice of teaching as prescribed from time to time for the second year of the training of continuation-school students after appointment to State schools.

Such junior teachers shall be regarded as having completed their junior teachers' course when they have completed one year as first-class junior teachers.

Before appointment as junior teachers, pupils of continuation schools shall be medically examined, and no such pupil shall be appointed unless the medical report is satisfactory.

11. Holders of scholarships under Regulation No. XXI., and candidates adjudged meritorious at the examination for such scholarships, may be admitted as pupils in continuation schools, and shall receive instruction in such subjects as the Minister shall, from time to time, determine. Such pupils may at any time be admitted to classes engaged in the course of study set out in section 7 above, and may, on complying with the conditions prescribed in section 10 above, be appointed as junior teachers.

12. Training College studentships shall be granted (a) to pupils of continuation schools who have completed

not less than two years in such schools, and who have passed the Junior Public or some higher examination of the Melbourne University, and (b) to pupils of continuation schools who, having passed the Junior Public or some higher examination of the Melbourne University before admission, have completed not less than one year in such schools, and have passed a satisfactory examination in course A in section 7 above.

The number of such studentships shall not exceed six (6) per centum of the pupils included under (a) and (b) above.

For the purposes of this section, the number of pupils shall not include holders of scholarships under Regulation XXI., or students who take courses of study other than those for the training of teachers.

13. Studentships shall be determined by competitive examination held in the last term of the year, or by the terminal examinations held during the last year of the student's course, and no studentship shall be awarded to any candidate who fails to pass a meritorious examination and to secure from the head master a satisfactory report as to conduct and teaching aptitude.

14. The subjects of the competitive examination shall be those prescribed at continuation schools for students who desire to be trained as teachers.

15. Studentships shall be tenable for three years, the first of which shall be spent in gaining practical teaching experience as a junior teacher in an approved school or in a continuation school preparing for the Senior Public examination of the Melbourne University. Students employed in schools in the first year of their studentship shall receive the salary of junior teachers of the second class.

Studentship holders who elect to spend the first year of their studentship in a continuation school shall receive such instruction in the theory of teaching and have such opportunities for practice as will enable them to satisfy the requirements of the examination of the first year's course in theory and practice of teaching prescribed for continuation school students after appointment to State schools. Such studentship holders shall not be required to pay fees.

16. Holders of studentships who, during their first year, pass a meritorious examination in the course of theory and practice of teaching prescribed for continuation-school students after appointment to State schools shall be admitted to the Training College without further examination, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of holders of studentships under section 4 (a) of Regulation No. XII.

17. Holders of studentships who, at the end of the first year of their studentships, fail to enter the Training College may be classified as First Class Junior Teachers from the 1st January next succeeding.

#### INSTRUCTIONS.

Head teachers should give full information regarding the work of continuation schools to those boys and girls who are desirous of becoming teachers, and should, when recommending a pupil for admission to a continuation school, furnish certificates of health, character, and teaching aptitude. The number of the certificate of merit should also be stated. Upon application to the Assistant Chief Inspector, Education Office, full information will be supplied to teachers or candidates upon matters affecting continuation schools.

In the case of pupils of continuation schools who must necessarily reside apart from their parents, all arrangements for their board and residence must be made by the parents. The head masters of continuation schools will, however, be prepared to advise parents as to suitable board and lodging, and will, from time to time, furnish a report to the parent if requested.

## REGULATION XI.—EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS. (1909.)

## JUNIOR TEACHERS.

1. Junior teachers will be divided into four classes.
2. Except as otherwise provided in Regulation X., junior teachers will, as vacancies occur, be appointed to the fourth or lowest class. (The requirements for the fourth class of junior teachers are shown under Regulation VII.)
3. The requirements for the three higher classes of junior teachers will be as follows:—

**Third Class.**

## English, Part I. :—

- (a) A knowledge of about 300 lines of a standard work or works; the lives of the authors; analysis and parsing; to write from memory any passage from about 150 lines of the text prescribed; synthesis; accident; the rules of syntax and their application; the prefixes, affixes, and roots given in the list issued by the Department; derivation of words contained in the standard works prescribed, only words derived from important roots or whose etymological history is instructive being required; one or more books for culture reading.
- (b) Reading and Recitation.—To read with distinct articulation, fluency, and expression, prose and verse, from a book or newspaper; to recite any passage from the 150 lines prescribed in the preceding sub-section (a).
- (c) Writing.—To write half-text (or text) and running hands.
- (d) Composition.—To write neatly and grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, a description of some common object, or to compose a short essay on a given subject; constructive exercises exemplifying the elementary rules in composition; paraphrasing.
- (e) Spelling.—Exercises in word-building, spelling, and the rules of spelling.

N.B.—In judging the writing, composition, and spelling, the general character of the whole of the candidate's work in regard to these subjects will be taken into account.

## Geography, Part I.—

Broad contrasts and the chief features of the land relief of the continents; chief features of the coastal outline and the river basins in relation to the relief. The descriptive geography of the British Empire. Map drawing—the British Isles, India, Canada, and South Africa.

Form, motions, and magnitude of the earth, meridians and parallels, zones and their characteristics.

## Languages and Mathematics.—

One subject from each of the following groups, viz., (a) Latin, or French, or German; and (b) Algebra or Geometry.

## Latin, Part I.—

Accidence and translation of easy passages from Latin into English, and *vice versa*; or

## French, Part I.—

- (a) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.
- (b) Translation of French from a book to be prescribed; translation into French.
- (c) Reading and translation of easy passages at sight; or

## German, Part I.—

- (a) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.
- (b) Translation of German from a book to be prescribed; translation into German.
- (c) Reading and translation of easy passages at sight.

## Algebra, Part I.—

As far as page 78 in Baker and Bourne's *Elementary Algebra* (or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book), including definitions; negative quantities; the four rules; brackets; simple equations with one unknown quantity; symbolical expression; easy problems; use of squared paper.

## Geometry, Part I.—

As far as page 77 in Godfrey and Siddons's *Elementary Geometry*, or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

Experimental Geometry: Scale drawing; heights and distances; use of set-square and protractor.

Theoretical Geometry: (a) Angles at a point; (b) Parallel straight lines.

N.B.—(a) Candidates for promotion to Class III. may, in the case of Latin, French, German, Algebra, and Geometry, present Part II. in lieu of Part I. in any of these subjects. Candidates who pass in Part II. of any such subjects will not be required to pass in Part I. of that subject, and will not be required to present themselves again in Part II. of that subject for promotion to Class II.; (b) Candidates who have passed the Junior Public or any higher examination of the Melbourne University in English, or the Primary or any higher examination of the Melbourne University in any of the following subjects, viz., geography, Latin, French, German, algebra, or geometry, may, on complying with such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed, be credited with a pass in the corresponding subject as specified above.

## Drawing, Part I.—

(a) To draw to scale from dimensioned sketches, from actual measurement, and from given data, simple objects, such as a box, a table, a chair, and the like, in easy positions. Easy working drawings of such objects in orthographic and isometric projection.

(b) To design and construct simple decorative geometric patterns—borders, diapers, panels, and the like. To analyze given patterns, such as the "fret," the "scale," the "zig-zag" and the like. The questions will be based upon a knowledge of elementary practical plane and solid geometry embraced in the following:—

To bisect a line, an arc, and an angle; to draw lines perpendicular and parallel to each other by construction and with the ruler and set-square; the equal and proportional division of lines; the construction and use of plain scales, diagonal scales, and scales of chords; to make an angle equal to a given angle or containing a given number of degrees; to find the centre of a circle; to describe a circle to pass through two or more given points; to divide a circle into any number of equal sectors; the construction of triangles, quadrilaterals, and polygons under simple conditions; to draw a straight line tangent to a circle or a circle tangent to a straight line; to describe circles or arcs and rectilinear figures within and about others; to describe the ellipse under simple conditions; plans and elevations of geometric solids and objects of simple form; simple isometric projection.

(c) Elementary Linear Perspective: To draw in perspective, freehand, or with instruments, simple objects composed of straight lines, such as a cube, a square prism, a triangular prism, a door, a fence, and the like.

- (d) Practice: To give a satisfactory class-lesson in drawing with instruments. This will consist of a lesson in drawing to scale, suitable for Class IV., and will be selected by the inspector from two lessons previously prepared by the candidate—one, a drawing from a dimensioned sketch, and one a drawing from actual measurement.

The use of the T-square or straight-edge, the set-square, and the compasses should be illustrated and explained.

Nature-study, Part I.—

Plant life as in *First Studies in Plant Life in Australasia*, by Gillies, and such articles in the *Education Gazette* on plant life as may from time to time be prescribed.

Needlework, Part I. (for girls).—

- (a) A specimen on fine soft calico to show workmanship, containing all the stitches used in making calico garments (top-sewing, felling, hemming, stitching, button-holes, gathering); a garment, such as a boy's flannel shirt, showing all the stitches except gathering, but including herring-boning, used in making flannel garments; patching on calico; darning on stocking-web of medium fineness; to knit a knickerbocker sock; to cut out, by paper-folding, the flannel garment to be made.

- (b) To give a lesson in any kind of plain sewing.

Practice of Teaching.—

To give a satisfactory lesson in the arithmetic prescribed in the "Course of Free Instruction" for Classes I. and II.; or in reading or writing to Classes I., II., or III.; phonics; class drill, physical and breathing exercises.

### Second Class.

English, Part II.—

- (a) A knowledge of about 500 lines of a standard work or works; the lives of the authors; analysis and parsing; to write from memory any passage from about 150 lines of the text prescribed; synthesis; accident; the rules of syntax and their application; the prefixes, affixes, and roots given in the list issued by the Department; the derivation of words contained in the standard works prescribed, only words derived from important roots or whose etymological history is instructive being required; one or more books for culture reading.
- (b) Reading and Recitation.—To read, with distinct articulation, fluency, and expression, prose and verse, from a book or newspaper; to recite any passage from the 150 lines prescribed in the preceding sub-section (a).
- (c) Writing.—To write half-text (or text) and running hands.
- (d) Composition.—Exercises exemplifying the leading rules in composition; to compose a short essay on a given subject; paraphrasing.
- (e) Spelling.—Exercises in word-building, spelling, and the rules of spelling.

N.B.—In judging the writing, composition, and spelling, the whole of the candidate's work in regard to these subjects will be taken into account.

Arithmetic.—

Arithmetic generally: Vulgar and decimal fractions; more advanced application of ratio and percentage, e.g., compound proportion, interest (simple and compound), bank discount, and proportional parts; square root; examples in stocks, profit and loss, and approximations; exercises in the metric system and in decimal money; mental arithmetic.

The calculation of the area and sides of right-angled triangles, of the diameter, circumference, and area of circles, and of the contents and dimensions of rectangular and cylindrical solids, with the addition, in the case of male candidates, of the calculation of the area of oblique-angled triangles.

