

1864.

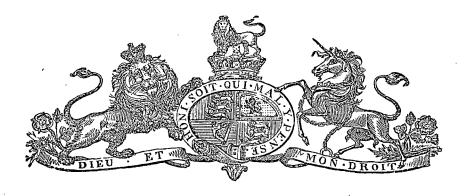
TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Whyte, and ordered by the Council to be printed, June 29, 1864.



REPORT of the Board of Education for the Year 1863.

Board of Education, Hobart Town, 25th July, 1864.

1862. 1863.

To His Excellency Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

- 1. WE, the Members of the Board of Education, Tasmania, beg leave to submit to Your Excellency the following Report of our proceedings during the past year.
- 2. Our jurisdiction has extended over the whole of the Public Schools, both in the Northern and the Southern Districts of Tasmania.
- 3 At the termination of the previous year, 1862, there were 89 Schools in actual operation. The total number of distinct children at any time on the Rolls for that year was 7814; the average number on the Rolls from month to month was 5084; while the average daily attendance was 3654. At the close of the year 1863 there were 88 Schools in operation; the total number of distinct children on the Rolls for the year was 7124; the average number on the Rolls from month to month was 4607; and the average daily attendance amounted to 3426.*
- 4. As compared with the year 1862 the number of Schools has decreased by one, the total number of children on the Rolls by 690, the average number on the Rolls by 477, and the average daily attendance by 228. On comparing the results of the two years, we find the rates of attendance to the number on the Rolls so closely to correspond as hardly to leave a doubt in our opinion that there has been a bonû fide reduction in the numbers † Such reduction may, we think, be fairly explained in the case of several Schools by departures from the Colony. In Hobart Town alone the reduction on the Rolls amounts to 335, or nearly one-half of the whole number of the reported decrease.

Schools brought into operation and Schools closed in 1863.

5. Two new Schools were opened during the year, towards the erection of which grants had been made; namely, at Mount Seymour, Oatlands; and Ouse Bridge, Cumberland.

⁽III.) By the average daily attendance of children during the year is meant the mean or average of the numbers found in actual attendance, not on the Rolls merely, but present in their classes from day to day during the year.

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+ Average number on the Rolls as compared with total number on Rolls, per cent	64.48	75:35
Average daily attendance as compared with average number on Rolls, ditto	64.66	74.30

^{* (}I.) By the total number of children on the Rolls during the year is meant the gross aggregate of distinct individual children whose names have appeared on the School Rolls at any time during the entire year.

⁽II.) By the average number of children on the Rolls during the year is meant the mean or average of the several numbers appearing on the Rolls throughout the year, and which, in point of fact, vary from week to week and from month to month.

6. Three Schools were closed during the year,—namely, Back River, Cullenswood, and Northam, in consequence of there not being a sufficient attendance to warrant a continuance of the expenditure.

Average of Pupils per School.

- 7. Taking the total number of distinct children appearing at any time on the Rolls for the year 1863 as 7124, we have for the 89 Schools in operation an average for each School of 80.04; while, if we take the average number only appearing on the Rolls as 4607, we get an average for each School of 51.76 children; and taking the average daily attendance as 3426, the average number of children in daily attendance at each School appears to be 38.49.
- 8. The following Table shows the number of Public Schools in operation, with the number of children in attendance therein since the year 1854:—

	Avera	ge No. on H	Polls.	, Average	Daily Atten	dance.	No. of Schools.					
YEAR.	Northern Districts.	Southern Districts.	TOTAL.	Northern Districts.	Southern Districts.	TOTAL.	Northern Districts.	Southern Districts.	TOTAL			
1854	690	2044	2734	484	1540	2024	15	35	50			
1855	1007	2370	3377	705	1739	2444	18	43	61			
1856	1125	2537	3662	807	1821	2628	26	52	78			
1857	1130	2471	3601	849	1791	2640	26	46 43	72			
1858	1408	2257	3665	1043	1682	2725	28		71			
1859	1577	2371	3948	1256	1694	2950	34	46	80			
1860	1681	2643	4324	1222	1855	3077	35	50	85			
1861	1680	3165	4845	1182	2154	3336	34	54	88			
1862	1750	3334	5084	1317	2337	3654	36	53	89			
1863	éķ.	來	4607	*	*	3426	*.	*	88			

^{9.} It will be observed that the attendance rose steadily from year to year up to 1862 inclusively, when, for the first time, it received a check.

Comparison with Census Abstracts.

10. The following Table exhibits the proportion of the gross population of the Island with the total number of Scholars on the rolls; also the proportion of the population of a school-going age to the number in actual attendance at the Public Schools at the termination of the year.

	CENSUS, 7	APRIL, 1861.
	Gross Population.	Number of Children from 5 to 15 years of age.
Population	88,354*	18,900†
Scholars on the Rolls for the whole year	7124 or 8:06 per cent. 4511 or 5:10 per cent.	4123 or 21.81 per cent.

^{*} Military, Convicts, sick in Hospital, &c., deducted.

[†] Children in Orphan Asylum, or other Public Institutions, deducted.

^{11.} From an inspection of the foregoing figures, we may shortly observe that one-twelfth of the entire population were enrolled as pupils of the Schools in connexion with our Board in the course

of the year; that one-twentieth of such population were in actual attendance at the close of the year; and that one-fourth of the population between the ages of 5 and 15 years were enjoying the benefit of our School System.

Religious Denominations of Scholars on the Rolls.

12. We have Returns exhibiting the Religious Denominations of 4211 of the 7124 Scholars on the Rolls, which afford the following comparison with the Census Tables:—

	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presby- terians.	Wesleyans.	Inde- pendents.	Baptists.	Other De- nominations.
Entire Population	49,233	19,454	8994	6169	3246	828	2053
	or	or	or	or	or	<i>or</i>	or
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
	54.71	21.62	10	6.86	3.60	0.92	2.28
Scholars on Rolls	2008	975	390	494	242	21	81
	or	or	or	or	or	or	or
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
	47.68	23·16	9.26	11.73	5.75	0.50	1.92

Ages of Scholars.

13. We have Returns of the ages of 4511 of the 7124 Scholars on the Rolls at the end of the year, from which we have compiled the following Table:—

No. of Children on the Books aged.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under Four years of age	46	73	119 or 2.64 per cent.
Between Four and Five years of age.	144	125	269 5.96 ditto.
Five and Six ditto	238	214	452 10 02 ditto.
Six and Seven ditto	326	232	558 12.37 ditto.
Seven and Eight, ditto	3 6 3	287	650 14.41 ditto.
Eight and Nine ditto	330	240	570 12 64 ditto.
Nine and Ten ditto	304	195	499 11.06 ditto.
Ten and Eleven ditto	239	187	426 9.44 ditto.
Eleven and Twelve ditto	220	125	345 7.65 ditto.
Twelve and Thirteen ditto	171	122	293 6.50 ditto.
Thirteen and Fourteen ditto.	114	59	173 3.83 ditto.
Over Fourteen	94	63	157 3.48 ditto.
TOTAL	2589	1922	4511

^{14.} It follows that most of the children, namely 67.57 per cent., were between the ages of 6 and 12, few go before 6, very few before 5; attendance diminishes after 11, and ceases almost entirely at 13, only 7.31 per cent. remaining after that age. Hence it appears highly probable that the attendance of most of the children who go to School at all is distributed with more or less regularity over about four or five years, between the ages of 3 and 15, and more generally between 5 and 12.

Regularity of Attendance from Day to Day.

15. The Schools were open on the average for 237 days; the proportion of children in daily attendance to the number whose names appear on the Rolls was 74 36 per cent. The proportion of Scholars returned in 75 Schools which were open throughout the year, as having severally attended—

Less than 50 days was	29.11 per cent.
50 to 100	20.31 per cent.
100 to 150	15.23 per cent.
150 to 200	16.82 per cent.
Above 200	18.53 per cent.

16. Each Scholar attended on the average 118.05 days; the maximum average attendance at any School was 200 days, the minimum average attendance was as low as 65 days. The results, however, exhibited by several of the Schools encourage the hope that the obstacles which offer to regularity of attendance, arising from bad weather, bad roads, distance of residence from School, or the circumstances of home, serious as they may be, are not absolutely insurmountable.

The Instruction given in Schools.

17. We have Returns from 75 Schools exhibiting the subjects taught, and the number of children learning each subject. The staple of the instruction consists of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,—and (for the girls) Plain Needlework. In all the Schools religious instruction forms a part of the daily course of study. In a few Schools Practical Mensuration, the Rudiments of Geometry, and Algebra are taught,—in still fewer, Mechanics and the Elements of Physical Science, and occasionally Drawing; but the whole number of children returned as learning these or any other higher subjects does not exceed 100, or 2·21 per cent. of the total number on the Rolls. Music is taught from notes in two or three of the Schools.

School Buildings.

18. New School-houses have been erected as under:-

Locality.	Total Cos	t of E	rection.	Amount pai of Special tion of Sch	d by E Vote f ool B	Board out or Erec- uildings.	Amount locally subscribed.					
Ouse Bridge	£ 365	s. 17	$rac{d\cdot}{4}$	£ 265	s. 4	<i>d</i> . 0	£ 100	s. 13	$rac{d.}{4}$			
Spring Bay	211	5	0	140	16	8	70	8	4			
Hagley	7 16	3	0	478	9	8	237	13	4			

19. The sum of £767 10s. was paid for the rent of School Buildings, and the further sum of £259 0s. 3d. for repairs and improvements.

Financial Arrangements.

