

4. The Regional Education Committee (or Education Committee, as the case may be) shall, without undue delay, after the latest date appointed as aforesaid for receiving such applications, transmit the said applications along with particulars of the candidates to the local school management committee by which the school is managed.

5. In any case of doubt or difficulty as to the construction of these rules, or as to any claim, right or liability thereunder, the decision of the Ministry shall be final.

6. As from the date of these Regulations, the Regulations for Teachers' Appointments in Provided and Transferred Public Elementary Schools, 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1930, No. 108) shall cease to have effect, from and after which date these Regulations shall come into operation and take and have effect.

7. These regulations may be cited as the Regulations for Teachers' Appointments in Provided and Transferred Public Elementary Schools, 1934.

Given under Seal of the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland, this 27th day of April, 1934.

(L.S.)

A. N. Bonaparte Wyse,
Secretary.

Public Elementary Schools : Regulations.

THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REGULATIONS, 1934, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION FOR NORTHERN IRELAND, UNDER THE EDUCATION ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1923, TO 1931, AND DULY LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

1934. No. 40.

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WHEREAS it is provided in section 2 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1931, that the Education Acts, 1923 to 1931, therein mentioned (hereinafter referred to as "the Acts") shall be construed as one.

And whereas it is provided by section 77 of the Act of 1923 of the Acts that the Ministry of Education (in these Regulations referred to as "the Ministry") shall by regulations prescribe from time to time the conditions required to be fulfilled in respect of any school or educational facilities for participation in any grant out of moneys provided by Parliament or in any aid from funds raised or administered by education authorities.

And whereas it is provided in section 99 of the said Act of 1923 (hereinafter called "the Act") that the Ministry may make all such regulations as are required to be made by it under the Act, or as appear to the Ministry to be necessary or proper for giving full effect to the Act.

And whereas the Ministry has consulted the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland in respect of such of the matters for which provision is hereinafter contained as by the Acts such consultation is required.

Now, therefore, the Ministry in exercise of the powers aforesaid and all other powers thereunto enabling hereby makes the following Regulations :—

Definitions.

In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) "School" means Public Elementary School as defined in the Acts.
- (b) "Recognized" means recognized for the purposes of the Acts.
- (c) words to which a meaning is assigned in the Acts shall have the same meaning as in the Acts.

PART I.

Recognition.

1. The Ministry may recognise and, in accordance with the regulations relating thereto, make grants to or in respect of any school which is within the Scheme of school provision approved by the Ministry as necessary for the education of children of school age resident in the local education area.

2. All schools shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, of Statutory Rules and Orders made thereunder, and of instructions issued by the Ministry pursuant to and in accordance with such Statutory Provisions, Rules and Orders, and shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by officers of the Ministry.

3. No child shall be excluded from attendance at a school on the ground of religious denomination or social position.

4. No child shall be excluded from a school in which he is eligible for enrolment and in which accommodation is available unless the Ministry is satisfied that, on account of his conduct or the state of his health or other sufficient reason, his exclusion is necessary in the interests of the school; and an Education Authority, in the exercise of its power to make a scheme for the adequate provision of elementary education, may with the approval of the Ministry prescribe the local area for which each provided or transferred school is maintained and conducted and the qualifications in respect of age, sex and attainments in instruction which children of such area shall possess in order to be eligible for and entitled to be enrolled in such school, and the Education Authority shall have power to exclude from any such school all children who are not resident and qualified as aforesaid.

5.—(a) A school shall not be conducted in a place of worship, save with the special sanction of the Ministry in order to meet a purely temporary emergency.

(b) The inscription “ public elementary school ” must appear in plain and legible characters in a conspicuous position on the exterior of the school premises.

(c) No inscription which contains the name of any religious denomination, nor any emblems or symbols of a denominational character shall be exhibited on the exterior of any schoolhouse or premises, nor shall any emblems or symbols of a denominational character be exhibited in the schoolrooms at any time other than that devoted to religious instruction.

(d) No emblems or symbols of a political nature may at any time be exhibited in the schoolrooms or affixed to the exterior of the buildings; nor may any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of the school, be affixed thereto or exhibited therein.

6.—(a) The control over the use of school premises when not required for school purposes shall rest with the manager, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (b), (c) and (d) of this Article, and to the determination of the Ministry, in cases that in its opinion might lead to contention or abuse.

(b) No political meetings may be held in any school premises nor may any political business whatsoever be transacted therein. Schools may not be used for any purpose directly or indirectly

connected with parliamentary or local government elections, except as polling booths on the requisition of the Sheriff or Returning Officer in accordance with the statutes regulating such elections.

(c) The use of transferred schools shall be subject to any reservation embodied in the documents of transfer.

(d) Voluntary schools vested in the Ministry or in trustees under deeds to which the Ministry is a party and schools built, altered, enlarged, re-constructed or equipped with the aid of a grant under Section 16 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as amended by Section 9 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1930, from a local Education Authority subsequent to the passing of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1930, shall not be used for any other purpose than the education of the pupils attending them except with the special approval of the Ministry, previously obtained : *provided*, however, that on Sundays they may be employed for Sunday schools, with the sanction of the managers, and *provided further* that managers of such schools may allow their schools to be used outside school hours for instruction in technical or other courses approved by the Ministry (subject in the case of schools vested in trustees to the consent also of the trustees) ; but the Ministry will require managers to secure that any damage done to the schoolhouse, premises or equipment during or arising out of such use shall be made good either by the parties conducting the classes or from other local sources.

7. Parents and guardians of children attending any school are entitled to receive information from the principal teacher concerning the attendance, progress and treatment of their children, but, if visiting the school, they must not interfere with the business or divert the attention of the teacher or pupils from their work.

8. In order to warrant the recognition or continued recognition of a school the Ministry must be satisfied that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the premises are—

- (a) suitably situated, planned and lighted ; and also provided with a convenient supply of pure water ;
- (b) provided with satisfactory cloakroom, lavatory and sanitary accommodation ;
- (c) adequately furnished and equipped, and in good repair ;
- (d) provided with facilities for safe and speedy exit in case of fire ;
- (e) systematically and thoroughly ventilated, regularly cleansed, and adequately heated ;
- (f) provided with proper facilities for the recreation of the pupils.

9. School fees, where charged in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, shall in the case of a voluntary school be applied to defray expenses connected with the upkeep of the school, with the exception of such amounts as are payable to the teachers as part of their emoluments in accordance with the terms of their engagements.

10. Plans for new schools or for alterations to existing premises must receive the approval of the Ministry before the work is begun.

11. Not less than ten square feet of floor space should be provided for each unit of the average number of pupils on the rolls. In any case where the Ministry considers that the circumstances warrant a relaxation of this requirement its application may be modified in such manner as the Ministry may direct.

12. When a school has been recognised for the instruction of a particular class of pupil (*e.g.*, a Boys' school, an Infants' school, etc.) the sanction of the Ministry must first be obtained before any change in its character may be made.

13. Grants to separate schools for boys and girls or for infants and senior pupils may be withdrawn if, in the opinion of the Ministry, these schools can be more efficiently or more economically conducted as one establishment: *provided* always that where the average daily attendance of pupils at one of the schools for the preceding calendar year has been less than 50 amalgamation shall take place on the occurrence of a vacancy in the staff of either school unless for special reasons it shall be otherwise directed by the Ministry.

14.—(a) Where the Ministry is satisfied that two or more neighbouring schools can be amalgamated with advantage for reasons of educational efficiency or economy it may give notice that after such date as the Ministry may determine no new appointment of a teacher may be made except in a temporary capacity until the question of the need for separate schools has been decided by the Ministry.

(b) No new teacher shall be recognised, except in a temporary capacity, in any school with an average daily attendance of under 50 pupils and within three miles distance of one or more other schools until a re-arrangement of the schools in the district has been considered and until the Ministry has given a decision thereon.

(c) The Ministry reserves the right to withdraw grants from any school in which the average daily attendance of pupils is less than 20.

15. Before withdrawing grants from a school under Articles 13 and 14 hereof the Ministry shall consult with the managers of the schools affected and with the education authority.

16. Where schools are amalgamated and the principal of any such school is retained as a privileged assistant in the amalgamated school such privileged assistant may continue to be recognized irrespective of the average attendance of pupils, and may receive (apart from any capitation grant to which he may be entitled under Part VI of these Regulations) such salary (inclusive of increments and additional emoluments for special qualifications) as in the opinion of the Ministry he would have received had he remained principal of the separate school.

17. When two or more schools are amalgamated, re-organised or superseded in whole or in part by a new school the conditions of recognition of the staff of teachers appointed on re-organisation of the school provision shall be determined by the Ministry, full consideration being given to the reasonable claims of the existing teachers. Should there be redundant teachers the Ministry shall prescribe the terms and limitation of recognition.

PART II.

Patronage and Management.

18. Regional and education committees acting for education authorities of Counties and County Boroughs, respectively, are, by virtue of the provisions of the Acts, recognised as managers of provided and transferred schools in their respective areas, and committees appointed by education authorities under Sections 15 (2) and 16 (1) of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as amended by the Education Act of 1930, are recognised as managers of the voluntary schools for which they have been appointed.

19. The recognition of managers of voluntary schools, other than voluntary schools for which committees have been appointed under Sections 15 (2) and 16 (1) of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as amended by the Education Act of 1930, and the recognition of patrons of all voluntary schools shall be governed by the following conditions :—

- (a) A patron may be recognised by the Ministry for any voluntary school.
- (b) The patron may be an individual or a patronage committee. In the case of schools vested in trustees by deeds to which the Ministry is a party the trustees are recognised as the patron.
- (c) Before a patronage committee is recognised regulations as to its constitution, mode of appointment of members and procedure, and the names of the first members of whom it is composed, must be submitted for the approval of the Ministry, and no new members may thereafter be appointed thereto without the approval of the Ministry in each case.

- (d) In every case the Ministry shall determine whether any person proposed as patron, or any person nominated by the patron as his successor, may be recognised.
- (e) If a patron wishes to resign his position he may, subject to the approval of the Ministry, nominate his successor, save where the patronship is held *ex-officio*, and in such case he ceases to be patron when the office is vacated: *Provided* that this rule shall not apply where a committee is the patron, or where, in the case of a school vested in the Ministry, the patronship is determined by the provisions of the lease.
- (f) In the case of a vacancy in the patronship by death, the representative of a lay patron, or the successor of a clerical patron, shall be recognised by the Ministry (where no valid objection exists) as the person to succeed to the patronship of the school. If such representative or clerical successor refuses to accept or is ineligible for the office of patron, the Ministry shall determine whether it is necessary to fill the vacancy, and may select and recognise a patron.
- (g) The patron may manage the school directly or may nominate for the approval of the Ministry, any suitable person or a committee of persons to act as manager, or may nominate joint-managers, and may remove the persons or committee so nominated as manager at any time. He may also when required nominate or join in nominating for appointment by the education authority, local representatives to serve on a school committee appointed under Section 15 (2) or 16 (1) of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as amended by the Education Act, 1930, and the further exercise of his powers of patronship shall be in accordance with the provisions of the scheme under which such school committee is appointed.
- (h) Where no patron is already recognised, the Ministry may recognise a patron, who may be the person previously recognised as manager, for the purpose of nominating or joining in the nomination of representatives of managers or trustees of a school on a committee of management set up under Section 15 (2) or Section 16 (1) of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as amended by the Education Act, 1930.
- (i) The manager should be a person of good position and must reside within a convenient distance from the school. Before he can be recognised by the Ministry he must give an undertaking, on the approved form, to comply with the Rules and Regulations of the Ministry.

- (j) The Ministry may withdraw the recognition of a patron or of a manager in the event of failure to observe the Rules, or if the Ministry, after such inquiry as it may consider necessary, is satisfied that the educational interests of the district require such action.

20. Managers of voluntary schools should visit their schools at frequent intervals and should check and certify the accuracy of returns furnished to the Ministry, and they should see that the school is conducted in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry.

Where joint managers are recognised all returns and salary claims should be signed by each of them unless they agree that one of their number or some other person nominated by them shall act as correspondent and sign such returns on their behalf. In case of disagreement between joint managers the matter in dispute shall be determined by the Ministry, whose decision shall be final.

21.—(a) The manager shall be responsible for the maintenance of the school in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry and no financial responsibility may be allowed to fall upon the teachers ; but teachers are expected to render all reasonable assistance in seeing that work connected with the cleansing and care of the premises is adequately performed ; and in the case of every school in which there are requisites granted as free stock, or obtained by means of a grant made, by the Commissioners of National Education or by the Ministry such free stock or requisites shall continue to be the property of the Ministry, and must not be sold or removed temporarily or otherwise from the school without the previous consent of the Ministry, and the principal teacher of the school shall be responsible for the safe custody of such free stock and requisites.

School record books shall be provided free of cost to public elementary schools by the Ministry whose property they shall remain.

(b) Where a public elementary school is vested in the Ministry the cost of keeping the schoolhouse and furniture in repair shall be defrayed by the Ministry : Provided that if a school so vested be transferred to the Education Authority under the provisions of Section 14 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, the Ministry shall thereupon cease to be liable for the cost of keeping the schoolhouse and furniture in repair : And provided further that if such a school be not transferred to the Education Authority after the appointed day has been fixed enabling it to be so transferred, then the provisions of Section 15 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as amended by the Education Act of 1930, shall apply, and the Ministry shall defray such portion

of the aforesaid expenditure, if any, in respect of such school as may remain after deducting therefrom the contribution payable by the Education Authority under the said section.

22. Managers should arrange to have repairs to the school premises carried out, as far as possible, during vacation periods, so as to avoid unnecessary interruption of the work of the school.

23. The manager shall enter into an agreement with each teacher on one of the forms approved by the Ministry and the execution of such agreement shall be a necessary condition for the payment of salary to the teacher: *Provided* that in temporary and exceptional circumstances the Ministry may relax this rule, and that the rule shall not apply to temporary assistants in "large schools" (as defined in Part IV hereof) or to locum tenens teachers appointed in accordance with the same Regulations.

24. Where joint managers are recognised they shall execute a joint agreement with each teacher, except as provided in Article 23 hereof, on one of the approved forms, and where one of the joint managers resigns a new joint agreement shall be executed with each teacher on the recognition of the new joint manager.

25. A new manager shall enter into agreement with each member of the existing staff of the school, except as provided in Article 23 hereof, and he shall not dispense with the services of any member of the staff except under the terms of this agreement. The new form of agreement must be similar to that executed by the teacher with the former manager, unless by consent of both manager and teacher; but when a school is transferred to an education authority or placed under a committee appointed under Section 15 (2) or Section 16 (1) of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as amended by the Education Act, 1930, the agreements to be executed with the teachers shall be on one of the forms approved by the Ministry for use by that body.

26.—(a) When a manager becomes aware that a teacher is about to vacate his position he should notify the Ministry without delay.

(b) The appointment of an additional teacher, or of a successor to an outgoing teacher, shall not be sanctioned in any case unless the necessary conditions are fulfilled.

27. All correspondence with the Ministry in relation to a school should be conducted by the manager. Letters should be addressed "The Secretary, Ministry of Education, Stormont, Belfast."

PART III.**Organisation.**

28.—(a) The school year shall commence on the first day of July and end on the last day of June. School programmes and time tables should date from the beginning of the school year.

(b) All schools must be in full operation on every day of the year, exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays and the days of closing allowed under (c) and (d) of this Article.

