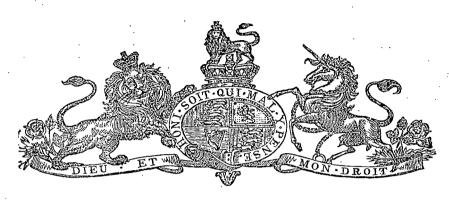


1893.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: REPORT FOR 1892.

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



REPORT of the Minister of Education for the Year 1892.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT DOBSON, Knight, Administrator of the Government of Tasmania.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report of the Education Department for the year 1892.

Schools.

Schools were established during the year at Elizabeth-street, Launceston, North Scottsdale, West Zeehan, and Taranna, the last being on the half-time system; and the Apsley, Red Hills, Lower Carlton, and Orford schools were re-opened. Schools were closed at Carnarvon, Gray, Inglewood, Boobyalla, and Swan Bay. The grant-in-aid allowed, under special conditions, to a school at Scamander, was continued.

Attendance.

The number of distinct scholars who attended during any portion of the year increased from 19,207 in 1891 to 20,659 in 1892, and the average number on the rolls for each month from 13,491 to 14,549. The average daily attendance increased from 9680 to 10,654.

The subjoined table gives a general outline of the extension of the means of elementary education during the past ten years, and of the attendance of scholars:—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on Rolls during the year.	Average No. of Scholars on Rolls from month to month.*	Average Atten- dance.
1882	181	13,775	9302	6711
	183	14,241	9708	7040
	191	14,846	10,144	7297
	204	15,418	10,531	7465
	209	16,014	11,199	7856
	215	16,527	11,383	8182
	220	17,125	12,002	8730
	229	17,949	12,460	8973
	240	18,156	12,640	8898
	244	19,207	13,491	9680
	251	20,659	14,549	10,654

^{*} The names of all children who have not been present at all during the previous four weeks are omitted from calculation in making up the number on rolls for each week, and the mean of the weekly results thus obtained is the average number on rolls for the month.

Age and Classification of Scholars

The following table, compiled from the Teachers' Returns, gives the age and the classification under the Standard of Instruction of 14,738 scholars on the rolls of State Schools at the end of the year:—

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	TOTAL.
							
Under four years,	59						59
Four years	221	1		·			222
Five years	537	11		· · · · ·			548
Six years	979	94	4		•••		1077
Seven years	1232	328	43	7		l :	1610
Eight years	1067	631	221	20			1939
Nine years	574	792	450	129	17		1962
Ten years	325	596	629	336	85	6	1977
Eleven years	181	351	594	517	200	44	1887
Twelve years	68	185	416	511	308	. 96	1584
Thirteen years	17	73	228	299	325	134	1076
Fourteen years and over	5	43	98	196	247	208	797
TOTAL	5265	3105	2683	2015	1182	488	14,738
Percentage of Scholars	35 73	21.07	18.20	13.67	8.02	3.81	100.00

Revised Classification.

The next table exhibits a statement, taken from the Reports of the Inspectors, of the classification of 12,484 scholars, based on the results of examinations under the Standard of Instruction.

	Class I.		Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	TOTAL.
	Div. 1.	Div. 2.	11.	111.				
	1250 1152	722 763	999 1172	836 987	531 463	277 208	130 69	4745 4814
Total	635	555 77	551 2722	2447	1308	677	253	12,484
Percentage	40	67	21 · 80	19.61	10.48	5.42	2.02	100.00

Inspection.

Provision having been made by Parliament during the Session of 1891 for filling up the vacancy in the Inspectorial Staff, Mr. H. H. Anderson, B.A., was appointed to the office of Inspector of Schools, and undertook the inspection of the schools in the North-Eastern, Eastern, and South-Eastern Districts from 1st January to 30th June, 1892, when he resigned to take charge of the Hutchins School, Hobart. Mr. Anderson was succeeded by Mr. S. O. Lovell, who completed the year's work by examining the schools in the same District, in addition to other duties incidental to the office of Inspector. The total number of visits paid by the Inspectors of Schools for purposes of inspection or examination was 620, the results of which are detailed in their Annual Reports.

Local Visitation.

There were 630 visits paid to State Schools by Members of Boards of Advice, and 1300 by other persons. Ministers of Religion paid 1918 visits to State Schools for the purpose of giving religious instruction under the provisions of the Act.

Boards of Advice.

There was no change during the year in connection with the Boards of Advice, beyond those occasioned by the resignation of members and the appointment of their successors. The Boards of Advice continue to render valuable aid to the Department in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them under the provisions of the Education Act. The large number of children periodically reported as absent from school without sufficient excuse, and sometimes for lengthened periods, appears to indicate that in some districts there is need of more prompt and vigorous action in dealing with parents who have infringed the compulsory clauses of the Act in regard to school attendance. In former years there has been much general misapprehension on the subject of the allowances placed at the disposal of Boards of Advice, which are derived from a Parliamentary Vote in aid of certain local requirements. During the past year it has been necessary in only a

few instances to point out that, though the appropriation of the allowance for each separate purpose is a matter for the Board's discretion, the expenditure under that head may not exceed the total amount of each such allowance, and that the first charge upon the allowance for cleansing is the cost of the necessary attention to the school out-offices throughout the District.

School Fees.

The school fees paid by parents in aid of teachers' salaries during the year amounted to £10,980 14s. 4d., or £418 2s. more than in 1891, and represent an average payment at the rate of £1 0s. 7d. per scholar, calculated upon the average daily attendance for the year.

Free Scholars.

A Return of the number of children admitted to country schools during the year under free certificates is appended. The sum of £453 16s. 6d. was paid by the Department for their instruction; the average number of free scholars, estimated from the quarterly Returns of the teachers, being 1121.

Income of Teachers.

The subjoined table gives a summary of the incomes of Head Teachers of State Schools compiled from official returns, and subdivided as follows:—(A) Teachers of schools in Hobart and Launceston; (B) other Teachers holding certificates of competency; and (C) uncertificated Teachers. Only the actual receipts under the head of official income are taken into account in this Return, the estimated annual value of a Teacher's residence not being included:—

	MALE TEACHERS.					FEMALE	TEACHERS.	
	Number of Teachers.	Maximum Income.	Minimum Income.	Average Income.	Number of Teachers.	Maximum Income.	Minimum Income.	Average In-
А В С	8 109 47	£ s. d. 706 18 0 284 17 11 144 0 1	£ s. d. 240 0 0 94 12 9 58 17 3	£ s. d. 466 18 1 158 19 2 95 1 9	1 11 69	£ s. d. 186 6 5 108 13 1 136 1 7	£ s. d. 186 6 5 77 6 0 45 1 3	£ s. d. 186 6 5 90 10 9 64 4 1

A further analysis of the Returns gives the following information as to the incomes of Head Teachers classified under the Regulations of the Department:—

	MALE TE	ACHERS.			FEMALE T	EACHERS.	
Class I. Class II. Class III. Class IV.	Maximum Income. £ 706 284 233 144	Minimum Income. £ 161 122 97 58	### Average Income. ### 484 203 137 95	Class I. Class II. Class III.	Maximum Income. £ Nil. 108 186	Minimum Income. £ Nil. 77 45	Average Income. £ Nil. 90 64

The emoluments of Head Teachers are derived partly from fixed salaries depending upon length of service, attainments as tested by examination and efficiency in teaching and school management; and partly from school fees. Promotion is given by advancement to higher grades of classification, and by transfer to more important schools.

State School Exhibitions.

An examination in connection with the Exhibitions annually awarded to boys and girls under the age of 12 years was held in the month of June. The following is a list of the successful candidates:—

No.	Name.	Date of Birth.	School.
	BOYS.		
1	Tregear, Arthur M	27 June, 1880	New Town
2	Heritage, James E	17 July, 1880	Longford and Inver-
3	Geeves, John A.	11 October, 1880	Geeveston
4			Charles-st. and Latrobe
4 5	Morrison, Leonard N	21 Sept. 1880	New Town
6	Cochrane, John G.	7 June, 1880	Invermay and Charles-
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	street
	GIRLS.	í	
1	Smith, Lilian May	26 July, 1880	New Town
2	Robinson, Blandina E	18 June, 1880	Macquarie-street
3	Winter, Renée B.	4 Oct. 1880	Ellesmere

General Expenditure.

The chief heads of Expenditure under the Annual Vote in aid of Primary Education may be summarised thus:—

·	£	s.	d.
Salaries and allowances of Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil			
Teachers, and Paid Monitors	26,412	15	0
Rent of School buildings	. 316	5	0
Repairs and improvements to buildings occupied by the			
Department for School purposes	102	2	0
School furniture and fittings	294	18	10
Purchase of school requisites (books, maps, &c.)	654	6	5
Miscellaneous expenses, direct	349	2	4
Ditto, indirect	284	6	10
Preparation of plans and supervision of works	75 9	15	9
Repairs to State School buildings	1565	6	9
State School Exhibitions	910	16	8
Model School	298	6	8
Allowances to Boards of Advice	24 60	9	10
Administration and Inspection	3245	17	4
-	£37,654	9	<u> </u>

Erection of Schoolhouses.

The following table gives the particulars of the expenditure of the sum of £3791 4s. 11d. appropriated during the year, and chargeable against Loans Bills, under the provisions of the Education Act, 1885, to the purchase of sites, and the erection and improvement of State School buildings:—

	£	s.	d.
Black Sugar Loaf, school and residence	311	14	0
Blue Tier, schoolroom	144	0	0
Brookside, site	11	15	6
Chitty's Road, site	31	7	10
Chitty's Road, site	228	10	6
Ellesmere, class-room	138	8	0
Longley, site	20	0	0
Macquarie-street, site	1455	7	0
New Norfolk, class-room	208	5	6
Pontville, site	19	16	0
Pyengana, class-room	7 0	0	0
Rosevale, school and residence	316	. 0	0
Somerset, school and residence	292	9	7.
Stowport, site Snug River, site Snug River, site	22	11	0
Snug River, site	10	0	0
Upper Huon, additions to residence	45	0	0
Wynyard, class-room	174	0	0
Zeehan, residence	292	0	0
	£3791		77
	20/91	_	<u> </u>

The General Report of the Director of Education, and the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, together with detailed Statements of the year's expenditure, are appended.

ADYE DOUGLAS, Minister of Education.

31st May, 1893.

Appendix ${f A}$.

GENERAL REPORT for 1892 by T. Stephens, M.A., Director of Education.

30th April, 1893.

The most gratifying feature in the statistical results of the year ended 31st December, 1892, is the increase in the total attendance. The average number on rolls rose from 13,491 in 1891 to 14,549 in 1892, and the average daily attendance from 9680 to 10,654. In the school districts of Hobart and Launceston the increases in the average attendance were 146 and 133 respectively. Among the country districts Macquarie (West Coast) shows an increase of 107, Mersey 74, Emu Bay 60, Fingal 52, Beaconsfield 48, Deloraine 46, Sorell 43, Carnarvon 33, Bothwell and George Town 32 each, and the districts of Buckingham, Campbell Town, East Devon, Kentishbury, Evandale, North Franklin, South Franklin, Glamorgan, Glenorchy, Kingborough, East Ringarooma, West Ringarooma, Ross, Russell, Selby, and Spring Bay also show some little progress. The districts of Clarence, West Devon, Green Ponds, Hamilton, Longford, New Norfolk, Oatlands, Portland, Richmond, and Westbury have either remained stationary, or show a decrease in the attendance as compared with that of the previous year. of the previous year.

I have in previous Reports called attention to the increasing number of schools in which the attendance ranged from 20 downwards, and the record is still unsatisfactory. Of the schools in operation in 1892 there were 93, including half-time schools, with an average attendance of 20 and under, and the attendance in 16 of these was under 10. Going higher up the list I find 62 schools with an attendance ranging from 21 to 30, both numbers inclusive, and 44 with an attendance from 31 to 50, making, with those previously mentioned, a total of 199. Thus, out of a general total of 251 schools in operation during the whole or part of the year, there were only 52 in which the average attendance exceeded 50. From the 93 schools of the lowest class may be deducted 5 which, showing no prospect of a satisfactory improvement, were closed before the end of the year; but the question of the continuance of the remainder still remains a matter for serious consideration.