Geography, Part II.—

Descriptive geography of Europe and America; map drawing—Germany, France, Russia, United States of America; the physical geography of Victoria; the chief trade and cable routes from Australia; the atmosphere, air pressure, winds; movements of water (waves, currents, tides); climate and its effects.

Languages and Mathematics.—

One subject from each of the following groups, viz.,

- (a) Latin, or French, or German; and  
(b) Algebra or Geometry.

Latin, Part II.—

As for Part I., but of greater difficulty; or

French, Part II.—

As for Part I., but of greater difficulty; or

German, Part II.—

As for Part I., but of greater difficulty.

Algebra, Part II.—

As for Part I., with the addition of simultaneous equations of the first degree, brackets, co-ordinates and graphs, easy problems (graphical and algebraical), long multiplication and division. (To page 145 of Baker and Bourne's *Elementary Algebra*, or an equivalent amount of other approved text-book.)

Geometry, Part II.—

To page 143 of Godfrey and Siddons's *Elementary Geometry*, or an equivalent amount of other approved text-book).

N.B.—Candidates who have passed the Junior Public or any higher examination of the Melbourne University in any of the following subjects, viz., English, arithmetic, geography, Latin, French, German, algebra, or geometry, may, on complying with such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed, be credited with a pass in the corresponding subject as specified above.

Drawing, Part II.—

- (a) Drawing from models or objects. (Such models as the cube, cone, cylinder, and pyramid, and such objects as a flower-pot, a bowl, a jug, a teapot, and the like, will be given.) The exercise will consist of not more than three models or objects in combination. Candidates must show a knowledge of the effects of perspective in modifying the appearance of objects.
- (b) Drawing plant forms from nature. (Such plants as the eucalyptus, the pittosporum, the ivy, and the geranium will be selected.) The work may be executed with the brush and water-colour, in monochrome or in colour, in silhouette or in outline, or with the lead pencil in outline.
- (c) Practice.—To give a satisfactory class lesson in model drawing from a single object, explaining and illustrating such terms as "vanishing," "eye-level."

Nature-study, Part II.—

Animal life, as in *First Studies in Insect Life in Australasia*, by Gillies, and such articles in the *Education Gazette* on animal life as may from time to time be prescribed.

## Theory of Teaching, Part I.—

To answer questions on the methods of teaching the reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, or geography prescribed in the "Course of Free Instruction" for Classes I., II., or III., and on the keeping of the school records.

## Practice of Teaching.—

To give a satisfactory lesson in the reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, or geography prescribed in the "Course of Free Instruction" for Classes I., II., or III.; phonics; class drill, physical and breathing exercises.

**First Class.**

## English, Part III.—

- (a) A full knowledge of a standard work or works prescribed; to write out any passage from about 150 lines of the same; the lives of the authors and the periods in which they lived; the leading figures of speech; the chief characteristics of the diction of prose and of poetry; one or more books for culture reading.
- (b) Reading and Recitation.—To read with distinct articulation, fluency, and expression, prose and verse, from a book or newspaper; to recite any passage from the 150 lines prescribed in the preceding sub-section (a).
- (c) Writing.—To write half-text (or text), and running hands.
- (d) Composition.—The principles of composition; to compose a short essay on a subject; paraphrasing.
- (e) Spelling.—Exercises in word-building, spelling, and the rules of spelling.

N.B.—In judging the writing, composition, and spelling, the whole of the candidate's work in regard to these subjects will be taken into account.

## History.—

- (a) British.—A full and suggestive treatment of the topics dealt with in Gillies's *Simple Studies for Young Australians*, and Murdoch's *Struggle for Freedom*; also the following portions of Green's *Short History of the English People*, 1888 or later edition:—Coming of the English, Saxon Institutions (pp. 1-13), Origin and Development of Parliament under the three Edwards (pp. 157-8, 173-181, 231-3), the Revolution (pp. 688-691), Philanthropic Movement (pp. 739-741), Pitt, French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars (Nelson and Wellington), Union with Ireland, Catholic Emancipation (pp. 786-836).
- (b) Australasian.—As much as is contained in Long's *Stories of Australian Exploration* (or approved equivalent) on the discovery and exploration of Australasia by Tasman, Dampier, Cook, Flinders, Hume and Hovell, Sturt, Mitchell, Eyre, Leichardt, Stuart, Burke and Wills.
- (c) Civics.—The leading principles of the British Constitution; the legislative and executive functions of the Australian Federal and State Governments; the duties of a citizen; as treated in the *Citizen Reader* (Australian edition), pages 37-78 (or approved equivalent).
- (d) Historical novels and illustrative historical verse for culture reading.

## Elementary Science.—

The course in each part, as shown below, will be divided into (a) Theoretical, (b) Practical. The records of the practical work should be entered in a note-book, the work being dated and initialed by the head teacher. The nature of the practical work will be taken into account in marking the student's work under examination. Special importance will be attached to the fitting-up of apparatus.

## Part I.—Hydrostatics and Pneumatics:

Saxton and Sharman's *Practical Physics*, Book I., sections 32-58; Book II., 22-59; Book III., 18-27; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

Gregory and Simmons's *Exercises in Practical Physics* (edited by M. P. Hansen), Chapters III., IV., V., VI.; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

## Part II.—Heat:

Saxton and Sharman's *Practical Physics*, Book I., sections 59-67; Book II., 60-70; Book III., 28-42; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

Gregory and Simmons's *Exercises in Practical Physics* (edited by M. P. Hansen), Chapters XII., XIII., XIV., XV. (omitting sections 115-120 inclusive); or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

N.B.—Candidates who have passed the Junior Public or any higher examination of the Melbourne University in English, history, or any science subject, may, on complying with such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed, be credited with a pass in the corresponding subject as specified above.

## Drawing, Part III.—

- (a) Drawing from memory common objects, natural forms (including those studied under Drawing, Part II., above), and simple animal forms; illustrating such terms as "mountain range," "river flat," "mandible," "web-footed," and the like.

The drawings are to be executed in white or coloured chalk upon brown or tinted paper.

In practising for the examination, the blackboard should be largely employed.

- (b) Modelling from nature.

Plant forms similar to those given under Drawing, Part II. (b), above, will be selected.

The examination exercises will be executed in plasticine, but, in practising for the examination, both clay and plasticine should be employed.

- (c) Practice.—To give a satisfactory lesson in drawing plant forms from nature.

## Nature-study, Part III.—

Lessons in animal life, plant life, rocks and minerals, crystals, soil and water, as may from time to time be prescribed; literature appropriate to nature-study.

## Singing.—

- (a) To pitch and conduct a school song such as a national melody or other song suitable for a senior class.

- (b) All the details of notation, staff, clefs (treble and bass), notes, rests, dot, tie, bars, sharps, flats, signature, time, and key.

Tonality and Key: A thorough knowledge of scales is required, including intervals and their inversions; diatonic triads; relations of keys.

Signs and terms in more or less frequent use; turn, appoggiatura, shake, staccato, expression marks, rhythm.

Ear tests and reading at sight.

N.B.—Candidates who have passed in music at the Primary Examination of the Melbourne University will be exempted from examination in singing.

Needlework, Part II. (for girls).—

- (a) The work prescribed for Class VI. in the "Course of Free Instruction," viz. :—

Cutting out and making the following garments:—A cotton skirt and blouse bodice; boy's flannel-suiting knickerbockers; other suitable garment, such as an under bodice, or an infant's night-dress, or a frock for a child of about two years of age. Patching (flannel patch, print patch). Darning (hedge-tear darn on muslin or cashmere, cross-cut darn on linen). Knitting (a pair of child's socks, or a pair of stockings).

- (b) To give a class lesson in such work.

Theory of Teaching, Part II.—

To answer questions on the methods of teaching the subjects of the "Course of Free Instruction;" school hygiene.

Practice of Teaching.—

To give a satisfactory lesson in the arithmetic, grammar, composition, or science of Class IV., or to prepare notes of, and to give a lesson on, a subject approved of by the inspector; phonics and voice production; class drill; physical and breathing exercises.

**Theory and Practice of Teaching for Junior Teachers who have been appointed from a Continuation School:—**

First Year :

- (c) Content of and methods of teaching the subjects set out in the course of study for Classes I., II., and III. in State schools, and the Director's notes thereon.
- (b) Circulars of Information, Nos. 1 and 4; Dr. Smyth's *Guide to a Modern Infant Room*; and Miss Hooper's article on Reading, in the *Education Gazette* of November, 1902.
- (c) Method of preparing notes of lessons, and the preparation of such notes in the case of the subjects indicated under (a) above.
- (d) Method of criticising lessons.
- (e) Directions for filling in the class rolls.
- (f) Class drill and physical and breathing exercises, as for Classes I., II., and III.
- (g) Phonics, voice production, and blackboard writing.

Second Year :

- (c) Content of and methods of teaching the subjects set out in the course of study for Classes IV., V., and VI. in State schools, and the Director's notes thereon.
- (b) Circulars of Information, Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
- (c) Method of preparing notes of lessons, and the preparation of such notes in the case of the subjects indicated under (a) above.
- (d) Method of criticising lessons.
- (e) Directions for filling in the Inspector's Register.
- (f) Class drill and physical and breathing exercises, as for Classes IV., V., and VI.
- (g) Phonics, voice production, and blackboard writing.

4. A general examination of junior teachers will be held annually, and all junior teachers who have been appointed not less than twelve months will be required to attend thereat.

5. At the annual examination, junior teachers will be classed for the year. In order to obtain promotion, junior teachers must pass in all the subjects prescribed for the classes for which they are respectively presenting themselves.

6. Except with the special permission of the Director, junior teachers will not be allowed to present themselves for examination in the work of, or be promoted to, more than one class in any one year, unless (a) they are not less than eighteen years of age on the first day of January of such year; or unless (b) they have, in a previous year, failed to obtain promotion. Provided that when, under the provisions of the preceding clause (b), a junior teacher under eighteen years of age is allowed to present himself for examination in more than one class in any one year, he shall not be promoted in such year to a class higher than that to which he would have been promoted had he passed each successive yearly examination.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding section, a candidate for Class III. will be allowed to present himself for examination in Part II. of English and geography, and if successful in passing in Parts I. and II. of either of these subjects, and in the literary work prescribed for Class III., such candidate will not be required, in order to obtain promotion to Class II., to present himself again in any of the subjects named above in which he has already passed in Part II. A candidate for promotion to Class II. may also present himself in not more than five of the subjects prescribed for Class I., science being for this purpose reckoned as two subjects. If successful in passing in any of these subjects, and in the literary work prescribed for Class II., he will not, at his examination for promotion to Class I., be required to present himself again in any subject in which he has already passed.

8. Junior teachers will be liable to dismissal, on the recommendation of the Classifiers, for misconduct or failure to pass the annual examination.