- 20. Capitation Fees were granted on an average quarterly attendance of 680 Scholars, the parents or friends of whom were certified to us as unable to pay School Fees. The sums thus disbursed amounted to £380 18s. 6d
- 21. The total sum expended out of the Parliamentary Vote for Education for the year amounted to £11,117 17s. 1d, the appropriation of which is exhibited in detail in Appendices B and C, and may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—

Object of Expenditure.	Amount	Expe	nded.
In paying salaries and allowances of Teachers and Assistant Teachers	£ 8882	s. 5	d. 3
In paying salaries of Pupil Teachers	699	16	7
In rent of School Buildings	767	10	0
In repairing and improving School-houses	259	0	3
In School furniture and fittings	20	17	6
In providing books, maps, and School requisites	158	2	. 1
Miscellaneous expenditure, including salaries of Clerks, and aid to Infant School, Launceston	330	5	5
Total	11,117	17	1

Cost of Instruction.

22. The School Fees paid in aid of Teachers' Salaries amounted to £3619 11s. 8d., being at the rate of £1 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for every child in average daily attendance. The average amount of Government Aid per Scholar is returned as £3 8s. 6d. per head. If to this sum we add the cost of administration and inspection, the charge will be £3 15s. 8d. per head. The gross sum divided by

the average number on the Rolls from month to month would not, however, amount to more than £2 13s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$. per head.

Income of Teachers.

23 We have received Returns from 92 of the Teachers who were in our employ at the termination of the year exhibiting their emoluments, from which we have collected the following results:—

	No. upon which the Average is taken.		e Inc	come.	Maxin co	num me.	In-	Minimum In- come.			
Schoolmasters	18	£ 143	s. 4	$egin{array}{c} d. \ 4 \end{array}$	£ 265			£ 78			
jointly	47	190		9	433	_	0		4	_	
Schoolmistresses Assistant Teachers and Teachers of Needlework.	23		9	0	130		-		0		

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

Exhibitions to Superior Schools.

- 25. In the month of June we caused an Examination to be held of Candidates for Exhibitions from Public to Superior Schools; and, on the recommendation of the Examiners, we awarded four Exhibitions each of the value of £12 10s. to Candidates from Southern Schools, and two Exhibitions of the same value to Candidates from Northern Schools, no other Candidates from the North having reached the required standard. There were at the end of the year eight Exhibitions from our Public Schools under instruction at Superior Schools, in addition to two others who have gained the higher Exhibitions at the disposal of the Council of Education.
- 26. The Report of the Inspector of Schools is annexed. In this Report Mr. Stephens offers remarks:—
 - 1. As to the system of Inspection.
 - 2 Examinations of Pupil Teachers
 - 3. Standards of Instruction and Classification.
 - 4. The appointment of Local Committees,

The late period at which the Report was received has not admitted of any action being taken upon it as yet, but the suggestions which it contains will receive our immediate and careful consideration.

- W. NAIRN, Chairman.
- H. BUTLER.
- T. MACDOWELL.
- R. OFFICER.
- J. A. WATKINS.
- T. WESTBROOK.

APPENDICES TO ANNUAL REPORT.

- A. Abstract of Expenditure for the Year 1863.
- B. Return of Public Schools in operation under the Board of Education, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1863.
- C. Abstract from ditto.
- D. Table showing Amount of Attendance during the Year ended 31st December, 1863, of Scholars in the Public Schools under the Board of Education.
- E. Table showing General and Local Inspection of Schools for the Year ended 31st December, 1863.
- F. Return of the Number of Children admitted under Free Certificates, and of the Payments made for their Instruction, during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for the Year 1863.

PARTICUEARS.		Vot Establ	te for ishm		Vote Educe			Тот	'AL	
[Estimate		£1227	£1227 5s. 0d.		£12	,000)	£13,227		
Chargeable against Establishment. Inspector of Schools Secretary and Deputy ditto Messenger Stationery and Stores; £12 16s. 7d; Fuel and Water, £9 3s. 6d. Inspectors' Travelling Expenses	350. 0 0'	£.		d. 7	£	8:	<i>d</i> ,	£	<i>s</i> .	
Chargeable against Vote for Education: Teachers' and Pupil Teachers' Salaries and Allowances; viz.— Teachers' Salaries-and House Allowances Teachers' Fuel Allowances (Northern side) Capitation Fees for the instruction of Free Scholars Gratuities for the instruction of Pupil Teachers. Pupil Teachers' Salaries	165 0 0 380 18 6 159 6 8				9582	1	10			
Rent of School Buildings Repairs and improvements of ditto School Furniture and Fittings School Books, Maps, and Requisites Less value of Books, &c., sold 241 4 10 Less Free Stock issued 96 5 0	495 11 11.	-			767 259 20	0 17	3			
Aid to Infant Calcal Tannageton										
Aid to Infant School, Launceston — Miscellaneous.—Chargeable directly against Schools. 22 13 0 Teachers' Travelling Expenses 22 13 0 Rates 8 16 5 Cleaning School-rooms, &c 23 5 0 Incidentals 4 3 0 Indirect Charges. 162 10 0 Clerks' Salaries 162 10 0 Office-keeper, Launceston 8 0 0	58 17 5				50	v	U			_
Books, &c.	221 8 0	1124	5	7	280			11,117		

^{*}This sum of £158 2s. 1d. is represented by Stock on hand, and is therefore not included in the computation of cost per Scholar.

RETURN of Public Schools in operation under the Board of Education

					 -													
No.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	tinct	ber of t Scho the R g the	lars olls	of S	age Nu cholar colls di e Yea	s on uring	Ave	rage D endun		Number entered during the Year.	Number who have left during the Year.	and	A6-	Teac	hers	Anount paid to Teachers of all Classes in Salaries, Gratuities, &c.
1)		School)	Boys. 174 121	120 50	294 171	103 73	74 31	177 104		66 24	161 83		137 114	м. 1 1	P. 1	м. 1 —	P. 1 1	£ s. d. 258 7 5 204 5 1 279 4 8
3 { 4 } 5 6 7 }	HOBART	Goulburn-street Harrington-street Macquarie-street Murray-street Trinity Hill	156 136 84 52 349		255 148 112	98 73 44 30 217	78 34 35	161 151 78 65 334	22	35 51 23 26 78	102 54 48	93 79 59 63 305	129 115 58 33 208	1 - 1	1 1 1 1	1 - 4	1 2	279 4 8 216 6 5 167 15 2 73 17 7 439 16 5
8 9}	GLENORCHY	TOTAL Bridgewater New Town	28	751 14 57	1823 42 165	638 17 80	9	1070 26 121		303 7 34	772 20 102	847 18 56	794 14 45	5	6	_	6	1639 12 9 73 8 5 258 14 4
10)		O'Brien's Bridge	201	103	304	144	71	215	32	15 56	<u>47</u>	100	36 95	3	$-\frac{1}{3}$	_	1	171 3 9 503 6 6
11 } 12 }	QUEENBOROUGH	Queenborough	32 60	48 38	80 98	16 45	26 29	42 74		19 20 —	31 55	24 20	44 22 66	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$		1	98 9 4 129 17 9 228 7 1
13 14 15 16 17 18	Kingborough	Birch's Bay Brown's River Long Bay Port Cygnet Three Hut Point Victoria	92 18 37 30 30 11 32	25 35 31 31 19 25	178 43 72 61 61 30 57	11 22 19 17 8 24	55 15 19 20 20 14 18	26 41 39 37 22 42	8 16 16 13 6	39 11 14 16 15 10 12	86 30 32 28 16 31	18 34 25 12 9	13 23 28 21 15	- 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	11111		50 0 0 72 9 7 110 0 0 100 0 0 80 0 0 83 18 1
		Total	158	166	324	101	106	207	78	79	156	117	107	5	6	-		496 7 8
19 20 21 22	FRANKLIN	Castle Forbes Bay Franklin Lightwood Bottom Shipwrights' Point	32 42 13 11	31 38 22 12	63 80 35 23	21 24 9 7	20 20 16 9	41 44 25 16	7	13 12 12 7	27 31 19 13	14 No Re 6 7	3 turn 9 6	1	1 1			76 6 7 62 3 2 50 0 0 30 0 0
' 2 3)		TOTAL	98 18	103 20	201 38	61 13	65 15	126 28	9	12	90 21	27 18	18 20	1 1	4	_	_	218 9 9 60 9 10
24 25 26	NEW NORPOLK	Fenton Forest Macquarie Plains New Norfolk	31 13 61	37 16 46	29 107	20 9 42	23 13 29	43 22 71	31 ————————————————————————————————————	10 20	17 51	11 13 32	34 7 42	1 1 2	1 1 —		_	57 3 1 72 8 9 118 19 3
27 28 29 30 31	BRIGHTON	Black Brush Broad Marsh Green Point Green Ponds Pontville	123 26 28 25 61 42	16 31 35	46 44 56 96	43	80 18 10 20 23 15	36 27 36 66	12 13 12 36	13 6 14 15	25 19 26 51 27	74 21 20 27 36 39	103 21 16 18 35 35	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1			309 0 11 100 0 0 70 0 0 40 0 0 173 13 7 100 12 11
32)	,	TOTAL	182 35		310 80	119 19	86 22	205 41	89 13	59 14	148 27	143	125 38	1	5	_		484 6 6 89 2 6
33 34	CLARENCE {	Rokeby	30 17	19		21 14	17 15			15 12 ——————————————————————————————————	32 23 — 82	15 1 46	16 12 	1 1		_	_	70 0 0 85 5 9 244 8 3
35) 36 37 (RICHMOND	TOTAL Coal River Jerusalem Richmond	82 17 38 57	85 14 27 36	31 65 93	54 15 28 48	12 20 26	108 27 48 74	10 20 37	41 7 15 18	17 35 55	6 23 30	9 11 35	1 1	1 1	, <u> </u>		76 16 1 155 11 10 130 0 0
38 }		Spring Hill Bottom	13 125	104	40 229	104	24 	37 186		16 56		61	63	3	4	1	-	71 13 4 434 1 3
$ \begin{array}{c} 39 \\ 40 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 43 \end{array} $	SORELL	Carlton	11 22 17 16 53	13 20 31 14 25	24 42 48 30 78	10 21 13 15 40	9 22 22 11 18	19 43 35 26 58	15 10 12	7 16 18 7 14	28 19	4 6 13 2 23	7 3 11 10 24	1 1 1 1	1 1 1			21 19 8 103 4 1 106 2 4 95 1 5 102 15 10
44 (TOTAL	119 26	103	222 40	99	82 9	181 25		62 6	141	48	55 15	4	5 1			429 3 4 60 0 0
45 46 47	OATLANDS	Mona Vale	35 25 48	34 17 44	69 42 92	26 18 30	23 12 28	49 30 58	23 15 20	20 9 19	43 24 39	21 42 44	20 4 34	1 1 1	_ 1	_	1	110 0 0 29 3 4 122 7 6
48 49 50	CUMBERLAND {	TOTAL Bothwell Hamilton Ouse Bridge	134 53 51 10	109 45 47 8	98 98 18	90 42 31 10	72 33 31 8	162 75 62 18	34 24	54 26 24 5		125 31 27 18	73 27 31	1 1	1 1 1	1 -	1	321 10 10 193 10 4 141 16 1 4 3 4
5 0 y		Total	114	100	214	83	72	155	66	55		76	58	2	3	1	1	339 9 9
51 52 53 54	GLAMORGAN .	Glen Gala Lisdillon Spring Bay Swansea	13 21 54	17 10 27	30 31 81	9 20 28	10 8 24	No 19 28 52	Retu 6 15 21	rns 8 5 16	14 20 37	12 - 32	10 31 20	1	1			35 0 0 12 10 0 92 15 8
	Total S	TOTAL	88 2588		142 4599	57 1695	42 1299	99 2994	42 1273	29 934	71 2207	1752	61	39	2 48	10	10	140 5 8 5788 10 3
																		

