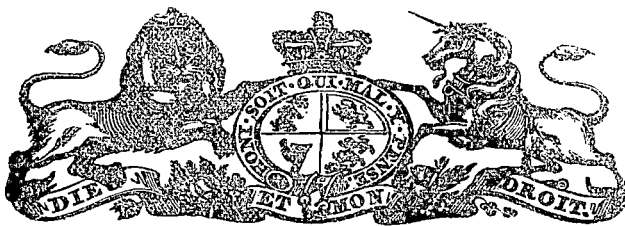


(No. 42.)



1885.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

BOARD OF EDUCATION:

REPORT FOR 1884.

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



REPORT of the BOARD OF EDUCATION for the Year 1884.

To His Excellency SIR GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

1. I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report of the proceedings of the Board of Education for the year 1884.

2. *Attendance.*—During the year 1884 there were 191 Schools in operation; the total number of distinct children on the Rolls for the year was 14,846; the average number on the Rolls from month to month was 10,134, and the average daily attendance 7297. As compared with the previous year the number of Schools has increased by 8, the total number of children on the Rolls by 605, the average number on the Rolls by 426, and the average daily attendance by 257.

3. *Progress of Schools.*—The progress of the Schools since the year 1863, when the jurisdiction of the Board was extended over the whole of the Public Schools of the Colony, is shown in the following Table :—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on Rolls during the year.	Average No. of Scholars on Rolls from month to month.	Average Attendance.	Average No. on Rolls during the year at each School.	Average No. on the Rolls from month to month at each School.	Average Attendance at each School.
1863..	83	7124	4607	3426	80·95	52·34	38·92
1864..	97	7791	4987	3763	80·31	51·41	38·79
1865..	102	8294	5357	4074	81·31	52·42	39·94
1866..	101	8198	5159	3930	81·16	51·08	38·91
1867..	105	8346	5419	4112	79·48	53·14	39·16
1868..	109	8746	5649	4272	80·23	51·46	39·19
1869..	116	9316	5992	4511	80·22	51·66	38·88
1870..	128	9997	6678	5041	78·10	52·17	39·38
1871..	130	10,194	6786	5187	78·41	52·20	39·90
1872..	139	10,491	6921	5209	75·47	49·79	37·47
1873..	141	10,803	7047	5268	76·62	49·98	37·36
1874..	147	12,158	7970	5867	82·70	54·21	39·91
1875..	154	12,271	8145	5703	79·68	52·89	37·03
1876..	158	12,231	8140	5867	77·41	51·52	37·13
1877..	165	12,557	8222	5973	76·10	49·83	36·20
1878..	164	12,453	8297	6032	75·93	50·59	36·79
1879..	171	12,652	8520	6203	73·98	49·82	36·27
1880..	171	12,286	8352	6002	71·85	48·84	35·10
1881..	175	13,644	9258	6701	77·96	52·90	38·29
1882..	181	13,775	9302	6711	76·10	51·39	37·08
1883..	183	14,241	9708	7040	77·82	53·05	38·47
1884...	191	14,846	10,144	7297	77·72	53·11	38·20

4. *Monthly Attendance.*—The following table exhibits the comparative number of Scholars in average daily attendance from month to month during the years 1883 and 1884:—

MONTH.	No. of Schools.		Average Daily Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance at each School.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
January.....	146	159	5088	4822	35	30
February	168	181	6455	6976	38	39
March	169	180	6190	7190	37	40
April	169	179	7014	7290	42	41
May	168	182	6830	7516	41	41
June	172	180	6854	6995	40	39
July	172	183	6743	7151	39	39
August	171	184	6895	7343	40	40
September.....	172	184	7071	7433	41	40
October	176	185	7356	7792	41	42
November.....	175	187	7335	7584	42	41
December	175	185	7164	6942	41	38

5. *Ages and Classification of Scholars.*—Returns have been received from Teachers of 185 Schools of the Ages and Classification of 10,118 Scholars on the Rolls at Christmas, 1884, which are summarised below:—

	C L A S S.						TOTAL.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	
Under Four years	62	—	—	—	—	—	62
Four years	250	3	—	—	—	—	253
Five years	488	13	1	—	—	—	502
Six years	742	112	7	—	—	—	861
Seven years	742	335	44	4	—	—	1125
Eight years	517	552	150	14	2	—	1235
Nine years	344	561	301	82	11	1	1300
Ten years	193	451	411	173	51	3	1282
Eleven years	82	300	412	298	119	20	1231
Twelve years	45	175	292	274	155	38	979
Thirteen years	18	86	184	178	179	68	713
Fourteen years and over	17	51	105	145	171	86	575
TOTAL.....	3500	2639	1907	1168	688	216	10,118
Per-centage of Scholars	34.59	26.08	18.85	11.54	6.8	2.14	—

6. *Religious Denominations of Scholars on the Rolls.*—The Returns exhibiting the Religious Denominations of 14,846 Scholars on the Rolls afford the following comparison with the previous year:—(See Appendix K.)

	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	Other Denominations.
Scholars on Rolls, 1883 ...	6772 or 47.63 per cent.	2142 or 15.04 per cent.	939 or 6.53 per cent.	2525 or 17.73 per cent.	994 or 6.97 per cent.	869 or 6.10 per cent.
Scholars on Rolls, 1884....	7381 or 49.72 per cent.	2265 or 15.26 per cent.	841 or 5.66 per cent.	2544 or 17.13 per cent.	963 or 6.49 per cent.	852 or 5.74 per cent.

7. *Grant for Education.*—The total expenditure “In aid of Public Schools” amounted to £21,279 1s. 10d. The appropriation of this money is exhibited in detail in Appendices D. and I., and may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—

Objects of Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances of Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, and Paid Monitors	16,835	12	2
Rent of School Buildings.....	356	3	0
Repairing and improving School Buildings not the property of the Board	507	5	4
Purchase of Sites for Public Schools	909	9	0
Providing School Furniture and Fittings	474	1	6
Providing Books, Maps, and School requisites	525	19	3
Salaries of Truant Officers	345	14	1
Miscellaneous Expenditure	1324	17	6
TOTAL.....	£21,279	1	10

Repairs to Schools.

In addition to the above amount the sum of £1380 14s. 8d. was expended in the repair of School Buildings the property of the Board.

Administration and Inspection.

The sum of £2722 5s. 3d. was expended on account of Administration and Inspection for the year. (Appendix F.)

8. *Cost of Instruction.*—The following statement exhibits the comparative cost of instruction for the year 1884 with the previous year:—

Average amount of Government Aid, exclusive of the cost of Administration and Inspection and of purchase of Public School Sites.

	1883.			1884.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Number of Scholars on Rolls, per head	1	7	8	1	7	5½
Average Number of Scholars on Rolls, per head	2	0	5½	2	0	2
Average Daily Attendance, per head	2	15	9½	2	15	10

Cost of Administration.

Number of Scholars on Rolls, per head	0	1	2½	0	1	2½
Average Number of Scholars on Rolls, per head	0	1	9	0	1	8½
Average Daily Attendance, per head	0	2	4½	0	2	4½

Cost of Inspection.

Number of Scholars on Rolls, per head	0	2	4½	0	2	6
Average Number of Scholars on Rolls, per head	0	3	5½	0	3	7½
Average Daily Attendance, per head	0	4	9	0	5	0½

9. *Building Grants.*—During the year the sum of £14,935 11s. 7d. was appropriated, under the provisions of the Public Schools Erection Acts, in aid of the erection of School premises, &c. at the following places:—

	£	s.	d.
Abbotsham, Residence	297	5	10
Bracknell, School and Alteration to Residence	450	0	0
Castle Forbes Bay, Residence	352	0	0
Charles-street, Additional Works to School	1258	5	11
Chudleigh, School and Residence	450	17	0
Dover, Additions to Residence.....	196	0	0
Dunalley, School and Residence.....	230	0	0
Fingal, School and Residence	1120	0	0
Frankford, School and Residence	249	3	9
Franklin, Alterations to Residence	93	0	0
Geeves Town, Residence	391	18	6
Hamilton-on-Forth, School	576	5	3
Kangaroo Point, Additions, &c. to School and Residence	876	2	3
Moorina, School and Residence.....	583	8	0
Peppermint Bay, School	362	4	6
Port Cygnet, Residence	325	0	0
Raminea, Residence	294	1	0
Ravenswood, School and Residence.....	566	14	1
Sheffield, School	491	0	0
Spreyton, School and Residence	503	5	6
Springfield, School	301	2	0
St. Leonard's, Additions to School	275	0	0
Trinity Hill, School.....	3724	0	0
Tongataboo, School and Residence	638	18	0
Winkleigh, School and Residence	330	0	0
TOTAL.....	£14,935	11	7

A sum of £325 was also expended from current Revenue, under a Supplementary Estimate, for the purchase of the Teacher's Residence at Franklin.

These sums are not taken into account in calculating the cost of instruction.

10. *School Fees*.—The School Fees paid by parents in aid of Teachers' Salaries during the year amounted to £7887 5s. 5d., or £493 18s. 8d. more than in 1883: dividing this amount by the—

Number on the Rolls, gives, per head, 10s. 7½d., or 3d. more than the previous year:

Average number on the Rolls, gives, per head, 15s. 6½d., or 4½d. more than the previous year:

Average daily attendance, gives, per head, £1 1s. 7½d., or 8d. more than the previous year.

11. *Income of Teachers*.—Returns of the emoluments of Teachers who were employed during the year have been received, from which the following results have been compiled:—

	<i>No. upon which the Average is taken.</i>	<i>Average Annual Income.</i>	<i>Maximum Annual Income.</i>	<i>Minimum Annual Income.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schoolmasters and Mistresses con- jointly	46	194 17 1	799 8 4	102 12 3
Schoolmasters	77	137 16 9	648 5 11	71 3 9
Schoolmistresses in sole charge.	37	74 19 0	168 16 3	47 16 6
Teachers of Provisional Schools	19	47 17 7	58 15 9	38 9 6
Female Assistants	63	31 5 4	98 12 0	20 0 0

The above statements have reference to the income which is derivable by Teachers in connection with their Schools only, and do not include sums received for private tuition.

12. *Free Scholars*.—A Return of the number of children admitted during the year under free certificates is appended. The sum of £388 15s. was paid by the Board for their instruction, the average number of Free Scholars under instruction being 1067·75. (See Appendix J.)

The following statement will show the average number of Scholars receiving their instruction free, and the amount paid to Teachers by the Board for their instruction for the past twenty years:—

	<i>Average No. of Free Scholars under Instruction.</i>	<i>Amount paid to Teachers for their Instruction.</i>
		£ s. d.
During the year 1865	896·00	359 7 6
Ditto 1866	1027·75	434 17 9
Ditto 1867	1118·00	470 15 9
Ditto 1868	1209·25	497 12 3
Ditto 1869	1438·00	586 4 3
Ditto 1870	1780·75	722 17 3
Ditto 1871	2013·50	850 15 9
Ditto 1872	1886·25	742 5 11
Ditto 1873	1533·50	629 9 5
Ditto 1874	1611·75	620 12 4
Ditto 1875	1603·25	593 16 1
Ditto 1876	1560·75	615 13 1
Ditto 1877	1461·25	558 19 2
Ditto 1878	1330·75	519 0 3
Ditto 1879	1219·75	473 14 3
Ditto 1880	1232·75	459 14 7
Ditto 1881	1249·75	475 7 6
Ditto 1882	1152·25	420 3 1
Ditto 1883	977·50	363 8 9
Ditto 1884	1067·75	388 15 0

13. *Night Schools for Males*.—A Return of the number of scholars admitted into the Night Schools for Males during the year is annexed. The sum of £20 2s. was paid by the Board for their instruction. (See Appendix H.)

14. *Schools established.*—Schools at the following places were established during the year:—Bangor, Bluff, Dry Creek, Fentonbury, Lisle, Lower Piper River, Risdon, Sandfly, Underwood, Upper Liffey, Woodsdale. The School at Upper Huon was re-opened after having been temporarily closed.

15. *Schools closed.*—Aid was withdrawn from the Schools at Apsley and Red Hills, on account of the small number of children in attendance.

16. *Board of Education Exhibitions.*—In the month of June an Examination for Exhibitions was held. Twenty-two male and eleven female Candidates presented themselves; and, on the recommendation of the Examiners, an Exhibition of the value of £16 13s. 4d. per annum, tenable at a superior school for four years from the 1st of July, 1884, was awarded to each of the under-mentioned Candidates:—

No.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Public School.
<i>Boys.</i>			
1 {	Bradley, Alexander	7 September, 1872	Battery Point.
3 {	Hawthorn, Alfred Leslie	27 July, 1872	Battery Point.
4 {	Lavers, Norman	11 December, 1872	New Town.
5 {	Neville, Alfred Robert	18 October, 1872	Queenstown.
	Hartnett, Joseph Cornelius	20 March, 1873	Queenstown.
	Shoobridge, Thos. Robert G.	30 September, 1872	New Norfolk.
<i>Girls.</i>			
1	Eginton, Evelyn Minnie	4 February, 1873	Sorell.
2	M'Mullen, Ellen Elizabeth	24 September, 1872	Franklin.
3	Barnett, Elsie Isabelle	9 June, 1872	Franklin.
4	Bonnily, Alice	11 May, 1873	Dunorlan.

A Statement of the Expenditure under this head will be found in Appendix G.

17. *General and Local Inspection.*—On summarising Appendix L. it will be seen that 4475 visits have been made to the Public Schools during the year, of which 508 were made by the Inspectors of Schools, 1425 by Members of the Local Boards, and 1709 by other persons; and for the purpose of imparting Religious Instruction, 651 visits were made by Ministers of the Church of England, 139 by Ministers of the Church of Rome, 1 by a Wesleyan Minister, 17 by Ministers of the Independent Church, and 25 by Ministers of the Church of Scotland.

18. *Rules and Regulations.*—During the year the following alteration was made in the Rules, which received the sanction of Your Excellency in Council, and was published in the *Gazette* in accordance with the terms of the 8th Section of "The Public Schools Act," 32 Vict. No. 14:—

OLD READING.

A vacation of three weeks will be allowed at Christmas, commencing from the Saturday immediately preceding Christmas Day. No other holidays may be given, with the exception of Good Friday, Easter Monday, and days gazetted as public holidays, except under the special authority of the Board.

REVISED READING.

As a general rule a vacation of three weeks will be allowed at Christmas, commencing from the Saturday immediately preceding Christmas Day, and one week commencing on the fourth Saturday in June. No other holidays may be given, with the exception of Good Friday, Easter Monday, and days gazetted as public holidays, except with the special sanction of the Board.

Schools in which the attendance is materially reduced at certain seasons of the year will be regarded as exceptional cases, to be dealt with by special regulation.

19. The Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Schools, of Mr. Inspector Rule, and of Mr. Inspector Bourdillon, are annexed. (See Appendices A., B., and C.)

HENRY BUTLER, *Chairman*

Education Office, Hobart.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL Report for the Year 1884 by T. STEPHENS, Esq., M.A., Chief Inspector of Schools.

Hobart, 2nd May, 1885.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my General Report for the year ended 31st December, 1884.

To the Schools directly under my supervision in the Southern Districts 158 visits of inspection or examination were paid during the year. From four to eight visits were paid to several of the schools; all with two exceptions were visited twice or oftener; and visits were also paid to those which had been temporarily closed. The routine business connected with the examination of teachers, pupil teachers, and candidates for employment, together with ordinary office work and correspondence, usually supply full occupation for the whole of my official time not required for country engagements, and it was with some difficulty that part of the regular business of the year was prevented from getting into arrear through the many interruptions which occurred from time to time. Early in the year I was requested to inspect and report upon the Industrial Schools in Hobart, and shortly afterwards it became necessary for me to supervise the inspection and other business of the district previously under the charge of Mr. Inspector Doran. The ordinary school examinations were, however, completed within the year, though time was not always available for going as fully into the details of some of the subjects of instruction as is generally desirable.

Some satisfactory progress has been made in providing school accommodation where it was most urgently needed, and in improving existing buildings which were much in want of repairs. The delay which has occurred in some instances appears to have been chiefly attributable to the difficulty of finding skilled labour for comparatively small undertakings, while so much of it is required in connection with large contracts in various parts of the island, and also to the pressure of business in the Department of Works. I am still of opinion that most of the time which is now consumed in the preparation of separate plans for the several schools, and in their transmission and re-transmission from one department to another, might be saved by the preparation of a series of very simple lithographed plans, with printed specifications adapted to the varying conditions of different localities; and I am disposed to think that the cost of such buildings as are required for ordinary country schools might be considerably reduced. A movement in this direction was indeed commenced under the authority of the Hon. Minister of Lands and Works, and the late Board of Education; but it has not yet been possible to carry it beyond the initial stage, nor will it be possible to effect what is desired until some changes are made in the working of our educational machinery. The success of a school depends very much upon the attention paid to little details of planning and construction; and the correction of defects and introduction of improvements are among the chief objects to which every Inspector of Schools should direct his attention; but it is not desirable that the style and cost of buildings generally, or the planning, arrangement, lighting, and ventilation of schoolrooms, should be determined under one rule or principle in the South of Tasmania, under another in the East, and under a third in the North.

The application of some uniform principle to the supply of school apparatus, and the manufacture of desks and other appliances is also much needed. Some of the new desks which have been sent out are so constructed that it is impossible for any children to sit at them without twisting their bodies and limbs into grotesque and sometimes painful contortions, and other furniture has been supplied which is quite unsuited for the purpose for which it has been designed. Where there has been an opportunity of pointing out defects they have been avoided in later supplies, but no proper supervision can be exercised over any business of this kind by an officer whose time is much occupied with the business of district inspection.

Of the order and discipline maintained in the public schools it is not easy to speak in general terms, but the children are kept fairly under control, and instances of insubordination or actual disorder are very rare, while in some schools the general management and training leave little room for criticism. Untrained teachers who have never had a high standard of good management presented to them for imitation are often quite unable to see that there is anything wrong in the management of their schools, or to understand how impossible it is to begin to teach, in the proper sense of the term, until good order has been firmly established. The chief points to which attention has to be directed are,—the order to be observed in entering and leaving the school, and the inspection for cleanliness, &c.; the way in which the children are grouped in the desks and set themselves to their work; the regularity and quiet management of the changes of the classes in conformity with the time-table; the noticing of slovenly or irregular habits in the earliest stages, where they are easily corrected; and the management of the whole machinery of government without noise or unnecessary fault-finding, and without undue display of authority. The adoption of a harsh and petulant tone in addressing children or criticising their work is a bad habit from which some really earnest and conscientious teachers seem unable to free themselves, and is incompatible with good discipline; as is also the frequent use of the cane, even if the punishment be not severe. Systematic instruction in Drill has been given in some of the larger schools with good results. The advantages of physical training both for boys and girls cannot be too highly commended, and it is very desirable that all teachers should be encouraged to qualify themselves for giving systematic instruction in exercises suited to the age and capabilities of their scholars. Drill, to be at all effective, should form a regular part of the School routine, and, under proper regulation, will always infuse a healthy tone into the whole business of instruction.

The ordinary number on the Rolls in the schools inspected during the year as estimated from the statistics collected at my several visits was 2217 boys and 1708 girls, or 3925 in all. The number actually present at the annual examination was reduced below the daily average through the prevalence of epidemics in some localities, and through other disturbing causes.

In the lower division of Class I., taking the public schools collectively, there were present at the examination 501 scholars of ages ranging in most cases from 3 to 7 years, but including some who had not attended school at all until they were above the compulsory age. Some in this grade were fit for the higher division; the majority were making but slow progress towards the mastery of the first rudiments of instruction. Much time and labour are expended with unsatisfactory results in the lower classes of most schools, the absence of qualified teachers of young children being rather the rule than the exception. In the upper division of Class I. 316 were examined, the failures, which were chiefly caused by inability to read very easy words of one syllable at sight, amounting to 24 per cent., a result inferior to that of last year.

In Class II. 656 were examined. This is perhaps the most important stage in a child's school career, and it is seldom that I find really satisfactory work in the higher classes if the elementary processes assigned to the Second Class are not thoroughly well taught and mastered before promotion is allowed. The failures were 18 per cent., an improvement upon the result noted last year.

In Class III. 412 were examined, 23 per cent. being found unfit to be classed in this grade, a result decidedly inferior to that of last year, and traceable in most instances to injudicious promotion before the Second Class work had been thoroughly mastered. In too many schools it appears to be considered sufficient if attention is paid in this grade to the essential subjects of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and all other culture and teaching are left for a higher stage to which a large proportion of the children never attain.

In Class IV. 266 were examined, and 26 per cent. failed, a proportion which closely agrees with that of last year. The failures were chiefly owing to imperfect acquaintance with the Simple Rules of Arithmetic, and in a few cases to bad writing and spelling. It is right to mention that while the work tested in most schools does not go much beyond the minimum standard of proficiency prescribed for admission to the Class there is an increasing number in which good progress has been made since promotion towards the next highest grade, and this is especially noticeable in the Fourth Class, where the results of good and inferior teaching begin to be more readily differentiated. The proficiency in Grammar, Geography, and Sacred History in this grade does not in the majority of schools extend beyond the work prescribed for the Third Class.

In Class V. 156 were examined, 36 per cent. failing to pass in the essential subjects, premature promotion being clearly the source of weakness. This was also the case last year, when the per-centage of failures was still greater.

In Class VI. only 43 were examined, few of the schools professing to carry the course of instruction up to this point. The failures amounted to 33 per cent., showing a falling off both in numbers and standard of proficiency since last year. Some very good work was, however, obtained from whole classes of the Fifth and Sixth grades in two schools, and from individual scholars in others. The detailed results of inspection and examination, together with the character of the teaching and general management in the several schools, have been already described in my separate reports.

I have spoken of the waste of time and labour in the routine instruction of the lowest classes. It is in the subject of Reading that this is most apparent, and it is partly chargeable to the absence of a suitable Primer or elementary reading book. It is quite possible to teach children to read fluently by the slow monotonous process of spelling each syllable or word letter by letter; but half the time is saved, and far more satisfactory progress secured, when the teacher has learned that it is quite as easy to teach children to know syllables and short words at sight, as to teach them the forms and names of the letters. Spelling must not be neglected, but it should follow the mastery of the word rather than precede it. As soon as actual reading commences it is important to remember that the meaning of the sentence should be thoroughly grasped by the child, and that mere fluent and correct enunciation of the words does not constitute good reading. Some teachers are content to give all their attention to the mechanical part of the work, while others spend so much time in discussing the meaning of isolated words that the hour for changing the lesson arrives before the text itself has been mastered.

Writing is very well taught in a fair proportion of the schools, and requires only reasonable care and attention in the early stages to make it generally satisfactory. Many otherwise careful teachers are singularly unobservant of the formation of bad habits of posture and attitude in the desks, and of wrong ways of holding the pencil or pen, which if once established in the lower classes are rarely eradicated in higher grades. Transcription from printed books or sheets begins in the Second Class, and I have found it desirable to continue it as a regular exercise in the Third and Fourth. Spelling is always best in the schools in which this exercise is properly attended to.