9. (a) To enable junior teachers to pass their examinations for promotion, for admission to training, and for a First-class Certificate, head teachers and assistants will be required to give to the junior teachers in their schools instruction, outside of the ordinary school hours, as follows:—

In a school having but one junior teacher, five hours per week; in a school having more than one junior teacher, at least six hours per week. Of this instruction, a satisfactory proportion shall be given by the head teacher. The time for such instruction, and the names of the teachers giving the instruction, must, in all cases, appear on the time-table.

The time actually given to the instruction shall be entered in the teachers' rolls by such head teacher or assistant, as the case may be. The exercise-books kept by the junior teachers, showing the work done under the direction of the head teachers and assistants, shall be dated from day to day, and shall be produced to the district inspector at his half-yearly visits.

(b) Junior teachers who have not passed through a continuation school shall, to complete their course, serve for a period of one year subsequent to their promotion to Class I., and, during such period, shall receive from the head teachers and their assistants instruction in the subjects prescribed for admission to training and for a First-class Certificate. Such junior teachers will be required to present themselves for one or other of these examinations at the completion of their course.

10. Special classes for the instruction and training of junior teachers may be formed, where practicable, in the principal centres of population. Junior teachers employed in schools situated at convenient distances from the places in which these classes are, or may be, held will be required to attend such classes at such times as the Minister may from time to time direct.



11. At least once in each year the district inspectors will include in their reports on head teachers reports on the character of the instruction of the junior teachers, and on the arrangements made for their practical training in the art of teaching.

12. (a) Licences to Teach will be granted to junior teachers appointed prior to 1st January, 1900, who have completed their course in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of Regulation V., of the Regulations heretofore in force, or who may hereafter complete their course in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

### Second-class Certificate.

(b) Second-class Certificates will be granted:—

- (i.) To junior teachers who have passed in the subjects prescribed in section 3 above, and who have completed their course.
- (ii.) To junior teachers to whom a Licence to Teach has been, or may hereafter be, granted in accordance with the preceding sub-section (a) on their passing in Latin (or French or German), algebra, or geometry, and in the theory and practice of teaching, as provided under section 3 above.
- (iii.) To candidates who pass an equivalent examination in the subjects in which they still have to pass to complete their examination for a Second-class Certificate. Candidates who have passed the Junior Public or any higher examination of the Melbourne University in any of the following subjects, viz., English, arithmetic, Latin, French, German, geometry, algebra, history, geography, or any science subject, may, on complying with such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed, be credited with a pass in the corresponding subject as specified in sub-section (v.) below.
- (iv.) To candidates who enter for the First-class Certificate examination, but who, while not reaching the standard required to pass that examination, give evidence of attainments sufficient to entitle them to the Second-class Certificate.
- (v.) To candidates who pass in the following subjects:—

English (as for the First Class of Junior Teachers).—

- (a) A full knowledge of a standard work or works prescribed, including parsing and analysis; to write out any passage from about 150 lines of the same; the lives of the authors, and the periods in which they lived; the leading figures of speech; the chief characteristics of the diction of prose and of poetry; one or more books for culture reading.
- (b) Reading and Recitation.—To read, with distinct articulation, fluency, and expression, prose and verse from a book or newspaper; to recite any passage from the 150 lines prescribed in the preceding sub-section (a).
- (c) Writing.—To write half-text (or text) and running hands.
- (d) Composition.—The principles of composition; to compose a short essay on a given subject; paraphrasing.
- (e) Spelling.—Exercises in word-building, spelling, and the rules of spelling.

N.B.—In judging the writing, composition, and spelling, the whole of the candidate's work in regard to these subjects will be taken into account.

Arithmetic (as for the Second Class of Junior Teachers).—

Arithmetic generally: Vulgar and decimal fractions; more advanced applications of ratio and percentage, *e.g.*, compound proportion, interest (simple and compound), bank discount, and proportional parts; square root; examples in stocks, profit and loss, and approximations; exercises in the metric system and in decimal money; mental arithmetic.

The calculation of the area and sides of right-angled triangles, of the diameter, circumference, and area of circles, and of the contents and dimensions of rectangular and of cylindrical solids; with the addition, in the case of male candidates, of the calculation of the area of oblique-angled triangles.

Geography (as for the Second Class of Junior Teachers).—

Descriptive geography of Europe and America; map drawing—Germany, France, Russia, United States of America; the physical geography of Victoria; the chief trade and cable routes from Australia; the atmosphere, air pressure, winds; movements of water (waves, currents, tides); climate and its effects.

History (as for the First Class of Junior Teachers).—

- (a) British.—A full and suggestive treatment of the topics dealt with in Gillies's *Simple Studies for Young Australians*, and Murdoch's *Struggle for Freedom*; also the following portions of Green's *Short History of the English People*, 1888 or later edition. Coming of the English, Saxon Institutions, pp. 1-13; Origin and Development of Parliament under the three Edwards, pp. 157-8, 173-181, 231-3; The Revolution, pp. 688-691; Philanthropic Movements, pp. 739-741; Pitt, French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars (Nelson and Wellington), Union with Ireland, Catholic Emancipation, pp. 786-836.
- (b) Australasian.—As much as is contained in Long's *Stories of Australian Exploration* (or approved equivalent) on the discovery and exploration of Australasia by Tasman, Dampier, Cook, Flinders, Hume and Hovell, Sturt, Mitchell, Eyre, Leichardt, Stuart, Burke and Wills.
- (c) Civics.—The leading principles of the British Constitution; the legislative and executive functions of the Australian Federal and State Governments; the duties of a citizen; as treated in *The Citizen Reader* (Australian edition), pp. 37-78 (or approved equivalent).
- (c) Historical novels and illustrative historical verse for culture reading.

Science (as for the First Class of Junior Teachers).—

The course in each part, as shown below, will be divided into (a) Theoretical, (b) Practical. The records of the practical work should be entered in a note-book, the work being dated, and, where practicable, initialed by the head teacher. The nature of the practical work will be taken into account in marking the student's work under examination. Special importance will be attached to the fitting up of apparatus.

Part I.—Hydrostatics and Pneumatics:

Saxton and Sharman's *Practical Physics*, Book I., sections 32-58; Book II., sections 22-59; Book III., sections 18-27; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

Gregory and Simmons's *Exercises in Practical Physics* (edited by M. P. Hansen), Chapters III., IV., V., VI.; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

Part II.—Heat :

Saxton and Sharman's *Practical Physics*, Book I., sections 59-67; Book II., sections 60-70; Book III., sections 28-42; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

Gregory and Simmons's *Exercises in Practical Physics* (edited by M. P. Hansen), Chapters XII., XIII., XIV., XV., omitting sections 115-120, inclusive; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.

Languages and Mathematics.—

One subject from each of the following groups—

(a) Latin, French, or German; (b) algebra or geometry.

Latin (as for the Second Class of Junior Teachers).—

Accidence and translation of passages from Latin into English, and *vice versa*; or

French (as for the Second Class of Junior Teachers).—

(a) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.

(b) Translation of French from a book to be prescribed; translation into French.

(c) Reading and translation of passages at sight; or

German (as for the Second Class of Junior Teachers).—

(a) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.

(b) Translation of German from a book to be prescribed; translation into German.

(c) Reading and translation of passages at sight.

Geometry (as for the Second Class of Junior Teachers).—

To page 143 of Godfrey and Siddons's *Elementary Geometry*, or an equivalent amount of other approved text-book; or

Algebra (as for the Second Class of Junior Teachers).—

Definitions; negative quantities; the four rules; brackets; simple equations with one unknown quantity; symbolical expression; easy problems; use of squared paper; simultaneous equations of the first degree; brackets; co-ordinates and graphs; easy problems (graphical and algebraical); long multiplication and division. (To page 145 of Baker and Bourne's *Elementary Algebra*, or an equivalent amount of other approved text-book).

Drawing.—

(a) To draw to scale from dimensioned sketches, from actual measurement and from given data, simple objects such as a box, a table, a chair, and the like; to design and construct simple decorative geometric patterns; to analyze given patterns, such as the "fret," the "scale," and the "zig-zag." The questions will be based upon a knowledge of practical plane and solid geometry embraced in the following:—

To bisect a line, an arc, and an angle; to draw lines perpendicular and parallel to each other by construction or with the ruler and set-square; the equal and proportional division of lines; the construction and use of plain scales, diagonal scales, and scales of chords; to make an angle equal to a given angle or containing a given number of degrees; to find the centre of a circle; to describe a circle to pass through two or more given points; to divide a circle into any number of equal sectors; the construction of triangles, quadrilaterals, and polygons under simple conditions; to draw a straight line tangent to a circle, and a

circle tangent to a straight line; to describe circles or arcs and rectilinear figures within and about others; to describe the ellipse under simple conditions; plans and elevations of geometric solids and objects of simple form; simple isometric projection.

(b) Elementary Linear Perspective.—To draw in perspective, with or without instruments, simple objects composed of straight lines.

(c) Drawing from models or objects. (Such models as the cube, cone, cylinder, and pyramid, and such objects as a flower-pot, a jug, a tea-pot, and the like, will be given.) The exercise will consist of not more than three models or objects in combination. Candidates must show a knowledge of the effects of perspective in modifying the appearance of objects.

(d) Drawing plant forms from nature. (Such plants as the eucalyptus, the pittosporum, the ivy, and the geranium will be selected.) The work may be executed with the brush and water-colour, in monochrome or in colour, in silhouette or in outline, or with the lead pencil in outline.

(e) Drawing from memory common objects and natural forms (including those studied under (c) and (d) above), and simple animal forms. Illustrating terms employed in geography and nature-study.

(f) Modelling from nature plant forms similar to those given under (d) above. The medium for the examination will be plasticine.

(g) Practice.—To give a satisfactory class lesson in model drawing from a single object, explaining and illustrating such terms as "vanishing," "eye-level."

Nature-study (as for the First Class of Junior Teachers).—

Lessons in animal life, rocks and minerals, soil and water, as may from time to time be prescribed; literature appropriate to nature-study.

Singing (as for the First Class of Junior Teachers).—

(a) To pitch and conduct a school song, such as a national melody or other song suitable for a senior class.

(b) All the details of notation, staff, clefs (treble and bass), notes, rests, dot, tie, bars, sharps, flats, signature, time, and key.

Tonality and Key: A thorough knowledge of scales is required, including intervals and their inversions; diatonic triads; relations of keys.

Signs and terms in more or less frequent use; turn, appoggiatura, shake, staccato, expression marks, rhythm.

Ear tests and reading at sight.

N.B.—Candidates who have passed in music at the Primary Examination of the Melbourne University will be exempted from examination in singing.

Theory of Teaching (as for the First Class of Junior Teachers).—

To answer questions on the methods of teaching the subjects of the "Course of Free Instruction"; school hygiene.