D I X B.
between the 1st January and 31st December, 1863. (Southern Districts.)

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granted d	luring the Y	car ending S	31 December	, 1863.		Add £6 per		Amount	Average Amount of Government	Average Amount of School Fees	
Rent of .School Buildings	Repairs, &c. of School Buildings.	School Fur- niture and Fittings.	School-books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	cent. upon Capital sunk in Buildings the Property of the Board.	School Fees.	paid for School- books and Requisites.	Aid per annum for each Scholar in daily Attendance.	per annum for each Scholar in daily At- tendance.	No.
£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
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60 0 0	6 10 0		3 0 6	10 14 10	308 12 5		90 1 1	9 3 6	3 11 9	1 0 11	
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_		-	1 0 5	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 17 & 4 \\ 1 & 12 & 8 \end{array}$		18 3 8 12 0 0	35 16 2 26 14 0	2 2 6 —	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15. 16.
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16 0 0		4 0 0	3 13 0	9 15 6	529 16 2	63 11 8	152 17 11	6 13 7	3 16 1	0 19 7	
- 1	_	=	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 11 6 14 17 8	80 6 4		8 10 6 4 10 6	 2 14 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19. 20.
6 10 0	5 0 0	=	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 15 & 2 \end{array}$			27 10 9 19 9 1	2 15 3 0 18 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21. 22.
6 10 0	5 0 0	_	5 10 2	18 6 6	253 16 5	26 1 5	60 0 10	6 8 4	3 2 2	0 19 71	•
36 0 0 ~-	3 5 3 —	=	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 2 0 1 13 10	59 9 5	<u> </u>	3 3 6 16 0 0	 0 9 2	$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 9 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 0 & 3 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 11 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	23. 24.
45 0 0			0 10 0 0 1 6	0 19 10 7 4 6			17 14 11 56 2 9	1 4 8 3 10 7	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 4 & 7 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25. 26.
81 0 0	3 5 3	- 1	2 19 6	12 0 2	408 5 10	_	93 1 4	5 4 5	3 9 '2	0 12 7	`
_	20 0 0	=	0 17 11	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 9 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array}$	71 2 2	16 1 11	15 3 0	2 7 11 1 4 6		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27. 28.
25 0 0 20 0 0			0 11 3	1 10 4 4 6 6			17 5 1 146 2 8 39 17 3	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 18 & 6 \\ 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array}$	3 19 11	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline 0 & 13 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 17 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 9 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ \end{array}$	29. 30. 31.
45 U 0		{	2 5 9	11 4 8	<u></u>	i		12 17 7	$\frac{3 \cdot 13 \cdot 24}{4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6}$	1 14 03	01.
	_	· —	1 6 7	2 5 6				3 8 5			32.
			1 2 10	1 17 4 1 6 10		12 3 0	29 19 9 23 0 0	5 4 2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 18 9	33. 34.
	_		2 9 5	5 9 8	i	33 15 0		8 12 7	3 9 11	0 18 0	
24 0 0	3 14 0		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	165 13 10	10 18 5		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 14 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35. 36. 37.
			1 3 5	1 5 8				1 8 10		Nil.	38.
24 0 0	3 14 0		5 11 8	8 10 6	ļ	1	į	5 13 0	\	0 16 6	
20 0 0	10 0 0	— —	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 11 & 2 \\ 0 & 14 & 7 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	116 2 8	15 12 0		0 11 8 0 9 10		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39. 40. 41.
10 0 0		_	0 8 9	1 2 2 2 16 0	106 12 4		14 3 6 107 16 8	0 3 0 8 10 4	$5 12 2\frac{1}{2}$		42. 43.
30 . 0 0	10 0 0) —	2 1 2	9 17 5	481 1 11	19 19 4	201 11 8	9 14 10	3 11 2	1 8 7	
1 1	_	=	0 10 4 1 1 0				18 1 11 76 18 10	0 19 5			44. 45.
_		10 0 0		180		u	21 5 6	1 7 7 1 15 0	1 17 7	0 18 14	46. 47.
		10 0 0	6 12 11	7 4 8	345 8	5 21 8 5	145 4 6	6 2 9	2 18 4	1 3 5	
1 1	9 10 6		1 4 6 1 3 8	2 16		32 3 3	49 14 0	9 10 10 2 7 4	3 15 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	48. 49.
	13 0		$\frac{-}{2}\frac{-}{8}$	8 1 ($\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			12 0 2	·	·	50.
1 1	15 0	_	1 8 0	Į	1 8	1		_	_	-	51.
10 0 0 10 0 0	0		=	0 16 1 3	4 45 16 4 23 13	4 8 16 ·		1 3 10	1 12 5	1 -	52. 53.
20 0 0	16 4	-	-		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-	- 	6 18 8	-l	<u>-</u>	54.
	0 109 1		-		-	-{	6 2134 2 4				-
	1		ı		<u> </u>	!				-1	1

