

tion (1), of the Education Act, 1908, but may be reckoned towards the qualifications for a license to teach as prescribed by regulations.

NOTE.—Exemption from Drawing I or Drawing II of the Teachers' Certificate Examination may also be obtained by any person who passes with credit in the corresponding subject or branch at the Public Service Entrance or Intermediate Examination annually held in November. For the Intermediate Examination candidates may in a similar way be accepted for Drawing Only, the fee payable for those who are not probationers or pupil teachers in the service of an Education Board (for whom the examination is free) being a sum of 2s. 6d. for each of the two branches above noted. At the November examination there will be no Blackboard Drawing.

NOTE.—The syllabus of the examination for Elementary Kindergarten Certificates and the conditions of qualification may be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Schools, Education Department, Wellington.

XV. By inserting, after clause 58, a new clause as follows:—

58A. No duplicate certificate of a teacher's classification shall be issued to any person unless the certificate already held by him shall have been surrendered, or unless conclusive evidence to the satisfaction of the Inspector-General of Schools shall have been given that the certificate has been destroyed or irretrievably lost. For any such duplicate certificate issued a fee of 5s. shall be payable. For a duplicate of any special certificate issued under these regulations which has been mutilated and surrendered or lost, a fee of 2s. 6d. shall be payable.

XVI. As to clause 59 thereof, by inserting a new program in Elementary Geology as follows:—

(21A.) *Elementary Geology.*—The composition, form, size, and heat of the earth. Divisions of rocks; igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic. Rock-structure; laminations, stratification, false bedding, cleavage, foliation, joints, columnar jointing. General characters and compositions of the following groups of minerals, with special reference to their New Zealand localities—quartz, opal, and chalcedony; feldspars; micas; hornblendes and augites; carbonates of lime and magnesia; oxides and sulphides of iron. The general characters of the following types of rocks, and a knowledge of their occurrence in New Zealand—granite; diorite; gabbro; rhyolite; andesite; basalt; volcanic glasses, pumice, and volcanic dust; conglomerates, sands, and sandstone; clays, shales, and slates; limestones and coals; rock-salt and gypsum; gneiss and schists. Texture of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Agents producing changes in the earth's surface; volcanoes; earthquakes. Disturbed strata; dip, strike, outcrop, contorted and overthrown strata, anticlinal and synclinal axes, faults, slickensides, dykes. Denuding agents and their work—rain, running water above and below ground, the sea, frost and frozen water, wind, animal and vegetable agencies. Deposition of sediment. Landscape; plains, valleys. formation of escarpments, lateral and transverse streams, lakes, destruction of valleys, mountains, effects of joints and faults, dry valleys. Economic Geology—water, artesian wells, mineral and hot springs; coal and oil; building-stone, roofing-slate, sands, lime, and cement; clay; road-metal, flagstone; ornamental stone; grindstones; fuller's earth; salt, phosphate, soils, metals, lodes, and veins. Recognition of New Zealand rocks and minerals named above, from specimens or descriptions.

A candidate will be expected to show a first-hand acquaintance with the matters herein contained, and to this end will be required to forward before the date of the examination a certificate in the prescribed form that he has carried out satisfactorily a course of practical work, including work in the field, based on the above syllabus.