Of the essential subjects, Arithmetic shows the widest range between the extremes of good and bad teaching. Much of the instruction is purely mechanical, oral teaching and black-board illustration being used only at long intervals, instead of being a prominent feature in the daily lessons of each class. For practice, after principles have been taught, it is necessary to supply each child with separate exercises: the plan of setting on the black-board, or dictating a few sums for the whole class, is the surest way of promoting copying and discouraging self-reliance.

If no end could be attained by the study of Grammar except that which is stated as its purpose in the text books it might be excluded from the elementary school course. The "art of speaking and writing the language with propriety" is not to be acquired by learning rules and definitions : it is for the mental discipline which it affords that this subject of instruction is specially valuable. A good teacher will know how to dispense entirely with the use of text books in classes below the Fourth, and the most intelligent work is sometimes found where the teaching is entirely oral. Attention should be drawn to the structure of sentences from the very beginning, instead of leaving it to be studied in connexion with formal exercises in Analysis, and practice in easy composition should also be commenced as soon as children have been taught to recognise the principal parts of speech and their relation to one another. If these points were properly attended to, I should be quite satisfied with the extent to which the teaching of Grammar would be carried in the majority of the schools.

In Geography lessons the teacher should proceed from the known to the unknown by directing the children's attention to their immediate surroundings and the topography of the neighbourhood, noting the compass bearings of different points in the schoolroom or play-ground until such terms as "bounded on the North by," &c. become something more to them than mere expressions. The rudiments of physical geography must be taught early if intelligence is to be developed, and the dry facts of text books are expected to be made interesting. With the political geography of each country some of the principal outlines of its history should be associated in the instruction of the higher classes. The chief defect in the teaching of this subject both in public and grammar schools lies in the almost exclusive attention to the memory work contained in ordinary text books.

The outlines of English History are prescribed for the Sixth Class only, and the range of this subject is consequently small. Very good work is done in two or three schools. Sacred History is not generally well taught, but the good results shown in some of the schools under teachers of all the chief religious denominations show that there is no real difficulty in dealing with the subject.

The teaching of Elementary Drawing as a subject of class instruction does not seem to be making progress, and there is less systematic teaching or practice of Singing in the schools, so far as my observation has extended, than there was before the special classes were established. Here again the good work done under competent instructors stands out in strong contrast, and shows that at least a moderate proficiency in both these branches ought not to be generally unattainable.

Speaking generally of the condition and prospects of elementary education, it may be said that there are some highly qualified and efficient teachers in the public service ; some who give good promise of efficiency in the future ; and many who only want encouragement and the means of training to enable them to take a creditable position in the ranks of their profession.

Irregularity of attendance, whether caused by the indifference of parents or the inefficiency of schools, continues to be a serious obstacle to educational progress, even where no pains are spared by those whose special duty it is to look after the absentees. It has been suggested that a compulsory standard requiring attendance on a given number of days during each quarter would prove an effectual remedy ; but it does not appear that such has been the result in other countries where the experiment has been tried, unless under different conditions from those which obtain here. Nothing short of the enforcement of attendance on a given number of days in each *week*, supposing that there is no reasonable cause for absence, will satisfactorily meet the case ; and if there is a desire to enforce the law the present Act gives more real control over the attendance than one which practically precludes the taking action against the offending parent except at intervals of not less than three months. It is not always wise to enforce compulsory measures to the full extent allowed by an Act of Parliament ; but it is necessary to guard against that open defiance of the law which always occurs in flagrant cases when the prosecution is not followed up from week to week.

Many of the imperfections in the working of the system of Public Instruction are such as may be remedied under existing regulations. The fundamental defects are the absence of suitable means of training for the business of teaching, and the want of the customary professional supervision, without which uniformity in the application of rules and standards in different districts cannot possibly be secured. These and other matters connected with the general question of Education have been already discussed in special reports.

I have, &c.

T. STEPHENS, *Chief Inspector of Schools.*

The Honorable the Chief Secretary.



APPENDIX B.

GENERAL REPORT for the Year 1884, by Mr. Inspector RULE.

Hobart, 11th May, 1885.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit to you my General Report for the year 1884.

1. Seventy-six schools were open during the whole or part of the year in the district under my supervision. The average number of scholars on the rolls in all was 4353, and the average daily attendance 3196.

2. Seventy-three of the schools, presenting 3896 scholars, were fully examined. Two, which missed their annual examination, were duly inspected in the course of the first half of the year; one was closed before I had an opportunity of visiting it. Besides these, twenty-six schools in the north-eastern district, that had been left without inspection in consequence of Mr. Doran's illness, were visited in mid-winter for inspection and inquiries, making the total number of schools inspected 101, and the number of visits 238, exclusive of a few passing unofficial visits to schools on the Main Road south from Ross, which is the southern limit of my district. The year's work comprised also several special journeys of enquiry, and the usual amount of reporting, correspondence, examination of candidates, and travelling.

3. The following table is compiled from the Class Lists furnished by the Teachers when their classes were presented for examination. As a cursory reading of the Programme of Instruction hardly enables a person to perceive clearly what is meant by "passing," I may explain that a boy in the Fourth Class, for example, is passed as fit to be in that class when he shows himself master of all that is prescribed for the Third in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, as it is obvious that he ought to be placed in the Fourth Class to learn Fourth Class subjects:—

	CLASSES.							TOTAL.
	I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	
	Division 1.	Division 2.						
Number examined.....	664	639	969	752	471	310	91	3896
Per-centage on Total.....	17	16	25	19	12	8	3	100
Passed in three subjects.....	664	639	927	566	181	160	47	3184
Per-centage on number examined	100	100	96	75	38	52	52	73*

* This per-centage excludes Class I.

The details of the results here summarised were reported for each school singly, according to a prescribed form. As that provides for no indication of the actual attainments of pupils who fail in the examination (a considerable per-centage), I have always in my Reports supplied statements in fuller detail, taking account of the standards reached by all examined in the three elementary subjects. Of those statements the following table is a summary. This will be better understood by tracing the account it gives of a pupil examined in Class IV., who passed in Reading as fit for promotion to Class V., and in Writing as properly placed in Class IV., to be still learning the work of that Class, but who failed signally in Arithmetic, showing that he had not reached the full standard in that subject to deserve promotion even from Class II. From these facts it follows that he is one of the "352" in the column "Reading" who are up to the full work of the Fourth Class, and one of the "96" up to that standard in "Reading only"—one of the "535" in "Writing" up to the full work of the Third Class, and one of the "407" in "Two subjects only" up to the standards of that Class; one of the "257" in "Two subjects only" up to the standards of the Second Class; one of "1228" in "Arithmetic" up to the full work of Class I.; and one of the "1159" up to the standards of that Class in "All three subjects." This is unfortunately not an exceptional case, although generally those who fail in Class IV. are qualified for a position in Class III., and are included in the "1085" up to Second-Class standards in all three subjects.

[In	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading only.	Writing only.	Arithmetic only.	Two subjects only.	All three Subjects.	
								No.	Per-centage.
Not up to full work of Class I.	1015	951	916	...	...	...	...	1106	28+
Up to full work of Class I....	929	1055	1228	27	7	54	150	1159	30-
Up to full work of Class II....	863	937	1151	74	...	91	257	1085	28-
Up to full work of Class III....	544	535	279	129	6	23	407	271	7-
Up to full work of Class IV....	352	317	249	96	...	23	159	217	6-
Up to full work of Class V....	138	77	53	75	...	6	54	46	1+
Up to full work of Class VI....	55	24	20	27	...	4	16	12	0+
TOTALS	3896	3896	3896	428	13	201	1043	3896	100.

It is here seen that the number of pupils fully qualified for a position higher than Class III. was 546, or 14 per cent. of the total number examined—an improvement on the results for the year 1883, when it was only 11 per cent. The greatest weakness is still in Arithmetic; the teaching of which in many schools

is not satisfactory, children being exercised in placing figures mechanically in certain relative positions, and thereby obtaining the "answer" without any proper knowledge of the process, and often without being led to attach any meaning to the "answer" when it is obtained. The highest percentages of results are always found in Reading; but it ought to be remembered that among those who pass in this subject there are wide differences in results that cannot be tabulated. While some read with satisfactory intelligence and expression, others, uttering words fluently and by imitation giving a passable amount of expression to the phrases and sentences, have very little notion of their meaning. It is still common to find teachers neglecting to test children's understanding of ordinary forms of speech and the relation of simple words to one another, while they burden their memory with "dictionary meanings" of hard words learned by rote, which are in most cases forgotten before their general intelligence has advanced far enough to bring the words into actual use in speech or thought. Teachers who judiciously take opportunities in the course of their lessons to use new words with simple explanation and clear reference to the subject in hand, and by cross-questioning get the children to use them, do much more in cultivating a knowledge of language than can be done by giving lists of hard words with their meanings to be learned by rote.

4. It was found practicable to trace the progress of 2319 of the scholars examined. Of these 15 per cent. had made good, 19 per cent. fair, 31 per cent. moderate, and 34 per cent. very little progress. The progress of 1 per cent. was nothing appreciable. These figures compare favourably with the results for the year 1883.

5. The tabulations given above refer exclusively to the three essential subjects; and it ought not to be forgotten that if all children are well taught in these, the main object of the system of primary education is gained. When their intelligence has been cultivated in reading,—when they have been trained to express their thoughts clearly in speaking and writing, and to perform with accuracy and readiness the calculations incident to ordinary business,—it is not difficult for them to fill up the gaps that may have been left in their instruction in geography, history, &c. after they have left school. The amount of grammar necessary to intelligent reading and correct speaking and writing is best learned from oral teaching in connection with reading lessons, and by frequent practice in original composition carefully corrected. There is still much learning of text-books by rote, which is in most cases a waste of mental energy. It is not uncommon to hear such expressions as "He done the work," or "I had went," from persons who at school were well crammed with grammar.

6. Over-pressure in home lessons is not a general fault in the public schools, though there are some where the amount of mere memory work is excessive. It is a notion too common with parents, that their children cannot be doing well at school if they have not many exercises and lessons to prepare at home; and some teachers, in deference to this opinion, set oppressive work to be done out of school hours, and are severe with those who fail to produce it every morning, when a disproportionate amount of time is spent in hearing "home lessons," the use of which too often ends with the repetition which saves the pupil from punishment. It is reasonable that parents should wish to see some outward visible signs of their children's progress; but this want can be met by the exercises that are done in school under proper direction being taken home at the end of each week for the parents' inspection. Five hours of diligent work in school is quite sufficient for children, without lessons or exercises at home, where there ought to be time for the girls to learn household work assisting their mothers, and for the boys to get through the light work out of doors that most families require.

7. Our schools are happily free from any system of direct "payment by results" liable to induce teachers to overwork the young brain, as it is complained the English system does. A weak point in that respect is the competition for exhibitions. Parents and teachers are too often ready to overtask the candidates preparing for examinations. Success in this competition is generally over-estimated. The attendance of four years at a grammar school is found to be a very doubtful advantage to all but a few pupils of extraordinary ability and application. The average exhibitor is old enough, before the end of his term, to begin learning a trade or business, for which the smattering of Greek and Latin he acquires is useless, while his mathematical training ignores the application of theory to the business of common life, and does not reach a point from which he can make practical rules for himself. The system of exhibitions would be more satisfactory, and it would be also a general good, if in the secondary and higher schools there were a choice of a sound training, with a technical direction, in elementary science, in addition to, or instead of, instruction in classics.

8. As it is still an open question whether fees ought or ought not to be demanded of parents sending children to the public schools, it is not here out of place to answer an argument that is often heard against free schools. Under the present system of allowing free attendance in certified cases of poverty, it is generally, though not universally, found that the attendance of the "free-certificated" children is the most irregular. Hence it is argued, that if all the rest were admitted free, all would be equally irregular in their attendance, the assumption being that free certificates are the cause of irregularity. The fact is, that the free admission in most cases results in an irregular attendance of those who, if payment had to be made, would not be found attending at all, their parents, with creditable exceptions, being of a class among whom education is not desired. It has been the experience generally, in countries where a free system of primary education has been established, that a much higher average of attendance has been obtained than was found possible when fees were paid. To strengthen the argument, we are informed that those parents who pay fees are anxious to receive their money's worth, and are hence induced to send their children to school regularly. Here, again, facts are stronger than reasoning *a priori*. In a few schools fees are paid quarterly in advance; and in these it is not uncommon to find that when from accidental causes children have been unable to attend in the first part of a quarter, they are kept at home till the beginning of the next, in order to avoid payment of a quarter's fees for less than a quarter's attendance. Similarly

with weekly payments (which, though legally payable in advance, are generally paid in arrear)—if bad weather, a general holiday, or other causes prevent attendance at the beginning of the week, it is generally found that the attendance during the remaining days is lower than the average, many parents, looking as they think only to their money's worth, prolong their children's absence till the beginning of the next week in order to avoid payment of a week's fees for less than a week's instruction. The economic principle hinders, instead of helping, school attendance; and from this results the failure of many small schools in districts where the number of children within the statute age (which is practically from seven to twelve) is barely sufficient to warrant a school being kept open. Parents, rather than pay fees for children between four and seven, keep them at home; and they generally obtain exemption for those over twelve. The attendance of children below and above the statute age would in many cases keep schools open, when otherwise they would be discontinued.

9. It has been often stated that in the absence of any provision for professional superintendence over the whole working of the Public School system, there cannot be a satisfactory uniformity in the interpretation of the Programme of Instruction and the Rules and Regulations by different inspectors, or in their methods of inspection and examination of schools. In all important points the Regulations, with the Programme of Instruction, are sufficiently definite to be understood by every competent teacher and inspector; though, as I have frequently shown, a revision throughout is needed to make different parts mutually consistent. As I suggested *inter alia* in a special report, if at any time a regulation should be considered ambiguous or insufficiently definite, a conference of inspectors ought to be held for the purpose of agreeing upon an amendment to be recommended, or upon a uniform interpretation to be acted on. This, with our small staff of inspectors, seems to me preferable to giving a chief inspector authority to revise or interfere with the work of the others. Exact uniformity in educational matters is both unattainable and undesirable under any system of administration. As long as a moderate *minimum* standard of efficiency is insisted on in the essential work of the schools, it is wise to allow both the teachers and inspectors as much freedom as possible in their methods of work; for, to quote words used by Mr. Fitch at the recent International Educational Conference,—“The greater variety we can have in the types of schools, the larger the number of able and enthusiastic men and women whom we can contrive to leave free to carry out their own theories, and even to try new experiments in education, the better for the community.”

I have, &c.

JAMES RULE.

To the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX C.

GENERAL REPORT for part of the Year 1884, by G. BOURDILLON, M.A., Inspector of Schools.

Hobart, 31st January, 1885.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my General Report for part of the year ending 31st December, 1884.

I was first appointed on 21st May, for three months, to take the place of Mr. Doran, who was absent on leave. This period was afterwards extended, and I finally received a permanent appointment as Inspector of Schools, dating from 1st October, Mr. Doran being unable to resume the work. Almost immediately on my first appointment I entered on the active work of inspection, but for the first few months I acted under the direction and supervision of the Chief Inspector of Schools. This arrangement, carried out on the part of Mr. Stephens with unflinching kindness, obviated the necessity of my devoting any time exclusively to the acquisition of a knowledge of routine work and an insight into the duties of an Inspector. My work has chiefly consisted in paying regular visits of inspection to seventeen schools; in conducting the annual examinations at sixty-five schools; in making incidental visits for special purposes; in making enquiries in several localities where applications had been made for the establishment of schools; in examining several paid monitors and candidates for employment; and in taking my part as an Inspector in the examination for the Board of Education Exhibitions in June, and in the examination of Pupil Teachers in December.

The district assigned to me is a large one, extending from Low Head in the North to Southport in the South, and from George's Bay in the East to the Ouse in the West. Out of this, however, is taken the Chief Inspector's district, comprising the schools in Hobart and for some distance around. The schools which I have to visit are in many cases at great distances apart, and in the five months spent in the examinations I travelled nearly 2500 miles, of which about 900 were by rail and steamer and 1600 by road. The number of schools in operation is about 70. I examined only 65, as four new schools were not yet opened at the time of my visit to their respective localities, and I entirely overlooked one already in operation, its name not appearing on any list that came into my possession. The schools are chiefly small. The number of children examined was 2022, which gives an average of about 31 per school. The greatest number present was 89, the lowest 12. Ten schools extend to Class VI., 21 only to Class V., 22 only to Class IV., and 12 only to Class III. But the schools can hardly be said to be really organized up to these Classes in every case. Thus in two of those that reach to Class VI., in eight of those that reach only to Class V., and in eight of those that stop at Class IV., there was only one child up to the standard of the highest class in the school.

I am unable, from the nature of the case, to report what progress is being made in the schools, nor have I had the opportunity of seeing many of them engaged in ordinary work, as my visits have chiefly been for the purpose of examination. I am also unwilling to put upon record opinions which further acquaintance with the schools in my district might lead me to modify. But, speaking generally, and from first impressions, I have found the schools in a more efficient state than I had anticipated. That there is room for improvement, and that in almost every direction, cannot be denied; but when due consideration is given to the difficulties and disadvantages to be contended with, it must be confessed that the present condition of State Education reflects credit on all who have laboured in its cause. One serious hindrance,—viz., the low scale of teachers' salaries,—is about to be in a measure mitigated. Another grave obstacle,—viz., the absence of any adequate means of training teachers,—has been commented on again and again, and it is to be hoped that before long some steps will be taken to remedy this defect in the system. A third disadvantage is one that time alone can remove: it is the extreme sparseness of population in outlying parts. Where the attendance is irregular by reason of long distances and bad roads, and a mere handful of children is placed under the charge of one untrained and poorly-paid teacher, it is unreasonable to expect results that can be at all compared with those obtained in a large town school, well organised and efficiently officered.

With regard to the buildings in which school is held, the district presents an immense variety. In many cases it has been advisable to open school in any building on the spot that could be possibly utilized. Many of these buildings are but ill adapted for school purposes, and in some cases, where the buildings in themselves are unobjectionable, other difficulties in connection with their use have arisen. It is desirable that the work of erecting school-houses now being carried on should be prosecuted with all expedition. The most serious fault I have noticed in the plans of some of the school-houses lately erected is the difficulty of adding to them. As a rule, country schools should be so constructed as to readily admit of being lengthened, and so providing increased accommodation should it be required at any future time.

I have, &c.

G. BOURDILLON.

APPENDIX D.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of Vote "In aid of Public Schools," for the Year ended 31st December, 1884.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTE, AND RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount voted by Parliament "In aid of Public Schools"	18,400	0 0	Salaries and Allowances of Teachers; viz.—			
Amount provided upon Supplementary Estimates; viz.—			Teachers' and Assistant Teachers' Salaries	14,677	3 7	
General expenditure "In aid of Public Schools"	1664	0 0	Teachers' House Allowances	249	15 6	
Purchase of School Sites	650	0 0	Teachers' Fuel Allowances	30	4 0	
Country Truant Officer	145	8 9	Teachers' Allowances for instruction of Free Scholars	388	15 0	
Compensation to Mrs. Gregory....	25	0 0	Teachers' Allowances for instruction of Pupil Teachers.....	116	7 4	
	2484	8 9	Forage and Travelling Allowances to Teachers of Half-time Schools.	73	16 0	
Amount received for sale of School Books and materials for the year.....	419	7 9	Payments to Teachers of Night Schools	20	2 0	
Balance.....	394	13 1	Pupil Teachers' Salaries.....	656	3 4	
			Paid Monitors' Salaries	437	16 2	
			Salaries of Teachers of Singing and Drawing	125	9 3	
			Salary of Drill Instructor.....	60	0 0	
				16,835	12 2	
			Rent of School Buildings .....	..	356	3 0
			Repair and improvement of School Buildings not the property of the Department .....	..	507	5 4
			School Furniture and Fittings } Issues to Public Schools	450	3 0	
			} On hand	17	15 0	
			} Samples	6	3 6	
			Purchase of School Books, Maps, and Requisites.....	..	945	7 0
			Salaries of Truant Officers.....	..	345	14 1
			Miscellaneous—Charged directly against Public Schools:—			
			Teachers' Travelling Expenses	44	13 11	
			Survey Fees	28	6 2	
			Cleansing Closets.....	25	0 0	
			Cleaning School premises	15	0 0	
			Transport of School Furniture.....	3	15 0	
			Needlework Materials for Free School	3	10 3	
			Miscellaneous	4	4 0	
					124	9 4
			Indirect Charges:—			
			Architects' Charges.....	320	1 0	
			Supervision of Works.....	398	15 4	
			Travelling Expenses of Truant Officers	123	4 5	
			Advertising and printing.....	143	16 10	
			Transport of School Materials	84	10 1	
			Survey Fees	31	7 7	
			Gratuity to Mrs. Gregory, Teacher, for loss of office	25	0 0	
			Books and Stationery.....	18	13 4	
			Store labour.....	17	0 0	
			Clerical Assistance	10	0 0	
			Gratuity to Agent, Launceston	5	0 0	
			Numbering Machine	5	0 0	
			Legal Instruments	4	17 0	
			Gas	4	3 11	
			Hire of Room for Examination purposes	3	0 0	
			Fee to Examiner in Music	3	0 0	
			Petty Expenses.....	2	18 8	
					1200	8 2
			Purchase of Sites for Public School purposes—			
			Campania	30	3 4	
			Emu Bay	64	9 0	
			English Town	7	2 0	
			Geeves Town	7	8 0	
			Goulburn-street, Hobart	502	5 0	
			Gould's Country	51	17 0	
			Kindred.....	20	5 0	
			North Bridgewater	100	0 0	
			North Motton.....	52	3 4	
			Rokeby	25	0 0	
			Upper Liffey	15	14 4	
			West Kentish	33	2 0	
					909	9 0
Total	£21,698	9 7	Total	£21,698	9 7	

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE on account of "Repairs to Public Schools," the Property of the Government, for the Year ended 31st December, 1884.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Parliamentary Vote	1000	0	0	Repairs, as particularised in Appendix L....	1378	4	8
Supplementary Estimate	380	14	8	Fencing School site at English Town	2	10	0
	<u>£1380</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£1380</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE on account of Administration and Inspection of Schools for the Year ended 31st December, 1884.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Parliamentary Vote	2707	0	0	Salaries of Inspectors of Schools	...			1290	14	6
Supplementary Estimate account, Salary of Inspector of Schools	90	14	6	Salaries of Secretary, Clerks, and Messenger .....	...			816	13	4
Ditto Travelling Expenses ditto	70	15	0	Stationery and Stores .....	...			40	15	8
Excess on account of Fuel	0	10	2	Fuel .....	...			5	10	2
				Travelling Expenses of Inspectors of Schools .....	...			556	11	7
				Messenger's Clothing .....	...			12	0	0
				Balance on account of Salaries of Clerks	23	6	8			
				Ditto Stationery and Stores	9	4	4			
				Ditto Travelling Expenses of Inspectors of Schools	114	3	5			
	<u>£2868</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>					146	14	5
								<u>£2868</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>

APPENDIX G.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS EXHIBITIONS.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE on account of Exhibitions for the Year ended 31st December, 1884.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Exhibitions for Boys	400	0	0	Exhibitions for Boys	391	13	4
Exhibitions for Girls	216	13	4	Exhibitions for Girls	200	0	0
Boarding Allowances	360	0	0	Boarding Allowances—Boys	240	0	0
				Girls	130	0	0
				Balance	15	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<u>£976</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<i>Total</i>	<u>£976</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

APPENDIX G.—*continued.*

RETURN showing the Schools from which Candidates for Exhibitions have been sent up, since the establishment of the System, 1860—1884 (inclusive.)