(c) The maximum period for which a school may be closed for vacation, holidays and all other causes shall be 50 school days in any school year, exclusive of any period for which it may be closed by the manager (1) on the definite recommendation in writing of the local medical officer of health in consequence of epidemic sickness in the district, and (2) with the approval of the Ministry for any other unforeseen and unavoidable cause.

(d) In the case of special schools for Afflicted Children the Ministry may sanction a modification of the period allowed for vacation in (c) of this Article.

(e) When the school has not been kept in operation as required, the salaries and other emoluments of the teachers for the days of excess closing may be disallowed.

29.—(a) Subject to the conditions laid down in (b) and (c) of this Article the programme to be followed in each school shall be determined by the manager after consulting the principal teacher.

(b) The programme must be in accordance with the general programme issued by the Ministry, and the modifications provided for therein.

(c) When Irish is taught in any school the instruction in this subject must not be made obligatory upon any pupil, and in cases where parents object to their children receiving instruction in this subject during the ordinary school hours the school time table must clearly indicate the alternative subject in which instruction is provided for such pupils at the time when Irish is being taught to the other pupils of the school.

30. Work must be carried on in accordance with a time table prepared by the principal teacher with the approval of the manager and subject to modification if required by the Ministry.

31.—(a) No child under four years of age may be enrolled as a pupil.

(b) A child who is not enrolled in the school shall not be permitted to be present in the schoolroom during the ordinary school hours, except in accordance with special arrangements approved by the Ministry.

32.—(a) Boys under seven years of age shall not be enrolled in a boys' school where there is not a mistress, unless there is no suitable school with a mistress available in the locality.

(b) Boys must be removed from girls' schools, and all pupils from infants' schools not later than 1st July next following the completion of their eighth year.

(c) Pupils attending a junior school which is limited to third and lower standards must be transferred to a school which provides for the instruction of senior pupils, when they have attained sufficient proficiency, more particularly in English and Arithmetic, to warrant their promotion: provided always that any child who has reached the age of eleven and a half years on the 30th June shall thereupon be transferred even though his attainments in study fall short of the normal.

(d) The Ministry may, however, give special sanction for the modification of (a) and (b) of this Article in cases in which it is satisfied that the educational interests of the children require such modification.

33. Pupils shall not be retained on the rolls after reaching the age of fifteen unless approved courses of instruction are provided for them, in which case they may be retained up to the age of eighteen.

34. Not less than four hours a day shall be provided on the time table after morning roll call for secular instruction on five days in the week. The secular instruction period shall consist of two meetings separated by an interval of not less than half-an-hour and not exceeding one hour and a half. In large urban centres where arrangements are in operation for providing free meals the interval shall be at least one hour, and in other cases it shall not exceed one hour if serious inconvenience would result.

35. For Grant purposes and the staffing of schools an "attendance" shall mean presence at secular instruction for not less than four hours; and a "half-attendance" shall mean presence at secular instruction for not less than two hours during a meeting: *provided, however, that—*

(a) the minimum time constituting an "attendance" in the case of pupils enrolled in Infants' and first standard may be reduced from four hours to three, and the minimum time constituting a "half-attendance" may be reduced from two hours to one and one-half on any day when such reduction is necessary in order to facilitate the teaching of Domestic Economy or other practical subject; *and*

(b) in all schools, except infants' schools, the minimum time constituting an "attendance" in the case of pupils enrolled in infants' classes may be reduced from

four hours to three, and the minimum time constituting a "half-attendance" may be reduced from two hours to one and one-half, *and*

- (c) in all schools the minimum time constituting a "half-attendance" in the case of pupils under six years of age at an afternoon meeting may be reduced from two hours to one and one-half, *and*
- (d) the minimum time constituting an "attendance" may be reduced from four hours to three in the case of pupils attending special schools or classes for afflicted or physically defective children :

Provided also that nothing in this Article shall exempt any teacher from attending for the full school time.

36. The minimum time constituting an "attendance" may include—

- (a) any time occupied by instruction, given elsewhere than at the school, in Domestic Economy, Horticulture, Woodwork, Geography, Nature Study or other approved subject ; but all such arrangements must first receive the sanction of the Ministry.
- (b) any time occupied by visits paid during school hours, under arrangements sanctioned by the Ministry, to places of educational value or interest. The number of such visits for any year must, however, be strictly limited, and should not exceed twenty visits of two hours' duration for any particular pupil ;
- (c) any time occupied by a child in undergoing treatment under a scheme of school medical (including dental) service, whether at the school clinic, or in a hospital or other institution, to the extent of not more than ten school days in the aggregate in any school year. Credit shall not be allowed for an "attendance" unless the child has been present at the school for some portion of the school day.

37.—(a) The morning "attendance" shall begin not later than 10-30 a.m. The school shall, however, be in operation from 10 a.m. at latest.

(b) The attendance of the pupils must be recorded in the books supplied for the purpose in strict accordance with the instructions issued from time to time by the Ministry.

(c) When, owing to the severity of the weather or other exceptional cause, the number of pupils in attendance on any day or days is under one-third of the average daily attendance for the whole month in which the day or days occur, the attendance on such day or days may be excluded from the calculation of the quarterly and annual averages.

38.—(a) No book may be used for the purpose of secular instruction to which a reasonable objection might be entertained on religious or political grounds.

(b) A list of approved Story Readers for children enrolled in third and higher standards and of text books in Reading, History, Citizenship, Economics, and Irish for pupils in all standards is issued by the Ministry. No books in these subjects, other than those in this official list or such other works as may be specially approved by the Ministry, may be used in the schools.

The selection of other books is left to the discretion of managers and principal teachers, subject to the supervision and approval of the inspectors of the circuit.

PART IV.

Staffing.

Definitions.

For the purpose of these Regulations :—

- (a) The term “ average daily attendance ” for any period when used in these regulations shall, subject to Article 37 (c) of Part III hereof, mean the result arrived at by dividing the total number of attendances made during that period by pupils who were enrolled in the school in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry, by the total number of days on which these attendances were made.

Any portion of a unit not less than one-half in the average daily attendance as calculated may be counted as a unit.

- (b) A “ large school ” is defined to be a public elementary school, other than one conducted by members of a religious community and paid by capitation grant, in which the average daily attendance for the preceding year ending on 31st March, or such shorter period as may be sanctioned by the Ministry, is not less than 365.
- (c) The “ enrolment ” in a “ large school ” in any quarter is defined to be the number of pupils whose names were duly enrolled on the school roll on any of the first five days during which the school was in operation in that quarter and who have been in attendance on at least two of these five days, provided, that, if the first five days of operation in any quarter are interrupted by vacations or other closing extending over three or more consecutive school days, the determination of the

“enrolment” shall be deferred until the end of the first five days of operation which are free from such interruption.

- (d) A quarter shall mean a period of three months ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th or December 31st.

39. The teachers recognised in public elementary schools are principal teachers, vice-principals, assistants and junior assistant mistresses. All appointments of teachers are subject to the sanction of the Ministry and no persons other than those approved by the Ministry may be employed.

40.—(a) Except as provided in clause (c) of this Article and in Articles 54, 55 and 56 hereof, the maximum staff of assistants, including vice-principals where recognised, which may be appointed with the approval of the Ministry and in respect of whose salaries grants may be made by the Ministry in any school, shall be in accordance with the minimum average daily attendance, hereinafter called “appointment average,” specified in the following table :—

<i>“Appointment Average.”</i>	<i>Maximum staff in addition to a principal.</i>
35	1 (a junior assistant mistress).
50	1 assistant.
95	2 assistants.
140	3 assistants.
185	4 assistants.

with an additional assistant for each additional 45 pupils in average daily attendance.

(b) The number of teachers employed in schools conducted by members of religious communities and paid by capitation grant must not be less than the number warranted by the table, and a proportionate reduction will be made in the amount of the grant if the full number of teachers is not employed.

(c) The Ministry may, with the consent of the Ministry of Finance, authorise the appointment and payment of a teaching staff in excess of the normal maximum shown in clause (a) of this Article in any school for children who, though not Afflicted Children as defined in the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, are subject to disability which renders necessary a larger staff of teachers possessing the ordinary qualifications.

41. A first vice-principal may be appointed on an “appointment average” of 160 pupils and a second vice-principal on an “appointment average” of 320 pupils for any of the periods prescribed in Article 44 hereof but no second vice-principal may be appointed in any Infants or Junior School after 1st July, 1934.

42. In a school staffed by a principal and junior assistant mistress where an average daily attendance of 60 pupils is maintained for two successive quarters, the Ministry may require that the junior assistant mistress be replaced by a trained woman assistant unless the reports on the work of the junior assistant mistress are of a distinctly favourable character.

43. In a mixed school under a master where an average daily attendance sufficient for the recognition of a junior assistant mistress under Articles 40 and 44 hereof, is not maintained, a junior assistant mistress may nevertheless be recognised; and provided that she was serving in the school at the date on which these Regulations came into force and that one of the following conditions (1), (2) or (3) was complied with, she may be retained in the school as a personal privilege in the event of the master being replaced by a mistress, or, if already in actual enjoyment of that privilege under the regulations heretofore in force, she may continue to be so retained:—

- (1) that the school is under a master who was recognised as principal teacher of the school from a date prior to 1st January, 1921, and that a grant for either an assistant teacher or a junior assistant mistress was at the time available in the school; or
- (2) that the junior assistant mistress was recognised in the school from a date prior to 1st January, 1921; or
- (3) that the junior assistant mistress was recognised in the school whilst it was under a master who had been in charge of the school from a date prior to 1st January, 1921.

44. Save as provided in Article 45 hereof, the "appointment average" required to warrant the appointment of an assistant teacher or a junior assistant mistress in any school other than a "large school" must have been secured for one of the following periods:—

- (a) for each of the two quarters immediately preceding the quarter in which the appointment is made; or
- (b) for the quarter in which the appointment is made and for the preceding calendar year; or
- (c) for the quarter in which the appointment is made and for any year including that quarter, and ending on one of the recognised quarter days.

45. In the case of newly-recognised schools, or schools which have been enlarged or re-organised, the maximum staff shall be determined by the Ministry; but in no case shall payment be continued to any teacher for more than twelve months unless one of the conditions for appointment set forth in Article 44 hereof is fulfilled on or before the expiration of that period.

46. In the case of "large schools" the continuance of grants to assistant teachers shall be subject to the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in Articles 54, 55 and 56 hereof. In the case of other schools, the following provisions shall apply :—

- (a) The grant shall not be withdrawn from an assistant teacher or junior assistant mistress owing to a decrease in the average daily attendance of pupils until the end of two consecutive quarters for which the average daily attendance of pupils has fallen by more than 10 units below the appropriate "appointment average" in the case of an assistant, or by more than 5 units in the case of a junior assistant mistress.
- (b) The grants in respect of a vice-principal as such shall not be withdrawn owing to a decrease in the average daily attendance until the end of two consecutive quarters for which the average daily attendance has fallen below the "appointment average" prescribed in Article 41 hereof.
- (c) If the Ministry is satisfied that the insufficiency of the average daily attendance has been due to epidemic disease or other exceptional cause, the grant may be continued for an additional period, but in no circumstances may the date for the withdrawal of the grant in respect of a vice-principal, assistant or junior assistant mistress be postponed beyond the end of the fourth consecutive quarter of insufficient average daily attendance of pupils. The exceptional causes must be clearly stated in the school return for each quarter of insufficient average daily attendance and the claim for the continuance of the grant must be sustained by medical certificate and any other information required by the Ministry.

47. The conditions prescribed in Article 44 hereof shall apply in the case of the replacement of an assistant or junior assistant mistress, but a successor to an outgoing teacher, who was recognised under the conditions of Article 44 hereof, may nevertheless be recognised provisionally in any school, other than a "large school" : provided that in one of the two quarters immediately preceding the date on which the vacancy occurred either the necessary "appointment average" was secured or it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Ministry that it would have been secured but for the prevalence of an epidemic or other exceptional cause.

The provisional recognition accorded under this proviso shall be withdrawn at the end of the quarter in which the appointment is made unless the necessary "appointment average" has been secured in that quarter. If it has been secured the appointment will be confirmed.

48.—(a) In a school where more than one assistant is employed the manager may, subject to the approval of the Ministry, determine the order of seniority. In the absence of any such determination the order of seniority of the assistants, excluding any specialist teacher possessing the qualifications prescribed in Article 66 (b) hereof, shall be fixed by length of service in the school except in the case of a vice-principal who shall be given priority over the ordinary assistants (other than privileged assistants).

(b) When two or more schools are amalgamated, re-organised or superseded in whole or in part by a new school, the order of seniority of the assistants appointed on re-organisation of the school provision shall be determined by the Ministry.

49.—(a) A master will not be recognised in a girls' school; nor will an assistant master be recognised in any school under a woman principal.

(b) A mistress will not be recognised as principal of a boys' school unless the school is an infants' school.

50. On the occurrence of a vacancy in a mixed school with an average daily attendance of less than 35 pupils for the year ending on the last day of the quarter preceding the date on which the vacancy occurred, the teacher appointed must be a mistress unless the Ministry is satisfied that the average daily attendance is likely to be maintained above 35 and the special sanction of the Ministry has been obtained for the appointment of a master.

51.—(a) The staff of a mixed school will not be considered satisfactory unless it includes a woman teacher.

(b) In mixed schools with four or more assistants the proportion of men teachers to the whole staff must be, as a rule, not less than 1 in 4.

52. On the occurrence of a vacancy for an assistant in a boys' school staffed entirely by men teachers, and in which boys under 7 years of age are enrolled, a mistress must as a rule be appointed.

53.—(a) In the case of schools paid by capitation grant the qualifications required for recognition of the teaching staff will be specially considered by the Ministry.

(b) All lay assistants recognised as forming portion of the teaching staff must possess the same qualifications as teachers of ordinary public elementary schools unless they have been recognised as qualified to act as lay assistants in convent schools under the rules in force prior to 1st April, 1920, or were recognised in April, 1927, in schools conducted by the Christian Brothers.

(c) The Ministry does not interfere with the discretion of the conductors as regards the employment of lay assistants in addition to those forming portion of the recognised staff, but such additional lay assistants must possess the same qualifications as teachers of ordinary public elementary schools, and their salaries must be paid wholly by the conductors. Persons so employed are not in the recognised service of the Ministry, and shall not be entitled to claim any privilege attaching to service in public elementary schools.

Regulations in regard to Staffing applicable to "Large Schools" only.

54. To warrant the appointment in any "large school" of an assistant teacher for the year beginning 1st July, hereinafter called a "permanent assistant," the "appointment average" must have reached the appropriate minimum prescribed in Article 40 (a) hereof for the year ending on the previous 31st March : provided, however, that if instruction in practical subjects is given in special rooms suitably and properly equipped the number of "permanent assistants" may be increased by one if there has been an average daily attendance for the same yearly period of not less than 500 pupils in fourth and higher standards.

55. Additional assistants, hereinafter called "temporary assistants" may be appointed if after subtracting 25 from the "enrolment" in any quarter the quotient obtained by dividing the remainder by 50 is greater than the number of "permanent assistants" allowable under Article 54 hereof. The maximum number of "temporary assistants" to be allowed shall be the difference (neglecting fractions of one) between this quotient and the number of "permanent assistants" determined in accordance with Article 54 hereof, excluding any additional "permanent assistant" allowed in accordance with the proviso to the said Article.

56.—(a) A "temporary assistant" who has not served in a school up to the end of any quarter shall not be recognised in that school from any date in the succeeding quarter prior to the first of the five days used in the determination of the "enrolment."