Teaching Practice.—

To give a satisfactory lesson in the arithmetic, grammar, composition, or science of Class IV., or to prepare notes of, and to give a lesson on, a subject approved of by the inspector; phonics and voice production; class drill, physical and breathing exercises...

**First-class Certificate.**

13. First-class Certificates will be granted, subject to section 16 below, to candidates upon examination in the following subjects:—

**English.—**

- (a) A knowledge of standard works, and of the lives of the authors and the periods in which they lived; to write out any passage from about 150 lines of the same; analysis and parsing; the rules of syntax and their application; the prefixes, affixes, and roots given in the list issued by the Department; the derivation of words contained in the standard works prescribed, only words derived from important roots, or whose etymological history is instructive, being required; prosody; one or more books for culture reading.
- (b) Reading and Recitation.—To read with distinct articulation, fluency, and expression, prose and verse, from a book or newspaper, and to recite any passage from the 150 lines prescribed in the preceding sub-section (a).
- (c) Writing.—To write half-text (or text) and running hands.
- (d) Composition.—Leading rules of composition; to compose an essay on a given subject; paraphrasing.
- (e) Spelling.—Exercises in word-building, spelling, and the rules of spelling.

N.B.—In judging the writing, composition, and spelling, the whole of the candidate's work in regard to these subjects will be taken into account.

**Arithmetic.—**

Arithmetic generally; vulgar and decimal fractions; more advanced application of ratio and percentage, e.g., compound proportion, interest (simple and compound), bank discount, and proportional parts; square root; examples in stocks, profit and loss, and approximations; exercises in the metric system and in decimal money; mental arithmetic. The calculation of the area and sides of right-angled triangles, of the diameter, circumference, and area of circles, and of the contents and dimensions of rectangular and of cylindrical solids, and of the area of oblique-angled triangles, with the addition (in the case of male candidates) of the calculation of the contents of dams and tanks.

**Geography.—**

Simple proofs of the shape of the earth. Method of determining the size of the earth. Apparent movements of the sun. Diurnal motion and its effects, changes of place and time of sunrise and sunset, meridian altitude. Proofs of the earth's rotation. Revolution of the earth, proof and effects. Latitude. Longitude. Eclipses. Phases of the moon. Effect on temperature of the change of angle at which the sun's rays fall. Isotherms. The zones and their boundaries. Climate. Atmosphere. An elementary knowledge of the weather of Victoria and the factors that control it. Winds. Isobars. Cyclones. Anticyclones. Barometric gradient. Buys Ballot's law of the winds. Waves. The chief ocean currents. Tides. Work done by running water in altering the configuration of the earth's surface. Mountain tract, valley tract, plain tract of a river. The principal earth forms and their mode of formation. Plains, plateaus, basins, and lakes. Mountain types. The build of the continents; continental shelf. The work of the sea, wind, and volcanoes in modifying the surface of the earth. An elementary knowledge

of the causes which operate in producing the land forms as illustrated by the physical geography of Victoria. Observation work. Maps: Construction of maps according to Mercator's projection. Mapping: Maps of continents, Australian States, World, British Isles, United States, Japan, China, and Argentina. Knowledge in moderate detail of the physical, political, and commercial geography of the British Empire, United States, Japan, China, Argentina, and the chief countries of Europe.

NOTE.—A knowledge of Circular No. 10 will be found helpful in dealing with the above.

**History.—**

- (a) British.—The period from 1742 to the present time.
- (b) Australasian.—The history of Victoria, as treated in Sutherland's *History of Australia and New Zealand*, or approved equivalent.
- (c) Civics.—The constitution of Victoria, as treated in Sutherland's *History of Australia and New Zealand* and *The Citizen Reader* (Australian edition), or approved equivalent.
- (d) Historical novels and illustrative historical verse for culture reading.

**Elementary Science.—**

- (a) Hydrostatics and Pneumatics: Saxton and Sharman's *Practical Physics*, Book I., sections 32-58; Book II., sections 22-59; Book III., sections 18-27; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.
- Gregory and Simmons's *Exercises in Practical Physics* (edited by M. P. Hansen), Chapters III., IV., V., VI.; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.
- (b) Heat.—Saxton and Sharman's *Practical Physics*, Book I., sections 59-67; Book II., sections 60-70; Book III., sections 28-42; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.
- Gregory and Simmons's *Exercises in Practical Physics* (edited by M. P. Hansen), Chapters XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., omitting sections 115-118 inclusive; or an equivalent amount in other approved text-book.
- (c) Mechanics.—Saxton and Sharman's *Practical Physics*, Book III. (alternative course), and Gregory and Simmons's *Exercises in Practical Physics* (edited by M. P. Hansen), Chapters I., II., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI.
- (d) Physiology.—The organs of digestion, circulation, and respiration.

NOTE.—The Department's certificate in any science subject, as specified in section 28 below, will be regarded as an equivalent of the course in elementary science above.

**Languages and Mathematics.—**

One subject from each of the following groups—

- (a) Latin, French, or German; (b) Algebra or Geometry.
- Latin.—**
- (a) Accidence, and the leading rules of syntax.
- (b) Translation of Latin from a book to be prescribed from time to time.
- (c) Reading and translation of easy passages at sight; translation into Latin; or
- French.—**
- (a) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.
- (b) Translation of French from a book to be prescribed from time to time.
- (c) Reading and translation of easy passages at sight; translation into French; or

## German.—

- (a) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.  
 (b) Translation of German from a book to be prescribed.  
 (c) Reading and translation of passages at sight; translation into German.

## Algebra.—

Factors; highest common factor; lowest common multiple; square root; graphical representation of  $y=x^2$ ; quadratic equations and problems involving quadratics; graphic solutions; symbolic representation; as in Baker and Bourne's *Elementary Algebra*, to page 220, and pages 234 to 248; or an equivalent amount of other approved text-book; or

## Geometry.—

Godfrey and Siddons's *Elementary Geometry*, to page 216, or an equivalent amount of other approved text-book.

N.B.—Candidates who have passed the Junior Public or any higher examination of the Melbourne University, in any of the following subjects, viz., English, arithmetic, Latin, French, German, geometry, algebra, history, geography, or any science subject, may, on complying with such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed, be credited with a pass in the corresponding subject as specified above.

## Drawing.—

- (a) Drawing from a group composed of not more than three models or objects of more difficult form and in more difficult positions than those prescribed under Drawing, Part II.  
 (b) Drawing plant forms from nature. (Such plants as the eucalyptus, the pittosporum, the oak, or the ivy will be selected.) The work may be executed with the lead pencil, or with the brush and water colour. The application of such plants to decorative designs for simple borders, panels, and the like, or to fill simple shapes such as the square, the equilateral triangle, and the circle.  
 (c) Drawing from memory common objects and simple natural forms, as prescribed under Drawing, Part III.; illustrating terms in geography, history, and nature-study.  
 (d) Modelling plant forms from nature in plasticine.  
 (e) Practice.—To give a satisfactory lesson in modelling plant forms from nature.

N.B.—Candidates who have not passed in Drawing, Part I., as prescribed for junior teachers, must pass in that part of the subject also.

## Needlework (for women).—

To be able to cut out and to do any kind of plain needlework, including patching and mending; to darn and knit; to give a class lesson in such work. (The specimens presented must include a full-sized shirt).

## Singing.—

- (a) To pitch and conduct a school song, such as a national melody or other song suitable for a senior class.  
 (b) All the details of notation, staff, clefs (treble and bass), notes, rests, dot, tie, bars, sharps, flats, signature, time, and key.

Tonality and Key: A thorough knowledge of scales is required, including intervals and their inversions; diatonic triads, relations of keys.

Signs and terms in more or less frequent use; turn, appoggiatura, shake, staccato, expression marks, rhythm.

Ear tests and reading at sight.

N.B.—Candidates who have passed the examination in music for a Second-class Certificate, or who have passed in music at the Primary Examination of the Melbourne University, will be exempted from examination in singing.

## Nature-study.—

Lessons in animal life, plant life, rocks and minerals, crystals, soil, and water, as may from time to time be prescribed; literature appropriate to nature-study. Candidates will be expected to show ability to utilize the nature-study material of their school surroundings.

## Theory of Teaching.—

To answer questions in school management, and in the methods of teaching the subjects of the "Course of Free Instruction"; deductive and inductive teaching; Herbartian steps; school hygiene; elements of psychology.

## Practice of Teaching.—

- (a) To prepare notes of, and give a lesson on, a subject approved by the inspector; phonics and voice production; class drill, physical and breathing exercises.  
 (b) To draw up, and carry out, a time-table suitable for the school of which the candidate has charge; or, in the case of female teachers who are assistants, or who are not employed in State schools, to draw up, and carry out, a time-table suitable for two or more classes or divisions of classes.

14. Subject to section 16 below, First-class Certificates will also be granted to candidates who hold a Certificate of Competency, and who pass in the subjects, Latin (or French or German), algebra, or geometry, as prescribed for a First-class Certificate or for the Junior Public Examination, and in singing and drawing practice as specified under section 13 above, as prescribed for a First-class Certificate. Subject also to section 16 below, First-class Certificates will be granted to candidates who, having still to pass in one or more subjects to complete their examination for a Certificate of Competency, pass in such subject or subjects, including theory and practice of teaching, and in singing and drawing practice, as specified under section 13 above, and also in Latin (or French or German), and in algebra or geometry, as prescribed for a First-class Certificate, or for the Junior Public Examination.

15. Examinations of candidates for First-class Certificates will be held annually in December, at Melbourne, and at such other places and times as the Minister may appoint. Candidates must be at least eighteen years of age. Except with the special permission of the Director, teachers who have not passed fully in the literary work of the First Class (singing and drawing for the purposes of this section not being regarded as part of the literary work) will not be permitted to present themselves at this examination.

16. No Certificate of Competency or First-class Certificate will be issued to any teacher until he has satisfactorily performed the duties of his position for not less than twelve months.

## HONOURS.

17. The requirements for classification in Honours will be as under:—

## A.—For Second-class Honours.

- (i.) To hold a Certificate of Competency or a First-class Certificate, and to have also passed the Junior Public or Matriculation examination, or equivalent, at the Melbourne University; or  
 To hold a Certificate of Competency or a First-class Certificate, and also hold two of the Department's Science Certificates; or  
 To have obtained the Trained Teacher's Certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or  
 To have obtained a Trained Teacher's Certificate of first or second class under the Board of Education; and

- (ii.) To hold a degree of the Melbourne or other approved University in Arts, Science, Laws, or Agriculture; or to have passed at the Melbourne University the first ordinary examination for the Diploma of Education, or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Agriculture; or to have passed in four of the subjects prescribed for one of the ordinary examinations in Arts or Science or Agriculture, at least two of which must be passed at one examination.