SCHOOL.	No. of Candidates presented.	No. who obtained sufficient Marks to qualify them for Exhibitions.	No. of Exhibitions awarded.	SCHOOL.	No. of Candidates presented.	No. who obtained sufficient Marks to qualify them for Exhibitions.	No. of Exhibitions awarded.
Bathurst-street, Hobart.....	66	26	15	Elizabeth-street, Launceston	34	23	15
Battery Point, ditto	73	47	27	Margaret-street, ditto.....	11	3	—
Goulburn-street, ditto	52	34	20	Campbell Town	5	1	—
Harrington-street, ditto	11	—	—	Ross	6	4	1
Macquarie-street, ditto.....	17	7	3	Dunorlan	3	1	1
Trinity Hill, ditto.....	77	15	10	Torquay.....	2	2	1
Bridgewater	2	—	—	River Don	3	3	3
Glenorchy	13	5	4	Emu Bay	3	1	1
New Town	66	23	11	George's Bay	1	—	—
Sandy Bay.....	13	6	4	Mangana	1	1	—
Brown's River	2	—	—	Lefroy.....	1	1	—
Castle Forbes Bay	1	—	—	Breadalbane.....	1	—	—
Franklin	5	3	3	Deddington	1	1	—
Dover	3	2	1	Evandale	16	15	13
Hastings	4	4	—	White Hills.....	1	—	—
Honeywood.....	3	3	1	Longford	7	5	4
New Norfolk	7	6	2	Perth.....	5	5	2
Constitution Hill	2	1	1	St. Leonard's.....	2	2	1
Kangaroo Point.....	5	2	2	Turner's Marsh	5	5	3
Green Ponds	6	5	3	Hagley	13	11	6
Pontville.....	1	1	—	Quamby Bend.....	1	—	—
Jerusalem	1	—	—	Queenstown	10	8	5
Sorell	2	2	1	Westbury	2	—	—
Oatlands	1	—	—				
Swansea	1	1	—				
				TOTAL.....	568	285	164

APPENDIX G.—continued.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS EXHIBITIONS.

RETURN of the Number of Candidates sent up for Examination since the establishment of the System, with particulars as to Marks gained, &c. (1860—1884 inclusive.)

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.†	1875.	1876.§	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	TOTAL.											
																	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
No. of Candidates pre- sented	31	30	14	16	16	15	37	37	33	20	15	18	22	13	12	8	9	2	15	2	17	4	24	10	24	7	24	7	20	12	14	7	22	11	506	62	568
No. to whom Exhibi- tions were awarded ...	3	4	4	6	4	6	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	1	6	1	6	3	6	5	6	4	6	3	6	3	6	2	6	4	138	26	164
No. qualified for award*	3	5	4	7	5	6	4	15	17	13	11	12	18	10	9	5	6	1	11	1	15	3	20	5	14	4	14	3	15	3	8	2	12	4	259	26	285
No. qualified for place in "Table of Marks"†...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	22	19	14	18	22	13	11	8	8	1	14	2	17	4	23	9	22	6	23	7	19	10	13	6	18	10	—	—	—
No. of marks obtained by Senior Exhibitioner...	634	696	679	685	784	720	923	904	1017	947	992	973	1055	942	1031	934	1008	613	1012	1016	1105	969	1031	828	952	763	833	656	935	857	823	710	741	681	—	—	—
Average No. of marks obtained by Candidates awarded Exhibitions...	576	641	602	646	690	510	814	817	933	871	901	876	1002	852	923	742	892	613	877	1016	976	813	931	681	885	683	783	637	829	739	749	688	738	658	—	—	—

* In 1866 the standard required to qualify for an Exhibition was fixed at 600 marks.

† Prior to 1866 the standard required to entitle to a place in the published Table of Marks (viz., 400) was not fixed.

‡ Prior to 1874 the Exhibitions were open to Candidates up to the age of 13.

§ Prior to 1876 the Exhibitions were open to boys only.

APPENDIX H.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

RETURN of Number of Scholars under Instruction in the Night Schools, showing amount of Fees paid by them, and the Payments made by the Board of Education on account of their Instruction, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1884.

No.	Situation of School.	Amount paid by Board.	Amount paid by Scholars.	Number of Scholars under Instruction.			
				1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
1	Emu Bay	£ s. d. 3 18 0	£ s. d. 10 10 0	21	16	..	..
2	Brookhead.....	13 4 6	20 9 3	..	26	27	..
3	Parkham	2 19 6	4 9 6	..	16	16	..
TOTAL.....		£20 2 0	£35 9 9	21	58	33	..

APPENDIX

RETURN of PUBLIC SCHOOLS in operation

No.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No. of Days the School was open.	Number of distinct Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Number of Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.			Teachers and Assistant Teachers.		Pupil Teachers and Paid Monitors.		Aid	
				Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s. d.
1	HOBART	Bathurst-street	223½	451	256	707	294	156	450	223	107	330	2	4	4	3	400	4 9
2		Battery Point	223½	216	156	372	150	103	253	116	76	192	1	3	2	2	378	14 11
3		Goulburn-street	225	202	162	364	135	101	236	100	70	170	1	1	1	3	321	9 10
4		Macquarie-street	222½	135	107	242	85	67	152	62	46	108	1	1	—	2	157	13 4
5		Murray-st. (Free)	232	156	143	299	96	79	175	68	51	119	1	3	—	1	321	4 0
6		Trinity Hill	232½	242	194	436	117	93	210	73	56	129	1	2	1	2	253	11 8
		TOTAL		1402	1018	2420	877	599	1476	642	406	1048	7	14	8	13	1928	18 6
7	GLKNORCHY ..	Bismarck	231	22	13	35	20	9	29	14	7	21	1	—	—	—	54	0 0
8		Glenorchy	237	57	42	99	39	25	64	29	17	46	1	1	—	1	115	6 3
9		New Town	224½	108	90	198	79	65	144	58	47	105	2	1	—	1	244	8 3
10		South Bridgewater	232½	20	29	49	10	20	30	8	14	22	—	1	—	—	50	7 0
		TOTAL		207	174	381	148	119	267	109	85	194	4	3	—	2	464	1 6
11	QUEENBOROUGH	Sandy Bay	234½	24	14	38	17	10	27	13	7	20	—	1	—	—	50	0 0
12	KINGBOROUGH	Brown's River	230	41	29	70	31	25	56	20	17	37	1	1	—	—	128	10 9
13		Longley	221	14	9	23	9	7	16	6	5	11	—	1	—	—	30	0 0
14		Long Bay	117½	16	15	31	11	10	21	8	7	15	1	1	—	—	81	12 0
15		Gordon	116½	13	8	21	10	6	16	7	5	12	—	—	—	—	61	11 6
16		Margate	231½	22	20	42	15	15	30	12	9	21	1	—	—	—	76	10 5
17		Oyster Cove	225	19	18	37	15	15	30	10	11	21	1	—	—	—	42	1 10
18		Peppermint Bay	225½	29	33	62	22	27	49	11	16	27	—	1	—	—	84	13 4
19		Port Cygnet	236	59	49	108	36	33	69	26	25	51	1	1	—	—	27	9 7
20		Sandfly	154	22	15	37	11	18	29	8	13	21	—	1	—	—	27	11 1
21		Upper Huon	164	14	16	30	10	12	22	6	8	14	—	1	—	—	115	13 0
22		Victoria	236	29	30	59	23	27	50	17	20	37	1	1	—	—	40	0 0
23		Wattle Grove	223	19	17	36	14	12	26	7	6	13	—	1	—	—	715	13 6
		TOTAL		297	259	556	207	207	414	138	142	280	6	9	—	—	91	9 3
24	FRANKLIN ..	Castle Forbes Bay	226½	33	31	64	22	21	43	16	15	31	1	1	—	—	111	0 0
25		Dover	222½	39	40	79	32	33	65	26	28	54	1	1	—	—	176	12 9
26		Franklin	232½	81	69	150	50	53	112	46	42	88	1	1	1	1	156	18 3
27		Geeves Town	230½	54	59	113	44	51	95	35	40	75	1	2	—	—	110	0 0
28		Hastings	230½	26	27	53	20	19	39	15	13	28	1	1	—	—	40	0 0
29		Raminea	234	20	23	43	16	14	30	14	10	24	—	1	—	—	63	0 0
30		Southport	233	17	26	43	12	20	32	7	14	21	1	—	—	—	40	0 0
31		Surges Bay	237	14	20	34	12	11	23	9	8	17	—	1	—	—	780	0 3
		TOTAL		284	295	579	217	222	439	168	170	338	6	8	1	1	10	14 10
32	NEW NORFOLK	Dry Creek ^c	25	9	8	17	8	6	14	7	6	13	1	—	—	—	97	1 3
33		Glenora ^d	202	46	43	89	32	25	57	24	16	40	1	1	—	—	95	6 8
34		Macquarie Plains	226½	58	42	100	39	31	70	28	22	50	1	1	—	1	30	0 0
35		Molesworth ^e	212	13	17	30	8	10	18	6	7	13	—	1	—	—	212	14 9
36		New Norfolk	238½	104	74	178	79	49	128	62	35	97	1	1	1	1	40	0 0
37		River Plenty	238	26	21	47	16	10	26	10	5	15	—	1	—	—	485	17 6
		TOTAL		256	205	461	182	131	313	137	91	228	4	5	1	2	81	18 6
38	BRIGHTON ...	Bagdad	228½	28	28	56	22	21	43	18	18	36	—	2	—	—	41	8 9
39		Black Brush	237	16	18	34	9	12	21	7	8	15	—	1	—	—	59	6 4
40		Broad Marsh	116	20	15	35	14	10	24	11	7	18	—	—	—	—	89	16 3
41		Bluff ^f	50½	9	9	18	8	8	16	7	7	14	1	—	—	—	41	1 6
42		Constitution Hill	234½	35	33	68	25	22	47	19	15	34	1	1	—	—	33	1 9
43		Dromedary ^g	224½	14	22	36	7	14	21	5	9	14	—	1	—	—	111	9 11
44		Elderslie ^h	119	18	10	28	8	7	15	6	6	12	—	1	—	—	30	0 0
45		Green Ponds	230½	53	58	111	42	45	87	32	34	66	1	2	—	—	67	7 9
46		Mauriceton	236	12	16	28	10	11	21	7	8	15	—	1	—	—	63	0 0
47		North Bridgewater	233½	45	35	80	34	20	63	27	24	51	—	1	—	1	120	0 0
48		Old Beach	233½	14	20	34	11	17	28	8	13	21	1	—	—	—	84	8 0
49		Pontville ⁱ	212	36	22	58	31	18	49	24	12	36	1	1	—	—	822	18 9
50		Tea Tree	236½	25	25	50	19	19	38	12	14	26	1	1	—	—		
		TOTAL		325	311	636	240	233	473	183	175	358	6	12	—	1		

* Half-time Schools.

^a Established 12th May. ^b Re-opened 23rd April. ^c Established 17th November. ^d Closed 8 weeks; change in management.
^e Closed 6 weeks, hop-picking. ^f Established 1st August. ^g Temporarily closed 31st December.
^h Half-time until July when temporarily closed. Re-opened as Full-time School 10 October.
ⁱ Closed 6 weeks through illness of teacher.

DIX I.

between the 1st January and 31st December, 1884.

granted during the Year ended 31st December, 1884.							School Fees.	Average amount of Government Aid per annum for each Scholar in daily Attendance.	No.
Rent of School Buildings.	Repairs to School Buildings the property of the Government.	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Government.	School Furniture and Fittings.	School Books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	72 1 0	—	3 2 0	7 18 0	3 2 6	582 8 3	485 17 10	1 15 4	1.
10 0 0	—	2 10 0	3 7 6	3 0 4	3 2 6	400 15 3	274 3 9	2 1 9	2.
—	—	27 18 6	—	4 16 1	3 2 6	357 6 11	194 6 0	2 2 0	3.
—	33 3 0	—	2 19 6	2 16 2	8 2 6	204 14 6	116 15 10	1 17 10	4.
—	—	—	—	4 9 6	16 12 9	342 6 3	—	2 17 6	5.
—	—	52 0 0	—	3 17 10	5 4 6	314 14 0	122 12 1	2 8 9	6.
10 0 0	105 4 0	82 8 6	9 9 0	26 17 11	39 7 3	2202 5 2	1193 15 6	2 2 0½	
—	—	—	—	0 11 1	—	54 11 1	8 12 7	2 12 7	7.
—	—	—	—	1 1 11	3 2 6	119 10 8	48 9 0	2 12 0	8.
—	—	—	—	2 13 0	3 2 6	250 3 9	148 11 10	2 7 8	9.
—	—	59 15 0	2 2 8	0 10 5	—	112 15 1	24 18 11	5 2 6	10.
—	—	59 15 0	2 2 8	4 16 5	6 5 0	537 0 7	230 12 4	2 15 4½	
—	—	2 8 0	2 14 6	1 3 2	—	56 5 8	22 5 1	2 16 3	11.
—	0 10 0	—	—	0 15 0	—	129 15 9	41 9 8	3 10 2	12.
—	15 3 0	—	—	0 11 5	—	45 14 5	8 6 7	4 3 1	13.
—	38 0 0	—	0 8 6	1 9 4	—	121 9 10	{ 12 9 2 }	4 10 0	14.
—	—	—	—	0 14 2	—	62 5 8	{ 12 0 0 }	—	15.
—	—	—	—	1 4 10	—	23 11 9	23 11 9	2 10 4	16.
—	—	—	0 8 6	1 7 5	—	78 3 9	3 0 0	3 14 6	17.
—	—	—	0 4 6	0 17 0	—	43 13 9	6 19 11	1 12 4	18.
—	—	—	—	3 13 4	1 0 0	86 10 4	51 18 3	1 13 11	19.
—	0 10 0	—	14 9 0	0 7 8	—	46 1 11	12 13 9	2 16 3	20.
—	6 6 0	—	3 16 6	1 2 8	—	38 1 3	12 14 3	3 12 11	21.
—	11 0 0	—	—	0 8 8	—	127 15 8	46 18 0	3 9 1	22.
—	—	—	—	—	—	40 8 8	7 12 7	3 2 2	23.
—	71 9 0	—	19 7 0	12 11 6	1 0 0	820 1 0	240 13 11	2 18 7	
—	—	—	—	1 8 0	2 10 0	95 7 3	21 19 4	3 1 6	24.
—	—	—	—	0 12 3	—	111 12 3	63 13 9	2 1 4	25.
—	—	—	—	2 9 0	—	179 1 9	116 4 1	2 0 8	26.
—	—	—	—	2 9 5	—	159 7 8	85 17 6	2 2 6	27.
20 0 0	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	131 10 0	22 15 7	4 13 11	28.
—	27 0 0	—	—	0 5 1	—	67 5 1	22 8 8	2 16 0	29.
—	—	—	—	0 8 6	—	63 8 6	37 8 7	3 0 5	30.
—	15 0 0	—	—	0 12 5	—	55 12 5	22 4 6	3 5 5	31.
20 0 0	42 0 0	—	—	9 14 8	2 10 0	863 4 11	392 12 0	2 11 1	
—	—	—	9 19 6	4 4 3	—	24 18 7	1 18 2	3 7 9	32.
25 0 0	—	—	9 6 6	1 8 3	—	132 16 0	31 0 3	3 6 5	33.
—	18 10 0	—	3 2 0	1 17 6	—	118 16 2	71 9 10	2 7 6	34.
—	—	—	—	0 6 6	—	30 6 6	7 9 10	2 6 8	35.
—	—	—	—	2 13 2	—	215 7 11	136 8 5	2 4 5	36.
—	21 10 0	—	—	0 11 6	—	62 1 6	17 6 10	4 2 9	37.
25 0 0	40 0 0	—	22 8 0	11 1 2	—	584 6 8	265 13 4	2 11 3	
—	—	—	—	1 11 7	—	83 10 1	48 15 11	2 6 5	38.
—	—	—	—	0 8 6	—	41 17 3	11 6 9	2 15 10	39.
—	—	—	—	4 13 3	1 15 0	132 0 10	{ 10 16 3 }	4 2 6	40.
—	{ 50 0 0 }	—	16 6 3	0 16 6	—	91 2 9	{ 2 14 10 }	—	41.
—	0 10 0	—	—	1 17 5	—	58 12 11	38 19 2	2 13 7	42.
7 10 0	—	—	8 4 0	0 8 1	—	48 9 10	15 14 9	4 3 9	43.
10 0 0	—	—	—	1 15 0	5 0 0	138 4 11	4 15 0	4 0 10	44.
25 0 0	—	—	—	2 2 0	—	30 2 0	85 13 2	2 1 11	45.
—	—	—	—	1 7 3	—	68 15 0	22 10 9	2 0 2	46.
—	7 3 9	—	—	0 8 2	—	70 11 11	68 15 10	1 7 0	47.
—	—	15 14 0	—	0 14 6	—	136 8 6	25 7 10	3 7 3	48.
—	3 15 0	—	—	0 4 6	—	88 7 6	40 11 10	3 15 9	49.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 16 5	3 8 0	50.
42 10 0	61 8 9	15 14 0	24 10 3	14 6 9	6 15 0	988 3 6	406 18 6	2 15 2½	

RETURN of PUBLIC SCHOOLS in operation.

No.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No. of Days the School was open.	Number of distinct Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Number of Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.			Teachers and Assistant Teachers.		Pupil Teachers and Paid Monitors.		Aid		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
51}	CLARENCE ..	Cambridge	232	16	17	33	13	13	26	10	9	19	1	-	-	-	90	0	0
52}		Dulcot	222½	23	14	37	10	19	29	6	10	16	-	1	-	-	35	3	0
53}		Kangaroo Point	224	32	26	58	23	16	39	15	9	24	1	1	-	-	102	6	9
54}		Risdon ^a	223	7	9	16	7	9	16	7	7	14	-	1	-	-	30	0	0
55}		Rokeby	235	21	17	38	16	14	30	14	10	24	-	1	-	-	51	12	0
56}		South Arm	232	16	11	27	12	8	20	8	5	13	-	1	-	-	30	0	0
		TOTAL.....	..	115	94	209	81	79	160	60	50	110	2	5	-	-	345	1	9
57}	RICHMOND ..	Enfield	232	19	12	31	10	7	17	7	6	13	-	1	-	-	30	15	9
58}		Jerusalem	234	39	15	54	23	10	33	14	6	20	1	-	-	-	57	6	0
59}		Lower Jerusalem	227½	20	29	49	12	18	30	8	13	21	-	1	-	-	50	17	9
60}		Richmond	229	52	32	84	40	23	63	28	16	44	1	1	-	-	135	2	3
		TOTAL.....	..	130	88	218	85	58	143	57	41	98	2	3	-	-	274	1	9
61}	SORELL.....	Bream Creek ^b	229	12	14	26	10	11	21	6	8	14	-	1	-	-	30	0	0
62}		Buckland	234½	18	21	39	12	17	29	9	12	21	-	1	-	-	43	19	6
63}		Carlton	227½	11	7	18	8	5	13	7	4	11	-	1	-	-	40	0	0
*64}		Cascades	114	17	24	41	10	19	29	7	16	23	1	1	-	-	105	0	0
*65}		Impression Bay	113	27	25	52	20	20	40	13	16	29	1	1	-	-	108	1	6
66}		Foreett	229	27	22	49	18	14	32	14	11	25	1	1	-	-	108	1	6
67}		Kellevie	225	47	44	91	35	35	70	24	23	47	1	1	-	-	114	6	6
68}		Nugent	232½	12	11	23	10	10	20	8	7	15	-	1	-	-	32	11	9
69}		Orford ^b	192	8	15	23	6	13	19	5	11	16	-	1	-	-	30	19	2
70}		Orielton	230½	23	9	32	15	6	21	11	5	16	-	1	-	-	31	3	9
71}		Sorell	235½	37	35	72	27	26	53	20	17	37	1	1	-	-	102	13	3
72}		Spring Bay	236	29	32	61	20	29	49	14	23	37	1	1	-	-	95	17	3
73}		Wattle Hill	220½	21	21	42	14	12	26	11	9	20	1	-	-	-	59	11	0
74}		Woodsdale ^c	98½	12	16	28	11	14	25	10	11	21	1	-	-	-	27	8	3
		TOTAL.....	..	301	296	597	216	231	447	159	173	332	7	11	-	-	821	11	11
75}	OATLANDS ...	Jericho	225½	16	22	38	13	16	29	8	11	19	-	1	-	-	51	0	0
76}		Mount Seymour ^d	147	17	20	37	12	14	26	8	8	16	1	-	-	-	52	12	0
77}		Oatlands	234½	47	30	77	31	17	48	24	13	37	1	1	-	-	123	5	0
*78}		Tunbridge	116	25	10	35	15	7	22	12	5	17	1	-	-	-	79	4	8
*79}		Antill Ponds	117	14	7	21	9	7	16	7	6	13	1	-	-	-	42	13	1
80}		Tunnack ^e	178½	23	34	57	11	19	30	5	12	17	-	1	-	-	42	13	1
		TOTAL.....	..	142	123	265	91	80	171	64	55	119	3	3	-	-	348	14	9
81}	CUMBERLAND	Apsley ^f	153	7	8	15	5	7	12	3	4	7	-	1	-	-	22	10	0
82}		Bothwell	230	72	46	118	55	31	86	42	22	64	1	2	-	-	147	4	9
83}		Ellendale ^g	219	19	11	30	17	10	27	13	7	20	-	1	-	-	23	18	6
84}		Fentonbury ^h	74½	14	27	41	13	24	37	10	19	29	-	1	-	-	14	0	11
85}		Hamilton	226½	48	51	99	36	38	74	28	30	58	1	1	-	1	155	6	11
86}		Ouse ⁱ	208½	18	18	36	14	14	28	11	7	18	-	1	-	-	36	18	7
		TOTAL.....	..	178	161	339	140	124	264	107	89	196	2	7	-	1	309	19	8
87}	GLAMORGAN .	Lisdillon ^k	212	24	20	44	14	15	29	10	10	20	-	1	-	-	50	0	0
88}		Swansea	225	29	28	57	24	25	49	17	19	36	1	1	-	-	93	9	6
		TOTAL.....	..	53	48	101	38	40	78	27	29	56	1	2	-	-	143	9	6
89}	LAUNCESTON .	Elizabeth-street	238	450	323	773	287	208	495	213	142	355	1	2	3	7	430	2	3
90}		Frederick-street	224½	166	142	308	83	73	156	57	48	105	-	2	-	2	113	11	7
		TOTAL.....	..	616	465	1081	370	281	651	270	190	460	1	4	3	9	543	13	10
91}	CAMPBELL TOWN	Campbell Town.....	229	76	53	129	56	39	95	44	29	73	1	2	-	-	155	2	9
92}		Cleveland	234½	21	17	38	10	10	20	8	7	15	-	1	-	-	41	18	9
93}		Epping	234	15	13	28	10	11	21	7	6	13	-	1	-	-	30	15	9
94}		Ross	234½	42	28	70	33	20	53	28	15	43	1	1	-	-	104	11	9
		TOTAL.....	..	154	111	265	109	80	189	87	57	144	2	5	-	-	332	9	0

* Half-time Schools.