APPENDIX

RETURN of Public Schools in operation under the Board of Education

No.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	tinc	ber of t Scho the R the	lars	of on	age Nu Schola the Ro g the	olls		age I) endan	any	the	Number who have left during the Year.	Teac and sista Teac	As- ant	Pu Teac	hers	Amount Teacher Classes in Gratuiti	s of Sala	all . aries,
			Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls	Total	•		м.		м.	P.	£	<i>s</i> .	d.
$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 2 \end{array} \}$	LAUNCESTON.	Elizabeth-street Margaret-street	198 107	143 91	341 198				86 39	50 35 ——	74	154 35	165 18	1			1 	410 1 221		
		TOTAL	305					306	125	85	·	189	183	3	_	1		632		
$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$	CAMPBELL { TOWN	Ross	48 52		99 101	29 38		61 72	21 32	23 27	44 59	43 28	22 39	1	1	=	-	130 : 125		
		TOTAL	100	100	200	67	66	133	53	50	103	71	61	2	2	–	-	255	15	0
5	DELORAINE	Deloraine	58 	32	90	28	15 ——	. 43 		12	35	34	29	1	1	_		104	17	0
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	DEVON	Emu Bay Northam Northdown Stanley, Table Cape. Tarleton Torquay	19 17 22 50 33 21 27	8 24 27 26 18 16	39 43	33 19 13 16	5 11 18 14 11 12		12 8 7 30 14 10 12	16 4 7 17 10 8 8	12 14 47 24 18 20	11 9 29 17 17 14	13 25 — 19 32 39 18	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_	111111	111111	75 31 88 113 105 62 75	2 0 0 9	11 0 0 6 0
		TOTAL	189		322)	203	93	64		102	146	6	5	-	_	550	5	9
$13 \ 14 \ 15 \ $	FINGAL	A voca	19 18 8	16 26 14	35 44 22	14 17 5		23 35 14	12 15 2	8 17 5	20 32 7	9 13 10	15 5 22	1 -]]]	_		108 : 88 42 :	0	U
		TOTAL	45	56	101	3 6	36	72	29	30	59	32	42	2	3		_	239	6	8
16	George Town	George Town	28 ——	23 ——	51 ——	_16 	14		12		24	19		1	_1 		_	105	3	8
$17 \ 18 \ 19 $	Morven {	Breadalbane Evandale Lymington	14 65 24	21	27 86 40		13	23 60 28	8 39 13	11 11 6	19 50 19		4 28 4	1 1 1	1 1	_ 1 _	_	75 170 99	17	8
		TOTAL	103	50	153	7 5	36	111	60	28	88	41	36	3	. 3	1	_	344	17	8
$\left. egin{array}{c} 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ \end{array} \right\}$	Norpolk Plains	Carrick Illawarra Longford Perth	32 21 97 53	25 18 50 51	57 39 147 104	22 12 63 34	14 37	38 26 100 68	17 9 52 23	11 11 30 22	28 20 82 45	46	21 5 43 46	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1				0 0 2	0
		TOTAL	203	144	347	131	101	232	101	74	175	120	115	4	4	_		463	19	. 8
$24 \ 25 \ 26 \$	RINGWOOD {	Cressy	37 9 21	34 13 15	71 22 36		20 10 7	41 18 18	14 6 9	13 8 6	27 14 15		26 14 13	1 1	1 1 —	- -		85 55	0	0
		TOTAL	67	62	129	40	37	77	29	27	56	50	53	- 2	2	-	-	140	0	0
$egin{array}{c} 27 \ 28 \ \end{array}$	SELBY {	Hadspen	17 41	25 19	42 60			23 44	5 24 ——	7 11	12 35		17 16	_ 1	1	_	_	55 120	0 0	0 0
		TOTAL	58	44	102	.39	28	67	29	18	47	43	33	1	2	_	_	175	0	0
29 30 31 32 33 34	Westbury	Exton	51 52 16 77 58 27	33 26 15 72 47 17	105 44	11 55 37 22	20 12 48 27 12	64 34 ——	28 32 8 44 26 17	19 15 9 39 19	47 17 83 45 26	36 36 17	11 12 9 55 33 3	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1	11111	208 : 182	0 0 0 16 6	
•	·	Total	281	[491	—-					265		123	6				782		
		THERN DISTRICTS	ļ ļ	[ĺ		1900				1219		1694		30		1	3793		
		THERN DISTRICTS	2588 4025						<u></u>			2588	2527	70		10 - 14	-—	9582		

B.-continued.

netween the 1st January and 31st December, 1863—continued. (Northern Districts.)

ranted o	luring the Y	ear ended 3	l December,	1863.		Add £6 per		Amount	Average Amount of	Average Amount	
Rent of School Buildings.	Repairs &c. of School- Buildings.	School Furniture and Fit- tings.	School Books Maps, and Requisites.	Miscel- laneous.		cent. upon Capital sunk in Buildings the Property of the Board.	School Fees.	paid for School- books and Requisites-	Government Aid per annum for each Scholar in daily Attendance.	of School Fees per anuum for each Scholar in daily At- tendance.	No.
3 s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
80 0 0 40 0 0		1 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16 13 0 5 11 0	511 5 8 270 16 2	_	116 4 6 21 2 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 17 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 5 & 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1. 2.
20 0 0		-	7 15 0	22 4 0	782 1 10	_	137 6 9	4 18 7	3 14 6	0 11 5	
<u>-</u>	51 9 0	_	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 3 6 4 8 6	140 11 8 182 6 11	 1 4 0	33 3 9 76 0 5	1 8 4 10 11 11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 15 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 9\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	3. 4.
	51 9 0		4 2 7	11 12 0	322 18 7	1 4 0	109 4 2	12 0 3	3 4 1	1 0 5	
20 0 0			0 18 2	2 12 6	128 7 8		42 5 2	5 9 2	3 13 41	1 4 13	5.
20 0 0	111111		1 9 5 1 12 2 2 9 6 1 4 10 0 7 2 0 12 4	1 13 0 0 18 0 1 1 0 8 10 6 1 16 0 1 7 0 1 10 0	78 2 5 32 11 4 90 16 1 119 0 0 108 0 10 84 3 8 77 2 4	11 16 5 	-11 0 0 6 3 1 4 16 4 66 15 10 35 3 7 7 9 6 27 16 4	0 10 0 1 11 7 1 7 9 0 7 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 9 & 3\frac{2}{4} \\ 0 & 8 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 7 & 9\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.
20 0 0	-	_	7 15 5	11 15 6	589 16 8	11 16 5	159 4 8	3 16 4	3 16 7	1 0 3	
<u> </u>	33 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 2 0 12 2 0 6 5	1 10 0 2 8 0 0 10 6	127 0 2	4 10 2 —	74 5 0 35 18 0 4 6 0	2 18 6 0 12 9 1 13 2	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 5 & 10 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 & 2 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 & 3 & 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 14 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 12 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	13. 14. 15.
	33 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 9	4 8 6	281 5 11	4 10 2	114 9 0	5 4 5	4 16 101	1 18 9	
	23 15 0		0 14 4	1 16 0	131 9 0		25 13 7		5 9 61	1 1 5	16.
		_ 	0 9 5 - 0 13 10	1 7 0 3 15 0 1 8 6	76 16 5 254 12 8 126 2 4		27 14 6 123 8 1 17 0 1	12 17 3		1 10 10 1 9 4 0 17 11	17. 18. 19.
05 0 0	_		1 3 3	6 10 6	457 11 5		168 2 8	13 17 3	5 5 21/4	1 18 7	
10 0 0	7 10 0 4 0 0	 	0 19 2 - 1 8 4 2 7 0	2 2 0 1 10 0 6 3 0 3 7 6	116 10 0 170 1 4	_	31 1 3 35 19 0 157 8 6 44 19 4	0 17 6 0 10 0 0 12 9 2 4 7	5 16 6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20. 21. 22. 23
10 0 0	11 10 0	_	4 14 6	13 2 6	503 6 8	42 15 9	269 8 1	4 4 10	3 2 5	1 10 9	
25 0 0			1 4 7 — —	2 0 6 1 1 0 1 2 6	26 1 6	<u> </u>	38 3 2 1 7 6 38 6 2	0 15 0 — —	4 4 10½ 1 17 3 3 14 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24. 25. 26.
25 0 0		_	1 4 7	4 4 0	170 8 7	26 6 5	77 16 10	0 15 0	3 10 3	1 7 9	
5 0 0	3 15 0	=	1 2 6	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 18 & 0 \\ 2 & 12 & 6 \end{array} $			10 8 6 34 6 0	1 8 0	4 13 2 3 15 8½	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27. 28.
5 0.0	3 15 0		1 2 6	3 10 6	188 8 0	_	44 14 6	1 8 0	4 0 2	0 19 0	
15 0 0	20 0 0 — 6 10 0	=	1 0 11 2 5 0 0 17 5 2 13 11 1 1 11 0 17 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	175 15 6 58 2 11 224 5 5 186 16 6	28 12 7 — — 10 5 6	18 0 0 5 16 6	4 18 3 4 7 2 1 16 4 0 12 6	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34,
15 0 0	26 10 (<u> </u>	8 16 11		852 7 9		337 3 11	11 14 .8	3 7 3	2 9 11	-
	0 149 19 (Į.	ļ	101 13 6	ļ		1485 9 4	63 8		·]	
	0 109 1 3	3 17 17 6 3 20 17 6	- 		·		3619 11 8	227 14	-		-
-				,							1

APPEN

ABSTRACT from Return of Public Schools in operation under the

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	CENSUS POPU-	Num	aber o		Num- ber of Schools	Dis	Numitinets on this	Scho-	ber	of S on	cho-		rage] endar		Num- ber of Scho- lars en- tered during the Year.	Num- ber of Scho- larswho have left during the Year.	Tea	umbe ichers issiste eache	and int	Pupi a	imber l Tead nd Pr lonito	chers aid
Southern Distric	ts	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total			Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fcm.	Tota
Hobart Glenorchy Queenborough Kingborough Franklin New Norfolk Brighton Clarence Richmond Sorell Oatlands Cumberland Glamorgan	. 3345 . 1979 . 3454 . 2579 . 2690 . 2808 . 1552 . 1608 . 4111 . 2333 . 2794 . 1168	2056 575 226 408 269 285 324 186 182 353 204 304	212 381 278 279 282 167 179 317 210 274	606 353 361 670 414	3 2 6 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 3	1072 201 92 158 98 123 182 82 125 119 134 114 88	103 86 166 103 119 128 85 104 103 109 100	178 324 201 242 310 167 229 222 243 214	144 61 101 61 84 119 54 104 99 90 83	71 55 106 65 80 86 54 82 82 72	207 126 164 205 108 186 181 162 155	113 47 78 46 60 89 41 73 79 70 66	56 39 78 44 58 59 41 56 62 54 55	169 86 156 90 118 148 82 129 141 124 121	847 100 44 117 27 74 143 46 61 48 125 76 44	794 95 66 107 18 103 125 66 63 55 73 58 61	53 I 5 I 2 4 3 3 4 4 2 2	6326445245232	11 6 3 11 5 6 9 5 7 9 6 5 4	7 1 1 1 1	6 1 1 1 1 1	13 2 1 —————————————————————————————————
Total Souther Districts		5522	5429	10,951	53	2588	2011	4599	1695	1299	2994	1273	934	2207	1752	1684	39	48	87	10	10	20
Northern District Launceston Campbell Town Deloraine Fingal George Town Norfolk Plains. Ringwood Selby Total Norther, Districts General Total	10,359 2549 3114 5416 1956 1350 2638 3385 1974 2781 4585 2 40,107	248 327 571 199 142 276 380 181 291 503	302 509 204 118 244 361 159 288 539	502 629 1080 403 260 520 741 340 579 1042	2 1 7 3 1 3 4 3 · 2 6		100 32 133 56 23 50 144 62 44 210	200 90 322 101 51 153 347 129 102 491 2525	67 28 119 36 16 75 131 40 39 197	36 14 36 101 37 28 142 684	72 30 111 232 77 67 839 1613	53 23 93 29 12 60 101 29 29 155	50 12 64 30 12 28 74 27 18 110	103 35 157 59 24 88 175 56 47	71 34 102 32 19 41 120 50 43 135	183 61 29 146 42 22 36 115 53 33 123 843	3 2 1 6 2 1 3 4 2 1 6 31 70	2 2 1 1 5 3 1 3 4 2 2 5 3 3 0 7 8	5 4 2 11 5 2 6 8 4 3 11 61 148	1 1 2 - 4 - 14	1	2 1 2 5 - 25

DIX C.