- (iii.) To have passed a satisfactory examination in the theory of teaching, embracing—

(a) The leading principles of education; the faculties, their training and development; habit and character.

(b) School organization and management; methods of teaching; notes of lessons; or

To have passed in the Theory and Practice of Education, Part I., as prescribed for a Diploma of Education in the Melbourne University.

- (iv.) To have satisfactorily discharged the duties of his position as a teacher for at least two years, and to be recommended for classification in Second-class Honours in a special report by the Director or Chief Inspector, or by some inspector of schools deputed to report on the candidate's application for such classification.

*B.—For First-class Honours.*

- (i.) To have obtained Second Honours, and to hold a Degree of the Melbourne or other approved University in Arts, Science, Laws, or Agriculture, or to have passed at the Melbourne University the second ordinary examination for a Diploma of Education, or the second or the third ordinary examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Agriculture, or to have obtained Second-class Honours, and to have passed in four of the subjects prescribed for the second ordinary examination in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Agriculture, at least two of which must be passed at one examination.

- (ii.) To have passed a satisfactory examination in the theory and history of education; or

To have passed in the Theory and Practice of Education, Part II., as prescribed for a Diploma of Education in the Melbourne University.

- (iii.) To be recommended for classification in First-class Honours in a special report by the Director or Chief Inspector, or by some inspector of schools deputed to report on the candidate's application for such classification.

Provided that the candidate, unless he holds a Trained Teacher's Certificate, shall have passed at some examination of the University of Melbourne—(a) in Latin or Greek or French or German, and also (b) in mathematics, as in any ordinary examination for the completion of a year, or in Algebra and Geometry, as in the Junior Public or Matriculation examination or equivalent. Provided also that no candidate shall be awarded First-class Honours on the same examination as that on which he has been awarded Second-class Honours.

Application for permission to attend the University examination at the reduced fee must be made to the Secretary on or before 7th September in each year, on a form which will be supplied on application at the Education Office.

18. Trained teachers and teachers classified in Honours will have their additional qualifications entered upon their certificates.

**SINGING.**

19. Licences to Teach and Certificates of Competency will be granted upon examination in the subjects specified below.

*For a Licence to Teach.*

- (i.) Elements of music as prescribed from time to time by the University Conservatorium Board for the Senior Grade Certificate.
- (ii.) Harmony—
- (a) Common chords, major and minor; triads in the diatonic scale and chords of the seventh, diatonic, and chromatic with inversions.
- (b) Figured bass, using the chords referred to under (a), and requiring three and also two additional parts making four and three part harmony.
- (iii.) General requirements—
- (a) To name a diatonic interval struck on the pianoforte, with C (not necessarily middle C) for its lower note, and within the limits of an octave.
- (b) To recognise diatonic and chromatic intervals above a given note (not necessarily C) within the limits of a ninth.
- (c) Ear tests and reading at sight. (The tests for reading at sight will be well within the limits of the technical standard of a good school song.)
- (iv.) Art of Teaching.—To give a class a satisfactory lesson, including reading at sight.

*For a Certificate of Competency.*

- (i.) Elements of music, senior grade, as prescribed above for a Licence to Teach Singing. (Candidates who have passed the examination for the Licence to Teach will be exempted from examination in this subject.)
- (ii.) Harmony—
- (a) The "parsing" or description of given discords, with their proper resolutions.
- (b) Figured bass, to which three parts must be added, using all chords and discords—suspension and passing notes in addition.
- (c) Harmonization of melodic phrases and harmonization of melody.
- (d) Ear tests and reading at sight.
- (iii.) General requirements—
- (a) To name a diatonic interval struck on the pianoforte above or below C, within the limits of an octave.
- (b) To name diatonic and chromatic intervals above or below a given note within the limits of a ninth.

NOTE.—In each case, the note from which the interval must be calculated will be named and given first, and the two notes forming the interval will be struck simultaneously and also in succession.

- (iv.) Ear tests and reading at sight. (The test in reading at sight will not exceed in difficulty Beethoven's *Buslied*.)

(v.) Art of Teaching.—To teach a class efficiently; to present a class taught by the candidate for a period of twelve months that shows satisfactory attainments in music.

20. Licences to Teach will be granted without examination to all teachers who passed for the Second or Third Class under, or who held a Second Division Certificate from, the Board of Education; and Certificates of Competency to all those who passed under the former National or Denominational Board, or who passed for First Class under, or held a First Division Certificate from, the Board of Education.

DRAWING.

21. Candidates for a First-class or Second-class Certificate, and junior teachers, candidates for promotion, who, subsequent to the date of these Regulations, pass the Technical Schools' examination in subjects equivalent to those prescribed under Drawing in section 3 and section 13 above, will be exempted from examination in such subject or subjects.

22. The following table shows the subjects included in the examinations for Technical Schools, which will be recognised as equivalent to those prescribed in sections 3 and 13 above.

Subjects prescribed in Sections 3 and 13.	Equivalent Technical School Subjects.
Drawing, Part I.—	
(a) Drawing to Scale, and Geometric Design.	Geometrical Drawing—Art.
(b) Elementary Perspective.	
Drawing, Part II.—	
(a) Drawing from Models or Objects.	Drawing from Models or Objects. (O.L.2A.)
(b) Drawing Plant forms from Nature.	
Drawing, Part III.—	
(a) Drawing from Memory.	None.
(b) Modelling from Nature.	Elementary Modelling. (O.M.2 or L.N.M.3.)

23. Subject to the provisions of sections 24 and 25 below, Drawing Teachers' Primary Certificates and Drawing Teachers' Secondary Certificates will be granted to candidates who pass in the following subjects, and, for the Drawing Teacher's Secondary Certificate, submit satisfactory examples of the works enumerated under II. below, viz. :—

- I.—Drawing Teacher's Primary Certificate—
- (a) Geometrical drawing—Art.
  - (b) Perspective—elementary stage.
  - (c) Drawing from a photograph of ornament (O.L.1, advanced stage.)
  - (d) Drawing from models or objects. (O.L.2A.)
  - (e) Drawing plant-forms from nature. (L.N.3.)
  - (f) Decorative design—elementary stage.
  - \* (g) Drawing on the blackboard from objects and from memory.
- II.—Drawing Teacher's Secondary Certificate—
- (a) Perspective—advanced stage.
  - (b) Drawing ornament from a cast. (O.L.2B.)
  - (c) Drawing in light and shade from a cast. (O.S.2.)
  - \* (d) Decorative design—applied. The subject of this examination must be designed for execution in the same material as that of the work submitted under (f) below. The examination will be similar to that in general design (advanced stage) of the Technical Schools' syllabus, but of a more elementary character.

The candidate must also submit satisfactory works in the following subjects :—

- (a) A drawing in outline from a cast of ornament.
- (b) A drawing in light and shade from a cast of ornament, or of lower nature.
- (c) A drawing from nature of any freely growing plant, such as the clematis or the vine. The work to be executed in outline with a pen or brush on a half imperial sheet.
- (d) A study of a flowering plant from nature, in water colour, with two designs from it to fill, decoratively, such simple shapes as a square, a lozenge, a circle, or a lunette. One design to be in monochrome, and one to be in two or more colours, the three studies to be on an imperial sheet.
- (e) A drawing to scale of some architectural feature or features, such as one of the classic orders, or a Gothic window or doorway; or of some simple article of furniture, such as a table or a chair. The drawing is to be inked in, but is not to be coloured or shaded.
- (f) An example of elementary craft work, designed and wrought by the candidate. This may take the form of any applied art process in wood, metal, leather, needlework, &c. Preference will be given to complete works, however elementary in construction, but when the complete structure cannot be submitted, sketches must accompany the work sent in to illustrate the position it is designed to occupy.

The works submitted for this certificate must be certified to as the unaided production of the candidate, and will be retained by the Department so long as the candidate remains in Australia.

NOTE.—With the exception of those subjects marked with an asterisk, the examinations are those prescribed under the Technical Schools' Art Syllabus.

Candidates who have completed the examinations for the Licence to Teach Drawing and the Certificate of Competency to Teach Drawing under the Regulations for 1905, may receive the above certificates on passing the additional examinations and submitting the works required.

24. In addition to passing in the subjects named in the preceding section, candidates, after due notice, must give a satisfactory class lesson in any one of them selected by the Department.

25. A candidate for a Drawing Teacher's Secondary Certificate must also have passed the examination for a Drawing Teacher's Primary Certificate, and must present a class which has been taught by the candidate for twelve months, and which can pass a satisfactory examination.

MILITARY DRILL.

26. Certificates for Military Drill will be granted to teachers in the service of the Department on their passing the examination for lieutenant in the Commonwealth Military Cadet Corps.

GYMNASTICS.

27. Certificates in Gymnastics will be granted, upon examination, in the following programme :—

- (1) Theory of Gymnastics, including (a) a knowledge of so much anatomy and physiology as is required for explaining the uses of the various exercises, and the muscles and organs affected by them; (b) an intelligent knowledge of the physical and deep-breathing exercises practised in State schools.
- (2) Practice of Gymnastics.—To perform exercises upon gymnastic apparatus, free exercises, exercises with dumb-bells and rods, running and jumping.

- (3) Teaching.—To be able to teach a class satisfactorily the prescribed exercises with apparatus, and the physical and deep-breathing exercises practised in State schools.

## SCIENCE.†

28. Certificates will be issued to candidates who pass in any of the undermentioned subjects:—

A.—Technical-school subjects, as prescribed from time to time in the Technical Schools' Syllabus.

- (1) Inorganic Chemistry; Theoretical, Grades I. and II.; Practical, Grade I.
- (2) Agricultural Chemistry, Grades I. and II. (Grade I. is identical with Grade I. of Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.)
- (3) Metallurgy. Assaying, Grade I. Metallurgy, Grades I. and II.

N.B.—Candidates for a certificate in this subject must have passed in—

- Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical, Grade I.; Inorganic Chemistry, Practical, Grade I.; and Mineralogy, Grade I.
- (4) Dynamics and Heat, Grades I. and II. (For Grade II., Applied Mechanics, Grade II., may be substituted.)
  - (5) Sound and Light, Grades I. and II.
  - (6) Magnetism and Electricity, Grades I. and II. (For Grade II., Electrical Technology, Grade II., may be substituted.)
  - (7) Botany, Grades I. and II.
  - (8) Geology and Mineralogy, Grade I. in each subject.
  - (9) Agriculture, Grades I. and II.
  - (10) Physiology.

B.—University subjects—

- (1) Any subject prescribed for candidates for a degree in Science or Agriculture in the Melbourne University.
- (2) The undermentioned subjects included in the course prescribed for candidates for a Diploma of Education in the Melbourne University—
  - (a) Theory and Practice of Education.
  - (b) Natural Science with Laboratory Work.
  - (c) Mental Philosophy.