^a Established 21st January.^b Re-opened 3rd March.^c Established 4th August.^d Closed from March to July; change in management.^e Closed three months through illness of Teacher.^f School closed

31st August.

^g Closed four weeks, hop-picking.^h Established 8th September.ⁱ Temporarily closed in November,—resignation of

Teacher.

^k Closed four weeks, hop-picking.

between the 1st January and 31st December, 1884—continued.

granted during the Year ended 31st December, 1884.							School Fees.	Average amount of Government Aid per annum for each Scholar in daily Attendance.	No.
Rent of School Buildings.	Repairs to School Buildings the property of the Government.	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Government.	School Furniture and Fittings.	School Books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
6 0 0	-	-	0 8 6	0 9 6	-	96 9 6	20 5 4	5 1 7	51.
17 17 0	-	1 17 10	-	0 11 10	-	42 3 4	7 12 6	2 12 8	52.
20 0 0	-	-	3 7 6	0 14 2	-	122 15 9	11 6 7	4 14 0	53.
-	-	-	-	2 13 5	-	36 0 11	16 6 11	2 11 6	54.
-	-	-	-	0 14 1	4 0 3	76 6 4	17 10 3	3 3 7	55.
-	-	-	-	0 7 4	-	30 7 4	15 9 0	2 6 9	56.
43 17 0	-	1 17 10	3 16 0	5 10 4	4 0 3	404 3 2	88 10 7	3 13 6	
-	-	-	-	0 7 0	-	31 2 9	15 10 4	2 7 11	57.
-	45 0 0	-	-	0 10 9	-	102 16 9	12 10 5	5 2 10	58.
-	-	23 0 0	2 6 6	0 5 8	-	76 9 11	24 0 2	3 12 10	59.
-	5 18 0	-	-	1 3 7	-	141 18 10	43 11 10	3 4 1	60.
-	50 13 0	23 0 0	2 6 6	2 7 0	-	352 8 3	95 12 9	3 18 1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	30 0 0	7 13 0	2 2 10	61.
-	-	-	-	0 7 7	-	44 7 1	8 19 0	2 2 3	62.
-	-	-	-	0 11 6	-	40 11 6	9 10 0	3 13 9	63.
9 0 0	-	-	1 12 4	1 1 3	-	116 13 7	{ 15 3 2 }	2 5 9	64.
-	-	-	-	0 13 8	-	108 15 2	{ 15 14 11 }	4 7 0	65.
-	-	-	0 4 6	0 16 11	-	115 7 11	22 14 8	2 9 1	66.
-	-	-	-	2 2 2	-	34 13 11	53 6 3	2 9 7	67.
-	-	-	-	0 13 6	-	31 12 8	16 4 0	2 5 7	68.
-	-	-	-	1 10 9	-	32 14 5	5 8 6	2 10 10	69.
-	-	-	-	1 11 2	-	104 4 5	7 13 0	2 0 11	70.
-	-	-	0 15 6	0 9 4	-	97 2 1	43 12 5	2 16 4	71.
-	-	-	-	1 2 11	-	60 13 11	33 16 5	2 12 6	72.
-	-	-	16 17 6	3 10 4	1 2 3	48 18 4	25 19 10	3 0 8	73.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 9 4	3 11 11	74.
9 0 0	-	-	19 9 10	14 11 1	1 2 3	865 15 1	270 4 6	2 12 1½	
-	-	-	-	1 1 4	-	52 1 4	9 1 10	2 14 10	75.
-	1 2 6	-	-	0 12 1	3 15 6	58 2 1	3 4 6	3 12 8	76.
-	-	-	-	0 13 0	-	123 18 0	28 13 4	3 7 0	77.
{ 6 10 0 }	-	-	-	0 17 2	-	86 11 10	{ 10 5 9 }	2 17 9	78.
-	19 5 6	-	-	0 16 10	-	62 15 5	{ 9 10 4 }	3 13 10	79.
6 10 0	20 8 0	-	-	4 0 5	3 15 6	383 8 8	68 11 9	3 4 5½	80.
-	-	-	-	0 2 0	-	22 12 0	2 15 7	4 6 0	81.
-	-	-	-	1 11 1	-	148 15 10	80 14 2	2 6 6	82.
-	8 0 0	-	-	1 1 9	-	33 0 3	9 8 6	1 13 0	83.
-	-	-	16 1 6	3 7 2	1 5 9	34 15 4	7 18 4	2 3 3	84.
-	1 7 0	-	0 12 0	1 9 4	-	158 15 3	57 4 0	2 14 9	85.
-	-	-	-	0 12 8	-	37 11 3	18 9 6	2 5 2	86.
-	9 7 0	-	16 13 6	8 4 0	1 5 9	435 9 11	176 10 1	2 4 5½	
10 0 0	-	-	0 4 6	0 10 3	-	60 14 9	16 13 6	3 0 9	87.
-	12 5 0	-	-	1 5 4	-	106 19 10	48 15 3	2 19 5	88.
10 0 0	12 5 0	-	0 4 6	1 15 7	-	167 14 7	65 8 9	2 19 11	
-	25 17 6	4 0 0	156 14 0	2 13 4	-	619 7 1	572 1 4	1 14 11	89.
-	-	121 16 6	-	2 4 1	-	237 12 2	107 18 2	2 5 3	90.
-	25 17 6	125 16 6	156 14 0	4 17 5	-	856 19 3	679 19 6	1 17 2	
-	-	-	-	1 12 9	-	156 15 6	86 12 9	2 3 3	91.
-	-	-	-	0 13 8	-	42 12 5	19 0 6	2 16 10	92.
-	-	-	-	0 8 8	-	31 4 5	14 12 6	2 8 9	93.
-	-	-	-	1 11 9	-	106 3 6	41 8 1	2 9 5	94.
-	-	-	-	4 6 10	-	336 15 10	161 13 10	2 6 9½	

RETURN of PUBLIC SCHOOLS in operation

No	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No. of Days the School was open.	Number of distinct Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Number of Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.			Teachers and Assistant Teachers	Pupil Teachers and Paid Monitors	Aid.		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	Amount paid to Teachers of all Classes in Salaries and Allowances.
95	DELORAINÉ ..	Brookhead	235½	46	29	75	32	21	53	24	18	42	1	1	-	-	108 1 6
96		Brookside	228	23	19	42	19	15	34	14	11	25	1	1	-	-	71 15 8
97		Chudleigh	226	34	30	64	26	21	47	19	14	33	-	1	-	-	40 2 6
98		Deloraine	240	92	54	146	55	32	87	39	25	64	1	1	-	1	146 5 0
99		Danorlan	228½	50	47	97	33	34	67	23	25	48	1	1	-	1	109 4 9
100		Mole Creek ^a	201½	23	26	49	20	17	37	15	12	27	1	-	-	-	77 15 3
101		Parkham	235	22	15	37	18	13	31	16	8	24	1	-	-	-	60 15 0
102		Red Hills ^b	49	6	11	17	4	9	13	2	7	9	-	1	-	-	12 10 0
		TOTAL		296	231	527	207	162	369	152	120	272	6	6	-	2	626 9 8
103	EAST DEVON.	Barrington	235½	35	30	65	24	17	41	18	12	30	1	1	-	-	96 0 0
104		Green's Creek ^c	210	26	19	45	17	13	30	12	9	21	1	-	-	-	84 0 0
105		Latrobe	233	149	100	249	78	44	122	51	27	78	1	1	2	-	133 11 0
106		Nook	236½	24	26	50	18	22	40	15	17	32	-	1	-	1	52 0 0
107		Northdown	232	30	32	62	20	19	39	15	14	29	-	1	-	1	62 8 0
108		Railton	234	21	19	40	14	15	29	9	9	18	1	-	-	-	33 12 0
109		Sassafras	249½	47	37	84	26	21	47	18	14	32	1	1	-	-	89 16 1
110		Sheffield	234½	75	75	150	54	51	105	39	38	77	1	1	-	1	120 0 0
111		Torquay	236	38	17	55	30	11	41	21	9	30	1	1	-	-	104 10 3
		TOTAL		445	355	800	281	213	494	198	149	347	7	7	2	3	775 17 4
112	WEST DEVON.	Abbotsham	223½	29	17	46	22	14	36	18	11	29	1	1	-	-	113 16 8
113		Castra Road	225½	27	18	45	19	15	34	14	11	25	1	1	-	-	102 0 0
114		Don	226	47	44	91	39	35	74	28	22	50	1	1	-	1	134 17 3
115		Hamilton-on-Forth	229½	74	42	116	48	30	78	34	21	55	1	1	-	1	116 5 0
116		Kindred	222	39	34	73	22	19	41	14	12	26	1	1	-	-	87 0 9
117		North Motton	227	20	16	36	20	14	34	11	7	18	-	1	-	-	30 9 9
118		Penguin	228	75	48	123	49	31	80	33	19	52	1	1	-	1	111 17 6
119		Ulverstone	232½	71	56	127	49	42	91	37	28	65	1	1	-	1	123 11 9
		TOTAL		382	275	657	268	200	468	189	131	320	7	8	-	4	819 18 8
120	WELLINGTON.	Black River	223½	23	21	44	18	11	29	12	6	18	1	-	-	-	68 5 0
121		Emu Bay	234	75	87	162	58	45	103	44	34	78	1	2	-	-	135 11 0
122		Flowerdale ^d	234½	12	15	27	9	12	21	7	9	16	-	1	-	-	28 17 5
123		Forest	230	28	36	64	21	15	36	16	11	27	1	1	-	-	83 5 6
124		Montagu ^e	210	25	23	48	20	16	36	16	13	29	1	1	-	-	60 18 5
125		Rocky Cape	232½	15	8	23	12	8	20	10	6	16	1	-	-	-	34 14 3
126		Smithton ^f	51	14	10	24	12	9	21	8	6	14	1	-	-	-	15 17 3
127		Somerses	237	21	26	47	12	16	28	9	10	19	-	1	-	-	40 2 9
128		Stanley	232	53	42	95	37	29	66	29	21	50	1	1	-	1	173 10 10
129		Waratah	235	81	63	144	55	38	93	40	27	67	1	1	1	-	137 13 4
130		Wynyard	233½	56	43	99	43	28	71	33	20	53	1	1	1	-	123 18 9
		TOTAL		403	374	777	297	227	524	224	163	387	9	9	2	1	902 14 6
131	FINGAL.....	Avoca	235½	32	44	76	25	32	57	17	19	36	-	2	-	-	64 0 0
132		Fingal	237	48	37	85	27	29	56	21	23	44	1	1	1	-	85 18 6
133		George's Bay	240	46	46	92	33	33	66	21	18	39	1	1	-	-	101 13 3
134		German Town	211½	16	14	30	11	11	22	7	8	15	-	1	-	-	108 0 0
135		Falmouth ^g	108½	12	12	24	8	8	16	6	7	13	1	-	-	-	89 11 7
136		Gould's Country	235½	31	47	78	16	31	47	11	22	33	1	-	-	-	57 5 3
137		Mangana	231½	30	18	48	27	10	37	18	6	24	1	-	-	-	96 0 0
138		Mathinna	232½	31	20	51	27	15	42	22	9	31	1	1	-	-	113 12 0
139		St. Mary's	238½	46	39	85	35	31	66	23	20	43	1	1	-	-	49 10 0
140		Weldborough ^h	204	30	20	50	22	13	35	17	9	26	1	-	-	-	765 10 7
		TOTAL		322	297	619	231	213	444	163	147	304	8	7	1	-	483 0 1
141	GEORGE TOWN	Beaconsfield	229½	219	172	391	130	91	221	95	59	154	1	1	1	3	179 18 1
142		George Town	234½	26	26	52	18	15	33	13	12	25	1	1	-	-	89 9 0
143		Lefroy	220½	96	64	160	57	38	95	36	20	56	1	-	-	2	110 13 0
144		Low Head	232½	16	13	29	15	9	24	14	7	21	1	-	-	-	63 0 0
145		Sidmouth	230½	10	22	32	6	15	21	4	10	14	-	1	-	-	40 0 0
		TOTAL		367	297	664	226	168	394	162	108	270	4	3	1	5	483 0 1
146	MORVEN	Breadalbane	228½	48	37	85	37	25	62	28	16	44	1	-	-	-	73 9 3
147		Deddington ⁱ	221	14	14	28	9	8	17	7	6	13	1	-	-	-	42 10 0
148		Evandale	228½	91	68	159	63	49	112	52	37	89	1	2	-	1	195 0 0
149		Irish Town ^j	141½	14	26	40	5	17	22	3	12	15	1	-	-	-	38 15 2
150		Lymington	230	36	20	56	23	14	37	17	11	28	1	1	-	-	98 5 0
151		White Hills ^k	194½	11	25	36	6	12	18	3	8	11	-	1	-	-	36 13 4
		TOTAL		214	190	404	143	125	268	110	90	200	5	4	-	1	484 12 9

^a Closed one month, change in management.^b School closed 31st March.^c Made full-time School 3rd March.^d Re-opened 14th January.^e Re-opened 18th February.^f Temporarily closed 31st March.^g Half-time with German Town.^h Re-opened 3rd March.ⁱ Closed during July; transfer of teacher^j Closed from 21st February to 16th July; change in management.^k Closed from 31st May to 14th July; change in management.

between the 1st January and 31st December, 1884—continued.

granted during the Year ended 31st December, 1884.							School Fees.	Average amount of Government Aid per annum for each Scholar in daily Attendance.	No.
Rent of School Buildings.	Repairs to School Buildings the property of the Government.	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Government.	School Furniture and Fittings.	School Books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
-	46 0 0	-	0 16 0	1 11 11	-	156 9 5	26 4 0	3 14 6	95.
15 12 0	-	-	0 5 0	0 14 0	-	72 14 8	28 10 0	2 18 2	96.
-	-	-	-	1 5 4	-	56 19 10	22 9 2	1 14 6	97.
-	2 10 0	-	-	1 11 3	-	150 6 3	78 2 6	2 7 0	98.
-	-	89 15 8	7 13 0	3 12 9	-	210 6 2	59 2 1	4 7 8	99.
-	-	20 0 0	-	0 17 1	-	98 12 4	23 7 6	3 13 1	100.
-	29 17 0	-	-	1 0 4	-	91 12 4	19 16 10	3 16 4	101.
-	-	-	-	-	-	12 10 0	1 0 0	-	102.
15 12 0	78 7 0	109 15 8	8 14 0	10 12 8	-	849 11 0	258 12 1	3 2 5½	
-	17 5 0	-	-	0 16 8	-	114 1 8	21 18 5	3 16 1	103.
-	-	10 12 0	0 5 0	2 6 11	3 2 6	100 6 5	17 0 5	4 15 7	104.
-	14 18 7	-	1 10 0	2 9 10	-	152 9 5	86 16 6	1 19 1	105.
-	-	-	2 12 0	1 3 3	-	55 15 3	24 1 0	1 14 10	106.
-	16 14 9	-	-	1 15 1	-	80 17 10	13 11 7	2 15 9	107.
10 0 0	-	-	-	1 7 1	-	44 19 1	6 12 0	2 9 11	108.
-	-	-	-	0 16 0	-	90 12 1	34 19 3	2 16 8	109.
-	69 4 4	6 10 0	2 16 0	1 12 0	-	200 2 4	69 0 6	2 12 0	110.
-	-	-	2 8 0	2 19 3	-	109 17 6	31 12 6	3 13 3	111.
10 0 0	118 2 8	17 2 0	9 11 0	15 6 1	3 2 6	949 1 7	305 12 2	2 14 8½	
-	17 13 0	-	-	0 12 2	-	132 1 10	42 9 7	4 11 1	112.
-	2 10 0	-	0 6 0	1 7 8	-	106 3 8	16 10 6	4 4 11	113.
25 0 0	-	-	-	1 6 10	1 1 0	162 5 1	39 1 3	3 4 11	114.
-	4 18 6	-	7 18 0	1 8 10	-	130 10 4	51 11 6	2 7 6	116.
-	-	10 0 0	0 10 6	0 14 2	-	98 5 5	25 6 6	3 15 7	117.
-	-	5 0 0	-	1 5 7	3 2 6	39 17 10	21 18 8	2 4 4	118.
20 0 0	-	-	-	1 16 5	1 5 0	134 18 11	31 2 4	2 11 11	119.
-	11 13 8	-	0 6 0	1 7 0	-	186 18 5	74 11 3	2 2 2	
45 0 0	36 15 2	15 0 0	9 0 6	9 18 8	5 8 6	941 1 6	302 11 7	2 18 9¾	
-	44 4 0	-	-	0 17 1	1 0 0	114 6 1	12 1 9	6 7 0	120.
-	9 0 0	-	-	1 5 0	-	145 16 0	85 16 5	1 17 5	121.
-	24 8 0	-	2 12 0	0 10 0	-	56 7 5	13 3 10	3 10 6	122.
-	-	-	-	0 14 6	7 0 2	91 0 2	20 4 6	3 7 5	123.
-	39 10 0	-	7 7 0	4 5 8	-	112 1 1	24 14 5	3 17 4	124.
-	-	-	-	0 3 6	-	34 17 9	9 7 6	2 3 7	125.
-	35 15 6	-	-	-	-	51 12 9	7 7 0	4 14 0	126.
10 0 0	-	-	-	1 0 4	-	51 3 1	21 10 0	2 13 10	127.
-	-	-	-	1 6 0	5 5 3	180 2 1	87 6 6	3 12 0	128.
-	-	-	-	1 2 7	-	138 15 11	88 1 0	2 1 5	129.
-	39 0 0	-	0 10 6	1 0 1	-	164 9 4	69 18 0	3 2 1	130.
10 0 0	191 17 6	-	10 9 6	12 4 9	13 5 5	1140 11 8	439 10 11	2 18 11	
-	-	-	-	0 17 4	-	64 17 4	26 8 0	1 16 0	131.
-	-	-	-	0 17 11	-	86 16 5	57 3 3	1 19 6	132.
-	12 0 0	-	-	1 2 7	-	114 15 10	65 11 10	2 18 10	133.
-	12 10 0	-	-	-	-	-	16 14 0	-	134.
12 0 0	-	-	-	0 17 5	1 0 0	122 7 5	6 4 0	4 7 5	135.
-	-	-	7 7 0	1 13 5	-	110 12 0	41 8 9	3 7 0	136.
-	21 0 0	-	-	0 8 3	-	78 13 6	13 19 0	3 5 7	137.
-	43 18 6	-	-	1 12 2	-	141 10 8	35 6 9	4 11 4	138.
-	-	-	-	4 16 9	2 15 0	121 3 9	60 14 4	2 16 4	139.
-	-	-	-	1 5 10	3 2 0	53 17 10	31 18 11	1 15 9	140.
12 0 0	89 8 6	-	7 7 0	13 11 8	6 17 0	894 14 9	355 8 10	2 18 10½	
-	-	-	21 16 0	2 12 6	5 17 0	210 3 7	151 8 8	1 7 3½	141.
-	-	-	-	-	-	89 9 0	14 12 0	3 11 7	142.
-	-	-	-	0 19 11	-	111 12 11	38 9 0	1 19 10	143.
-	-	-	-	0 14 2	-	63 14 2	32 3 0	3 0 8	144.
13 0 0	-	-	-	0 6 10	-	53 6 10	17 1 3	3 16 2	145.
13 0 0	-	-	21 16 0	4 13 5	5 17 0	528 6 6	253 13 11	1 19 1½	
-	-	-	2 0 0	1 6 9	-	76 16 0	65 9 4	1 14 11	146.
-	-	10 0 0	-	0 8 10	-	52 18 10	22 4 6	4 8 4	147.
40 0 0	-	-	-	2 15 2	-	237 15 2	131 9 10	2 13 5	148.
-	-	-	-	-	-	38 15 2	7 2 3	3 12 0	149.
-	-	-	-	0 8 5	-	98 13 5	32 5 10	3 10 6	150.
10 0 0	8 10 0	-	-	1 7 4	-	56 10 8	16 12 9	5 8 10	151.
50 0 0	8 10 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	6 6 6	-	561 9 3	275 4 6	2 16 1½	

