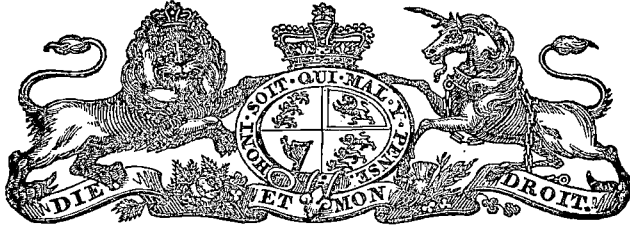


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1886.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

REGULATIONS UNDER "THE EDUCATION
ACT, 1885."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS made by the Governor in Council under Section 36 of "The Education Act," 49 Vict. No. 15.

Education Department, Hobart, 8th February, 1886.

THE following Regulations defining the Course of Instruction in State Schools have been made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of "The Education Act, 1885," and are published for general information.

ADYE DOUGLAS, *Minister of Education.*

STANDARD OF INSTRUCTION.

FIRST CLASS.

(Lower.)

READING.—Sheet lessons. Primer in monosyllables. Oral spelling.

WRITING.—Single letters on slates from copy on black-board, or models.

ARITHMETIC.—Numbers up to 20 on slates from black-board, or models. Oral exercises with objects.

SIMPLE POETRY. OBJECT LESSONS. PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

(Upper.)

READING.—First Book. Oral spelling.

WRITING.—Capital and small letters and words from copy on black-board or models, and from dictation.

ARITHMETIC.—Numeration and notation up to 200. Addition on slates, the total not to exceed 200. Counting by intervals of 2 and 3 up to 20. Oral exercises with concrete examples.

SIMPLE POETRY. OBJECT LESSONS. PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

SECOND CLASS.

READING.—Second Book.

WRITING.—On slates, in round hand, sentences from copy and dictation, with transcription from reading-book; in copy-books, large and text hand.

ARITHMETIC.—Numeration and notation up to 2000. Simple addition and subtraction, and easy multiplication. The multiplication table. Mental arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—First notions, illustrated by reference to the neighbourhood, and to the map of Tasmania.

SIMPLE POETRY. OBJECT LESSONS. NEEDLEWORK.—Hemming. DRILL.

THIRD CLASS.

READING.—Third Book.

WRITING.—On slates from dictation, with transcription from reading-book; in copy-books, text and round-hand.

ARITHMETIC.—Numeration and notation. Simple rules, with easy exercises in compound rules (money). Tables of weights and measures. Mental arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Map of Australasia, and outlines of map of the world.

GRAMMAR.—Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns, and the formation of simple sentences containing them.

SACRED HISTORY.—Outlines. POETRY. OBJECT LESSONS.—Industrial arts and manufactures. NEEDLEWORK.—Seaming and felling. DRILL.

FOURTH CLASS.

READING.—Fourth Book.

WRITING.—On paper from dictation and memory, with transcription from reading-book; in copy-books, round and small hand.

ARITHMETIC.—The compound rules applied to money and weights and measures in ordinary use, with reduction. Mental arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Maps of Australasia and Tasmania in detail, and general geography of Europe.

GRAMMAR.—Structure and parsing of simple sentences.

SACRED HISTORY.—Outlines. POETRY. OBJECT LESSONS.—Elementary Science. NEEDLEWORK.—Stitching and darning. DRILL.

FIFTH CLASS.

READING.—Fifth Book.

WRITING.—On paper from dictation and memory with improved neatness and quickness.

ARITHMETIC.—Easy vulgar and decimal fractions, practice, proportion. Mental arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Europe in fuller detail, and general geography of the world.

GRAMMAR.—Analysis and parsing of uninvolved sentences. Simple derivations.

SACRED HISTORY AND HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Outlines. POETRY. OBJECT LESSONS. NEEDLEWORK.—Stroking and setting in gathers, making button-holes, knitting. DRILL.

SIXTH CLASS.

READING.—Fifth Book.

WRITING.—On paper as in Fifth Class; practice in ordinary business forms and usages in correspondence.

ARITHMETIC.—Vulgar and decimal fractions, interest and other commercial rules, square root, mensuration. Mental arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Physical and general geography of the world, with special attention to the British possessions.

GRAMMAR.—Analysis and parsing, and the derivation of words.

SACRED HISTORY, HISTORY OF ENGLAND, AND OUTLINES OF GENERAL HISTORY. POETRY. OBJECT LESSONS. NEEDLEWORK. DRILL.

Children may be classified in the first instance according to their proficiency in reading, but they are not to be promoted from any class until they have fully mastered the standard of instruction prescribed for that class in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Fair proficiency in the other class subjects is expected to be also shown before promotion.

A progressive improvement in intelligence, extent of information, and style of working is required from children as they advance from class to class, and it is to be understood that the standard prescribed for any class includes the work of the classes below.

Linear drawing and singing from notes are expected to be taught, where practicable, in the Third and higher classes.

The children in each class are to be individually examined by the Head Teacher during the last week in each school quarter, the day or days fixed for such Examination being noted in the time-table, and the promotions resulting therefrom being at once recorded in the Register of Admission and Progress.

No other subjects than those specified in the foregoing Regulations may be taught during school hours without special authority.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Hobart, 22nd February, 1886.