29. Candidates for Science Certificates must, where necessary, produce satisfactory proof of their having passed in the subject or subjects for which they desire such certificate to be granted.

## CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS INFANT OR KINDERGARTEN TEACHER.

30. The certificates of qualification as Infant Teachers or Kindergarten Teachers will be termed Infant (or Kindergarten) Teacher's Certificate, Second Class, and Infant (or Kindergarten) Teacher's Certificate, First Class.

31. Second-Class Certificates or First-Class Certificates, as the case may be, will be issued to candidates who pass in the undermentioned subjects and tests, and who comply with the other conditions specified below.

## A.—Second-class Certificate.

- I. Psychology and child study.
- II. Biography and kindergarten principles.
- III. Infant or kindergarten school management.
- IV. Nature-study.
- V. Gifts and occupations, and games.
- VI. Drawing and brushwork.
- VII. Stories and poetry, place and use of these in the kindergarten or infant room.

VIII. Singing—knowledge and ability to teach and conduct kindergarten and other infant school songs.

IX. Plays and games.

X. Class drill as from time to time prescribed.

XI. Geometry. Such knowledge as is implied in an intelligent grasp of the gifts and occupations.

XII. Practical teaching and infant or kindergarten school management.

## B.—First-class Certificate.

- I. History of education and Froebel's principles
- II. Psychology.
- III. Kindergarten or infant school management.
- IV. Literature and art study.
- V. Botany and nature-study.
- VI. Physiology.
- VII. Gifts and occupations, games.
- VIII. Drawing and brushwork.
- IX. Stories and poetry.
- X. Music and singing.
- XI. Class drill.
- XII. Geometry.
- XIII. Practical teaching and infant or kindergarten school management.

32. Candidates for a Second or for a First-class Infant Teacher's Certificate will not be eligible for examination unless they furnish satisfactory evidence that they have had regular teaching practice in a State school or other approved school for, a period of one year in the case of candidates for a Second-class Certificate, and for a period of two years in the case of candidates for a First-class Certificate.

33. At the examination for either the Second-class or the First-class Infant Teacher's Certificate, candidates will be allowed to present themselves for any number of the prescribed subjects, and will be given credit for those subjects in which they pass.

Candidates will not, however, be permitted to present themselves for examination in the subjects prescribed for the First-class Infant Teacher's Certificate until they have passed in all the subjects (except practical teaching and infant school management) prescribed for the Second-class Infant Teacher's Certificate.

34. Either certificate may be withheld if the Director, on the report of the Examiner or Examiners, is of opinion that the candidate does not possess sufficient experience of, and practical acquaintance with, infant or kindergarten school work, and no First-class Infant Teacher's Certificate will be issued until the candidate has successfully conducted or taught in an infant department for not less than two years.

35. Candidates for a Second-class Infant Teacher's Certificate must be not less than eighteen years of age, and, if not teachers employed in State schools, must have passed the Junior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, or other approved examination, or must produce satisfactory evidence that they have received a good general education.

36. Candidates employed in State schools must possess the following literary qualification prescribed under Act No. 2006, second schedule, for teachers of the Sixth Class; viz., a Licence to Teach or a Second-class Certificate, or approved equivalent, or must have passed in the literary work for a First-class Certificate.

37. Unless otherwise determined by notice in the *Education Gazette*, examinations in the written work for the Infant or Kindergarten Teacher's Certificate will be held annually in November or December, and in the practical tests in September or October.

## GENERAL.

38. The details of the subjects prescribed for any of the above examinations may from time to time be varied by the Director, provided that due notice is given.

† To hold two of the Department's Science Certificates is one of the literary qualifications prescribed in Schedule I of Act No. 1642, for promotion to Class III.

39. Due notice of all examinations and of changes in the details of the subjects prescribed will be given in the *Education Gazette*. All candidates at examinations must defray their own travelling expenses.

#### INSTRUCTIONS.

##### *Training of Junior Teachers.*

All junior teachers, other than those who have completed their course, should receive instruction in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XI. The work should be begun as soon as school re-assembles after the Christmas holidays, and should continue without break.

Head teachers should draw the attention of the district inspector to any marked irregularity or unpunctuality of attendance on the part of junior teachers.

Junior teachers may be enrolled for instruction in special classes in continuation schools, to be held at suitable times at night and on Saturdays. Attendance at these classes will be held to satisfy the requirements of Regulation XI, so far as applicable to the subjects taught in the special classes, but head teachers may be required to supplement the work given at a continuation school by supervising the individual preparation prescribed for the students in any subject.

Special attention is called to the necessity for carrying on systematically the practical training of junior teachers in the art of teaching throughout the year.

At the beginning of each quarter a list of lessons to be specially prepared by junior teachers other than those who have served for one year subsequent to their promotion to Class I. should be posted up. The dates when the lessons are to be given should be shown, and the lessons should be delivered under the immediate supervision of the head teacher, or some adult member of the staff qualified to advise and direct the junior teachers as to the manner and method of their teaching. Junior teachers should be required to draw up notes of such lessons, and to keep them for the inspector's perusal. It will, of course, be understood that the giving of such lessons is not to supersede, but to supplement, the regular ordinary supervision, guidance, and instruction of junior teachers in their class work and teaching. It is intended to insure that they shall receive, year by year, a thorough training in the methods specially prescribed in their course.

##### *The Training of Continuation-school Students after Appointment to State Schools.*

It should be clearly understood that practical training in teaching and general school work is the main objective during the year or the two years succeeding the continuation-school course.

Students who have to serve two years in a State school will not (except with the special approval of the Director), during their first year, be permitted to enter for any examination except that for completion in the subjects for the Second or the First Class of Junior Teachers, or both, as the case may be. This will include an examination in Theory and Practice of Teaching.

The course in Theory and Practice of Teaching for the first year shall be:—

- (a) Content of and methods of teaching the subjects set out in the course of study for Classes I., II., and III. in State schools, and the Director's notes thereon.
- (b) Circulars of Information, 1 and 4; Dr. Smyth's *Guide to a Modern Infant Room*; and Miss Hooper's article on Reading, in the *Education Gazette* of November, 1902.
- (c) Method of preparing notes of lessons, and the preparation of such notes in the case of the subjects indicated under (a) above.
- (d) Method of criticising lessons.
- (e) Directions for filling in the class rolls.
- (f) Class drill and physical and breathing exercises, as for Classes I., II., and III.
- (g) Phonics, voice production, and blackboard writing.

To insure efficient practical training, the following course is considered necessary, and should be followed in those schools to which students are sent. There should be:—

- (a) Previous nightly preparation by students of at least two of the lessons they will be called upon to give next day.

It is thought that after students had gained some experience, this work would not occupy much time—just sufficient to collect and sift the matter of the lessons, and to consider the method of their presentation.

- (b) Preparing the notes of, and giving ten criticism lessons under the supervision of the head teacher or some experienced member of the school staff.

These notes of lessons, with the teacher's remarks thereon, should be kept for the inspector's perusal. At the beginning of each quarter, a list of the lessons to be prepared should be posted up. The dates when the lessons are to be given should be shown. It will, of course, be understood that the giving of such lessons is not to supersede, but to supplement, the regular ordinary supervision, guidance, and instruction of the students in their class work and teaching.

- (c) The giving of example lessons by the head teacher, or by some adult member of the staff selected for this work by the head teacher.

Such example lessons should not be criticised. Ten of these lessons should be given during the year, *i.e.*, one in each month, from February to November inclusive, and the lesson should be given on the first Tuesday in each month, or on some other day in the same week as sanctioned by the district inspector, commencing at 11.45 a.m. On this day, the usual morning recess will be dispensed with in all classes. If, on the day appointed for the example lesson, the school is closed, the lesson should be given on the next school day. On such occasions, the school, with the exception of the class to be taught, should be dismissed for the morning at 11.45; but all members of the staff should be present as auditors while the lesson is being given. They are not to be employed in any other duties while these example lessons are in progress.

A list showing the names of the teachers, the subjects treated, and the time of the lessons, should be suspended in the office for the inspector's perusal.

Should any teacher find the afternoon a more convenient time than the morning, such lessons may commence after the school has been in session two hours; and on such occasions the school may assemble at 1.15 p.m.

At the end of their second year in State schools, students will be permitted to enter for the Junior Public Examination, if they have not already passed that examination, or for the examination for First-class Certificate or entrance to training; but it will be necessary for them to pass the examination in Theory and Practice of Teaching before they are regarded as having completed their Junior Teacher course. They will be required to continue to act as junior teachers until such examination is passed. The course in Theory and Practice of Teaching for the second year shall be:—

- (a) Content of and methods of teaching the subjects set out in the course of study for Classes IV., V., and VI. in State schools, and the Director's notes thereon.
- (b) Circulars of Information, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
- (c) Method of preparing notes of lessons, and the preparation of such notes in the case of the subjects indicated under (a) above.
- (d) Method of criticising lessons.
- (e) Directions for filling in the Inspector's Register.
- (f) Class drill and physical and breathing exercises, as for Classes IV., V., and VI.
- (g) Phonics, voice production, and blackboard writing.



To insure efficient practical training in the above, the same course will be followed as in the case of first-year students.

Students who are required to spend only one year in a State school should take up the course prescribed for first year's students as set out above.

A Junior Teacher Record Book will be forwarded to each school in which a junior teacher is employed. In this book the following information should appear:—

- (a) Record number of each junior teacher.
- (b) Name in full.
- (c) Date of appointment.
- (d) Classes taught and period spent with each.
- (e) Quarterly report of head teacher on general progress and teaching proficiency.

These reports of the head teacher will be considered in the case of each candidate (junior teacher) due for promotion.

In order to afford junior teachers who have passed in the literary work for promotion to Class I. opportunities for acquiring experience and practical skill in the management of small schools, it is requested that head teachers will afford such junior teachers in the metropolitan area an opportunity of visiting a practising school for at least one day in each quarter, or a week continuously during the last year of their course. Similar facilities should be granted to any First-class junior teacher who has not had an opportunity of observing, and acquiring skill in the working of, small schools. Ample notice of intention to send visitors to a practising school should be sent to the head teacher of such school. Junior teachers will be required to take part, if deemed necessary, in the work of the school visited, and to enter in the time-sheet of such school the time of their arrival and departure.

A junior teacher should, during his course of training, be afforded an opportunity of teaching in each class in the school, and should be required to study and prepare notes upon the programme of instruction for each class. The head teacher should see that all circulars and notices in the *Education Gazette and Teachers' Aid* are studied by his junior teachers.

#### *Teachers' and Junior Teachers' Examinations.*

Junior teachers, candidates for promotion, and candidates for a First-class or a Second-class Certificate, who, at any given examination, pass in at least one-half of the prescribed subjects, need not be re-examined in the subjects in which they have passed.

