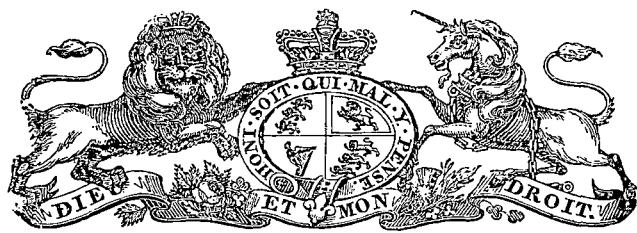


(No. 13.)



1899.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

E D U C A T I O N D E P A R T M E N T :

REPORT FOR 1898.

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

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REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1898.

To His Excellency the Honourable JOHN STOKELL DODDS, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Administrator of the Government of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

IN submitting the Annual Reports of the Director and Inspectors of the Education Department, I have the honour to make the following remarks :—

It is observable from these Reports that the number of State Schools is continuously and substantially increasing. At the end of 1894, in which year I took office for the second time as Minister of Education, there were 247 schools in existence ; at the end of 1897 there were 280, and at the end of 1898 the number had increased to 292, of which 13 were assisted and 24 half-time schools.

And with the increase and spread of population the demand for new schools continues to be made upon the Department with such cogency of reason that, in the interests of our people and State Education system, the demand has very frequently to be complied with. Already six new schools have been opened during the current year, seven have been sanctioned and will be opened as soon as the necessary arrangements are complete, and application for 12 others are under consideration. The number of schools now open is 298, to be increased immediately to 305, with further possible addition to that total before the end of 1899.

This extension of our educational system, which aims always at bringing the teaching of our schools within reach of the children of every part of the Colony, necessarily involves increased expenditure for salaries of teaching staff, equipment of schools, additional cost of inspection, &c., and the amount of salaries of teachers has been during the last year swollen by increases sanctioned by the Regulations, whereby improvement in the position of many of this body has been secured.

The amount voted by Parliament for the Education Department was £36,831. The actual expenditure was £37,836 10s. 5d., or £1005 10s. 5d. in excess of the vote, and by £2266 11s. 7d. in excess of the expenditure of 1897.

But in spite of this the Department has been administered with all due economy short of that starvation action which would have crippled the system ; and it is some evidence that there has been this effective economy, that while our expenditure was £37,836 10s. 5d., with 292 schools to be provided for, it was £37,654 (or only £182 less) in 1892, when there were but 246 schools.

The returns show that the average enrolment increased during 1898 by 754, and the average number on rolls from month to month by 502. But there was a decrease of nine in the average daily attendance, which is explainable by the unprecedented number of schools closed by the local authorities on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases and the serious reduction in attendance caused by epidemics.

Although the Hobart and Launceston Truant Inspectors have done fair work, and the police, now formally enlisted as truant inspectors in the country districts, may be expected to quicken the attendance of children at some suitable school, there is reason to believe, with the Director, that no absolutely satisfactory result will be attained until the right is given to our inspectors to inspect private schools beyond the restricted inspection which now has to be confined to the registers only, and may not extend to questions of whether the teaching is efficient or the accommodation such as sanitation requires ; and this right of inspection will, I hope, be conceded by Parliament.

A result of appointing the police truant officers has been noted in the increase of registers of private schools sent in to the Department from 187 in 1897 to 246 in 1898.

The Director shows that 3000 children of school age may be regarded as not attending any school, and there are no means by which it can be ascertained, as to all those children, whether they are being "regularly and efficiently instructed" at home.

The Inspectors' reports show that the percentage of scholars who gained credit for progress was lower than in 1897, while that of scholars classified above the Third Class was higher. The intermittent attendance of a large number of children caused by widespread sickness, will no doubt largely explain some falling off in the first percentage.

Most of the Teachers are said to have discharged their duties faithfully and with improving efficiency.

The two Inspectors have done active work in visiting the schools in their respective jurisdictions, and Mr. Lovell, who has for a short time acted as Director during the absence of Mr. Rule, deserves special mention. The work of the Third Inspector, who joined the service in December, was confined to the examination of teachers and to some special cases of inquiry, in which he acquitted himself satisfactorily, showing that his experience as an Inspector of Schools elsewhere had been, as was expected, such as to fit him for that position in Tasmania.

612 visits to schools have been paid by members of the Boards of Advice and special visitors, and 1870 by ministers of religion.

Night schools have, I regret to say, not made that progress which I had hoped for. In fact there were only 13 open in 1898, as against 14 in the preceding year.

The schools savings banks continue to show that the children show their practical appreciation of the lesson in thrift sought to be inculcated. Accounts were opened in 78 schools.

	£ s. d.
Amount deposited during the year	203 0 9
Ditto withdrawn.....	50 8 10
Balance to credit of depositors	393 16 8

The Director and Inspectors, who were requested to give special consideration to the question of restoring the system of exhibitions formerly in force, have reported very strongly against this. These exhibitions, first given in 1860, grew in the course of years to formidable proportions. The aggregate expenditure upon them was £22,435 3s., and during several years these cost £1000 annually.

Mr. Rule, in his capacity of Director, has continued to deserve the high encomiums which I have given to him in previous years.

E. N. C. BRADDON.

21st June, 1899.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1898.

THE schools that were open under the Education Department in any part of the year numbered 296. At the end of the previous year 280 were in operation. In the course of 1898 a new school was opened at each of these places—Sidmouth, Hutton Park, Riversdale, Lady Bay, North Bruny, Corinna, Ringville, York Plains, Nine Mile (on Burnie-Waratah Line), Melton, Glazier's Bay, Kimberley; and old schools were re-opened at Epping, Cormiston, Breadalbane, and Illawarra. The following were closed for lack of sufficient scholars:—Inglewood, Glen Gala, Falmouth, and Ringville, the last-named having been opened experimentally in the course of the year. Thus, at the end of December the number of schools on the list was 292, which are classified as follows:—

(1.) Full-time Schools—

(a) With a normal average of twenty scholars or more in daily attendance...	193
(b) Provisional Schools, with normal average 12 to 19	62
(c) Assisted Schools, with normal average below 12	13

(2.) Half-time Schools	24
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TOTAL.....	292
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The aggregate enrolment of scholars in 1898 was 22,517, and the average number on the rolls from month to month (at the end of each of which periods all who have been absent four consecutive weeks from any cause whatever are struck off) was 17,136. These figures show an increase of 754 and 502 respectively on the results for 1897. A comparison of the average numbers in daily attendance during the two years is not so satisfactory. That of 1897 was 12,024, that of 1898 was slightly lower, viz., 12,015; but this anomaly is explained by the fact that in 1898 the number of cases of closure by local authorities on account of infectious disease was unprecedented, as was also the number of cases where school attendance was brought very low through the prevalence of epidemics. The monthly summaries of 194 schools show decreased numbers from this cause through periods averaging eight weeks.