RETURN of PUBLIC SCHOOLS in operation

No.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No of Days the School was open.	Number of distinct Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Number of Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.			Teachers and Assistant Teachers		Pupil Teachers and Paid Monitors		Aid Amount paid to Teachers of all Classes in Salaries and Allowances.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
152	NORFOLK PLAINS	Carrick	231	26	35	61	18	25	43	14	18	32	-	1	-	-	40	19	0
153		Longford	232½	123	76	199	92	54	146	72	43	115	1	2	2	-	233	10	4
154		Perth	223½	46	33	79	42	30	72	30	20	50	1	1	-	-	151	15	10
		TOTAL .....	..	195	144	339	152	109	261	116	81	197	2	4	2	-	426	5	2
155	RINGWOOD ..	Bishopsbourne	227	35	35	70	29	30	59	20	20	40	1	1	-	-	85	13	3
156		Cressy	233	58	27	85	41	18	59	28	13	41	1	1	1	-	142	15	9
157		Cressy Road	227	22	19	41	17	12	29	13	8	21	-	1	-	-	50	0	0
158		Iveridge	222	24	24	48	14	15	29	9	11	20	-	1	-	-	51	13	4
159		Upper Liffey ^a	174½	20	22	42	19	17	36	15	12	27	1	1	-	-	48	5	10
		TOTAL .....	..	159	127	286	120	92	212	85	64	149	3	5	1	-	378	8	2
160	SELBY	Bangor ^b	20	9	11	20	6	9	15	6	8	14	1	-	-	-	9	5	9
161		Cormiston	230½	12	12	24	10	7	17	7	4	11	1	-	-	-	73	3	6
162		Gladstone	233	19	22	41	13	15	28	11	14	25	1	1	-	-	88	0	0
163		Hadspen	235½	38	19	57	20	15	44	22	12	34	1	1	-	-	118	5	6
164		Jetsonville ^c	211	26	18	44	15	13	28	11	10	21	1	-	-	-	54	0	0
165		Lisle ^d	216	25	27	52	18	19	37	15	14	29	1	1	-	-	72	0	0
166		Lower Piper's River ^e ..	234½	13	12	25	10	9	19	9	8	17	1	-	-	-	72	0	0
167		Moorina	222	30	23	53	22	12	34	17	8	25	1	-	-	-	70	10	0
168		Newnham	230	23	19	42	11	15	26	7	10	17	-	1	-	-	60	0	0
169		Ravenswood	227½	26	27	53	18	17	35	12	11	23	-	1	-	-	50	0	0
170		Scottsdale	233½	20	9	29	12	7	19	9	4	13	1	-	-	-	54	0	0
171		Springfield	227	25	25	50	19	18	37	13	13	26	1	-	-	-	55	9	0
172		St. Leonard's	224	67	41	108	46	24	70	31	14	45	1	1	-	1	109	16	8
173		St. Michael's ^f	201	14	20	34	10	17	27	7	11	18	-	1	-	-	33	6	8
174		Turner's Marsh	235½	33	29	62	20	19	39	17	13	30	1	1	-	-	86	12	3
175		Underwood ^g	226½	10	20	30	6	13	19	4	7	11	-	1	-	-	30	0	0
176		Upper Piper's River ..	231½	35	19	54	23	14	37	17	9	26	-	1	-	-	57	11	6
177		Upper Ringarooma	227½	36	24	60	20	15	35	14	11	25	1	-	-	-	54	0	0
		TOTAL .....	..	461	377	838	308	258	566	229	181	410	13	10	-	1	1148	0	10
178	WESTBURY ..	Bracknell	212½	40	38	78	27	28	55	20	21	41	1	1	-	1	100	6	3
179		Bridgenorth ^h	205	22	15	37	18	13	31	13	9	22	1	1	-	-	85	5	9
180		Cluan	238	9	11	20	7	10	17	6	7	13	1	-	-	-	57	10	3
181		Exton	237½	45	31	76	31	18	49	22	12	34	1	1	-	-	135	0	0
182		Glengarry	230	29	26	55	20	20	40	15	17	32	1	1	-	-	86	13	1
183		Golden Valley	219	36	36	72	23	27	50	15	18	33	1	1	-	-	110	7	3
184		Hagley	233	41	21	62	31	16	47	24	13	37	1	1	-	1	108	0	0
185		Park	216	18	7	25	10	7	17	6	5	11	-	1	-	-	51	14	9
186		Queenstown	229½	60	55	115	40	38	78	28	27	55	1	3	-	-	184	9	0
187		Reedy Marsh	239½	12	14	26	9	12	21	7	8	15	-	1	-	-	47	10	6
188		Rose Vale	234½	13	18	31	11	15	26	9	13	22	1	-	-	-	56	7	0
189		Westbury	234½	93	86	179	64	63	127	48	46	94	1	2	-	1	155	10	7
190		Whitemore	229	35	20	55	26	13	39	19	10	29	1	1	-	-	103	16	3
191		Winkleigh	221	33	25	58	20	15	35	12	10	22	1	1	-	-	72	0	4
		TOTAL .....	..	486	403	889	337	295	532	244	216	460	12	15	-	3	1354	11	0
		GRAND TOTAL.....	..	8214	6632	14,846	5588	4556	10,144	4093	3207	7297	129	171	22	39	16,631	0	11

^a Established 7th April. ^b Established 24th November. ^c Closed during June; change in management. ^d Established 4th February. ^e Established 14th January. ^f School closed March and April; change in management. ^g Established 14th January. ^h Closed five weeks; repairs to building.

between the 1st January and 31st December, 1884—continued.

granted during the Year ended 31st December, 1884.							School Fees.	Average amount of Government Aid per annum for each Scholar in daily Attendance.	No.
Rent of School Buildings.	Repairs to School Buildings the property of the Government.	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Government.	School Furniture and Fittings.	School Books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	-	1 2 10	-	42 1 10	39 18 0	1 6 4	152.
-	-	-	1 0 0	2 18 3	-	237 8 7	176 13 8	2 1 3½	153.
-	-	-	0 4 9	2 0 4	3 13 2	157 14 1	65 14 8	3 3 1	154.
-	-	-	1 4 9	6 1 5	3 13 2	437 4 6	232 6 4	2 4 4¾	
-	38 0 0	-	0 6 0	0 15 0	-	124 14 3	44 4 6	3 2 4	155.
-	-	-	-	1 2 11	-	143 18 8	46 11 3	3 10 2	156.
-	-	-	-	0 9 3	-	50 9 3	23 18 9	2 8 1	157.
-	8 0 0	-	0 16 0	0 14 1	-	61 3 5	26 16 3	3 1 2	158.
-	-	4 0 0	2 12 6	4 7 0	-	59 5 4	27 0 2	2 14 9	159.
-	46 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 6	7 8 3	-	439 10 11	168 10 11	2 19 0	
1 12 0	-	-	18 15 6	5 3 10	-	34 17 1	1 9 6	5 13 8	160.
13 0 0	-	9 16 0	0 6 0	0 8 4	-	73 11 10	13 6 0	6 13 9	161.
-	-	-	0 10 6	1 17 7	-	112 19 7	30 17 5	4 10 5	162.
-	-	-	-	0 17 3	-	119 13 3	37 9 3	3 10 5	163.
11 12 0	67 0 0	-	19 17 0	5 7 11	-	54 0 0	14 15 5	2 11 6	164.
-	-	-	17 9 6	5 9 1	6 0 0	175 16 11	33 14 3	6 1 3	165.
-	-	-	-	0 15 10	-	100 18 7	29 17 6	5 18 9	166.
-	-	4 1 2	-	0 9 0	-	71 5 10	48 12 9	2 17 0	167.
7 10 0	5 0 0	6 5 0	-	1 10 5	-	64 10 2	16 11 11	3 15 11	168.
-	10 0 0	1 19 0	-	0 10 8	-	70 5 5	22 4 0	3 1 1	169.
-	5 10 0	8 6 8	1 6 0	1 1 10	-	66 9 8	18 7 8	5 2 4	170.
-	-	-	16 12 6	1 2 10	-	66 3 6	25 16 0	2 10 11	171.
-	-	-	0 10 6	0 16 7	-	133 2 0	46 13 6	2 19 2	172.
-	-	-	-	0 17 10	-	34 13 9	10 15 8	2 5 11	173.
-	-	-	7 13 6	4 6 7	-	87 10 1	17 3 6	2 18 4	174.
-	0 4 0	-	7 13 0	0 12 9	1 0 0	42 0 1	14 13 5	3 16 4	175.
-	-	10 0 0	-	1 9 1	-	67 1 3	23 19 5	2 11 7	176.
-	-	-	-	-	-	65 9 1	28 13 6	2 12 4	177.
33 14 0	87 14 0	40 7 10	90 14 0	32 17 5	7 0 0	1440 8 1	435 0 8	3 1 3¼	
-	8 0 0	-	-	1 0 2	-	109 6 5	47 16 2	2 13 4	178.
-	32 0 0	-	1 17 0	0 15 10	-	119 18 7	2 6 0	5 9 0	179.
-	-	-	-	0 15 3	-	58 5 6	-	4 9 8	180.
-	-	-	-	0 18 10	-	135 18 10	57 11 5	4 0 0	181.
-	110 15 6	-	2 8 0	0 12 0	3 2 9	203 11 4	34 6 10	6 7 3	182.
-	11 19 1	-	-	1 11 7	-	123 17 11	1 6 0	3 15 1	183.
-	118 8 0	-	-	1 2 8	7 2 0	234 12 8	73 17 2	6 6 10	184.
-	-	-	1 11 0	0 7 10	-	53 13 7	9 18 1	4 17 7	185.
-	-	-	-	3 1 0	-	187 10 0	70 8 6	3 8 2	186.
-	-	-	-	0 9 11	-	48 0 5	0 6 0	3 4 0	187.
-	-	-	-	0 9 11	-	56 16 11	21 11 4	2 11 8	188.
-	1 15 0	-	-	2 15 10	-	160 1 5	76 5 0	1 14 1	189.
-	-	-	-	1 6 0	-	105 2 3	30 4 10	3 12 6	190.
-	-	-	-	0 13 10	3 0 0	75 14 2	25 13 9	3 10 8	191.
-	282 17 7	-	5 16 0	16 0 8	13 4 9	1672 10 0	451 11 1	3 12 8½	
356 3 0	1378 4 8	507 5 4	450 3 0	261 5 9	124 9 4	19,708 12 0	7887 5 5	2 15 10	

APPENDIX J.

RETURN of Number of Children admitted under Free Certificates, and the Payments made for their instruction, for the Year 1884.

NO.	SCHOOL.	TOTAL SUM PAID.	NO. OF SCHOLARS UNDER INSTRUCTION.			
			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
		£ s. d.				
	<i>Glenorchy.</i>					
1	Glenorchy.....	2 6 3	7	5	9	12
2	New Town	10 5 9	20	24	23	25
3	South Bridgewater	0 7 0	...	...	2	2
	TOTAL.....	12 19 0	27	29	34	39
	<i>Kingborough.</i>					
4	Brown's River	3 16 6	10	10	10	10
5	Gordon	0 7 0	...	...	3	2
6	Margate.....	0 16 6	...	5	6	5
7	Oyster Cove	4 3 9	10	12	11	10
8	Peppermint Bay	5 8 6	19	21	21	18
9	Victoria	8 3 0	14	17	17	18
10	Sandfly	0 16 3	...	4	4	4
	TOTAL.....	23 11 6	53	69	72	67
	<i>Franklin.</i>					
11	Castle Forbes Bay	1 9 3	3	4	3	4
12	Franklin	5 2 9	13	12	11	15
13	Geeves Town	6 18 3	19	17	19	17
14	Hastings	2 0 0	4	4	4	5
	TOTAL.....	15 10 3	39	37	37	41
	<i>New Norfolk.</i>					
15	Glenora	2 1 3	...	3	10	9
16	New Norfolk	5 4 9	12	14	14	14
	TOTAL.....	7 6 0	12	17	24	23
	<i>Brighton.</i>					
17	Bagdad	1 18 6	2	4	4	5
18	Black Brush	1 8 9	6	6	6	7
19	Broadmarsh	0 6 4	...	2	4	...
20	Constitution Hill	5 16 3	13	17	21	20
21	Dromedary	1 1 6	3	4	4	4
22	Elderslie	0 11 9	3	4	4	...
23	Green Ponds.....	2 3 3	5	7	9	6
24	North Bridgewater	5 7 9	10	13	12	12
25	Tea Tree	0 8 0	2	2	1	1
	TOTAL.....	19 2 1	44	59	65	55
	<i>Clarence.</i>					
26	Dulcot	5 3 0	17	18	18	18
27	Kangaroo Point	6 6 9	16	16	17	21
28	Rokeby	1 12 0	3	3	4	4
	TOTAL.....	13 1 9	36	37	39	43
	<i>Richmond.</i>					
29	Enfield	0 15 9	...	...	4	4
30	Jerusalem	3 6 0	11	11	9	9
31	Lower Jerusalem	0 17 9	2	...	5	5
32	Richmond	5 2 3	10	12	12	11
	TOTAL.....	10 1 9	23	23	30	29
	<i>Sorell.</i>					
33	Buckland	3 19 6	13	13	13	11
34	Forcett	6 1 6	14	16	18	19
35	Kellevie	6 6 6	19	20	20	16
36	Nugent	2 11 9	7	8	7	6
37	Orford	2 12 6	6	6	9	9
38	Orielton.....	1 3 9	1	1	7	7
39	Sorell.....	0 13 3	...	2	4	2
40	Spring Bay	2 17 3	7	6	6	6
41	Wattle Hill	0 6 0	...	...	2	2
42	Woodsdale	0 8 3	...	...	5	5
	TOTAL.....	27 0 3	67	72	91	83

NO.	SCHOOL.	TOTAL SUM PAID.	NO. OF SCHOOLS UNDER INSTRUCTION.			
			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
		£ s. d.				
	<i>Oatlands.</i>					
43	Mount Seymour	3 2 0	7	...	16	23
44	Oatlands	3 5 0	8	7	7	12
45	Tunnack	0 19 9	...	9	10	5
46	Tunbridge	1 12 10	7	6	9	8
47	Antill Ponds	0 15 10	3	3	2	2
	TOTAL	9 15 5	25	25	44	50
	<i>Cumberland.</i>					
48	Bothwell	9 4 9	15	18	25	28
49	Ellendale	3 18 6	...	13	13	13
50	Hamilton	3 10 9	10	13	11	11
51	Fentonbury	0 14 3	...	...	3	5
52	Ouse	0 5 3	...	...	3	...
	TOTAL	17 13 6	25	44	55	57
	<i>Glamorgan.</i>					
53	Swansea	3 9 6	10	10	8	8
	<i>Launceston.</i>					
54	Elizabeth-street	7 7 0	14	19	25	19
55	Frederick-street	10 18 0	24	28	31	38
	TOTAL	18 5 0	38	47	56	57
	<i>Campbell Town.</i>					
56	Campbell Town	5 2 9	11	13	14	15
57	Cleveland	1 18 9	4	4	4	4
58	Epping	0 15 9	3	2	3	3
59	Ross	2 11 9	6	6	5	5
	TOTAL	10 9 0	24	25	26	27
	<i>Deloraine.</i>					
60	Brookhead	11 1 6	19	20	22	23
61	Brookside	2 2 3	1	2	7	8
62	Chudleigh	0 2 6	1	...	...	...
63	Deloraine	9 5 0	25	25	27	26
64	Dunorlan	1 4 9	5	5	3	5
65	Mole Creek	4 17 6	13	19	17	10
	TOTAL	28 13 6	64	71	76	72
	<i>East Devon.</i>					
66	Northdown	3 18 0	9	10	11	14
67	Railton	3 12 0	14	12	15	11
68	Sassafras	2 12 9	6	7	15	15
69	Torquay	2 10 3	5	5	5	9
	TOTAL	12 13 0	34	34	46	47
	<i>West Devon.</i>					
70	Don	4 17 3	11	11	12	18
71	Hamilton-on-Forth	2 5 0	3	5	10	8
72	Kindred	3 0 9	14	11	12	11
73	North Motton	0 9 9	2	2	...	2
74	Penguin	3 17 6	10	9	10	11
75	Ulverstone	9 11 9	31	32	32	29
	TOTAL	24 2 0	71	70	76	79
	<i>Wellington.</i>					
76	Emu Bay	4 11 0	7	10	10	13
77	Forest	0 17 0	...	3	3	2
78	Rocky Cape	0 14 3	2	2	...	4
79	Smithton	0 2 3	2	...	...	...
80	Montagu	0 11 3	...	...	2	2
81	Somerset	0 2 9	2	...	...	...
82	Stanley	1 17 6	5	4	5	6
83	Wynyrd	0 18 9	2	3	3	3
	TOTAL	9 14 9	20	22	23	30

NO.	SCHOOL.	TOTAL SUM PAID.	NO. OF SCHOLARS UNDER INSTRUCTION.			
			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	<i>Fingal.</i>	£ s. d.				
84	Fingal	1 18 6	6	5	6	8
85	Gould's Country	0 18 3	3	2	4	4
86	Mangana	3 5 3	...	10	10	8
87	St. Mary's.....	3 2 0	8	9	8	6
	TOTAL	9 4 0	17	26	28	26
	<i>George Town.</i>					
88	Beaconsfield	7 9 9	..	29	32	31
89	George Town	5 9 0	9	13	16	15
90	Lefroy	6 13 0	15	21	14	15
	TOTAL	19 11 9	24	63	62	61
	<i>Morven.</i>					
91	Breadalbane	1 9 3	3	3	3	3
92	Irish Town	0 16 0	...	...	7	6
93	Lymington	2 5 0	...	11	10	10
	TOTAL	4 10 3	3	14	20	19
	<i>Norfolk Plains.</i>					
94	Carrick	0 19 0	2	2	2	3
95	Longford	5 8 9	10	10	11	21
96	Perth	5 2 6	12	12	14	15
	TOTAL	11 10 3	24	24	27	39
	<i>Ringwood.</i>					
97	Bishopsbourne	1 13 3	11	6	...	...
98	Cressy	1 15 9	6	...	6	6
99	Upper Liffey	1 9 3	...	4	4	4
	TOTAL	4 18 3	17	10	10	10
	<i>Selby.</i>					
100	Cornistown	1 3 6	3	4	3	3
101	Hadspen	3 5 6	7	7	7	7
102	Springfield	1 9 0	3	3	3	3
103	Turner's Marsh	2 12 3	4	6	7	7
104	Upper Piper's River ...	2 11 6	6	6	7	6
	TOTAL	11 1 9	23	26	27	26
	<i>Westbury.</i>					
105	Bracknell	4 6 3	12	14	15	14
106	Bridgenorth	1 5 9	...	...	...	12
107	Cluan	3 10 3	9	13	13	...
108	Glengarry	1 14 9	4	5	4	4
109	Golden Valley	17 7 3	58	57	54	53
110	Park	1 14 9	6	6	8	5
111	Queenstown	14 9 0	38	31	40	46
112	Reedy Marsh	7 10 4	21	19	14	15
113	Rosevale	2 7 0	4	5	5	5
114	Westbury	7 12 3	11	24	25	32
115	Whitemore	1 16 3	4	5	5	4
116	Winkleigh	0 16 6	4	3	...	5
	TOTAL	64 10 6	171	182	183	195
	GRAND TOTAL..	388 15 0	891	1036	1159	1185

APPENDIX K.

RELIGIOUS Denominations of Scholars on the Rolls of the Public Schools for the Year 1884.

No.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan.	Inde- pendent.	Others.	TOTAL.
<i>Hobart.</i>								
1	Bathurst-street.....	378	44	37	100	110	38	707
2	Battery Point.....	252	33	23	15	35	14	372
3	Goulburn-street.....	203	35	65	14	28	19	364
4	Macquarie-street.....	154	25	14	29	17	3	242
5	Murray-street.....	156	29	13	69	20	12	299
6	Trinity Hill.....	240	48	8	93	44	3	436
	TOTAL.....	1383	214	160	320	254	89	2420
<i>Glenorchy.</i>								
7	Bismarck.....	22	...	...	6	...	7	35
8	Glenorchy.....	49	20	6	24	...	...	99
9	New Town.....	103	41	...	45	8	1	198
10	South Bridgewater.....	38	5	...	4	...	2	49
	TOTAL.....	212	66	6	79	8	10	381
<i>Queenborough.</i>								
11	Sandy Bay.....	29	2	...	7	...	...	38
<i>Kingborough.</i>								
12	Brown's River.....	60	5	...	2	3	...	70
13	Longley.....	9	1	...	13	..	...	23
14	Long Bay.....	26	5	...	...	...	...	31
15	Gordon.....	20	1	...	...	...	...	21
16	Margate.....	28	7	1	4	...	2	42
17	Oyster Cove.....	34	3	...	...	...	...	37
18	Peppermint Bay.....	38	6	...	...	18	...	62
19	Port Cygnet.....	46	41	5	9	7	...	108
20	Sandfly.....	32	5	...	...	...	...	37
21	Upper Huon.....	7	...	...	23	...	...	30
22	Victoria.....	40	4	...	...	15	...	59
23	Wattle Grove.....	7	16	...	13	...	...	36
	TOTAL.....	347	94	6	64	43	2	556
<i>Franklin.</i>								
24	Castle Forbes Bay.....	5	32	1	9	17	...	64
25	Dover.....	21	17	...	...	22	19	79
26	Franklin.....	48	31	...	22	49	...	150
27	Geeves' Town.....	29	28	...	...	56	...	113
28	Hastings.....	3	6	...	...	24	20	53
29	Raminea.....	27	8	...	6	...	2	43
30	Southport.....	14	9	...	...	20	...	43
31	Surges Bay.....	20	11	...	3	...	...	34
	TOTAL.....	167	142	1	40	188	41	579
<i>New Norfolk.</i>								
32	Dry Creek.....	13	4	...	...	...	...	17
33	Glenora.....	86	...	...	...	...	3	89
34	Macquarie Plains.....	94	6	...	...	...	...	100
35	Molesworth.....	21	9	...	...	...	...	30
36	New Norfolk.....	107	22	2	43	...	4	178
37	River Plenty.....	25	22	...	...	...	...	47
	TOTAL.....	346	63	2	43	...	7	461
<i>Brighton.</i>								
38	Bagdad.....	31	...	...	...	25	...	56
39	Black Brush.....	26	7	...	...	1	...	34
40	Broadmarsh.....	21	5	9	...	...	...	35
41	Bluff.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
42	Constitution Hill.....	47	21	...	...	...	...	68
43	Dromedary.....	18	15	3	...	...	...	36
44	Elderslie.....	18	10	...	...	...	...	28
45	Green Ponds.....	62	10	7	2	30	...	111
46	Mauriceton.....	24	...	...	...	4	...	28
47	North Bridgewater.....	56	14	...	7	...	3	80
48	Old Beach.....	14	9	...	10	1	...	34
49	Pontville.....	34	2	...	...	22	...	58
50	Tea Tree.....	41	1	...	1	7	...	50
	TOTAL.....	410	94	19	20	90	3	636