Board of Education between the 1st January and 31st December, 1863.

Aid granted during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.	Add £6 per			Average	Average Amount of
Amount paid a Teachers Rent of Rent of School Improvent School School Suildings. Gratuities, &c. Repairs and Improvent School Furniture and School Furniture and Requisites. Gratuities, &c.	cent. on Capital sunk	s School Fees.	Amount paid for School Books and Requisites.	Amount of Government Aid per annum for each Scholar in Daily At- tendance.	School Fees per annum for each Scholar in Daily At- tendance.
\pounds s. d.	f. £ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	\pounds s. d .	£ s. d.
339 9 9 - 13 0 0 - 2 8 2 14 7 0 369 4 140 5 8 20 0 0 16 4 0 3 5 0 2 7 1 4 2 10 186 4	3 56 12 16 5	90 1 1 8 152 17 11 5 60 0 10 93 1 4 9 252 1 6 0 73 18 3 106 18 3 4 201 11 8 5 145 4 6 5 145 16 8 0 66 9 0	13 6 3 9 3 6 6 13 7 6 8 4 5 12 17 7 6 8 12 7 7 6 6 2 8 12 0 2 6 18 8	3 11 9 3 16 1 3 2 2 8 9 2 4 1 6 3 9 11 0 3 17 2 0 3 11 2 0 2 18 4 2 3 14 8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
788 10 3 447 10 0 109 1 3 17 17 6 56 7 0 178 11 11 6597 17	11 603 16	62134 2 4	164 6 7	3 4 9	0 19 3
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 1 4	5 159 4 8 2 114 9 0 25 13 1 168 2 8 9 269 8 5 77 16 10	2 12 0 3 2 5 9 5 8 3 16 6 6 5 4 7 7 — 8 13 17 6 1 6 1 8 6 6 1	7 3 14 6 3 4 1 2 3 13 4 4 3 16 1 5 4 16 10 5 9 6 5 5 2 0 3 2 5 0 3 10 3 4 0 2 3 7 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
793 11 7 320 0 0 149 19 0 3 0 0 39 18 0 101 13 6 4408 2	1 125 10	10 1485 9	4 63 8	1 3 12 2	1 4 4 1
582 1 10 767 10 0 259 0 3 20 17 6 96 5 0 280 15 5 11,006 0	0 729 7	4 3619 11	8 227 14	8 3 8 6	1 1 11

APPENDIX D.

ATTENDANCE OF SCHOLARS.

TABLE showing Amount of Attendance during the Year ended 31st December, 1863, of Scholars in the Public Schools under the Board of Education.

		<i>D</i> (cnoo	is ui	iaer	ine	ъо.	ARD	O.F	ענו			·						
		School year.	. 0 -	}	ımber who	of l		ars	Da	rage iys at holar	tende			retu	rned	roporti as having the	ving a		, , , ,
ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Number of Days over ouring	Number of Schol attended during	Class A—Less than 50 days.	Class B-50 days & less than 100 days.	Class C-100 days & less than 150 days.	Class D—From 150 200 days inclusive.	Class E—Above 200 days.	Class A-Less than 50 days.	Class B-50 days & less than 100 days.	Class C-100 days & less than 150 days.	Class D—150 days & to 200 days.	Class E-Above 200 days.	Class A—Less than 50 days.	Class B-50 days & less than 100 days.	Class C-100 days & less than 150 days.	Class D-150 days & less than 200 days.	Class E—Above 200 days.	Average No. of Days tended by each Scholar sent at all in the Year
HOBART -	Bathurst-street (Central School - Battery Point - Goulburn-street - Harrington-street - Macquarie-street - Murray-street - Trinity Hill -	228 240 234 235 229 244 237	294 173 256 255 148 113 587	87 52 97 120 73 36 247	51 30 64 67 31 13 128	53 28 29 43 19 22 63	23 35 17 12 24	40 31 8 13 18	21 20 25 28 25	72 70 73 71 71	126 123 124 128 142	176 177 172 175 169 174 173	224 218 212 219 218	30·06 37·89 47·06 49·32 31·86	17:35 17:34 25:00 26:27 20:95 11:50 21:80	18·02 16·18 11·33 16·87 12·84 19·47 10·73	19·73 13·29 13·67 6·66 8·11 21·24 13·30	15:31 23:12 12:11 3:14 8:78 15:93 12:09	110·25 114·10 89·00 70·05 78·30 112·17 84·88
GLENORCHY - {	Bridgewater New Town O'Brien's Bridge -	240 254 240	42 165 97	11 26 26	8 34 15	9 16 14	5 32 21	57	24	67 73 69	123	169 180 177		15.75	19·05 20 61 15·46	21·43 9·70 14·43	11·91 19·39 21·65	21·42 34·55 21·65	118·07 141·52 119·89
Queenborough {	Queenborough - Sandy Bay	239 232	80 98	32 10	19 14	7 13	8 14			81 71	114 123	171 181	217 226	40·00 10·20	23·75 14·29	8·75 13·26	10·00 14·29	17·50 47·96	93·42 163·91
Kingborough -	Birch's Bay Brown's River - Long Bay Port Cygnet - Three Hut Point - Victoria	240 236 241 244 223 237	43 72 61 61 30 57	9 25 3	9 10 19 12 8 10	10 14 12 8 13 6	12 3 2 3	18 14 3	23 34 35	73 69 73	126 116 111 128	179 176 167	216 224 223 219	38·89 14·75 40·98 10·00	20.93 13.89 31.15 19.67 26.67 17.54	23·26 19·44 19·67 13·12 43·33 10·52	23·26 16 67 4·92 3·28 10·00 31·60	4.65 11.11 29.51 22.95 10.00 17.54	99·68 94·90 124·44 102·74 117·60 127·28
FRANKLIN - {	Castle Forbes Bay - Franklin Lightwood Bottom - Shipwright's Point -	222 101 233 239	63 38 35 23	38 9	13 - 4 3	11 - 5 3		,_	32		- 133	173 171 168	211	36·51 100·00 25·72 30·44	20.64 11.42 13.04	17:46 	20.63 - 20.00 13.04	4·76 - 28·57 30·44	93·75 32·32 127·02 120·04
NEW NORFOLK - {	Fenton Forest - Macquarie Plains - New Norfolk -	234 235 243	68 29 107	7	7	_	-	15	30	71	-	159 175	223	24.14	17·65 24·14 18·69	25.00	11·76 18·70	11·77 51·72 25·23	97·32 140·21 119·49
BRIGHTON - {	Black Brush - Green Point Green Ponds - Pontville	226 236 235 232	56 96	17 25	. 15 14	9 9 14 11	8 25	7 18	31 22	70 67	122 127	188 179	221 212	17·40 30·36 26·04 33·33	23·90 26·78 14·59 28·99	19·56 16·07 14·58 15·94	14·29 26·04	17·40 12·50 18·75 11·59	
CLARENCE - {	Kangaroo Point - Rokeby South Arm	236 239 244	51	4		11 9 4	13	18	13	72	124	176 178 180	225	46·25 7·84 25·00	18·75 13·73 5·55	13·75 17·65 11·11	10.00 25.49 16.67	11·25 35·29 41·67	80·34 158·04 152·25
RICHMOND - {	Coal River Jerusalem Richmond Spring Hill Bottom -	251 237 238 234		14 16	10 12	8 14	19 20	14 31	28 21	68 60	127 115	169 184 176 173	209 216	16:13 21:54 17:20 27:50	19:36 15:39 12:90 10:00	3·22 12·30 15·06 22·50	29·23 21·51	33.33	135·61 131·44 140·03 118·65
Sorell {	Carlton Forcett	224 223 221 242 258	42 48	4	15 3	5 8 12	6	9	41 3	71 77	134 132 129	183 184	202 213 223	8.33	16.06 19.05 31.25 10.00 12.84	8·33 11·90 16·67 40·00 21·79	47.62 39.58 20.00	16.67 4.17 30.00	130·50 152·29 117·60 160·47 146·93
OATLANDS - {	Mona Vale Mount Seymour - Oatlands	241 123 239	69 42 92	15	11	16	-	-	17	75	113	173 - 173	-	23·19 35·72 32·61	8·70 26·19 14·13	10·14 38·09 20·65	- 1	-	151·16 69·26 100·78
Cumberland - {	Bothwell Hamilton	238 246	99 98	18 28					27 27		121 128			18·18 28·57	13·13 23·47		16·16 18·37		147·00 105·19
GLAMORGAN - {	Lisdillon Swansea -	239 240	30 81			6 20							217 216	30-00 28.40	16·67 18·52	20·00 24·69			111·93 108·63