This forced irregularity was a serious hindrance to children's progress; and it is not surprising to learn from Inspectors' reports of examinations that the percentage of scholars who gained credit for progress individually was less than in the previous year, though the percentage found classified beyond the Third Class was rather larger. These results are not contradictory in view of the fact that, of all the children on the rolls the proportion over ten years of age was rather larger in 1898 than it had been in 1897. Tabulated statements of figures are sometimes misleading in the absence of explanation. The quality of the Teachers' work, as well as quantitative results, must be taken into account; and it is gratifying to find in the Inspectors' Reports on the several schools an assurance that most of the Teachers are discharging their duties faithfully and with improving efficiency.

The following Table shows the age and classification of the scholars who were on the rolls at the end of the year:—

Age.	Number of Scholars in Classes.						All.	
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Number.	Percentages on Total.
Four years	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	0·19
Five years	388	1	—	—	—	—	389	2·43
Six years	809	43	2	—	—	—	854	5·33
Seven years	1396	249	30	4	—	—	1679	10·47
Eight years	1169	596	210	19	—	—	1994	12·43
Nine years	766	820	555	151	18	—	2310	14·41
Ten years	380	663	764	418	73	—	2298	14·33
Eleven years	177	382	659	629	266	52	2165	13·50
Twelve years	89	208	455	589	400	131	1872	11·67
Thirteen years	45	106	225	369	384	202	1331	8·30
Fourteen years and over ..	20	52	113	222	319	387	1113	6·94
TOTALS	5270	3120	3013	2401	1460	772	16,036	100·00
Percentages on Grand Total.	32·86	19·46	18·79	14·97	9·11	4·81	100·00	—

The demands for new schools and for enlargement of existing schools throughout the country are still increasing. In addition to those mentioned as having been established in the course of 1898, six more have been opened since the year ended; and the opening of seven others when preparations are ready has been approved by the Minister; while applications for twelve more are being inquiry into with a view to their consideration. It is thus evident that a considerable amount of money for the erection of buildings will be required, as well as an increased amount for the maintenance of schools.

The details of expenditure under the several heads are given in Appendices III. to IV. The sums voted by Parliament for the year's current expenses amounted to £36,831; but this having been found insufficient, further sums to the amount of £1458 6s. 8d. for the year's service were advanced under the authority of the Governor in Council, making the total amount available from public funds £38,289 6s. 8d. The expenditure from this was £37,836 10s. 5d., leaving unexpended balances to the amount of £452 16s. 3d. This expenditure is £2266 11s. 7d. more than what was defrayed out of public funds in 1897. The difference is explained by—(1) The increase in the number of schools necessitating the employment of more Teachers, and a large expenditure in the purchase of furniture, books, and apparatus; (2) Extra expenditure found necessary to replace worn-out and obsolete stock in existing schools and make additional grants to several which had never been adequately furnished with such requisites; (3) Increases granted by Parliament to officers on the professional and clerical staffs, and those granted by the Governor in Council (70 in all) to Teachers of the various grades in accordance with the Regulations of the Department.

In connection with the foregoing outline financial statement it is necessary to mention that the gross expenses of the Department for the two years under comparison (1897-8) were respectively £1100 7s. 5d. and £1184 18s. 8d. more than the total amounts mentioned above as having been defrayed from public funds. These additional sums were contributions from school fees toward the maintenance of the staff of Assistant Teachers, in pursuance of Regulation 57. The gross amount of school fees in 1898 was £10,210 0s. 6d., as against £9934 2s. 4d in 1897. The allowances paid by the Department to Teachers for instruction of free scholars was £1073 3s. 3d., an increase of five per cent. on the previous year's expenditure under this head.

The following Table gives a synopsis of the incomes of such Teachers as had charge of schools the whole year. The annual value of quarters is included :—

	Incomes.	Teachers.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
£400 or over	£ s. d.				
Highest.....	2 14 8	2	...	2	0·8
Average	420 17 2				
Lowest.....	418 9 9				
£300 or under £400		5	...	5	2·0
Highest	382 6 1				
Average	345 16 11				
Lowest	301 17 5				
£200 or under £300		22	...	22	8·9
Highest	288 14 10				
Average	234 14 9				
Lowest	200 18 6				
£150 or under £200		31	...	31	12·5
Highest	199 19 1				
Average	171 16 3				
Lowest	150 19 8				
£100 or under £150		83	9	92	37·1
Highest	149 6 9				
Average	123 14 4				
Lowest	100 0 0				
£70 or under £100.....		28	40	68	27·4
Highest	99 11 3				
Average	84 13 1				
Lowest	70 7 11				
£60 or under £70.....		2	8	10	4·0
Highest	69 15 9				
Average	65 11 6				
Lowest	60 17 5				
£50 or under £60 .....		...	10	10	4·0
Highest	57 15 3				
Average	53 13 3				
Lowest	50 1 4				
£40 or under £50.....		...	7	7	2·8
Highest	49 15 1				
Average	45 2 6				
Lowest	41 10 6				
£30 or under £40 .....		...	1	1	0·4
Highest	35 9 9				
Lowest	35 9 9				
TOTALS.....		173	75	248	99·9

The graduation here indicated in the incomes of Teachers is only roughly proportionate to that of schools as to size. In the smallest the salary (£30 per annum) is understood as a subsidy to private effort toward keeping a school open for children who are too few in number to warrant the Minister establishing a regular State School as defined by the Education Act. In schools higher than these a general improvement in the incomes is noticeable. The traditional practice of paying women less than men for the same amount of work is still followed; but it is to be hoped that as true public policy, as well as a matter of justice, this anomaly will not be perpetuated.