(b) If in any quarter the "enrolment" in a school staffed under this system is insufficient to warrant the continued recognition of any "temporary assistant" employed in the school in the previous quarter, grant in respect of salary may be paid to the teacher for any period not exceeding 14 days from the first of the five days used in the determination of the "enrolment" provided he continued to serve in the school during that period.

57. This system of staffing shall be applicable to all "large schools" but shall not be applied to any existing school until—

- (a) the appointment of a "temporary assistant" can be sanctioned,
- or
- (b) a vacancy for a "permanent assistant" occurs which can be filled in accordance with Article 54 hereof.

58. A school, once staffed under this system, shall continue thereunder and shall be deemed to be a "large school" until the average daily attendance has fallen below 320 for any year ending on 31st March and the school shall cease to be staffed as a "large school" from the beginning of the following school year.

Qualifications of Teachers.

(a) *Principals.*

59.—(a) A trained woman teacher who has not completed her probation may, at any time within three years from the date of leaving the training college, be recognised provisionally as principal of a school having an average daily attendance of less than 30 pupils, but if she fails to secure the diploma at the end of the first probationary period as defined in Article 71 hereof she shall cease to be recognised as principal.

(b) A trained teacher who has not completed his probation shall not be recognised as principal of a school having an average daily attendance of 30 or more pupils unless the Ministry is satisfied that the circumstances of the case warrant the appointment.

60. Subject to the fulfilment of the other requirements laid down in these Regulations a teacher to be eligible for appointment as principal must—

- (a) in the case of a school with an average daily attendance of 30 to 94 pupils have completed his period of probation and be rated as not lower than efficient ;
- (b) in the case of a school with an average daily attendance of 95 to 184 pupils have had six years' service and must have been rated as Highly Efficient for at least the last year of his service ;
- (c) in the case of a school with an average daily attendance of 185 to 364 pupils have had eight years' service and must have been rated as Highly Efficient for the last year and two other years of his service ;
- (d) in the case of a school with an average daily attendance of 365 or more pupils have had ten years' service and must have been rated as Highly Efficient for the last year and three other years of his service :

Provided that in the case of graduates of a British or Irish University the period of service mentioned in (b), (c) and (d) may be reduced by two years.

61. No teacher recognised for the first time as principal or assistant in a public elementary school in Northern Ireland after 1st April, 1930, shall be eligible for appointment as principal of a school with an average daily attendance of 365 or above unless he is a graduate of a British or Irish University.

62. The following are eligible for appointment as principal teachers, subject to the fulfilment of the other requirements laid down in these Regulations :—

- (a) Persons already recognised as fully qualified principal teachers. A teacher specially recognised under previous regulations as principal of a small school may continue to be recognised in that school only.
- (b) Persons who have been trained for service in Northern Ireland in recognised training colleges and who have successfully completed the necessary period of probation.
- (c) Untrained assistant teachers, rated as highly efficient for the preceding five years, who were appointed as teachers on or before 1st April, 1905, or who have had 20 years' service if appointed later than that date.
- (d) Trained certificated teachers under the English Board of Education and the Scottish Education Department of not less than five years' service as such in Great Britain, and whose service there has been favourably reported upon in the years immediately preceding their transfer to Northern Ireland.
- (e) Teachers trained under the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, prior to 1st September, 1922, who have fulfilled the conditions for the award of the training diploma and upon whom recent reports have been favourable.
- (f) Teachers who completed their training in 1923 or 1924 under the Ministry of Education for the Irish Free State may be recognised in Northern Ireland subject to special conditions in regard to supplemental examination and, as at (e) hereof, to previous favourable reports. The consent of that Ministry is required for the appointment in Northern Ireland of teachers who completed their training in 1924.

(b) *Vice-Principals.*

63. The following are eligible for appointment as vice-principal :—

- (a) Trained teachers, or untrained principal or assistant

teachers appointed for the first time on or before 1st April, 1905, who have given not less than five years' recognised service as principal or assistant teacher, provided that in the last report they are rated as highly efficient.

- (b) Untrained principal or assistant teachers with at least twelve years' service and rated as highly efficient for the last three years.

64. A vice-principal may not be appointed without the express approval of the Ministry in a school in which a privileged assistant is serving.

65. Recognition as a vice-principal will be withdrawn in the event of a decline in the teacher's efficiency unless it appears that this decline is of a temporary character.

(c) *Assistants.*

66. The following are eligible for appointment as assistant teachers subject to the fulfilment of the other requirements laid down in these Regulations :—

- (a) All teachers already recognised as principal or assistant teachers, all teachers eligible for appointment as principal teachers and all teachers trained for service in Northern Ireland in training colleges recognised for the purpose by the Ministry, subject in the case of "large schools" to the provisions of sub-section (c) hereof.
- (b) In any large school in which an assistant, additional to the ordinary staff, may be appointed under Article 54 hereof and in which the amount of instruction in Domestic Economy and Needlework is sufficient to occupy the full time of a teacher the Ministry may approve of the appointment of an assistant teacher who holds the teaching certificate of a College for the training of teachers of Domestic Economy recognised by the Ministry. Such assistant teachers shall be paid in accordance with the scale of salary applicable to trained women assistant teachers.
No such teacher may be employed for the teaching of subjects other than those for which she is fully qualified.
- (c) Except as provided in sub-section (b) hereof a teacher qualified for service in Northern Ireland who has not completed his probation shall not be recognised as an assistant on the permanent staff of a "large school" for the instruction of pupils of fourth and higher

standards unless he has graduated in a British or Irish University at the conclusion of a four year course of training.

- (d) Junior assistant mistresses who have given not less than ten years' service and have been rated as highly efficient for the last three years may be recognised as untrained assistants.
- (e) Monks and nuns who are certified by the manager to be members of a religious order and who pass the King's Scholarship Examination in the first or second division are eligible, respectively, as untrained teachers, for the position of assistant in a monastery or convent public elementary school, not paid by capitation, but not in an ordinary public elementary school, provided they are appointed within three years from the 1st July of the year of examination.

67. All candidates for positions as teachers in infants' schools or in classes containing infants, first or second standard must be fully qualified in infant training. Any of the following qualifications will be accepted as fulfilling this requirement :—

- (a) Certificates from Kindergarten Institutions approved by the Ministry.
- (b) A favourable report from the Ministry's Organiser in connection with the teacher's period of training in a recognised training college. This qualification shall be provisional only and shall be confirmed or withdrawn at the same time as the diploma. If a teacher holding this provisional qualification undertakes work for the first time in an infants' school or in classes containing infants, first or second standard after she has obtained the diploma, she shall be on trial as a teacher of such classes and shall be required to qualify for confirmation of this provisional qualification by means of a special test conducted after two years' service in that capacity.
- (c) Highly efficient service in infants' schools or in classes containing infants, first or second standard.

(d) *Junior Assistant Mistresses.*

68. The following are eligible for appointment as junior assistant mistresses subject to the other requirements laid down in these Regulations :—

- (a) Women qualified to act as principal or assistant teachers.
- (b) Women who passed the King's Scholarship Examination prior to 1932 and women who pass this examination in

1932 or a subsequent year in first or second division if they secure an appointment and take up duty within three years from the 1st July in the year in which they passed the examination : provided, however, that the period of eligibility may be extended in the case of a teacher who has taught in a recognised capacity for not less than three months continuously in one school or for a total of not less than six months made up of short periods of service in one or more schools within the said period of three years. Should she have so served she shall be eligible for recognition for a further period of three years after the last day of such service but she shall cease to be eligible if she fails to obtain a permanent appointment and take up duty within this extended period. Similar extension may be allowed if the Ministry is satisfied that within the said period of three years from the 1st July in the year in which she passed the examination the candidate has pursued a course of study or training which may be regarded as keeping her qualifications in being.

- (c) Teachers who show that they possess qualifications under the English Board of Education or the Scottish Education Department at least equal to those required in (b) hereof.
- (d) Women who have taken the degree of a British or Irish University within five years prior to the date of appointment, provided that, prior to appointment, the candidate takes a course of not less than one month's duration in Practice of Teaching in a public elementary school approved for the purpose in advance by the Ministry and passes a test in teaching by the Inspector at the end of the course, and that she also passes a test in singing, drawing and needlework, to be conducted by the Ministry on the lines of the syllabuses for the King's Scholarship Examination in these subjects.

(e) *Locum Tenens Teachers.*

69.—(a) A locum tenens may be recognised for a period not exceeding three months pending the appointment of a principal or assistant teacher or junior assistant mistress. Should it be found that the appointment of a permanent teacher must be longer delayed the Ministry may, at its discretion, sanction further continuance of the locum tenens teacher for a limited period.

(b) A locum tenens principal or assistant teacher should be qualified under Article 66 hereof and a locum tenens junior assistant mistress under Article 68 hereof ; but where the Ministry

is satisfied that qualified persons are not available the appointment of persons not fully qualified may be sanctioned.

70. When a school is closed for a period of vacation not exceeding one week within the period of actual service payment may be allowed in respect of a locum tenens teacher for such vacation, but, as a rule, payment is made in respect of actual service only.

Probation.

71.—(a) Principal and assistant teachers on first appointment shall be on probation during the first two years of service, which may include service as substitute for a principal or assistant teacher but not service as junior assistant mistress or as substitute for a junior assistant mistress. No period of less than three months' continuous service in one school may be reckoned as part of the probationary service and the two years' service must be completed within any period of three years.

If towards the end of the first two years' service the probationer's work is rated as efficient, as a result of a special inspection, full recognition and diploma will be granted from the day after the completion of two years' service. In cases of doubt a decision may be postponed for six months and if about the end of that additional period of service, the teacher's work when retested is rated as efficient, full recognition and diploma will be granted from the day after the completion of the two years' and six months' service.

If either at the end of the two years' or the additional six months' service, as the case may be (i.e., the first probationary period), the probationer's work does not reach an efficient standard recognition as principal teacher, if the probationer is serving as such, will be withdrawn (at least three months' notice being given) and he will be eligible only for appointment as assistant. Then, or if previously an assistant, the teacher may, after consideration of the reports on his work, be granted a further two years' trial.

If towards the end of this second period the probationer's work when tested is rated as efficient, full recognition and diploma will be granted from the day after the completion of this second probationary period. If rated below efficient recognition shall be withdrawn and the probationer, if a man, shall leave the service; if a woman, she may be allowed to take a post as junior assistant mistress on trial under Article 73 hereof.

(b) A teacher who has served for not less than one year on probation may be allowed, in order to obtain practice of teaching under a highly qualified teacher, to attend a school, approved by the Ministry for the purpose, for a period not exceeding six months

provided that he appoints, with the approval of the manager of the school in which he is serving, a qualified trained teacher as his substitute for the period of his absence.

Substitutes appointed under this sub-section must be paid at the rate specified in Article 89 hereof.

(c) All teachers other than those required to serve a period of probation under sub-section (a) hereof or, in the case of junior assistant mistresses, under Article 73 shall, on first appointment in Northern Ireland, be recognised on trial for a period of not less than six months.

72. Trained teachers giving full-time service in Reformatory and Industrial Schools recognised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, or in Special Schools for afflicted children recognised by the Ministry as public elementary schools, may qualify for full recognition and the diploma in the manner prescribed in Article 71 hereof; but if a teacher who has served his probationary period in a Special School for afflicted children takes up an appointment in an ordinary public elementary school at a subsequent date he shall be on trial for a period of not less than six months.

73. Junior Assistant Mistresses shall on first appointment be provisionally recognised on trial for a period of six months, towards the end of which period their work will be tested by an Inspector. If the Ministry is satisfied that the junior assistant mistress displays sufficient ability to warrant her further continuance on probation she will be recognised for a further period of eighteen months on probation, but if the Ministry is not so satisfied, her recognition will terminate without further trial. If, towards the end of the complete period of two years' service, the probationer's work is rated as efficient, as the result of a special inspection, full recognition will be granted from the day after completion of two years' service. If rated below efficient recognition shall be withdrawn and the probationer shall leave the service.

Appointment of Teachers.

74. Teachers seeking appointments in public elementary schools may have their names entered in a register kept in the Ministry for that purpose and known as the Employment Register. The conditions of registration and other particulars may be had on application.

75. Notice of appointment of teachers must be sent to the Ministry by the managers as early as possible. The Ministry accepts no responsibility for payment in respect of teachers before their appointments have been formally sanctioned.

76. A teacher shall not be regarded as qualified for a position advertised by an Education Authority unless he complies with such special conditions as may be prescribed by the Authority with the approval of the Ministry : provided, however, that if no candidate who is otherwise suitable complies with these conditions other candidates not possessing these special qualifications may be considered.

77. Candidate teachers must furnish satisfactory evidence of age and a medical certificate that they are of a sound and healthy constitution and free from any physical or mental defect likely to impair their usefulness as teachers. The form of medical certificate prescribed by the Ministry must be used. Fresh medical evidence of health may be required where service has been interrupted for a longer period than twelve months.

78.—(a) Teachers must, on first appointment, be over 18 and under 30 years of age : provided, however, that a person, otherwise qualified under the Ministry's Rules, who is between the ages of 30 and 45 years, may be admitted to the service if the Ministry is satisfied that since he reached the age of 30 he has been continuously employed in educational institutions of appropriate standing.

(b) A teacher, other than one who is serving on probation, whose last service was rated below efficient and whose service has been interrupted for a period of six months shall not be re-admitted for permanent recognition until he has served temporarily on trial for a period of six months and his work has been favourably reported upon.

(c) In the case of a teacher whose last service was favourably reported upon re-entry may be allowed within a period of five years from the last day of recognised service. Should the interruption of service cover a period of five years the conditions set forth at (b) hereof will apply.

(d) Where the interruption of service in public elementary schools in Great Britain or Ireland has covered a period of fifteen years re-admission to the service cannot be granted.

79.—(a) No teacher who has been awarded a retiring allowance and who has attained the age of 65 years may be re-admitted to the service, nor is such teacher eligible for employment as a substitute or *locum tenens* in a school recognised by the Ministry.

(b) A teacher who has voluntarily retired on pension after attaining the age of 60 years (or after attaining the age of 55 years and completing 35 years' service where such conditions of retirement applied) may not be re-admitted to the service without the express permission of the Ministry, and in any event will not be re-admitted unless his service, immediately prior to his retirement, had been favourably reported on, and unless he submits medical

evidence, satisfactory to the Ministry, as to the state of his health at the date of proposed re-entry. Re-admission of such teachers is also subject to the requirements of Article 10 of the Public Elementary School Teachers' Superannuation Scheme, 1926, and to the provisions above laid down as to interrupted service. Such persons may, however, be recognised as substitute or *locum tenens* teachers, subject in the case of each such employment to the prior sanction of the Ministry. Where the employment of such person as a *locum tenens* teacher is sanctioned the service so given will not count in any respect for pension purposes or as entitling the teacher to further recognition. (In this connection attention is drawn to the possibility of reduction or suspension of pension under the terms of Article 6 (2) of the Teachers' Superannuation Act (Northern Ireland), 1926).

(c) No teacher who has been awarded a pension by reason of infirmity of mind or body may be re-admitted to the service, unless his service, prior to his retirement, had been favourably reported on. Re-admission of such teachers is also subject to the requirements of Article 10 of the Public Elementary School Teachers' Superannuation Scheme of 1926 and to the provisions above laid down as to interrupted service. A teacher who is in receipt of pension granted by reason of infirmity of mind or body is not eligible for recognition as a substitute or *locum tenens* teacher.