No.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan.	Inde- pendent.	Others.	TOTAL.
<i>Clarence.</i>								
51	Cambridge	28	5	...	...	...	...	33
52	Dulcot	14	23	...	...	...	...	37
53	Kangaroo Point	58	...	...	...	...	...	58
54	Risdon	14	...	2	...	...	...	16
55	Rokeby	35	...	3	...	...	...	38
56	South Arm	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
	TOTAL.....	176	28	5	...	...	...	209
<i>Richmond.</i>								
57	Enfield	20	6	...	...	5	...	31
58	Jerusalem	45	4	...	3	...	2	54
59	Lower Jerusalem.....	47	2	...	...	...	...	49
60	Richmond	34	31	...	...	19	...	84
	TOTAL.....	146	43	...	3	24	2	218
<i>Sorell.</i>								
61	Bream Creek	14	...	...	...	12	...	26
62	Buckland	31	2	...	6	...	...	39
63	Carlton	3	...	...	...	15	...	18
64	Cascades	32	5	...	...	1	3	41
65	Impression Bay	31	2	...	...	2	17	52
66	Forcett	44	...	...	...	2	3	49
67	Kellevie.....	50	6	3	...	10	22	91
68	Nugent	15	8	...	...	...	...	23
69	Orford	20	3	...	...	...	...	23
70	Orielton.....	27	5	...	...	...	...	32
71	Sorell.....	67	3	...	...	2	...	72
72	Spring Bay	44	17	...	...	...	...	61
73	Wattle Hill	38	4	...	...	...	...	42
74	Woodsdale	21	7	...	...	...	...	28
	TOTAL.....	437	62	3	6	44	45	597
<i>Oatlands.</i>								
75	Jericho	33	5	...	...	...	...	38
76	Mount Seymour	5	21	11	...	...	...	37
77	Oatlands	63	3	5	6	...	...	77
78	Tunbridge.....	24	7	4	...	...	...	35
79	Antill Ponds.....	13	2	3	3	...	...	21
80	Tunnack .....	...	18	39	...	...	...	57
	TOTAL.....	138	56	62	9	...	...	265
<i>Cumberland.</i>								
81	Apsley	6	...	9	...	...	...	15
82	Bothwell	101	8	9	...	...	...	118
83	Ellendale	22	8	...	...	...	...	30
84	Fentonbury	31	10	...	...	...	...	41
85	Hamilton	70	20	...	7	...	2	99
86	Ouse	28	8	...	...	...	...	36
	TOTAL.....	258	54	18	7	...	2	339
<i>Glamorgan.</i>								
87	Lisdillon	25	...	...	...	...	19	44
88	Swansea.....	34	10	12	...	...	1	57
	TOTAL.....	59	10	12	...	...	20	101
<i>Launceston.</i>								
89	Elizabeth-street	258	43	100	168	96	108	773
90	Frederick-street	60	13	10	75	22	128	308
	TOTAL.....	318	56	110	243	118	236	1081
<i>Campbell Town.</i>								
91	Campbell Town	78	12	12	27	...	...	129
92	Cleveland	23	5	6	4	...	...	38
93	Epping	8	12	2	6	...	...	28
94	Ross	41	2	...	27	...	...	70
	TOTAL.....	150	31	20	64	...	...	265
<i>Deloraine.</i>								
95	Brookhead	21	30	1	23	...	...	75
96	Brookside.....	1	...	6	32	...	3	42

No.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan.	Inde- pendent.	Others.	TOTAL.
97	Chudleigh	19	5	2	32	...	6	64
98	Deloraine	66	27	23	9	21	...	146
99	Dunorlan	29	26	5	30	...	7	97
100	Mole Creek	27	4	2	15	...	1	49
101	Parkham	14	3	5	8	...	7	37
102	Red Hills	7	6	...	4	...	...	17
	TOTAL	184	101	44	153	21	24	527
	<i>East Devon.</i>							
103	Barrington	2	4	...	45	...	14	65
104	Green's Creek	24	4	2	15	...	...	45
105	Latrobe	115	34	8	60	15	17	249
106	Nook	20	4	8	2	...	16	50
107	Northdown	16	8	...	24	2	12	62
108	Railton	11	10	...	19	...	...	40
109	Sassafras	13	41	1	29	...	...	84
110	Sheffield	22	6	7	94	...	21	150
111	Torquay	20	4	...	23	4	4	55
	TOTAL	243	115	26	311	21	84	800
	<i>West Devon.</i>							
112	Abbotsham	12	...	4	11	15	4	46
113	Castra Road	13	9	10	11	2	...	45
114	Don	16	20	...	...	55	...	91
115	Hamilton-on-Forth	23	28	...	41	16	8	116
116	Kindred	19	11	...	35	8	...	73
117	North Motton	16	3	...	...	...	17	36
118	Penguin	9	6	...	108	...	...	123
119	Ulverstone	68	22	...	5	24	8	127
	TOTAL	176	99	14	211	120	37	657
	<i>Wellington.</i>							
120	Black River	9	17	3	15	...	...	44
121	Emu Bay	113	28	2	...	...	19	162
122	Flowerdale	14	6	...	1	...	6	27
123	Forest	43	18	...	...	...	3	64
124	Montagu	25	2	...	21	...	...	48
125	Rocky Cape	12	11	...	...	...	...	23
126	Smithton	8	...	1	1	...	14	24
127	Somerset	24	20	3	...	...	...	47
128	Stanley	61	16	...	18	...	...	95
129	Waratah	63	29	2	47	...	3	144
130	Wynyard	50	14	...	2	21	12	99
	TOTAL	422	161	11	105	21	57	777
	<i>Fingal.</i>							
131	Avoca	41	33	...	1	...	1	76
132	Fingal	59	20	3	3	...	...	85
133	George's Bay	64	28	...	...	...	...	92
134	German Town	21	3	...	6	...	...	30
135	Falmouth	15	8	1	...	...	...	24
136	Gould's Country	39	8	8	15	...	8	78
137	Mangana	21	24	3	...	...	...	48
138	Mathinna	45	2	4	...	...	...	51
139	St. Mary's	50	16	2	17	...	...	85
140	Weldborough	29	6	5	10	...	...	50
	TOTAL	384	148	26	52	...	9	619
	<i>George Town.</i>							
141	Beaconsfield	160	29	40	155	...	7	391
142	George Town	38	9	5	...	...	...	52
143	Lefroy	77	4	15	61	...	3	160
144	Low Head	22	...	2	4	1	...	29
145	Sidmouth	9	1	22	...	...	...	32
	TOTAL	306	43	84	220	1	10	664
	<i>Morven.</i>							
146	Breadalbane	55	9	15	6	...	...	85
147	Deddington	8	4	12	...	...	4	28
148	Evandale	83	15	31	30	...	...	159
149	Irish Town	13	21	6	...	...	...	40
150	Lymington	45	1	4	6	...	...	56
151	White Hills	34	...	...	2	...	...	36
	TOTAL	238	50	68	44	...	4	404

No.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan.	Inde- pendent.	Others.	TOTAL.
<i>Norfolk Plains.</i>								
152	Carrick.....	38	...	1	11	1	10	61
153	Longford	70	27	...	37	...	65	199
154	Perth.....	26	12	2	6	...	33	79
	TOTAL.....	134	39	3	54	1	108	339
<i>Ringwood.</i>								
155	Bishopsbourne	2	5	15	48	...	...	70
156	Cressy	30	...	...	53	...	2	85
157	Cressy Road.....	27	8	3	3	...	...	41
158	Iveridge.....	32	7	...	3	...	6	48
159	Upper Liffey.....	15	10	...	...	...	17	42
	TOTAL.....	106	30	18	107	...	25	286
<i>Selby.</i>								
160	Bangor	17	...	3	...	...	...	20
161	Cormiston	10	4	6	1	...	3	24
162	Gladstone	24	12	4	1	...	...	41
163	Hadspen	44	4	...	6	...	3	57
164	Jetsonville.....	6	...	30	4	4	...	44
165	Lisle.....	27	11	3	6	...	5	52
166	Lower Piper's River.....	20	3	2	...	...	...	25
167	Moorina.....	22	7	12	7	...	5	53
168	Newnham	9	...	...	31	...	2	42
169	Ravenswood	37	8	5	...	...	3	53
170	Scottsdale.....	...	...	9	17	...	3	29
171	Springfield	31	6	5	8	...	...	50
172	St. Leonard's.....	89	7	3	9	...	...	108
173	St. Michael's.....	26	4	...	4	...	...	34
174	Turner's Marsh.....	9	49	...	4	...	...	62
175	Underwood	8	1	15	6	...	...	30
176	Upper Piper's River.....	10	10	19	15	...	...	54
177	Upper Ringarooma.....	40	7	3	7	...	3	60
	TOTAL.....	429	133	119	126	4	27	838
<i>Westbury.</i>								
178	Bracknell.....	2	8	...	68	...	...	78
179	Bridgenorth.....	17	16	4	...	...	...	37
180	Cluan.....	1	19	...	...	...	...	20
181	Exton.....	8	15	...	46	...	7	76
182	Glengarry.....	12	10	33	...	...	...	55
183	Golden Valley.....	13	57	...	2	...	...	72
184	Hagley	26	6	14	16	...	...	62
185	Park	4	21	...	...	...	...	25
186	Queenstown.....	14	88	3	10	...	...	115
187	Reedy Marsh	1	25	...	...	...	...	26
188	Rosevale.....	7	12	5	...	5	2	31
189	Westbury.....	64	49	9	56	...	1	179
190	Whitemore	9	...	2	44	...	...	55
191	Winkleigh.....	5	5	34	14	...	...	58
	TOTAL.....	183	331	104	256	5	10	889
	GRAND TOTAL.	7381	2265	841	2544	963	852	14,846

APPENDIX L.

RETURN showing Number of Visits paid to each Public School during the Year 1884,
compiled from Returns furnished by the Teachers.

No.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Ministers for imparting Religious Instruction.						Inspectors of Schools.	Members of Local Boards.	Other Persons.	TOTAL.
		Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Others.				
<i>Hobart.</i>											
1	Bathurst-street	63	...	...	...	2	...	10	9	111	195
2	Battery Point	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	18	34
3	Goulburn-street	34	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	40	90
4	Macquarie-street	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	80	97
5	Murray-street	20	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	35	70
6	Trinity Hill	33	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	92	135
TOTAL.....		159	...	...	...	2	...	46	38	376	621
<i>Glenorchy.</i>											
7	Bismarck .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
8	Glenorchy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	9	27
9	New Town	39	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	26	73
10	South Bridgewater .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	13
TOTAL.....		39	...	...	...	...	...	11	21	49	120
<i>Queenborough.</i>											
11	Sandy Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	17	20
<i>Kingborough.</i>											
12	Brown's River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	14
13	Longley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
14	Long Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8
15	Gordon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	14
16	Margate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
17	Oyster Cove .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	10
18	Peppermint Bay	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	30	42
19	Port Cygnet .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	13
20	Sandfly .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
21	Upper Huon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	12
22	Victoria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
23	Wattle Grove .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	13
TOTAL.....		1	...	...	...	...	...	22	73	55	151
<i>Franklin.</i>											
24	Castle Forbes Bay .....	...	30	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	39
25	Dover .....	...	4	...	...	15	...	3	6	6	34
26	Franklin .....	...	47	...	...	...	...	3	12	15	77
27	Geeves Town .....	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	21	18	52
28	Hastings .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	11
29	Raminea .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	4	16
30	Southport .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	6
31	Surges Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	15
TOTAL.....		...	93	...	...	15	...	20	66	56	250
<i>New Norfolk.</i>											
32	Dry Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Glenora .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	30	35
34	Macquarie Plains	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	71	12	100
35	Molesworth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	8
36	New Norfolk	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	62	23	92
37	River Plenty .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	15
TOTAL.....		17	...	...	1	...	...	12	149	71	250
<i>Brighton.</i>											
38	Bagdad .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	8	39
39	Black Brush	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	1	18
40	Broadmarsh	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	12	27
41	Bluff .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	14
42	Constitution Hill	22	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	6	37
43	Dromedary .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	13
44	Elderslie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	14
45	Green Ponds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	14	47
46	Mauriceton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	11	33
47	North Bridgewater .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	4	19
48	Old Beach .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	9
49	Pontville	26	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	35
50	Tea Tree	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	8	20
TOTAL.....		56	...	...	...	...	...	34	152	83	325

No.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL,	Ministers for imparting Religious Instruction.						Inspectors of Schools.	Members of Local Boards.	Other Persons.	TOTAL.
		Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan.	Indo- pendent.	Others.				
<i>Clarence.</i>											
51	Cambridge .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	8	17
52	Dulcot .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	13	25
53	Kangaroo Point	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	20	33
54	Risdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	42	53
55	Rokeby .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
56	South Arm .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	14
TOTAL.....		6	...	...	...	...	...	15	40	85	146
<i>Richmond.</i>											
57	Enfield	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	10
58	Jerusalem .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	12
59	Lower Jerusalem.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	3	13
60	Richmond.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	13
TOTAL.....		1	1	...	...	...	...	13	15	18	48
<i>Sorell.</i>											
61	Bream Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
62	Buckland	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	15
63	Carlton	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
64	Cascades .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5
65	Impression Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	11
66	Forcett	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	4	22
67	Kellevie.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	7	24
68	Nugent	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
69	Orford	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6
70	Orielton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
71	Sorell.....	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	13	49
72	Spring Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	19	29
73	Wattle Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	12
74	Woodsdale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	7	17
TOTAL.....		35	...	...	...	...	...	33	63	76	207
<i>Oatlands.</i>											
75	Jericho .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	12	23
76	Mount Seymour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	13	27
77	Oatlands	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	10	31
78	Tunbridge.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	12
79	Antill Ponds.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	7
80	Tunnack .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	8	25
TOTAL.....		14	...	...	...	...	...	17	48	46	125
<i>Cumberland.</i>											
81	Apsley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	7
82	Bothwell	36	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	19	72
83	Ellendale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	5	19
84	Fentonbury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	13
85	Hamilton	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	28
86	Ouse	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	13
TOTAL.....		54	...	...	...	...	...	10	40	48	152
<i>Glamorgan.</i>											
87	Lisdillon	16	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	10	31
88	Swansea.....	40	...	23	...	...	...	1	5	31	99
TOTAL.....		56	...	24	...	...	...	2	7	41	130
<i>Launceston.</i>											
89	Elizabeth-street .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	37	58
90	Frederick-street .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	14
TOTAL.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	37	72
<i>Campbell Town.</i>											
91	Campbell Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	14	36
92	Cleveland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	9
93	Epping .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	15	25
94	Ross .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	30	38
TOTAL.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	18	26	64	108

No.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Ministers for imparting Religious Instruction.						Inspectors of Schools	Members of Local Boards	Other Persons.	TOTAL.
		Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Others.				
<i>Deloraine.</i>											
95	Brookhead .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	10	26
96	Brookside .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	11
97	Chudleigh .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	11
98	Deloraine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	22
99	Dunorlan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	37	48
100	Mole Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	7
101	Parkham	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	18	9	33
102	Red Hills .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
TOTAL.....		1	3	...	...	...	...	20	60	79	163
<i>East Devon.</i>											
103	Barrington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	12
104	Green's Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	3	12
105	Latrobe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	13	27
106	Nook .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	11
107	Northdown	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	6
108	Railton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	9
109	Sassafras .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6
110	Sheffield.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	4	18
111	Torquay	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	1	16
TOTAL		2	...	...	...	...	...	23	51	41	107
<i>West Devon.</i>											
112	Abbotsham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6
113	Castra Road .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	11
114	Don .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	13
115	Hamilton-on-Forth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	17	42
116	Kindred .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	10
117	North Motton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	15
118	Penguin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	11
119	Ulverstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	15
TOTAL.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	24	57	42	123
<i>Wellington.</i>											
120	Black River.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	10
121	Emu Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	7	23
122	Flowerdale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	9
123	Forest .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	10
124	Montagu .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	38	52
125	Rocky Cape.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
126	Smithton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
127	Somerset .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	9
128	Stanley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	2	32
129	Waratah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	9
130	Wynyard .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	5	17
TOTAL.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	27	85	65	177
<i>Fingal.</i>											
131	Avoca	34	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	40
132	Fingal	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	16
133	George's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	14
134	German Town	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	12
135	Falmouth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	7
136	Gould's Country .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	6	20
137	Mangana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	8
138	Mathinna	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	11
139	St. Mary's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	16	35
140	Weldborough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
TOTAL.....		49	1	...	...	...	...	24	54	40	168
<i>George Town.</i>											
141	Beaconsfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	28	43
142	George Town	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	11	42
143	Lefroy	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	16
144	Lów Head.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	14
145	Sidmouth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	13
TOTAL.....		28	...	...	...	...	...	15	33	52	128
<i>Morven.</i>											
146	Breadalbane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	20
147	Deddington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3

No.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Ministers for imparting Religious Instruction.						Inspectors of Schools.	Members of Local Boards.	Other Persons.	TOTAL.
		Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan	Independent.	Others.				
148	Evandale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	14	21
149	Irish Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
150	Lymington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	13
151	White Hills .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	8
	TOTAL.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	18	38	68
	<i>Norfolk Plains.</i>										
152	Carrick .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	12
153	Longford	44	32	...	...	...	...	4	12	13	105
154	Perth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	11
	TOTAL.....	44	32	...	...	...	...	10	17	25	128
	<i>Ringwood.</i>										
155	Bishopsbourne	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	5
156	Cressy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	7
157	Cressy Road.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	18
158	Iveridge .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
159	Upper Liffey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	10
	TOTAL.....	13	...	1	...	...	...	12	4	12	42
	<i>Selby.</i>										
160	Bangor .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	Cormiston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	7	20
162	Gladstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	29	48
163	Hadspen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	10
164	Jetsonville.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	1	19
165	Lisle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	8
166	Lower Piper's River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	6
167	Moorina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	2	12
168	Newnham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	15
169	Ravenswood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
170	Scottsdale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	13
171	Springfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	2	18
172	St. Leonard's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	6	57
173	St. Michael's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	1	16
174	Turner's Marsh .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
175	Underwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
176	Upper Piper's River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	11
177	Upper Ringarooma.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	13	57
	TOTAL.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	201	86	324
	<i>Westbury.</i>										
178	Bracknell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	14	17
179	Bridgenorth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
180	Cluan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	2	14
181	Exton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	7
182	Glengarry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	12	18
183	Golden Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	9
184	Hagley	45	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	8	67
185	Park .....	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	8
186	Queenstown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	12	43
187	Reedy Marsh .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
188	Rose Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10	22
189	Westbury	31	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	40	85
190	Whitemore .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
191	Winkleigh.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	9
	TOTAL.....	76	9	...	...	...	...	35	85	107	312
	GRAND TOTAL	651	139	25	1	17	...	508	1425	1709	4475

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SPIRIT OF NIGHT.

I saw the spirit of the sombre night
Brood o'er the earth, with dusky pinion spread;
Her sable robe with glittering fringe bedight
A silver coronet adorned her head;
Her brow was shaded with a dusky veil
Studded with gems; and ever and anon
From her cool lips there breathed a fitful gale;
And when she waved her wings the dews upon
Their wreathy edges silently did fall.
Her mournful minstrels, the sad birds of night,
Heralded her coming with discordant call;
And when man felt her subtle magic might,
And her cool breath, so mesmeric and deep,
He bowed before her spell, and refuge sought in sleep.

T. HALL.

Clear Lake.

THE AUTHOR'S DEDICATION TO HIS WIFE.

I knew a maid with fairy dower
Of girlish grace;
Once seen, you could not quench the power
Of that sweet face.
Another with a wand and scroll
Of woman's tact;
She never grieved a human soul
By word or act.
A third who wore a diadem
Of sympathy;
You could not touch her garment's hem
Without reply.
And last a wife, whose plea of pleas
I never knew;
Yet she had all their witcheries,
And she was you.

DOUGLAS B. W. SLATEN.

TALES AND SKETCHES.

THE HEIR OF THE AGES.

By JAMES PAYN.

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "LOST SIR MASSINGBERD," "NOT WOOD BUT WOOD," "THICKER THAN WATER," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXII.—ON THE PIER.

It is universally admitted when the time seems to have arrived, through misfortune or evil report, for one's friends to "rally round one," that, as a rule, they do not rally. Nevertheless, that is the occasion that a woman who entertains a tenderness for a man always seizes to show it. She is not content with holding herself apart from those who traduce him, or declining to listen to their insinuations, but she runs up to him as she never did before, and, placing her hand in his, in sign, not of love, as she flatters herself, but of friendship, exclaims, "I do not believe one word of what these people say."

The refusal of Mary Melburn to give her brother an interview, though not unintelligible to Miss Dart, seemed very inexplicable, while the whole character of her reception at the Look-out struck her as cold and cruel. Like most persons who have not mixed much with the world, or had the opportunity of contracting friendship, the ties of blood had, in her eyes, an exaggerated importance. The only person who was related to her was also her best friend; the circumstance seemed only natural and in accordance with the fitness of things; and that Mrs. Meyrick should have received her nephew with such manifest want of cordiality, and that his sister should have point blank refused to see him at all, was absolutely shocking to her. Indignation at their conduct evoked in her a strong sympathy as well as compassion for the victim, and, as she was only too conscious, at the same time intensified her feeling of personal regard for him. That we are ignorant of our character is a maxim sufficiently flavored with paradox, but that we should be ignorant of our own motives is a contradiction in terms.

Nevertheless, it was without the least sense of doing anything clandestine, or contrary to maidenly propriety, that Elizabeth Dart took her way to the little pier. The very dependence of her position gave her an independence of action, and what would have been little short of audacious in the girl, was only a bold step in the governess.

The pier at Casterton was by no means one of those elaborate erections to which the visitors at our fashionable seaside resorts are so accustomed; it had no spacious promenade, with its concert-room, or at least its pavilion for the band, no shields of glass to let in the light and exclude the wind, no light and elegant roof to keep off the sun or rain. It was short and thick and ugly, built of solid stone, and furnished with a rough bench or two, which those who were so fortunate as to secure dragged hither and thither, into coigns of vantage according to the direction of the wind.

On one of these she found the Major sitting with his umbrella up, for rain drops were falling; and it was only natural she should partake of its shelter, a simple arrangement which gives the impression of isolation to the persons concerned. The ostrich with his head in the sand derives, no doubt, a similar satisfaction from his seclusion, however partial or inadequate. It must be added, however, that while the female bird on this occasion seemed to entertain no apprehension, the male bird occasionally popped his head out and kept a sharp look out on passers-by.

"How kind of you it is, Miss Dart," he murmured, tenderly, "to give me this opportunity of speaking to you."

"It is only my duty, Major Melburn, to do so," was her reply. "If what you have to say concerns your sister so nearly, she ought to be informed of it."

This rejoinder did not seem to please her companion, though there was a certain unnecessary quiet and deliberation in its tone which belied its words. When we have no suspicion of danger we do not put on our armor.

"You are very good to take such an interest in her," he answered, gently. "I venture to believe that it extends more or less to all of us. Under ordinary circumstances, and considering the short time you have been with us, it would be impossible to repose the confidence in you which I am about to show; but somehow—I hardly know how; though I feel it—you have won the right to learn anything from my lips, at least that concerns ourselves."

Miss Dart moved her head in tacit acknowledgment of the compliment; perhaps she

was a little mistrustful of having her voice completely under control.

"I am sure," he went on, "that you will treat whatever I say as confidential, and that however much you may differ from me as to the course of conduct Mary should pursue, that you will give me credit for good intentions."

"You may take so much for granted, Major Melburn."

"Now, I daresay you think, from our mode of life at Burrow Hall, that we are rich people? Well, that is not the case. The estate is encumbered, and my father is in pecuniary straits."

"I am both sorry and surprised to hear it."