The following Table is a summary of the principal Statistics of the Department for the last ten years :—

Year.	Schools.		Scholars.				Expenditure from Public Funds for Maintenance of Schools.			School Fees.						
	Number.		Gross Enrolment.	Average Number on Rolls from Month to Month.	Average Number in Daily Attend- ance.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance on Average Number on Rolls.	Total Amount expended.	Amount per Scholar reckoned on—		Total Amount collected.	Amount per Head for Scholars (Average on Rolls).	Amount per Head for Scholars in Daily Attendance.	Amount contributed towards Maintenance of Staff of Assistant Teachers.			
	Open at any time during the Year.	Open at the end of the Year.						(i) Average Number on Rolls.	(ii) Average Number in Daily Attendance.							
1889...	229	225	17,949	12,460	8793	72·01	£ 33,068 1 0	s. 2 13	d. 0·94	£ 3 15	s. 2·57	d. 4	£ 0 15	s. 2·27	d. 1 1 6·27	£ ...
1890...	240	228	18,156	12,640	8898	70·40	£ 33,352 6 3	s. 2 12	d. 9·26	£ 3 14	s. 11·57	d. 11	£ 0 15	s. 6·56	d. 1 2 1·02	... 7
1891...	244	240	19,207	13,491	9680	71·75	£ 34,333 8 8	s. 2 10	d. 10·78	£ 3 10	s. 11·24	d. 4	£ 0 15	s. 7·18	d. 1 1 9·88	...
1892...	251	246	20,659	14,549	10,654	73·23	£ 37,654 9 5	s. 2 11	d. 9·14	£ 3 10	s. 8·23	d. 4	£ 0 15	s. 1·13	d. 1 0 5·15	...
1893...	253	246	20,475	14,875	10,307	69·28	£ 35,563 12 10	s. 2 7	d. 9·80	£ 3 9	s. 0·09	d. 3	£ 0 13	s. 3·13	d. 0 19 2·63	...
1894...	249	247	19,967	14,476	10,594	73·18	£ 34,331 6 5	s. 2 7	d. 10·15	£ 3 5	s. 0·01	d. 10	£ 0 13	s. 4·12	d. 0 18 2·79	£ 605 13 6*
1895...	258	255	19,907	14,594	10,655	73·01	£ 31,889 13 11	s. 2 3	d. 8·43	£ 2 19	s. 10·30	d. 10	£ 0 12	s. 11·10	d. 0 17 8·43	£ 1062 7 3
1896...	270	268	20,826	15,772	11,508	72·96	£ 32,900 14 10	s. 2 1	d. 8·64	£ 2 17	s. 2·14	d. 2	£ 0 12	s. 5·03	d. 0 17 0·26	£ 1133 14 5
1897...	282	280	21,763	16,634	12,024	72·28	£ 35,569 18 10	s. 2 2	d. 9·21	£ 2 19	s. 1·97	d. 11	£ 0 11	s. 11·33	d. 0 16 6·28	£ 1100 7 5
1898...	296	292	22,517	17,136	12,015	70·11	£ 37,836 10 5	s. 2 4	d. 1·92	£ 3 2	s. 11·78	d. 6	£ 0 11	s. 10·99	d. 0 16 11·94	£ 1184 18 8

* On account of the last two quarters of 1894.

From the Hobart and Launceston Truant Inspectors' Returns the following results are found :—

	Visits to				Notices sent to Parents.	Information laid.	Convictions.
	State Schools.	Other Schools.	Houses.	Total.			
Hobart	401	911	2716	4028	1462	22	22
Launceston	249	786	2023	3058	1052	21	Not reported.

Other visits to State Schools were—

Visits by Members of Boards of Advice or special visitors	612
,, Ministers of Religion to give religious instruction.....	1870
,, the Director of Education	47
,, Mr. Inspector Masters	228
,, Mr. Inspector Lovell.....	248
,, other persons	1218
TOTAL.....	4223

The number of night schools open, exclusive of the free night school held at the Central School, Hobart, was 13, the number of scholars enrolled 127, and the average number in attendance 64. The fees received by Teachers amounted to £42 10s. Id.

The returns from schools with regard to Penny Savings Banks show :—

(1.) The number of schools in which Accounts were open was	78
(2.) The number of Accounts was.....	941
(3.) The total of amounts deposited during the year was.....	£203 0 9
(4.) The total of amounts withdrawn during the year was	£50 8 10
(5.) The total of balances left to credit of depositors	£393 16 8

As a result of the recent appointment of police officers to be truant inspectors there is a considerable increase in the number of returns from private schools, 246 as compared with 187 for the previous year. The following is a summary of the returns :—

Localities.	Schools.	Scholars in Attendance. (Gross enrolment.)		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hobart and Suburbs	75	1892	2064	3956
Launceston Suburbs	63	1447	1504	2951
Country Towns and Districts	108	1367	1699	3066
TOTAL	246	4706	5267	9973

The gross enrolment in State Schools has already been mentioned as 22,517, and if the returns from others are taken as approximately full and correct, the gross enrolment of scholars in all schools collectively will appear to have been 32,490. The usual deduction for possible cases of multiple enrolment is 10 per cent., so with this allowance the number of children of all ages who attended school at any time during the year 1898 may be estimated as 29,241. In the State Schools it is found that the children within the Statute age (7 to 13) were 77 per cent. of the total number on the rolls. If this proportion holds good with regard to private schools, it will follow that out of an estimated total of 25,531 children in the country aged from 7 to 13 years, 22,515 attended school some portion of the year. This estimate leaves rather more than 3000 who did not attend. There is no means of ascertaining how many of these were *regularly and efficiently instructed at home*. The number of children who attended schools conducted by unqualified teachers is likewise unascertainable. Visits to private schools by officers of the Department are for the purpose of inspecting registers, not for observation of school work or examination of classes. The Education Act does not even provide for the inspection of private school premises, and it is to be feared that in many cases there is overcrowding, beside other objectionable circumstances, which escapes the observation of boards of health.

The expressed intention of the Education Act—"to make more adequate Provision for Public Education"—cannot be carried out until all primary schools are placed under Government inspection, and it is generally understood that this would be welcomed by several private school teachers of good repute as well as by the managers of a considerable section of denominational schools. Those teachers or managers who ask for Government help (involving expenditure of money) in the shape of free conveyance of children to their schools, ought not to object to inspection as a necessary condition of such help, for by no other means can the Minister be satisfactorily assured that the schools are primary schools as defined by the Minister's recent circular, viz., schools which provide for children a primary education similar to those provided in State schools. Moreover, the general principle ought to be recognised, that Government assistance in any form to schools ought to imply the right of inspection.

