

(c) Registers and returns. Examination and classification of pupils. Duties of the teacher in relation to the parents, the School Committee, and the Board. A knowledge of the compulsory-attendance sections of the Education Act.

(5) *School and Personal Hygiene* (three-hour paper)—(a) The school: Site; water-supply, drinking facilities; sanitary arrangements; cleaning, general sanitation and drainage. Ventilation, heating, and lighting. Furniture; cloakrooms. Play-ground. Open-air instruction.

(b) Nutrition: Classification, relative value and digestibility of food-stuffs; general principles of diet; standard diets; care and preservation of foods; putrefaction and fermentation; parasites introduced into food; adulteration of foods and methods of detecting same. General composition and dietetic value of different foods. Vitamins, condiments, and beverages. Tobacco and alcohol. Malnutrition, nutrition index.

(c) Personal hygiene: Clothing; cleanliness; baths; exercise; care of eyesight; rest; sleep.

(d) Welfare and Health of Children: Children's ailments, diseases; infection; precautions against the spread of disease in the school, and among the community; closing of schools. Relationship between school life and the responsibility of the teacher; conditions controllable by the teacher with particular reference to the care of the hair, teeth, and skin. The school lunch. Medical inspection of school-children; school clinics; care of special children (retardates, defectives, &c.).

(e) First Aid: Artificial respiration and its application in cases of drowning or suffocation; treatment of cuts, wounds, sprains, fainting, burns, scalds, bites, stings, and poisoning; first aid in cases of broken bones, insensibility, sudden illness, or collapse; methods of lifting, bandaging, and conveying the sick or injured; the selection and application of anti-septics and disinfectants.

A candidate in school and personal hygiene will be required to forward to the Department a certificate on the prescribed form that he has carried out satisfactorily a course of practical work occupying at least thirty hours and including an approved course in first aid and ambulance work.

(6) *Music*.—(a) Theory of Music (two-hour paper): Notation—(i) Sol-fa notation. The sol-fa names of the degrees of the diatonic scale, with *fe* and *ta*. Pulses and pulse marks—strong, weak, and medium; half-pulse, quarter-pulse, thirds of a pulse; continuations and silences, with time-names for the same. Bar-lines, the brace, and double bar. Key-indications. Octave-marks. Transitions, bridge-notes, and distinguishing-tones; chromatics; the *lah* mode or minor scale.

(ii) Staff notation—Treble and bass clefs; sharp, flat, and natural; key-signatures. Semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, and corresponding rests. Tied notes; triplets; the dot after a note. Time-signatures. Correct writing of note-stems and heads, clefs, accidentals, &c., and grouping of notes according to time-signatures; all key-signatures and time-signatures; minor scales, harmonic and melodic, with position of semitones; double sharp and double flat.

Musical terms and signs: Those most commonly in use.

Methods of teaching: Breathing and voice; ear-training; rhythmical movement; theory and sight-singing; as outlined in the Department's "Scheme of School Music."

Songs: Acquaintance with the following songs named in Appendix I of "Scheme of School Music"—Unison (very easy), those from "Dominion Song Book"; unison (easy), those from "English Folk Songs for Schools"; unison (moderately easy), those from "The Shanty Book, Part I," first six mentioned; unison (moderately difficult), those from "Novello's Classical Songs, Book 4." Selection, with examples, of suitable songs for different standards. Method of teaching songs.

Musical invention: Composition of a melody to fit a short verse of poetry.

Musical appreciation: General questions on "The Complete Book of the Great Musicians." Percy Scholes (Oxford University Press). Use of the gramophone in schools on lines laid down in the "Scheme of School Music."

(b) Practical Vocal Tests: Scales.—The singing of major and minor (harmonic and melodic) scales; one of each scale, ascending and descending, to be sung to "laa" or tonic sol-fa syllables.

Ear Test: A simple test consisting of short phrases in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, or 6/8 time, to be imitated from the examiner's pattern; note-values to range from semibreve to semiquaver; rests and dotted notes may be included; no interval, with exception of octave, to exceed a major sixth; three or four short phrases to be given, one of which may be in the minor key; candidates may be asked to write down in sol-fa a phrase of four or five notes from the major diatonic scales, the *doh* being given by the examiner.