"I knew you would be; the matter does not concern me so much, because I have some money of my own from my mother, and, of course, my pay; but the fact is, that on my father's death—and perhaps before, for one cannot keep up appearances for ever—Mary will be very ill-off indeed. You know what sort of man my father is—as proud as Lucifer, and very reserved about his own affairs. She therefore suspects nothing of this. I think it unfair to her; but still, I am not justified in revealing to her what he has thought proper to conceal from her. It was my intention, however, if she had given me the opportunity, to hint at the state of affairs. You will know, Miss Dart, better than I whether Mary is qualified, in case things come to the worst, to gain her own living, as you yourself do for example."

"What! as a governess? You don't mean to tell me things will be as bad as that?"

Miss Dart was greatly disturbed, and sat with down-drooped eyes reflecting on the evil tidings. At the sound of an approaching footstep the Major's head emerged from its shelter like that of a turtle from its shell; a shambling figure in an ulster was making his way up the little pier against the wind and rain. As he neared them, he caught sight of the Major's face, which was full of discouragement and menace. The new-comer was about to speak, but such fury flashed from the other's eyes that he altered his purpose, and with a shrug of his shoulders turned upon his heel and retraced his steps. The major drew a breath of relief, which, to judge by his countenance, was, however, unmixed with thankfulness, and rejoined his companion in her silken bower.

"I gather from your tone, my dear Miss Dart," he said, "that you have no great opinion of Mary's qualifications as a teacher; the position requires training, mental discipline."

"How can you talk in that cold way!" she broke forth indignantly. "You know how your sister has been brought up, and that her undertaking anything of the sort is an impossibility."

"Nevertheless, you must not be angry with me, Miss Dart, who am not answerable for her imperfections."

"I am not angry with you, upon that account at least," she added, after a moment's hesitation.

"I see," he answered, quietly; "you are angry with me because, having confessed to possessing means of my own, I do not offer to share them with my half-sister. I think, considering the sentiments she entertains towards me, which are proved by her conduct this very morning, that such an expectation is unreasonable. I hope I am not less generous than other people, or more bitter against my enemies. I should certainly be willing to make her an allowance, which it is quite as certain, however, she would never accept—no, not if she were starving. You know that as well as I do."

Miss Dart did not know it, and was silent.

"All this is very disagreeable," he continued; "but it is absolutely necessary that you should be acquainted with the real state of the case. A chance—most people would call it a great stroke of luck, but I wish to stick to facts—a chance, I say, is offered to Mary of escaping from her troubles, and establishing herself in even a better position than she is now supposed to occupy. The gentleman may not be quite to her taste—he has his weaknesses I admit, as most of us have—but there is no reason why he should not make her a good husband."

"Do you mean Mr. Winthrop?" put in Miss Dart, coldly.

"Yes. You need not tell me that he is no favorite of yours; but this is not a question of favorites. It is a case of position and comfort versus poverty and no home."

"And what would you have me do, since I am not allowed, it seems, to reveal to her the whole truth?"

"I would ask you to hint at it; and if you will not put in a word for Winthrop—of whose merits or demerits you will forgive me for saying you can scarcely be a judge—at all events not to increase her prejudice against him."

"It is not necessary to increase it, Major Melburn," was the icy reply, and there was deep disappointment in its tone, as well as displeasure. "No girl who had any respect for herself could entertain any warmth of feeling for that person; unless, indeed, it were indignation. No; I am sorry that I cannot oblige you in this matter, but sorrier still that you should have asked me to do so. If, as you suggest, I have had but few opportunities of learning Mr. Winthrop's character, that is not the case with you. Would you have your sister marry a drunkard?"

"That is a harsh term to apply to a man because he gives way to an occasional weakness."

"I am not going to argue the matter; I will only say that in my eyes there is no advantage the world can give that could weigh against such a vice in a husband. I have drunk from the cup of poverty all my life, and know its bitterness; but welcome want itself with all its humiliations in preference to such a fate."

"You are right, Miss Dart," was the unexpected reply, delivered with enthusiastic vehemence. "I have said my last word upon this subject, and will never allude to it again. Do not be angry with me for having performed what seemed to me a duty, till you convinced me to the contrary. A man thinks of these matters so differently from a woman, though he does not often find such a woman as you to set him right. What, after all, is a union without love, though it is endowed with all things else? What, indeed, are conventional advantages of any kind compared with the emotions of the heart. Dear Miss Dart, I am ashamed of myself."

"If you thought you were right, there is no need for shame," she answered, gently. Her voice trembled a little, she was touched by his frank confession.

"Golden words, golden words," he murmured, approvingly. "Our own conscience, as you say, is the highest law. What matters what the world says or what it thinks, or what conventionalities enjoin, if only we obey the dictates

of our hearts. Miss Dart, you see before you an unworthy man—one of whom you have doubtless heard much ill."

"Not a word," she put in, huskily. It seemed to her that her power of speech was somehow paralysed. Though she heard every word that was addressed to her, nor missed so much as the inflection of a tone, her brain was in a tumult.

"If you have not heard, you will hear," he went on, with tender earnestness; "and much that is said to my disadvantage will be true. My mother died before I knew her. You know what sort of father I have! His second marriage did not improve matters so far as I was concerned; there are certain jealousies and antagonisms, as you must have perceived. A man without a home is always in peril. I have often done amiss in many ways. Still, I am not utterly worthless."

"I am quite sure of that," she whispered, consolingly. She was trembling in every limb.

"I should not be so sure were it not for the feelings I entertain towards yourself," he continued, gravely. "There must be something good in a man who recognises goodness, gentleness and unconventional affection in another. In you I have found all these."

She shook her head, but very gently. She was afraid of shaking the tins from her eyes.

"Yes, my dear Miss Dart, in you I seem to see my ideal."

"I must not listen to this," she murmured, making an effort to rise.

"One moment," he said, laying his hand upon her own, "and then I shall have done. I will tell you why you think you must not listen: because, forsooth, you happen to be poor and I to have a competency; because I am the son of the house to which you have come as a dependent. If I were a lad of twenty there might be some reason in such scruples. You might then be afraid lest some fool should say of you that you were a designing girl. There is no such thing—as compared with the men who are called their victims—as a designing girl; that is a story the hawks have invented against the doves. But in my case such a representation would be ludicrous indeed. Moreover, in uniting your lot with mine you injure no one. My fortune, such as it is, is my own; while for taking me away from my belongings it is certain you will get nothing but thanks. These considerations, it is true, will be superfluous if my proposition itself should be distasteful to you. I am only doing the best for myself by clearing away obstructions. I want a clear field; though, alas! I cannot add 'and no favor.' If I am tried on my merits, my chance is poor indeed. Do you think it possible, my dear Miss Dart, that, in spite of my faults, you could ever love me?"

He had never let go her hand, and she no longer struggled, as she had done at first, to escape from his grasp. Her very soul was in a tumult, but its predominant emotion was one of joy. She no longer attempted to conceal from herself that she loved this man; and he was her first love. No man had ever spoken to her of love before. He had anticipated the very objections which had at once occurred to her, and in a great measure had removed them. She felt that she knew but little of him, and called to mind a score of wise reflections she had read concerning the perils of haste under the like circumstances; but, like all recorded experiences of other people, they seemed to have little reference to her particular case. The position of everyone of us appears exceptional when our feelings prompt us to make light of a general rule.

"I know so little of you, Major Melburn," she said; but she felt that the plea was only in arrest of judgment; that if not now, then to-morrow—if not to-morrow, the next day—she would have to answer him more directly and in the affirmative.

"That is fortunate for me," he answered, smiling; "for it is only since I have seen you, and been under your good influence, that I have been worth much. I must entreat you to judge me rather by my future than my past; and especially from your own observation rather than from hearsay. I am like the early Christians in one respect, at all events—my foes are those of my own household. I cannot say I do not wish to hurry your decision, for I would give half of what remains to me of life to call you my own to-day; but I am willing to wait and hope. May I venture, dear girl, to ask that much?"

"I will think over what you have said," she answered, with tolerable firmness; "and, at all events, be assured that I am grateful—deeply grateful."

"No," he put in decisively; "you must not say that. Do not suppose that I am such a fool as to mistake on which side the obligation lies. It is possible the world may think otherwise, but even I am not of the world in some things; while you, if I judge you rightly, you despise its judgments, and respect even its laws only when they are in consonance with your sense of what is right. Nevertheless, as you would say—'for Miss Dart was about to speak—' we cannot not always act independently of its opinion. It is that which makes caution absolutely necessary in our case. Even if you had consented to make me happy at once, instead of taking my proposal into your consideration, I should still have asked of you to conceal the affair for the present. I need not point out to you how disadvantageously, from the prejudice that exists against me, the suspicion of any engagement between us would affect your relations with your friends at the Look-out, or what a complication would ensue on your return to Burrow Hall. From what you know of me, I think you will admit that I am by nature frank enough; I abhor anything clandestine as much as you do; but until the time is ripe I must entreat you to keep our secret."

"There is no secret to keep at present, Major Melburn."

"I know it," he put in, quickly; "though it is cruel to remind me of it; I only feared, supposing your heart should respond to mine, lest you might (as girls, I have heard, do under such circumstances) take Mary into your confidence."

"That is only where there is sympathy," answered Miss Dart, gravely. "Be sure I should never breathe your name to anyone who was not friendly to you. Even now, indeed, for that very reason, it is a sealed subject between your sister and myself."

He glanced at her with swift approval, and something more; from the expression of his eager eyes she was reminded that intimation of very reticence she had made a serious admission. Unlike many of her sex and age, she was not, however, one to take pleasure in concealing her liking. She was willing enough to let her companion know that she looked upon him as a friend, and, indeed, she found it diffi-

cult to restrain herself from being still more frank. He had, it was true, given her time for reflection before accepting his suit, but she well knew that in this he ran no risks. Her heart was already in his keeping.

"I shall write no line, dear girl," he said, "for that would be dangerous, but I shall expect one, just one, from you. In the meantime, Heaven bless and keep you!"

His grasp tightened on her hand, his face came very close to hers; but he drew back with a sigh.

"It is time for us to part," he murmured, sadly. "Your absence from home will be noticed. 'Stay,' he added, hurriedly, 'you must make no secret of our having met; for that old astrologer yonder has caught sight of us. You may say, what is true enough, that I was pleading for Winthrop, and in vain.'"

He rose and lifted his hat, like one who has met a lady casually and is taking leave, and quietly strolled down the pier, past Roger Leyden, who, apparently engaged with a spy-glass in watching the shipping, never turned his head as he went by.

THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE.*

By THOMAS HARDY

AUTHOR OF "FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD," "A PAIR OF BLUE EYES," &c.

CHAPTER XXII.—(CONTINUED.)

Let us follow the track of Mr. Henchard's thought as it were a clue line, and view the interior of High-street Hall on this particular evening.

On Elizabeth Jane's arrival she had been phlegmatically asked by an elderly woman to go upstairs and take off her things. She had replied with great earnestness that she would not think of giving that trouble, and on the instant divested herself of her bonnet and cloak in the passage. She was then conducted to the first door on the landing, and left to find her way further alone.

The room disclosed was prettily furnished as a boudoir or small drawing-room, and on a sofa with two cylindrical pillows reclined a dark-haired, large-eyed, handsome woman. She was probably not much older than Elizabeth Jane, and had a sparkling light in her eye. In front of the sofa was a small table, with a pack of cards scattered upon it faces upward.

The attitude had been so full of abandonment that she bounded up like a spring on hearing the door open.

Perceiving that it was Elizabeth Jane she lapsed into ease, and came across to her with a reckless skip that innate grace only prevented from being boisterous.

"Why, you are late," she said, taking hold of Elizabeth Jane's hand.

"There were so many little things to put up."

"And you seem dead-alive and tired. Let me try to enliven you by some wonderful tricks I have learnt, to kill time. Sit there and don't move." She gathered up the pack of cards, pulled the table in front of her, and began to deal them rapidly, telling Elizabeth Jane to choose some.

"Well, have you chosen?" she asked, flinging down the last card.

"No," stammered Elizabeth, arousing herself from a reverie. "I quite forgot, I was thinking of—you, and me—and how strange it is that I am here."

Miss Templeman looked at Elizabeth Jane with interest, and laid down the cards. "Ah! you are another sort than that," she said. "I'll lie here while you sit by me; and we'll talk."

Elizabeth Jane drew up silently to the head of the sofa, but with obvious pleasure. It could be seen that in years she was much younger than her entertainer, while in manner and general vision she seemed more of the sage. Miss Templeman deposited herself on the sofa in her former flexuous position, and throwing her arm above her brow—somewhat in the pose of a well known conception of Titian's—talked up at Elizabeth Jane invertedly across her forehead and arm.

"I must tell you something," she said. "I wonder if you have suspected it. I have only been a lady a little while."

"Oh! only a little while?" murmured Elizabeth Jane, her countenance slightly falling.

"But I was fit for it all my life—in education at least. I should not have mentioned this had I not thought it best you should know the truth."

"Yes, yes," she looked thoughtfully round the room—at the little square piano with brass inlayings, at the window curtains, at the lamp, at the fair and dark kings and queens on the card table, and finally at the inverted face of Lucetta Templeman, whose large lustrous eyes had such an odd effect upon down. "How did you know the way to dress so well," she murmured, "if you have not been a lady long?"

"I went to Paris to the largest Magasin, and said, 'Make me fashionable,' holding out some bank notes. They half stripped me, and put on me what they chose. Four women hovered round me, fixed me on a pedestal like an image, and arranged me and pinned me and stitched me and padded me. When it was over I told them to send several more dresses of that same size, and so it was done."

"But how did you tell them to do this in a foreign land?"

"Oh, I speak their language."

"Then you are a lady. And it's humility that made you say otherwise," cried Elizabeth Jane, recovering from the disappointment engendered by the news that wealth and luxury were as new to Miss Templeman as to herself.

"Well, for that matter, in my country speaking French does not make a lady of any one. It is rather the other way."

"Where is your country?"

It was with rather more reluctance that Miss Templeman said, "Jersey. There they speak French on one side of the street and English on the other, and a mixed tongue in the middle of the road. But it is a long time since I was there. Bath is where my people really belong to, though my ancestors in Jersey were as good as anybody in England. They were the Le Sueurs, an old family who have done great things in their time. But I don't value such past matters, and am quite an English person in my feelings and tastes."

Lucetta's tongue had for a moment outrun her discretion. She had arrived at Casterbridge as a Bath lady, and there were obvious reasons why Jersey should drop out of her life. But Elizabeth had tempted her to make free, and a deliberately formed resolve had been broken.

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It could not, however, have been broken in safer company. Lucetta's words went on further, and after this day she was so much upon her guard that there appeared no chance of her identification with the young Jersey woman who had saved Henchard's life.

Expectancy sat visibly upon Lucetta the next morning. She dressed herself for Mr. Henchard, and restlessly awaited his call before mid-day; as he did not come she waited on through the afternoon. But she did not tell Elizabeth Jane that the person expected was her step-father.

They sat in adjoining upper windows of the same room nearly the whole time, netting, and looking out upon the market, which formed an animated scene. Elizabeth could see the crown of her stepfather's hat among the rest beneath, and was not aware that Lucetta watched the same object with yet intenser interest. He moved about amid the throng, at this point lively as an antlion; elsewhere more reposeful, and broken up by stalls of fruit and vegetables. The farmers as a rule preferred the open carriage for the transactions, despite its inconvenient jostlings and the danger from crossing vehicles, to the gloomy, sheltered marketroom provided for them. Here they surged on this one day of the week, forming a little world of leggings, switches, and sample bags; men of extensive stomachs, sloping like mountain sides, on which watch chains meandered as rivulets; men whose heads in walking swayed as the trees in November gales; who in conversing varied their attitudes much, lowering themselves by spreading their knees, so as to form a lozenge-like opening between them, and thrusting their hands into the pockets of remote inner jackets, the outer ones being inappreciably flung back for the purpose. Their faces radiated tropical warmth; for though when at home their countenances varied with the seasons—turning bun colored in summer, in winter approaching the pink of dawn, and even occasionally purple or pale, their market faces in all seasons were glowing little fires.

All over clothes here were worn as if they were an inconvenience, a hampering necessity. Some men were well dressed; but the majority were careless in that respect, appearing in suits not worth half-a-crown from a clothier's point of view, but which were historical records of their wearers' deeds, sun scorings, and daily struggles for many years past. Yet they carried ruffled cheque books in their pockets which regulated at the bank hard by at a balance of never less than four figures. In fact, what these gibbous human shapes specially represented was ready money—money insistently ready—not ready next year like a nobleman's—often not merely ready at the bank like a professional man's, but ready in their large plump hands.

It happened that to-day there rose in the midst of them all two or three tall apple trees standing as if they grew on the spot; till it was perceived that they were held by men from the cider districts who came here to sell them, bringing the clay of their country on their boots. Elizabeth Jane, who had often observed them, said, "I wonder if the same trees come every week?"

"What trees?" said Lucetta, absorbed in watching for Henchard. Elizabeth replied vaguely, for an incident checked her. Behind one of the trees stood Farfrae, briskly discussing a sample bag with a farmer. Henchard had come up, accidentally encountering the young man whose face seemed to inquire, "Do we speak together?"

"She saw her stepfather throw a shine into his eye, which answered 'No!'" Elizabeth Jane sighed.

"Are you particularly interested in anybody out there?" said Lucetta.

"Oh, no," said her companion, a quick red shooting over her face.

Luckily Farfrae's figure was immediately covered by the apple tree.

Lucetta looked hard at her. "Quite sure?"

"Oh, yes," said Elizabeth Jane.

Again Lucetta looked out. "They are all farmers, I suppose?" she said.

"No. There's Mr. Bulge; he's a wine merchant; there's Benjamin Brownell—a horse dealer; and Kitson the pig breeder; and Yoppe, the auctioneer; besides malsters and millers—and so on." Farfrae stood out quite distinctly now; but she did not mention him.

The Saturday afternoon slipped on thus desultorily. The market changed from the sample showing hour to the idle hour before starting homewards, when tales were told. Henchard had not called on Lucetta, though he had stood so near. He must have been too busy, she thought. He would come on Sunday or Monday.

The days came, but not the visitor, though Lucetta repeated her dressing with scrupulous care. She was disheartened. It may at once be declared that Lucetta no longer bore towards Henchard all that warm allegiance which had characterised her in their first acquaintance; the most unfortunate issue of things had chilled pure love considerably. But there remained a conscientious wish to establish her union with him, now that there was nothing to hinder it—to right her position, which in itself was a happiness to sigh for. With strong social reasons on her side why their marriage should no longer continue void, there had ceased to be any worldly reason on his why its ratification should be postponed, till she had succeeded to comparative fortune.

Tuesday was the great Candlemas fair. At breakfast she said to Elizabeth Jane quite coolly; "I imagine your father may call to see you to-day? I suppose he stands close by in the market-place, with the rest of the corn dealers?"

She shook her head. "He won't come."

"Why?"

"He has taken against me," she said in a husky voice.

"You have quarrelled more deeply than I know of?"

Elizabeth, wishing to shield the man she believed to be her father from any charge of unnatural dislike, said "Yes."

"Then where you are, of all places, the one he will avoid?"

Elizabeth Jane nodded sadly.

Lucetta looked blank, twitched up her lovely eyebrows and lip, and burst into hysterical sobs. Here was a contretemps—her ingenious scheme completely stultified!

"Oh, my dear Miss Templeman—what's the matter?" cried her companion.

"I like your company much," said Lucetta, as soon as she could speak.

"Yes, yes, and so do I yours!" Elizabeth chimed in soothingly.

"But—but—" She could not finish the

sentence, which was, naturally, that if Henchard had such a rooted dislike for the girl as now seemed to be the case, Elizabeth Jane would have to be got rid of—a disagreeable necessity.

A provisional resource suggested itself. "Miss Henchard—will you go on an errand for me as soon as breakfast is over?—Ah, that's very good of you. Will you go and order—"

Here she enumerated several commissions at sundry shops, which would occupy Elizabeth Jane's time for the next hour or two, at least.

"And have you ever seen the Museum?" Elizabeth Jane had not.

"Then you should do so at once. You can finish the morning by going there. It is in an old house in a back street—I forget where—but you'll find out—and there are crowds of interesting things—skeletons, teeth, old pots and pans, ancient boots and shoes, birds' eggs—all charmingly instructive. You'll be sure to stay till you get quite hungry."

Elizabeth hastily put on her things and departed. "I wonder why she wants to get rid of me to-day!" she said, sorrowfully, as she went. That her absence, rather than her services or instruction, was in request, had been readily apparent to Elizabeth Jane, simple as she seemed, and difficult as it was to attribute a motive for the desire.

She had not been gone ten minutes when Lucetta's servant was sent to Henchard's with a note. The contents were briefly:—

"DEAR MICHAEL,
"You will be standing close to my house to-day for two or three hours in the course of your business, so do please call and see me. I am sadly disappointed that you have not come before, for can I help anxiety about my own equivocal position?—especially now my aunt's fortune has brought me more prominently before society? Your daughter's presence here may be the cause of your neglect; and I have therefore sent her away for the morning. Say you come on business—I shall be quite alone."
"LUCETTA."

When the messenger returned her mistress gave directions that if a gentleman called he was to be admitted at once, and sat down to await results.

Sentimentally she did not much care to see him—his delays had wearied her; but it was necessary; and with a sigh she arranged herself picturesquely in the chair; first this way, then that; next so that the light fell over her head. Next she flung herself on the couch in the cyma recta curve which so became her, and, with her arm over her head, looked towards the door. This, she decided, was the best position, after all; and thus she remained till a man's step was heard on the stairs. Whereupon Lucetta, forgetting her curve (for nature was too strong for art as yet), jumped up and ran and hid herself behind one of the window curtains in a freak of timidity. In spite of the waning of passion the situation was an agitation—she had not seen Henchard since his (supposed) temporary parting from her after their few days of union.

She could hear the servant showing the visitor into the room, shutting the door upon him, and leaving as if to go and look for her mistress. Lucetta flung back the curtain with a nervous greeting.

THE OLD LIFE IN A NEW WORLD.*

A NOVEL.

By GEORGE HURDIS PURVES.
AUTHOR OF "KALAAO," &c.

CHAPTER XX.—IN WHICH THE MISSES CROWTHER PLAY THE OVERTURE AND MISS SPARROW, FOR THE FIRST TIME, TAKES ONE OF THE FIRST FIDDLES.

Should I say a word against the Overture to Zampa I know that I should bring about my ears the indignation of all those musical performers who have been playing it for the last fifty years. Nor am I going to do so. But I think I may be permitted to make a reflection. I'm very fond of sirloin of beef. There is no meat I like better. But I should not care to eat sirloin of beef at every meal on every day of every year. Do I make myself clear?