80. No clergyman of any denomination will be recognised as a teacher in a public elementary school.

81. No person will be recognised as a teacher who is the owner, in whole or in part, or liable for the rent of the school-house; nor can any person be so recognised in a school owned in whole or in part, or rented by, a near relative or by any person acting in his interest.

82. Teachers are not permitted to carry on or engage in any business or occupation, or to be members of any association, or to undertake any office or function, tending to impair their usefulness as teachers. A teacher is forbidden to keep, to act as assistant in keeping, or to have any interest in a public house, or house for the sale of spirituous liquors, or to live in any such house; nor may the husband (or wife) of the owner or part owner, manager, or occupier of such house, or of an assistant therein, or of any other person having an interest therein be recognised as a teacher in a public elementary school.

Dismissal of Teachers.

83.—(a) The Ministry may, at any time, withdraw recognition from, reduce the salary of, or inflict any lesser penalty upon any teacher who has seriously declined in efficiency or whose conduct has been unsatisfactory, or who has violated any of the Regulations of the Ministry.

(b) Before serious action is taken in the case of any teacher he shall be afforded an opportunity of forwarding to the Ministry any statement he may desire to submit in his defence.

(c) In no case shall a teacher be dismissed for inefficiency before he has had ample opportunity of remedying the defects in his teaching which have been reported by the inspectors.

(d) In no case shall a teacher be dismissed for inefficiency on the reports of a single inspector ; before recognition is finally withdrawn his work shall be tested by means of a thorough inspection and an examination of all the standards for whose instruction he is responsible. This inspection shall be conducted by a senior inspector, or by a chief inspector, as the Ministry may consider desirable.

(e) Should it appear necessary to dismiss a teacher for inefficiency a formal statement of the grounds on which it is proposed to take action shall be furnished directly to the teacher. Any representations or explanations which he may submit shall be carefully considered by the Ministry before final action is taken.

84. Should a teacher have any well-grounded cause of complaint against the manager or the inspector he may submit his case in writing directly to the Ministry for its consideration.

Absences of Teachers from School.

85.—(a) For occasional brief absences of teachers owing to illness, not exceeding five successive school days or ten school days in any calendar year, the manager's statement may be accepted.

(b) In cases of more prolonged illness leave of absence not exceeding one month may be allowed, without stoppage of salary, on the production of a medical certificate specifying the nature of the illness and certifying the incapacity of the teacher for the performance of duty. If two or more teachers are recognised in a school the responsibility for the school work in the absence of the principal devolves on the privileged assistant or vice-principal, if any ; otherwise upon the first assistant or junior assistant mistress as the case may be.

(c) Should a teacher be absent from duty, through illness, for longer than 31 days in any calendar year or for longer than 31 days continuously, excluding vacations, no salary or other emoluments may be paid for the additional period of absence unless a qualified substitute approved by the manager is appointed.

(d) Absence owing to illness shall not, except as hereafter provided, be sanctioned for more than six months continuously, or for more than six months in any calendar year. For this purpose a period of absence includes any days of closing occurring therein. Resumption of duty for periods of less than four weeks during which the school was in operation will not be regarded as interrupting the continuity of the six months' absence.

If, however, a teacher who has been absent owing to illness for a period of six months continuously, or for a period of six months in any calendar year produces medical evidence satisfactory to the Ministry to show that it is reasonably certain that he will be fully restored to health and able to resume work within a further period of not more than six months, the Ministry may continue his recognition, but in no case of absence owing to illness can extension of recognition be granted for any period beyond the date on which the total duration of absence through illness will have amounted to twelve months reckoned over a period of forty-eight months.

The appointment of a teacher who has been absent on sick leave for a period of six months within the meaning of this Article, or where an extension of this period has been sanctioned for such extended period, shall be automatically terminated from the day following the completion of that period unless the teacher is able to resume regular service on that day; and in the event of his being re-appointed at a later date such re-appointment will, as a rule, be regarded as an entirely new appointment. Where, however, the Ministry is satisfied that this provision would operate with undue harshness in any particular case it may, at its discretion, permit the restoration of privileges formerly enjoyed in the event of the teacher's re-appointment.

In any case of prolonged illness the Ministry will require the production of a medical certificate of restoration to health before permitting the teacher to resume service.

(e) The Ministry may allow salary for brief absences from school, with the permission of the manager, owing to the occurrence of serious illness or death in the family of the teacher; but, save in very exceptional circumstances, the period of such absences in respect of which payment may be made may not exceed three school days. Within similar limits, the Ministry may also allow salary to teachers for periods of absence from duty due to other exceptional causes where it is satisfied that the circumstances are such as warrant it in taking this action. The cause of absence should always be inserted on the school return. Absence for the purpose of transacting private business should be discouraged, and payment shall not be allowed for such absence, except in very exceptional circumstances.

A school should not be closed on account of the marriage of a teacher serving therein. Payment of salary may not be allowed to a teacher for more than three school days' absence from duty owing to marriage even though the school is kept in operation.

(f) In the case of a teacher who is required to cease attendance at school owing to the occurrence of infectious disease in his home, leave of absence not exceeding one month may be allowed, without stoppage of salary, on the production of a medical certificate, but should he be absent from duty through this cause for longer than 31 days in any calendar year or for 31 days

continuously no salary or other emoluments may be paid for the additional period of absence unless a qualified substitute approved by the manager is appointed.

(g) In exceptional cases, where it has been found impossible to obtain qualified substitutes, the Ministry may sanction, with the approval of the manager, the employment of competent persons as substitutes, although not fully qualified under these Regulations.

86.—(a) When a school is closed in consequence of the absence of a teacher the fact must be at once notified by the teacher to the manager and to the senior and section inspectors, and to the school attendance officer.

(b) In a school where more than one teacher is employed the absence of any teacher must be similarly notified to manager and inspectors, either by himself or by some person acting on his behalf.

(c) When the school is closed on a day on which Domestic Economy is to be taught notice should also be sent to the organiser of instruction in this subject.

87. When a teacher is absent the manager should, without delay, make suitable arrangements for having the school work carried on. In such circumstances he may avail himself of the temporary services of a teacher from a neighbouring public elementary school with the consent of its manager. The arrangements thus made should be notified at once to the Ministry and to the inspectors. Temporary service so given by teachers in schools other than their own shall count as service in their own schools.

This regulation shall apply only to cases where the arrangement does not extend over a period longer than a month.

88. Recurring absences of a teacher on account of illness may render the teacher liable to withdrawal of recognition.

89.—(a) Qualified substitutes, engaged by the teacher with the approval of the manager, must be employed in any of the following circumstances to warrant payment of salary :—

- (1) Absence due to personal illness, where the employment of a substitute is required under the terms of Article 85 (c) and (d) hereof ;
- (2) Absence due to infectious disease in teacher's home, where the employment of a substitute is required under the terms of Article 85 (f) hereof ;
- (3) Absence at a training college specially recognised for training elementary teachers for Northern Ireland ;
- (4) Absence at University or other courses approved by the Ministry ; but in the case of a special approved course of not more than a month's duration the Ministry may waive this requirement.

(b) The privilege of serving by substitute while attending courses for university degrees shall be confined to teachers who have already completed a course of study in a University covering not less than one academic year.

(c) The employment of a qualified substitute in cases other than those specified in (a) of this Article may be allowed where the Ministry is satisfied that the absence of the teacher is unavoidable ; but in no such case shall this exceptional recognition of a substitute last for more than 31 days in a calendar year or for more than 31 days continuously, excluding vacations.

(d) The services of a substitute for an absent teacher may not be recognised unless such recognition is warranted under one of the preceding sub-sections of this Article or under Article 90 hereof.

(e) Save as provided for in Article 91 hereof, substitutes have no claim upon the Ministry in respect of their remuneration : their remuneration is payable by the teachers who employ them, at the rate agreed upon between the teacher and the substitute. In the case of substitutes for teachers in training the remuneration should be at not less than the following rates :—

<i>Class of substitute.</i>	<i>Rate of Payment for substitute.</i>
(a) Men substitutes acting for masters who are on the salary scale beginning at £160	£125
(b) Women substitutes acting for masters or mistresses who are on the salary scales beginning at £160 or £145, respectively.	£110
(c) Substitutes acting for teachers who are on the salary scale beginning at £120	£95
(d) Substitutes acting for junior assistant mistresses who are on the salary scale beginning at £100	£75

(f) Service by an unqualified substitute does not warrant payment of salary in respect of the absent teacher save where the Ministry is satisfied that the circumstances are of an entirely exceptional nature. Teachers should, accordingly, make inquiry from the Ministry beforehand as to the qualifications of any substitute proposed for employment.

90. Except in the case of teachers first appointed prior to 1st July, 1911, married women teachers must absent themselves from their schools for two months continuously during the period preceding and succeeding childbirth, and must provide qualified substitutes at their own expense for such portion of the two months as is not included in the ordinary vacation of the school. No salary or other emoluments will be paid to the teacher for any

portion of the two months in which the school was in operation and in which the teacher herself served or in which no recognised substitute served.

Absence under the terms of this Article shall not be deemed to be absence within the meaning of Article 85 (*d*) hereof.

91. In the case of a teacher who was serving in a Model School under the direct management of the Ministry up to the date on which the school was transferred to the Education Authority and who was taken over by the Authority and placed as regards appointment, dismissal and remuneration on terms not less favourable than those applicable to him before the transfer, the Ministry shall determine the period for which salary, without deduction, may be allowed for absence owing to illness, etc., and, if necessary, the Ministry may employ substitutes and pay them for a limited period. Such teacher shall be entitled to this benefit only so long as he continues to be recognised by the Ministry in a school which, before transfer to the Education Authority, was a Model School.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Article—

- (a) the period for which salary, without deduction, may be allowed to teachers to whom this Article applies when absent owing to illness shall not exceed the maximum period allowed by Article 85 (*d*) hereof, and the provisions of the latter Article shall apply to all such teachers ;
- (b) the limited period for which a substitute may be paid by the Ministry shall not exceed three months continuously, or three months in any calendar year.

92. No member of the school staff may be allowed to absent himself from duty on vacation during the ordinary period of operation of the school, but a teacher who during the ordinary school vacation has attended a course of instruction approved by the Ministry may be allowed exceptional leave of absence for a period of ten consecutive school days or such lesser number of days as were spent in attendance at the course during the vacation.

93. In order that teachers may have an opportunity of enlarging their experience the Ministry is prepared to consider favourably applications for the interchange of teachers between two schools for periods not exceeding three months.

During the period of this interchange the service of each teacher will count as service in his own school.

Applications will also be considered from teachers wishing to interchange with qualified teachers in schools in any part of His Majesty's Dominions other than Great Britain or Ireland, and the period of interchange may be specially extended to not more than eighteen months in such cases.

The approval of the manager is a necessary condition in all cases.

Civil Rights.

94. Teachers may not accept office as county or district councillors, poor law guardians, or town commissioners, unless appointed as "additional councillors" under Section 3 (2) or 25 (1) (a) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, or unless chosen by the council, board of guardians, or town commissioners to fill a casual vacancy.

95. Teachers who hold the Commission of the Peace may discharge all duties devolving upon them as magistrates, provided that there is no interference thereby with the performance of their duties as teachers. They are expected to refrain from adjudicating in cases in which, as teachers, they might be exposed to any charge of prejudice.

96. While teachers are not forbidden to attend political meetings, they are not at liberty to take any active part in them and they may not take part in parliamentary or local government elections except by voting. They must at all times, in their actions outside school hours, avoid giving legitimate offence to any section of the community in which they live.

This Article does not prohibit the employment of teachers by the sheriff or returning officer, as presiding officers or polling clerks, in polling booths at parliamentary elections, or at elections held under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provided that there is no interference thereby with the performance of their duties as teachers.

97. Where a voluntary school is under the patronship or management of a school committee a member of the teaching staff may not be a member of that committee or act as its secretary.

Duties of Teachers.

98. Teachers shall act in a spirit of obedience to the law and of loyalty to the Sovereign and the Government of Northern Ireland, and shall fulfil the requirements of the Promissory Oaths Act, 1923, in regard to an Oath of Allegiance. All schools should aim at cultivating in the pupils a spirit of respect for law and obedience to constituted authority.

99.—(a) The time-table and the price list of books and requisites to be purchased by the pupils must be suspended in a conspicuous place in the school.

(b) A copy of each of the following must be preserved in good condition in the school :—

1. Rules, regulations, circulars and pamphlets issued to the school by the Ministry ;
2. The current programme of instruction ;
3. All extracts from inspectors' reports.

100. Subject to the authority of the manager, the principal teacher shall be responsible for the discipline of the school generally and for the control of the other members of the teaching staff.

The principal should take an adequate share in the actual teaching of the pupils, but in larger schools the amount of time that he can devote to this duty will necessarily be limited.

101.—(a) The principal teacher shall carefully carry out the Ministry's instructions as to the keeping and care of the school records.

(b) Where a privileged assistant or a vice-principal is recognised the principal teacher may delegate to him a reasonable proportion of the work of keeping the school records and of the general supervision of the school, and unless otherwise arranged, he shall take charge of the school in the absence of the principal.

102. Junior assistant mistresses must attend organisers' courses held within a convenient distance of their schools if required by the Ministry to do so.

103.—(a) Each member of the teaching staff of a school shall be in attendance at the school half-an-hour in the morning and ten minutes in the afternoon before the time fixed on the timetable for the beginning of the school business for which he is in any way responsible.

(b) Each member of the staff shall enter in the roll book, under the supervision of the principal, the time of arrival, and departure every day. This should be done immediately on arrival and immediately before departure.

104. Teachers are expected to make themselves acquainted with the Ministry's Rules and Regulations, Programmes and Circulars relating to elementary education. These documents should be in the charge of the principal teacher, but he should take steps to secure that the other members of the staff will be given opportunities of making themselves acquainted with their contents.

105. Teachers shall exercise strict care over the pupils from the time of arrival in the morning until their departure at the end of the school day, save only during the luncheon interval in the case of pupils who are permitted to leave the school.

Arrangements should be made for necessary supervision during the luncheon interval, and this duty may be assigned to the members of the staff in rotation. The necessity for orderly and rapid exit from the school, in case of fire, should be constantly born in mind, and to this end fire drill should be practised at intervals.

106. The school must be kept constantly supplied with an adequate stock of school books and other requisites approved by the Ministry. Teachers may not charge higher prices for books and requisites than those set out in the approved list suspended in the school.

107. Teachers shall give at least three days' notice to the senior inspector of the circuit, the inspector of the section, and to the school attendance officer, of the intended closing of a school, specifying the cause and duration of closing; and shall not close the school for any purpose without permission of the manager.

108. Teachers shall co-operate with and render all reasonable assistance to the local education authority in carrying out the statutory requirements relating to school attendance.

On receipt of notice from or on behalf of the proper statutory Authority in regard to the exclusion of a child who is suffering from an infectious disease or who is in a filthy or verminous condition, the teacher shall exclude such child from attendance until the proper Authority sanctions his re-admission.

109. If a teacher intends to resign or to remove to another school he must intimate his intention to the inspector not less than a month before his removal or resignation.

110. At the termination of his employment in a school a teacher must deliver to his successor or to the manager all school records, complete and in a satisfactory condition.

111. As the manager is the person responsible for the control and supervision of the school, teachers should not address communications on school business directly to the Ministry. They are, however, at liberty to write to the Ministry on subjects which are entirely personal to themselves or when it is desired to submit a complaint under Article 84 hereof.