A candidate who is allowed further trial in any given subjects must, at any one examination, present himself for-examination in all those subjects, or in such of them as the Director may in his discretion specify, and must pass a satisfactory examination in the majority, or at least one-half, of the subjects in which he presents himself in order that he may be recorded as having passed in any of them. Thus, if a candidate is due for examination in three subjects, he must pass in two; otherwise, though he should pass in one subject, he will be given no credit for the examination.

Teachers and junior teachers who wish to appeal against the result of any examination must lodge such appeal within fourteen days of the date of the notification of such result, and must forward, with their appeal, the sum of 2s. 6d. This sum will be returned if good grounds for appeal are shown, otherwise it will be retained.

Complaints that failure at examination has arisen from curtailment of the time specified, or from illness of the candidate, will not be taken into consideration unless, at the time, the attention of the inspector conducting the examination is called to the matter.

REGULATION XII.—TRAINING COLLEGE. (1909.)

1. The members of the Training College will be a Principal, two or more resident lecturers, visiting lecturers, and students.

2. Training will be conducted in the Training College and in the Practising Schools attached thereto, by the Principal and the other officers of the College, or at the University.

3. The course of instruction in the Training College will be free, except as hereinafter provided, and will be for two years, except as hereinafter provided.

4. Studentships will be awarded as follows:—

- (a) To those candidates in Continuation Schools who gain such studentships in the manner set forth in the regulation relating thereto (Reg. X. 12).
- (b) To junior teachers and to classified teachers by competitive examination as set forth under section 6 (1) below.
- (c) To holders of State school exhibitions as set forth under section 9 (a) below.
- (d) To candidates who have matriculated, or who have passed the Senior Public examination.

5. The number of studentships to be awarded under section 4 above will be determined each year by the Director on or before 1st December of the preceding year.

6. (a) Studentships under section 4 (b) above will be awarded on competitive examination.

Candidates admitted to such competitive examination must be:—

- (1) Classified teachers, or
- (2) First-class junior teachers, or
- (3) Junior teachers appointed as qualified candidates from a Continuation School who have passed in all the subjects for promotion to the first class of junior teachers, or
- (4) Qualified persons whose names have been placed upon the Employment Register.

No candidate who, for the two years immediately preceding the date of the examination, has not obtained from the district inspector satisfactory reports as to his conduct and efficiency as a teacher, will be eligible to compete, and no studentship will be awarded to any candidate who fails to pass a meritorious examination. In determining the order of precedence of the candidates who pass a meritorious examination, consideration will be given to practical skill and length of experience.

(b) Except in the case of holders of State school exhibitions under Regulation XXI., who may be admitted on attaining the age of seventeen years, and candidates who gain Continuation School studentships, no person shall be granted a studentship unless such person is at least eighteen years of age at the date of entrance to the Training College.

7. (a) Holders of studentships under section 4 (a) and (b) above may be allowed to reside at the Training College upon the payment of £12 per annum towards the expense of their board and residence. In the event of the holder of such studentship not being in a position to pay the amount above stipulated, viz., £12 for each year during the currency of his studentship, the Minister may allow him, on his entering into a bond by himself and an approved security, to pay such amount at such time and in such instalments as the Minister may determine.

(b) Holders of studentships under section 4 (a) and (b) above who may reside at home will be entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence.

(c) Holders of studentships under section 4 (a) and (b) above will be granted an allowance of £12 per annum towards defraying their personal expenses during the currency of their studentships.

(d) Holders of studentships under section 4 (c) and (d) above will be entitled to free tuition at the Training College, but not to any allowance for board and lodging or for any other purpose.

281 8. The holder of a studentship under section 4 (a), (b), or (d) above will be required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved security, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and, for four years after the termination of his studentship, to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Women students may, in the event of their marriage, be permitted to resign at the expiration of three years' service after the termination of their studentships.

282 9. (a) Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any two years during the currency of their exhibition, or for the whole term of their exhibition, but without an allowance for board and residence other than that payable to them as exhibitioners. If such holders of State school exhibitions attend the Training College for a third year, they will take the course for the Diploma of Education, or attend lectures at the University, as the Principal may direct, and engage in such practical teaching as the Principal may assign to them.

283 10. The subjects of competitive examinations for studentships under section 4 (b) and (d) above will be those prescribed for a First-class Certificate.

284 11. The course of instruction in the Training College for the Trained Teacher's Certificate shall be:—

A.—FIRST YEAR.

(1) Education, Part I.—

Theory: Principles of method and their application to primary-school subjects; Herbartian steps; methods in the infant room; kindergarten principles; questioning and examination; notes of lessons; doctrines of interest and apperception; psychology; school government and ethics; time-tables and organization; school hygiene.

Practice: Kindergarten practice; voice production, phonics, reading aloud, and speaking; black-board work (writing and illustration).

During the year not less than 175 hours are to be spent in schools, including at least 60 hours in teaching, and a week in a model country school. Attendance at two criticism lessons weekly.

Further and special provision will be made for the practical training of students who have had no previous teaching experience.

(2) English Language and Literature, Part I.—

- (a) The history and structure of the English language.
- (b) The study of prescribed selections.
- (c) The history of English literature, so far as is necessary to appreciate the selections prescribed.
- (d) The laws of composition and style.
- (e) The study of specified books for culture reading.

Or

English, as prescribed for the Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University.

(3) History.—

The leading sections of either the first or the latter half of Green's *Short History of the English People*, together with an outline of Australasian History.

Or

History, as prescribed for the Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University.

## (4) Latin, Part I.—

- (a) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax.  
 (b) Translation of Latin from a book to be prescribed.  
 (c) Translation of easy passages at sight.  
 (d) Easy prose composition, including easy complex sentences.

Or

French, Part I.—

Written—

- (a) Translation of easy passages of French from a book to be prescribed.  
 (b) Translation into French prose of easy passages of English.  
 (c) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax, and easy composition in French.

Oral—

- (a) Reading and writing from dictation.  
 (b) Elements of phonetics.  
 (c) Simple conversation exercises.

Or German, Part I.

Written—

- (a) Translation of easy passages of German from a book to be prescribed.  
 (b) Translation into German prose of easy passages of English.  
 (c) Accidence and the leading rules of syntax, and easy composition in German.

Oral—

- (a) Reading and writing from dictation.  
 (b) Elements of phonetics.  
 (c) Simple conversation exercises.

Or an equivalent knowledge of any language other than English that may be prescribed for the Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University.

## (5) Mathematics, Part I.—

Algebra: Symbolic notation; addition; subtraction; multiplication; division; fractions; H.C.F.; L.C.M.; factors; simple equations; quadratic equations; simultaneous equations; surds and indices; graphic solutions of equations; problems.

Or Geometry: Hall and Stevens's, School Geometry, to pages 1 to 201 inclusive, or approved equivalent; or any branch of mathematics prescribed for the Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University.

## (6) Science, Part I.—

(a) For men: Elementary general science, including a course in physics or in chemistry with laboratory work, together with an elementary course in nature-study.

(b) For women: A course in nature-study.

N.B.—The obtaining of a First Aid Certificate will be taken into account in awarding a pass or failure in this subject.

## (7) Music.—

Theory: To understand the elements of the staff and tonic sol-fa notations, the great staff, key signatures up to five sharps and five flats, time signatures C,  $\frac{2}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{4}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{6}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , ordinary marks of expression and musical terms in general use, also the terms Major, Minor, Relative Major, and Relative Minor.

Practice: To pitch and conduct an easy school song; to sing at sight, in correct time and tune, a short, simple exercise, consisting of diatonic intervals, which may be written in minims, crotchets, and quavers, with one easy modulation; to name or write four or five notes in any order, the key-note being first sounded.

Or to give a satisfactory singing lesson to a class.

## (8) Drawing, Part I.—

Practical plane and solid geometry, including drawing to scale from actual measurement and from dimensioned sketches, making working drawings to scale, and isometric projection; elementary instrumental perspective and its application to drawing; drawing from models and objects; drawing plant forms from nature, drawing ornament from casts and photographs; drawing from memory common objects, plant forms and simple ornamental forms, with analysis of their structure.

Practice: To give a satisfactory demonstration or lesson in any subject specified under Drawing in Regulation I.

## (9) Manual Training, Part I.—

For men: Sloyd wood-work—a twelve months' course of one lesson per week, each lesson to be of not less than 2½ hours' duration.

For women: Needlework and kindergarten gifts.

## (10) Domestic Economy.

## (11) Physical Training.—

Theory: Theory of gymnastics, including (a) a knowledge of so much anatomy any physiology as is required for explaining the uses of the various exercises, and the muscles and organs affected by them; (b) an intelligent knowledge of the physical and deep-breathing exercises practised in State schools.

Practice: Two periods per week, each of one hour's duration, consisting of calisthenics for twenty minutes, and exercise with apparatus for forty minutes. Calisthenics includes marching, running, dumb-bells, rods, hand-rings, and clubs. Apparatus includes the horizontal bar, parallel bars, horse, ladder, Roman rings, &c.

## B.—SECOND YEAR.

## (1) Education, Part II.—

(a) The subjects of psychology, infant school management, and kindergarten principles for First-class Infant Teacher's Certificate.

Or

(b) Education, Part I., of the Diploma of Education.

Or

(c) The course set down for the Secondary Teacher's Certificate, senior grade (Registration Board), viz.: The Principles of Education, including the elements of psychology, school hygiene, history of education (period to be prescribed), an advanced study of method, organization, and management of a secondary school.

N.B.—The course under (a) is intended mainly for those who are taking the full course of the Infant Teacher's Certificate.

Practical.—As for first year.

## (2) English Language and Literature, Part II.—

(a) The history and structure of the English language.

(b) The study of prescribed selections.

(c) The history of English literature, so far as is necessary to appreciate the selections prescribed.

(d) The laws of composition and style.

(e) The study of specified books for culture reading.

