



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

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*"The Education Act, 1904."—Inspection and Examination of Schools.*

PLUNKET, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings, at Wellington, this twenty-third day of March, 1908.

Present :

THE HONOURABLE W. HALL-JONES PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

IN exercise and pursuance of the powers and authorities vested in him by "The Education Act, 1904," the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Dominion, doth hereby amend the regulations under "The Education Act, 1877," made by Order in Council dated the fifteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and four, by revoking clauses one to twenty-one and twenty-three to twenty-seven of the aforesaid regulations, and clause twenty-two as amended by Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, and by substituting in lieu thereof the clauses set forth in the Schedule hereto; and with the like advice and consent doth prescribe that this Order shall take effect on the first publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

SCHEDULE.

1. EVERY public school shall, as a general rule, be visited at least twice in every year by a Public-school Inspector. At least ten days' notice of the date of one of these visits shall be given to the head teacher by the Inspector: for any other visit no notice shall be required. After one of his visits in each year the Inspector shall present an "inspection report." A special report may be presented after any visit.

In these regulations a "year" means a year beginning with the 1st January.

2. For purposes of instruction, the pupils of every public school shall be divided into classes for the several subjects according to the standards defined by the syllabus of subjects, as follows: With regard to any subject, Class I shall include all the children doing the work prescribed for Standard I in that subject, and may be called S1—for instance, S1 English will include all the children doing the work in English prescribed for Standard I; S1 Arithmetic, those doing the arithmetic of Standard I; and so on for the other subjects. Class II shall include all the children doing the work prescribed for Standard II, and may be called S2; and so on to Class VII. The preparatory class shall include all pupils below Class I, and may be called Class P. Class P may be divided, the lower part being called P1, and the next P2; if necessary, these classes may be subdivided, as, for instance, into P1 (a), P1 (b), &c., P2 (a), P2 (b), &c.

3. The classification of a school shall be made by the head teacher, who shall have full discretion to arrange his pupils in different classes for different subjects according to their ability and proficiency with respect to the several subjects, and to group two or more classes for instruction in one subject. This discretion he must exercise to the satisfaction of the Inspector, who will regard as an element of weakness any undue complexity in the classification of pupils. As a general rule, pupils should be classified according to their capacity and attainment in English and arithmetic respectively—classification in English being determined by proficiency in English, and classification in arithmetic by proficiency in arithmetic.

4. In general, the classification of a school shall be determined at the beginning of the year; but, if necessary, promotion of individual pupils from class to class may be made at any other time by the head teacher.

As a general rule, in Standards III, IV, and V, promotion should not be granted in English unless the pupil satisfies the requirements of the standard in reading and composition, and at least one of the subjects spelling and writing; and also, as a general rule, the classification for English and arithmetic should not in the case of any pupil differ by more than one standard.

5. (a.) The head teacher shall draw up for each year schemes of work for all the classes in his school, and shall hold thereon not fewer than three periodical examinations of the classes, the last of which, called the "annual examination," shall be held in November or December, and he shall keep for the information of the Inspector a record of the nature and results of these examinations.

(b.) These records, as well as the class registers and the copies of the Inspectors' reports and class-lists, shall be kept in the school for not less than ten years, and in the case of the closing of a school shall be delivered up to the Education Board to be kept for a similar period as the Board shall direct.

(c.) The records, reports, and class-lists shall be open at any reasonable time, except the ordinary school hours, to the inspection of the School Committee.

(d.) The written questions used at the periodical examinations and the pupils' answers thereto shall be kept in the school for reference for twelve months, or for such less period as the Inspector at one of his visits to the school during the period may direct.

6. Immediately after the annual examination the head teacher shall forward to the Inspector, in duplicate, a copy of the results of that examination; these results shall be set out in class-lists on the forms provided by the Department. The class in which a pupil has been placed for English during the preceding three months shall determine the list on which his name shall appear. The class-lists shall contain—(a) the names and ages of all the pupils on the school roll; (b) the number of half-days on which each pupil has attended the school since the beginning of the year; (c) the number of half-days each pupil has attended the class in which he is placed for English where that number is different from the number in (b); (d) the class in which each pupil has been placed for arithmetic during the preceding three months; (e) the number of half-days each pupil has attended such class, where that class is different from the class in which he is placed for English; (f) the number of marks (e.g., on a scale 0 to 10, 0 to 20, &c.) gained by each pupil in (1) reading, (2) spelling and writing, (3) composition, (4) arithmetic, and a note of any special excellence or special weakness shown by him in other subjects (the absence of a pupil shall be indicated by inserting "a" in the proper column for the marks gained by him); (g) the class in which it is proposed to place each pupil in consequence of the results of the annual