112. In a school in which assistants are serving the duties of the principal shall be discharged by the privileged assistant, vice-principal or senior assistant during a vacancy in the principalship and a *locum tenens* appointed in such case shall act as an assistant in the school, but where the only assistant is a woman the manager may, at his discretion, require a man *locum tenens* to act as principal and where there is only a junior assistant mistress in addition to a qualified *locum tenens* the latter shall act as principal.

PART V.

Inspection.

113.—(a) Inspectors and other officers of the Ministry appointed for the purpose shall visit schools as often as may be convenient, with or without notice, and report on the condition and suitability of the premises, the adequacy of the teaching staff, the character, quality and suitability of the instruction given, the observance of the Ministry's Regulations and such other matters as may require attention.

(b) They shall call the attention of manager and teachers to any defects observed and make suggestions for their removal, but they are not invested with authority to decide questions affecting the schools or the business of the Ministry.

114. General inspections shall be held triennially, biennially or annually, and for this purpose the schools may be divided

into three classes in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry on the subject.

115. At each general inspection a rating is assigned to show the merit of the work of each teacher and these ratings are continued until the next general inspection unless altered as the result of a special inspection held in the meantime.

116. Extracts from general reports showing the efficiency of the teaching staff, the progress of the school and its value as an educational institution, and any other matters calling for notice are furnished to managers and principal teachers; and each member of the teaching staff is informed of the official estimate of his efficiency as a teacher. When it is considered necessary, extracts from incidental reports also are sent to the managers and teachers for their information.

117. Should the manager or teacher be dissatisfied with an inspector's report an appeal may be made to the Ministry. This appeal must be lodged within fourteen days of the receipt of the report by the manager and the teacher, and a duplicate of the appeal must, at the same time, be forwarded to the inspector. If, however, the report be received during the period of the school vacation, or during the absence of the teacher owing to illness, the fourteen days shall be counted from the date of the re-opening of the school or the resumption of duty by the teacher. In all cases, the grounds of the appeal must be fully and definitely stated. When these conditions are fulfilled, the Ministry may consult the Teachers' Rating Appeal Committee, which, having taken all the circumstances into consideration and having made such investigation as they consider necessary, may make such recommendation in regard to the case as they think proper.

PART VI.

Salaries, Capitation Grants and Premiums for Special Qualifications.

PRELIMINARY.

118. All Grants payable by the Ministry to or on behalf of teachers of public elementary schools (including public elementary schools conducted by religious communities) under the Regulations contained in this Part or under the Salaries and Capitation Grants (Compensated Model School Teachers) Regulations, 1927 (Statutory Rules and Order, 1927, No. 53) shall be reduced by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. until further notice: provided that the reduction in the grants payable to schools for afflicted children under Article 136 shall be at such rates as may be approved by the Ministry of Finance.

(a) Sources of Income of Teachers.

119.—(a) The income of teachers may consist partly of local payments in addition to grants from the Ministry.

(b) The local payments comprise subscriptions, donations and endowments, or school fees from pupils. In some instances residences are provided rent free.

(c) Where school fees are chargeable to the pupils, the rates are fixed by the managers, with the approval of the Ministry, and cannot be altered except with its sanction. Such fees may be paid to the teachers as part of their emoluments if this is in accordance with the terms of their engagements.

(d) In the case of a principal teacher of a Model School, transferred to an Education Authority, who at the date of transfer was entitled to an allowance in lieu of fuel and light or house rent in virtue of his position as principal of the school the Ministry may continue to pay such teacher the allowance as aforesaid so long as he remains principal of the school.

(b) *Probationary Service.*

120.—(a) All teachers on first appointment shall remain at the commencing salary of the applicable scale until they have completed the period of probation required by Part IV of these Regulations :

(b) On the satisfactory completion of the probationary period they shall be eligible to receive increments, not exceeding two in number, in respect of such service. These increments shall be awarded from the day after the completion of two years' continuous efficient service :

(c) In any case where a period of trial is required by Part IV. of these Regulations, the teacher shall be paid at the rate of £120 per annum in the case of a principal or assistant and at £100 or £95 per annum, whichever rate is applicable, in the case of a junior assistant mistress, until he has completed the period of trial, but on the satisfactory completion thereof he may be allowed, from the date on which the period began, the rate of salary appropriate to his position and his previous approved teaching service, and the service given during the period of trial may be allowed to count as incremental service :

(d) The subsequent increments shall be granted annually provided no adverse report is received from the inspector. If an increment be withheld in any year owing to an adverse report, the teacher, if he receives favourable reports in the following year, may be allowed such an increase of salary as will place him at the position in the scale to which he would have attained had the increment not been withheld. Should the reports on a teacher's work continue to be adverse during a period of two or more years, the teacher shall, on the resumption of favourable reports, be entitled to one increment only dating from the beginning of the School Year in which the favourable report was made, or if he was not serving on that date, from the first day in that school year from which he served :

Provided that service as substitute for an absent teacher shall not rank for increments and that service as junior assistant mistress shall not rank for increments to a teacher serving in any other capacity, save that a junior assistant mistress who is granted recognition as an untrained assistant teacher may be allowed, as commencing salary in the scale for such teachers, the rate of salary at which she was previously being paid as junior assistant mistress.

(c) *Approved service elsewhere than in public elementary schools in Northern Ireland.*

121.—(a) In the case of a teacher who, prior to his first appointment as teacher in public elementary schools in Northern Ireland, or during intervals between periods of employment in such schools, has given teaching service in other schools, the following service may be taken into account in fixing his commencing rate of salary on first appointment, or on re-appointment, as the case may be, to a public elementary school in Northern Ireland, and increments awarded by the Ministry in respect of all or part thereof : provided a claim for the recognition of such past service is made within six months from the date when the teacher takes up work in a public elementary school in Northern Ireland :—

- (i) Approved service as certified teacher in public elementary schools in Great Britain.
- (ii) Approved service as uncertificated teacher in public elementary schools in Great Britain, provided that the teacher, before giving such service, had obtained the qualifications necessary for appointment as teacher in a public elementary school in Northern Ireland.
- (iii) Approved service as supplementary teacher in public elementary schools in Great Britain, provided that the teacher, before giving such service, had served as principal or assistant teacher in a public elementary school in Ireland prior to 1st February, 1922, or in Northern Ireland after that date.
- (iv) Approved service as teacher in Preparatory, Intermediate or Secondary Schools or Departments, or Technical, Junior Technical, or Day Commercial Schools or Classes, in Great Britain or Ireland.
- (v) Such other approved service in the British Empire (including Egypt and the mandated areas) as should, in the opinion of the Ministry, be allowed to count in whole or in part for increment.

(b) The term "approved service" shall mean whole time service given by a teacher possessing the qualifications required by Part IV of these Regulations in a school during a period when it was recognised as efficient by and in respect of which it was in receipt of grants from the accredited education authority of the country in which it is situated, or, in the case of paragraph

(v), whole-time service in respect of which payment has been made either from Government funds or from local rates or from both these sources ; always provided that no teacher shall be entitled to credit for past service unless the Ministry is satisfied in regard to his efficiency.

Salaries of Principal and Assistant Teachers.

(1) TRAINED TEACHERS.

(a) Normal Scales.

122. The normal scales of salary for trained teachers shall be as set forth in the following table :—

Category of School in regard to annual average attendance of pupils (see Article 138).	Whether men or women teachers.	Scale of Salary.		
		Minimum rate.	Number and value of annual increments.	Maximum rate.
30 and above	Men	£160	16 increments of £11, and final increment of £8.	£344
20 to 29	Men	£145	15 increments of £9.	£280
20 and above	Women			
10 to 19	Men	£145	10 increments of £9.	£235
	Women			

Provided that a trained man teacher serving in a school in the category of 20 to 29 pupils shall be eligible, if he was appointed to the school prior to 1st January, 1921, to receive salary on a scale beginning at £160, and rising by 14 annual increments of £11 to a maximum salary of £314 per annum.

(b) Special Increments.

123.—(a) Trained teachers, other than those serving in schools in the category of 10 to 19 pupils, whilst passing through the normal scale, may receive, in addition to the ordinary increments of the scale, special increments at intervals of not less than three years : provided that no special increment may be awarded at any earlier date than three years from the date of award of full recognition and teaching diploma. These increments shall be £11 for men teachers and £9 for women teachers, and shall be granted after reports showing very satisfactory service during three years, which need not be consecutive, but which must be within a period of not more than five years.

(b) Men teachers in receipt of the scale of salaries for women teachers shall not receive a special increment of more than £9.

(c) A special increment shall not in any case exceed in amount the sum required to raise the teacher's salary to the maximum of his normal scale.

(c) *Supernormal Scales.*

124.—(a) Trained teachers who have given at least one year's service at the maximum salary of the normal scale and who give very satisfactory service shall be eligible for further annual increments in a supernormal scale, at the rates shown in the following table :—

Rank.	Category of school in regard to annual average attendance of pupils (see Article 138).	Whether men or women teachers.	Number and value of Supernormal Scale increments.	Maximum rate in Super-normal scale.
Principals	20 to 29	Men Women	Two of £3 ; then three of £4.	£298
Do.	30 to 49	Men	Three of £8 ; then two of £9.	£386
		Women	Three of £5 ; then two £6.	£307
Do.	50 to 119	Men	Four of £11 ; then one of £12.	£400
		Women	Four of £7 ; then one of £8.	£316
Do.	120 to 239	Men	Five of £14.	£414
		Women	Four of £9 ; then one of £10.	£326
Do.	240 and above.	Men	One of £16 ; then four of £17.	£428
		Women	Five of £11.	£335
Assistants	in all schools	Men	Three of £8 ; then two of £9.	£386
		Women	Three of £5 ; then two of £6.	£307

Provided that a man principal of a school in the category of 20 to 29 pupils who was appointed to that school prior to 1st January, 1921, shall be eligible, on reaching the maximum of his normal scale, viz., £314, to receive five annual increments (two of £5, then three of £6) in a supernormal scale, making his maximum salary £342.

(b) Where a teacher is in receipt of a salary in a supernormal scale, that portion of his salary which is in excess of the maximum rate in the normal scale may be withdrawn, in whole or in part, after due warning, if the teacher is rated below efficient in three consecutive years.

(2) UNTRAINED TEACHERS.

125.—(a) Untrained teachers appointed for the first time on or before 1st April, 1905, shall receive the same scales of salaries and be eligible for special increments on the same conditions as trained teachers.

(b) Untrained teachers appointed for the first time after 1st April, 1905, and before 1st January, 1921, shall receive the following scales of salaries :—

- (1) Men teachers serving in schools with an annual average attendance of not less than 30 pupils, during the first four years of service shall receive the initial salary of the normal scale, viz., £160. At the beginning of each of the four following years of service they shall be eligible to receive an increment of £5 10s. 0d. and at the beginning of each subsequent year an increment of £11, until they attain a salary of £226. The remaining increments of the normal scale shall be payable upon proof of highly efficient service.
- (2) Men teachers serving in schools with an annual average attendance of 20 to 29 pupils shall receive the scale specified at (1) up to a maximum salary of £314, provided they were appointed to the school prior to 1st January, 1921. If appointed to the school on or after that date, or if serving in a school with an annual average attendance of less than 20 pupils, they shall receive the scale of salaries applicable to women teachers.
- (3) Women teachers, during the first four years of service, shall receive the initial salary of the normal scale, viz., £145. At the beginning of each of the four following years of service they shall be eligible to receive an increment of £4 10s. 0d., and at the beginning of each subsequent year an increment of £9 until they attain a salary of £199. The remaining increments of the normal scale shall be payable upon proof of highly efficient service.

- (4) Teachers (men and women) serving in schools with an annual average attendance of 10 to 19 pupils shall be limited to a maximum salary of £235.

(c) Untrained teachers appointed for the first time on or after 1st January, 1921, shall receive a scale of salary beginning at £120, and rising by five annual increments of £5 to a maximum of £145 per annum.

(3) LOCUM TENENS TEACHERS.

126. A teacher who is recognised as locum tenens pending the appointment of a permanent teacher shall be paid for service so rendered at the minimum rate of the scale on which he would have been paid if recognised as permanent teacher in the school. A locum tenens principal or assistant not fully qualified shall be paid at the rate of £120 per annum, and a locum tenens junior assistant mistress at £100 or £95 per annum, whichever rate is applicable.

(4) TEACHERS IN VERY SMALL SCHOOLS.

127. The manager of a school having an annual average attendance of less than 10 pupils shall be required to guarantee to the teacher a salary at the rate of £145 per annum, towards which the Ministry shall make a contribution at the rate of £120 per annum. If the teacher be an untrained teacher appointed for the first time on or after 1st January, 1921, the rate of salary to be so guaranteed by the manager shall be £120 per annum, towards which the Ministry shall make a contribution at the rate of £95 per annum.

Annual Capitation Grant.

128. Subject to the special provisions relating to amalgamated schools, as contained in Article 130, capitation grant, in addition to scale salary, shall be paid to principals and vice-principals as follows :—

- (a) Principals of schools with an average attendance of not less than 30 pupils shall receive an annual capitation grant for each pupil in average attendance at the rate of 9s. 0d. per pupil up to a limit of 120 pupils, at the rate of 4s. 6d. for each pupil in excess of 120 but not in excess of 600, and at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each pupil in excess of 600.
- (b) Principal teachers of schools with an average attendance of less than 30 pupils shall not be eligible to receive the annual capitation grant, unless they were appointed to the school before 1st January, 1921. In the latter event, they shall receive capitation grant at the rate of 4s. 6d. per pupil in average attendance.

- (c) A vice-principal shall receive capitation grant at the rate of 4s. 6d. for each pupil in average attendance in excess of 120, up to a limit of 280, and a second vice-principal, where recognised, shall receive capitation grant at the rate of 4s. 6d. per pupil in excess of 280, up to a maximum of 440.
- (d) When, in consequence of the principalship of a school being vacant, the duties of the principal have been discharged by an assistant teacher, a locum tenens, or a junior assistant mistress for a period of not less than one month, the capitation grant (if any) which would have been payable for such period to the incoming principal under the terms of section (a) of this Article, may be paid to the said assistant, locum tenens or junior assistant mistress, provided (1) that a privileged assistant or a vice-principal was not serving in the school during the period of the vacancy, and (2) that there has been no unnecessary delay in filling the vacant principalship.

129. When a certificate is furnished from the Medical Officer of Health showing that the average attendance at a school in any quarter has been seriously affected by epidemic sickness, and when the proportion which the average daily attendance bears to the average number on rolls for that quarter is less by at least 20 per cent. than the proportion which the average daily attendance bore to the average number on rolls for the corresponding quarter in the previous calendar year, the number of attendances actually made in the affected quarter may be excluded from the calculation of the annual average attendance upon which the annual capitation grant is payable, and, in place thereof, there may be substituted the number of attendances that would have been made had the proportion between the average number on rolls and the average attendance been the same as in the corresponding quarter in the preceding year: Provided that:—

- (i) if the proportion of average attendance to average number on rolls for the corresponding quarter of the previous calendar year was itself abnormally low or abnormally high, as compared with the proportion in the corresponding quarter in the years immediately preceding, the Ministry may allow the comparison to be made with the proportion which existed in such earlier corresponding quarter, or with the average proportion of two or more corresponding quarters, as may appear to the Ministry to be equitable, and may allow the proportion thus taken to be adopted for the purpose of the substitution, should such course appear to be justified.

- (ii) substitution will not be sanctioned should it appear that the fall in attendance has been wholly or mainly due to causes other than an epidemic of sickness.