- Or English, Part I., or Deductive Logic (Melbourne University).
- (3) Mathematics, Part II.—  
 Algebra: The three progressions; logarithms; the remainder theorem; ratio; proportion; variation; or approved equivalent.  
 Or Trigonometry: Angular measurements; addition formulæ; relations between the sides and angles of a triangle; the use of logarithmic tables; solution of triangles.  
 Or Pure Mathematics, Part I. (Melbourne University).  
 Or Mixed Mathematics, Part I. (Melbourne University).
- (4) Latin, Part II.—  
 As for Part I., but of greater difficulty.  
 Or French, Part II.—More advanced work in the subjects of Part I., including easy conversation.  
 Or German, Part II.—More advanced work in the subjects of Part I., including easy conversation.  
 Or Part I. of any language (other than English) as prescribed for a degree or diploma in the Melbourne University.
- (5) Science, Part II.—  
 As for Part I., but of greater difficulty. Women students will, in addition, take a course in elementary physics or chemistry.  
 Or an advanced course in Nature-study or Agriculture.  
 Or Natural Science or Natural Philosophy, Part I. Or Chemistry, Part I., or Biology, Part I., or any First-Year course in Science or Agriculture which may be deemed an equivalent in the Melbourne University.  
 Or Physiology, as prescribed for the veterinary course (Melbourne University).
- (6) Music, Part II.—  
 Choral work, such as *Hiawatha* (Coleridge-Taylor), *Banner of St. George* (Elgar), *Hallelujah Chorus* (Handel), *How Excellent* (Handel), *Matona* (Lassus), *Awake, Sweet Love* (Dowland).
- (7) Drawing, Part II.—  
 The study of plant forms from nature in water colour; drawing animal forms from casts, from preserved specimens, and from life; drawing in light and shade from casts, from models, and from nature; freehand perspective; drawing from memory and illustrative drawing on the blackboard and on paper; modelling in plasticine and clay from casts and from nature; decorative design, drawn, modelled, and in colour, including original design applied to simple processes, such as *repoussé* metal work, stencilling, leather work, needlework, stained wood, and the like.  
 Practice.—To give a satisfactory demonstration or lesson in any subject specified under Drawing in Regulation I.
- (8) Manual Training, Part II.—  
 For men: Sloyd—a six months' course (from January to June) of one lesson per week of not less than 2½ hours.  
 For women: Gifts and occupations—one lesson per week of not less than 2½ hours (from July to November). Domestic economy or needlework, or gifts.

- (9) (a) Students who pass in Education (Part I.), English Language and Literature (Part I.), History (Part I.), Latin (Part I.), Mathematics (Part I.), Science (Part I.), Drawing (Part I.), and who show satisfactory progress in Music, Manual Training (Part I.), and Physical Training, will be recorded as having completed the First Year's course for a Trained Teacher's Certificate.  
 (b) Students who are admitted to the College in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (a), (c), (d) above, may not be required to take Latin or other approved Language and Mathematics of the First Year. Such students, in the First Year, will either take the prescribed language and the Mathematics of the Second Year, or will give the time usually devoted to these subjects to practice in teaching. In either case, they will not be required to pass in Mathematics and the language prescribed for the first year.  
 (c) Students who have passed an examination entitling them to Matriculate, who have also passed in four or more of the subjects prescribed for the Senior Public Examination, and who have passed a meritorious examination in the theory and practice of teaching as prescribed for candidates for promotion to the First Class of junior teachers or equivalent, may be allowed, in the first year, to take the Diploma course at the University. Such students, on completing the first year of such Diploma course, and passing in Music, Drawing, Manual Training, Physical Training, and Voice Production, will be recorded as having completed the first year of the course for a Trained Teacher's Certificate.

NOTE.—The work done in Psychology, Kindergarten Principles and Infant School Management for the First Year course for the Trained Teacher's Certificate covers the course in these subjects for the First Year Infant Teacher's Certificate. Students who pass in Drawing (Part I.) and Nature-study (Part I.), for the First Year course for the Trained Teacher's Certificate are granted a pass in these subjects for the Second-class Infant Teacher's Certificate.

- (10) (a) Students who have completed their first year for the Trained Teacher's Certificate, and who have also passed in Education (Part II.), English (Part II.), Mathematics (Part II.), Latin (Part II.), Science (Part II.), Drawing (Part II.), or the approved equivalents of any of these subjects, and show satisfactory proficiency in Music (Part II.), Manual Training (Part II.), will be entitled to the Trained Teacher's Certificate.  
 (b) Students who have completed their first year's course for a Trained Teacher's Certificate, and who in their second year pass in all the subjects for the first or the second year for the Diploma of Education, and also in Drawing (Part II.), and who show satisfactory progress in Manual Training (Part II.), and Music (Part II.), will be entitled to a Trained Teacher's Certificate.  
 (c) Graduates of the Melbourne University in Arts, Science, or Agriculture, will be granted a Trained Teacher's Certificate on their satisfying the conditions, including practical teaching, prescribed for the granting of such certificates in the subjects of Education, Drawing, Music, and Physical Training.

- (d) Undergraduates admitted to the Training College course who have completed at least one course of the Arts, Science, or Agriculture course may be given credit for the subjects or the equivalent subject in which they have passed, and may be granted a Trained Teacher's Certificate on their passing in the remaining subjects, and complying with the other conditions prescribed in order to obtain such certificate.
- (e) A student who shows special aptitude for any subject may in his second year, if suitable provision can be made, omit one subject, other than Education (Part II.), or English (Part II.), and devote the time thus gained to the study of the special subject referred to. Such student, on passing an examination covering all the additional work thus done in the special subject, may, on the recommendation of the Principal, be granted a pass to be regarded as equivalent to a pass in this subject and in that which was omitted.
- (f) Women students who are preparing for the Infant Teacher's Certificate will be allowed in their second year to omit Mathematics or Latin, and will be granted a Trained Teacher's Certificate on their complying with all the other conditions attaching to the granting of that certificate. Such students, however, may, at the discretion of the Principal, be required to take a course in history, as may be prescribed by the Principal.
12. (a) Students will be required to attend lectures regularly and punctually.
- (b) Schools will be selected as practising schools, at which students will attend and teach classes under the direction of the Principal. A special practising school, similar to a small country school, will also be provided, to give students the necessary practice in the work of such schools.
13. At least two terminal examinations will be conducted each year by the Principal. At the end of each year students will be examined in the subjects prescribed for the course of instruction for that year. The marks gained at the terminal examinations will be taken into account in determining whether a student has passed or failed. In estimating the total number of marks, no credit will be given for less than 25 per cent. of marks in any subject. In no case, however, shall the Trained Teacher's Certificate be issued to any student till such student has satisfactorily performed the duties of a teacher for the period of two years after the termination of his studentship.
14. Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding sections, any student who fails to pass in Part I. of any subject of the first year, but who shows satisfactory progress during that year, may, upon passing in Part II. of such subject, be deemed to have qualified for the Trained Teacher's Certificate in that subject. (The subjects of Education (Part I.), and Geometrical Drawing are, however, excluded from the provisions of this clause.)
15. (a) Students who exhibit special merit, as determined by examination and by report from the Principal, may attend such course of lectures at the University and at the Training College, as the Director may in each case determine; provided that each such student shall have passed in all the subjects of his first year, and shall have passed the matriculation examination of the Melbourne University, including the compulsory preliminary subjects for the course which they propose to enter.
- (b) Students, not exceeding four in number in each year, who have qualified for the Trained Teacher's Certificate, and are recommended by the Principal as exhibiting special merit and aptitude for further training, will be appointed as teachers to act for one year upon the staffs of practising and observation schools connected with the Training College, or to assist the Training College staff, and will take such part in the work of these schools, and attend such courses of study at the University or Training College, as the Director may determine. Such teachers shall be classified and paid as sixth-class teachers.
16. (a) Students who, at the end of their second year of training, have failed to pass in any subject or subjects prescribed for the Trained Teacher's Certificate, may be allowed to present themselves in such subject or subjects at any examination for the Trained Teacher's Certificate.
- (b) A student may, with the permission of the Director, relinquish his studentship at the end of his first year, and may be permitted to present himself for examination in the subjects of the first and second year's course for the Trained Teacher's Certificate.
17. Students may be admitted under section 4 above for a course of one year's training for the purpose of obtaining the Infant Teacher's Certificate. If unsuccessful in passing for this certificate at the end of the year, such students may, at the discretion of the Director, be allowed to present themselves at any subsequent examination for such certificate, but they shall not be entitled to have their studentship extended beyond one year.
18. (a) Students will be liable to dismissal from the Training College for idleness or misconduct.
- (b) Students who, at the terminal examinations, which shall be held periodically by the Principal, or who, at the end of the first year of training, fail to show satisfactory progress, either in the literary work or in the art of teaching, may, on the recommendation of the Principal, have their studentships withdrawn.
- (c) Students in the Training College will be examined each year by a medical officer, and any studentship may be withdrawn if the medical report is not satisfactory.
19. The Principal will furnish an annual report to the Minister on the students in training, and he will also, at the close of each year, furnish a report on the conduct, efficiency, and aptitude of each student.
20. The Minister may, on the recommendation of district inspectors, grant teachers leave of absence without pay for such period as may be determined, in order that they may attend a course of instruction at the Training College in the Theory and Practice of Teaching, or other approved subjects. Such instruction will be free, but all other expenses must be borne by teachers.
21. Persons other than the students specified under section 4 above may, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum, be admitted to the course of instruction for the Trained Teacher's Certificate, or, on payment of a fee of £6 6s. per annum, be admitted to the course of instruction for the Infant Teacher's Certificate, or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in Education only. Students admitted to a course of instruction in Education only may, on payment of an additional fee of £1 1s. per annum, be admitted to a course of instruction in any one of the other subjects taught at the Training College. A six months' course in the Theory and Practice of Education may be arranged for special students. The fees for this course will be £2 2s. The above fees must be paid to the Accountant of the Education Department either before the opening of the College year, or in three equal instalments, and the receipts presented at the Training College on or before the first day of each College Term. Students qualifying under this section shall not be entitled to employment in State schools, but may have their names placed on the Employment Register, and may apply for vacancies.

Persons admitted under the provisions of this section must be at least seventeen years of age on the date of entry, of good character and physique, and must have passed the Junior Public or other examination deemed an equivalent by the Education Department.

22. Such persons may be suspended from attendance at the lectures, or may be required to discontinue the course, for repeated unpunctuality, absence from lectures, or breach of the rules of the College.

23. Persons who have paid the fee of £10 10s., and complied, during two consecutive years, with the conditions prescribed by clause 12 (a) and (b) for students, will be admitted to the final examination for the Trained Teacher's Certificate without further payment.

24. Persons who have paid the fee of £4 4s. per annum will be admitted without further payment to the final examination in Theory and Practice of Teaching on production of a certificate, signed by the Principal, stating that they have complied, during two consecutive half-years, with the rules of the College as to attendance

at the lectures in the Theory and Practice of Teaching and at the practising schools.

25. Persons other than students who pass either the final examination for the Trained Teacher's Certificate, or the examination in the Theory and Practice of Teaching, will be awarded special certificates, specifying the subjects in which they have passed and the extent to which they have been trained; but such special certificates shall not entitle the holders to employment in State schools.

26. Persons who have obtained such special certificates may be awarded the Department's Trained Teacher's Certificate on producing satisfactory evidence that they have passed at some examination or examinations of the Department or of the Melbourne University, in all the subjects in which students in training are required to pass in order to obtain the same certificate, and that such examinations were of at least equal difficulty with those passed by students; but such special certificates shall not necessarily entitle the holders to employment in State schools.

And the Honorable Alfred Arthur Billson, His Majesty's Minister of Public Instruction for the State of Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

F. W. MABBOTT,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.