examination, taken in conjunction with those of the other periodical examinations and with the general character of his work during the year; (h) a general estimate of the quality of the work done by the class in each of the other subjects; (i) a summary showing the number of pupils on the roll of each class, the number present at the time of the examination in English, the aggregate ages and the average age of the pupils in each class.

In regard to any periodical examination other than the annual examination, the record shall be held to be sufficient if it contains the particulars referred to in (a) and in (f) above, and also, in lieu of (g), merely the changes from class to class made as a result of the examination to which it relates.

7. The Inspector may return the class-lists of the annual examination to the head teacher, and require him to note in the column for remarks the reason for more or less rapid promotion in the case of any pupil, or to give an explanation in the case of any pupil whose age is much above the average age of the pupils in that class for that school or that education district, and to forward such of the examination papers as the Inspector may desire; and the Inspector may approve or not of the sufficiency of the reason or explanation given.

If it appears to the Inspector that the class-lists of the annual examination are complete and duly in order, he shall sign one copy, and shall forward it to the head teacher, together with any remarks he may see fit to make thereon. The copy thus returned to the head teacher shall be the record of the annual examination, and shall be kept in the school in the manner prescribed in clause 5 hereof.

8. In order to satisfy himself of the general efficiency of the instruction given in the school, the Inspector shall at one or more of his visits devote a portion of his time to an investigation of the character of the teaching and of the degree to which the intelligence of the pupils has been developed, and to this end may examine any of the pupils in any of the classes P to S7 in such subjects as he shall choose.

9. With a view to ascertain the individual progress of the pupils, the Inspector, where he considers it desirable, may hold an examination of any class in the school on the work done in the class during the current year or during the preceding twelve months. Such examination will be held by the Inspector after consultation with the head teacher, if circumstances permit, and after consideration of any examinations which have been held during the preceding twelve months by the head teacher or the teacher of the class. As the result of such examination, the Inspector may, but only if the circumstances seem to call for such exceptional action, modify the classification of the head teacher by directing that any pupil or pupils shall be placed in any class or classes that he may name. Such modified classification shall thereupon for six months, or such shorter period as the Inspector may prescribe, be substituted for the classification of the head teacher. In such cases the effect of clauses 3 and 4 will be modified accordingly.

10. Every pupil examined in any subject by the Inspector shall be examined in the class in which he has been taught during the preceding three months; but the Inspector or the teacher may exclude from the examination of a class any pupil who has made less than half the possible number of half-day attendances at the school since the commencement of the current year.

#### *Certificates of Transfer.*

11. When a child leaves one school for another the head teacher shall furnish him with a "certificate of transfer," showing (1) his name and date of birth as given in the school Register of Admission; (2) the class or classes in which he is placed for English and arithmetic; (3) the number of half-day attendances he has made since the beginning of the current year; (4) the number of half-day attendances he has made since the date of his last promotion in English and arithmetic respectively; and (5) the other subjects (including military drill) in which he has been receiving instruction.

In cases where a child previously attending a school presents himself for enrolment at another school, but is not provided with a certificate of transfer, the teacher of the latter school shall make application for such certificate to the teacher of the school previously attended.

#### *Inspection Report.*

12. The inspection report shall relate to such topics as the following:  
I. List of classes and teachers, showing the number of pupils in each class, and the number present. II. The Inspector's opinion of the degree of discretion displayed in the grouping of the classes, in the classification of the pupils, in the determining of the promotions from class to class, and the organiza-

tion of the school in other respects—*e.g.*, in regard to the average number of children present at any one time under the instruction of any teacher or pupil-teacher. III. Marking and keeping of registers. IV. Regularity of attendance. V. Suitability of time-tables. VI. Suitability of schemes of work, method and quality of the instruction in general or in detail. VII. Order and discipline, and the tone of the school with respect to diligence, alacrity, obedience, and honour. VIII. Supervision in recess. IX. Manners and general behaviour of the pupils. X. State of buildings, ground, and fences. XI. Sufficiency of school accommodation. XII. Cleanliness and tidiness of rooms and premises (including outside offices), condition and sufficiency of school material and apparatus, ventilation and warming. XIII. List of class-books used in the school. XIV. Special circumstances affecting the work of the school. XV. Instruction given to pupil-teachers. XVI. Other topics.