130.—(a) Where two or more schools in any locality are amalgamated, re-organised or superseded in whole or in part by a new school, and any of the principals (or privileged assistants if such were serving) of these schools are retained as privileged assistants in a school forming one of the group of schools so re-arranged (hereinafter called an amalgamated school) the annual capitation grant shall be distributed in accordance with a special arrangement framed to suit the circumstances of each case : Provided that if, in the opinion of the Ministry, a special arrangement thus made is found, in practice, not to operate equitably, the Ministry shall have power to amend the arrangement in such manner as it may deem proper.

(b) Any arrangement made under section (a) of this Article may provide that each principal (or privileged assistant) transferred from the separate schools to the amalgamated school shall, so far as the average attendance at the latter school will allow, be paid capitation grant at the rate of 9s. 0d. per pupil up to the limit indicated by the number of pupils on which such teacher was actually paid capitation grant at that rate in his separate school prior to the amalgamation or re-organisation, notwithstanding that this provision may result in the number of pupils on which the said teachers receive payment at that rate exceeding, in the aggregate, 120:

(c) On the occurrence of a vacancy in the principalship of an amalgamated school, the new principal may be paid annual capitation grant on terms not less favourable than those sanctioned for his predecessor in the post at the date of the amalgamation or re-organisation, provided that he has been appointed from amongst the privileged assistants in the school, or, if not so appointed, that the Ministry is satisfied that none of the privileged assistants was qualified and suitable for the post.

(d) Where the principal of an amalgamated school is a teacher who—

- (1) was selected from amongst the principals of the separate schools to fill the post from the date of the amalgamation or re-organisation ; *or*
- (2) was appointed from amongst the privileged assistants in the amalgamated school to fill a subsequent vacancy in the post ; *or*
- (3) was appointed to the post at the time of amalgamation or re-organisation when, in the opinion of the Ministry, none of the available principals of the separate schools (or privileged assistants, if such were serving) was qualified and suitable for the post ; *or*

- (4) was appointed to the post at a date subsequent to amalgamation or re-organisation when no privileged assistant serving in the amalgamated school was in the opinion of the Ministry qualified and suitable for the post ;

and where the annual capitation grant accruing to him under the terms of the special arrangement falls short of the sum to which he would have otherwise been entitled under Article 128 (a) by more than £10 per annum in any year, the grant so accruing to him may be augmented by the sum required to raise it to an amount which will be less by £10 than the grant to which he would have been entitled under Article 128 (a).

(e) Where the appointment of a principal to an amalgamated school should, in the opinion of the Ministry, be made from amongst the available principals of the separate schools, or from amongst the privileged assistants in the amalgamated school (as the case may be) but where another person is appointed as principal, such principal shall be entitled to receive only so much of the maximum grant that would normally be payable to him under the terms of Article 128 (a) as, when added to the sums payable to the privileged members of the staff, will not cause the total capitation grant to the school (including capitation grant payable to a vice-principal) to exceed the sum which would be payable if the school were fully and normally staffed as allowed by Part IV of these Regulations.

(f) In the event of the circumstances of an amalgamated school being altered, by reason of re-organisation, amalgamation with one or more other schools, resignation or death of a privileged teacher, or otherwise, so as to render it desirable, in the opinion of the Ministry, that the arrangements for the distribution of the capitation grant should be revised, the Ministry may make such fresh arrangements for the distribution of that grant as it may deem equitable.

Premiums for Special Qualifications.

131.—(a) Trained principal and assistant teachers who have successfully completed their probationary service and who hold the special qualifications specified in this Article shall be eligible for the award of annual grants (hereinafter called premiums) additional to the ordinary amounts of scale salary, provided they have rendered efficient service in the case of (1), (2), (4) and (5) hereof, or highly efficient service in the case of (3) hereof for two consecutive years preceding the date of the award :—

- (1) For teachers who after qualifying as trained teachers have either—

- (i) completed to the satisfaction of the Ministry an approved course of training in a further year ; or

(ii) obtained a University Diploma in Education approved by the Ministry for the purpose by attendance at University Lectures—

£10 for men and £8 for women.

(2) For teachers who have obtained a degree, approved by the Ministry for the purpose, in a University in Great Britain or Ireland—

£20 for men and £16 for women.

Provided that for teachers who have not enrolled for a degree course prior to 1st September, 1928, and who have not, after the completion of their normal course of training, attended lectures for at least one year in an approved college in preparation for the degree, the premium shall be—

£10 for men and £8 for women.

(3) For teachers holding the University Higher Diploma in Education—

£30 for men and £24 for women.

(4) For teachers in charge of infants, first or second standards, holding a Higher Froebel Certificate obtained as a result of an examination held before 30th June, 1931, or a first or second class Froebel Certificate obtained at a subsequent date—£8.

(5) For teachers holding the Ministry's Higher Certificate or the Higher Certificate awarded by the Commissioners of National Education—

£20 for men and £16 for women.

Provided that where a teacher in order to obtain the special qualification at (1) or (2) hereof, remained at a Training College for one year after qualifying as a trained teacher, the premium may be awarded from the beginning of the year's service immediately preceding the date of full recognition, and where he remained for two years after qualifying as a trained teacher, for this purpose, the premium may be awarded from the beginning of two years' service immediately preceding the date of full recognition, but in no case may a premium be paid for a University degree or diploma or other special qualification from a date earlier than that on which the qualification was conferred.

A teacher shall not be deemed to have remained at a Training College after qualifying as a trained teacher, for the purpose of this Article, if he has accepted an appointment as a teacher in a public elementary school between the date of beginning and the date of termination of his additional course of training.

(b) A teacher may not be, at any one time, in receipt of a premium in respect of more than one special qualification.

(c) Should a teacher who is in receipt of a premium decline in efficiency, the question of a continuance of the payment of a premium to him shall be considered by the Ministry, but in no case shall a teacher who has been rated below the required standard of efficiency for three consecutive school years be permitted to continue to receive this premium.

(d) Untrained teachers who have given twenty years' service as principals or assistants shall be eligible for the premiums in section (a) of this Article on the same conditions as to efficiency as trained teachers.

Salaries of Junior Assistant Mistresses.

132.—(a) Junior assistant mistresses recognised under the terms of Articles 40 and 44 of Part IV of these Regulations shall receive a scale of salary beginning at £100 and rising by eight annual increments of £5 to a maximum of £140 per annum.

(b) Junior assistant mistresses recognised under the terms of Article 43 of Part IV of these Regulations shall receive salary at the fixed rate of £95 per annum.

Public Elementary Schools conducted by Religious Communities.

133.—(a) The teachers of convent schools and schools conducted by the Christian Brothers possessing the qualifications prescribed for the teachers of ordinary public elementary schools shall be paid at the same rates as the latter teachers if the conductors so elect.

(b) Convent schools and schools conducted by the Christian Brothers in which the teachers are not required to possess the qualifications prescribed for teachers of ordinary public elementary schools shall receive grants on a capitation system.

(c) The capitation grants shall consist of—

(1) a normal capitation grant ; (2) an annual capitation grant ; and (3) a special capitation grant of 4s. 6d. per pupil in average attendance in schools reported by the inspector to be conducted with high efficiency.

(d)—(1) For the purposes of payment of normal capitation grant, the schools shall be divided into two categories, viz. :—

Category A.—Schools with an average attendance not exceeding 200.

„ B.—Schools with an average attendance in excess of 200.

(2) The normal capitation rates per annum shall be :—

	Schools in Category A.		Schools in Category B.	
	Minimum rate per annum.	Maximum rate per annum.	Minimum rate per annum.	Maximum rate per annum.
On the first 100 of the actual average attendance ..	£ s. d. 6 5 6	£ s. d. 7 4 0	£ s. d. 6 1 0	£ s. d. 6 19 6
On the remainder of the actual average attendance ..	£ s. d. 3 19 0	£ s. d. 4 17 6	£ s. d. 3 19 0	£ s. d. 4 17 6

(3) No school in category B in which the actual average attendance for any quarter is in excess of 200 shall receive in respect of that quarter a less amount of normal capitation grant than that which would be payable to a school in Category A in respect of an actual average attendance of 200.

(e) The normal capitation grant may be increased by the award of annual increments (as provided in next paragraph) or diminished by the Ministry after consideration of the work done in the school.

(f) Every school having a normal capitation grant less than the maximum capitation rates of that grant may reach these rates by ten annual increments (three of 1s. 6d. then seven of 2s. 0d.) provided the work of the school is reported by the inspectors to be efficient.

(g) No convent school paid by capitation grant, when aided for the first time, can be paid a higher normal capitation grant than at the minimum rates appropriate to the number of pupils in average attendance at the school, as set forth in sub-section (d) (2) above.

(h) In Convent schools and schools conducted by the Christian Brothers paid only by capitation grants, if the average attendance in any quarter is seriously reduced owing to exceptional causes, payment of the normal and special capitation grants may be claimed on the actual average attendance for the corresponding quarter of the preceding calendar year. In such cases the manager should set forth clearly in a special communication the exceptional causes, but substitution will be allowed only in cases where the abnormal reduction is in accordance with the amount specified in Article 129 hereof.

(i) The annual capitation grant shall be at the rate of 4s. 6d. per annum for each pupil in average daily attendance up to a maximum of 600 pupils, and at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each pupil in excess of 600.

(j) A special payment at the rate of £13 10s. 0d. per annum shall be made to the conductors of convent schools on account of the service of each lay assistant (if any) recognised as forming part of the minimum teaching staff required to constitute the staff of the school, but such payment shall be made only in respect of lay assistants who were so recognised on 31st March, 1921.

134.—(a) In convent schools and schools conducted by the Christian Brothers in respect of which grants under these Regulations are paid on the capitation system, the members of the community may discharge the office of teachers, either exclusively by themselves, or with the aid of such qualified lay persons as they may see fit to employ as assistants.

(b) In every case the Ministry must be satisfied that the teaching staff is sufficient.

135. The following regulations apply to all lay assistants recognised as forming portion of the teaching staff :—

- (1) These teachers, except those referred to in sub-section (6) of this Article, shall receive the same rates of salary and be subject to the same conditions of service as assistant teachers in ordinary schools.
- (2) Their salaries shall be paid by the Ministry in the same manner as those of assistants in ordinary schools.
- (3) They shall enter into agreements with the managers in the same manner as is required in the case of teachers of ordinary schools.
- (4) A uniform sum shall be deducted by the Ministry during each financial year (ending 31st March) in respect of each recognised lay assistant out of the capitation payments due to the conductors of the convent schools employing such lay teachers. The amount of this uniform sum shall be the estimated average salary of the recognised lay assistants in all the convent schools paid by capitation for the year in respect of which the deduction is made.
- (5) When lay assistants are recognised by the Ministry as forming part of the teaching staff of a school conducted by the Christian Brothers, the Ministry shall deduct from the capitation grants due to the conductors of the school an amount equivalent to the sum of the salaries paid by the Ministry to the lay assistants in the school.
- (6) Untrained men teachers serving as lay assistants in schools conducted by the Christian Brothers when these schools were first aided by the Ministry, and who were then specially recognised by the Ministry as qualified to act as lay assistants shall be paid according to the scale laid down in Article 125 (b) (1) hereof.

Schools for Afflicted Children.

136. The Ministry shall have power to make grants to schools and classes certified by it for afflicted children under Part IX of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, at such rates and subject to such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Ministry of Finance.

General Regulations relating to Payments.

137. A teacher who, on 1st January, 1926, had temporarily ceased service in public elementary schools in Northern Ireland, and who is subsequently re-admitted by the Ministry for permanent recognition in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of these Regulations, shall from the date from which such permanent

recognition takes effect, be placed on the scales of salaries set forth in these Regulations at the incremental position corresponding to that which would have been his incremental position on the scales in force up to 31st December, 1925, had the latter scales continued in force.

138.—(a) The category in regard to average attendance in which a school is recognised shall not be altered until the average attendance falls into a lower category for each of two consecutive years ending on 31st December, or rises into a higher category for the same period.

(b) The category of newly recognised schools, or of schools which have been amalgamated, re-organised or superseded in part by new schools shall be determined by the average attendance of pupils during such periods as may be prescribed by the Ministry.

PART VII.

Instruction of Public Elementary School Pupils in Extra and Special Subjects.

Extra Subjects in Public Elementary Schools.

139. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations grants may be paid by the Ministry to teachers of public elementary schools for instruction in extra subjects given outside the hours prescribed for compulsory attendance of pupils.

140. A course of instruction in an extra subject must for the purposes of these regulations continue throughout the school year ; each lesson must be of at least half-an-hour's duration.

141. Grants shall be paid only in respect of pupils enrolled in fifth and higher standards ; no grant shall be paid for any pupil in respect of whom a grant has been previously paid for the same or an equivalent course, nor shall grants be paid in respect of any pupil for more than three courses in all.

142. An extra subject shall not be taught by a teacher whose work in the ordinary school subjects does not in the opinion of the Ministry show merit.

143. If, in any school, fees are charged to any pupils for instruction in an extra subject, no grant shall be paid by the Ministry for instruction in that subject unless the inspector certifies that no child has been excluded from receiving the instruction on account of the inability of his parents to pay the fee demanded.

144. Grants may be paid by the Ministry in respect of each pupil who receives instruction in the Extra Subjects and for the

minimum number of hours in this Article specified at the following rates subject to the provisions of Article 166 hereof :—

	Rate of Payment per pupil.	Minimum number of hours' instruction in school year.
1. Mathematics : Algebra	9s.	45
2. „ Geometry	9s.	45

145. Not more than 45 pupils may be enrolled in any one class for instruction in an extra subject without the special sanction of the Ministry.

Special Subjects.

(a) *Horticulture.*

146. Subject to the provisions of these regulations, grants may be paid by the Ministry to teachers of public elementary schools for instruction in Horticulture given either during or outside the hours prescribed for compulsory attendance of pupils.

147. Instruction must be given for at least eight months in the school year. Classes shall, as a rule, begin not later than 1st October in each year. At least forty lessons of one hour each shall be given in practical work, and twenty lessons of one hour each in theoretical work during the year. The times at which the practical lessons are given may vary with the season of the year and, while definite days and hours should be specified on the time-table, the teacher will be at liberty to postpone the practical lesson to another day if the weather turns out unsuitable.

148. A grant of twelve shillings may, subject to the provisions of Article 166 hereof, be paid in respect of each pupil who has attended at least ten theoretical and twenty practical lessons and during such attendance was enrolled in fourth or higher standard. Grants shall not be paid in respect of any pupil more than once for the same or an equivalent course or for more than three courses in all.

149. Prizes of £5 each may be awarded annually by the Ministry to the teachers of the three schools in Northern Ireland with the best school gardens attached. No teacher may receive more than three prizes in six years.

A £5 prize may be divided in any manner that may be considered desirable.

150. Application for recognition of a class in Horticulture should be made not later than 1st October in any school year.

(b) *Domestic Economy taught in Public Elementary Schools.*

151.—(a) Where instruction in Domestic Economy (Cookery and Laundry Work) is given in a public elementary school by a teacher, or by teachers, who had taught the subject in the school

year ended 30th June, 1926, in that school, and had received grants for such instruction from the Ministry, a grant (styled the "tuition grant") at the rate hereinafter specified may be paid by the Ministry.

(b) Where instruction in Domestic Economy is given in a voluntary public elementary school (as defined in section 15 of the Act) a further grant (styled the "maintenance grant") in reimbursement, in whole or in part, of necessary expenditure on the equipment, fuel, material, etc., required in connection with the instruction, may be paid by the Ministry to the manager.