This principle ought to apply also to such secondary schools as may, in the event of the exhibition system being revived, be recognised by Government as schools at which exhibitions shall be tenable.

If the question of State schools exhibitions is reopened, the following statement will not be irrelevant to its discussion :—

State Schools Exhibitions.

The practice of giving these exhibitions was begun in the year 1860, and continued for 34 years. They were tenable at such private schools as were recognised by the Board of Education (and subsequently by the Department) as "superior schools"—the criterion for this distinction being the belief or assurance that the teachers were able and willing to educate exhibitioners up to the standards of the A.A. Degree.

The value of each exhibition was fixed at £12 per annum, and was tenable for two years. The value was soon raised to £16 13s. 4d., and the period of tenure to four years. At first three exhibitions only were offered; in a few years the number was raised to four; afterwards to six (all limited to boys); and eventually six for boys and six for girls were offered annually; and a boarding allowance of £20 per annum was made to such exhibitioners as resided five miles or more from Hobart or Launceston.

The total number of State schools open at any time during the course of this period was 291; the number of candidates sent forward, 781; and the number of exhibitions awarded, 249.

The aggregate expense to the Government was £22,435 3s. During several years when the full number of exhibitions were awarded, and a considerable amount was paid as boarding allowances, the annual cost averaged about £1000.

The following table shows how the schools generally were represented by candidates for exhibitions :—

Schools.	Candidates for each.	Total.
209	0	0
27	1	27
14	2	28
6	3	18
3	4	12
5	5	25
7	6	42
1	9	9
2	10	20
2	11	22
3	13	39
1	14	14
2	15	30
1	19	19
1	21	21
1	26	26
1	34	34
1	71	71
1	73	73
1	74	74
1	81	81
1	96	96
Totals 291	...	781

The representation of schools by exhibitors is shown as follows :—

Schools.	Exhibitors from each.	Total.
244	0	0
19	1	19
5	2	10
4	3	12
4	4	16
2	5	10
2	6	12
1	7	7
2	9	18
1	11	11
1	13	13
1	14	14
2	15	30
1	16	16
1	27	27
1	34	34
Totals 291	...	249

Out of this total (249) of exhibitors, 42 subsequently obtained the Degree of A.A.; 23 passed the Senior Public Examination; and 9 of the A.A. gained a Tasmanian Scholarship.

These figures afford data for a rough estimate of the benefit reaped by exhibitors generally from the bounty of the Government.

It is noticeable that a very large majority of the schools never sent up one candidate for an Exhibition, and that most of the successful candidates were sent up by a small minority. It is also noticeable that very few of the Exhibitors (in comparison with the total number) profited so far by their Exhibitions as to acquire the very moderate amount of learning indicated by a Third Class Degree of Associate of Arts, or its equivalent, a Third Class Certificate in the Senior Public Examination.

It is necessary to repeat here, what has frequently been put on record by Inspectors of Schools,—the fact that the offer of Exhibitions to State Schools was found valueless as a stimulus to improvement in the work of the schools generally; and that some of those which sent up successful candidates were confessedly inferior to many others which sent up few or no candidates.

If there is money to spare it will be much better spent in providing free *primary* education to the masses than in providing free *secondary* education to a select few. It ought not to be forgotten that a large proportion of parents whose sons or daughters obtained from the State a free secondary education for four years were in circumstances to afford the expense of such education themselves.

The Reports of Inspectors of Schools and the summaries of statistics compiled by the Accountant are hereto appended.

J. RULE, *Director of Education.*

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF MR. INSPECTOR MASTERS, FOR THE YEAR 1898.

DURING the year ending 31st December, 1898, my district contained 151 schools, several of which were opened at a period subsequent to my regular visits to their respective localities, and were not examined. Owing to the extraordinary prevalence of measles and other epidemics, which visited at different periods of the year almost every locality in my district, a considerable number of schools were either closed when I should have examined them, or had such a small attendance that examination would have had little or no value as a test of the extent or the quality of the teachers' work. For this reason the total number of children examined, viz., 4872, was considerably smaller than it would have been under normal conditions,

The following tables exhibit the classification of the children in the essential subjects—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

CLASSIFICATION BY TEACHERS.

	Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	TOTAL.
	Div. 1.	Div. 2.						
Number examined.....	1179	773	730	912	741	385	152	4872
Passed in three subjects	—	740	718	829	442	271	125	
Percentage on total	—	95	98	91	59	70	82	

CLASSIFICATION AS DETERMINED BY EXAMINATION.

	Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	TOTAL.
	Div. 1.	Div. 2.						
Passed in three subjects.....	1212	752	801	1128	556	298	125	4872
Percentage on total.....	25	15	16	23	12	6	3	100

PROGRESS INDIVIDUALLY, WHERE TRACEABLE.

	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Slow.	Inappreciable.	Total.
	Div. 1.	Div. 2.	Div. 1.	Div. 2.	Div. 1.	Div. 2.
Number	770	578	442	663	13	2466
Percentage upon that number...	31·5	24	18	26	0·5	100

The percentage of passes in the three essential subjects in the various classes was equal to that of last year, and considering the prevalent epidemics just referred to, and the disturbance to school work which inevitably resulted, the progress of the children individually suffered less than might have been expected, and would no doubt, under better conditions, have compared very favourably with that of last year.

The quality of the Reading has been as a whole fairly maintained, and a little improvement is observable in expression, though there is still a large number of children even in the higher classes whose Reading is almost devoid of this desirable quality. It is frequently observed that children are allowed to read on, one after another, without a word of interrogation, or explanation, or suggestion on the part of the teacher. The children consequently lose their grip of the subject matter, and the Reading ceases to have any expression, because it has no definite meaning to the readers. It is very important that the teacher should interest himself in the subject matter of the lesson, and by brief questions or observations, keep the minds of the readers alert, draw their attention to points to be specially noted, clear up any little difficulty, and impart such a lively interest to the exercise, as will spontaneously exhibit itself in the form of expression. The amount of reading matter got through in this way will be a little less, but the gain to the children will, in the long run, be greatly increased.