13. The report shall be divided into sections, and the section relating to any topic in the foregoing list shall bear the number assigned to that topic in the list. Section 1 shall show what classes within the meaning of clause 2 of these regulations there are in the school, whether the classes are grouped for instruction, and, if so, how they are grouped, and by what teacher each class is taught, describing each teacher by the position held in the school as "sole teacher," "head teacher," "mistress," "first assistant," "third-year pupil-teacher," or as the case may be. Any section except sections I and XIII may, if the Inspector so choose, be omitted or consist of the appropriate number and of a single word, such as "Satisfactory."

14. In expressing his opinion of the value of the work done in any subject, the Inspector shall consider whether the subject is taken by all the pupils in all the classes for which it is prescribed, and also whether it is efficiently treated.

#### *Standard of Exemption.*

15. The "standard of exemption" under section 142 of "The Education Act, 1904," shall be the Fifth Standard, and the certificate referred to in subsection (e) of section 142 of the said Act shall be a certificate of competency in the work of Standard V or a higher standard.

#### *Certificates of Competency.*

16. (i.) A "certificate of competency" means a certificate that the holder has fulfilled the requirements of some standard of education prescribed by these regulations and named on such certificate, in (1) reading, (2) writing and spelling, (3) composition, (4) arithmetic, and has satisfied the Inspector that he has received sufficient instruction in the other subjects: Provided that the Inspector may accept work somewhat below the requirements of such standard in one, but not more than one, of the subjects (2) to (4).

(ii.) A person may be a candidate for a certificate of competency on one of the following grounds:—

- (a.) That he is seeking employment in the public service or elsewhere;
- (b.) That he wishes to enter a secondary school;
- (c.) That he is under fourteen years of age, and that his parents wish to obtain for him a certificate of exemption as prescribed in section 142 of "The Education Act, 1904";
- (d.) That the parent of any child is not satisfied with the classification of such child in the school.

[NOTE.—Under (b) and (c) he must be a candidate for a certificate of competency in Standard V.]

17. Immediately on receipt of the notice of the Inspector's visit provided for in clause 1, the head teacher shall post for public information, in a conspicuous place on the school premises, a notice that such visit is about to be made, and shall call the attention of the children thereto. The parent of any child of school age, or on the roll of any school, who wishes such child to obtain a certificate of competency must give notice of his desire in writing to the head teacher at least three days before such visit; this notice must state on which of the grounds named in clause 16 the parent wishes such certificate to be granted.

The head teacher shall, on the day of the visit above referred to, hand to the Inspector lists in duplicate of those on behalf of whom notice has been given to him of the desire to obtain certificates of competency. These lists shall be written on forms provided by the Department.

18. The Inspector shall, at or about the date of the visit of which notice is given as prescribed in clause 1, arrange for the examination of such children

as are candidates for certificates of competency in whatever way he may deem fit, and may examine them at their own or any other school; provided that for such purpose no child shall be compelled to attend at any school (not being his own school) more than five miles from his place of residence.

The Inspector may, if he see cause, refuse to examine for a certificate of competency any child on the roll of a public school who has not been instructed for at least six months in the work of the standard to which such certificate refers, or in the work of a higher standard; or any candidate who has failed to reach the required standard at an examination held by an Inspector during the previous three months; or any candidate in whose case he is not satisfied of the existence of one of the grounds named in clause 16 hereof.

Nothing in this regulation shall prevent the Inspector from accepting at any time the results of a head teacher's examination or the records of a school as sufficient evidence that a child has reached a certain standard of education, and giving his certificate accordingly, whether such child be still on the school roll or not.