The next subject calling for notice is the effect of the action taken under the compulsory clauses of the Act for enforcing the attendance of children whose parents neglect or deliberately refuse to avail themselves of the means of education provided by the State. Since the re-appointment of Truant Officers in Hobart and Launceston there has been a marked improvement in regularity of attendance, as well as an actual increase of scholars, at the State Schools; and this improvement has extended also to the schools subsidised by the State, and to the lower class of private schools, though of the actual facts of attendance at the latter the Department has no means of gaining accurate information. The Truant Officers do not confine their attention to the lists of absentees on record at the several schools. One of their chief duties is to seek out children whose names have never been registered or have ceased to appear on the rolls of any school, and these, of course, are the most difficult cases with which they have to deal. Their instructions are to use every kind of gentle pressure in the first instance, and not to resort to the means provided by law until all modes of caution or persuasion by personal interview with the parents, or formal notice, have failed to have any effect. Even after an information has been laid it is withdrawn, or action temporarily suspended, if compliance with the requirements of the Act is at last secured. In the majority of cases open resistance is not met with. Promises of amendment are freely given, and the children are sent to school for a time; but most of such cases require continuous and vigilant watching to prevent a return to the old habit of truancy In Hobart during 1892 the number of cases in which notice was sent or parents were cautioned was 934; the number in which informations were laid, 84. Of these 26 were withdrawn by the Truant Officer, the number of cases in which fines were imposed being 58. In Launceston, during the last nine months of the year, notice was sent or parents were cautioned in 725 cases; informations were laid in 28 cases, Among the difficulties experienced by the Truant Officer; and in 17 of the remaining cases fines were imposed. Among the difficulties experienced by the Truant Officers in the performance of their duties is the persistence with which some parents seek to evade surveillance by sending the children from one school to another, attendance being only nominal at any of them, but furnishing a pretence of compliance with the law. Another mode of evasion is to assert that a child is attending one of the numerous small private schools, and as the teachers of these schools are not required to keep registers of attendance nor to furnish information to the officer his efforts to assert in the actual facts of the case are often haffled, and it is only information to the officer, his efforts to ascertain the actual facts of the case are often baffled, and it is only by finding the children in the streets during school hours that he can obtain sufficient evidence to enable him to take action in the matter. Even this mode of detecting the offender sometimes fails, for cases have been brought under my notice in which parents have kept their children shut up in the house or in a back yard during all the hours at which attendance is prescribed by law. A good many children of school age appear to have obtained exemption on the plea that they would be sent to night-schools, but such attendance, even if it could be enforced, would not constitute a ground for exemption, nor be of much real use. I still think, that to meet the numerous instances in which the earnings of children under thirteen years are needed to contribute to the support of the family an amendment of the Women and Children's Act, by the introduction of the half-time system prescribed by the English Factories and Workshops Act, is most desirable. A compulsory attendance on alternate days, or for two hours a day on five days in the week, would be amply sufficient.

Besides their regular work in Hobart and Launceston, the Truant Officers have also a duty to perform in connection with the country districts. At the end of each quarter the teachers of State Schools send me Returns giving the particulars of all cases of non-attendance reported monthly during the quarter to the Boards of Advice. Abstracts of these Returns are prepared by the Truant Officers and forwarded to the several Boards in order that they may also have before them a statement showing to what extent the default

in attendance has been continuous. Taking the last quarter of 1892, the total number of children reported in the country districts for non-compliance with the law was 946, and among these were 162 who had not put in an appearance at all during the quarter. In some of these cases there may have been a sufficient cause for exemption for which application should have been made, but the result of personal inquiry leads me to conclude that the figures quoted are rather under than over the number absent without excuse. I believe that all the Boards of Advice, without exception, desire to see the means of education utilised to the fullest extent. Some do all they can to enforce the law, while others take a more lenient view of the default of parents, but much of the responsibility for unsatisfactory results appears to rest with the officers employed. If the whole of the rural police were under one management there would be little difficulty in introducing a uniform system under which the requirements of the Act in regard to school attendance might be satisfactorily carried out. It is not desirable that the police should take the initiative in this matter, except by reporting to the local authority cases of truancy which come under their notice. A separate preliminary enquiry should be made into all cases coming under notice for the first time, but as soon as it appears that there is no real excuse for absence the services of the police should be at once called into requisition, and would indeed be indispensable if the law is to be carried into effect.

In regard to matters which are directly under the control of the Department there is every reason to speak hopefully. All real reform in education is a thing of slow and gradual development, and the progressive improvement in general efficiency which is created and fostered by inspection and management is on the whole highly satisfactory. A low standard of general efficiency in a school is usually associated with irregular attendance of the scholars, and it is sometimes difficult for the Inspector to determine whether the latter is a consequence of some defect in the teacher, or is due to inaction on the part of local authorities, or to both causes combined. Even where a teacher, through intemperate habits, infirmity of temper, or some other failing, has lost the confidence of parents, it rarely happens that complaints or reports are made unless he has given some cause of personal offence to one of his neighbours. I have noted in former reports the good results that are sometimes consequent upon a change of teachers in a school which, from some undefined cause, appears not to be fulfilling the purpose for which it was established. In such a case there may be an entire absence of local complaint, there may be nothing noticeable in the teaching or management to justify unfavourable report, and the transfer of the teacher to a less important post may appear to an outsider a capricious or arbitrary act on the part of the Minister controlling the Department. In three recent instances of this kind a change of teachers has been rapidly followed by an increase in the number of scholars. In one the attendance, which was steady at about 14, rose to 30, in another from 36 to 70, and in the third from under 30 to considerably over 100; the increase in each case being steadily maintained. These are significant facts.

The old plan under which a local contribution was required to meet the expense of erecting new school-houses had some advantages, and might have been improved in practice so as to equalise the incidence of the burden, which pressed too heavily upon poor districts. The present system, under which the whole cost of such buildings is charged to public funds, is open to abuse on account of the pressure naturally brought to bear by local residents upon the Government for the erection of schools in places where there is temporary need of the means of education, but no certainty of the permanence of the population. I do not see how the burden borne by the State can be greatly lessened except by enforcing some local liability for at least the maintenance of school buildings, and thus asserting the principle of self-reliance. Considering the number of schools planted throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the amount of work done, the total cost of the maintenance of the teaching staff—the chief item of expenditure—cannot be regarded as excessive; while the incomes of individual teachers in their several grades of classification are strictly moderate, except in a very few instances where large emoluments are derived from school fees. The rest of the expenditure has, of late years, been regulated by strict economy, and there are many points in which improvement is much needed, but which has been deemed impracticable in consequence of the necessity for keeping down all outlay that could possibly be avoided.

The institution of State School Exhibitions is, perhaps, the only one which could be altogether discontinued without any injury to the interests of education. The notion that these Exhibitions help to place the children of the poor on a level with those of their wealthy neighbours is fallacious in the extreme. Prizes at competitive examinations for children under twelve years of age are not won by original genius, but by the boy or girl who, possessing a good verbal memory, has had the best special coaching in the necessary subjects, and it is needless to say that these advantages are not equally attainable by all. The winning of an Exhibition is no proof of efficient teaching throughout the school.

I have, &c.

T. STEPHENS, Director.

The Honorable the Minister of Education.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT of James Rule, Esquire, Senior Inspector of Schools.

61R, 4th April, 1893.

I HAVE the honor to submit to you my General Report for the year ending December 31st, 1892.

After the redistribution of districts consequent on the appointment of an additional Inspector at the beginning of the year, those that remained under my supervision were Hobart, Buckingham, Glenorchy,

Brighton, Green Ponds, New Norfolk, Hamilton, Bothwell, South Longford, Macquarie (West Coast), South Franklin, North Franklin, and Kingborough, comprising altogether 82 schools that required inspection; nine of which are under private management, but are subsidised by Government, the others, 73, being State Schools, of which eight were conducted on the half-time system. One of these, viz., that at Swan Bay on the Great Lake, with an attendance of six children, was not visited. This school, with that of the Steppes, fourteen miles distant, was kept open till the beginning of winter, week and week alternately. They were then closed, and were not re-opened during the remainder of the year. All the other schools were regularly inspected; and 5362 children were individually examined—4745 in the State Schools, 617 in those under separate management. The summarised results for the former in the three essential subjects are as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION BY TEACHERS.

	Class I.		Class II. Class III.		Class IV	Class W	Class VI	Money
	Div. 1.	Div. 2.	Class 11.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	TOTAL.
Present at Examination	1223 	714 687 96·22	863 828 95·94	839 668 79·62	600 432 72	351 252 71·79	155 130 83·87	4745

REVISED CLASSIFICATION.

(According to attainments ascertained by examination.)

	Class I.		Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class, VI.	Тотат
	Div. 1.	Div. 2.				0	0.4455. 1 2.	201111
Number		722 15	999 21	836 18	531 11	27 7 6	130	47 45

STANDARDS REACHED IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

		:		All three Subjects.		
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Number.	Per-centage on Total.	
Not up to the standard of Class I1	899 6 7 0	-767 666	842 667	967 697	20·38 14·69	
Ditto, Class I2	776 862	991 913	1198 696	$\frac{1098}{732}$	23·14 15·42	
Ditto, Class III Ditto, Class IV	668 51 7	693 429	847 335	782 315	16·48 6·64	
Ditto, Class V	227 126	177 109	144 16	138 16	2·91 0·34	
Total, Examined	4745	4745	4745	4745	100.00	

PROGRESS OF PUPILS INDIVIDUALLY.

Number traceable.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Slow or inappreciable.
27 00	861	715	582	542

These results show the average standard of proficiency rather lower than that reported by me for the previous year, when, with the schools now under consideration, those in the south-eastern districts were included, and thus nearly 13 per cent. more State School children came under my examination. One explanation of the fact that only a small proportion of scholars reach the higher classes, and that only one in three hundred master the full work of the highest, is the early withdrawal, total or partial, of many from school as soon as they are old enough to be useful at home. The numbers in attendance from the age of eleven and upwards are, in proportion to the whole, considerably less than the Census returns would lead us to expect. But this does not altogether explain the fact that, of the children on the rolls, the per-centage advanced in years, though low as compared with the total, is high as compared with the numbers advanced to the higher classes. Although irregularity of attendance is one main hindrance to progress, in many cases inefficient teaching is another. With the recent alterations in the standards of qualifications for teachers it is to be expected that, in the work of the schools, there will be improvement to report from year to year in future.

As in former years, the failures in Reading are fewer than those in the other subjects; and the results in Arithmetic are again considerably inferior to those in Reading and Writing. In several schools the standard of proficiency is fairly on a level in all three subjects. This shows that the prescribed standards in Arithmetic for the different classes are not insuperably difficult as compared with those for Reading and Writing.

It is still only in the minority of schools that Reading is well taught, most of the teachers being satisfied when children can name words at sight with passable fluency. Clear articulation is too little cultivated, and in some cases intelligence not at all. When there is questioning, it is often limited to the long and uncommon words that occur, and the dictionary meanings are accepted without regard to their fitness with the context. It is not at all general to find questions put for the purpose of testing children's apprehension of what is stated in the passage they have read, or the connection of one statement with another. Such words as these, those, who, which, &c. are often read without conveying any meaning whatever to the children's minds, because they have not been led to notice the connection in which they are used. It must be admitted that several of the reading lessons contain passages far beyond the mental grasp of young children; and it would be mischievous to try to cram into their minds sufficient preliminary information to enable them to realise the meaning; but while such passages can be passed over without comment, the teacher should make use of the large amount of matter that is not too difficult, and bring it clearly within children's apprehension by judicious cross-questioning.

In the course of questioning, whether in Reading lessons or others, very few teachers yet adopt the practice of training children to give their answers in the form of propositions. Most are satisfied with single words or short expressions, which, in some cases, may or may not indicate a clear knowledge of the subject in hand; sometimes the answer, taken by itself, sounds like a command addressed to the examiner. By insisting on complete answers a teacher not only makes sure of children understanding the subject under discussion, but gives them a valuable training in expression—not elocutionary display in mouthing other persons' thoughts, but the clear correct utterance of their own. When answers are given in writing, it is equally important to insist on the use of sentences, in order to avoid indefiniteness or ambiguity, and to afford practice in composition. Training in the proper use of language is far more valuable than the rote repetition of grammatical rules and definitions.

Under the head of Writing fair results on the average are obtained. There are few schools in which the penmanship is unsatisfactory; the Spelling in most is passable; the Composition in several is good. It would be a convenience to Inspectors and other persons interested in children's progress, if their written exercises were regularly signed and dated.

In the teaching of Grammar and Geography I find little that requires special mention. Very few teachers now inflict upon children the learning by rote of long passages from text-books in these subjects. From the teaching of History I find only slight results on the average. Elementary Science is fairly well taught in very few schools; ordinary object lessons are attempted in most, with only indifferent results. There is no general improvement in the teaching of Drawing. In the majority of schools in which Singing is taught, the results, as far as I am able to judge, are satisfactory. A moderate amount of singing in schools is a wholesome change from severe work, and helps the teachers considerably in the maintenance of order.