Writing has evidently continued to receive that more careful supervision and definite instruction which I have previously urged as of great importance, and much satisfactory and some very creditable work has been exhibited. It is very desirable that teachers should aim to secure a uniformity of style throughout their schools and a fairly even advance from class to class. The classes usually found to need the most attention in these respects are the Third and the Fourth. Composition calls for more practice than is customary in most of the schools. This work can be begun with advantage, even in Class II., and a little work carefully examined and corrected by the teacher should always afford an interesting lesson, and contribute to form habits of accuracy and propriety in expression. Fairly adequate attention has been given, as a rule, to Spelling, and the number of failures arising from this source is diminishing. Good results in Spelling are obtained where teachers foster the habit, in the course of the reading lesson, of observing the Spelling of noticeable words. Incidental and momentary reference by the teacher to a given word standing in its proper connection is more likely permanently to impress the minds of the children than dealing with words more or less dissevered from such associations as should stimulate attention and assist the memory.

Arithmetic furnished a smaller percentage of failures than occurred in the preceding year. The highest percentage of failures occurred in Class IV., and arose chiefly from want of accuracy in dealing with large numbers of simple processes. This weakness is observable also in Class III. If children in this class were well practised in dealing with such numbers, within the standard of their class, they would be in a much better position to deal with the more advanced work prescribed for Class IV. As regards Mental Arithmetic, some teachers have shown a tendency to over-burden the memories of the children with rules for short methods, rather than training them to deal quickly and accurately with ordinary numbers by simple processes, or to think out for themselves the reasons which underlie the processes they employ in working out their ordinary Arithmetic on slates or paper. It frequently happens that an answer is set down in figures, which a very simple process in Mental Arithmetic would have shown to be quite impossible, and would probably have suggested a different method, and led to a correct result.

A fair amount of time and attention appear to have been given to the subject of Grammar, with results about equal to those of last year. A large amount of fairly accurate Parsing is done, and the weakness, where it is found, usually relates to ignorance of the details of accidence presented in the books in ordinary use, or to the want of a clear understanding of the terms employed in Parsing. Geography usually shows fair range, and in a considerable number of schools is made interesting and attractive, as it will always be if teachers will take care to associate with the names of places such facts or ideas as will be interesting or attractive to the minds of the children. In relation to Sacred History, there has been much careful and effective teaching. English History being prescribed only for the Fifth and Sixth Classes, is dealt with in a more limited number of schools, but where a school is fairly organised up to the Fifth or Sixth Class, the results in this subject are usually found to be satisfactory, and are often creditable. Elementary Science, including the rudiments of Agricultural Theory, is taught in nearly every school, and in many schools with very appreciable results. Sometimes very gratifying and promising interest is exhibited by the children in this subject. Singing has been pretty generally practised, with results very varied, but in not a few cases creditable. A large amount of satisfactory and some very excellent Needle-work has been reported upon, though it sometimes appears that parents give too little encouragement and assistance to this branch of school work in the way of providing the material requisite for it. Owing largely to prevailing sickness, Drill has been less practised during the year than is usual, especially in the smaller schools. Only a small proportion of schools show really good Drill, though a considerable number do it fairly. It is pleasing to observe that Moral Culture is generally receiving more definite treatment. Young teachers who have experienced some difficulty in giving clearly-defined and sufficiently varied lessons on this subject might derive much advantage from the judicious use of Hackwood's Notes on Moral Subjects.

During the year a considerable amount of improvement has been effected upon school premises, in respect to re-painting and other repairs, and Boards of Advice generally have shown an active interest in matters relating to the requirements of both teachers and schools.

J. MASTERS, *Inspector of Schools.*

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF MR. INSPECTOR LOVELL, FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Hobart, 15th May, 1899.

THE district placed under my supervision was the same as for the previous year, and included 142 schools. I pointed out in my last Annual Report that the work had already got beyond the power of one Inspector to overtake, and last year the conditions became specially unfavourable owing to the heavy burden of extra duties which fell to my lot. There was, I am sorry to say, an epidemic of complaints against teachers—some trivial, some serious, but all necessitating special visits, and oftentimes elaborate investigations and reports. Other matters of special inquiry, less disagreeable, but equally demanding careful attention, took up much time, and altogether the prosecution of the routine work was seriously impeded. The result was that I was unable to do more than inspect 73 schools and to examine 84; but in addition to this work in State Schools I also undertook, for the first time, the examination of the subsidised Industrial and Reformatory Schools in Hobart and Launceston, numbering 10 in all. The number of individual pupils examined was 4725 in State Schools, and 746 in other schools. The general results of the examinations in State Schools only in the three essential subjects—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic—are summarised in the following tables:—

CLASSIFICATION BY TEACHERS.

	Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	TOTAL
	Div. 1.	Div. 2.						
Number examined	1114	642	840	869	611	415	284	4725
Passed { Number .....	...	634	763	708	401	265	167	...
Percentage of Class.....	...	99	91	81	66	64	71	...

CLASSIFICATION REVISED. (According to Results of Examination.)

	Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	TOTAL
	Div. 1.	Div. 2.						
Number examined	831	675	996	1054	595	372	202	4725
Percentage of Total	18	14	21	22	13	8	4	100

STANDARDS FULLY REACHED.

	Number.	Percentage of Total.
Not up to full work of Class I., Division 1	831	17·59
Up to full work of Class I., Division 1	675	14·29
Ditto Class I., Division 2	996	21·08
Ditto Class II.	1054	22·30
Ditto Class III.	595	12·60
Ditto Class IV.	372	7·87
Ditto Class V.	175	3·70
Ditto Class VI.	27	0·57
	4725	100·00

PROGRESS OF SCHOLARS INDIVIDUALLY.

	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Slow.	Inappre-ciable.	Total traceable.
Number	1094	715	451	353	121	2734
Percentage of total traceable	40	26	17	13	4	100

The Reading on the whole is good so far as regards correctness of pronunciation and fluency of utterance, while, as to expression, there is no doubt much to be desired. Still, one needs only to recall to mind what a monotonous affair school-children's reading used to be in order to realise how much improvement has taken place, even in this respect. The sing-song way of reading poetry, for instance, is quite a thing of the past in our schools. Many teachers do not sufficiently recognise the value and importance of training their pupils' intelligence by means of the reading lessons, and are too often content to let them repeat, parrot-like, the ready-made meanings of words given in their books, without taking care to see whether such meanings fit the context, or whether they might not be improved upon in regard to both aptness and lucidity. To get the pupils to discover the meanings of words for themselves, wherever practicable, under the guidance of inductive questioning, no doubt takes time, but, educationally, the process pays well in the long run. The teacher, however, should not confine himself to elucidating the meanings of single words, but should train the children to grasp the general sense of what is read. For this end there is no better exercise than getting them to put whole phrases and sentences into their own language.