#### *Certificates of Proficiency.*

19. The standard of attainment for a certificate of proficiency shall be the same in all schools. No one shall receive a certificate of proficiency unless he—

- (a.) Obtains at least 50 per cent. of the possible marks in English (including not less than 50 per cent. in each of the branches reading and composition), and at least 40 per cent. of the possible marks in arithmetic;
- (b.) Obtains at least 60 per cent. of the possible aggregate marks in the following subjects—viz., English, arithmetic, geography, and drawing; and
- (c.) Satisfies the Inspector that he has received sufficient instruction in the other subjects, as prescribed by these regulations.

In the subjects named in (b) the possible marks shall be in the following proportions—viz., English, 400; arithmetic, 200; geography, 100; drawing, 100.]

[NOTE.—It is suggested that the marks for English should be allocated as follows: Reading, recitation, and comprehension, 150; composition, 150; spelling and writing, 100.]

20. The parent of any candidate for a certificate of proficiency, or the candidate himself, must give notice in the manner prescribed in clause 17, and the other provisions of clauses 17 and 18 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of certificates of proficiency.

21. With regard to pupils and others who are candidates for certificates of proficiency, the Inspector may determine the qualifications of the candidates in one or other of the following methods: (a) Accept, in whole or in part, the head teacher's report, together with the results of the head teacher's examination, as sufficient evidence that a candidate has reached the required standard of attainments; or (b) examine such candidates at the time of the visit of which notice has been given in accordance with clause 1, or at the time of any other visit; or (c) arrange to hold a central examination for all such candidates from places within a convenient radius, due notice of such examination being given (this examination is not to be regarded as a special examination within the meaning of clause 23); or (d) if these methods of determining the qualifications of a candidate be found to be impracticable, the Inspector may accept, in whole or in part, the results of any other suitable examination held by the Education Department, an Education Board, or other recognised authority, as evidence of the pupil's fitness to receive a certificate of proficiency; and he shall give certificates of proficiency accordingly to all candidates that in his opinion qualify therefor in any of the four ways above mentioned.

#### *Form of Certificates.*

22. All certificates, whether of competency or of proficiency, shall be on forms issued by the Department, and shall be signed by an Inspector of Schools, or by the Secretary of the Education Department or of an Education Board, in accordance with information furnished by an Inspector.

In the case of pupils attending the normal school attached to a recognised training-college, such certificates may be signed by the principal of the training-college.

*Special and Central Examinations.*

23. The Inspector may also hold special examinations of candidates, whether of school age or not, for certificates of competency or for certificates of proficiency at any place and time that may seem fit to him, and may require candidates for such special examinations to give fourteen days' notice of their intention to be examined.

By or on behalf of each candidate at such special examinations there shall be paid to the Inspector, or to the Secretary of the Education Board, if the Board shall so direct, the following fees, namely: If there be only one candidate, £1; if there be two candidates, 10s. for each candidate; if there be three candidates, 6s. 8d. for each candidate; if there be four or more candidates, 5s. for each candidate. But no fee shall be payable in the case of any one examined at a school at the time of the Inspector's visit to such school.

24. The Inspectors of the several districts shall make an annual return, on a form furnished by the Department, showing with respect to each public school subject to their inspection the number of pupils in the several classes P to S7, and the numbers present at the time of the annual examination, as indicated in the class-lists submitted for their signature under the provisions of clause 6. The return shall also include for each school a statement of the average ages of the pupils in each of the classes at the time of such annual examination, and a summary of numbers and ages for the district as a whole. The return shall be accompanied by a report on the public schools of the district, dealing, for the schools generally, with such of the topics named in clause 12 as it may seem expedient to include.

*General.*

25. The knowledge of the work of any class in English and arithmetic shall be deemed to presuppose a knowledge of the work of any lower class.

ALEX. WILLIS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

*Regulations under "The Education Act, 1904."—Secondary Education.*

PLUNKET, Governor.

## ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings, at Wellington, this second day of April, 1908.

Present:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR J. G. WARD, K.C.M.G., PRESIDING  
IN COUNCIL.

IN exercise and pursuance of the powers and authorities vested in him by "The Education Act, 1904," the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Dominion, doth hereby repeal the regulations for free places in secondary schools and district high schools and for scholarships under section eighty-six of the Act, made by Order in Council dated the thirtieth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and five, and amended by Order in Council dated the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six, and doth substitute in lieu thereof the regulations set forth in the Schedule hereto; and with the like advice and consent doth prescribe that this Order shall take effect on the first publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

## SCHEDULE.

NOTE.—The Act referred to herein is "The Education Act, 1904," and its amendments.