THE Governor in Council has been pleased, in accordance with the 36th Section of "The Education Act, 1885," 49 Vict. No. 15, to adopt the following Regulations defining the School Fees payable to Teachers of State Schools, and the exemption of parents from the payment of School Fees, and determining the Compulsory Standard of Education.

ADYE DOUGLAS,
Chief Secretary and Minister of Education.

SCHOOL FEES.

The rate of school fees payable in advance for children attending State Schools is regulated by the following scale :—

Full-Time Schools.

	<i>Per Week.</i>	<i>Per Month.</i>	<i>Per Quarter.</i>
Per child.....	9d.	2s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Two children of the same family, each.....	7d.	2s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Three or more ditto, each.....	6d.	1s. 8d.	4s. 0d.

Half-Time Schools.

Per child.....	6d.	1s. 8d.	4s. 0d.
Two children of the same family, each.....	4d.	1s. 3d.	3s. 6d.
Three or more ditto, each.....	3d.	1s. 0d.	3s. 0d.

EXEMPTION FROM SCHOOL FEES.

Children of the following classes are, as a general rule, eligible for admission as free scholars :—

- (1.) Children whose parents are dead, children of widows in poor circumstances, or of wives deserted by their husbands.
- (2.) Children whose fathers are unable to work, or to earn enough for the support of their families.
- (3.) Children boarded out by the authorities managing or having the control of destitute or orphan children.

Children of parents who are *bonâ fide* unable to pay the full amount of school fees may be admitted at a reduced rate of payment, provided that such reduced rate be not less than three-pence per week for each child.

COMPULSORY STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

The Compulsory Standard of Education shall be determined by an examination, in which the candidate shall be required to pass satisfactorily in the subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic prescribed for the Fourth Class in a State School by the Standard of Instruction.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Hobart, 26th June, 1886.

THE following Regulations for the granting of Free Passes by Railway to children attending State Schools have been made by the Governor in Council in accordance with the 36th Section of "The Education Act, 1885," 49 Vict. No. 15, and are published for general information.

J. W. AGNEW,
Chief Secretary and Minister of Education.

FREE PASSES BY RAILWAY.

1. Any Station Master on the Government Railways may issue, under the direction of the Minister of Lands and Works, a free pass to any child to travel in a suitable railway carriage or van to and from any State School; provided that such School is the nearest by Railway to the residence of the parents of such child.

2. Upon good and sufficient reasons being adduced to the satisfaction of the Minister of Education, authority may at his instance be given by the Minister of Lands and Works for the issue of Free Passes on Government Railways to children attending State Schools other than those nearest to the residences of their parents; but no such free pass shall be issued to any child the residence of whose parents is distant less than two miles from any State School.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Hobart, 2nd August, 1886.

THE following Regulations, defining the conditions upon which Religious Instruction may be given in State Schools, have been made by the Governor in Council, in accordance with the 36th Section of "The Education Act, 1885," 49 Vict. No. 15, and are published for general information.

J. W. AGNEW.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

1. The period of time from 9 to 9:30 A.M., or from 9:30 to 10 A.M., on each school day, shall be appropriated as a time in which the children of any one religious denomination may receive instruction from the clergyman or other duly appointed religious teacher of such denomination in a class-room attached to any State School, apart from the other children attending such School.

2. Religious instruction shall not be given on two consecutive days in the week to the children of any one religious denomination; nor shall any child in a State School be required to receive any religious instruction contrary to the objection of the parent or guardian of such child.

3. Clergymen intending to form a class for religious instruction in any State School under the provisions of these regulations are required to give not less than one week's previous notice of such intention to the Head Teacher, who shall thereupon make the necessary entry in the school time-table, and report to the Minister.

4. If two or more clergymen desire to form classes for religious instruction in any State School on the same day reference shall be made to the Minister for his decision in the matter.

5. In the event of the non-attendance of any clergyman or religious teacher during the period appropriated for religious instruction, such period shall be devoted to the ordinary instruction of the school.

6. Existing arrangements for giving religious instruction in State Schools may remain in force up to but not beyond the 30th September, 1886.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Hobart, 2nd August, 1886.

THE following Regulations, defining the terms and conditions upon which School-houses may be used for other than school purposes, have been made by the Governor in Council, in accordance with the 36th Section of "The Education Act, 1885," 49 Vict. No. 15, and are published for general information.

J. W. AGNEW.

USE OF STATE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

1. No school buildings vested in the Minister of Education may be used for any other than State School purposes without the written sanction of the Board of Advice for the District, or of the Minister.

2. Applicants for the use of school buildings must state in writing the object of their application, and the day and hour for which the use is desired, and must furnish the names of one or more persons who will be responsible for the care of the school property and the payment of the authorised charges.

3. School buildings may not be used for political meetings, for meetings of clubs or societies not directly connected with the school, for denominational purposes other than Sunday services conducted by duly appointed persons, nor for any other purpose inconsistent with the objects for which State Schools are established.

4. A fee of 5s. for the occasional use, and a fee of 2s. 6d. for the periodical use, weekly or monthly, of school buildings shall be charged for each day on which they are so used. Payment shall be made in advance to the head teacher of the school, who will remit the amount to the Board of Advice for the District, or expend it under the Board's direction.

5. Should any doubt arise as to the interpretation of these Regulations, reference is to be made to the Minister of Education, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

6. All licences heretofore granted for the use of State School buildings shall remain in force up to but not beyond the end of the current year.