Writing on slates is generally good, and on paper very fair, although there are wide differences as to careful instruction in correctness of form. Spelling, on the whole, is moderate. Composition does not receive the amount of attention it deserves. There are many excellent aids to Composition in the "Royal" series of Reading books now in use in the schools, and it is to be hoped that Teachers will take advantage of these.

In Arithmetic results vary widely—from excellent to poor—but on the whole they are fair. The chief fault in this subject is more often want of accuracy than want of knowledge or intelligence. Children are not naturally solicitous about the accuracy of their work, and therefore they should be drilled into habits of care and exactness, and especially they should be taught how to check their work. I often find the lower classes accustomed to prove their sums, while in the higher classes methods of checking calculations appear to be unknown.

Grammar has yielded very fair results; in connection with the Composition exercises, which I have desiderated above, it might be made a very practical discipline. In Geography and History very good work has been done, the children answering questions, as a rule, with readiness and accuracy. Drill, Drawing, and Singing, are generally practised with fair success.

The order and general management of the schools is satisfactory in the majority of cases. In the best schools something more is secured than merely quietness and attention to work; there is a perceptibly good tone, an alertness of obedience, and a courtesy of address, which make it a pleasure to visit such schools.

Much has been done in the way of needful repairs and improvements to school buildings during the year, both by the Department and by Boards of Advice. There are still many urgent cases of need for repairing.

S. O. LOVELL, *Inspector of Schools*

APPENDIX III.

EXPENDITURE under the Provisions of the Act 49 Vict. No. 15

	£ s. d.
Derby, Erection of School, instalment.....	20 0 0
Dulcot, Erection of School and Residence, instalments.....	280 0 0
Dundas, Erection of School and Residence, instalments.....	25 10 0
Glazier's Bay, Erection of School and Residence	311 19 0
Gormanston, Erection of School and Residence, instalment.....	24 10 0
High Peak, Erection of School and Residence.....	329 6 2
Hutton Park, Erection of School and Residence, instalments	141 1 0
Kimberley, Erection of School and Residence.....	253 0 0
Koonya, Additions to School	27 0 0
Lilydale, Erection of Residence and Alterations to School	207 7 6
Lisle Road, Erection of School, instalment	10 0 0
Lottah, Erection of School and Residence	360 10 6
Margate, Additions and Alterations to Residence	99 10 0
Mathinna, Additions to School.....	198 15 0
Riversdale, Erection of School, instalment	35 0 0
Sandfly Road, Erection of School and Residence	383 1 6
Sidmouth, Erection of School and Residence, instalment	30 14 0
Tunbridge, Erection of Residence.....	281 0 2
Upper Huon, Erection of School and Conversion of Old Building into Residence	230 5 6
York Plains, Erection of School and Residence	329 10 0
Waratah, Additions to Residence, instalment.....	12 15 0
West Zeehan, Additions to School, instalment.....	21 12 0
Woodbridge, Erection of Residence, instalments	200 0 0
Advertising	31 18 3
Departmental Charges by Public Works Department.....	449 1 3
Purchase of Properties and Expenses of Conveyance	286 17 6
Supervision of Works.....	92 17 6
Miscellaneous.....	31 6 0
TOTAL.....	£4704 7 10

APPENDIX IV.

RETURN showing FUNDS AVAILABLE and EXPENDITURE under the several Heads for the Year ended
31st December, 1898.

IN AID OF STATE SCHOOLS.

FUNDS AVAILABLE.			EXPENDITURE.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Parliamentary Vote in aid of State Schools	30,500	0 0	Salaries and Allowances of Teachers.	31,577	17 5		
Supplementary amount provided by Governor in Council	1450	0 0	Rent of School Premises	309	17 0		
Minister's portion of School Fees collected by Teachers	1184	18 8	Repairs to School Buildings not the property of the Government	21	8 8		
			School Furniture and Fittings.....	294	5 8		
			School Books and Requisites.....	513	15 6		
			Miscellaneous—Charged directly against Schools :—			32,717 4 9	
			Cleaning School-rooms, &c.	104	3 10		
			Cleansing Closets.....	24	10 0		
			Gas	7	16 0		
			Water Supply.....	14	10 0		
			Travelling Expenses of Teachers ..	0	7 0		
			Annuity, Mrs. Warburton	18	5 0		
			Medical enquiry as to a Teacher's sanity	6	1 0		
			Advertising	3	7 3		
						188 0 1	
			Miscellaneous—Indirect Charges :—				
			School Registers	30	15 10		
			Examination Expenses	5	4 0		
			Clerical Assistance	52	14 2		
			Advertising	3	7 6		
			Petty	5	8 11		
			Balance.....			97 10 5	
						132 3 5	
						£33,134 18 8	

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO STATE SCHOOLS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Parliamentary Vote	1000 0 0	Repairs and improvements to State School Buildings and Grounds.....	*926 11 2
		Departmental charges by Public Works Department.....	32 0 0
		Balance.....	41 8 10
	<u>£1000 0 0</u>		<u>£1000 0 0</u>

* Including £2 10s. for repairs to late School premises, Murray-street, Hobart, which name does not appear on the list of schools in Appendix VI.

MODEL SCHOOL.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Parliamentary Vote	350 0 0	Salaries and Allowances to Students and Exhibitioners under "Smith Endowment Fund".....	270 0 0
		Balance.....	80 0 0
	<u>£350 0 0</u>		<u>£350 0 0</u>

ALLOWANCES TO BOARDS OF ADVICE.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Parliamentary Vote	2500 0 0	Disbursements	2428 4 5
		Balance.....	71 15 7
	<u>£2500 0 0</u>		<u>£2500 0 0</u>

ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTION.

Parliamentary Vote—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Salaries	1981 0 0	Salaries	1975 14 7
Supplementary amount provided by Governor in Council	8 6 8	Stationery and Stores	43 6 2
Stationery and Stores	50 0 0	Travelling Expenses of Director of Education and Inspectors of Schools ...	342 17 6
Travelling Expenses of Director of Edu- cation and Inspector of Schools	450 0 0	Balance	127 8 5
	<u>£2489 6 8</u>		<u>£2489 6 8</u>

APPENDIX V.

RETURN of Children admitted under Free Certificates, and the Payments made for Instruction, 1898.

