

Out of the total number (2,957) of adult teachers, 1,272 were men and 1,685 were women; in other words, for every 100 men engaged in teaching in the public schools there were, at the end of 1902, 132 women so engaged. Comparison with the principal Australian States and with England shows that for every 100 adult male teachers the number of adult female teachers was in New South Wales, 66; in Victoria, 87; in Queensland, 108; in South Australia, 186; and in England, 293.

In the United States of America the proportion in 1901 was 247 women for every 100 men.

In New Zealand, in 1892, the proportion of female teachers to male teachers was 94 of the former to 100 of the latter; so that the proportion of female teachers to male teachers has increased from 94 per cent. to 132 per cent. of the male teachers. In the same time the proportion of female teachers to male teachers in England has increased from 223 per cent. to 293 per cent.

The proportion of male pupil-teachers to female pupil-teachers is given by the ratio 1 to 4·22; in 1892, the ratio was 1 to 3·05.

It is thus seen that the substitution of women for men as teachers in primary schools is a process that has been going on for some time in various countries, although it has not yet reached in New Zealand the stage that it has reached in England and America, or even in South Australia.

The operation of the Public-school Teachers' Salaries Act appears to have strengthened the staffing of the schools in one important respect—namely, by reducing the proportion of pupil-teachers to adult teachers from one pupil-teacher to 2·79 adults in 1901 to 1 to 3·98 in 1902; the improvement will be still more marked when the full effect of the Act is felt. Even as it is, the proportion of apprentices to adults is lower than in any of the Australian States except Tasmania, and slightly lower even than in England, although in the latter case it must be remembered that monitors have been included under the heading of pupil-teachers.

The actual number of pupil-teachers engaged in New Zealand at the end of the past year was 747, or about one-fifth of the total number on the staffs of the schools.

The total of all salaries and allowances at the rates paid at the end of the year was £418,564 18s. 7d. This includes the salaries and lodging-allowances of pupil-teachers, as well as all salaries, house-rent, and other allowances paid to adult teachers: the average salary per teacher (including those named) was therefore £113 0s. 1d.

TABLE L.—SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF TEACHERS, DECEMBER, 1902.*

Education Districts.	Under £100.	£100 and under £200.	£200 and under £300.	£300 and under £400.	£400 and upwards.	Number of Adult Teachers.	Pupil-teachers.	Total of Rates of Salary and Allowances, December, 1902.
								£ s. d.
Auckland	208 [2]	349 [4]	65	17	..	689	175	93,146 15 0
Taranaki	33	65	9	1	..	108	22 [1]	15,090 12 0
Wanganui	86 [2]	141 [4]	32 [3]	4	..	263	57	36,929 8 0
Wellington	113	128	44	9	1	295	94	44,452 8 0
Hawke's Bay	42	83 [1]	22	3 [1]	1	151	70	24,738 9 0
Marlborough	44	23	5	72	11	6,702 4 0
Nelson	76 [1]	69 [2]	14 [1]	2	..	161	39	19,822 5 0
Grey	23	17	5	1	..	46	12	5,880 13 0
Westland	30	12	4 [1]	46	6 [1]	4,910 4 0
North Canterbury	142	200	50 [1]	8	1	401	104	56,665 6 0
South Canterbury	38	72 [2]	11 [1]	2	..	123	24 [1]	17,563 18 4
Otago	151 [8]	218 [1]	50	9	2	430	91	61,771 1 3
Southland	64 [2]	131 [1]	25	2	..	222	42	30,891 15 0
Totals for 1902	1,050 [15]	1,508 [15]	336 [7]	58 [1]	5	2,957	747 [3]	418,564 18 7
Totals for 1901	974	1,397	234	57	5	2,667	955	378,596 1 8
Difference	76	111	102	1	..	290	—208	39,968 16 11

* The figures in brackets show the number of teachers, included in the other numbers, who are paid entirely out of moneys provided for secondary education.

Table M shows the number of certificated and uncertificated teachers employed in the public schools during 1902. Out of the total number (2,957) of adult teachers employed, 2,474 were holders of certificates, 17 others had passed