1. A free place under these regulations is tenable at a secondary school or a district high school.

NOTE.—Such a free place is to be regarded as alternative with (not in addition to) a free place held on a corresponding qualification under the Regulations for Manual and Technical Instruction.

2. A secondary school shall be held to provide free places within the meaning of section 87 of the Act if, in accordance with the Act and these

regulations, it admits to such free places all qualified pupils who wish to attend such secondary school, called in clauses 2 to 20 hereunder "the secondary school"; provided that if any pupil be resident outside the education district in which the secondary school is situated it shall be at the option of the governing body of such secondary school to admit or to refuse to admit such pupil to a free place.

*Junior Free Places in Secondary Schools and District High Schools.*

3. Subject to these regulations a pupil shall be qualified to be a junior free pupil or the holder of a junior free place under the Act, if—

(a.) He is the holder of an Education Board Scholarship, a Junior National Scholarship, or any other scholarship that the Minister shall approve for this purpose; provided that the value of any such scholarship is not greater than £40 per annum in the case of any pupil who is obliged to live away from home in order to attend the secondary school or district high school, or than £10 per annum in any other case; or if

(b.) He has qualified for an Education Board Scholarship, or a Junior National Scholarship, or has qualified for a free place in the special examination for junior free places held by the Education Department; or if

(c.) Being not over fifteen years of age on the 1st December preceding the date of his admission to a free place, he has obtained a certificate of proficiency as defined by regulations under the Act.

4. With regard to those qualified under clause 3 hereof—

(i.) The secondary school shall admit to a junior free place any pupil qualified under (a) or (b), unless such pupil can attend as a junior free pupil a secondary school nearer his home.

(ii.) The secondary school shall also admit any pupil qualified under (c), unless such pupil can attend a district high school or unless he can attend a secondary school nearer his home.

(iii.) But the secondary school may admit, subject to such other conditions, if any, as the governing body shall see fit, any pupil qualified under (c).

(iv.) Every district high school shall admit as a junior free pupil any pupil qualified under any of the paragraphs of clause 3 hereof, and no such school shall admit to a junior free place any pupil not so qualified.

5. (i.) A junior free place at a secondary school is tenable for two years from the 1st January preceding the actual date of admission as a free pupil, but in case of special merit or in the case of a holder who was under thirteen years of age at the 1st December preceding such date of admission the Minister may, on the receipt of a recommendation from the principal of the secondary school and from the Inspector-General of Schools, extend the tenure of the free place for a third year. In no case, however, shall a junior free place be tenable after the holder has passed his seventeenth birthday.

(ii.) A junior free place at a district high school is tenable until the holder has reached his seventeenth birthday, but no longer.

6. The secondary school or district high school shall give to each holder of a junior free place under these regulations instruction in English (Group I), in one of the subjects (2) or (3) of Group II, and in not less than three other subjects chosen from Groups III, IV, and V in such a way that the total number of units of work in a year is, in general, not less than 20, one subject at least being chosen from Group IV (see Schedule hereto). Further, the school shall give to each free pupil suitable physical training.

NOTE.—This clause is not intended to be construed in such a way as to limit unduly the discretion of the principal of a school in determining the programme of a pupil.

SCHEDULE.

Group I. — (1.)	English, as for the Civil Service Junior Examination, including English composition and the study of one or more of the works of some standard author or authors (not less than 600 lines of poetry and 100 pages of prose in a year)	3, 4, 5, or 6 units.
Group II. — (2.)	Arithmetic ... ..	3 units.
or (3.)	Elementary mathematics — viz., arithmetic, geometry, algebra ...	3, 4, 5, or 6 units.