No.	School.	Amount.	No. of Free Scholars on the Rolls.			
			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
1	Battery Point	32 14 6	70	67	75	64
2	Central	40 14 3	96	101	94	95
3	Goulburn-street	28 19 9	45	49	53	54
4	Macquarie-street	10 0 6	24	27	25	23
5	New Town.....	23 17 9	58	58	52	53
6	Ridgeway.....	3 19 0	7	7	9	11
7	Trinity Hill	44 5 3	109	118	116	94
8	Elizabeth-street	30 3 9	64	71	70	66
9	Glen Dhu	16 10 9	41	43	40	42
10	Beaconsfield	9 9 3	26	22	38	32
11	Apsley	0 14 3	2	2	2	1
12	Bothwell	18 13 3	44	41	43	42
13	Bagdad	7 15 0	17	20	21	23
14	Black Brush.....	0 15 0	...	...	...	8
15	Broad Marsh.....	0 4 6	1	1	1	1
16	Elderslie	1 4 3	7	8	7	7
17	Dromedary	6 2 3	10	11	13	13
18	North Bridgewater	8 10 3	19	14	15	15
19	Old Beach.....	0 9 0	...	...	...	4
20	Pontville	2 18 3	7	5	7	7
21	Campbell Town	19 8 3	40	50	45	40
22	Cleveland	3 16 0	8	9	5	8
23	Epping	3 1 6	...	9	9	6
24	Long Bay.....	0 6 3	5	...	...	...
25	Koonya	6 7 6	10	14	12	12
26	Bellerive.....	9 9 3	19	18	24	27
27	Beltana	1 14 9	2	4	5	5
28	Cambridge	5 16 3	11	11	11	12
29	Rokeby	2 9 9	6	6	6	6
30	Sandford	4 17 9	9	9	9	9
31	Brookhead.....	2 13 9	7	8	9	8
32	Caveside	1 6 0	4	4	4	...
33	Chudleigh	3 16 3	12	9	7	7
34	Deloraine	17 16 0	39	42	46	35
35	Dunorlan	1 12 9	5	...	5	7
36	Golden Valley	9 7 0	39	35	33	34
37	Kimberley.....	0 17 6	...	...	1	6
38	Mole Creek	8 2 3	25	25	18	23
39	Parkham.....	7 0 3	18	22	25	24
40	Red Hills	1 4 9	5	6	2	...
41	Rubicon Bridge	4 13 0	13	13	12	9
42	Western Creek.....	5 2 0	12	10	10	12
43	West Meander	12 10 9	31	30	31	29
44	Harford	3 8 9	8	9	9	8
45	Latrobe.....	8 12 3	22	25	22	28
46	New Ground....	1 12 0	4	3	3	3
47	Northdown	0 3 6	...	...	...	2
48	Railton	4 0 3	10	13	20	12
49	Sassafras	2 6 6	7	...	7	11
50	Abbotsham.....	6 3 6	13	12	12	12
51	Forth	2 13 9	10	8	4	8
52	Kindred	2 11 6	11	13	6	9
53	North Motton	9 2 9	23	29	25	23
54	Penguin.....	7 15 9	26	22	25	33
55	Sprent	6 1 3	14	14	15	14
56	Ulverstone	16 6 0	44	46	43	42
57	Upper Castra	1 17 6	...	...	...	19
58	West Pine Road	1 17 9	3	5	5	5
59	Burnie	3 15 0	7	7	7	7
60	Jacob's Boat Harbour	0 13 3	3	3	3	3
61	Mount Hicks	0 2 9	...	2	...	...
62	Sisters' Creek	1 11 9	...	4	4	5
63	Somerset	4 3 0	9	9	13	12
64	Waratah	11 4 0	36	25	33	32
65	Wynyard.....	6 17 6	19	16	16	17
66	Blessington	0 6 6	1	1	1	...

No.	School.	Amount.	No. of Free Scholars on the Rolls.			
			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
67	Evandale.....	13 3 6	25	27	28	25
68	Avoca.....	5 19 3	15	14	13	14
69	Cornwall.....	3 1 6	...	9	12	14
70	Fingal.....	4 17 0	10	10	12	12
71	German Town.....	2 0 6	8	5	4	...
72	Gray.....	4 10 6	8	9	10	9
73	Mangana.....	2 1 3	...	5	5	8
74	Mathinna.....	7 6 3	9	14	20	21
75	Mount Nicholas.....	2 5 3	6	3	3	7
76	St. Mary's.....	11 8 9	23	27	27	27
77	Chitty's Road.....	4 10 0	11	11	8	7
78	Franklin.....	3 6 6	7	9	9	9
79	Geeveston.....	7 16 9	8	12	17	16
80	Lower Longley.....	0 8 0	...	3	3	...
81	Mountain River.....	0 13 0	...	4	5	...
82	Ranelagh.....	5 6 9	12	11	11	11
83	Surges Bay.....	6 19 3	9	15	14	14
84	Dover.....	10 14 0	25	28	22	20
85	Hastings.....	9 9 0	23	19	21	16
86	Hythe.....	1 6 9	7	7	...	...
87	Raminea.....	2 9 0	2	1	9	12
88	Recherche.....	3 3 0	8	9	9	8
89	George Town.....	4 16 6	10	14	14	11
90	Lefroy.....	18 3 3	42	42	55	56
91	Lower Piper's River.....	1 4 3	3	2	3	3
92	Low Head.....	1 16 0	...	4	4	4
93	Bicheno.....	0 9 9	...	3	3	...
94	Brook Lodge.....	0 17 0	...	2	2	2
95	Riversdale.....	2 3 9	4	6	5	5
96	Swansea.....	8 4 0	19	14	14	15
97	Bismarck.....	0 1 9	1	...	...	...
98	Claremont.....	2 15 0	7	9	9	5
99	Glenorchy.....	9 1 6	19	22	22	22
100	Constitution Hill.....	15 6 6	41	43	39	39
101	Kempton.....	13 18 6	35	28	31	33
102	Melton.....	0 9 6	...	...	...	5
103	Hamilton.....	2 14 3	8	7	7	5
104	Osterly.....	1 1 3	...	5	...	10
105	Pelham.....	3 3 9	10	9	7	7
106	Hollow Tree.....	1 15 6	9	9	13	15
107	Beulah.....	6 8 6	8	13	15	15
108	Claude Road.....	0 13 9	...	3	1	2
109	Paradise.....	0 12 6	...	4	1	1
110	Sheffield.....	2 9 6	...	8	12	8
111	Stoodley.....	4 16 9	14	15	12	11
112	West Kentish.....	0 7 6	6	...	...	5
113	Adventure Bay.....	5 10 3	16	15	10	5
114	Gordon.....	2 8 6	6	6	5	...
115	High Peak.....	3 18 9	10	10	16	14
116	Kettering.....	3 15 9	17	10	7	8
117	Kingston.....	4 2 0	9	9	8	7
118	Margate.....	0 15 0	3	3	3	3
119	Middleton.....	0 4 9	...	2	2	...
120	North Bruny.....	0 9 6	...	3	9	2
121	Woodbridge.....	2 18 6	...	5	4	10
122	Bishopsbourne.....	1 2 6	1	5	4	4
123	Cressy.....	0 5 9	2	3	1	...
124	Iveridge.....	4 5 6	7	9	8	8
125	Longford.....	6 7 0	23	20	18	18
126	Pateena.....	2 17 3	6	6	6	6
127	Perth.....	6 11 0	10	11	16	18
128	Strahan.....	2 3 9	...	6	8	10
129	Barrington Junction.....	2 5 6	8	7	4	4
130	Devonport East.....	6 3 9	24	18	15	14
131	Devonport West.....	14 19 6	32	31	36	37
132	South Spreyton.....	0 10 0	4	...	...	8
133	Back River.....	1 16 6	7	6	8	4
134	Black Hills.....	1 2 9	...	4	5	4
135	Glen Fern.....	0 9 9	...	2	2	2
136	Mount Lloyd.....	0 1 6	...	...	...	1
137	Lachlan.....	3 0 6	8	7	7	8
138	Macquarie Plains.....	0 5 9	11	10	10	9
139	New Norfolk.....	4 1 6	11	10	10	9
140	Plenty.....	2 6 0	4	4	4	4
141	Antill Ponds.....	2 8 6	4	4	3	4
142	Mount Seymour.....	1 17 3	3	3	4	4
143	Oatlands.....	2 3 6	3	5	4	4
144	Parattah.....	1 1 6	2	2	2	2