APPENDIX D—continued.

		s School g year.	40			of S atten	ded.	ırs	Da		tende	ber d by		Centesi returi durin	mal Pr ned as h g the ye	roportio aving a	n of Se attended	rholars l School	Days at- holar pre- year.
ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	of ven	Number of Schol attended during	Class A—Less than 50 days.	Class B-50 days & less than 100 days.	Class C-100 days & less than 150 days.	Class D—Above 100 200 days inclusive.	Class E-Above 200 days.	Class ALess than 50 days.	Class B50 days & less than 100 days.	Class C-100 days & less than 150 days.	Class D—150 days & to 200 days.	Class E-Above 200 days.	Class A—Less than 50 days.	Class B—50 days & less than 100 days.	Class C—100 days & less than 150 days.	Class D-150 days & less than 200 days.	Class E-Above 200 days.	Average No. of Days tended by each Scholar sent at all in the year.
LAUNCESTON {	Elizabeth-street Margaret-street	242 243	341 198	122 79	69 72		55 2		21 19	55 78				35·77 39·90	20·23 36·36	13·78 22·73	16·12 1·01	14·07 -	94·71 64.46
Campbell Town {	Campbell Town Ross	227 245	99 101	30 19	25 15	1 7 9	20 28	7 30						30·30 18·81	25·26 14·85	17·17 8·91	20·20 27·72	7·07 29·71	100 02 142·94
DELORAINE	Deloraine	196	90	42	15	20	13	-	24	70	127	175	-	46.67	16.67	22.22	14.44	-	76.74
DEVON	Emu Bay Northdown Stanley Table Cape Torquay	246 232 252 256 227	46 77	10 19	7 7 17 16 11		19 10	23 7	24 26	72 69 72	107 121 129	169 174 177	205 230 228	52·17 12·99 32·20	21·21 15·22 22·08 27·12 25·58	9·09 21·74 10·39 11·86 16·27	12·12 8·70 24·67 16·95 32·56	51·52 2·17 29·87 11·87 2·33	160·00 66·50 141·69 99·21 97·33
FINGAL	AvocaFingal	235 246		10 15	4 8	6 8	4 7								11·43 18·18	17·14 18·18	11·43 15·91	31·43 13·64	134·00 105·36
George Town	George Town	229	51	16	15	2	7	. 11	36	13	118	183	225	31.37	29.41	3.92	13.73	21.57	93.84
Morven	Breadalbane Evandale Lymington	248 222 214	86	1 17 7	18 13			23	38	77	. 124	192 18 164	212		7·41 20·93 32·50	13 [.] 95 17:50	14·82 8·61 22·50	74·07 26·74 10·00	200.77 132.73 104.52
Norfolk Plains	Carrick	$245 \\ 232 \\ 243 \\ 216\frac{1}{2}$	39 147	13 11 27 39	12 6 32 11	6 24	5 25	11 39	36 31	68	110 122	172 177	217	28·21 18·36	21.05 15.39 21.77 10.58	21.05 15.38 16.34 21.15	15·79 12·82 17·00 20·19	19:30 28:20 26:53 10:58	123·00 120·41 131·62 100·46
RINGWOOD \dots	Bishopsbourne Cressy Maitland	62 236 247	71	15 20 8	7 27 15					71	117				31·80 38·03 41·67	- 15·50 13·89	16·90 8·33	1·40 13·89	39·00 83·86 100·00
Selby	Hadspen St. Leonards	247 246		19 7	12 16		· 10	18	19 27					45·24 11·67	28·57 26·67	16·67 15·00	9·52 16·66	30.00	65·24 137·13
Westbury	Exton Hagley Quamby Bend Queenstown Westbury Whitemore	253 242 244 246 245 241	78 31 149 105	- 8	23	15 12 23 15	23 9 20 21	18 4 54 14	29 30 24	78 71 70	126 130 126 119	183 174 174 175	219 220 222 212	10.26	19.36	17·86 19·23 38·71 15·43 14·29 13·64	11.90 29.49 29.03 13.42 20.00 50 00		145·33 144·27 142·64 141·09 103·10 128·77

APPENDIX E.

GENERAL and Local Inspection of Schools for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

		N	umber o	f Visits	made t	o the S	chool du	ing the	Year, b	y—
ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Ministers of the Church of England.	Ministers of the Presbyterian Church	Ministers of the Wesleyan Church.	Independent Minis- ters.	Roman Catholic Ministers.	Inspector of Schools or Deputy In- spector of Schools.	Special Visitors not Clergymen.	Other Persons.	Total.
Hobart	Bathurst-st. Central School Battery Point. Goulburn-street Harrington-street Macquarie-street Murray-st., Infant School Trinity Hill	67 2 73 2 2 1 50	1 1 1 1 1		11111	23 -	9 6 6 7 8 3 8	2 1 - 2 • 40 1	8 - 2 - 3 -	83 7 -76 31 8 48 54
GLENORCHY	Bridgewater	3 47 15	7 - 46		 	- 2 -	$egin{array}{c} 4 \ 2 \ 4 \end{array}$	- 3 1	- 4 5	12 57 71
QUEENBOROUGH {	Sandy Bay	2 -	-	- -		<u> </u>	2 3	34. -		37 1
Kingborough	Birch's Bay Brown's River Long Bay Port Cygnet Three Hut Point Victoria	- 15 - 3 - 2	- - - -	- 2 - - 1	- - - - 1		1 2 1 2 1 1	- 13 13 - 14	3 2 3 4 4 24	4 19 19 22 7 42
FRANKLIN	Castle Forbes Bay Franklin Shipwright's Point Lightwood Bottom	1 6 3 -	 -	1 1 1	- - -	- 4 3 -	1 2 1 1	-	12 - 6	2 23 7 7
NEW NORFOLK	Back River Fenton Forest Macquarie Plains New Norfolk	18 - 39 -	- - -	- - 4			2 - 1 2	12 - 1	48 - 6	20 60 40 13
BRIGHTON	Black Brush	23 17 2 5 16	2 -		3 1 21 4	1 - - -	1 2 3 3 2	47 - 43 14	4 7 1 7	78 28 6 79 36
CLARENCE	Kangaroo Point Rokeby South Arm	- - 73 :	- - -	~ 	- - -	-	3 3 -	1 - 3	1 1 5	5 4 81
RICHMOND	Coal River Jerusalem Richmond Spring Hill Bottom	- 31 -	- 1 - -	1	- - -	39 29 29	2 2 6 2	1 -	- 39 - -	1 81 66 31
SORELL	Carlton	- 9 2 3 82	 1 7 9	11111	- 1 -	- - 1 1	1 3 2 1 2	6 - 3 -	- 3 1 2	7 13 15 9 96
OATLANDS	Jericho	3 2 14 -	- 4 - 1	- 1 -	- - -	- 3 3	2 2 3 1	3 8 -	9 67 - 3	17 84 20 8
CUMBERLAND {	Bothwell	6 75	11 -	<u>-</u> -	-	<u>-</u>	3 1	_ 13	1 -	21 90
GLAMORGAN {	Lisdillon	6 38	1	-	- -	-	1 1	8 -	- -	16

		N.	umber oj	f Visits	made to	the Sch	iool duri	ng the	Year, by	
ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Ministers of the Church of England.	Presbyterian Ministers.	Wesleyan Ministers.	Independent Ministers.	Roman Catholic Ministers.	Inspector of Schools or Dep. Inspector of Schools.	Special Visitors not Clergymen.	Other Persons.	Total.
LAUNCESTON {	Elizabeth-street Margaret-street	17 8	-	-	19 -	12	4 3	-	6 1	46 24
Campbell Town {	Campbell Town Ross	ī	18 4	2 -	<u>-</u>	5 -	3 4	7 21	8 31	42 60
Deloraine	Deloraine	35	-	4	_		2	_	_	40
DEVON	Torquay Emu Bay Northdown Stanley Table Cape Northam Tarleton	1 15 1 20 1 3 2	1 - 2 - 2	111111	- 1 - 1 -	3	2 2 1 3 2 -	8 5 10 6 24 4 6	3 17 5 4 12	9 26 30 37 30 22 12
Fingal	Avoca Fingal	19 2	- -	-	_ _	- 2	2 2	1	7 6	28 12
George Town	George Town	6	- :		-		1	5	4	15
Morven	Breadalbane	- - 6	16 -	1 1 1	- 1 -	- - -	2 2 1	5 1 9	- 9. 27	7 29 42
Norfolk Plains	Carrick Illawarra Longford Perth	36 23 34 4	1 - -	- 1 -	-	- - -	2 2 3 2	- 3 - -	1 1 -	39 . 29 38 6
Ringwood	Maitland Cressy	- 1	-	3	- -	_ _	1 2	2 7	1 16	3 29
Selby ,	Hadspen St. Leonards	20 2	-	-	_ _	_	2 3	1	. - 1	21 7
Westbury	Exton Hagley. Quamby Bend Queenstown Westbury Whitemore	11 58 22 1 36 3	- 2 3 - 1	1	1 - - 3 -	23 3 -	2 4 1 2 3	3 7 - -	2 18 6 - 5 1	17 83 39 26 48 7
TOTAL		1146	139	19	57	190	202	422	482	2606

APPENDIX F.

RETURN of the Number of Children admitted under Free Certificates, and the Payments made for their Instruction, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1863.

	TOTAL		QUARTER	ENDED-		mom. v	L TYPE L CH
SCHOOL.	AMOUNT PAID.	31 March.	30 June.	30 Sept.	.31 Dec.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE.
Battery Point	£ s. d. 6 11 3 17 14 8	14 35	8 27		16 26	38 110	9·50 27·50
Harrington-street Macquarie-street Murray-street Trinity Hill	23 10 2 16 16 2 23 17 7 32 2 0	60 38 34 100	42 35 36 101	34 33 35 52	34 29 38 50	170 135 143 303	42·50 33·75 35·75 75·75
Bridgewøter New Town O'Brien's Bridge Queenborough	3 8 5 11 3 6 1 3 9 0 9 4	8 15 4 —	8 14 4	12 —	$\frac{17}{3}$	20 58 8 3	5·00 14·50 2·00 ·75
Sandy Bay Brown's River Victoria	6 0 0 2 9 7 3 18 1 6 6 7	17 14 6 13	10 3 4 11	8 . 4	6 5 4 16	41 22 18 40	10·25 5·50 4·50 10·00
Castle Forbes Bay Franklin Fenton Forest Macquarie Plains	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14 23 5 16	8 25 5 10	_ _ _ 11	- - 11	22 48 10 48	5·50 12·00 2·50 12·00
New Norfolk Back River Green Ponds Pontville	5 12 3 6 8 7 4 4 6	13 · 8 11	11 10 6	7 8 6	$\frac{}{7}$	31 33 29 54	7·75 8·23 7·25
Kangaroo Point South Arm Coal River Jerusalem	5 15 10 5 5 9 6 16 1 7 19 2	39 9 30	4 9 15 13	5 8 - 12	6 7 11 12	33 26 67	13·50 8·25 6·50 16·75
Carlton Forcett Orielton Prosser's Plains	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 12 11 12	3 7 8 5	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 - 8 4	13 19 31 26	3·25 4·75 7·75 6·50
Oatlands	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13 3 10 10	4 8 4	4 3 3	4 3 4	13 15 24 21	3·25 3·75 6·00 5·25
Elizabeth-street Margaret-street Cumpbell Town	38 19 3 21 11 11 5 15 0 0 16 8	117 92 13	68	68 61 8	80 51 8 8	333 204 39 8	83·25 51·00 9·75 2·00
Tarleton	0 3 8 0 7 8 5 11 0	2 12	1 8	<u>-</u> 6	$\frac{1}{6}$	1 3 32	·25 ·75 8·00
Perth Quamby Bend Queenstown Westbury	10 2 0 1 0 0 38 6 9 11 16 7	21 	15 64 24	14 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15 5 64 14	65 5 · 274 83	16·25 1·25 68·50 20·75
TOTAL	380 18 6	963	648	526	582	2719	679.75

GENERAL REPORT for the Year 1863 upon the Public Schools under the Board of Education, Tasmania, by T. Stephens, Esq., M.A., Oxon, Inspector of Schools.

Hobart Town, 5th July, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honor to present my First General Report upon the whole of the Public Schools of Tasmania. Hitherto it has been my duty to furnish an account of those only which were comprised in the Northern Division, under the management of a separate Board.

Inspection.

Between the 1st February and the 31st December, 1863, I paid 162 visits to Schools in operation, travelling during that period somewhat over 3700 miles. My colleague, Mr. Burgess, paid in addition 37 visits, making up the total number of visits to 199. The duties of Secretary to the Board, which have since been resumed by Mr. Burgess, pressed very heavily upon my time during the chief part of the year, but were not allowed to interfere with the work of inspection.

In some of the localities which I have visited during the year there is an evident decrease in the number of children of a school-going age, and it may become necessary to close one or two of the smaller Schools. In other districts, especially among the new agricultural settlements, the want of the means of education is still far in excess of the supply. There is an apparent diminution in the attendance at the existing Schools, which may be partly traced, I think, to the alterations effected in the mode of preparing the School Returns. Both the School Records and Returns are now simplified as far as is compatible with official requirements, and the chances of error and inaccuracy are greatly diminished.

Upon reviewing the year's work, I cannot express myself satisfied with what I have been able to accomplish. The object of an Inspector's visit is not merely to determine by examination the general state of the School, and the individual and collective proficiency of the Schoolars. This is, perhaps, his first business; but it is scarcely less important that he should have opportunities for observing the ordinary working of the classes, with a view to the correction of defects in the method of instruction; and for conference with Special Visitors, or other intelligent residents, in order to ascertain what are the external relations of the School to the District, what local circumstances obstruct its progress, and what course of action is best suited to the requirements of each case. I do not think that it will ever be possible for one Inspector to do this work in every District as thoroughly as might be desirable. The number of Schools is in itself no obstacle, but they are scattered over so extensive an area that a very disproportionate amount of time is necessarily consumed in travelling from place to place. This circumstance, combined with the necessity of completing a tour within a specified time in order to fulfil engagements elsewhere, has often caused my visits to be hurried and incomplete as regards some of the objects of inspection.

Standard of Instruction.

It will have been seen, from the separate Reports which I have furnished from time to time, that the condition of the several Schools varies to such an extent as to make it impossible to define with accuracy their collective standard of efficiency. There are a few Schools which are doing their work well. There is a large number in which the standard, though defective in many respects, is not susceptible of much improvement, progress being retarded by circumstances which are not entirely within the Teacher's control. And there are a few of a very inferior class, whose existence is only to be tolerated because no better provision can at present be made for supplying their place.

Reading.

Instruction in reading naturally takes the first place, in point of time, in the primary School. It is perhaps the most important branch of education, but it is also the most difficult to teach thoroughly well, and the highest standard that is ordinarily attainable falls very far short of excellence. The children of the labouring classes have peculiar difficulties to contend with in learning to read. The style of reading, of conversation, the very words to which they are accustomed at their homes, are all so many impediments in their way, though less formidable, it must be admitted, than those which a Teacher has often to encounter in a Country Parish in England. But these and other difficulties ought to be regarded by the Teacher only as so many additional incentives to industry and attention on his part; and he should never be satisfied with his work until the reading in every class is, at least, audible, articulate, and intelligent. There are few Schools in which even this standard has been attained in more than one or two of the higher classes.

Grammar.

Grammar is best taught where it is taken in connection with the reading lesson, or the passage which has been written to dictation. The Teachers who understand their business seldom allow text books to be used except for home lessons. To teach children to speak and write correctly,—the professed object of the study of Grammar,—ought to be the aim of every Schoolmaster; but the result of all experience tends to show, that if the end be attained at all, it is owing to influence incidentally, and sometimes unconsciously, brought to bear upon the pupil, rather than to the means ostensibly employed for the purpose. There is too

much parsing, and too little practice in composition and the construction of sentences. To load the memories of young children with a mass of technical phraseology of which they cannot possibly understand the application is of little utility, present or prospective, while the time thus wasted might be devoted with far greater advantage to some really indispensable branch. I am disposed, therefore, to discourage the teaching of Grammar, as a separate subject, in all except advanced classes; and even with these to direct attention rather to exercises in practical composition, than to rote instruction in the ordinary text books. My remarks, it must be remembered, have reference to a class of Schools in which a very small proportion of children remains after the age of twelve years.

Geography.

Geography is a favorite subject with intelligent Teachers. If well managed it has an important influence in developing intelligence in children; and I regret that deficiencies in more essential branches sometimes compel me to discourage the teaching of it in our Schools. Here again the Teacher's aim should be, not to load the memory with a number of isolated facts and statistical details, but rather to show the relations subsisting between different places and countries; their dependence upon one another for commercial purposes; the influence of the climate and physical features of a country upon its people and their occupation; with any other circumstances which will present ideas capable of being grasped by the minds of young children, and teach them to think. But the instruction in Geography should proceed side by side with the reading of the class, and should never be allowed to take the prominent position which may be properly assigned to it, as a distinct branch of study, in Schools of a higher description. Advanced pupils may be occasionally exercised in sketching the outlines of countries from the School maps and from memory: elaborate map-drawing is beyond the scope of the Public School.

History.

The teaching of the outlines of English and General History is attempted in a few of the Schools. I do not often find that the amount of information acquired is an adequate compensation for the expenditure of time and labour. The best Teachers seldom try to teach History as a separate subject, but seize opportunities as they occur for interesting and instructing their pupils in the accounts of important personages and events which are met with in the course of their reading. In this, as in other higher branches, the Teacher may be safely left to exercise his own discretion, provided that satisfactory evidence be given of sound proficiency in the elementary subjects throughout his School.

Writing.

The character of the penmanship depends almost entirely upon the style of each individual Teacher's handwriting, so strong is the imitative faculty in children: the degree of excellence, and the extent to which it is carried in the several classes, vary according to the Teacher's ability, and the importance which he attaches to this branch of instruction. There are few Schools in which the writing is as good as it ought to be. One of the axioms of modern educationists is that the writing which is earliest taught is best taught; and it is generally admitted that the instruction should begin almost as soon as the child is able to hold a slate and pencil. Many Teachers who have learnt their duty thus far have failed to see the immense importance of the next requisite—the systematic and diligent supervision of even the earliest attempts. Thus, I often find children forming the letters backwards, or scrawling unmeaning hieroglyphics over their slates, the Teacher meanwhile going on with his other work, satisfied with seeing that the troublesome portion of his School is temporarily amused or kept quiet, and utterly forgetful of the fact that habits of carelessness are being acquired which all his after labours will never thoroughly correct. It is easy for an Inspector to call attention to such defects: it is difficult to remedy them without frequent opportunities of inspection.

The importance of constant practice in writing to dictation is becoming generally recognised; and in some Schools very fair proficiency is attained, though the exercise is still too much confined to the upper classes. Spelling is usually taught in connection with this lesson, and is almost always satisfactory where it forms a prominent feature in the Time-table. Transcribing from tablets and from books is a useful alternative exercise; but the real secret of success in both cases lies in the attention given to revision of every line that is written, and the correction of errors by the children themselves.

Arithmetic.

The standard of proficiency in Arithmetic in some Schools is highly satisfactory. In the majority it is somewhat better taught than any other subject. The deficiencies which I notice are less the result of the Teacher's imperfect knowledge of his subject than of an unskilful method of dealing with it. Without an exception, I have always found the progress of the children to be most satisfactory where free use is made of the black-board in illustrating and explaining the successive stages, and where they are practised from the first in taking down their sums from dictation. I do not think it advisable to encourage the use of text-books except in the case of advanced scholars who have mastered the elementary principles of the science, and can be trusted to work without supervision. Of such scholars the number is necessarily very limited, even in the best Schools,

The value of mental calculation as an intellectual exercise can scarcely be overrated. It does not usually form a sufficiently prominent feature in the School-work, and there are not many Teachers who aim at producing more than a certain mechanical readiness in answering questions by the aid of fixed rules previously learnt by rote. The lesson need not occupy in each class more than a very few minutes, but it cannot be commenced too early.

Practical Mensuration, and the rudiments of Geometry and Algebra, are skilfully taught to a few advanced pupils in three or four Schools.

Needlework.

Plain needlework is taught in the Public Schools almost without an exception. A good deal of difficulty is sometimes experienced in providing materials for work, owing to the apathy or unthriftiness of parents; but this obstacle may be usually overcome by the exercise of tact and energy on the part of the Teachers. The instruction in this branch is admirably seconded in several Schools by the co-operation of benevolent ladies, who supply materials, and give rewards for industry and proficiency.

Religious Instruction.

In this important branch grave deficiencies are sometimes noticeable in Schools which are otherwise well conducted. In the majority it has not yet assumed its proper position. A good deal of misconception prevails among Teachers as to the scope and character of the Religious Instruction prescribed by the Board's Regulations, and I am inclined to attribute their want of success to this circumstance rather than to wilful neglect. The use of Catechisms and similar formularies being prohibited under our National System of Education, the Teacher's work lies within comparatively narrow limits. His first business should be to make such a selection from the Old and New Testaments, taking them on alternate days, as will bring the leading portions of Scripture history and narrative within the compass of a year's work. He should group for instruction as many classes as can be conveniently arranged together; for to this subject collective teaching is peculiarly applicable, and it must always be borne in mind that it is not to be treated as a lesson in reading. In most Schools two or three children, at least, will be found who may be trusted to read to the rest the portion selected for the day's lesson: if not, it must be read by the Teacher himself. By judiciously varying his mode of questioning he ought to have no difficulty in keeping alive the attention of even the youngest of his pupils; and frequent recapitulation will fix the substance, if not the minute details, of each lesson in their minds. The elder children should be frequently exercised in writing from memory abstracts of previous lessons or short accounts of Scripture characters and events. It would be useless for me to go more fully into particulars respecting a branch of teaching the good effect of which depends so entirely upon the character of each individual Teacher, and his sense of the responsibilities of his position. I trust that at no distant period I may be able to report that its great importance has been universally recognised.

Teachers.

Although in thus glancing at the general condition of the Public Schools I have had to point out the existence of numerous defects, I would not have it inferred that they necessarily have their origin in a neglect of duty on the part of the Teachers. Differing widely in natural energy and aptitude, in experience and intellectual attainments, they are, with few exceptions, if not always successful, at least earnest and diligent in the performance of their School duties. The majority have entered upon them without previous training, and are only now learning their business. The failures of others are sometimes attributable to a misdirection of their labours, but more frequently to an attempt to teach a variety of subjects without due regard to the capacity of the children and their future destination in life. On all these matters I speak purposely in general terms, knowing that it is impossible to single out any particular School for special commendation without doing an injustice to others. The local peculiarities of each district, and the character of the laboring population above all, materially affect the condition of a School; and the efficiency of a Teacher can never be fairly estimated from results alone.

Pupil Teachers.

I have already reported on the examination of Pupil Teachers which was held at Hobart Town in the early part of the year. It cannot be expected that all of those who are now being trained at the public expense will ultimately become Teachers of Public Schools, but their time will not have been wasted even if at the end of the apprenticeship they turn to other pursuits. The value of their services as Assistants is, at least, an adequate return for the cost of their training, and there are few spheres of life in which the qualifications which they will have acquired may not be turned to good account. The regulations in force under the late Northern and Southern Boards differ widely upon some important points; and it will soon be necessary to submit them to a thorough revision in order that one uniform standard may be adopted.

Of the mode in which the Annual Examinations are conducted here I cannot speak in favorable terms. During the past few years they have assumed the form of Competitive Examinations, one Paper of Questions being set to all the Pupil Teachers without regard to differences of age, year of employment, or attainments. Allowing to the arguments in favor of the competitive system their fullest weight, I would still urge that it is quite unsuited to Examinations of this kind, and that no precedent can be found in the practice of other countries to justify its retention. The principal objections are, that the requisite gradations cannot be preserved in any one Paper of reasonable length, and the Questions which are suited to the capacity of juniors will not properly test the qualifications of those who are on the eve of completing their apprenticeship: that, if a standard of marks be the sole criterion, the promotions will frequently be at variance with the regulations under which the appointment is made; and that, when all compete upon equal terms, the Master is strongly tempted to encourage in his young pupil a superficial acquaintance with every subject for which marks will be given, instead of laying thoroughly a groundwork upon which the superstructure of education may step by step be raised. Again, I hold it to be of the greatest importance that, in the earlier years, the Pupil Teacher should be examined in the presence of his instructor, in order that deficiencies may be pointed out and attention called to the best mode of correcting them during the ensuing year. The Paper-work, too, at such times should be largely supplemented by viva voce examination, which is not so necessary in the advanced stages. I beg, then, to suggest that in future, as formerly, the examination for junior Pupil Teachers be conducted in accordance with the standards prescribed for their respective years by the terms of their engagement, the general Competitive Examination being confined to those who are completing their apprenticeship. It

Scholarships, with this difference only that, whereas in England the successful candidates have the advantage of completing their education at the Training College, they will here be at once eligible for appointment, as vacancies occur, to the rank of Assistant Teachers. That this plan will entail upon the Inspector a great increase of labour is a consideration of minor moment: the subject is one of great importance, and the necessity for some change appears to me to be so evident that I have not felt myself justified in deferring these suggestions for another year.

Objects of the Public Schools.

A question often arises as to the propriety of excluding from the Public Schools the children of parents who can afford to pay for a more expensive education. On one side it is urged that these Schools are maintained by the State solely for the benefit of the poorer classes. On the other, that every taxpayer has an inherent right to avail himself of the instruction which is provided at the public cost. Many country districts are only large enough for one School, and here the parent has no alternative. In other districts the Public School is the best, and therefore the most attractive. The fees paid by the wealthier parents form an important item in the Teacher's income; and, under proper management, the fusion of classes is attended with many advantages. To this it is objected that the equality which is presumed in theory is not always maintained in practice; that the Teacher is often tempted to give too much of his time and attention to the best paying class of scholars; and that, even when he thoroughly deserves it, he does not always gain credit for conscientiousness and impartiality. I have, in fact, known poor parents to keep their children at home from a vague notion that the amount of instruction is proportioned to the rate of payment. Again, there is a great deal of foolish pride among people of this class, and they will often deprive their children of education because they cannot afford to send them to School well dressed. The last two causes keep down the attendance, especially where there is a large "respectable" class, to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. They are evils which no legislation nor special rules will remove: the sole remedy lies in the exercise of tact and energy on the Teacher's part, and in the active co-operation of influential residents. My own opinion on the whole question is, that the Public School system is well adapted for the instruction of children under twelve years of age or thereabouts; and that, up to this point, both rich and poor may be associated togethe

Local Agency.

In some districts the Teacher's labours are ably and earnestly seconded by the Special Visitors and other influential persons, but the evils arising from an absence of local interest in the welfare and working of the Schools are still so prominent as to demand the serious attention of the Board. They are not likely to be removed until some portion of the expense of maintaining the Schools is borne by the districts, but they may, I think, be considerably mitigated by the introduction of a system of School Committees. The collective influence of the Special Visitors acting in concert would be of far greater avail than any which they can exercise as individuals; while the sense of responsibility, which now exists only to a very limited extent, would be proportionately increased. There are several districts which are not yet ripe for the organisation of School Committees, but there are others in which they might greatly promote the efficiency of the Schools. The change should, however, be introduced with very great caution. The Teachers now enjoy an immunity from capricious and improper interference with their work which is almost unknown elsewhere, and it is a privilege which I should be sorry to see abridged.

Standards of Instruction and Classification.

Teachers often complain to me of the want of some definite standard of organisation and instruction applicable to all Schools. This is required partly to protect them from the unreasonable demands of some parents, but chiefly as an official guide to bring prominently forward those points which are considered by the Board to be of primary importance. A standard of classification for Teachers, whose status is not now based upon any fixed principle, is also very much needed. Now that the whole of the Public Schools are under the management of one Board, there is no longer any reason for delaying the introduction of measures upon which the efficiency of Schools and Teachers mainly depends. In other respects the Public School system appears to be well suited to the circumstances of the Colony, and to the purposes of National Education.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. STEPHENS.

The Chairman and Members of the Board of Education.