Although the order of most schools is passable, and that of some very good, not a few teachers have yet to realise how much in this respect their work is improved by a quiet manner, an observing eye, and a kind masterful tone. The management cannot be considered satisfactory when such expressions as the following are frequently heard:—"Now then!"—"Who's that talking?"—"Who made that noise?"—"If you do it again you'll get a good beating," &c. &c. Nor is the management satisfactory when children habitually deface the school furniture or the doors and walls of the out-offices with scribbling, and wilfully or carelessly damage the school property. It is pitiable to find a teacher confessing himself helpless in dealing with such matters until he finds out the culprit, never imagining that anything but the punishment of somebody can be of any service in preventing a repetition of the wrong-doing.

Some of the school premises do credit both to teachers and Boards of Advice, by the improvements that have been effected; but in not a few there are signs of neglect. Needful repairs have been left uneffected for months, and in some cases, years. In such matters a good deal depends on their being brought under the Board's notice by the teachers. These show wide differences in their care of the school premises. Some appear to think manual work of any kind derogatory to their position, and allow fences and gates to fall into disrepair which the driving of a few nails might have prevented, while there are others who, with much toil and no small expense, have greatly improved the school grounds, though there exists no system of tenant right by which compensation could be claimed in case of removal.

The sanitation of the out-offices is in many places unsatisfactory. Only a minority of the teachers cause ashes or dry earth to be applied to the contents of pans and cesspits. In many of the latter this is impracticable, since the pits are really wells, receiving water by percolation from the circumjacent ground. They are thus kept more or less nearly full of diluted sewage, which smells badly whenever it is stirred. Where the pan system is properly carried out the results are very satisfactory. It is in this respect that some of the School Boards are very remiss, leaving the teachers, whether male or female, to manage as best they can.

Section 24, subsection 5, of the Education Act, 1885, provides that necessary small repairs to school-houses shall be effected by Boards of Advice, who shall also supply sufficient fuel, and make provision for the cleansing of the school-houses and out-offices. "the cost of such repairs, fuel, and cleansing not to

exceed in any year a sum to be fixed by the Minister." Now, as the expense under these three heads varies relatively in amount for different localities, it is desirable that the passage I have quoted verbatim from the Act, and italicised, should be read to imply that the Minister may fix one sum to cover the whole expense under the three different heads, without restricting the Boards to any definite proportion of that sum for each item. The removal of this restriction would simplify the Boards' work, and be beneficial to the schools, especially so, if in addition the Act were amended to allow the balance from any year, when only a small expenditure may be necessary, to be carried forward and added to the regular grant allowed for the following year. Thus, costly items of repair, such as painting, &c., which are seldom required, could be averaged with others that cost little.

As the Regulations that were framed pursuant to the Act are very incomplete, it is advisable to publish as soon as possible a new and complete code for the guidance of all persons engaged in the management and supervision of the State Schools. The Regulations for Technical Schools ought to be separate.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Hobart.

J. RULE, Senior Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT for 1892, by Joseph Masters, Esquire, M.A., Inspector of Schools.

Launceston, 15th March, 1893.

SIR,

I have the honor to present my Report for the year 1892.

A re-distribution of districts was made at the beginning of the year, and 91 Schools were placed undermy supervision in the northern part of the Island, from Launceston and its neighbourhood to the West Coast. All these Schools have been visited twice at least, once for Inspection and once for Ezamination, whilst numerous extra visits have been paid as special circumstances required.

The number of children examined was 4814, and the following tables exhibit the results in the three-essential subjects, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic:—

. Table A. Showing the Teachers' classification.

co-diggs and More extracted and a second and a	Clas	ss I.	II.	i III.	ıv.	v.	VI.	TOTAL.
	Lower.	Upper.						
Average Age	1129 1129	8–6 759 736 98	9–9 1087 1060 97	11–11 869 757 87	12-5 613 383 62	13-1 260 180 69	13–10 97 69 71	4814

TABLE B.

Showing from the results of Examination the Number of Children qualified to be in each Class.

	D 1'	W	A.: A.	Three Subjects.				
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	No.	Per-centage on Total.			
Not beyond Class I.—Division 1 Qualified to be in Class I., Division 2 Ditto Class III. Ditto Class IV. Ditto Class IV. Ditto Class V. Ditto Class VI.	1139 765 1105 841 618 256 90	1144 755 1095 947 563 229 81	1144 771 1160 953 483 228 75	1152 763 1172 987 463 208 69	24 15·8 24·3 21· 9·2 4·3 1·4			
	4814	4814	4814	4814	100			

The per-centage of children found on examination to be qualified for the various classes does not differ materially from that of last year, except that the proportion of failures in Arithmetic in Class IV. is-

larger. This result arises from the fact that so many children in that class were found deficient in ability to apply well-known rules to concrete examples. This points to work which may be called mechanical. It is reasonable to expect that children who are doing the work of Class IV. shall be able to analyse a simple question involving the application of rules with which they are quite familiar. This weakness somewhat affected the results in Class V., but it is satisfactory to observe that the results in Class VI. show an improvement upon those of last year. Investigation shows that the weakness above referred to exists chiefly in the smaller schools, in which the work does not extend much beyond that of Class IV., though it is but just to say that in some such schools the work is excellent.

The quality of the Reading differs little from that of last year, the number of passes being somewhat higher. In too many cases the reading is in a low tone, a fault which sometimes arises from the fact that two classes are allowed to read at the same time in the same room, the children under such circumstances instinctively refraining from that decided and vigorous style of expression which will alone enable teachers to detect minor faults, and to correct them. This observation applies chiefly to smaller schools which have no separate class-room, though the same fault has been pointed out to teachers who are not under this disadvantage.

The Writing shows an improvement upon the whole. The proportion of passes would be still higher if all teachers would bear in mind that the writing is expected to show a distinct advance from class to class, corresponding reasonably with the advance looked for in other subjects.

I am glad to observe that some teachers are paying increased attention to Composition and the practical side of Grammar, though this subject is still treated as a general rule in a far too abstract and bookish manner. A few teachers set a good example in habitually noting current vulgarisms, improprieties, and inaccuracies of speech, and treating them as subject-matter for class lessons in Grammar. I should like to see much more Mental Arithmetic than is commonly practised. The work done under this head (if done at all) is in many cases hardly worth the name. This work, to be of any material value, should be dealt with regularly and systematically, and in such a manner that the exercises should be done by all the pupils in the class, and not by a few who happen to be exceptionally quick at figures, and to whom the slower pupils, being either discouraged or indolent, leave all the work. History, both English and Sacred, shows improvement. Geography and Drill are little changed since my last Report. Drawing is receiving increased attention, and promises improved results, and the same may be said of Sewing. Object Lessons are on the whole better dealt with. Some teachers have provided for school use a small cabinet for specimens, and the children show considerable interest in adding to the collection.

The teachers of my district, taken as a body, have proved themselves to be trustworthy, attentive, and daborious, and anxious to achieve progressive improvement in their work.

Since the appointment of a Truant Officer in the North the attendance at the schools in and about Launceston has materially increased, and a large number of children have been admitted into the Free School recently established in this city.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the Boards of Advice take considerable interest in the schools in their respective districts, and materially assist and encourage the teachers, there is yet in many localities much need of prompt and vigorous action in enforcing the compulsory clause of the Act. This clause is at present practically set at defiance by a very considerable number of parents whose children are growing up in shameful ignorance within easy reach of a school. Such conduct on the part of parents is criminal in a very high degree, and it is of great importance that those who have it in their power to protect the interests of the children should exert that power to the utmost.

There has been little to complain of during the year on the ground of want of attention to out-offices. Where the soil is naturally wet or liable to be flooded, pans should be substituted for pits without hesitation. In such places pits are always very offensive and often intolerable. Where cemented pits are used, it is of special importance that the closet should be so built as to keep out all rain-water which not unfrequently has ready access and is a source of trouble. Smoky chimneys are still a source of very considerable annoyance and trouble, and it is to be observed that this is the case in respect to several of the buildings recently erected. In some cases reported upon the evil has been remedied, in others it still remains unabated. It is much to be desired that when new buildings are erected careful attention should be given to this matter. The principal causes appear to be the insufficient height of the chimney and the smallness of the flue.

I have, &c.

J. MASTERS, Inspector of Schools.

The Honorable the Minister of Education.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT for 1892 of Samuel Ouston Lovell, Esquire, Inspector of Schools.

Hobart, 8th April, 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my General Report for the six months ended 31st December, 1892.

- 1. I entered upon the duties of my office on the 1st July, from which date till the end of the year my time was fully occupied with the annual examination of schools, with the occasional examination of paid monitors and junior assistants applying for promotion, with visits to various localities for special enquiries, with a share in the annual examination of pupil teachers, and with the not inconsiderable amount of clerical work entailed by the discharge of the foregoing duties. The district placed under my supervision comprises approximately all that part of the island which lies to the east of the Main Line Railway and of the Rivers Derwent and Tamar, and contained, during the period under review, eighty-four schools. Of these eighty-one were subjected to detailed examination in accordance with the "Standard of Instruction," the other three being temporarily closed at the time I visited the localities in which they are situated; while incidental visits were paid to several schools as occasion required or opportunity offered. Since the regular work of inspection as distinguished from examination is carried out during the former half of the year, I have had no chance of observing the majority of the schools in their ordinary working condition so as to form an opinion of their organisation, general mangement, discipline, and the methods of instruction employed. My remarks on the present occasion must therefore be confined for the most part to characterising the work done at the annual examinations, without any attempt at fully assessing its true educational value—a task which can be essayed only after much closer observation than I have yet had the means of making. For it must be remembered that however satisfactory the results disclosed by examinations may be when looked at by themselves, yet from a strictly educational standpoint their real value depends upon the methods by which they have been attained. The true meaning of education being the training of faculty, it makes all the difference whether the result
 - 2. The Classification of 2925 pupils examined is given below:—

Table A. Showing Teachers' Classification.

Clas	s I.	Class II	Olean III	Class XXI	(II II	(I) XXI	m
Div. 1.	Div. 2.	Class II.	Ciass III.	Class IV.	Class v.	Class VI.	TOTAL.
608	485	581	565	404	218	64	2925
		Per-ce	entage of	Total ex	amined.		
20.8	16.6	19.9	19:3	13.8	7.4	2.2	100.0

Table B. Showing Classification as revised after Examination.

Clas	ss I.	Class II	Class III.	Class IV	Class V	Class VI.	Momer
Div. 1.	Div. 2.	Class II.	Ciass III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	TOTAII.
635	555	551	624	314	192	54	2925
		Per-cer	ntage of	Total ex	amined.	` _	
21.9	18:9	18.8	21.3	10.7	6.6	1.8	100.0

3. In Reading the results generally are satisfactory so far as regards correctness of pronunciation and fluency of utterance. The cultivation of intelligence by the due exposition of the matter presented in the reading-books receives considerable attention. Few teachers are content to treat the reading lesson as a merely mechanical exercise; and cases are rare in which children are unable to give promptly the meaning of ordinary words, and make some attempt at showing the connection of ideas. Want of expression is the most conspicuous fault, the reading, even in the higher classes, being too often of the most monotonous character. It is doubtful however, whether, even in the hands of the most skilful teacher, this fault is entirely remediable so long as children are required to utter sentiments which are obviously beyond the range of their sympathies, and to render language which to them is practically a foreign tongue. At all events they can hardly be expected to fulfil the prescription usually given for securing expressive reading—