No.	School.	Amount.	Number of Free Scholars on the Rolls.			
			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
145	Tunnack.....	2 10 6	4	7	7	5
146	Whitefoord	0 8 6	...	...	2	2
147	Woodsdale.....	1 4 3	3	2	2	2
148	Garden Island Creek..	0 18 6	2	...	2	4
149	Gardner's Bay.....	4 8 6	15	14	14	9
150	Glazier's Bay	2 7 0	...	...	10	10
151	Lovett.....	1 3 0	3	3	3	3
152	Lymington South.....	0 14 3	...	...	...	7
153	Nicholl's Rivulet	2 3 6	3	4	5	5
154	Wattle Grove.....	0 15 3	...	...	...	7
155	Pyengana	3 9 6	6	6	6	6
156	Weldborough.....	4 9 3	10	12	12	12
157	Campania.....	7 5 3	16	13	12	12
158	Colebrook	4 17 6	10	10	8	10
159	Dulcot	2 3 3	...	2	5	10
160	Richmond	12 11 0	20	34	35	31
161	Upper Tea Tree.....	3 0 0	7	6	8	8
162	Alberton	0 18 6	4	5	5	...
163	New River.....	0 7 3	3	3	3	...
164	Branxholm	2 5 9	4	4	8	8
165	Derby	2 17 6	8	8	8	8
166	Gladstone	1 6 9	...	2	5	5
167	Moorina	1 12 9	4	3	3	3
168	Ringarooma	1 8 0	6	5	5	6
169	Ross	9 7 6	20	18	18	18
170	Forest.....	0 17 6	8	10	4	...
171	Irish Town.....	0 15 0	8	...	...	...
172	Montagu	1 13 6	3	4	4	3
173	Rocky Cape	0 11 6	1	1	1	1
174	Smithton.....	4 4 0	11	10	11	12
175	Stanley	0 11 3	1	1	1	1
176	Jetsonville.....	3 2 9	7	2	8	11
177	North Scottsdale	1 0 6	...	4	4	6
178	Scottsdale.....	13 16 9	29	36	37	38
179	Springfield.....	1 14 0	5	5	4	4
180	West Scottsdale	1 9 9	4	4	4	4
181	Bangor	6 11 6	17	17	17	12
182	Golconda	3 3 6	3	9	6	6
183	Hadspen	9 18 6	20	20	21	21
184	Invermay	10 10 3	27	27	29	23
185	Karoola.....	7 16 6	17	17	18	20
186	Lebrina	2 0 0	6	6	5	5
187	Lilydale	2 16 3	6	10	9	8
188	Lisle	0 14 6	2	2	2	...
189	Patersonia	0 1 0	2	...	...	2
190	St. Leonard's.....	1 0 6	...	3	3	...
191	Bream Creek	5 8 9	10	11	11	12
192	Dunalley	1 5 6	7	11	2	1
193	Forcett	3 3 0	6	5	6	6
194	Kellevie	5 3 6	14	14	14	11
195	Nugent	1 18 6	...	8	9	...
196	Sorell	2 4 6	5	4	5	5
197	Wattle Hill	1 0 0	2	2	2	2
198	Buckland.....	3 2 3	6	6	5	5
199	Spring Bay	5 8 0	12	11	11	11
200	Ellendale	1 1 9	10	...	4	...
201	Fentonbury	3 19 3	12	7	9	8
202	Glenora	5 15 9	8	14	15	14
203	Uxbridge.....	0 16 3	1	1	3	2
204	Black Sugar Louf	1 3 6	5	5	4	...
205	Brucknell.....	6 12 6	12	16	14	17
206	Carrik	5 13 0	11	12	13	13
207	Exton	2 19 9	9	9	9	6
208	Fern Bank	1 3 3	4	4	4	4
209	Cluan	0 9 6	2	2	2	2
210	Frankford	4 7 0	11	11	13	11
211	Glengarry	6 19 0	16	16	13	13
212	Illawarra	0 9 3	...	...	2	1
213	Rose Vale.....	2 16 0	5	5	5	5
214	Westbury	11 11 0	35	31	33	29
215	Westwood	4 9 6	7	10	10	9
216	Winkleigh	6 8 3	19	18	20	18
		£1073 3 3	2474	2593	2659	2586

Average number of Free Scholars on
the Rolls throughout the year from
Quarter to Quarter

A P P E N D I X V I.