Group III. —	(4.) Latin	... ..	3, 4, or 5 units.
	(5.) Greek	... ..	"
	(6.) French	... ..	"
	(7.) German	... ..	"
	(8.) Maori...	... ..	"
Group IV. —	(9.) Geography	... ..	2 or 3 units.
	(10.) Elementary mechanics	... ..	"
	(11.) Heat and light	... ..	"
	(12.) Electricity and magnetism	... ..	"
	(13.) Geology	... ..	"
	(14.) Botany	... ..	"
	(15.) Zoology	... ..	"
	(16.) Physiology	... ..	"
	(17.) Elementary physical measurements	... ..	"
	(18.) Elementary practical agriculture...	... ..	"
	(19.) Elementary dairy-work (as prescribed for the D examination)	... ..	"
	(20.) A combined elementary course in agriculture and dairy-work	... ..	"
	[This course cannot be counted if (18) or (19) is taken.]		
	(21.) Elementary hygiene, including elementary physiology, with instruction in "health" and in "first aid"	... ..	2 or 3 units.
	(22.) Domestic science, including cookery, dressmaking (or advanced plain needlework), and housewifery	... ..	"

NOTE.—To gain credit for any of the subjects (10) to (22), each pupil must give to individual practice at least half the time devoted to instruction. Such individual practice must not occupy less than thirty minutes in any one lesson.]

Group V. —	(23.) Commercial geography	... ..	1 or 2 units.
	[Being part of subject (9) this cannot be counted if (9) is taken.]		
	(24.) Elementary hygiene (if less than a complete course of 2 or 3 units is taken)	... ..	1 or 2 units.
	(25.) Cookery	... ..	"
	(26.) Dressmaking or advanced plain needlework	... ..	"
	[(25) or (26), being part of subject (22), cannot be counted if (22) is taken.]		
	(27.) English history and civics	... ..	"
	(28.) Shorthand	... ..	"
	(29.) Book-keeping and commercial correspondence	... ..	"
	(30.) Woodwork or ironwork	... ..	"
	(31.) Any one or two branches of drawing (as for the Civil Service Junior Examination)	... ..	"
	(32.) Any other branch of drawing, or any other subject in clause 21 of the Manual and Technical Instruction Regulations	... ..	"
	(33.) Any other subject approved by the Minister.	... ..	"

The work in any of the subjects (where not otherwise indicated) should be equivalent at least to that prescribed in the syllabus of the Civil Service Junior Examination, so far as that is applicable.

NOTE.—(i.) A "unit" denotes one hour a week regularly throughout the school year, provided that in the case of subjects (25) and (26) two hours a week for half a year may be counted as a unit.

(ii.) No credit will be given in any subject, for the purpose of clause 7, (c), for work in any year of less amount than the minimum number of units shown in the Schedule above; but, subject to that condition, two lessons of forty minutes each may be counted as 1.3 units, three lessons of forty-five minutes each as 2.3 units, five lessons of fifty



minutes each as 4.2 units, and so on, in each such case the nearest tenth of a unit being taken, provided that the minimum number of units prescribed for the subject is reached.

*Senior Free Places.*

7. Subject to these regulations—(a.) A senior free place is tenable by any pupil who is the holder of an Education Board senior scholarship, or of any other scholarship that the Minister shall approve for this purpose; provided that the value of any such scholarship is not greater than £40 per annum in the case of any pupil who is obliged to live away from home in order to attend the school, or more than £10 in any other case.

(b.) A senior free place is tenable by any pupil who has passed the Matriculation Examination, or the Civil Service Junior Examination, or the special examination for senior free places; or has satisfied the examination requirements for an Education Board senior scholarship or any other scholarship that the Minister shall approve for this purpose.

(c.) The Minister may also award a senior free place to any pupil who, in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Schools, is shown on a report from the principal of the secondary school or, in the case of a district high school, from the Inspector of Schools of the education district to have satisfactorily completed during the two years immediately preceding not less than 36 units of work as defined in the Schedule to clause 6 hereof, such 36 units to include at least 8 units of English (Group I), 6 units in Group II, 4 units in Group IV, and, if a subject be chosen from Group III, not less than 4 units therein; further, credit cannot be given for any other subject in which less than 2 units have been done during the two years, nor can credit for this purpose be given for any subject in which the conditions of the Schedule to clause 6 have not been fulfilled.

NOTE.—Applications to be admitted to the special examination for senior free places under paragraph (b), and applications for admission to senior free places under paragraph (c), must be sent, on forms provided by the Education Department, to the Inspector-General of Schools before 30th September.

8. (i.) The secondary school shall admit to a senior free place any pupil qualified under clause 7 hereof, unless such pupil can attend a secondary school nearer his home.

(ii.) Every district high school shall admit to a senior free place any pupil qualified under the before-mentioned clause, and no such school shall admit to a senior free place any pupil not so qualified.