- "Read as you speak," for children generally are not accustomed to the utterance of wise and lofty thoughts, or to the use of long and too often very involved sentences. Still, after all due allowance has been made for the unsuitability of the matter found in most school reading-books, much might be done to secure an improved style of reading if teachers would first of all try to become good readers themselves, and would then make it a practice to give their classes plenty of pattern reading. The faculty of imitativeness is admittedly very active in children, and if really good exemplar reading were exhibited to them they must in the long run insensibly catch something of the teacher's style. A very useful exercise, calculated to prevent or break down the habit of monotony, is that of simultaneous reading, after the teacher, of phrases which show the practical analysis of the sentence. Children can imitate the expressive rendering of a phrase, when they might be confused if they attempted to imitate the rendering, however good, of a sentence or a paragraph. The repetition from memory of suitable poetry, by preference simultaneously, may also be made a means of cultivating expression: and it is satisfactory to find that this exercise receives a very fair share of attention, and that the recitation of poetry is at least marked by an absence of that sing-song style once so prevalent that it used to be looked upon as quite the correct thing.
- 4. The subject of Writing includes penmanship, spelling, and composition. The penmanship is on the whole good, the best, in my opinion, being produced in those schools where the vertical system of writing is practised. Possibly some part of the success undoubtedly achieved by those teachers who employ this style may be due to the fact that the uniform adoption of any particular style whatever requires and enforces some amount of systematic teaching; for there can be little question that most of the failures occurring in this branch of school-work are due to the complete want of teaching, the subject being pretty well left to take care of itself. But, on the other hand, it seems to me very certain that the vertical system of penmanship is the one that children take to most naturally, and under which they make the best progress. Of its superior legibility as compared with ordinary sloped writing, there is no room for two opinions; while it is only reasonable to suppose that if it be adopted from the outset of a child's school course a rate of fluency can be acquired which will be adequate to all the requirements of practical life. It needs scarcely be added, however, that in my examinations teachers have received full credit for good results in writing, whatever the particular style they may have favoured. Of the slate-writing, which in the lower classes is so important a preparation for good penmanship, it is not possible to speak in terms of general satisfaction. The writing is for the most part too small, and evidently does not receive the careful attention it deserves and demands. It is not uncommon to find children allowed to write on unruled slates with short, blunt pencils, while it is easy to see that their attention has not been pointedly called to any standard of correctness by which they may be guided in the formation of letters. Spelling is very fair in most schools; in some it is very creditable. Mistakes in this subject are obviously traceable to defective intelligence, and especially to inadequate
- 5. Arithmetic exhibits the largest number of failures, but it appears to me that these failures are not much in excess of what might fairly be expected from the difficulty of the subject. It is true that in many cases the failures recorded are obviously due to neglect or want of skill on the teacher's part, defective knowledge of tables and feeble grasp of the principles of notation being responsible for most of them; but, on the whole, I feel bound to say that the work in Arithmetic which has come under my review is in the majority of cases sound and satisfactory. It shows good knowledge of processes, very fair skill in calculation, and some amount of intelligence in the application of principles. Mental Arithmetic evidently gets insufficient attention, and even where teachers profess to devote considerable time to this subject the teaching is not on any systematic plan. Seldom is there shown much knowledge of "short cuts;" indeed it is not uncommon to find even the upper classes in a school ignorant of such elementary devices as the rules for finding the price of one article when that of a dozen is given, and vice versû.
- 6. Grammar is really well taught in only a few schools, the prevailing fault in the majority being the attempt to teach the subject by rote, instead of treating it as a valuable means of mental discipline. Geography on the whole shows very satisfactory results, but more attention needs to be given to the science of Physical Geography. The teaching of English History may be regarded as generally creditable; while that of Sacred History, although it covers a wide field, is very fair. Elementary Science, which affords the best of subjects for connected courses of "object lessons," seldom forms part of the regular teaching, and even when it is attempted it is not always handled in a satisfactory manner.
- 7. Of the remaining subjects comprised in the "Standard of Instruction," Drill to any extent or of much value is carried out in but few schools; Singing by ear is practised in a fair number, by note in very few, the results generally being not very pleasing; Drawing of a very elementary kind is taught to a small extent; while Needlework receives due attention, with mostly good results.

I have, &c.

S. O. LOVELL, Inspector of Schools.

The Honorable the Minister of Education.

APPENDIX E.

RETURN showing Analysis of Expenditure on account of Vote "In aid of State Schools," for the Year ended 31st December, 1393.

Vote in aid of State Schools under the Education Department 27,000 0 To sale of School Books and Materials from the Book Depôt 0.4 1153 15 11 11 11 11 12 12 12	Parliamentary Vote, &c.	Disbursements.
Rent of School Buildings	Vote in aid of State Schools under the Education Department 27,600 0 0 To sale of School Books and Materials from the Book Depôt 419 16 3	Saluries and Allowances of Teachers; viz.— Teachers' and Assistant Teachers' Saluries
Repairs to Buildings not the property of the Government		
Clearing School-rooms 129 5 0		Repairs to Buildings not the property of the Government
Tran=port, School Materials 92 0 11 Advertising 8 7 0 School Registers 30 0 0 Survey Fees 49 14 2 Examination Expenses 6 2 6 Clerical Assistance 72 11 9 Stor∈ Labour 9 0 0 Annuity, Mrs. Warburton 7 14 0 Pettr 8 16 6		cgainst Schools; viz.— Clearing School-rooms 129 5 0 Clearsing Closets 57 5 0 Gas 5 11 8 Need ework Material, Free Schools 3 14 0 Water Rate, St. Leonard's 1 0 0 Transport Furniture, &c. 6 6 4 Survey Fees 36 10 0 Travelling Expenses of Teachers 109 10 4
£29,173 12 2		Indirect Charges; viz.— Transport, School Materials 92 0 11 Advertising 8 7 0 School Registers 30 0 0 Survey Fees 49 14 2 Examination Expenses 6 2 6 Clerizal Assistance 72 11 9 Store Labour 9 0 0 Annuity, Mrs. Warburton 7 14 0
Control and Contro	£29,173 12 2	£29,173 12 2

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of "Repairs to State Schools," the Property of the Government, for the Year ended 31st December, 1893.

Vote "Repairs to State Schools, 1892"						s. 6	d.
Excess on Vote	. 500			Buildings and Ground	1909		-9
	£1565	б	9	,	£1565	6	9
	-	==		l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e			

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Exhibitions for the Year ended 31st December, 1892.

£	1220	0	0	,	£1220	0	0
Exhibitions for Girls Boarding Allowances to Country Exhibitioners		0	0	Exhibitions for Girls Boarding Allowances to Country Exhibitioners Balance	181 350 309	13 0	4
Parliamentary Vote— Exhibitions for Boys	£		<i>d</i> .	Disbursements— Exhibitions for Boys	£	<i>s</i> .	d.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Model School, for the Year ended 31st December, 1892.

Parliamentary Vote	£ 550			Disbursements— Salaries and Boarding Allowances to Students Salary Head Master Balance.	50	6 0	8
•	£550	0	0		£550	0	

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Allowances to Boards of Advice, for the Year ended 31st December, 1892.

Parliamentary Vote	£ 2500	s. 0	<i>d</i> . 0	Disbursements		9	
	£2500	0	0		£2500	0	0

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Administration and Inspection of Schools for the Year ended 31st December, 1892.

Parliamentary Vote— Salaries	60 600	0	0	Disbursements— Salaries Stationery and Stores Travelling Expenses of Director of Education and Inspectors of Schools Forage Allowance Balance	£ 2675 59 481 29 194	7 9 3	6 10 4
. d	£3440	0	0		£3440	0	

APPENDIX K.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

RETURN of Number of Scholars under Instruction in Night Schools, showing amount of Fees paid by them, and the Payments made by the Education Department on account of their Instruction, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1892.

N/o	Situation of Sahaal	Amount paid by	Amount paid by	_V	Number of Children under Instruction.							
No. Situation of S	Suuatun oj Benoot.	Department.	Scholars.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.					
1	Bothwell	£ s. d. 2 4 6	£ s. d. 5 7 0	•••	11	11	•••					

APPET

•		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	R	ET	UR	N	f S	TAT	e So	сно	LS	in —	ope	rat	o:
	No.	SCHOOL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No of Days the School was open during the Year,	Nu distin	mber et Sch the Ro g the	olars olls	of So	ige Nu cholar: lolls d de Yea:	on uring		rage I tenda:		and sist	chers As- tant chers	reac and	he Pal
· -	1 2 3 4 5 6	HOBART	Bathurst-street	233 294½ 234½ 229 232 235	Boys. 446 381 284 162 231 271	362 311 259	808 692 543 272 451	310 278 205 121 127	216 180 79 123	560 494 385 200 250	241 223 163 94 87	196 167 134 58 79	437 390 297 152 166	3 3 2 1	3 2 3 1 3	и. 3 2 1 1	- -
	7 8 9	LAUNCESTON {	Charles-street Elizabeth-street (Free School) (a) Frederick-street	230½ 161 237½	622 85 145	336 91 114	958 176 259	407 59 76	71 53	608 130 129	312 45	723 144 54 38	ļ—	2 1 -	7 1 2	8 3 - - 3	1
	10 11 }	BEACONS- {	TOTAL Beaconsfield Flowery Gully TOTAL.	2303 2363	214 12 226	167 17	29	137 10	111	248 24	98 7	77	175 16	1		2 - 2	_
	12 } 13 }	BOTHWELL {	Apsley (b)Bothwell	189 <u>1</u> 237 <u>1</u>	22 74 96		137	57			43	9 35 44		1		- L	-
	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	BRIGHTON	Bagdad	237½ 112½ 238 237½ 238 237½ 237 237	25 5 21 22 13 44 24 35	8 20 20 56 18	12 29 42 33 100 42	12 17 10 31 16	6 4 15 16 50 13	36 11 16 32 26 81 29 42	4 8 12 7 24 11	12 5 3 10 11 37 11 12	25 9 11 22 18 61 22 29	1 - 1 - -	- 1 2 1 1		- - - 1 -
	$22 \} 23 \} 24 $	BUCKINGHAM {	TOTAL Lower Sandy Bay New Town Ridgeway (d)	232 <u>1</u> 236 <u>1</u> 212	189 24 225 19	23 153	47 378		16 .100	273 36 239 21		11 77	197 25 209 13	3	1	- 1 -	- -
	25 26 27 28	Campbell Town	Total- Campbell Town Cleveland *Conara *Epping	2374 2045 1195 119	268 91 33 10 10	48 21 17	139 54 27	24 6	37 13 13	296 106 37 19 10	21 5	93 28 12 11 3	82 33 16 6	1	2 1 -	1 - -	- - -
	29 30 31 32 33	Carnarvon	*Carnarvon (e) *Long Bay *Taranna (f) Koonya Nubeena	72 136 <u>1</u> 21 <u>1</u> 233 231	144 6 12 15 35 19	11 7 6 28	17 19 21 63	4 8 15 31	5	11 14 20 53	26	54 5 4 5 19 6	137 8 9 19 45 18	1	_	- 1 -	- - -
	34 35 36 37 38	CLARENCE	TOTAL Bellerive Cambridge Rokeby Sandford South Arm	236 <u>1</u>	51 19 20 10	14	93 38 34 · 26	9	29 10 11 14	62	7 13 5	20 7 9	99 42 14 22 14 12	1	1	1 - - - -	
	39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	DELORAINE	TOTAL Brookhead Brookside Chudleigh Deloraine Dunorlan Golden Valley Mole Creek Parkham Red Hills(5) Rubicon Bridge Tongataboo West Meander	224 236 235 232 238 238 238 235 226 235	27 30 46 101 43 31 18 34 21 24 13 22	30 100 46 25 19 24 28 13 10	55 50 76 201 89 56 37 58 49 37 23 53	13 23 34 66 35 21 12 21 15 14 9	18 16 25 69 38 17 13 16 20 10 7	39 59 135 73 38 25 37 35 24 16	10 18 25 45 21 11 9	13 13 20 46 25 9 9 15 8 4	23 31 45 91 46 20 18 23 27 20 10 22	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		•	TOTAL		410	374	784	278	269	547	193	193	3/0	10	11	1	

^{*} Half-time Schools. † Half-time with Maryborough, in Hamilton District.

(a) Opened in May. (b) Re-opened in April. (c) Re-opened in February. (d) Closed during October. (e) Closed on 6th October. (f) Re-opened in January.

etween the 1st January and 31st December, 1892.