152.—(a) The instruction may be given either during or outside the hours prescribed for compulsory attendance of pupils. Except as provided for in (b) of this section the instruction must extend over a period of at least five months in the school year, and each course shall consist of at least twenty-five lessons. Each lesson shall be of not less than one and a half hours' duration. Classes must, as a rule, begin not later than 1st November in each year.

(b) In schools in which there are special rooms suitably and properly equipped an intensive course of not less than 75 hours' instruction covering the whole syllabus in Cookery or in Cookery and Laundry Work as laid down in the programme of instruction in public elementary schools may be taken in one school year, preferably in the last year of the pupil's attendance, provided always that the approval of the Ministry is obtained before instruction is commenced.

153. The maximum number of pupils which may be enrolled in a class under one teacher shall not exceed twenty-five, without the express permission of the Ministry.

154.—(a) The tuition grant payable under Article 151 (a) hereof for courses conducted under Article 152 (a) hereof shall be at the rate of 5s. 0d., subject to the provisions of Article 166 hereof, for each girl pupil who is taught Cookery or Laundry Work, provided that she has attended at least thirteen lessons, and during such attendance was enrolled in fifth or higher standard or had reached the age of twelve years. Grants shall not be paid in respect of any pupil more than once for the same or an equivalent course. This grant shall be paid to the teaching staff in such manner as the Ministry may determine.

(b) In the case of courses conducted under Article 152 (b) hereof the tuition grant where payable under Article 151 (a) hereof shall be at the rate of 10s. 0d., subject to the provisions of Article 166 hereof, for each eligible girl pupil, provided that she has attended at least 26 lessons of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each or any equivalent amount of instruction.

155. The Maintenance Grant shall be either—

(a) a sum equivalent to the expenditure on equipment, fuel, material, etc., necessarily incurred during the school year in connection with the instruction ;

or

(b) in the case of classes conducted under Article 152 (a) hereof, a sum calculated at the rate of 2s. 6d., subject to the provisions of Article 166 hereof, for each pupil on whom the tuition grant is payable ;

or

(c) in the case of classes conducted under Article 152 (b) hereof, a sum calculated at the rate of 5s. 0d., subject to the provisions of Article 166 hereof, for each pupil on whom the tuition grant is payable ;

whichever is the lesser sum.

(c) *Domestic Economy and Manual Instruction taught in Centres of Technical Instruction.*

156. The time during which public elementary school pupils are under instruction in classes in Manual Instruction or Domestic Economy conducted in accordance with these Regulations will be accepted as part of the minimum time constituting an attendance at a public elementary school.

157.—(a) A boy enrolled in a public elementary school who either is above fifth standard or has reached the age of twelve years at the beginning of the course is eligible to attend a course of Manual Instruction.

(b) A girl enrolled in a public elementary school who either is above fourth standard or has reached the age of twelve years at the beginning of the course is eligible to attend a course of Domestic Economy.

Provided, however, that the consent of the manager must be obtained for the attendance of the pupils at the course of instruction.

158.—(a) A class in Manual Instruction must not consist of more than sixteen pupils without the express permission of the Ministry.

(b) A class in Domestic Economy must not consist of more than twenty-five pupils without the express permission of the Ministry.

159.—(a) A course must consist of not less than twenty-five lessons, each of not less than ninety minutes' duration, and must extend over a period of not less than five months ; provided, however, that an equivalent amount of instruction distributed over a shorter period may be sanctioned by the Ministry.

(b) The lessons must be distributed as evenly as possible over the whole period of a course.

160. In respect of each course recognised under these Regulations the Ministry may make a grant to the conductors of the technical scheme providing the said course at the rate of 4d., subject to the provisions of Article 166 hereof, for each attendance of an eligible pupil at a lesson of not less than 90 minutes' duration.

161. The general arrangements for the conduct of the classes will be subject to the approval of the Ministry.

General Regulations relating to Instruction in Extra and Special Subjects.

162. The classes must be at all times open to the Inspectors of the Ministry who will report to the Ministry upon the character and efficiency of the instruction.

163. The Ministry must be satisfied that the teachers are qualified to give the instruction.

164. The courses of instruction shall be in accordance with the Programme of Instruction for Public Elementary Schools.

165. The attendances of the pupils at the classes must be entered in the appropriate roll or register before the beginning of each lesson.

166. Until further notice all grants (other than prizes for the teaching of Horticulture) payable under the regulations contained in this Part to—

- (a) Managers and Teachers of public elementary schools (including public elementary schools conducted by religious communities) in respect of instruction given to pupils in extra and special subjects in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations ;
- (b) Local Education Authorities and others in respect of instruction given to public elementary school pupils at classes for Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy specially organised for such pupils in centres of Technical Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations ;

shall be and are hereby reduced by seven and one-half per cent.

PART VIII.

School Attendance.

167. It shall be the duty of the parent of every child, so soon as the child attains the age prescribed for school attendance in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, to cause him to attend a public elementary school or other school recognised by the Ministry as efficient, except in so far as there is a reasonable excuse as in the said Education Acts defined for the non-attendance of any such child ; and in any such case it shall be

the duty of the parent upon request of the Education Authority to furnish all necessary and proper evidence of such reasonable excuse.

168. The number of days in the year during which the parent of any child of school age shall cause his child to attend school shall be 260 school days :

Provided that, on any school day on which any school shall not be in operation, every pupil enrolled and ordinarily in attendance thereat shall for the purposes of these Regulations be deemed to have made an attendance :

And Provided also that, on any day on which the school has been in operation for less than four hours of secular instruction, every pupil who has been in attendance for this lesser period shall be deemed to have made an attendance for the purposes of these Regulations. The expression "school day" in these Regulations shall mean any day other than a Saturday or a Sunday.

169.—(1) In the case of a child attending a Preparatory, Intermediate or Secondary School or a day course at a Technical School or any other school not being a Public Elementary School an attendance on any day shall mean not less than three hours of secular instruction for pupils under 9 years of age and not less than four hours for pupils of 9 years of age and over :

Provided, however, that (i) on a day which is a school half-holiday the attendance of any pupil under instruction in the school for not less than 2 hours shall be reckoned as an attendance for the purpose of these Regulations, and (ii) the attendance of a pupil at an examination conducted by the Ministry shall be deemed to be an attendance for the purposes of these Regulations.

(2) In the case of a child attending a Public Elementary School, an attendance for the purposes of these Regulations shall, subject to Regulation 168 hereof, mean presence at secular instruction for not less than four hours on the same day :

Provided, however, that where in accordance with any other Regulations of the Ministry contained in Part III hereof, a lesser period of attendance at secular instruction is allowed in the case of certain classes of pupils or schools as defined therein, this lesser period shall be substituted for "four hours" in the aforesaid definition of an "attendance" :

Provided further that, where it is permissible for a pupil on any day on which the school is in operation to attend during school hours at any place for any purpose approved by the Ministry in accordance with any other Regulations contained in Part III hereof, the time so occupied shall count as presence at the school for the purpose of completing an attendance.

(3) In the case of a child attending a special school or class for afflicted children or of a child under medical treatment the Ministry may reduce the hours of attendance prescribed in Regulation 169 (2) hereof.

(4) An attendance for the purposes of these Regulations may be completed in one or two sessions on the same day according as the arrangements of each particular school may enable or provide.

(5) A Year for the purposes of these Regulations shall in the case of public elementary schools commence on the 1st July and end on the 30th June following, and in the case of all other schools commence on the 1st August and end on the 31st July following.

170. The head teacher of every school at which children of school age are in attendance shall at least two weeks before the termination of each year aforesaid prepare in duplicate a Table for the next ensuing year in accordance with Form S.A.1 in the Schedule hereof, both of which Tables shall be signed by the head teacher and countersigned by, or with the authority of, the manager or the governors of the school. One copy thereof shall, within the time aforesaid, be transmitted to the Education Authority and the other shall be exhibited in a prominent position in the school and shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by a parent of any pupil of the school and such parent shall be entitled to make extracts therefrom.

171. The parent of every child shall when the child is being enrolled in any school furnish to the head teacher thereof a Registrar's Certificate or other satisfactory documentary evidence of the date of the child's birth.

The said head teacher shall preserve and retain possession of the said certificate or other documentary evidence so long as the child is in attendance at the school and shall permit any accredited officer of the Education Authority at all reasonable times to inspect such certificate or other evidence :

Provided that he shall during such period allow the Education Authority to have possession thereof if required for purposes of proceedings under the Acts for such time as may be necessary for such purposes ; and shall also return such certificate or other evidence to the parent when the child is leaving the school.

172.—(a) A bye-law, made by an Education Authority and confirmed in accordance with the provisions of the Acts altering the age limit for school attendance, shall be published by advertisement or otherwise as may be deemed by the Education Authority to be most effective for bringing such bye-law to the knowledge of all whom it may concern.

(b) No such bye-law shall come into operation at a date earlier than six months from the date on which it is made.

(c) A copy of every such bye-law shall be supplied by the Education Authority to the manager and head teacher of every school in the education area concerned at which children of school age are in attendance.

173.—(a) Every summons to appear before an Education Authority shall be according to the Form S.A.2 in the Schedule hereof, or such other form to the like effect as may be approved by the Ministry.

(b) Every School Attendance Order shall be according to the Form S.A.3 in the Schedule hereof, or such other form to the like effect as may be approved by the Ministry.

174. All reasonable information respecting children who are required by the Acts to attend school and who may be attending school within an education area shall be supplied by the Education Authority of that area to the Education Authority of any other area, if such information is required for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Acts relating to school attendance.

175. Every school attendance officer shall, for the purpose of the performance of his duties under the Acts, be entitled at all reasonable times to inspect and make extracts from the Roll Books and Registers of any school at which children of school age are in attendance within the education area of which he is an officer.

176. The certificate of attendance which the head teacher of any school recognised by the Ministry is required under the provisions of the Acts to issue to the parent of a child who is being removed from the school shall be according to Form S.A.4 in the Schedule hereof, or in such other form to the like effect as may be approved by the Ministry.

177. The head teacher of every school shall, when required by the Education Authority for the purpose of proceedings under the Acts, furnish a certificate under his own hand stating, as may be required, whether or not any particular child of school age is or is not attending that school, and, if so required, stating the particulars of the attendance of any such child at that school.

SCHEDULE.

FORM S.A.1.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, NORTHERN IRELAND.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

EDUCATION ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1923 TO 1931.

School.....Roll No. (For Public Elementary
Schools only.).....

Year, 1st.....19..... to.....19.....

	No. of days.
1. POSSIBLE NUMBER OF SCHOOL DAYS (i.e., every day, exclusive of Satur- day and Sunday, in each week throughout the year)	
2. (a) VACATIONS, reckoning School Days only :	
Christmas.....	
Easter	
Other Vacations (state month or months).....	
(b) OTHER HOLIDAYS OR CLOSINGS, reckoning School Days only (give dates)	
Total number of days of closing for any cause (exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays).	
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH THIS SCHOOL WILL BE IN FULL OPERATION DURING THE YEAR	

Dated.....day of.....19.....

Signed.....

Head Teacher.

Countersigned by, or with the authority of, the Manager
or the Governors of the School.

FORM S.A.2.

FORM S.A.2.

120

..... EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

..... EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

EDUCATION ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1923 TO 1931.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

SUMMONS TO SHOW CAUSE.

SUMMONS TO SHOW CAUSE.

To M.....

Name of Parent.....

WHEREAS you have failed to perform your duty to cause your child.....

Address.....

to attend school in accordance with the provisions of the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1923 to 1931, and the Regulations made thereunder relating to School Attendance :

Name of Child (attendance required*).....

Take Notice, therefore, that you are hereby required to attend before the.....

Date of Meeting.....

Committee of the above-named Authority at..... on..... day, the..... day of.....

Place of Meeting.....

19....., at the hour of..... o'clock..... m., to show cause why a School Attendance Order should not be made against you in respect of the said Child.

Date of Service.....

*You are further required to bring your said child..... with you at the time and place above-mentioned.

Mode of Service.....

On Whom Served.....

Dated this..... day of..... 19.....

By Order.....

*Strike out if not required.

*Strike out if not required.

EDUCATION

FORM S.A.3.

EDUCATION ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1923 TO 1931.

Education Authority of the County of.....
Regional Education Committee
District School Attendance Sub-Committee.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ORDER.

ORDER made this.....day of.....19.....
 by the above-named School Attendance Sub-Committee,
 being the Sub-Committee duly appointed in pursuance of
 the said Acts for the exercise in the above-named District
 of the powers contained therein.

WHEREAS, on it appearing to the aforesaid School Attendance
 Sub-Committee that.....
 of.....being the Parent,
 as in the said Acts defined, of.....
 of....., a child to whom the School
 Attendance provisions of the said Acts apply, had failed or
 neglected to perform the duty imposed on h..... by the said Acts
 and the Regulations and bye-laws duly made thereunder to
 cause the said child to attend School as therein prescribed, the
 said Sub-Committee thereupon duly summoned the said Parent
 to appear before them and give information and explanation of
 his said neglect or failure of duty ;

And whereas the said Parent duly appeared but
 did not appear and did not satisfy
 the said School Attendance Sub-Committee that he had not
 neglected or failed in his said duty ;

And whereas the said child is ordinarily resident within the
 education area of the said Sub-Committee and has not been
 exempted from school attendance and there is no reasonable excuse
 as by the said Acts specified for the non-attendance of the said
 child ;

Now therefore the said District School Attendance Sub-Com
 mittee in exercise of the powers aforesaid and all other powers
 thereunto enabling hereby orders that the said Parent shall from
 the date of service of a copy of this Order and until this Order may
 be varied, revoked or otherwise become inoperative cause the
 said child.....to
 attend.....Public Elementary School
 on every day and for the specified hours and number of hours in
 each such day necessary to constitute an attendance, during which

the said School shall, in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland, be open for secular instruction, the said School being willing to receive the said child and being also the School which the said Parent has selected.
Sub-Committee thinks
expedient.

By order of the above-named District School Attendance Sub-Committee this.....day of.....19.....

.....	} Of the above-named District School Attendance Sub-Committee.
Chairman.	
.....	
Clerk.	

To.....

.....

..... EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE.

..... School.

..... Department.

Pupil's Name.....

Date of Birth.....

Department.....

Class.....

Date of Removal.....

Cause of Removal.....

Attendance from.....

to.....

Number of Attendances.....

Date.....

.....
Head Teacher.

..... EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

EDUCATION ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1923 TO 1931.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE.

School.....

Department.....

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that.....
residing at.....
attended the above-named School from.....
to.....

The number of attendances during that period was.....
At time of removal,he was placed in Class (or
Standard).....

The date of birth, as given in Register is.....

The reason for leaving was stated to be.....

Parent's (or Guardian's) Name.....

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

.....
Head Teacher.

PART IX.**Religious Instruction and Bible Instruction.***General Regulations.*

178. The expression "secular instruction period" shall mean the period of time set apart in the Time-Table for giving elementary education; and the expression "religious" or /and "bible instruction period" shall mean the time set apart in the Time-Table for such purpose.

179. In all provided and transferred schools and in voluntary schools in which opportunities are required under the Acts and Article 184 hereof to be afforded for religious or bible instruction there shall be provided for the purpose of such instruction a period of at least one-half hour daily or its reasonable equivalent within each week.