9. A senior free place at a secondary school or district high school is tenable until the holder has reached his nineteenth birthday, but no longer.

10. The secondary school or district high school shall give to each senior free pupil more advanced instruction in the secondary subjects named in clause 6 hereof. In general, the total number of units of work in a year should be not less than 20.

*General.*

11. As a condition of admission to a free place any candidate may be required to furnish to the principal of the school to which admission is sought reasonable evidence of good character.

12. Notwithstanding the foregoing regulations, the secondary school shall not be required to admit pupils to free places at any other time than the beginning of the school year, unless it shall seem expedient to the governing body of the secondary school to admit such pupils at any other time.

13. In case there shall not be sufficient accommodation at the secondary school for all pupils seeking admission to the school, those qualified as holders of scholarships under paragraph (a) of clause 3, and under paragraph (a) of clause 7 hereof, shall first be admitted, and then the remaining applicants, whether free pupils or otherwise, in the order in which their applications for admission, made within the preceding twelve months, were received by the governing body of the secondary school.

14. (i.) A free place, whether held at a secondary school or a district high school, or held partly at the one and partly at the other, shall be reckoned continuously from the date of the original admission of the pupil to a free place in the school first attended.

(ii.) Except as hereinafter provided or as the Minister may direct, any intermission of attendance exceeding a period of three months in duration shall be deemed to determine the free place; and, further, the free place held by a pupil whose attendance during any term or quarter falls below 50 per cent of the possible total of attendance at the school shall, with a similar exception, be deemed to have lapsed as at the close of the period specified.

(iii.) If, on a report from the governing body of the secondary school or from the Inspector-General of Schools, it shall appear to the Minister that the attendance, conduct, diligence, or progress of any free pupil is not satisfactory, the Minister may determine that the free place held by such pupil shall cease at the end of the quarter in which such report is received. In any case under review a special report may be required.

(iv.) Any junior or senior free pupil who has forfeited his free place shall not be eligible for a free place of the same kind, junior or senior respectively, at any other secondary school or district high school or at a technical school, nor shall any pupil who for any reason has forfeited his free place at a technical school be eligible for a similar free place in a secondary school or a district high school.

15. (i.) Except as provided in clause 16 hereof, no free pupil shall be allowed to transfer his free place from a district high school to a secondary school, or *vice versa*, or from a secondary school or district high school to a technical school:

Provided that, in special cases, where it is shown to the Minister's satisfaction that the free pupil is unable to obtain at the secondary school or district high school he is attending instruction in the subjects required for the course of study he desires to follow, such free pupil may, with the consent of the Minister previously obtained, continue his free place for the unexpired period thereof at another school—namely, a secondary school, or a district high school, or a technical school:

Provided, further, that a junior or senior free pupil who leaves a secondary school or a district high school to take up employment at any time before the completion of the tenure of his free place shall be eligible to continue his free place at a technical school for the unexpired period thereof.

(ii.) A pupil who has completed his tenure of a junior or senior free place at a secondary school, or district high school, or technical school shall not be eligible to hold a similar free place—junior or senior, as the case may be—at any secondary school, district high school, or technical school.

16. (i.) Any free pupil whose parents, after his admission to the secondary school or district high school, shall remove more than five miles from the school at which his free place is held may continue to hold his free place at any secondary school nearer his home, or at any district high school or technical school, and such secondary school, or district high school, or technical school shall admit him accordingly on the same terms as if he had remained at the first-named school.

(ii.) If any free pupil fails on account of illness to fulfil the conditions of his free place, or if any junior free pupil fails on account of illness to pass the examination or otherwise qualify for a senior free place, his free place may, with the approval of the Minister, be continued for another year. The fact of illness must be proved by evidence satisfactory to the Inspector-General of Schools.

17. Any pupil who has held a free place at a district high school or high school that has been disestablished by the Minister, or that for any other reason has ceased to exist, may continue to hold his free place at another secondary school, district high school, or technical school; and such secondary school, or district high school, or technical school shall admit him accordingly on the same terms as if he had remained at the first-named school; nevertheless, a secondary school may decline to admit such pupil, if he can attend a secondary school nearer his home.

18. The programme of each free pupil under these regulations shall be determined by the principal of the school after consultation with the parent or guardian of the pupil; provided that no such pupil shall be compelled to take Latin or to take more than one language besides English.