		Aid granted o	luring the Year	r ended 31st	December, 18	392.	ron + 1	ount num olar end-	
Amount paid to Teachers of all lasses in Salaries and Allowances.	Rent of School Buildings.	Repairs to School Building the property of the Govern- ment.	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Govern- ment.	School Furniture and Fit- tings.	School Books, Mars, and Requisites.	Miscel- laneous. Total.	School Fees,	Average amount of Govornment aid per smunn for each scholar in daily attendance.	No.
£ s. d. 633 13 4 813 19 0 455 7 2 265 0 0 395 0 0 319 8 4	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 566 15 7 - 6 3 10 5 12 0 5 5 4 13 12 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 29 2 0 - - -	£ s. d. 10 17 6 6 12 5 7 6 9 3 16 4 5 19 3 4 13 10	£ s. d. £ s. d. 8 4 9 738 13 2 49 16 10 870 8 3 17 10 6 486 8 3 15 0 0 289 8 4 17 10 0 423 14 7 42 12 0 380 7 0	### 5. d. 577 6 11 408 7 2 952 7 5 142 1 0 215 12 9	£ s. d. 1 13 9 2 4 6 1 12 9 1 18 1 2 11 0 1 18 5	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
2882 7 10	-	87 9 7		29 2 0	39 6 1	150 14 1 3188 19 7	1695 15 3	1 18 10	
660 9 4 180 0 0 156 9 10	50 0 0 38 0 0	4 5 11	- - -	34 18 6 9 6 6 -	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	708 10 3 266 1 0 197 4 3	589 14 4 - 121 10 5	1 11 1 2 13 9 2 1 6	7. 8. 9.
996 19 2	88 0 0	4 5 11		44 5 0	20 14 6	17 10 11 1171 15 6	711 4 9	1 16 1	
292 11 3 54 13 9	~ -	6 12 6	-	-	2 13 10 0 6 6	- 301 17 7 - 55 0 3	182 11 9 17 19 7	1 14 6 3 8 9	10. 11.
347 5 0	_	6 12 6			. 3 0 4	- 356 17 10	200 11 4	1 17 4	
37 10 0 205 7 7	- -	32 17 6	_ _	2 2 6	2 6 6 1 13 6	4 19 2 79 15 8 - 207 1 1	13 5 6 91 2 5	3 19 9 2 13 1	12. 13.
242 17 7	-	32 17 6	_	2 2 6	4 0 0	4.19 2 286 16 9	104 7 11	2 18 6	
103 16 0 40 I 8 73 13 3 72 0 0 43 3 3 97 8 0 50 17 9 122 15 0	- - - 10 0 0 - 25 0 0	 	- - - - - -	0 12 0	0 2 10 0 6 6 0 9 4 0 10 2 1 19 1 0 18 3 0 14 9	2 0 0 105 16 0 - 40 4 6 - 73 19 9 - 72 9 4 - 53 13 5 2 0 0 101 19 1 - 51 16 0 - 148 9 9	25 5 0 4 15 0 12 4 10 20 9 4 18 15 6 73 13 7 19 6 6 37 6 0	4 4 7 4 9 4 6 14 6 3 5 10 2 19 7 1 13 5 2 7 1 5 2 5	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.
603 14 11	35 0 0	-	-	0 12 0	5 0 11	4 0 0 648 7 10	211 15 9	3 5 10	
60 9 0 369 5 5 68 3 7	1 1 1	20 6 11	 -	- - -	0 9 11 4 15 0 0 14 10	- 60 18 11 1 0 0 395 7 4 68 18 5	29 9 6 268 12 2 0 10 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22. 23. 24.
497 18 0	_	20 6 11		-	5 19 9	I 0 0 525 4 8	298 11 8	2 2 6	
171 8 6 91 16 6 - 72 0 0	- - -	91 10 6 12 0 0	- - -	3 10 0	1 15 0 1 2 11 0 13 9	173 3 6 - 187 19 11 - 18 0 0 102 13 9	84 16 8 27 15 3 16 11 9 8 15 6	2 2 2 5 13 11 4 13 4	25. 26. { 27. { 28.
335 5 0		103 10 6		3 10 0	3 11 8	18 0 0 463 17 2	137 19 2	3 7 8	(20.
75 0 0 - 92 18 6 81 0 0	11 5 0 3 0 0 - -	28 1 0 8 6 0	- - - - -	- - -	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \\ & & \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 \end{array}$	1 15 0 91 12 6 2 2 0 124 7 1 0 9 0 90 4 9	2 9 0 4 2 10 4 1 17 0 4 35 15 1 27 7 0	2 10 10 2 15 3 5 0 3	{ 29. 30. 31. 32. 33.
248 18 6	14 5 0	36 7 0	-	-	2 7 10	4 6 0 306 4 4	71 10 11	3 1 10	
158 18 6 108 0 0 63 15 0 44 13 0 40 0 0	-	11 13 0 9 5 3 - 3 5 0	_ _ _ _ _	1 19 0 - - - -	1 2 6 0 13 4 0 11 7 0 8 5 0 7 0	- 173 13 0 - 108 13 4 3 3 0 76 14 10 - 45 1 5 0 13 0 44 5 0	48 14 11 17 5 0 21 8 3 15 6 2 19 19 0	4 2 8 7 15 2 3 9 9 3 4 4 3 13 9	34. 35. 36. 37. 38.
415 6 6	-	24 3 3	-	1 19 0	3 2 10	3 16 0 448 7 7	117 13 4	4 6 2	
108 4 3 108 0 0 114 15 4 186 7 0 143 8 0 118 2 9 108 0 0 75 7 6 103 10 0 115 4 9 51 18 6 40 0 0	15 0 0	26 3 0 11 2 6 10 18 10 	-	6 3 0	0 12 7 0 18 6 0 19 1 2 4 3 0 19 9 0 11 6 0 10 2 0 11 1 2 15 10 0 10 8 0 5 10 0 14 8	3 3 9 138 3 7 9 15 6 118 14 0 - 126 16 11 - 199 10 1 - 159 7 9 - 118 14 3 - 108 10 2 - 75 18 7 - 112 8 10 0 12 0 133 13 9 - 52 4 4 - 42 15 8	15 5 0 27 9 0 37 15 4 114 14 0 47 6 11 3 10 0 22 14 10 36 1 6 35 3 11 10 17 6 10 5 10 16 3 S	6 0 1 3 16 6 2 16 4 2 3 10 3 9 3 5 18 8 6 0 6 3 6 0 6 4 3 3 6 13 8 5 4 5 1 18 0	39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50.
1272 18 1	15 .0 0	65 10 8		8 4 0	11 13 11	13 11 3 1386 17 11	377 7 1	3 13 9	
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No.	SCHOOL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No. of Days the School was open during the Year.	distin on	imber ict Sch the Ro g the	olars olls	of S	ige Nu cholar he Rol ig the	s on i		rage I endan		and sist	As-	Pu Teac and I Mon	hers Paid
51) 52 53 54 55 56 57	DEVON, EAST.	Green's Creek	151 233½ 235½ 206 236½ 229½ 158½	Boys. 34 100 21 30 33 36 23	23 74 25 27 44 46 22	57 174 46 57 77 82 45	25 69 15 15 23 23 12	Girls. 17 38 16 17 30 34 13	42 107 31 32 53 57 25	18 50 11 9 16 15 8	12 25 12 12 21 25 8	30 75 23 21 37 40 16	1 1 1 1 1	1 - 1 1 1		P 1 - 1 1
58 59 60 61 62 63	KENTISHBURY	TOTAL Barrington Nook Paradise Sheffield Stoodley West Kentish	237½ 235½ 224½ 233 235½ 235%	277 43 29 15 102 11 17	27 33 24 76 12 25	39 178 23 42	25 25 10 81 7 13	20 27 16 63 6 19	45 52 26 144 13	18 20 7 55 5	11 44 4 14	33 42 18 99 9 24	1 - 2 - 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 -	1	1 1
64 65 66 67 68 69	MERSEY	TOTAL Barrington Junction Devonport, East Devonport, West Don Melrose Spreyton TOTAL	204½ 233 229 217½ 218½ 231½	19 58 110 37 24 15	73 39 20 . 14	183 76 44	10 36 72 27 15	15 17 45 27 16 10	25 53 117 54 31 16	27 62 21 11 4	11 11 38 21 12 6	19 38 100 42 23 10		1 1 2 1 - 1	- 1 - 1	- - 1 - - - 1
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78	DEVON, WEST	Abbotsham(b)	2221 238 237½ 228 233 236 239 237 237½	45 60 43 18 64 18 30 19 68	38 34 30 24 61 13 42 19	83 94	37 39 32 10 46 14 25	28 26 27 11 43 9 30 12 41	65 65 59 21 89 23 55	31 28 18 7 30 9 20 6	23 19 15 8 26 7 23	54 47 33 15 56 16 43 13	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 1	1111111	- 1 - 1 - 1
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	EMU BAY	TOTAL Burnie Cam Road Flowerdale (c) Jacob's Boat Harbour(d) Romaine Somerset Waratah Wynyard	235½ 239 30 223 234½ 236½ 237 235	365 117 11 3 26 27 32 134 115	96 13 2 26 19 32 132	24 5 52 46 64	8 3 16 18 22 97	70 10 10 19 17 23 90 58	18 4 35 35 45 187	59 6 3 12 13 16 70	50 7 14 10 18 62	109 13 4 26 23 34 132	1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 - 1 - 1 1	1 2	10
87 88 89 90	EVANDALE {	TOTAL Blessington Evandale Lymington, N. White Hills	· .	465 17 94 24 22 157	21 87 25 26	38 181 49 48	12 74 20 19	288 16 71 22 22 131	28 145 42	60 15 14	13 53 17 18	22 113 32 32	1 1 1 -	2 1 1	 - -	24 - 10 - 11
91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	FINGAL	Avoca Cornwall Falmouth(e) German Town(f) Fingal Gray(s) Mangana Mathinna Mount Nicholas St. Mary's	238½ 238½ 110½ 66½ 233½ 104 232½ 210½ 243½ 226½	34 28 18 13 54 12 43 68 21 62	33 12 12 51 13 30 56 18	25 105 25 73 124 39	24 23 12 11 41 10 39 52 14 42	32 28 8 12 38 10 24 40 11 42	51 20 23 79 20 63 92 25	15 10 8 28 6 36 39	21 6 8 24 7 22 29 8	36 16 16 52 13 58 68 19	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1	- - - - - 1	- - - 1
101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114	FRANKLIN, NORTH	TOTAL Castle Forbes Bay Chitty's Road Cradoc Franklin Gardner's Creek Geeveston Lower Longley Lymington, S. Mountain River Port Cygnet Surges Bay Upper Huon Victoria Wattle Grove	240½ 236½ 236½ 238½ 236½ 237½ 226 222½ 236½ 237½ 230½ 237½ 239½	353 34 20 14 79 32 74 18 12 45 12 484	33 11 14 72 24 50 18 13 59 18 25 57	56 124 42 36 25	28 15 10 64 26 69 18 15 9 54 20 18 41	245 27 7 8 55 23 43 15 14 9 43 13 18 47 15	55 22 18 119 49 112 33 29 18 97 33 36 88	21 10 8 51 20 57 10 5 39 15 12 29 4	21 5 6 41 18 36 10 10 28 11 13 32 7	42 15 14 92 38 93 22 20 9 67 26 25 61	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

⁽a) Closed during January and February. (b) Closed during part of April and May. for three weeks in October. (c) Closed during August, September, and part of October.

^{(&#}x27;) Closed at end of February. (d) Closed (f) Closed in July. (8) Closed in June.

between the 1st January and 31st December, 1892—continued.