Now the Misses Crowther played the Overture to Zampa every evening, and what is more unpardonable, played it badly. To play a duet effectively it seems to me to be at least desirable (I give the opinion with some diffidence) that there should be a sympathetic *entente* between the two performers. We do not put in harness together a young free going thoroughbred and a ponderous Clydesdale cart mare. If such an ill matched team kept together fifty yards it is about as much as they would do. Far be it from me to apply such an ungallant comparison to the Misses Crowther, but I must confess that in my opinion their performance of the piece named *laissez à désirer*, as Miss Sparrow would have observed. They started well together, taking the first movement for a time at the right tempo (I will try and use the proper technical terms), but gradually the effort told on them and first one and then the other lagged behind. Miss Martha, who played the treble, and who had pretty hands, reserved herself for the final "hand over hand" movement, when she had a grand opportunity for display, and Miss Emily in the bass, whenever she got a scrap of time allotted to her, let the treble know that it could not have all its own way.

This performance took place every night, and every night it produced the same effect on poor Janet's overwrought nerves. But, however ill she felt, however weary, however sick at heart, she sat it through. If she was shown no consideration, she asked none.

One evening Janet sat alone. The giggling of the girls had been more difficult to bear than usual, and the musical performance, at which they had played each piece twice over (including Zampa, of course), had been almost insupportable. There still rang in her ears the Boom! Idlety! Idlety! Idlety! Um! of the fatal overture. There still rang in her ears the cruel chatter which had made her cheeks tingle. She felt grateful that at last they had gone to bed. She asked herself how long she could bear it. "What have I done," she cried, "that I am to be avoided as if I were a felon? Why do they treat me thus? At least I have done them no wrong."

She had been doing some needlework, and now began putting away her things, intending to go to bed. Mark was away; he often was now, and her day's torture was over. As she

leant over her work basket the door opened, and Miss Sparrow, with a melodramatic glance round the room, shut it and entered.

"Hush!" she said, as she advanced, putting a finger to her lips. "We are alone are we not?" Her face was very pale, and her fat eyes looked more prominent than ever, for they were red and she had evidently been weeping.

Janet answered in the affirmative. "Well, then, dear Mrs. Crowther," cried the stout governess, catching hold of Janet's hand, and throwing herself on her knees at her feet. "Let me ask your forgiveness." Miss Sparrow began weeping piteously. "Do not for a moment believe that I—I—sympathise with the persecution to which you are subjected."

Janet's face expressed the liveliest surprise. She made an attempt to lift the supplicant to her feet. But Miss Sparrow, besides being a person of considerable weight, had evidently made up her mind that the posture was the only one suitable for her. She would not rise.

"I don't deny," continued Miss Sparrow, speaking quickly despite her sobs, "that I have much to blame myself for in the past. I did not know you then. But I cannot let you think that I have of late taken any part, however slight, against you. When I—I—I've felt what a bub—bub—brute I've been to even listen to the—nasty things."

Janet fell down on her knees in front of the penitent. Putting her arms round her she pressed her head to her breast. Her face was lit up by a light of gratitude, her heart throbbing with a great happiness.

"Whatever you have done," she cried, as she pressed her lips to Miss Sparrow's forehead, "you have more than atoned for. You have made me so happy." Janet repeated the phrase more than once. "You have made me so happy."

"You will forgive me, will you not?" asked Miss Sparrow at last.

"Indeed I will!" answered Janet with warmth.

"Whatever may happen."

There was a sound of the door opening. Both rose to their feet. But not before Miss Martha's keen eyes had taken in the situation.

"I came back for my—"

"Oh! I beg your pardon, I am sure!" she added with spiteful intonation. "I had no idea that I was interrupting such a—er—er—affecting scene."

So saying, Miss Martha, slamming the door to, left the room.

Miss Sparrow threw herself into a chair with a gesture of despair.

"I am ruined!" she cried, wringing her hands. "I am ruined! They will never forgive me."

Janet tried to soothe her, assuring her that it would all be forgotten by the morning, and that the girls, however spiteful they might be towards herself, could not admit that their governess's kindness to her was an act of disrespect to themselves. But Janet's well meant phrases were in vain. Miss Sparrow knew that in the eyes of her charges she had committed an unpardonable act of treason, and she trembled for the consequences.

"I shall be cast on the world," she blubbered applying her damp pocket handkerchief vigorously to her red and swollen nose. "I shall be turned away immediately."

"If they do such a thing," said Janet, kissing the old lady again and insisting on her going to bed, "you shall not suffer by it. In such a case I would even go the length"—an uncomfortable look came into Janet's eyes—"of letting my mother know my true situation—of course I mean with reference to the girls," she added quickly fearing lest Miss Sparrow should consider that she was complaining of her husband's conduct. "I know that in such a case you would receive a warm welcome, and find a happy home at dear old Memminger."

The next morning, sure enough, Miss Sparrow was summoned to Miss Martha's bedroom, where the sisters had just held a preliminary council.

"Of course we have no absolute right to ask you for an explanation of your extraordinary conduct," said Miss Martha, icily, after she had told her how much of the scene she had witnessed. "If you have any proper feeling you will yourself wish to offer some explanation."

"Yes," observed Miss Emily, in freezing tones; "especially as you have been an eye witness of the treatment to which we have been subjected at Mrs. Crowther's hands."

Poor Miss Sparrow, who had passed a sleepless night, and had got up feeling miserably ill, was utterly disconcerted at the severity of this cross-examination. She had prepared a line of defence, relying principally on the length and faithfulness of her services, but this hostile catechism drove all the carefully considered phrases out of her head. She threw herself on the mercy of the court, so to speak, and in broken and almost unintelligible phrases asked for forgiveness. Unfortunately, so used was she to the custom, she introduced one of her little French phrases.

"Think, mes enfants," she sobbed, "Kom fer vous die—"

"Mes enfants! indeed!" screamed Miss Martha. "None of your French please! English is quite good enough for us."

"I should think we have had quite enough of you and your foreign blandishments," added Miss Emily at the top of her voice.

"The viper!" snarled Miss Martha.

"The scorpion!" hissed Miss Emily.

On which the overwrought Miss Sparrow, overcome probably by the zoological expellives, went off into the most violent of hysterics, in which state she was borne off to her room. We have seen that on a former occasion the young ladies tended the sufferer, one indeed giving her a silver smelling bottle that she no longer wanted. Miss Emily now sent no peace offering, and so far as Miss Sparrow was concerned, Miss Sparrow was free to weep alone. But Miss Emily's neglect was not missed; Miss Martha's care was not needed. Despite their absence there was a voice at the sufferer's ear whispering gentle words of encouragement, and grateful lips pressed themselves to her burning forehead.

Miss Sparrow's anticipations proved correct. Miss Emily, who managed the finances for herself and her sister, paid her off that very afternoon, and notified her that her services were no longer required. When she heard it, Janet's indignation knew no bounds. If Miss Sparrow would have allowed her to do so, she would have kept her at Kiandrong as her guest. The latter would not hear of it.

"It would make your position only worse, dear," she sobbed, "and, goodness knows, it is bad enough already."

When Janet insisted on her going to Memminger she did not refuse to do so. "Who

knows but what I may be able to do her some good," she thought. "If I see an opportunity I shall certainly let Mrs. Garrow know the truth." So, armed with a warm letter of commendation to Mrs. Garrow, Miss Sparrow left for Memminger that same evening.

"What the devil is this, now?" asked Mark angrily of his wife. He had just left his sisters, who had given him their account of the matter.

Janet told him that Miss Sparrow had some words with the girls, and had left in consequence.

"But it seems that it was over you that the row took place," he growled.

Janet held her tongue.

"It seems an extraordinary thing to me that you must even fall out with my sisters," he commented with a scowl. "I suppose none of us are good enough for you," he added with a sneer.

Thus was another item added to the list of Janet's sins.

It would be tedious to multiply instances of the petty and spiteful persecution to which Janet was subjected after Miss Sparrow's departure, but one must be briefly mentioned.

Born and bred among horses, and an excellent horseman himself, nothing had attracted Mark more to Janet than her brilliant horsemanship. In the old days he was never tired of the theme, and of the question of supremacy as a lady rider, as Mark would oracularly pronounce that "there was no horse-woman in the colony to be compared to Janet Garrow." It was not only that she looked well, and that she had the best of "hands," though these merits were duly acknowledged by Mark.

"Janet Garrow does not know what fear means," he would say, and nerve in a woman is a special recommendation to a man's favorable judgment.

Since her marriage Janet had ridden but little, and latterly had quite given it up. For the first time in her life she felt nervous if her horse was in the slightest degree restive. So much had this grown on her that she was always ready with an excuse if Mark proposed that she should go out riding.

"Janet," said her husband one day, "I am going to Singer's Crossing to-morrow. What do you say to riding across with me?"

Janet hesitated.

"Could we not drive, Mark?" she suggested.

Her husband threw away the cigar he was smoking, and turned to her. She saw an angry contraction of the brow that forebode a storm.

"I really think you go out of your way to find things to annoy me," he said angrily. "You know that I like you to ride, and so you make up your mind that you won't out of sheer contradiction."

"Indeed, Mark—"

"Indeed nothing!" he interrupted roughly. "You used to be fond enough of it. What do you object to? Isn't your mare good enough for you now?"

"Oh yes, Mark!" said Janet quickly, hoping to appease her husband's wrath by her appreciation of the mare, which he had given her. "No one could want a better mount than Heliotrope."

"Well! What is it then?" snapped out Mark sharply.

Mark was sitting on the sofa, and Janet went over and sat by him, placing her hand on his arm, as if to appeal to him to use her gently and kindly.

"The fact is, Mark," she forced a smile into her thin cheeks, "the fact is—"

"Well!"

"I feel frightened now at the slightest thing. I know it's silly, but I—I've quite lost my nerve, and if Heliotrope is in the least fresh I quite lose my head."

"Stuff o' nonsense!" interrupted her husband, casting off her hand from his arm, and getting up. "People don't lose their nerve in that way. If you had ever had a bad fall—broken a limb or anything of that sort—I could understand it. No, you won't ride, out of sheer perverseness! You wish to annoy me." He paused a moment. "Do you intend, then, to give up riding?" he asked, sternly.

"Well, yes," Janet answered, timidly; "I mean—I mean I should like to."

"Very good!" said Mark. "I shall put Heliotrope into work. I'll send her off this very night to Ike Roper, and tell him to put her into training at once."

Janet loved her mare. If she rode her no longer she loved her none the less. She could not bear to think of her going away.

"I should not like to part with her," she said, in a nervous, low voice.

"Damn your likes and dislikes!" said Mark, stamping his foot. "If I don't send her to Ike I'll shoot her—take your choice."

There is a Spanish proverb, *En largo camino paga peso*—on a long road even a straw is heavy. How weary, then, Janet's journey, to whose already heavy load some new burden was daily added.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE GRAVE ACCENT.—That of the Judge.

THE ACUTE ACCENT.—That of the Counsel.

THE CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT.—That of the Diplomatist.—*Judy*.

MOST LIKELY.—Did Jack Frost marry an ice girl?—*Judy*.

AN EARLY DISSESTABLISHER.—Alexander Sell-Kirk.—*The Baiter*.

COURSES FOR THE COMMONS.—Irish stew and Cabinet pudding.—*The Baiter*.

NEW DEFINITION.—"The Promised Land"—the three acres, now usually associated with a cow.—*Punch*.

WHAT THE SERBIANS SAID when they heard of the fall of Widdin.—"Good Widdens to bad wubbish."—*Pun*.

THERE is frequently more pleasure in giving a thing than in receiving it. This applies more especially to medicine, advice and kicks.

"You see," said Blooms to his sweetheart, in describing how he stepped on a lady's train and tore it. "I lost my head, you know!" "Did you miss it much?" she queried.

A LADY once said to Turner of one of his glorious sunsets, "I never saw anything like this in nature." "No, madam," he responded, "but don't you wish you could?"

"So the missis is to be married, eh?" said the gardener to the cook. "Yis; and in illigant style. She's goin' for ter have a dress thray yarrodlong, and four pall pearkers ter kerri it."

MAGISTRATE: Murphy, you are drunk again! MURPHY: Yesh, your honor. MAGISTRATE: Didnt you promise me solemnly, when I let you off last time, that you would never get drunk again? MURPHY: Yesh, your honor: but I

wush drunk at the time. I wushn't 'sponsible for what I shaid."

SHR: "So you have read Mr. Addlepen's new romance. Tell me how it came out? I'm dying to know." He: "Yes; that's what bothers me, too. I guess Addlepen must have published it at his own risk."

EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.—First lady to bosom friend: "That dress suits you admirably. What a pity the material is so common." Second lady: "True. And yours is a splendid material; you must be sorry it does not fit you better."

"Did not the sight of the boundless blue sea, bearing on its bosom white winged fleets of commerce, fill you with emotion?" he asked. "Yes," replied the fair American, "for a while it did; but, after a time, it didn't fill me with anything; it sorter emptied me!"

THAT there is still virtue in swearing was proved last week by an old Irishwoman who sought the advice of her priest. "Sure, Fayther, she said, I'm in the court, and they've got two liars against me, and I've only got one. Can ye find me another?"

"Sm," said a master of Balliol, in his parting address to a distinguished alumnus, "your fellow-students think highly of you; the tutors and professors think highly of you; I think highly of you; but no one thinks more highly of you than you do yourself."

FATHER-IN-LAW: "Well, Mr. Heinrich, now tell me candidly, have you reason to be perfectly satisfied with my daughter?" Son-in-law: "My dear sir, the only complaint I have to make is that you did not kick me out of doors when I came to solicit her hand."

NEW INDUSTRY.—A Burlington boy, who can imitate a cat to the life, has secured quite a number of boots and shoes, besides other *bric-a-brac*, this spring, by the exercise of his talents under people's windows after dark. He supplies the whole family with footwear.

FREDDY had been repeatedly told he must not ask people for money. One day he met an old gentleman, who could never resist an appeal from the small boy. "Mr. X.," said Freddy, "do you ever give threepenny bits to little boys who don't ask for 'em?" He got the money.

Two young men the other day were heard commenting, *sotto voce*, upon a girl who was attracting favorable attention. "Yes, very pretty," said one, "but entirely spoiled by that terrible hat, trimmed with gilets." The head covering thus alluded to was decorated with an arrangement of a bird's head, feathered neck and claws.

SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.—A simple-hearted and truly devout country preacher, who had tasted but few of the drinks of this world, took dinner with a high-toned family, where a glass of milk punch was quietly set down by each plate. In silence and happiness this new "Vicar of Wakefield" quaffed his goblet, and then added, "Madam, you should daily thank God for such a good cow!"

A WELL known aurist was called in by a medical practitioner to see one of his patients, an old lady, who was suffering from deafness. After several tests, which appeared unsuccessful, the aurist said to the medical man, "The old girl is as deaf as a post!" "Only with one ear, Mr. X.," said the old lady, quietly; "and I wish you good morning, and shall not require your services again."

ROBBING THE ROBINS.—An anti-plumage league is about to be formed in protest against the prevailing fashion of wearing birds and birds' feathers as ornaments. This fashion seems now to be carried to an absurdly wanton excess. Hosts of small singing birds sometimes adorn a single article of feminine apparel. We hear of 100 canaries in one dress, great garlands of robins' wings on another. *Punch* hopes the anti-plumage league, started by ladies, may succeed in checking a practice not creditable to their sex, and that the motto of the ungently garlanded dame and her imitators may henceforth be, "Never again with you, Robin!"—*Punch*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SHOES.—The shoe may be regarded as the initial of dress. From it we may determine the wide question of nationality as well as the lesser details of individual circumstances. Is there nothing of the German's solidity and stolidity to be gathered from the broad soled, square toed shoes he affects? Mentally as well as physically he rests on a broad basis, and his firm balance is not readily disturbed. Contra to this the pretty, pointed, narrow soled elegance the French delight in. How indicative it is of the national light mindedness and light heartedness, the anxiety to consult appearances, which produces that happy tact in matters of dress and politeness we heavier Britons admire, as well as that extraordinary appetite for vanity which we visit with such severe reprehension.

ONE of those chronic sharpers who habitually infest omnibuses dropped into one the other day, and proceeded to develop his little game. He was by no means unknown to the guard, who immediately collected his fare in the shape of a threepenny piece, and for a few moments nothing was said. When the fraud broke the silence with—"Am I going to have any change for that half-crown I gave you?" "You didn't give no half-crown," replied the guard, scowling darkly. "Yes, but I did though, and if you don't pass me over the two and threepence, I'll report you." "But you only gave me a threepenny piece." "I say I gave you half-a-crown, and I want some change," and the man stood up, glaring defiantly. The passengers became interested, and the guard came inside. "You are riding along all right enough now, ain't you?" inquired the latter. "Yes, I s'pose I am." "Well," said the guard, suddenly getting behind the man and shooting him off the bus, "now you ain't, you see. Ain't that change enough for you?"

IS COURTESY TO WOMEN DECLINING.—Nearly three hundred years ago the Spanish author, Cervantes, gave the final blow to chivalry when he published the strange adventures of the knight, Don Quixote, and Sancho Panza, his squire, the former of which rode forth mounted upon his noble steed, Rosinante, accompanied by Sancho astride of an ass, to conquer kingdoms and principalities and fight for the honor and protection of innocent and helpless females. As our readers are doubtless aware, the history of this valiant knight was written with the purpose of ridiculing the insane eccentricities of knights errant, who "so nobly fought and bravely fell" in defence of their order. The gallants of those chivalrous days must—if the accounts of their deeds be true—have been tough gentlemen. But, yet, how easily pleased. They subsisted chiefly upon air, and were more than sufficiently rewarded if the object of their devotion deigned but to cast a smile of approval at their efforts. Cervantes, as we have said, gave the finishing stroke to chivalry; so omnibuses, tram cars and third class railway carriages have brought about a condition of things which is rapidly tending towards putting an end to that ostentatious display of gallantry for which Sir Walter Raleigh, Beau Brummel, Lord Chesterfield, the Prince Regent and a host of others were wont to practise. That females are not treated with the same amount of courtesy and gallantry as formerly is indisputable; and that they are likely to meet with even less in future is safe to aver.

AMONGST THE BOOKS.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The second volume of Mr. H. W. Lucy's *Diary of Two Parliaments*, embracing the Gladstone Parliament, is now in a forward state of preparation and will be published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. during the course of next month.

A "public demonstration" will take place at Kilmarnock in August next, under the auspices of the federated Burns clubs, on the occasion of the centenary of the publication of the first edition of the poems of Robert Burns.

Cuthbert Bede has just added to our store of historical information by his work *Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots* (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), in which he invests this always pathetic story with a new interest. A portrait of the ill fated queen and a number of sketches by the author illustrate the volume.

Mr. E. Lester-Arnold, the author of *On the Indian Hills; or Coffee Planting in Southern India*, has just completed a work upon which he has been engaged for some months, entitled *Coffee: Its Cultivation and Profit*. It will be issued immediately by W. B. Whittingham and Co., of the Charterhouse Press. The book will be a companion volume to Col. Money's work on *Tea Cultivation*.

On the 7th of January, Prof. John Morris, palæontologist, passed away in his 76th year. He was born at Homerton, near London, on 19th February, 1810, his father being a timber merchant and a citizen of London. His early education was obtained at a private school at Clifton, in Berkshire, and subsequently at Fulham.

An *édition de luxe* of *Lalla Rookh* which has just been published at Boston is said to be the most beautiful book ever printed in America. It is an imperial quarto of two hundred and fifty pages, printed on the finest vellum paper, and there are one hundred and thirty illustrations by the best American artists, which have been reproduced by the photo-etching process, and are set into the text after the French fashion.

There has been a rush on Sir Charles Wilson's book, *Korti to Khartoum*. The first edition has been sold within ten days. Sir Charles has been particularly well treated by the reviewers. A long and appreciative notice appeared in the *Times*. He has also the place of honor in the *Athenæum*, and several other papers contain very friendly criticisms. This should compensate him for the very undeserved attacks to which he was subjected last summer.

Our *Indian Stations—India and Tiger Hunting*. Two Vols. By Colonel Julius Barras. (Swann Sonnenschein and Co.) A very amusing book, and the more so as, from a merely literary view, it is not well written. If it were, its compilation would permit a close examination of the incidents, which now and again seem contradictory; but a close examination of adventures which are sometimes tremendous is needless, and might be painful. The author is a colonel of the not very old school, but yet quite out of the new.

Fifty Years of Concessions to Ireland, 1831-1881. Vol. II. By R. Barry O'Brien (Sampson Low and Co. London.) Many besides ourselves will be glad to have in their possession the second volume of Mr. O'Brien's work. Like the first half of the undertaking, it displays great research and a thorough acquaintance with the work in hand. It begins with "The Peace after Limerick," and carries the reader through the stirring times of the "White Boys," down through the many periods of trouble, and up to the Land Law Bill of the Gladstone Ministry. There is here also a full account of Mr. Parnell and the Land League. From a historical point of view, it is the best work on the Irish question.

The *Athenæum* is disposed to give to Mr. Black the credit of inaugurating the rage for viewing scenery in a tour taken in four wheeled conveyances. Doubtless the *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton* did much to popularise this method of touring, but the real inventor, so to speak, of this kind of thing was Charles Allston Collins, whose *Cruise Upon Wheels* is the most delightful book of the kind ever written, and whose Eye-Witness Papers are among the most charming contributions to *Household Words* in its best days. A good deal has been written about the Pre-Raphaelites lately, but no one seems to have recorded that Charles Collins was one of the early members of the brotherhood. Surely the wonderful landscape, May in Regent's Park, cannot be forgotten.

Messrs. S. F. Emmons and G. F. Becker send us *Geological Sketches of the Precious Metal Deposits of the Western United States*. This quarto volume of 104 pp. is the most condensed and satisfactory account of the statistics and technology of the precious metals of the Pacific division of the States that we have seen. As an appendix, an account is given of the lead smelting at Leadville, Colorado. From this we learn that the average assay of bullion shipped from Leadville in 1879 was nearly 300 oz. to the ton, which in the month of December, 1880, has fallen to less than 200 oz.

Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., the Rev. S. A. Barnett and the Rev. G. S. Reaney (a Dissenting minister) will together contribute a volume on church reform to the *Imperial Parliament Series*, edited by Mr. Sydney Buxton.

Investigations into Certain Diseases of Stock and their Treatment in Great Britain, &c. By C. J. Valentine, chief inspector of sheep (South Australia). (E. Spiller, Government printer, Adelaide.) When Mr. Valentine was about to pay a visit to England it was thought that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to procure information with regard to "Rinderpest," "Foot and Mouth," and other diseases of stock and their treatment. Accordingly Mr. Valentine utilised every means which would enable him to study his subject, and the result appears in the interesting work now before us. There are chapters upon Foot and Mouth disease, Pleuro Pneumonia, Swine Fever and Glanders, and symptoms and treatment of the three first named are described at some length. Visits were also paid to the various markets, &c., and remarks are made upon the accommodation provided, and the regulations in force regarding the conveyance of stock by railway, and the cleansing and disinfection of trucks, pans, &c. There is