It is expected that the programme of each free pupil shall not consist of a number of disconnected subjects, but of a group of subjects duly arranged in accordance with the pupil's capacities, surroundings, and probable future calling, as far as that can be done with regard to the general circumstances of the school.

19. Free places under these regulations are not tenable with any other scholarships or free places, except as provided in clause 2, (a), or in clause 7, (a), hereof.

20. Nothing in these regulations shall affect the rights of any holders of scholarships or free places prior to the 31st March, 1908.

21. (a.) Payments of the grant under section 87 of the Act shall be made at the end of each term or quarter of the secondary school, claims being made on forms provided by the Education Department.

(b.) The annual return of free pupils under these regulations shall be sent to the Inspector-General of Schools not later than the 1st April in each year, and a supplementary return, containing the names of those not included in such annual return, shall be sent in like manner immediately after the close of each subsequent term or quarter. The annual return and the supplementary return shall be on forms provided by the Education Department.

(c.) In the case of transfer from one school to another the free pupil who is entitled to transfer in accordance with these regulations shall be furnished with a certificate on a form provided by the Education Department, and no secondary school, district high school, or technical school shall admit such pupil to a free place without this certificate. A certificate on the same form should be given to every pupil who has satisfactorily completed his course as the holder of a junior or senior free place, and such certificate must accompany every application for the extension of a junior free place under clause 5, (i), or for the granting of a senior free place under clause 7, (c).

22. Every endowed secondary school that does not provide free places in accordance with section 87 of the Act shall in the scholarships offered under section 86 thereof make provision as follows:—

(i.) For scholarships giving free tuition to those pupils who, as holders of scholarships, are qualified for free places under paragraph (a) of clause 2 hereof, and under paragraph (a) of clause 7 hereof; and

(ii.) For other scholarships, in regard to which the governing body shall, in November or December, 1908, and from time to time thereafter, state for the Minister's approval the conditions under which it proposes to grant such scholarships:

Provided that no scholarships shall be awarded in any year under paragraph (ii) hereof until scholarships have been awarded to all those qualified for scholarships under paragraph (i) hereof.

ALEX. WILLIS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

The following table shows the amount of land in the several States of the Union, which has been reserved for the use of the Government, and the amount of land which has been disposed of since the year 1800.

State	Land reserved for the Government (in acres)	Land disposed of since 1800 (in acres)
Alabama	1,100,000	1,500,000
Arkansas	1,000,000	1,500,000
California	1,000,000	1,500,000
Colorado	1,000,000	1,500,000
Connecticut	1,000,000	1,500,000
Delaware	1,000,000	1,500,000
Florida	1,000,000	1,500,000
Georgia	1,000,000	1,500,000
Idaho	1,000,000	1,500,000
Illinois	1,000,000	1,500,000
Indiana	1,000,000	1,500,000
Iowa	1,000,000	1,500,000
Kansas	1,000,000	1,500,000
Kentucky	1,000,000	1,500,000
Louisiana	1,000,000	1,500,000
Maine	1,000,000	1,500,000
Maryland	1,000,000	1,500,000
Massachusetts	1,000,000	1,500,000
Michigan	1,000,000	1,500,000
Minnesota	1,000,000	1,500,000
Mississippi	1,000,000	1,500,000
Missouri	1,000,000	1,500,000
Montana	1,000,000	1,500,000
Nebraska	1,000,000	1,500,000
Nevada	1,000,000	1,500,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000	1,500,000
New Jersey	1,000,000	1,500,000
New Mexico	1,000,000	1,500,000
New York	1,000,000	1,500,000
North Carolina	1,000,000	1,500,000
North Dakota	1,000,000	1,500,000
Ohio	1,000,000	1,500,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	1,500,000
Oregon	1,000,000	1,500,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	1,500,000
Rhode Island	1,000,000	1,500,000
South Carolina	1,000,000	1,500,000
South Dakota	1,000,000	1,500,000
Tennessee	1,000,000	1,500,000
Texas	1,000,000	1,500,000
Utah	1,000,000	1,500,000
Vermont	1,000,000	1,500,000
Virginia	1,000,000	1,500,000
Washington	1,000,000	1,500,000
West Virginia	1,000,000	1,500,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000	1,500,000
Wyoming	1,000,000	1,500,000