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	Aid	granted durin	g the Year end	led 31st Dec	ember, 1892.				ount ment num holar	
Amount paid to Teachers of all Classes in Salaries and Allowances.	Rent of School Buildings.	Repairs to School Buildings the property of the Govern- ment,	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Govern- ment.	School Fur- niture and Fittings.	School Books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	School Fees.	Average amount of Government aid per annum for each scholar in daily attendance.	No.
£ s. d. 61 11 6 168 5 0 90 0 0 41 17 4 90 0 0 111 6 0 56 13 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 4 10 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 0 6 0 - - - 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 14 3 1 6 2 0 10 11 0 17 7 0 15 5 1 3 0 0 5 8	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 67 1 9 169 11 2 95 6 0 42 14 11 90 15 5 114 17 0 56 18 8	# s. d. 23 8 11 78 12 3 28 11 2 16 13 4 38 13 1 48 9 2 7 11 11	£ s. d. 2 4 8 2 5 2 4 2 10 2 0 8 2 0 9 2 17 5 3 11 2	51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56.
619 12 10	-	4 10 0	_	2 6 0	5 13 0	5 3 1	637 4 11	241 19 10	2 12 7	
96 0 0 90 0 0 .72 6 9 .255 5 0 40 4 9 96 0 0	5 0 0	34 18 2	-	1 - 1 - 1	0 17 4 0 12 4 0 5 2 2 19 0 0 3 5 0 16 8	4 2 11 6 0 0	96 17 4 90 12 4 81 14 10 299 2 2 40 8 2 96 16 8	22 9 6 38 12 0 20 10 0 91 9 2 10 19 8 29 7 6	2 18 8 2 3 1 4 10 9 3 0 5 4 9 9 4 0 8	58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63.
649 16 6	5 0 0	34 18 2		-	5 13 11	10 2 11	705 11 6	213 7 10	3 2 8	
51 6 8 84 17 9 220 16 9 112 16 3 81 0 0 52 7 6	- - - - - -	22 1 8 36 5 0 45 6 0 8 0 0	-	3 17 6 11 1 0 - -	0 8 2 1 2 6 0 17 8 0 16 10 0 10 9 0 7 10	1 - 1 - 1	77 14 0 122 5 3 278 1 5 121 13 1 81 10 9 52 15 4	14 11 5 21 4 4 90 8 3 36 2 5 25 8 4 7 14 7	4 1 9 3 4 4 2 15 7 2 17 11 3 10 10 5 5 6	64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69.
603 4 11	-	111 12 8	-	14 18 6	4 3 9		733 19 10	195 9 4	3 3 3	
141 18 0 128 2 0 98 9 3 56 12 1 132 13 3 40 0 0 123 9 6 63 0 0 161 17 6	5 0 0	10 1 10 - 14 15 0 - - -	-	1111111	1 11 2 1 0 10 0 18 6 0 1 0 1 10 7 0 8 1 0 17 10 0 10 5 1 5 4	26 1 9	169 10 11 139 4 8 99 10 9 56 13 1 148 18 10 45 8 1 124 7 4 63 10 5 163 2 10	34 16 2 46 14 5 30 0 6 12 9 4 39 15 10 14 8 9 35 16 0 13 12 1 66 6 9	3 2 9 2 19 2 3 0 3 3 15 6 2 13 2 2 16 9 2 17 10 4 17 8 3 0 5	70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77.
946 1 7	5 0 0	24 16 10			8 3 9.	26 4 9	1010 6 11	293 19 10	3 1 0	
152 10 9 50 0 0 8 6 8 91 15 0 63 0 0 105 10 3 154 18 1 163 8 6	15 0 0 .10 0 0 10 0 0	2 10 0 11 15 0 6 0 0 49 8 6 12 10 0	- - - - - -	9 6 6 35 7 0	1 3 6 0 6 2 0 1 0 1 0 7 0 14 8 3 16 3 1 18 8 2 12 7	2 0 0	153 14 3 67 6 2 8 7 8 105 5 7 78 1 8 134 13 0 206 5 3 203 18 1	133 17 10 11 0 4 0 12 10 22 2 0 20 16 2 38 13 6 174 5 8 130 0 10	1 8 2 5 3 6 2 1 11 4 0 11 3 7 10 3 19 2 1 11 3 1 18 10	79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85.
.779 9 3	35 0 0	82 3 6	-	44 13 6	11 13 5	4 12 0	957 11 8	531 9 2	2 2 11	
72 15 9 163 9 3 110 5 0 105 6 8	- - - -	0 5 0	 -	-	0 12 6 2 9 8 0 10 6 0 8 3	1 0 0	73 8 3 165 18 11 111 0 6 106 14 11	26 15 3 111 8 3 27 8 1 60 19 0	3 6 9 1 9 4 3 9 4 3 6 8	87. 88. 89. 90.
451 16 8	-	050	٠ –	-	4 0 11	1 0 0	457 2 7	226 10 7	2 5 11	
90 0 0 0 108 0 0 37 0 0 0 24 15 9 98 0 0 .30 13 6 123 11 6 .64 0 0 151 6 3	8 0 0 - 12 10 0 - - -	22 2 0		14 0 6 2 6 6 5 2 0	1 0 3 0 18 4 0 7 10 0 10 6 1 4 4 0 6 3 1 8 9 0 14 6 0 7 10 1 19 2	0 6 0	91 0 3 108 18 4 45 13 10 25 6 3 99 4 4 43 9 9 146 17 3 139 6 1 66 14 4 180 9 5	27 8 0 32 5 2 8 17 2 5 16 6 103 8 9 3 15 0 68 10 2 69 11 9 20 4 7 72 7 1	2 6 8 3 0 6 2 17 1 1 11 8 2 3 6 10 2 10 8 2 0 11 3 10 3 2 17 3	91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99.
872 15 6	20 10 0	22 2 0	_	21 9 0	8 17 9	1 5 7	946 19 10	412 4 2	2 9 10	
96 0 0 50 0 0 62 14 3 212 17 9 75 5 0 170 11 9 75 0 0 52 8 3 40 7 3 124 19 4 58 14 6 41 17 9 164 0 9 40 0 0	10 0 0	8 6 6 - - 27 7 6	-	5 5 10	0 11 2 0 16 0 0 1 6 2 9 2 0 7 3 1 16 11 0 12 6 0 8 0 0 1 0 1 3 2 0 11 1 0 9 7 1 10 2 0 7 1	0 14 0	96 11 2 60 16 0 63 9 9 215 6 11 75 12 3 186 14 6 87 19 0 52 16 3 40 8 3 126 2 6 59 5 7 69 14 10 166 2 11 40 7	23 8 6 14 7 0 10 2 7 138 4 11 13 18 6 96 0 2 27 5 4 9 13 0 6 4 0 54 8 1 27 8 3 17 6 6 66 11 9 5 1 3	2 5 11 4 1 0 4 10 8 2 6 9 1 19 9 2 0 1 3 19 11 2 12 9 4 9 9 1 17 7 2 5 7 2 15 9 2 14 5 3 13 4	101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113.
1273 16 7	10 0 0	35 14 0		5 17 10	11 4 7	4 14 0	1341 7 0	509 19 10	2 10 1	****
		Commission construction of the construction of				***************************************	······································			

RETURN of STATE Schools in operation

		<u> </u>					. 617.	9, \	7.22.		CHO		••••	F		_
No.	SCHOOL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No. of Daysthe School was open during the Year.	Nu distir	mber ict Sc the R g the	nolars olis	of S	age Nu cholar tolls d e Yea	s on uring		rage D endun		and sista	hers As-	Feach and P	aid
115 116 117 118 119 120	FRANKLIN, SOUTH	Dover Hastings Ida Bay(a) Raminea(b) Recherche Southport.	238½ 238 211⅓ 204½ 225½ 229½	Boys. 36 42 6 43 25 27	33	25	Boys 24 33 6 28 21 19	Girls. 25 54 9 17 10 24	Total 49 87 15 45 31 43	Boys. 19 22 5 24 15	Girls. 21 35 6 13 7 18	Total 40 57 11 37 22 33	м. 1 1 - 1 -	1 1 1 1 1	- - - -	7. 1 - -
121 122 123 124	George Town	TOTAL George Town Lefroy Lower Piper's River Low Head	233 236 239 <u>1</u> 229 <u>1</u>	31 147 11 28	195 29 126 13 16	24 44	131 22 99 5 22	139 19 84 8 11	270 41 183 13 33	100 76 4 19	100 12 65 7 8	270 141 11 27	1 1 - 1	1 2 1 -	-	1 -2 -
125 126 127	GLAMORGAN	TOTAL Glen Gala Lisdillon Swansea TOTAL	234½ 238½ 217½	217 12 10 40 62	184 15 19 28 62	401 27 29 68 124	148 10 9 91 50	122 11 15 25 51	270 21 24 56 101	7 6 22 	92 7 11 18 36	206 14 17 40 71	3 - 1 1	1 1 1 3	-	2 - - - -
128 129 130	GLENORCHY	Bismarck Claremont Glenorchy Total	235½ 235 237	34 15 48 	23 32 41 	57 47 89	25 8 33 —————————————————————————————————	15 22 28 ———	40 30 61 	19 5 25 49	10 12 20 	29 17 45	1 - 1 - 2	1 1 1 3	- - - -	- 1 - 1
131 }	GREEN PONDS {	Constitution Hill	235½ 213½	14 51 65	34 59 93	48 110	12 29 41	25 36 ———————————————————————————————————	37	8 22 	18 26 	26 48 74	1 1 -2	_	- - -	1 - 1
133 134 135 136 137 138 139	HAMILTON	Ellendale Fentonbury Hamilton †Maryborough(c) Osterly Ouse Rocky Creek	241 2344 236 111 2334 210 236	17 19 40 10 18 15 16	56 9 10 14	38 31 96 19 28 29	14 15 31 9 16 8 10	18 10 46 7 8 12 7	32 25 77 16 24 20 17	6 9 22 8 13 0 7	11 7 31 6 7 9	17 16 53 14 20 15	- 1 1 1 -	1 1 - - 1 -		1 - 1 - -
140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147	Kingborough	TOTAL. Garden Island Creek. *Gordon *Long Bay Kettering Kingston Margate Peppermint Bay Sandfly Basin	226½ 130 117½ 234 241½ 233½ 237½ 239	135 16 9 24 29 44 17 22 28		55 88 37 41	103 13 7 18 24 33 12 21 20	108 14 9 18 19 33 16 13	211 27 16 36 43 60 28 34 31	71 10 5 13 15 19 8 18	75 9 6 12 11 20 10 10	146 19 11 25 26 39 18 28 20	- }1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 - - 1 - 1
148 149 150 151 } 152 153 154	Longrond {	TOTAL Bishopsbourne Cressy Iveridge Longford Pateena(d) Perth Upper Liffey	236½ 236½ 236½ 236½ 238 225½ 237½ 237½	189 17 50 24 130 16 55 28	6 71 21	23 121 45	148 17 37 18 93 14 49 22	133 49 16 62 14 42 18	281 20 86 34 155 28 91 40	101 13 25 13 72 12 38 14	85 2 32 12 47 11 34 12	186 15 57 25 119 23 72 26	5 1 1 1 2 -	- 1 1		2 1 - 2 - 1
155) 156 } 157 }	MACQUARIE	Strahan(e) West Zeehan(f) Zeehan	225 57 237½	320 41 37 167	44 43 112		250 29 31 87	28 38 55	454 57 69 142	187 18 21 60	18 27 36	337 36 48 96		1 1	- - 1	4
158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166	NEW NORFOLK	TOTAL. Back River Glenora. Lachlan Macquarie Plains Molesworth New Norfolk **Glen Fern **Plenty. Uxbridge TOTAL.	233\\\\233\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	245 18 60 25 39 10 145 5 20 27	20 52 36 40 11 104 5 18	38 112 61 79 21 249 10 38 40	147 10 41 17 28 6 107 4 12 18 243	121 14 38 24 20 8 77 4 12 11	268 24 79 41 57 14 184 8 24 29 460	99 5 26 12 20 4 79 3 9 11	81 9 24 14 19 5 55 3 8 7	180 14 50 26 39 9 134 6 17 18	- 1 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1	2 - 1 1 2	1 - 1 - 1	2 - 2 - 2

^{*} Half-time Schools. † Half-time with Bluff, in Brighton District.

(a) Closed for three weeks in September. (b) Closed during April. (c) Re-opened 9th February. (d) Closed for repairs one week July, one week August. (e) Closed during part of April and May. (f) Opened in October.

between the 1st January and 31st December, 1892—continued.