The time or times at which instruction as aforesaid shall be given must be clearly shown on the Time-Table of each school together with an indication, as far as may be practicable, of the general nature of such instruction; and such time or times shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of the secular instruction period:

Provided that instruction as aforesaid may be given at an intermediate time on the following conditions:—

- (a) that there are circumstances affecting the attendance of the children or other material circumstances that render such instruction at an intermediate time necessary or desirable;
- (b) that the parents of children attending such instruction at an intermediate time do not object to their children so attending;
- (c) that such instruction shall not be given at more than one intermediate period, and shall not exceed one half hour on any school day;
- (d) that provision is made therefor on the school Time Table;
- (e) that any such arrangement shall not interfere in any way with the usefulness of the school by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its other advantages or by subjecting those in attendance to any inconvenience, and
- (f) that a separate apartment shall (where practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these Regulations, should not be present thereat.

180. A sufficient interval between the times when the secular instruction period ends and the religious instruction or bible instruction period begins must be allowed to enable those children

whose parents object to their receiving the religious instruction or bible instruction about to be given to absent themselves from such instruction.

181. No secular instruction, literary or other, may be carried on in the same apartment simultaneously with religious instruction or bible instruction, nor may the ordinary school business be interrupted or suspended by any religious exercise whatever except as provided in these Regulations.

182. In giving effect to these Regulations due regard shall be had to parental right and authority, and accordingly no children shall receive or be present at any religious instruction or bible instruction of which their parents disapprove.

183. For the purpose of these Regulations the expression "parent" in relation to a child shall mean the father of the child or other the person having the actual custody of the child.

184. In voluntary schools vested in the Ministry or in trustees under deeds to which the Ministry is a party and in schools built, altered, enlarged, re-constructed or equipped with the aid of a grant under Section 16 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as amended by Section 9 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1930, from a local Education Authority subsequent to the passing of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1930, those clergymen or teachers or other persons to whom the parents do not object must have access to the children in the school for the purpose of giving them religious or bible instruction there during the time or times set apart in the Time Table for such instruction.

185. In voluntary schools to which Article 184 hereof does not apply, the manager or school committee as the case may be, shall determine whether any, and, if any, what religious or bible instruction shall be given in the school. But, whether they do or do not permit it to be given in the school, the Time Table for secular instruction must be so arranged that no children shall be deprived of opportunities for receiving elsewhere if necessary at reasonable times such religious or bible instruction as their parents desire for them.

186. The reading of the Holy Scriptures, the teaching of catechisms, public prayer and all other religious exercises come within the present Regulations.

Religious Instruction.

187. Opportunities must be afforded to the pupils of all public elementary schools for receiving religious instruction to which their parents do not object.

188. The religious instruction of the pupils given in the school shall be under the control of the clergymen or teachers or other persons communicating it. No other person shall be entitled to be present at or to interfere with the instruction save as under Article 190 hereof :

Provided always that nothing in these Regulations contained shall have the effect of prohibiting the attendance of any of the Ministry's Inspectors of Schools or other officers of the Ministry during religious instruction.

189. The religious denomination of the children attending public elementary schools must be ascertained from the parents by the education authority, the manager or the school committee, as the case may be, and must, as so ascertained, be recorded in registers supplied by the Ministry, and such registers shall be open at the school at all reasonable times to inspection by the parent of any child attending the school or by any officer of the Ministry.

190. The teachers of every public elementary school shall enter in the registers the course or courses of religious instruction given in the school, the times arranged for each course, and the names of the persons by whom the instruction is given. They shall also record after the name of each pupil the course or courses which he may attend in accordance with his religious denomination or the express wish of his parent.

If the religious instruction is not given by members of the ordinary staff they shall nevertheless be in attendance at the school at the time or times set apart in the Time Table for religious instruction, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of seeing that the Regulations affecting such attendance are observed and for the maintenance of order and discipline.

191. In voluntary schools the manager or school committee, as the case may be, shall be responsible for the making of arrangements for the religious instruction to be given at the school, provided that due facilities shall be afforded for the exercise by clergymen, teachers, or other persons of the rights referred to in Article 184 hereof in schools to which that Article applies.

192. In provided and transferred schools the education authority shall, at least twice in each year, if so requested by the clergymen of the various religious denominations in the vicinity of the schools, communicate to them the names of the children in attendance thereat who belong to the respective religious denominations.

193. If arrangements for religious instruction to which a parent does not object are not made at the school, the child of such parent may not be permitted to remain in attendance during the time or times at which religious instruction is being given: *provided* that arrangements may be made by two or more religious denominations for a common syllabus of religious instruction to be given to children whose parents do not object thereto by clergymen, teachers or other persons belonging to any of the denominations entering into such an arrangement.

Bible Instruction.

194. Applications for the provision of bible instruction in a provided or transferred school shall be made in writing to the Regional Education Committee or Education Committee, as the case may be, of the area in which the particular school is situated.

195. "Regular attendance" of a child shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, mean attendance by a child, required by the Acts and any bye-law made thereunder to attend school, who is resident in the local district or area for which the particular school is provided to supply elementary education, and who unless prevented by sickness or any unavoidable cause has made full attendances on not less than 85 per cent. of the total number of days on which the school was open for such attendances during the six calendar months immediately preceding the first day of the month in which the Application is made.

196. Where in compliance with an Application made under these Regulations an Education Authority require any teacher, as provided in Section 4 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1930, to give bible instruction they shall do so by notice in writing, and shall notify him of the hours at which such instruction shall be given.

197. Where an Education Authority make arrangements, as in the said section provided, for giving bible instruction they shall take all steps necessary and proper for framing and adopting a programme of bible instruction as in the said section defined, and shall furnish every teacher required by them to give such bible instruction with a copy of the programme therefor adopted by them.

PART X.

Pupil Teachers.

198. Pupil teachers appointed in connection with public elementary schools shall be of two kinds:—(a) Junior, and (b) Senior. The appointments shall date in each case from 1st September, and shall be conditional on good conduct and satisfactory progress in study.

Junior Pupil Teachers.

199.—(a) Junior pupil teachers shall be appointed by the Ministry from amongst the more promising pupils of public elementary schools who are not less than twelve or over fourteen years of age on the 1st June in the year of appointment, and are recommended by the inspector in accordance with Article 209 (b) hereof.

For the purpose of this Article a pupil of a public elementary school shall be defined to be a pupil who has attended a public elementary school throughout the school year in which the examination for candidate junior pupil teachers takes place and throughout the preceding school year.

(b) They shall be selected by the Ministry on the result of an examination on the courses set forth in the Programme for Public

Elementary Schools and including oral tests in Reading and Singing. For this purpose use may be made of the written examination held, on papers prepared by the Ministry, for the award of secondary school scholarships by education authorities.

The awards shall be based upon the marks obtained in the oral tests and in English, English Composition and Arithmetic, together with any two of the following subjects:—Geography, Algebra, Geometry and Drawing. The courses in Algebra and Geometry shall be as laid down for Standard V (1st year course) and the courses in the remaining subjects shall be as laid down for Standard VI.

These subjects and courses may be varied by the Ministry from time to time after due notice.

200. Applicants for junior pupil teacherships shall forward their applications, on the prescribed form, through the principal of the public elementary school, to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Stormont, Belfast, so as to reach the Ministry not later than 1st April in the year in which appointment is sought. A duplicate application shall also be sent to the local inspector before 1st April.

201. The period of service for a junior pupil teacher shall be three years.

202. Junior pupil teachers on appointment shall attend a recognised intermediate or secondary school, and shall present themselves at the junior certificate examination at the end of their period of service in a course of study officially approved.

Senior Pupil Teachers.

203. Senior pupil teachers shall be appointed on the results of the secondary school certificate examinations held in the year of appointment and shall be selected from—

- (a) those of the junior pupil teachers who have completed their course as junior pupil teacher and have passed the junior certificate examination obtaining at least four credits therein. (One distinction to be reckoned as equivalent to two credits.)
- (b) a limited number of intermediate or secondary school pupils who are over fifteen and under eighteen years of age on the 1st June in the year of appointment and who have reached a satisfactory standard in the junior certificate examination. Awards in this class shall be made in order of merit on the aggregate marks obtained in English and any other five subjects (the other subjects counted shall be those in which the candidate has obtained the highest marks).
- (c) a limited number of secondary school pupils, who are over sixteen and under eighteen years of age on the 1st June in the year of appointment, and who, having passed the senior certificate examination, have

obtained at least three credits in that examination (one distinction to be reckoned as equivalent to two credits). Awards in this class shall be made in order of merit on the aggregate marks obtained in English, and any three other subjects (the other subjects counted shall be those in which the candidate has obtained the highest marks).

204. The period of service for senior pupil teachers appointed under Section 203 (a) or 203 (b) shall be two years, but for those appointed under Section 203 (c) the period shall be one year.

205.—(a) Senior pupil teachers shall attend a recognised intermediate or secondary school, approved by the Ministry for the purpose, but shall, in each year of their course, devote one month of full attendance (preferably the month of September) to work in a public elementary school, approved by the Ministry for the purpose, in order to receive instruction and practice in the art of school-keeping in public elementary schools.

(b) The Ministry will require that, so far as possible, the schools in which practice of teaching is taken shall be schools in which the organisation, methods of instruction, premises, furniture, apparatus and accommodation are of a very satisfactory character, and that the number of pupil teachers attending a school for this purpose shall not exceed the number of teachers serving therein.

The consent of the manager and principal teacher must be obtained before the appointment is made and notification of the date of commencement of the attendance must be sent to the inspector^f by the pupil teacher before the attendance begins.

206. Senior pupil teachers shall undergo examination in their final year of service in the King's Scholarship Programme, on the results of which candidates are selected for admission to training colleges.

207. All candidates for senior pupil teacherships (except persons already recognised as junior pupil teachers) shall forward their applications on the prescribed form, to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Stormont, Belfast, so as to reach the Ministry not later than the 1st July in the year of appointment.

208. A fee of £3 per annum (less 7½ per cent. until further notice) in respect of each senior pupil teacher shall be payable to the principal teachers of public elementary schools attended by senior pupil teachers. This fee shall not be paid unless the inspector is able to certify that due attention has been given by the teacher to the instruction of the senior pupil teacher in the art and practice of teaching. Criticism lessons shall be given weekly.

Regulations Applicable to Pupil Teachers Generally.

209.—(a) All candidates for pupil teacherships shall be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of age, a certificate of

character from a clergyman or magistrate, a medical certificate that they are of sound and healthy constitution and free from any physical or mental defect likely to impair their usefulness as teachers, and a written undertaking to become public elementary school teachers in Northern Ireland.

(b) No candidate shall be appointed unless recommended by the inspector after a personal interview, and the inspector shall be precluded from recommending a candidate if he has ground for believing that the latter does not possess aptitude and temperament suitable for the teaching profession.

(c) A holder of a scholarship awarded by an education authority shall not be eligible for appointment as a pupil teacher.

210. As the number of pupil teachers will be limited, no claim to an appointment can be entertained merely on the grounds that the conditions specified in these Regulations have all been fulfilled.

211. A daily record shall be kept of the attendance of pupil teachers both in the intermediate or secondary schools where they receive their general education and, in the case of senior pupil teachers, in the public elementary schools where they receive instruction in the art of teaching.

212. The recognition of a pupil teacher may be withdrawn at any time should want of diligence, of regularity, of efficiency, or of good conduct, or any other circumstance, in the opinion of the Ministry, render such a course desirable.

213. The allowance payable to junior and senior pupil teachers shall be at the rate of £17 per annum. In addition, where the pupil teacher's home is more than five miles from the nearest suitable intermediate or secondary school at which the pupil teacher can attend, he or she shall be allowed £5 per annum in respect of travelling expenses. This allowance may be raised to £10 per annum where the distance of the home from the nearest suitable intermediate or secondary school is more than ten miles.

In cases where the distance from the pupil teacher's home to the nearest suitable intermediate or secondary school is too great to enable the pupil teacher to travel daily to school, an allowance towards the cost of maintenance at or in the neighbourhood of the school may be made at the rate of £35 for the school year.

Where a travelling or maintenance allowance has been awarded to a pupil teacher to facilitate his attendance at a school which was at the time of the award the nearest suitable intermediate or secondary school, but where the circumstances subsequently alter, by reason of change of residence or otherwise, so that the said school ceases to be the nearest suitable school, the Ministry may, nevertheless, at its discretion, and with a view to obviating disturbance in the pupil teacher's studies, continue to regard the first-mentioned school as the nearest suitable school for the pupil teacher concerned until the conclusion of the junior pupil teacher

course or the senior pupil teacher course, as the case may be, which he is pursuing at the time, and may make the allowance appropriate to attendance at that school in accordance with the preceding paragraphs, but this concession will not apply to a junior pupil teacher at the time when he is awarded a senior pupil teachership.

PART XI.

General.

214. References in any enactment, or in any order, scheme, rules, regulations, deed, contract or other instrument relating to "National" school, "National" school teacher, or "National" education in Northern Ireland shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be read and construed as references to "Public Elementary" school, "Public Elementary" school teacher, and "Public Elementary" education respectively, being the terms by these Regulations substituted for and in lieu of the said "National" school, "National" school teacher and "National" education.

215. In any case where, in the opinion of the Ministry, any of the foregoing Regulations are not fully observed and fulfilled the Ministry shall have power to withdraw in whole or in part, at its own absolute discretion, any grants or other aid including grants for teachers' salaries payable to or in respect of the school or educational facility concerned.

216. In any case of doubt or difficulty as to the construction or application of any of these Regulations or as to the validity of any claim, right or liability thereunder the same shall be determined by the Ministry whose decision thereon shall be final and binding on the parties concerned.

217. The Interpretation Act, 1921, (2 Geo. V, Ch. 4) applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

218. These Regulations shall come into operation on, and shall take and have effect as from, the first day of July, 1934, from which date the Regulations in the Schedule hereto specified and all other previous Regulations on the matters herein provided for that are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions herein contained shall be repealed and cease to have operation or effect, without prejudice, however, to anything at the said date lawfully and regularly done under any of such previous Regulations.

219. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Elementary Schools Regulations, 1934.

Given under the Seal of the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland this 16th day of May, 1934.

(L.S.)

A. N. Bonaparte Wyse,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Title.
1929	57	Regulations for Recognition, Management, Inspection, etc., of Public Elementary Schools, 1929.
1928	41	Regulations for Staffing Public Elementary Schools, Northern Ireland, 1928.
1929	162	ditto—Amending Regulations, No. 1, 1929.
1930	62	ditto— " " No. 2, 1930.
1930	146.	ditto— " " No. 3, 1930.
1933	24	ditto— " " No. 4, 1933.
1929	55	Salaries and Capitation Grants (Public Elementary Schools) Regulations, 1929.
1929	88	Regulations (No. 1) amending the above.
1930	55	" (No. 2) " " "
1930	148	" (No. 3) " " "
1931	25	Salaries and Capitation Grants (Public Elementary Schools) Interim Regulations, 1931.
1931	105	Regulations (No. 1) amending the above.
1932	113	Regulations for Instruction of Public Elementary School Pupils in Extra and Special Subjects, 1932.
1933	65	ditto—Amending Regulations, No. 1, 1933.
1931	147	Education (School Attendance) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1931.
1924	4	Education (Religious Instruction) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1924.
1927	62	ditto—Amending Regulations, No. 1, 1927.
1930	149	Education (Bible Instruction) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1930.
1929	59	Education, Pupil Teachers, Regulations, 1929.
1929	163	ditto—Amending Regulations, No. 1, 1929.
1931	104	Pupil Teachers and Monitors Interim Regulations, 1931.
1924	28	Education (Public Elementary Schools) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1924.
1924	32	Public Elementary Education (Transitional Services) Regulations, 1924.
1924	33	Public Elementary Education (Miscellaneous Services) Regulations, 1924.