		Aid granted di	ring the Year	ended 31st .	December, 189	2.			ount ment num nolar end-	
Amount paid to Teachers of all Classes in Salaries and Allowances.	Rent of School Buildings,	Repairs to School Buildings the property of the Govern- ment.	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Govern- ment.	School Fur- niture and Fittings.	School Books; Maps, and Requisites.	Miscel- laneous,	Total,	School Fees.	Average amount of Government aid per annum for each scholar in daily attendance.	No,
£ s. d. 145 1 0 119 6 3 50 0 0 91 12 6 51 1 9 93 17 3	£ s. d. 3 15 0 7 10 0	£ 3, d. 8 14 6	£ s. d.	£ s, d. 2 16 0 - 0 17 6 3 7 0	£ s. d. 1 2 4 1 3 8 0 1 0 0 18 9 0 9 2 0 12 3	£ s; d; - - - - - - - - -	£ s, d. 146 3 4 123 5 11 62 11 0 92 11 3 59 18 5 110 11 0	£ s. d. 46 13 6 65 12 5 11 0 4 25 17 9 27 14 6 34 8 2	£ s. d. 3 13 1	115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120.
550 18 9 87 12 6 177 18 6 40 0 0	1i 5 0	8 14 6 - - -	8 15 0 - - -	7 0 6	4 7 2 0 14 7 1 13 2 0 11 11	4 0 0	595 6 11 88 7 1 179 11 8 40 11 11	211 6 8 29 0 3 105 14 0 10 18 8	2 19 6 3 5 5 1 5 5 3 13 9	121. 122. 123.
440 11 0		13 0 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 8 8	-	173 18 0 482 8 8	37 7 0 182 19 11	2 6 10	124.
50 0 0 50 11 6 109 18 9	10 0 0	= -	2 14 0		0 8 11 0 9 5 0 15 6	. -	53 2 11 61 0 11 110 14 3	21 4 0 19 3 0 55 12 4	3 15 11 3 11 9 2 15 4	125. 126. 127.
210 10 3	10 0 0		2 14 0	-	1 13 10		224 18 1	95 19 4	3 3 4	
98 2 3 40 8 6 137 0 3	-	-	-	0 12 0	0 14 11 0 6 8 1 3 1	-	99 9 2 40 15 2 138 3 4	$egin{array}{cccc} 25 & 0 & 9 \ 21 & 11 & 8 \ 46 & 6 & 6 \end{array}$	3 8 7 2 7 11 3 1 5	128. 129. 130.
275 11 0	•	- ·	•	0 12 0	2 4 8	-	278 7 8	92 18 11	3 1 2	
83 4 3 149 12 6	-	3 2 0	- -	- -	0 16 6 0 18 9	0 7 0	84 0 9 154 0 3	18 ·3 11 32 13 0	3 4 8 3 4 2	131. 132.
232 16 9	-	3 2 0		-	1 15 3	0 7 0	238 1 0	50 16 11	3 4 4	
55 0 0 62 1 3 163 10 0 40 6 2 64 1 6 44 3 4 72 0 0	2 10 0 10 0 0	12 15 0 4 7 6 - 3 0 0			0 17 2 0 11 6 1 2 6 0 3 0 1 3 5 0 9 6 0 14 11	1 11 6 4 10 1	68 12 2 67 0 3 164 12 6 44 10 8 82 15 0 44 12 10 72 14 11	20 15' 6' 11 9' 3 66 3 3 66 11 6 20 14 0 14 16 5 11 0 4	4 0 8 4 3 9 3 2 1 3 3 7 4 2 9 2 19 6 6 12 3	133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139.
501 2 3	12 10 0	20 2 6	-	_	5 2 0	6 1 7	544 18 4	151 10 3	3 14 7	
40 0 0 84 0 0 99 6 3 147 0 0 90 0 0 92 5 0 60 8 3	2 10 0	10 0 0 - 5 0 0		- 11 14 0 - 0 12 0	0 8 6 0 13 4 0 14 6 1 8 6 0 10 6 1 3 3 0 6 5	1 5 0	50 8 6 84 13 4 114 4 9 153 8 6 91 15 6 94 0 3 60 14 8	13 2 11 { 4 11 11 } { 12 4 7 } 20 12 5 62 13 6 20 7 9 23 7 10 29 6 3	2 13 1 2 7 0 4 7 10 3 18 8 5 1 11 3 7, 1 3 0 8	140. { 141. } 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147.
612 19 6	2 10 0	15 0 0	-	12 6 0	5 5 0	1 5 0	649 5 6	186 7 2	3 9 9	
72 0 0 124 19 3 113 4 0 248 7 9 80 2 6 150 11 9 93 8 0	5 0 0	50 10 0 14 1 3 - - 11 0 0		0 6 0	0 12 10 1 10 6 0 16 4 3 7 1 0 12 1 1 10 2 0 15 6	-	72 12 10 177 5 9 128 1 7 251 14 10 85 14 7 152 1 11 105 3 6	20 0 10 104 14 6 31 18 9 134 9 6 24 5 11 77 7 5 20 5 11	4 16 10 3 2 2 5 2 5 2 2 3 3 14 6 2 2 3 4 0 10	148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154.
882 13 3	5 0 0	75 11 3	-	0 6 0	9 4 6	-	972 15 0	413 2 10	2 17 8	
65 14 7 10 0 0 188 5 2	 	72 0 0 11 15 6 6 7 6	-	5 15 0 5 2 6 31 2 6	1 15 2 5 8 3 . 3 5 0	1 0 0	146 4 9 32 6 3 229 0 2	34 7 3 15 6 1 115 3 9	4 1 2 0 13 5 2 7 8	155. 156. 157.
263 19 9	• -	90 3 0 .	-	42 0 0	10 8 5	1 0 0	407 11 2	164 17 1	2 5 3	
51 16 9 141 14 6 80 18 3 142 0 0 70 0 0 263 16 9 111 9 0 73 6 3	6 5 0			17 1 6	0 17 0 1 12 11 0 17 6 0 18 11 0 7 9 5 10 8 0 13 10 0 10 6	0 11 0	53 4 9 149 12 5 81 15 9 142 18 11 70 7 9 286 8 11 112 18 10 { 73 16 9	17 10 0 48 8 6 33 14 6 50 5 11 7 6 0 167 14 8 3 13 5 1 10 3 6 5 20 14 9	3 16 0 2 19 10 3 2 10 3 13 3 7 16 5 2 2 9 4 18 2 4 2 0	158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. { 164. { 165. 166.
935 1 6	6 5 0	· -		17 1 6	11 9 1	1 7 0	971 4 1	359 11 3	3 2 0	
									, ,	

				102		7 2 6 2	., 0,		AIL	. 50		110		ope		
No.	SCHOOL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No. of Daysthe School was open during the Year.	Ni distin on	imber et Sch the Re g the	olars olls	of on	ige No Schol the R the	ars olls		age I) endan		and sist	As-	Pu Teac and and	hers Paid
167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176	OATLANDS	*Antill Ponds *Tunbridge	119 119 238½ 220½ 236½ 237 235 235½ 193 238½	Boys 5 22 13 22 18 73 41 19 29	Girls. 15 19 7 18 17 83 58 14 27 21	Total 20 41 20 40 35 156 99 33 56	3 15 9 16 15 52 33 14 16	10 13 5 14 14 52 43 8 18	13 28	Boys. 3 13 5 12 .11 38 24 12 11 8	Girls 9 10 3 9 11 37 31 6 11 14	12 23 8 21 22 75	} 1 - 1 1 - 1	1	- - -	- - 1 1 - -
177 178 179 180 181	PORTLAND	TOTAL Blue Tier (°) Gould's Country Pyengana St. Helens (d) Weldborough	164 238 <u>1</u> 227 <u>1</u> 224 238 <u>1</u>	254 21 19 27 51 22	279 14 17 25 39 27	533 35 36 52 90 49	16 14 17 32 18	11 14 18 22 23	377 27 28 35 54 41	137 11 12 16 21 14	141 7 11 16 15 17	36 31	1 1 1 1 1	- 1 1	-	- - - N
182 183 184 185 186 187	Richmond	Campania Dulcot (°) Jerusalem Kangaroo Valley Richmond Upper Tea Tree	238½ 197 236½ 232½ 235 232½	140 32 14 45 13 51 24	20 15 46 17 48 15	52 29 91 30 99 39	97 27 9 31 9 36 14	88 16 13 39 12 38 11	185 22 64 21 74 25	74 22 4 24 6 30 11	12 8 27 6 29 10	34 12 51 12	1 1 1	1 - 1 -		- - - - - - - -
188 189 190 191 192 193	RINGAROOMA, EAST	TOTAL Boobyalla (f) Branxholm Derby (g) Gladstone Moorina Ringarooma	88½ 236 222½ 238½ 238½ 238½ 238½	179 10 36 60 18 21 50	161 5 34 69 8 18 38	340 15 70 129 26 39 88	126 6 24 43 16 12 30	123 3 20 47 7 12 30 119	249 9 44 90 23 24 60	97 3 16 33 13 8 25	92 12 33 6 8 24	189 5 28 66 19 16 49	1 1 1	1 - - - 1	- 1 % - 1 -	
194 195 196 197 198	RINGAROOMA, WEST	Ellesmere Jetsonville (h) North Scottsdale (i) Springfield West Scottsdale	233½ 217½ 43 238½ 238½	91 25 16 21 10	66 23 8 15 15	157 48 24 36 25	65 19 14 16 7	41 21 7 13 12	106 40 21 29 19	48 14 10 10 5	28 17 6 8 6	76 31	1 - 1 -	1 1 1	1 1	- - - -
199	Ross	Ross	231 }	50	47	97	44	37	81	34	29	63	1	1	-	X
200 201 202 203 204 205 206	RUSSELL	Black River Forest Forest Irish Town Montagu Rocky Cape (^j) Smithton Stanley Total	232 236½ 140½ 238½ 193 139½ 229½	15 51 23 21 7 19 76	19 35 14. 23 10 32 44	34 86 37 44 17 51 120 389		12 27 7 17 7 23 36	21 62 21 34 12 38 93 	5 26 11 13 12 45	6 20 5 14 5 18 27	11 46 16 27 8 30 72	1	1 - 1	1 - 1 - 1 - 2	111111111
207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 216 217 218 220 221	SELBY	Bangor Hadspen Invermay Karoola Lebrina Lilydale Lisle (k) Newnham Patersonia Ravenswood St. Leonard's St. Michael's St. Michael's Underwood Young Town (1)	239 ½ ½ ½ 232 ½ 233 ½ ½ 235 ½ 239 ½ 239 ½ 231 ½ 231 ½ 221 ½ 229 ½ ½ 221 ½ 229 ½ ½ 221 ½ 212 £ 238 ½ 212 £ 238 ½ £ 238 ½ £ 238 £ 23	32 14 261 26 30 45 12 19 15 20 55 13 22 46 623	35 27 131 24 20 49 13 28 11 12 49 16 14 16 39	67 41 392 50 50 94 25 47 26 32 104 20 38 85	20 12 161 18 22 41 8 9 11 17 45 10 10 10 29 432	27 22 87 18 13 39 8 15 7 10 37 14 9 13 25	47 34 248 36 35 80 16 24 18 27 82 24 19 32 54	15 10 125 12 15 31 5 7 7 7 12 34 7 8 13 23	20 16 62 12 9 27 4 10 6 6 27 8 7 7 10 18	35 26 187 24 24 58 9 17 13 18 61 15 23 41 566	1 - 1 - - - 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	11 11 111111111

^{*} Half-time Schools.

⁽a) Closed at end of the year. (b) Closed during June and part of May. (c) Closed during July, August, September, and till 10th October. (d) Closed during May. (e) Re-opened, 14th March. (f) Closed at end of May. (e) Closed during part of October repairs. (h) Closed during part of July and August. (i) Opened in October. (j) Closed during May and part of June (k) Closed at end of October. (l) Closed for three weeks in August.

between the 1st January and 31st December, 1892—continued.

	Aid granted during the Year ended 31st December, 1892.													
Amount paid to Teachers of all Classes in Salaries and Allowances.	Rent of School Buildings.	School Buildings	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Govern- ment.	School Fur- niture and Fittings.	School Books, Maps, and Requisites.	Mistel- Total.	School Fees.	Average amount of Government and per annum for each scholar in daily attendance.						
£ s. d. 88 17 6 40 0 0 67 7 9 91 16 3 138 15 0 115 10 0 51 9 0 76 9 0 73 4 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 14 19 6	\$ s. d	£ s. d. 0 12 0 10 8 0	£ s. d 0 17 6 0 7 11 0 10 6 2 7 11 1 11 2 1 6 8 0 8 7 1 8 6 0 15 4	£ £ d £ s. d. 1 2 0 105 16 6 - 40 7 11 - 67 18 3 - 94 4 2 - 140 6 2 125 13 8 - 51 17 7 - 88 5 6 1 3 0 75 2 4	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	£ s. d. 167. 168. 5 0 11 169. 170. 4 8 170. 4 5 7 171. 1 17 5 172. 2 5 8 173. 2 9 5 174. 4 0 3 175. 3 8 3 176.						
743 8 6 49 10 0 72 0 0 .79 10 0 138 9 2 120 0 0	-	23 4 6 5 10 0 19 9 0	1	11 0 0	9 14 1 0 3 10 0 10 6 0 13 0 1 4 1 0 14 7	2 5 0 789 12 1 3 1 6 52 15 4 - 78 0 6 2 7 0 101 19 0 6 0 0 145 13 3 120 14 7	225 12 0 12 10 2 28 15 9 26 16 0 33 1 11 38 13 4	2 16 9 2 18 7 177. 3 7 10 178. 3 3 8 179. 4 0 11 180. 3 17 10 181.						
459 9 2 113 9 6 55 4 6 152 14 3 64 0 0 183 10 6 83 6 10		24 19 0 - - - - -		1 16 0	3 6 0 0 15 11 0 7 8 1 8 6 0 7 2 1 14 6 0 12 0	11 8 6 499 2 8 1 6 0 115 11 5 - 55 12 2 - 155 18 9 3 17 9 68 4 11 - 83 18 10	139 17 2 36 6 8 3 12 9 51 18 10 19 3 8 65 2 1 24 7 2	3 11 3 3 8 0 182. 4 12 8 183. 3 1 1 184. 6 13 9 185. 3 2 9 186. 3 19 11 187.						
652 5 7 20 16 8 72 0 0 118 7 4 81 0 0 120 0 0 106 0 0	12 0 0 13 0 0	 - 105 15 0 1 15 0 - 36 10 8	- - - - - - - -	1 16 0 6 0 0 0 10 6	5 5 9 0 6 6 0 12 6 3 19 3 0 12 0 0 5 4 0 16 9	5 3 9 664 11 1 - 21 3 2 - 90 12 6 - 228 12 1 - 96 7 0 - 120 5 4 - 143 7 5	200 11 2 2 6 0 33 11 7 99 8 3 19 17 2 26 15 2 62 14 3	3 10 4 4 4 8 188. 3 4 8 189. 3 9 3 190. 5 1 5 191. 7 10 4 192. 2 18 6 193.						
518 4 0 151 12 3 122 16 9 7 16 9 63 19 9 72 18 3	25 0 0 6 0 0 10 0 0	144 0 8		6 10 6	6 12 4 3 0 3 0 16 8 2 4 6 0 9 0 0 13 6	- 700 7 6 - 154 12 6 - 129 13 5 1 0 0 25 11 3 - 64 8 9 - 73 11 9	70 7 3 34 1 0 0 6 0 12 10 2 7 15 10	3 16 6 2 0 8 194. 4 3 8 195. 1 11 11 196. 3 11 7 197. 6 13 9 198.						
419 3 9	16 0 0	15 0 0	- - -	4 10 0	7 3 11	- 447 17 8 - 171 6 1	125 0 3 77 9 4	2 18 11 2 14 4 199.						
55 0 0 141 17 0 45 17 6 96 0 0 45 16 8 48 17 6 167 3 2	-	3 10 0	-	3 19 6	0 8 11 0 19 10 0 8 0 1 18 6 0 18 10 1 0 11 1 19 3	- 55 8 11 4 4 0 151 0 4 3 0 0 49 5 6 - 101 8 6 - 46 15 6 8 5 3 53 3 8 15 0 0 184 2 5	8 9 0 30 16 6 6 7 1 38 13 5 7 18 6 18 9 7 100 6 1	5 0 9 200. 3 5 8 201. 3 1 7 202. 3 15 1 203. 5 16 11 204. 1 15 5 205. 2 11 1 206.						
72 0 0 122 0 0 351 4 1 111 11 9	-	3 10 0	1 5 0	3 19 6	7 14 3 0 13 10 0 7 10 7 16 6 0 13 11	25 9 3 641 4 10 - 72 13 10 - 123 12 10 - 378 15 7 - 112 5 8	211 0 2 20 7 5 32 15 3 216 15 2 13 3 9	3 1 0 2 1 6 207. 4 15 1 208. 2 0 6 209. 4 13 7 210. 2 9 3 3 211						
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No.	SCHOOL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	No of Days the School was open during the Year.	N distir	umber act Scl the R ag the	olars :	of	Schol	during		verage Attend		and sist	As-	Pu Feac and Mon	hers Paid
222) 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230	SORELL	Bream Creek Carlton(a) Dunalley Forcett Kellevie Nugent Orielton(b) Sorell Wattle Hill	235 121½ 235½ 237½ 235 233½ 224½ 236 230½	23 11 27 30 47 15 9 65	18 6 13 34 35 14 17 56 16	17 40 64 82 29 26 121 33	188 923 244 38 11 6 47 12	144 9 9 24 27 9 13 41 9	15 32 48 65 20 19 88 21	7 17 20 28 9 31 31	11 5 7 19 20 7 8 28 6	24 39 48 16 11 59	1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	¥1111111	1 1 - 1 -
231 232 233 234	SPRING BAY:	TOTAL Buckland Orford(c) Spring Bay Woodsdale TOTAL	237½ 172 238½ 231	244 13 13 20 20	8 10 17 14	453 21 23 37 34 115	10 9 13 19	7 7 11 12	340 17 16 24 31 88	7 8 10 16	6 6 8 12	14 18 28	i	8 1 1 1 - 3	1 1 1 1 1 1	- - - -
235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247	WESTBURY	Bracknell Bridgenorth Carrick Exton Fern Bank Frankford(d) Glengarry(e) Hagley Reedy Marsh Rose Vale(f) Westbury Whitemore Winkleigh	237½ 223 234 235½ 233½ 190 228½ 227 235½ 182½ 229½ 236 239	31 16 36 42 15 15 24 30 11 12 85 30 30	16 36 34 15 19 23 26 8 8 62 21	32 72 76	27 9 11 18	11 28 23 11 15 19 10 17 40 14	50 20 26 37 38	9 19 17 7 10 12 13 8 9 39	7 20 15 8 13 14 15 3 4 28	16 39 32 15 23 26 28 11 13 67	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1111111111	1
248 (South }	*Steppes(s)	67	379 7	8	701 15	269	6	507 11	5	6		10 } ₁	13	-	2
249 f 250	LONGFORD. (FURNEAUX GROUP	*Swan Bay(5)	39 1971	11 26	12	23 48	8 21		17 40	8	9	$-\frac{6}{17}$	§ 1 1	- 		<u>-</u> -
251	FINGAL.	Scamander(h)	237]	11	11	.22	. 9	9	18	7	. 6	13	1	-	_	_
	,	GRAND TOTAL	. ••	11,150	9509	20,659	7629	6920	14,549	5840	4814	10,654	176	223	33	77

[•] Half-time Schools.

⁽a) Re-opened 4th July. (b) Closed during part of October and November. (c) Re-opened 25th April. (d) Closed during January, February, and March. (e) Closed for fortnight in March for repairs. (f) Closed during June and July; re-opened 8th August. (s) Opened during first five months of the year only. (h) School under a male teacher receiving grant in aid.

ween the 1st January and 31st December, 1892—continued.

				Aid granted d	uring the Year	ended 31st	December; 18	92.			amount r annum h scholar y attend-	
aount acher ses in d Allo	s of Sa	'all Iaries	Rentrof School Buildings.		Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Govern- ment.	School Furniture and Fit- tings.	School Books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscel- laneous.	TOTAL.	School Fees.	Avorage and of Govern aid per an foreach sc in daily at ance.	No.
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646	6	3		166 7 . 0		2 8 6	6 8 3	6-14 0:	828 4 0	224 5 10	3 6 9	
40 27 96 81	0 6 0 0	0 8 0 0	1 1 1	49 1 4 3 17 0 5 0 0	4 0 0	; <u> </u>	0 8 9 0 3 8 0 3 2 0 8 10	 - -	89 10 1 35 7 4. 101 3 2 81 8 10	15 7 2 4 13 2 19 17 11 20 4 0	6 17 8 2 10 6 5 12 4 2 18 2	231. 232. 233. 234.
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128 126 73 61 108 50 54 155 99	12	3 0 9 6 9 0 4 7 6 6	1	1 15 0 - 25 1 9 76 0 0 15 10 0 3 17 4	47 0 0	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1 4 6 0 9 7 1 3 4 0 12 0 0 8 2 0 14 2 0 15 6 1 4 4 0 5 10 0 19 6 1 16 3 0 13 6 0 16 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	124 5 9 52 4 6 130 2 7 128 17 0 74 8 11 62 12 8 134 14 0 185 4 4 50 5 10 72 11 5 160 17 2 147 7 0 129 10 4	48 - 7 0 11 13 8 45 0 10 28 17 0 16 12 7 12 9 9 25 1 1 70 12 8 9 5 3 11 17 1 51 12 0 26 0 3 25 10 5	3 0 7 3 5 3 3 6 8 4 0 6 4 19 3 2 14 5 5 3 7 6 12 3 4 11 5 5 11 7 2 8 0 5 13 4 4 15 11	235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247.
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<u>·</u>			<u>.</u>		<u>, </u>		J .	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	! <u>; </u>	

Exclusive of £16 for Dundas and £2 14s. 5d. for Upper Macquarie-street.

[†] Exclusive of £3 11s. 6d. for school at Western Creek.

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—1891 inclusive.)

			,	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	187	6. ‡	18	377.	187	78.	1879). 1	880.
o. of Candidates presented				63	1.	4 679	6 7 685	4 5 784	- 1	4 4 923	- 1	j	6 13 947	6 11 992	6 12 973	6 18 1055	6 10 942	9	5 5 934	9 6 6 1008	618	II	1016	2 17 6 15 1 105	4 3 3 969	6 20 1031 8	10 2 5 5	4 7 6 4 4 4 2 763
verage No. of marks obtained by Candidates awarded Exhibit				82.	18	83.	18	84.	18	885.		1886.		188	7.	188	8.	188	9.	189	00.	189	1.	18	92.		гота	
No. of Candidates presented			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys,	Girls	Boy. 21					oys. G	irls.	Boys. G	irls.	Boys.	irls.	Boys.	Firls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Girls.	Total.
No. to whom Exhibitions were awarded		1	6	3	6	2	6	4	6	3 6	3	6	ı	6	5	6	4	6	2	6	2	6	4	6	3	186	58	239
No. qualified for award*	14	3	15	3	8	2	12	4	9	9 6	3 1	2 1	ι 📗	6	5	7	4	7	2	13	.2	13	3	11	3	338	52	390
No. of marks obtained by Senior Exhibitioner	833	656	935	857	823	710	741	681	862	826	90	0 656	3 8	317	747	880 6	34	1042	18	838	689	1035	945	848	640	-	-	_
Average No. of marks obtained by Candidates awarded Exhibitions	783	637	829	739	749	688	738	658	808	3 714	4 81	7 656	6 7	60	699	763 (6	316	786	342	786	646	948	964	7 55	616	_		

<sup>In 1866 the standard required to qualify for an Exhibition was fixed at 600 marks.
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.</sup>

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APPENDIX N. RETURN of Children admitted under Free Certificates, and the Payments made for their Instruction,

for the Year 1892. Average Quar-No. Average Quar-terly Attendance. School. Total Sum paid. .Vo. School. Total Sum paid. terly Attendance £ s. ď. £ s. 3 12 7 18 1 Charles-street, Laun-George Town $\frac{6}{6}$ 8:50 ceston Frederick-street, ditto 1 14 3 21.00 74 Lefroy 18.25 2 16 4 75 76 0 25:00 Lisdillon..... 0 11 6 2.00 3 2 6 13.50 1 18 4.25 0 13 9 2.00 77 7·00 3·75 2 3 6 3 20.25 78 79 9 0 4 BagdadBroadmarsh Õ 11 2.25 10 11.50 7 8 9 3 13 3 3 8.25 80 4 12 6·00 5·75 8 3 6 3 9·25 7·00 Green Ponds..... $\frac{2}{0}$ 10. 82 Fentonbury 6.00 10 Old Beach.... 17 15 4.00 83 $\tilde{\mathbf{4}}$ 0 6 $9.25 \\ 2.50$ Hamilton Pontville 11 Maryborough..... 5·50 1·25 0 12 13 Maryborough
Osterly
Little Oyster Cove ...
Sandfly Basin
Cressy
Iveridge
Longford
Pateena
Poeth Lower Sandy Bay 85 3.00 6 3 3 New Town.
Ridgeway
Campbell Town 5 22.0086 8 3 10.2514 15 16 17 2 10 10.66 87 0 2.25 $\tilde{19}$ 8 38:00 88 1 2 7 0 19 5.00 Cleveland 16 2.00 0 89 0 4.00 7 18 3 18 3 15 6 6 0 14.50 90 8 2 9 6 19.00 8.75 19 20 Rokeby Perth
Upper Liffey
Strahan
Back River 6·75 3 11 3 8 2 13 92 6.50 Sandford
Brookhead
Deloraine
Golden Valley 4 13 93 11.00 21 22 23 5.66 94 7.50 15 10 35·25 32·50 4.50 16 96 Glenora 14 6.00 $\tilde{24}$ Dunorlan 11.00 97 2 Lachlan 18 7:00 25 New Norfolk
Glen Fern and Plenty
Uxbridge
Antill Ponds Parkham 7 17 6 9 7 0 3 0 13.75 10 18.50 East Devonport...... Rubicon Bridge 26 10:00 99 3.00 27 14.00 100 1 0 6 3 6 3.50 28 Tongataboo..... 18 6 101 1·00 2·50 29 Sassafras Tunbridge
Jericho
Mount Seymour 16 0 5.00 102 1 3 3 30 Northdown 3.00 4·00 6·00 103 17 31 0 1 2 2.00 104 6 32 6 3·75 5·00 6 9 Oatlands 105 10.00 33 Paradise.... 106 Rhyndaston 3 19 7.00 34 Stoodley West Devonport 2.00 107 5.00 1 9 35 6

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Spreyton

Abbotsham

Forth

North Motton

Penguin.....

BurnieSomerset

Waratah

Wynyard.....Blessington.....

Cornwall

Falmouth

Gray.....

St. Mary's.....

Cradoc.....

Geeveston Lymington, South

Mountain River

Port Cygnet
Surges Bay
Upper Huon

Victoria.....

Dover.....

Hastings

Raminea

Recherche

Southport.....

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Campania

Dulcot Jerusalem

Richmond Upper Tea Tree

Ellesmere

Jetsonville

Scottsdale, North..... Springfield West Scottsdale......

Stanley

Invermay

Karoola.....

Lilydale.....

Patersonia

Dunalley.....

Forcett

Kellevie

Nugent

Bridgenorth

Carrick

Exton Fern Bank.....

Frankford.....

Glengarry Rose Vale

Westbury

Whitemore

Winkleigh

WILLIAM GRAHAME, JUN., GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANIA.