

(No. 34.)



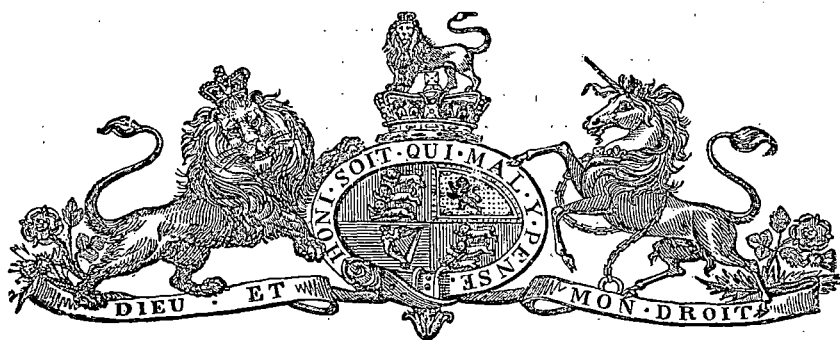
1861.

T A S M A N I A.

SOUTHERN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT FOR 1860.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Henty, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
8 October, 1861.



FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

SOUTHERN BOARD OF EDUCATION, TASMANIA.

To His Excellency SIR H. E. F. YOUNG, Knight, C.B., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

1. WE, the Southern Board of Education, beg leave to submit to Your Excellency this our Fourth Report, comprising a statement of our proceedings during the year 1860.

2. During the year 1859, we had 49 Schools in operation, which had on their Rolls for that year 2452 children, and an average daily attendance of 1748 children. During the year 1860 there were 54 Schools in operation, the number on the Rolls was 2711, and the average daily attendance was 1899; being an increase of 259 scholars on the Rolls, and of 151 in the average attendance. On the 31st December, 1859, we had 46 Schools in operation, and on the 31st December, 1860, 50 Schools; being an increase of 4.

3. Taking the total number of distinct pupils appearing *at any time* on the Rolls for the year 1860 as 4194, we should have for the 54 Schools in operation an average for each of 81, while, if we take the *average* number only appearing on the Rolls of the same 54 Schools as 2711, we get an average for each of 50; and taking the total daily average at the 54 Schools as 1899, the average daily attendance at each School appears to be 33.

4. Of the total number of individual pupils on the Rolls during the year—

49·8 per cent. were Members of the Church of England.

8·4 " were Presbyterians.

10·0 " were Wesleyans.

8·7 " were Independents.

21·0 " were Roman Catholics.

2·1 " were of other Denominations.

5. We have Returns of the ages of 3364 children whose names were on the Rolls during the year: namely,—

	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Under 4 years of age	153	or	4.5
Between 4 and 5	438	or	13.0
5 and 6	387	or	11.5
6 and 7	391	or	11.5
7 and 8	355	or	10.5
8 and 9	370	or	11.0
9 and 10	348	or	10.3
10 and 11	273	or	8.1
11 and 12	228	or	6.7
12 and 13	169	or	5.0
13 and 14	130	or	4.0
Over 14	122	or	3.9
TOTAL	3364		

The average age, therefore, of the children on the books, may be taken as $8\frac{3}{4}$ years.

6. It will be observed that the Schools are mainly filled by children between the ages of 4 and 11,—those between 4 and 10 attending the best.

7. We have also Returns in reference to the period during which 3498 of the children on the Rolls have continued in attendance at the same School, from which we find that—

1706, or 48.7 per cent.,	have attended less than 1 year.
679, or 19.4	„ have attended 1 year.
537, or 15.3	„ „ 2 years.
249, or 7.1	„ „ 3 years.
141, or 4.2	„ „ 4 years.
186, or 5.3	„ „ 5 years.

8. The average length of time, therefore, that a child remains in the same School, may be taken as 1 year and 7 months. From Returns in our possession, we gather that each child, on the average, attends School 90 days in the year, the School being open for 240 days,—in other words, he receives but one year's schooling in three years.

9. The above results closely correspond with the results exhibited by the School Statistics of the Mother Country.

10. Notwithstanding however the discouragements under which the Teachers labour owing to the extreme youth of the children, the irregularity of their attendance, the consequent difficulty of classification, and the short duration of their attendance, it is gratifying to learn that the Schools are in general well conducted, and that progress has been made. Upon these points, however, we would beg to refer to the Report of the Inspector of Schools.

11. The following Table exhibits the subjects taught at the several Schools, and the proportion per cent. of children receiving instruction in each subject:—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEARNING			
To Read	{ Letters and Monosyllables	31.10	per cent.
	{ Easy Narratives	30.6	—
	{ Books of General Information	37.4	—
To Write	{ From Copy	{ On Slates	45.4
		{ On Paper	50.4
	{ From Dictation .	{ On Slates	60.9
		{ On Paper	30.0

Arithmetic.....	Simple Rules ..	Addition	39.2 per cent.	
		Subtraction		
		Multiplication		
		Division		
	Compound Rules	Addition	19.3	—
		Subtraction		
		Multiplication		
		Division		
	Proportion	4.8		—
	Practice	2.6		—
Other Subjects ..	Fractions	3.1		—
	Decimals	2.2		—
	Higher Rules	2.6		—
	Geography	41.0		—
	Grammar	35.2		—
	History	18.0		—
	Music from Notes	3.4		—
	Drawing	1.9		—
	Sewing (Girls)	23.8		—
	(Algebra	2.4		—
		Euclid	2.0	—
		Mensuration	14	under instruction.
		Book-keeping	1.3	—

12. There are fixed hours for daily Religious Instruction, and every facility has been given for special religious instruction by the Ministers of the various Denominations. It is satisfactory to notice, that not a single complaint has ever been made to us with respect to the working of our Regulations on this subject.

13. We append a Return exhibiting the number of visits which were made to each School in the course of the year by Ministers of Religion, by the Board or its Officers, and by other persons ; from which we are enabled to present the following summary :—

NUMBER OF VISITS TO THE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR BY

MINISTERS.					The Board or its Officers.	Special Visi- tors (not Clergymen.)	Other Persons.	Total.
Church of England.	Presbyterian	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Roman Catholic.				
722	120	32	47	102	123	362	409	1917

14. We established New Schools as under :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Three Hut Point, Huon River. | 6. Brown's River, Huon River. |
| 2. Port Esperance, ditto. | 7. Green Point, Bridgewater. |
| 3. Lightwood Bottom, ditto. | 8. Rokeby, Clarence Plains. |
| 4. Hospital Bay, ditto. | 9. Swansea. |
| 5. Flight's Bay, ditto. | 10. Spring Bay. |

15. Of these Schools two,—viz., Three Hut Point and Rokeby—were discontinued in consequence of the withdrawal of the Teachers ; but they are now again in operation, and with a better prospect of success.

16. The following Schools were also discontinued :—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1. Kangaroo Valley. | 2. Snug. |
|---------------------|----------|

17. The Schools at Bridgewater and Coal River were closed temporarily ; the first in consequence of the illness and subsequent death of the Master, the other in consequence of the Teacher's dismissal. Both of these Schools are now again in operation.

18. We have had under consideration the following applications for Grants in aid to Schools sought to be established at—

1. West Falls, New Norfolk.	5. Bicheno, Great Swanport.
2. River Plenty, ditto.	6. Old Beach, Brighton.
3. South Bruni.	7. Jericho.
4. Lisdillon, Little Swanport.	

19. At the termination of the year, there were attached to our Schools 43 male and 37 Female Teachers, classed as follows:—

Masters of the First Class 9	Schoolmistresses 19
Masters of the Second Class . . 14	Assistant and Infant Teachers
Masters of the Third Class . . . 20	and Teachers of Needlework. 18

20. There were also employed, at the same date, 12 male and 13 female Pupil Teachers.

21. The total amount of salaries, allowances, and gratuities paid in 1860 to all classes of Teachers was £7141 14s. 6d., being an increase of £424 7s. 4d. over the amount paid in the year 1859; four additional Schools having, as elsewhere stated, been established.

22. The School Fees and Local contributions in aid of Teachers' salaries amounted to £1772 15s. 9d., being £116 19s. 11d., in excess of the sum received in the preceding year.

23. The emoluments of the various classes of Teachers may be stated to have been as follows:—

	<i>Maximum.</i>			<i>Minimum.</i>			<i>Average.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Masters of the First Class	362	3	10	222	14	7	303	2	9
„ Second ditto	229	0	0	134	8	0	158	15	0
„ Third ditto	155	6	8	37	0	0	84	2	4
Schoolmistresses	110	0	0	30	0	0	64	6	5
Female Assistant Teachers, Infant Teachers and Teachers of Needle-work	70	0	0	20	0	0	23	17	9

24. The amount paid to Pupil Teachers for the year 1860 was £503 10s. 4d., exclusive of the sum of £148 0s. 11d. awarded as gratuities to the Masters for their special instruction out of school hours.

25. The following is the scale of Salaries for Pupil Teachers:—

First year £15	Third year £30
Second year £20	Fourth year £40

26. Pupil Teachers who entered the service prior to the 1st April, 1860, are paid as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
First year	15	0	0	Fourth year	37	10	0
Second year	20	0	0	Fifth year	50	0	0
Third year	27	10	0				

27. On the 31st December, 1860, we had occupation of 50 School-houses. Of these, 17 were vested in the Board, 17 were rented, and 16 were held upon sufferance, free from the payment of any rent. The condition of the various buildings is reported by the Teachers to have been as follows:—

Excellent, good, or fair	32
Moderate	5
Imperfect or bad	13

28. Three distinct votes of £5000 each were sanctioned by Parliament between the years 1857 and 1860, in aid of the erection, enlargement, and improvement of School-

houses and Teachers' residences. Of this sum £9546 have been allotted by Government for the Southern Districts of Tasmania.

29. The application of such sums as have already been voted by us out of these Grants is detailed in Appendix B.

30. The gross sum of £2035 9s. 4d. was either paid or ordered for payment during the year 1860 on account of the following School buildings :—

	Number of Children for whom Accommodation is provided.	Cost of Works.	Local Subscriptions.	Amount paid by Board.						TOTAL.
				For Buildings.			For Architect's Charges.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New Town.....	150	1395 0 0	465 0 0	930 0 0	13 13 0	943 13 0				
Franklin	100	509 0 0	169 13 4	339 6 8	29 18 6	369 5 2				
Jerusalem	60	227 0 0	76 13 4	150 6 8	31 9 6	181 16 2				
Forcett	60	121 0 0	Nil.	121 0 0	11 12 6	132 12 6				
Swansea	60	525 0 0	175 0 0	350 0 0	58 2 6	408 2 6				
TOTAL.....	480	2777 0 0	886 6 8	1890 13 4	144 16 0	2035 9 4				

31. In addition to the above expenditure the sum of £190 18s. 4d. chargeable against the general vote for Education, was paid on account of repairs and alterations to School buildings. Of this amount the sum of £115 14s. 4d. was expended on account of three School-houses, viz. ;—Trinity Hill Hobart Town, Kangaroo Point, and Forcett. The first-named School-house affords accommodation for 300 children, and is held at the low rental of £30, the whole of which amount is, in accordance with terms of the agreement, devoted by the Churchwardens to the repair, &c., of the building. We supplemented the rent by a Grant of £26 3s. 4d. for drainage, repairs, &c. The School-house at Kangaroo Point was built in part by private subscriptions ; we expended £36 10s. in additions and fencing. The School-house at Forcett was erected in the first instance altogether by private subscriptions, and was subsequently handed over to us by the subscribers on condition that we made such enlargements to the building as were demanded by the altered circumstances of the District. We have accordingly, at various times, expended the gross sum of £259 11s. in improvements, of which amount the sum of £206 has been charged against the Loans Bill and £53 1s. against the general vote for Education. The School-house now affords adequate accommodation for sixty children, and embraces a comfortable residence for the Master, who would otherwise be lodged at a cost of £20 a-year to the Board.

32. The sum of £471 11s. 11d. was paid for the rental of Seventeen buildings, being at the rate of £27 15s. 2d. for each on the average. In several instances the buildings thus rented, contain accommodation for the Master and his family, and in some cases the rent is devoted to the repair or improvement of the building, with a view solely to School purposes. A reduction will be effected under the head of Rents during the ensuing year, in consequence of the erection of School-houses.

33. The sum of £76 15s. 1d. was paid for School Furniture and Fittings supplied to eight of the Schools in operation, including three newly established. A very important reduction (amounting to £146 1s. 2d.,) under this head of expenditure is exhibited as compared with the statement for 1859.

34. The condition of the Schools as respects the supply of Desks, Forms, and Fittings is described in the Teachers' Reports as follows :—

Excellent, good, or fair	32
Moderate	10
Imperfect or bad	8

35. Free Stock was supplied to the value of £188 16s. 5d., being at the rate of 1s. 11¼d. for each child in daily attendance. The issues include School stationery, in addition to books, maps, and apparatus. The Schools generally are reported

to have been adequately provided with books, &c. In addition to the above issues, we made a special grant to the Ragged Schools in Hobart Town to the value of £6 8s. 6d. Sale Stock was issued to the value of £173 0s. 6d.

36. The miscellaneous expenditure directly chargeable against the Schools for light and fuel, for cleaning School-rooms, for small stores, taxes, and petty expenses, amounted to £100 4s. 11d. Of this sum, £45 were absorbed in gas-fittings and gas at the Central School for the convenience of Evening Classes; and as these classes have been open to the pupils of all the Schools in Hobart Town, each School has been debited with a proportion of the charge.

37. The total of expenditure directly and indirectly chargeable against the Schools amounted to £8452 2s. 11d., including £150 salary of Writer and £50 grant in aid to Infant School, to which we must add £374 14s. 9d., interest of money sunk in School buildings erected under the Loans Bills, and £1051 4s., the cost of administration and inspection, chargeable against Establishments.

38. The annual direct charge to the Government for the instruction of each child, computed upon the average number on the Rolls, was £3 15s. 9d., of which sum £3 0s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. were for Teachers' salaries and allowances. If computed on the average daily attendance, the cost would be £5 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head. The School fees and local contributions in aid of the Teachers' salaries amounted to £1172 15s. 9d $\frac{1}{2}$. or 18s. 8d. for each child in daily attendance.

39. The average attendance in 1860 was 1899, and therefore it may be said that the cost should be distributed over that number alone; but the Board consider it more reasonable to charge it upon the average number on the rolls, who do attend the Schools, although there may be irregularity in the attendance, similar to that which occurs in a minor degree in every School, even more favourably circumstanced as regards the condition of its scholars. Provision has to be made for the full number who, at particular periods of the year in fact are almost all present; while at other times, when the labour of the children is required at home, or when the weather is bad and the roads are impassable, or in cases of epidemic, the attendance is greatly diminished. It is obvious, under such a fluctuating state of affairs, that the cost of the Schools cannot be in like manner diminished, but must be proportioned according to the number undertaking to attend. This irregularity of attendance is a source of complaint in the Mother Country and in the neighbouring Colonies, which nothing but the growing conviction in the minds of parents of the superior advantages of regular and continuous attendance at School, aided by the exertions of local proprietors, can in any way obviate or prevent. The Legislature has given every encouragement to regular attendance by proposing Exhibitions from the Public to Superior Schools, the competition for which the Board have thought it proper for the future to restrict to boys of fourteen years of age, so as to ensure their stay at School up to that period, as well as better qualifications. And in order that the children of the poorer classes might have no excuse for not sending their children to School, the Board have, under the new arrangements, sanctioned a distinct payment to the Master for children whose parents may be unable to pay for their schooling, such children being ranked as free scholars.

40. The annual cost of maintaining a School under the system of aid which obtains in England, is stated to be between 28s. and 30s. per head, exclusive of the indirect cost of inspection and administration. Of this amount, the state provides about 11s. 6d. per head. But it must be borne in mind that this calculation is based upon an average number of 130 children to each School. Now the average number of children in each School in Southern Tasmania was not more than 33, necessitating the employment of a very large staff of Teachers in comparison with the numbers under instruction. We have in fact the means at our command of instructing a very much larger number of children, without entailing any proportionate increase either of the direct or indirect charges.

41. We established a Class for the instruction of the Teachers, Pupil Teachers, and Scholars in Vocal Music, under the direction of Miss Kent, formerly a pupil of Mr.

Hullah's Senior Class. We are informed that many of the Pupil Teachers have so far benefited by Miss Kent's labours as to be competent to give elementary instruction themselves. The scholars however have not availed themselves of the privilege to the extent we had anticipated.

42. We also established an Evening Class for instruction in Drawing under Mr Northcote. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable us to form an opinion as to its success or otherwise.

43. We may here take occasion to express our acknowledgments to Mr. Stutzer, the Inspector of Schools, for the good service he performed in delivering a course of Lectures to the Pupil Teachers on Modern History and Geography. Mr. Stutzer was engaged in this work every week for a period of five months. The benefit was not confined to the Public Schools, inasmuch as several of the Teachers of private establishments, as well as their pupils, regularly attended the course, and took part in the periodical Examinations.

44. Parliament having placed at our disposal the sum of £50 for Exhibitions from Public to Superior Schools, we caused an Examination of the Candidates to be held in the month of May, 1860, and on the Examiners' recommendation awarded one Exhibition of the value of £18 to J. W. Canaway, pupil at the Central School, Hobart Town, and two others of the value of £16 each to George Clarke, Goulburn-street School, and William Smith, Battery Point School. The establishment of these valuable Exhibitions excited considerable emulation among the scholars and has been attended with beneficial results. The Report of the Examiners is annexed.

45. On our representation, Your Excellency was pleased to sanction the continuance of these Exhibitions in favour of the above-named Exhibitioners for a second year, pending the decision of Parliament upon the subject. And we have now respectfully to request that measures may be initiated for the establishment of each of these Exhibitions for a term of Four years, in order to place the Exhibitioners from Public Schools in as favourable a position as those from Private Schools, to whom Exhibitions have been awarded by the Council of Education, and thus to carry out what we believe to have been the intentions of Parliament.

46. Two private Exhibitions of the value of £3 each, tenable for twelve months, were established by the Rev. F. H. Cox, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Hobart Town, in favour of children attending the Public School in Upper Goulburn-street. They are the first Exhibitions of the kind yet founded in connexion with our Schools, and testify to the interest and zeal which Mr. Cox continues to take in our operations. It may not be out of place here to mention that Mr. Cox paid as many as 189 visits to the above School in the course of the past year, the School having been open for 237 days.

46. The conditions upon which Mr. Cox's Exhibitions are awarded are detailed in Appendix H.

47. In our last Report it was stated that our estimated excess of expenditure over the Educational Grant amounted to upwards of £1300. By the Statement we now append it will be seen that we have not exceeded the vote by more than £815 15s. 8d.

48. In the month of August, 1860, we were honoured with a communication from the Colonial Treasurer, calling upon us to make immediate arrangements to bring our expenditure within the sum of £7636 7s. 3d., or the proportion of the vote of £12,000 available for the service of the Schools in Southern Tasmania. Up to that time we had regarded the vote for Education as an approximate one, and we had from time to time, as necessity required, but always with the sanction of the Government, exceeded our proportion of the vote. We had engagements with five trained Teachers which did not expire until the close of the year, and we could not therefore interfere with their emoluments. To have reduced the salaries of those Teachers who were under no such engagements and to have left the others untouched, would have been obviously unfair and have led to jealousies and discontent. The subject engaged our deep and anxious atten-

tion for a considerable period ; several meetings were held upon it and reports made and we were not in a position to make our final decision known before the month of December, when we issued the following Minute :—

MINUTES 1742—60. } 11th December, 1860.
2071—61. }

1. In consequence of the present expenditure being in excess of the appropriation of £12,000 for the maintenance of the Public Schools in this Colony, the Board have received peremptory instructions from the Government to bring their expenditure within the proportion of the vote allotted for the purposes of Education in the Southern Districts. In order to effect this it has become necessary for the Board to direct that the following alteration in the Salaries and Allowances of the Teachers shall take effect from the 1st January, 1861 :—

2. Teachers of the First Class will receive Salaries from £80 to £100 per annum in lieu of the present rates, with £40 a year lodging allowance in town, and £30 in the country when not provided with Public quarters.

3. Teachers of the Second Class will receive Salaries from £60 to £80 per annum, and lodging allowance at £20 per annum, in lieu of quarters.

4. Teachers of the Third Class will receive Salaries not exceeding £50 per annum, and lodging allowance at the rate of £20 per annum, in lieu of quarters.

5. The Fuel Allowances will be discontinued. The Board hope that any loss which the Teachers may sustain by the withdrawal of such allowance will be made good by local subscriptions ; but, under any circumstances, they will require as a condition under which grants in aid are awarded, that sufficient Fires be maintained in the several Schools during the winter months.

6. On the establishment of a new School, free stock will be granted at the rate of 1s. for each child in ordinary attendance, and a Map of the World will also be supplied. A renewal grant at the rate of 4d. per head per annum will be made if required.

7. The Scale of Fees laid down by the Board will continue in force ;* but in consideration of the above reduction in their Salaries, Teachers are authorised to receive fees from each pupil ranging from 1s. per week, to 20s. per quarter, in lieu of the regulated rates, whenever the parents may be willing to pay such higher amount.

8. By the School Regulations, the fees should be paid in advance ; and it is therefore a subject of regret to the Board to find, upon reviewing the Teacher's Returns, that so many arrears should have been allowed to accrue. The Board are led to believe that if the Fees were promptly and regularly paid, the Teachers' incomes would suffer no diminution by the reduction of their Government Salaries.

9. The Board have further determined, in order to afford every facility for the instruction of those children whose parents are unable to pay School Fees, that upon adequate proof to the Board of such inability, they shall be admitted to the School free of charge, and the Master compensated for his labour in accordance with the following scale ;—

For the first 20 free scholars and under, at the rate of 4d. each per week.			
For the second 20	„	3d.	ditto
For 40 and over	„	2d.	ditto

10. The Board, however, expect that due caution will be exercised in granting Free Certificates, and that such Certificates will be cancelled as soon as the circumstances of the parents enable them to pay the School Fees.

* *EXTRACT from the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education, Section II., Article 8.*

Teachers will be entitled to charge School Fees, payable in advance, according to the following scale :—

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

49. The promulgation of the above Memorandum has excited considerable dissatisfaction in the minds of some of the Teachers, more especially those of the First Class, who represent that the reduction which has been effected in their salaries, will be to them a *bonâ fide* loss of income, inasmuch as the expectations we had formed as to the difference being made up from local sources would not be fulfilled.

50. We are of opinion that sufficient time has not elapsed to test the success or otherwise of the scheme. Nine-tenths nearly of our total expenditure being for Teacher's salaries and allowances, no other method was left open to us to carry out the directions of the Government except by reducing salaries. At the same time we clearly intimated to the supporters of the various Schools the importance of their supplementing liberally the Grants of the Board; and when it is considered that many of the Public Schools are attended by the children of the middle and higher classes, as well as by those of the labouring classes, we think it will be conceded that we were fully justified in expressing our belief that the Masters would not sustain actual loss by the change.

51. In altering the scale of pay, we did not overlook the fact that the Teachers had been in the habit of educating a number of children free of charge. We deemed it right to compensate the Teacher for his labour, and also to afford facilities for the attendance of those whose parents could not afford to pay School fees. This portion of the scheme promises to work well.

52. Those parents who can afford it should be urged to pay their School fees punctually. At present the returns show that very great irregularity exists in this respect.

53. The effect of the reductions thus contemplated will be to bring our expenditure within the proportion of the Parliamentary Grant, and to enable us to extend aid to two or three new Schools. More than this we shall be unable to accomplish, although there are several applications for assistance before us. We have considered it our duty to submit to the Government a list of all such applications, and to leave to the Executive the responsibility of granting or withholding aid.

WM. HENTY.
T. MACDOWELL.
W. NAIRN.
F. M. INNES.
R. OFFICER.
H. BUTLER.
JNO. ASTON WATKINS.

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary*.



A P P E N D I C E S.

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 31st December, 1860.

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Proportion of Parliamentary Grant	-	7636 7 3	By Salaries and Allowances of Teachers; viz.—		
Balance of expenditure in excess of Grant	-	815 15 8	Teacher's Salaries and House Allowances	-	5967 2 6
			Ditto Fuel Allowances	-	305 3 10
			Ditto Allowances for Instruction of Pupil Teachers	-	120 13 6
			Ditto Special Allowances, Compensation for School Fees, &c.	-	162 8 6
			Ditto Travelling Expenses on transfer from one School to another	-	7 10 6
			Pupil Teachers' Salaries	-	507 19 0
			Salary of Teacher of Vocal Music (Central School)	-	50 0 0
			Ditto of Drawing (Central School), five months, at £50 per annum	-	20 16 8
				<u>7141 14 6</u>	
			Rent of School Buildings	-	471 11 11
			Repairs, &c., ditto	-	190 18 4
			School Furniture and Fittings	-	76 15 1
			School Books and Requisites	-	188 16 5
			MISCELLANEOUS, directly chargeable against Schools.		
			Gas Fittings, Gas, &c., for Evening Classes	-	45 0 2
			Materials for Needlework	-	14 9 6
			Stores, Freight, and Incidentals	-	21 0 5
			Allowance to Non-Resident Teachers for cleaning School-room	-	11 14 0
			Rates and Insurance	-	8 0 10
				<u>100 4 11</u>	
			Indirect Charges.		
			Writer	-	150 0 0
			Infant School	-	50 0 0
			School Prizes	-	21 5 6
			Freight	-	3 15 7
			Hull's Kalendar	-	6 0 0
			Drawing Materials	-	1 5 6
			Ledgers, &c.	-	12 17 6
			Advertising	-	5 16 2
			Engraving Inscription Plate for Prizes	-	2 1 0
			Repairing Clocks	-	2 15 0
			Samples of School Furniture and Fittings	-	10 5 0
			Secretary's Petty Expenses	-	16 0 6
				<u>282 1 9</u>	
				<u>£8452 2 11</u>	

ESTABLISHMENT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Amount voted	-	1075 0 0	Inspector of Schools	-	400 0 0
			Inspector's Travelling Expenses	-	216 9 4
			Secretary	-	325 16 8
			Storeman and Messenger	-	80 0 0
			Stationery	-	15 0 0
			Stores	-	4 11 0
			Fuel	-	9 7 0
			Balance	-	23 16 0
				<u>£1075 0 0</u>	

MURRAY BURGESS, Secretary.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.—See APPENDIX C.

No.	SCHOOL.	Average Amount of Government Aid per Annum for each Scholar in Daily Attendance.	REMARKS.
1	Central School - - -	£ s. d. 6 4 9½	This School, which had hitherto been conducted by one First Class Teacher, was placed under the charge of two First Class Teachers, viz., Messrs. Canaway and Pears. The Board were under engagement with Mr. Pears for five years, and no other suitable appointment was open to him pending the erection of the School-house at New Town, where he is now employed. The estimated charge for the year 1861 is not more than £3 10s. per head.
2	Macquarie-street - -	6 5 2½	The charge was increased by the necessity of compensating the Teacher for the instruction of a large number of Scholars who were educated free of charge.
6	Battery Point - - -	6 11 2½	This School was newly formed, and the expenses were consequently heavier. The cost has been greatly reduced. N.B.—It should be stated that the cost of all the Town Schools is augmented by the employment of Pupil Teachers; from whose ranks the future Teachers for Schools in Tasmania will have to be selected. The charge for the Salaries of Pupil Teachers employed in Hobart Town, and for the Gratuities to the Masters for their instruction, amounted to £489 9s. 4d.
11	Sandy Bay - - -	6 9 4½	The attendance has fallen off, and measures have been taken to reduce the cost of the School.
17	Three-hut Point - -	6 10 5	The School was not in operation for more than four months, and owing to circumstances the attendance was very small.
21—23	Lightwood Bottom - - Hospital Bay - - - Flight's Bay - - -	6 10 4½	These three Schools are under the charge of an Itinerating Master, with a Schoolmistress.
24	Snug - - -	6 7 1	The School has been closed.
30	Black Brush - - -	7 8 4½	Measures have been taken to place these Schools on a less expensive footing.
31	Broad Marsh - - -	8 2 0½	
32	Green Ponds - - -	5 16 0	
33	Pontville - - -	7 1 5½	
37	South Arm - - -	5 10 1	The attendance at this School was affected by the illness of the Master, since deceased.
43	Carlton - - -	5 9 8½	Measures have been taken to reduce the cost.

APPENDIX B.

DETAILED Statement of Grants in Aid of the Erection, Alteration, or Improvement of School Buildings, chargeable against Loans Bills.

No.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	Number for whom accommodation is provided.	Date of Grant.	OBJECT OF GRANT.	COST OF WORKS.	Locally subscribed or guaranteed.	Amount granted by Board, exclusive of Architect's charges.	Architect's charges for Plans, Specifications, and Superintendence.	Total Amount paid or ordered for payment by Board to 31 Dec. 1860.	REMARKS.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Hobart	Macquarie-street....	200	1857. 28 Sept.	Purchase of Bethesda Chapel	1000 0 0	—	1000 0 0	—	1000 0 0	
2	Ditto	Ditto	—	—	Repair and improvement of ditto	55 0 0	—	55 0 0	2 15 0	57 15 0	
3	Ditto	Central School	250	16 Nov.	Erection of class-rooms, repairs, &c.	616 14 0	—	616 14 0	32 19 0	649 13 0	
4	Oatlands	Oatlands	60	14 August	Enlargement and repair of School-house ..	358 16 6	—	358 16 6	9 16 9	368 13 3	
5	Richmond	Richmond	60	1 Dec.	Ditto	101 6 9	—	101 6 9	3 14 9	105 1 6	
6	Sorell	Sorell	70	Ditto	Ditto	245 6 0	—	245 6 0	3 14 9	249 0 9	
7	Ditto	Forcett	40	Ditto	Ditto	85 0 0	—	85 0 0	1 0 0	86 0 0	
8	Clarence	South Arm	—	1858. 17 June	Repairs and improvements	30 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	1 16 0	21 16 0	
9	Ditto	Kangaroo Point	40	13 July	Erection of School-house and Teacher's residence	410 17 0	136 19 0	273 18 0	21 15 10	295 13 10	£26 13s. 4d. expended in excess of Architect's estimate.
10	Cumberland....	Hamilton	80	—	Ditto	750 0 0	250 0 0	500 0 0	35 19 0	535 19 0	
11	Brighton	Broadmarsh	50	31 August	Ditto	366 0 0	122 0 0	244 0 0	19 17 0	263 17 0	
12	Ditto	Black Brush	50	27 July	Ditto	430 0 0	143 6 8	286 13 4	24 13 0	311 6 4	
13	Kingboro'	Middleton, Long Bay ..	50	13 July	Ditto	365 0 0	100 0 0	265 0 0	22 0 6	287 0 6	
14	Richmond	Coal River	40	Ditto	Ditto	300 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	Building not yet erected.
15	Hobart	Central School	250	7 Oct.	Alterations to Schoolmistress's quarters and portico	43 0 0	—	43 0 0	2 3 0	45 3 0	
16	Richmond	Spring-hill Bottom..	50	1859. 10 March	Alterations and improvement of School-house	63 3 7	—	63 3 7	2 2 0	65 5 7	
17	Glamorgan	Swansea	50	23 June	Erection of School-house and Teacher's residence	525 0 0	175 0 0	350 0 0	58 2 6	408 2 6	
18	Hobart	Upper Macquarie-st.	200	14 July	Improvements, &c.	39 15 0	—	39 15 0	1 1 0	40 16 0	
19	Richmond	Jerusalem	50	15 Dec.	Erection of School-house	227 0 0	76 13 4	150 6 8	31 9 6	180 16 2	
20	Glenorchy	New Town	150	8 Dec.	Erection of School-house and Teacher's residence	1390 0 0	463 6 8	926 13 4	13 13 0	940 6 4	
21	Cumberland....	Rotherwood	40	—	Ditto	300 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	Building not yet erected.
22	Hobart	Upper Macquarie-st.	—	10 March	Purchase of Land for Teacher's residence and Play-ground	367 10 0	—	367 10 0	—	367 10 0	
23	Franklin	Franklin	90	27 Jan.	Erection of School-house	509 0 0	169 13 4	339 6 8	29 18 6	369 5 2	
24	Glamorgan	Swansea	50	23 June	Erection of Offices	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	
25	Glenorchy	New Town	150	8 Dec.	Ditto	5 0 0	1 13 4	3 6 8	—	3 6 8	
26	Sorell	Forcett	60	1860. 17 July	Erection of additional rooms for Teacher...	121 10 0	—	121 10 0	11 12 6	133 2 6	
27	New Norfolk ..	New Norfolk	—	13 May	Erection of School-house and Teacher's residence	1200 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	Building not yet erected. £30 due to Architect for Plans, Specifications, &c.
Miscellaneous; viz.,—Architect's Charges for Superintendence, not included above						—	—	—	16 17 5	16 17 5	
TOTAL						£ 9922 18 10	2248 12 4	7674 6 6	369 4 0	6842 10 6	

MURRAY BURGESS, Secretary.

RETURN of PUBLIC SCHOOLS in operation under the SOUTHERN

No.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Number of Scholars whose Names appear on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Number of Scholars on the Rolls during the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.			Number entered during the Year.	Number who have left during the Year.	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupil Teachers	Aid granted					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total					Amount paid to Teachers of all Classes in Salaries, Gratuities, &c.	Rent of School Buildings				
																		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*1	HOBART	Central School	255	137	392	159	85	244	99	49	148	159	175	3	2	4	3	777	11	7	..
*2		Goulburn-street	135	116	251	64	47	111	49	32	81	141	110	1	1	2	2	337	9	5	30 0 0
3		Harrington-street	200	..	200	99	..	99	70	..	70	99	98	1	..	2	..	257	10	1	30 0 0
4		Macquarie-street	161	112	273	80	54	134	53	35	88	245	112	1	2	2	1	446	1	6	..
5		Trinity Hill	264	184	448	150	113	263	101	79	180	203	161	1	2	6	4	487	14	9	15 0 0
*6		Battery Point	109	57	166	46	25	71	35	19	54	154	63	1	1	2	..	234	1	4	70 0 0
7	GLENORCHY	Bridgewater	17	8	25	18	5	23	13	5	18	4	3	1	1	..	..	80	16	8	..
8		Kangaroo Valley	11	3	14	11	3	14	6	2	8	No	Return	1	..	..	..	4	3	4	..
9		O'Brien's Bridge	85	57	142	44	32	76	34	26	60	67	67	1	1	..	2	206	6	8	29 0 0
10		New Town	55	22	77	30	14	44	27	8	35	56	37	..	1	..	..	55	0	0	40 0 0
*11	QUEENBOROUGH	Sandy Bay	41	25	66	26	22	48	20	16	36	14	16	1	1	..	1	178	0	0	50 0 0
12	KINGBOROUGH	Birch's Bay	16	16	32	9	10	19	7	7	14	6	10	..	1	..	..	55	0	0	..
13		Brown's River	19	18	37	18	17	35	13	12	25	37	..	1	..	..	..	33	6	8	..
14		Port Cygnet	27	25	52	22	18	40	18	14	32	5	17	1	1	..	..	122	10	0	..
15		Victoria	28	30	58	19	21	40	12	12	24	23	9	1	1	..	..	76	9	3	3 6 8
16		Long Bay	37	30	67	24	22	46	15	14	29	31	23	1	1	..	..	130	0	0	..
*17		Three Hut Point	11	11	22	8	6	14	5	3	8	22	No Ret.	1	..	..	..	16	13	4	..
18	FRANKLIN	Castle Forbes Bay	24	24	48	20	20	40	10	10	20	11	6	..	1	..	..	85	0	0	..
19		Port Esperance	9	19	28	7	16	23	5	13	18	24	7	1	..	..	..	33	6	6	..
20		Franklin	60	55	115	40	32	72	25	15	40	39	59	1	1	..	1	169	5	3	14 13 5
*21		Lightwood Bottom	10	23	33	9	19	28	6	15	21	30	10	1	1	..	..	72	1	5	..
*22		Hospital Bay	10	23	33	9	19	28	6	15	21	30	10	1	1	..	..	72	1	5	..
*23		Flight's Bay	11	13	24	8	10	18	4	5	9	No	Return	1	..	..	..	46	13	4	..
*24		Snug	11	13	24	8	10	18	4	5	9	No	Return	1	..	..	..	46	13	4	..
25	NEW NORFOLK	Back River	27	16	43	24	15	39	15	13	28	16	4	1	1	..	..	96	13	0	36 0 0
26		Fenton Forest	28	31	59	15	17	32	9	11	20	54	54	1	1	..	..	90	0	0	..
27		Dry Creek	7	6	13	7	5	12	6	4	10	No	Return	1	..	..	..	30	0	0	..
28		Macquarie Plains	12	15	27	11	12	23	7	8	15	19	10	..	1	..	..	65	0	0	..
29		New Norfolk	70	69	139	51	45	96	44	38	82	97	43	1	1	..	..	200	0	0	45 0 0
*30	BRIGHTON	Black Brush	27	12	39	12	7	19	12	6	18	6	10	1	..	..	..	110	0	0	..
*31		Broad Marsh	21	16	37	18	8	26	14	6	20	5	12	1	1	..	..	145	0	0	..
*32		Green Ponds	40	18	58	22	15	37	20	14	34	24	11	1	1	..	..	165	0	0	25 0 0
*33		Pontville	48	19	67	34	14	48	18	7	25	20	25	1	1	..	..	155	0	0	..
34		Green Point	24	16	40	16	12	28	12	8	20	58	32	1	..	..	..	47	3	3	14 11 2
35	CLARENCE	Rokeby	15	11	26	13	9	22	11	8	19	26	No Ret.	1	..	..	..	14	0	0	..
36		Kangaroo Point	34	39	73	20	21	41	12	15	27	73	16	1	1	..	..	84	14	2	..
*37		South Arm	27	23	50	22	17	39	13	12	25	39	24	1	1	..	..	125	8	7	..
38	RICHMOND	Coal River	17	8	25	16	8	24	12	4	16	No	Return	1	1	..	..	60	14	0	14 14 0
39		Jerusalem	25	24	49	17	17	34	8	8	16	28	15	1	1	..	..	76	0	5	..
40		Richmond	47	46	93	35	38	73	27	28	55	28	24	1	1	..	..	180	0	0	..
41		Spring Hill Bottom	25	28	53	22	25	47	10	12	22	8	7	1	1	..	..	110	0	0	..
42	SORELL	Bream Creek	21	21	42	17	15	32	12	11	23	12	7	1	1	..	..	75	0	0	7 10 0
*43		Carlton	15	20	35	12	16	28	7	9	16	21	15	1	1	..	..	75	0	0	..
44		Forcett	29	21	50	27	18	45	23	15	38	6	10	1	1	..	..	128	5	10	..
45		Prosser's Plains	20	10	30	19	9	28	15	5	20	2	6	1	1	..	..	95	0	0	10 0 0
46		Sorell	32	21	53	30	20	50	25	14	39	14	13	1	1	..	..	145	0	0	..
47		Orielton	24	28	52	12	21	33	9	17	26	27	18	1	1	..	..	105	0	0	20 0 0
48	OATLANDS	Mona Vale	25	23	48	19	18	37	17	16	33	7	16	1	..	..	..	125	0	0	..
49		Oatlands	44	41	85	25	26	51	19	20	39	17	19	1	1	..	..	145	0	0	..
50	CUMBERLAND	Bothwell	48	54	102	41	39	80	32	29	61	18	18	1	1	1	..	224	11	6	..
51		Hamilton	50	60	110	40	48	88	26	29	55	52	101	1	1	1	2	170	10	8	..
52		Ouse River	16	14	30	14	12	26	11	9	20	14	14	1	..	..	..	55	0	0	..
53	GLAMORGAN	Swansea	40	31	71	23	27	50	25	19	44	71	11	1	1	..	..	108	16	8	20 0 0
54		Spring Bay	16	9	25	13	8	21	6	9	15	25	7	1	..	..	..	20	3	4	5 16 8
TOTALS			2459	1785	4194	1558	1153	2711	1104	795	1899	2157	1525	50	42	20	16	7141	14	6	471 11 11

* Vide Observations, Page 14.

DIX C.

BOARD OF EDUCATION *between the 1st January and 31st December, 1860.*

<i>during the Year ending 31 December, 1860.</i>					Add £5 per cent. upon Capital sunk in Buildings the Property of the Board.	Local Contributions and School Fees in aid of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount paid for School-books and Requisites.	Average Amount of Government Aid per annum for each Scholar in daily Attendance.	Average Amount of School Fees and Local Contributions per annum for each Scholar in daily Attendance.	REMARKS.
Repairs, &c. of School Buildings.	School Furniture and Fittings.	School-books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 7 0	6 1 6	24 15 10	17 10 2	829 6 1	94 0 0	188 19 9	12 14 0	6 4 9½	1 5 6½	1.
3 12 6	..	2 3 2	14 8 0	387 13 1	..	74 2 7	7 19 0	4 15 9½	0 18 3½	2.
..	..	8 3 9	11 8 0	307 7 10	..	55 16 7	2 2 2	3 1 9½	0 11 3½	3.
2 11 0	2 8 0	11 13 9	11 15 0	474 9 3	74 10 6	67 11 7	1 1 10	6 5 2¾	0 15 4½	4.
28 5 4	..	7 9 1	19 14 5	558 3 7	..	117 19 10	27 9 1	3 3 9½	0 13 1½	5.
18 3 6	5 1 11	15 13 11	11 15 4	354 16 0	..	81 5 11	13 10 1	6 11 2½	1 10 1½	6.
..	10 15 6	1 2 6	3 0 0	95 14 8	..	15 17 0	1 11 5	..	..	7.
..	..	..	..	4 3 4	..	0 1 0	0 0 9	..	..	8. Closed 31 January.
4 9 0	7 1 6	4 18 4	..	242 15 6	..	59 17 11	4 11 3	4 0 11	0 19 11½	9.
..	..	1 4 10	..	96 4 10	..	22 5 7	..	2 14 11¾	0 12 8¾	10.
..	4 16 0	4 18 9	..	237 14 9	..	81 10 7	3 5 10	6 9 4¾	1 2 3¾	11.
..	..	0 14 4	..	55 14 4	..	2 15 2	0 3 0	3 19 7	0 3 11½	12.
..	11 12 6	2 5 10	..	47 5 0	..	15 8 0	..	2 6 8½	0 16 5	13. Opened 1 May.
..	..	1 7 4	3 0 0	126 17 4	10 0 0	24 8 0	0 19 1	4 5 6½	0 15 3	14.
..	..	2 17 2	..	82 13 1	..	5 19 4	1 16 10	3 8 10½	0 5 5	15.
..	..	0 13 10	..	130 13 10	14 7 0	31 2 10	2 1 8	5 0 0½	1 1 4½	16. [Sept.
..	..	2 3 4	..	18 16 8	..	No Return	..	6 10 5	..	17. Opened 1 June, closed 30
..	..	2 0 7	..	87 0 7	..	3 5 3	..	4 7 0½	0 3 3	18.
..	13 8 6	..	2 0 0	48 15 0	..	15 7 6	1 6 11½	4 11 2½	1 14 2	19. Opened 1 July.
4 12 0	..	2 17 11	0 12 0	192 0 7	10 11 9	19 10 10	6 14 7	5 1 3½	0 9 9½	20.
..	..	13 5 7	..	85 7 0	..	18 11 0	3 14 9	6 10 4½	1 10 8½	21.
..	..	1 3 3	2 2 0	49 18 7	..	5 14 9	..	6 7 1	0 15 5½	22. Opened 1 June.
..	..	1 12 1	0 17 6	135 2 7	..	10 1 6	0 17 3	4 16 6½	0 7 2½	23.
..	..	3 1 1	..	93 1 1	..	11 18 6	..	4 13 0½	0 11 11	24. Closed 31 October.
..	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	3 0 0	1 4 0	25.
..	..	1 13 4	..	66 13 4	..	7 5 3	0 5 6	4 8 10½	0 9 8	26.
..	..	1 6 3	1 2 6	247 8 9	..	42 14 7	5 19 4	3 0 4	0 10 5	27.
2 5 0	..	3 8 11	..	115 13 11	15 11 6	23 5 11	3 0 0	7 8 4½	1 5 10½	28.
1 10 0	3 8 0	0 5 2	..	150 3 2	13 8 3	34 1 9	2 15 1	8 2 0¾	1 14 1	29.
..	4 16 0	2 8 5	..	197 4 5	..	43 17 0	..	5 16 0	1 5 9½	30.
..	..	1 16 4	..	156 16 4	..	31 18 8	2 5 6	7 1 5½	1 5 6½	31.
..	..	4 12 9	..	66 7 2	..	21 3 6½	1 19 4	4 2 11½	1 5 2½	32.
..	..	3 11 9	..	17 11 9	..	No Return	3 1 0	1 13 3	..	33.
42 11 0	..	1 19 9	0 10 0	130 14 11	18 0 0	42 5 0	2 13 9½	4 3 11½	1 12 9½	34. Opened 1 May, closed 31 Oct.
5 11 0	..	2 1 6	..	133 1 1	10 2 6	19 16 0	3 10 2	5 10 1	0 15 10	35.
..	..	3 2 3	..	78 10 3	..	No Return	..	6 5 9¾	..	36.
..	..	1 3 2	..	77 3 7	..	16 3 9	..	4 17 1	1 0 2¾	37. [May.
..	..	3 9 1	..	183 9 1	5 9 0	60 7 6	..	3 8 8½	1 1 11½	38. Closed 28 Feb., re-opened 1
9 0 0	..	1 5 6	..	120 5 6	3 10 0	No Return	1 4 5	5 12 6½	Nil	39.
..	..	1 7 2	..	83 17 2	..	23 7 0	0 17 0	3 12 11	1 3 5	40.
7 0 0	..	3 10 7	0 10 0	86 0 7	1 14 9	26 9 0	0 17 0	5 9 8½	1 13 0¾	41.
53 1 0	..	2 17 5	..	184 4 3	13 12 0	20 4 2	6 5 11	3 18 3½	0 12 2½	42.
..	..	0 11 0	..	105 11 0	..	30 14 6	0 2 6	2 15 6½	1 10 8¾	43.
..	..	4 0 4	..	149 0 4	12 12 6	33 3 6	1 8 0	4 2 10¾	0 17 0	44.
..	..	2 15 7	..	127 15 7	..	55 6 8	3 15 1	4 18 3½	2 2 6¾	45.
..	..	2 0 3	..	127 0 3	..	38 17 0	6 14 4	3 16 11½	1 3 6½	46.
..	..	..	..	145 0 0	17 17 0	46 2 6	9 10 10	4 3 6	1 3 8	47.
..	0 9 0	2 11 7	..	227 3 1	32 12 0	66 7 8	11 2 9	4 5 2	1 1 9	48.
..	5 7 0	6 6 9	..	182 10 5	26 16 0	68 3 1	9 7 3	3 16 1¾	1 4 9½	49.
..	..	1 2 9	..	56 2 9	..	10 2 0	1 12 0	2 16 1½	0 10 1	50.
5 0 0	1 9 8	9 14 7	..	145 0 11	..	51 7 3	1 12 6	3 5 11	1 11 1½	51.
..	..	3 8 0	..	38 8 0	..	18 1 6	1 1 8	3 0 4½	1 9 6	52.
190 18 4	76 15 1	188 16 5	100 4 11	8170 1 2	374 14 9	1772 15 9½	173 0 6	4 4 7¾	0 18 8	53. Opened 1 April.
										54. Opened 1 June.

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

A P P E N

ABSTRACT from Return of Public Schools in operation under the Southern

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	CENSUS, 7 APRIL, 1861.				Num- ber of Schools	Number of In- dividual Scho- lars on the Rolls.			Average Num- ber of Scho- lars on the Rolls.			Average Daily Attendance.			Num- ber of Scho- lars en- tered during the Year.	Num- ber of Scho- lars who have left during the Year.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Pupil Teachers		
	POPU- LATION.	Number of Chil- dren from 5 to 15 Years of Age.																				
			Boys.	Girls.		Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.			Girls.	Total			Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total
HOBART	18,258	2056	2228	4279	6	1124	606	1730	598	324	922	407	214	621	1001	719	8	8	16	18	10	28
GLENORCHY....	3879	575	500	1075	4	168	90	258	103	54	157	80	41	121	127	107	3	3	6	—	2	2
QUEENBOROUGH	2317	226	212	438	1	41	25	66	26	22	48	20	16	36	14	16	1	1	2	—	1	1
KINGBOROUGH..	3144	408	381	789	6	138	130	268	100	94	194	70	62	132	124	59	5	4	9	—	—	—
FRANKLIN	2351	269	278	547	7	114	134	248	84	97	181	50	58	108	104	82	4	3	7	—	1	1
NEW NORFOLK..	2641	285	279	564	5	144	137	281	108	94	202	81	74	155	186	111	4	4	8	—	—	—
BRIGHTON	2750	324	282	606	5	160	81	241	102	56	158	76	41	117	113	90	5	3	8	—	—	—
CLARENCE	1612	186	167	353	3	76	73	149	55	47	102	36	35	71	138	40	3	2	5	—	—	—
RICHMOND	1731	182	179	361	4	114	106	220	90	88	178	57	52	109	64	46	4	4	8	—	—	—
SORELL	3872	353	317	670	6	141	121	262	117	99	216	91	71	162	82	69	6	6	12	—	—	—
OATLANDS .. .	2236	204	210	414	2	69	64	133	44	44	88	36	36	72	24	35	2	1	3	—	—	—
CUMBERLAND ..	2591	304	274	601	3	114	128	242	95	99	194	69	67	136	84	133	3	2	5	2	2	4
GLAMORGAN ...	1191	150	127	277	2	56	40	96	36	35	71	31	28	59	96	18	2	1	3	—	—	—
Total	48,573	5522	5429	10,951	54	2459	1735	4194	1558	1153	2711	1104	795	1899	2157	1525	50	42	92	20	16	36

DIX D.

Board of Education between the 1st January and 31st December, 1860.

Amount paid Teachers all Classes Salaries, Gratuities, &c.	Rent of School Buildings.	Repairs of School Buildings.	School Furniture and Fittings.	School Books, Maps, and Requisites.	Miscellaneous Charges.	TOTAL.	Add £5 per cent. upon Capital sunk in Buildings the property of the Board.	Local Contributions and School Fees in aid of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount paid for School Books and Requisites.	Average Amount of Government Aid per annum for each Scholar in Daily Attendance.	Average Amount of Local Contributions and School Fees for each Scholar in Daily Attendance.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40 14 8	145 0 0	55 19 4	13 11 5	69 19 6	86 10 11	2911 15 10	168 10 6	585 16 3	64 16 2	4 18 8	0 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
46 6 8	60 0 0	4 9 0	17 17 0	7 5 8	3 0 0	438 18 4	—	98 1 6	6 3 5	3 12 6	0 16 4
78 0 0	50 0 0	—	4 16 0	4 18 9	—	237 14 9	—	81 10 7	3 5 10	6 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
433 19 3	3 6 8	—	11 12 6	10 1 10	3 0 0	462 0 3	24 7 0	79 13 4	5 0 7	3 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 12 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
406 6 6	14 13 5	4 12 0	13 8 6	19 7 4	4 14 0	463 1 9	10 11 9	62 9 4	11 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 18 11
81 13 0	81 0 0	—	—	7 12 9	2 0 0	572 5 9	—	83 19 10	7 2 1	3 13 10	0 12 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
422 3 3	39 11 2	3 15 0	8 4 0	12 11 7	—	686 5 0	28 19 9	154 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 19 11	6 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
224 2 9	—	48 2 0	—	7 13 0	0 10 0	280 7 9	28 2 6	62 1 0	9 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
426 14 5	14 14 0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	—	459 8 5	8 19 0	76 11 3	1 4 5	4 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
323 5 10	37 10 0	60 1 0	—	15 2 1	0 10 0	736 8 11	27 19 3	189 4 10	13 5 6	4 7 0	1 6 6
270 0 0	—	—	—	2 0 3	—	272 0 3	17 17 0	84 19 6	16 5 2	4 0 6	1 3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
450 8 2	—	—	5 16 0	10 1 1	—	466 5 3	59 8 0	144 12 9	22 2 0	3 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
138 0 0	25 16 8	5 0 0	1 9 8	13 2 7	—	183 8 11	—	68 8 9	2 14 2	3 2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
141 14 6	471 11 11	190 18 4	76 15 1	188 16 5	100 4 11	8170 1 2	374 14 9	1772 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 0 6	4 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 18 8

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

NOMINAL RETURN of TEACHERS in the Employ of the

NAME.	SCHOOL.	Date of First Appointment under the Government as Teacher.	CLASS.		
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Arthur, William and Wife	Bridgewater	1 April, 1860.	-	-	1
Bell, David, and Sister-in-law	Green Ponds	17 March, 1854.	-	1	-
Browne, Ellen	Trinity Hill	18 March, 1858.	-	-	-
Bray, Jane Frances	Kangaroo Point	18 March, 1852.	-	-	-
Campbell, Archibald, and Daughter	Bream Creek	1 November, 1851.	-	-	1
Canaway, Phillip	Central School	1 November, 1852.	1	-	-
Chambers, John and Wife	Franklin, Huon	1 September, 1858.	-	1	-
Clarke, Emma	Goulburn-street	2 May, 1855.	-	-	-
Cooper, J. M., and Wife	New Norfolk	2 May, 1854.	1	-	-
Curtis, Charles	Dry Creek	1 May, 1858.	-	-	1
Chisholm, Duncan	Green Point	23 May, 1856.	-	-	1
Elwall, Charles, and Wife	Broadmarsh	1 November, 1858.	-	1	-
Fennell, Frederick, and Wife	Prosser's Plains	1 September, 1855.	-	-	1
Hammett, Samuel, and Mother	Victoria, Huon	14 May, 1860.	-	-	1
Henry, William	Hamilton	7 November, 1855.	-	1	-
Horan, William, and Wife	Spring-hill Bottom	7 June, 1854.	-	-	1
Hughes, Stephen and Wife	O'Brien's Bridge	28 April, 1854.	-	1	-
Johnston, William and Wife	Trinity Hill	27 February, 1855.	1	-	-
Jones, Charles	Spring Bay	1 June, 1860.	-	-	1
Kent, Ellen	Central School	1 January, 1860.	-	-	-
Lindsay, John and Wife	Port Cygnet	26 February, 1858.	-	1	-
M'Phee, Matthew	Colebrook Dale	12 October, 1860.	-	-	1
M'Creary, John	Black Brush	1 February, 1858.	-	1	-
M'Gillivray, Philip	Mona Vale	1 November, 1856.	-	1	-
M'Williams, Thomas and Wife	Back River	1 August, 1855.	-	-	1
Meadows, Alice	Macquarie Plains	20 December, 1856.	-	-	-
Morris, J. D. and Wife	Oatlands	1 April, 1855.	-	1	-
Mason, Robert and Wife	Carlton	1 March, 1859.	-	-	1
Maynard, John C.	Swansea	17 April, 1860.	-	1	-
Northcote, John C.	Central School	1 August, 1860.	-	-	-
Noble, Hugh	Ouse River	1 January, 1857.	-	-	1
Oldfield, Alfred	Brown's River	1 May, 1860.	-	-	1
Palmer, Philip	Forcett	1 December, 1859.	-	-	1
Park, John B., and Wife	Bothwell	1 August, 1855.	1	-	-
Peacock, George and Daughter	Sorell	17 March, 1854.	-	1	-
Pears, Edwin	Central School	2 December, 1855.	1	-	-
Pierse, Kathleen	Battery Point	2 December, 1855.	-	-	-
Reynolds, Roderick and Wife	Richmond	18 November, 1855.	1	-	-
Rice, William J.	Upper Macquarie-street ..	18 November, 1855.	1	-	-
Roberts, George	Goulburn-street	2 December, 1855.	1	-	-
Roper, Joseph	Macquarie-street	2 December, 1851.	1	-	-
Rule, James and Wife	Battery Point	19 May, 1855.	1	-	-
Salier, John and Wife	Sandy Bay	17 September, 1856.	-	1	-
Salter, Charlotte	Fenton Forest	24 August, 1855.	-	-	-
Stevens, G. H. and Mother	Pontville	1 February, 1859.	-	1	-
Stevens, William and Wife	Long Bay	1 March, 1859.	-	-	1
Storer, Harriette	Birch's Bay	1 August, 1856.	-	-	-
Sloper, Mary	Lightwood Bottom	June, 1860.	-	-	-
Tutton, Thomas	Port Esperance	1 July, 1860.	-	-	1
Telford, Anna	Central School	13 March, 1854.	-	-	-
Tolmey, Jane	Colebrook Dale	5 July, 1854.	-	-	-
Townley, W. R. and Wife	South Arm	1 September, 1855.	-	-	1
Tucker, Henry and Wife	Coal River	15 May, 1860.	-	-	-
Watson, George W.	Lightwood Bottom	1 June, 1859.	-	-	1
Wickens, Eliza A.	Upper Macquarie-street ..	28 April, 1854.	-	-	-
Williams, Eliza	Castle Forbes' Bay	1 July, 1855.	-	-	-
Wilson, Elizabeth	Forcett	1 July, 1854.	-	-	-
Wright, Thomas and Wife	Orielton	22 November, 1858.	-	-	1
Wright, Hannah	New Town	22 November, 1854.	-	-	-

DIX E.

SOUTHERN BOARD OF EDUCATION on the 31st December, 1861.

Schoolmistress.	Assistant Teacher, Infant Teacher, and Teacher of Needle-work.	GRANTED BY BOARD.						TOTAL.	LOCAL RECEIPTS.			TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.	
		Salary from Board.			House Allowance or Quarters.		Special Allowance for Pupil Teachers.		School Fees.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
-	1	70	0	0	-	-	-	70	0	0	15	17	0
-	1	140	0	0	20	0	0*	160	0	0	31	18	8
-	1	50	0	0	20	0	0	70	0	0	-	70	0
1	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	42	5	0
-	1	70	0	0	7	10	0	77	10	0	23	7	0
1	-	207	1	2	50	0	0	269	5	0	92	18	10
1	-	120	0	0	20	0	0	148	0	0	19	10	10
1	-	50	0	0	20	0	0*	70	0	0	-	70	0
1	-	190	0	0	30	0	0	220	0	0	42	14	7
-	-	25	0	0	-	-	-	25	0	0	12	0	0
-	-	37	10	0	20	0	0	57	10	0	21	13	6
1	-	140	0	0	20	0	0	160	0	0	34	1	9
-	1	70	0	0	20	0	0*	90	0	0	30	14	6
1	-	80	0	0	20	0	0*	100	0	0	5	19	4
-	-	120	0	0	20	0	0*	145	0	0	68	3	1
-	1	80	0	0	20	0	0	100	0	0	-	100	0
1	-	160	0	0	20	0	0	185	6	11	59	17	11
1	-	210	0	0	40	0	0	271	0	10	117	19	10
-	-	50	0	0	10	0	0*	60	0	0	18	1	6
-	Teacher of Singing.	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	-	50	0
-	1	110	0	0	20	0	0*	130	0	0	24	8	0
-	-	50	0	0	20	0	0	70	0	0	-	70	0
-	-	100	0	0	20	0	0*	120	0	0	23	5	11
-	-	120	0	0	-	-	-	120	0	0	38	17	1
-	1	86	13	4	20	0	0*	106	13	4	10	1	6
1	-	60	0	0	-	-	-	60	0	0	7	5	3
-	1	140	0	0	30	0	0*	170	0	0	46	2	6
-	1	70	0	0	20	0	0*	90	0	0	26	9	0
-	-	90	0	0	30	0	0*	120	0	0	-	120	0
-	Teacher of Drawing.	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	-	50	0
-	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	10	2	0
-	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	15	8	0
-	-	80	0	0	20	0	0*	100	0	0	20	4	2
1	-	190	0	0	30	0	0*	228	0	0	66	7	8
-	1	140	0	0	20	0	0*	160	0	0	33	3	6
-	-	170	11	7	40	0	0	222	15	6	91	8	5
1	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	-	50	0
-	1	170	0	0	20	0	0*	190	0	0	60	7	6
-	-	150	0	0	40	0	0	202	10	0	67	11	7
-	-	150	0	0	40	0	0	202	15	0	74	2	7
-	-	150	0	0	40	0	0	198	10	0	55	16	7
1	-	100	0	0	40	0	0*	147	0	0	81	5	11
1	-	150	0	0	20	0	0*	178	0	0	81	10	7
1	-	80	0	0	-	-	-	80	0	0	11	18	6
1	-	150	0	0	20	0	0	170	0	0	31	18	8
-	1	120	0	0	20	0	0*	140	0	0	31	2	10
1	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	2	15	2
1	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	6	3	8
-	-	66	13	4	-	-	-	66	13	4	15	7	6
1	-	90	0	0	-	-	-	90	0	0	-	90	0
1	-	60	0	0	-	-	-	60	0	0	16	3	9
-	-	120	0	0	20	0	0*	140	0	0	19	16	0
-	-	66	13	4	-	-	-	66	13	4	12	7	4
1	-	90	0	0	-	-	-	90	0	0	-	90	0
1	-	80	0	0	-	-	-	80	0	0	3	5	3
1	-	30	0	0	-	-	-	30	0	0	-	30	0
-	1	100	0	0	20	0	0*	120	0	0	55	6	8
1	-	50	0	0	20	0	0*	70	0	0	22	5	7

* Provided with Quarters.

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL and Local Inspection of Schools.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	SITUATION OF SCHOOL.	Number of Visits made to the School during the Year, by—								REMARKS.	
		Ministers of the Church of England.	Ministers of the Presbyterian Church.	Ministers of the Wesleyan Church.	Independent Ministers.	Roman Catholic Ministers.	Inspector of Schools.	Special Visitors (not Clergymen).	Other Persons.		TOTAL.
HOBART	Central School	-	14	-	8	-	9	-	2	33	The additional 123 Visits by the Board or its Officers. information has been since supplied.
	Goulburn-street	189	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	200	
	Harrington-street	-	-	-	-	*	†	-	-	-	
	Macquarie-street	23	8	-	2	1	10	5	2	51	
	Trinity Hill	42	6	-	6	-	14	-	5	73	
	Battery Point	8	6	-	4	-	11	-	4	31	
GLENORCHY	Bridgewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Kangaroo Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	O'Brien's Bridge	24	38	2	-	-	5	-	23	92	
	New Town	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
QUEENBOROUGH	Sandy Bay	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	8	
KINGBOROUGH	Birch's Bay	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	3	9	
	Brown's River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Port Cygnet	6	-	-	1	2	2	8	16	35	
	Victoria	3	-	-	1	1	1	21	11	38	
	Long Bay	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	5	14	
	Three Hut Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FRANKLIN	Castle Forbes Bay	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
	Port Esperance	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	12	16	
	Franklin	63	-	21	2	43	4	170	33	336	
	Lightwood Bottom	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	6	
	Hospital Bay	No Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Flight's Bay	No Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Snug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW NORFOLK	Back River	17	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	26	
	Fenton Forest	15	-	-	-	1	3	12	93	124	
	Dry Creek	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
	Macquarie Plains	54	-	-	-	-	3	6	2	65	
	New Norfolk	29	-	5	-	-	3	6	14	57	
BRIGHTON	Black Brush	2	-	3	3	-	3	56	4	71	
	Broad Marsh	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	
	Green Ponds	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	
	Pontville	24	-	-	8	-	2	1	8	43	
	Green Point	6	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	11	
CLARENCE	Rokeby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Kangaroo Point	7	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	19	
	South Arm	3	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	14	
RICHMOND	Coal River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Jerusalem	5	-	-	-	21	1	-	1	28	
	Richmond	42	2	-	-	27	3	3	2	79	
	Spring Hill Bottom	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
SORELL	Bream Creek	2	-	-	2	-	1	5	5	15	
	Carlton	2	2	-	1	-	-	5	3	13	
	Forcett	17	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	25	
	Prosser's Plains	7	-	-	-	2	1	-	41	51	
	Sorell	No Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Orielton	2	12	-	2	-	-	3	2	21	
OATLANDS	Mona Vale	2	7	-	-	-	3	-	36	48	
	Oatlands	No Return	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
CUMBERLAND	Bothwell	6	6	-	-	-	2	-	8	22	
	Hamilton	81	-	1	1	-	4	39	49	175	
	Ouse River	No Return	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
GLAMORGAN	Swansea	23	18	-	-	1	1	-	1	44	
	Spring Bay	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	
TOTAL		722	120	32	48	102	129	362	409	1928	

* Occasional visits, but none recorded.

† None recorded.

MURRAY BURGESS, Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

EXHIBITIONS FROM PUBLIC TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

SIR,

Hobart Town, 30th May, 1860.

As Examiners for the Exhibitions offered to boys under 13 years of age, educated at the Public Schools superintended by the Southern Board of Education, we beg to present the following Report:—

We commenced our duties by arranging the various subjects of Examination, with the mark-value to be assigned to each; being guided by such information as we possessed concerning the ordinary standard of teaching in the Public Schools.

Our Table of Subjects and Marks, having been submitted to the Board and approved, stood as follows:

	MARKS.		MARKS.
English Grammar and Reading.....	200	Higher Arithmetic and Algebra.....	150
Writing from Dictation	100	Euclid and Natural Philosophy	100
Physical Geography	100	Latin and French.....	100
General Geography.....	150		
History.....	150		1200
Elementary Arithmetic	150		

We then agreed, that while each Examiner should be specially responsible for his own subjects, yet that, both in the preparation of the papers, and in looking over and valuing the answers of Candidates, this individual responsibility should be checked by mutual revision. The progress of our common work, from the first step to the last, has shown us the advantage of this arrangement, and has enabled us to speak with confidence as to the correctness of the result of our Examination.

Of the 31 Candidates who presented themselves, we are glad to be able to report, first, that the boys who, by their places in the list, are entitled to claim the Exhibitions, have proved themselves thoroughly deserving of such a reward. But it is not enough to say this. We can testify that more than half of the whole number examined deserve credit for some branch or other of the Examination. And of the remainder—of whom so much cannot be said—several were young boys, evidently new to the task of expressing their thoughts upon paper, and failing, not always from want of knowledge, but from the strangeness (to them) of the test to be applied to that knowledge. Yet it ought not to be thought that such boys as these have been Candidates in vain,—the very experience that they have gained will stand them in good stead at the next time of trial; and their appearance in the field, though at first sight it might seem to be a mistake, was, we are inclined to think, a well-advised act on the part of their parents and teachers.

Considering that the papers set, and the number of marks gained, in the several subjects, will speak for themselves, we feel that we need not make any lengthy remarks upon the details of the Examination. We subjoin, therefore, only some brief notes.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND READING.—A good many of the boys proved themselves well acquainted with the rudiments of Grammar, but the Syntax (and in most cases the Etymology) of the English language seemed to be beyond them. Altogether, we should have expected a somewhat greater degree of proficiency in this subject.

The *reading* of passages in prose or versè was generally fair. Most of the boys kept clear of actual mistakes, and read intelligibly, while some showed that they had been taught the value of clear intonation, emphasis, and expression. Considering the great importance of this branch of school-work, it was satisfactory to observe that several boys, who more or less failed in other subjects, were good readers.

WRITING FROM DICTATION.—We regret that we cannot report favourably of the results of the examination in dictation. With few exceptions the spelling was very incorrect, considered with reference to the great attention which has been paid to this subject.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The questions in this paper were well answered by a few of the Candidates. A majority of the remainder were incapacitated by early age.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—The questions set in this paper were creditably answered by the majority of the Candidates, and very well by a few.

HISTORY.—In this subject a few answered carefully and well; but the performance of the majority cannot be commended. And yet, considering the power of grouping and arranging facts and events, which is involved in a knowledge of History, as compared with the more easy task, for instance, of School Geography, it would have been unreasonable to expect that boys of 11 or 12 years of age would succeed as well in this branch of the Examination as the preceding.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.—In *Elementary Arithmetic* the Candidates generally disappointed us. Most of the questions were attempted, and were thus evidently within the range of the boys' knowledge; but they were worked (except by the first four boys) with so many blunders as to render the answers worthless. A simple shop-bill, for example, was in no single instance made out correctly. We are at a loss to find any excuse for this, and think that the attention of masters ought to be called to the general failure of their boys in a very important branch of their study.

Higher Arithmetic was not attempted by a great many, though some of the questions must have been within general reach; and the performance in Algebra was very small.

EUCLID AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—But few boys attempted the questions in Euclid, and some worked them with tolerable accuracy. The remaining questions on the paper, mainly derived from the familiar phenomena of natural science, were handled by a larger number, probably upon the strength of general knowledge and common sense, rather than any definite instruction; and some of the boys in this way made successful answers.

FRENCH AND LATIN.—This was merely an experimental paper, the results of which have been, as was to have been expected, very slight; the study of these two languages having only been recently commenced in two or three of the Town schools.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

FREDERICK H. COX, B.A.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, B.A.

J. J. STUTZER, M.A.

The Secretary Southern Board of Education.

APPENDIX H.

GOULBOURN STREET SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

THE Rev. F. H. Cox desires to found two Exhibitions (to be called "St. John's Exhibitions") at the above School, of the value of £3 each, to be held by such boy and girl as may most worthily fulfil the following conditions :—

1. An Examination to be held some time in the week before the Christmas holidays, in the subjects which have formed the course of school-work during the previous half-year. The Examiner or Examiners to be appointed by the Board of Education.

2. In conducting the Examination, regard to be had to the *practical application* of the subjects taught, *e. g.*—Arithmetic might be illustrated by common shop-purchases or wages for work done, or by the measurement of things in common use. Upon the same principle, girls to be examined not only in useful needlework, but in the details of simple housekeeping.

3. Religious knowledge shall form an essential feature in the Examination ; the following outline being observed :—

- A. The Nature and Attributes of God.
- B. The Creation.
- C. The Fall of Man.
- D. So much of the Old Testament History as is known (from the New Testament) to be clearly preparatory to the Gospel.
- E. The Person, Office, Teaching and work of our Saviour Jesus Christ.
- F. The lives and chief actions of the Apostles, as recorded in the New Testament ; with the characteristics of the Christian Church in their time.
- G. The application of the lessons of Revelation to daily conduct.

4. The boy or girl who shall have passed the best general examination shall receive the Exhibition :—*Provided that* he or she has been a regular attendant at the School for at least four months before the examination, and receives a good report from the Master (or, in the case of a girl, from the Master and Mistress,) for diligence and good behaviour. Where this proviso in either respect cannot be satisfied, the next best upon the Examiner's list to be chosen.

The Exhibitions are to be tenable for twelve months, with monthly payments. Should a vacancy occur in the course of the year, the proceeds to go to improve the value of the Exhibitions in the year following.

No one who has once held one of these Exhibitions shall be allowed to compete again.

The names of the successful Candidates shall be painted, at the expense of the School, in a conspicuous place upon the School-room wall, and fresh names added (without erasing the former) year by year.

F. H. COX.

19th October, 1859.



*GENERAL REPORT of JOHN J. STUTZER, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools,
upon Schools inspected, &c. during the Year 1860.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honor to lay before the Southern Board of Education the Report for the year 1860. It is divided into three parts. In the first I have given an outline of the general state of the Schools in the past year, particularly in those points which were not prominently brought forward in the Report of 1859. In the second I have compared the statistical data of the Tasmanian National Schools now with those of the last 10 years, and in the other Australian Colonies. In the Appendix I notice very briefly each School in operation during the year 1860, and in the present month (July, 1861). I have endeavoured to attain all possible accuracy in the comparative numbers stated, but it is often impossible to arrive at any but approximate results, owing to the want of complete Reports from the other Australian Colonies later than 1857 and 1859.

The number of visits of inspection during the past year has been 143, and of examinations 15, viz :—1 of Candidates for Exhibitions to Superior Schools, lasting 5 days; 1 of Pupil Teachers, lasting 5 days; 7 of Candidates for situations as Masters; and 6 of Candidates for situations as Pupil Teachers. The number of Scholars on the books has increased considerably, being 2711 at the end of December, and has continued increasing.* The year having been one of considerable depression among the working classes, it is gratifying to find a large augmentation instead of a diminution among the Scholars. The collective number of those who have been in the Schools at all, for the whole or a portion of the year, is 4194. In the general education there is some improvement, but not much, and that of course not so much in the principal Schools, which were in a satisfactory state before, as in those of the Second and Third Class, in some of which the Board have been able to substitute superior Teachers. I shall proceed at once to the details of the various branches of instruction, referring for several subjects to my Report for the preceding year, as to which I have only to say that additional experience has not led me to alter the opinions therein expressed.

1. The religious instruction varies so greatly with the different Schools that it is impossible to characterize it generally, it being in some Schools very satisfactory, and in others quite the reverse. The Masters devote the first 40 minutes to it, but are apt to be interrupted by the late arrival of the children. Wherever the resident Minister of religion is an active and conscientious clergyman he almost always avails himself of the full facilities given him for instructing the children, and has as ample opportunities for religious teaching in a national School as in one of his particular denomination. The presence of such a religious instructor is of great value, and the result is generally visible in the increased proficiency of the children.

READING.—In most of the Schools the progress of the children is satisfactory up to the point when they have mastered the rudiments of reading. It is after they have got into the Third Book of lessons that the style of the reading becomes decidedly unsatisfactory. The tone is drawling and monotonous, and the emphasis is generally laid on the unimportant words and connecting particles. In this respect I regret to be unable to report any improvement whatever. The mispronunciation of the letter *h* likewise is as general as last year. These faults are not peculiar to the children in the Government Schools, as the enunciation in Tasmania generally is bad. The Secretary has very kindly volunteered to conduct a reading class for the Pupil Teachers, and it is only by some such course, viz., of improving in this respect the Instructors themselves that much amelioration in the Scholars is to be expected.

WRITING.—In this important branch of education the difference is very great between School and School, but I think upon the whole the result is satisfactory. I think sufficient time and attention is given to it, but that the practice of doing writing lessons on slates, which is here and there continued, should be at once given up. Writing from dictation is very steadily and successfully practised in the great majority of the Schools, and cannot be too much in use. It is difficult to give a correct statement of the average proficiency in any one point of more than 50 Schools, but I think that the children generally spell well. It depends a great deal upon the regularity of attendance. At Mona Vale where a child is rarely absent, except from illness, at my last visit a class of 13 girls wrote a page from dictation without a single mistake among the whole number. The boys, as usual, were much more incorrect. Attention to spelling is upon the whole honourably characteristic of the Government Schools in Tasmania. In this respect the examination for the Exhibitions showed an exceptional deficiency, which has disappeared in the present year.

ARITHMETIC.—It will be seen by the Secretary's Report, that 1646 children were learning Arithmetic, and that 809 of this number had advanced as far as Compound Division. The amount of progress thus shown is of itself decidedly satisfactory, and as far as knowledge of the Rules goes, and of the manner of working a sum, the children will bear a favourable comparison with those of

* See Appendix.

most other countries. They are, however, extremely apt to make blunders from negligence. Arithmetic is the greatest test in an Elementary School of accuracy, and as accuracy is that quality in which the native children are most deficient, this betrays itself constantly in incorrect calculation and by sheer carelessness. A boy, for instance, will work a sum in interest, or fractions, correctly, and yet in another much easier sum make one or more blunders in multiplication, owing to not taking the trouble to carry a figure on to the next line. The same feature shows itself even in the work of the Pupil Teachers. The only remedy is not to advance too fast, and to have incessant repetition of the earlier work, in the proportion at least of one-third. Mr. Roberts, at Goulburn-street, makes all the children, however advanced, repeat the Multiplication Table daily, and I think it a very good plan. The Masters themselves are, as a class, very good arithmeticians, at least all, in charge of the larger Schools, and if their pupils make mistakes it is seldom owing to want of trouble on their part, but to the apathetic indifference characteristic of many of the boys of Tasmania. Taking the Schools, however, one with another, their arithmetic is generally satisfactory; but, I think, rather better in the small country towns than in Hobart Town where the influx and efflux of pupils is very great, and the irregularity of attendance most prominent.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.—The number of pupils in Euclid and Algebra has increased, being 168. Their knowledge is confined to the First Book of Euclid, and in Algebra does not go beyond simple equations. In places like Richmond, Swansea, Sorell, &c., it is desirable that a pupil shall be able to learn Mathematics, if requisite, as there is in such localities commonly no other place of instruction but the Government School. In Hobart Town, however, it is scarcely desirable that national pupils, except in exceptional cases, shall go into Mathematics, although, of course, every First-class Master must be competent to teach them.

GRAMMAR.—There is no branch of study to which the Masters, as a body, pay more attention than to Grammar, and as far as a knowledge of the contents of the books on the subject can be considered satisfactory, the children are generally fairly proficient. I cannot, however, help thinking that if they were taught less out of books and more *vivâ voce* they would make more real progress. At present their knowledge is too much a matter of rote, and not sufficiently intelligent.

ORIGIN OF WORDS.—In some of the Schools a great deal of attention is paid to the derivations and roots of the English words. The children seem to take more pleasure in this than one would expect in a branch that at first sight appears rather dry. There can be no objection to this, provided it is not prosecuted to the neglect of more elementary subjects. Most of the Masters have a natural tendency to push the pupils on too fast; and it is as a check on this that competitive examinations are so useful.

GEOGRAPHY.—In general Geography I can give the same favorable report as last year. The general standard of geographical knowledge is higher, not only in Tasmania but in the other Australian Colonies, than in most other branches, because it is a knowledge which is a great deal obtained by the eye, and is connected with much that is interesting and amusing. The part in which the scholars generally break down is in the definitions. Most of the children, however, of the age of ten and upwards have a sufficient knowledge of the principal seas, mountains, rivers, capes, bays, &c., of the two hemispheres, and the chief productions of the leading countries. In the two Competitive Examinations for 1860 and 1861 many of the geographical papers were excellent, but below the first half there was a woeful falling off. It is to be regretted that we have no good available maps of Australia. The price of Sprent's map of Tasmania excludes it from the School.

The general standard of proficiency is not likely to vary materially for some time to come. The Board may at present place confidence in the great majority of the Masters doing their best, but no considerable advance is to be expected until the ratio of the average attendance shall rise, at least, to 80 per cent.; and so long as the most promising children continue to be removed at the very time when their progress is beginning to repay the pains of their instructors. It is, however, gratifying to be able to record the commencement of the system of Competitive Examinations for the Exhibitions to Superior Schools provided by the liberality of the Legislature.

The first of these Examinations took place in May, 1860. The Examiners were the Rev. F. H. Cox, the Rev. A. Davenport, and myself. The papers occupied five days, and comprised questions in English Grammar and Reading, Writing from Dictation, Physical and General Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and elementary French and Latin. The greatest proportion of marks were given for English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. The result will be best given in the words of the Examiners:—"Of the 31 candidates who presented themselves we are glad to be able to report, first, that the boys who, by their places in the list, are entitled to claim the Exhibitions, have proved themselves thoroughly deserving of such a reward. But it is not enough to say this. We can testify that more than half of the whole number examined deserve credit for some branch or other of the Examination." The subjects in which the results were least satisfactory were in Writing from Dictation and Arithmetic. The deficiency in the former was, I consider, exceptional, as may be gathered from my previous remarks upon this subject.

The Examination for the present year properly comes into the Report of 1861; and I need

therefore only mention that its result shows an advance over that for 1860, the marks of the first five candidates in 1860 ranging from 634 to 395, while in the current year, 1861, eleven reached the same point, the marks ranging from 694 to 391.

The general effect of these examinations is very beneficial. They stimulate the activity of the boys, excite emulation, tend greatly to promote accuracy in answering, and in every way fully repay the small expense to the Government. As the papers are nearly identical with those of the similar examinations for pupils from private establishments, they likewise afford a ready means of comparison between the results of the two different systems of instruction.

Passing from the Scholars to the Masters. I have nothing to record in addition to the remarks contained in my last Report. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to their general assiduity and sincere desire to accelerate the improvement of the pupils. This task would be much lightened were there any feeling in Tasmania resembling that in England, where nearly every country gentleman and country lady looks upon the village school as a place, to visit which is their duty and their pleasure. Here scarcely anything of the kind exists, except at Mona Vale, where Mrs. Kermode devotes two hours every day to the instruction of the children. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the Masters are locally encouraged or neglected in direct proportion to the superiority or inferiority of the districts or individuals in other respects. In Hobart Town the attention of the Clergy of all denominations to the Schools is highly creditable; and I beg to refer to the account of each School contained in the Appendix for a summary of their visits.

The staff of Teachers has undergone considerable modification between the beginning of the year 1860 and the date of this Report. Independent of the fluctuations among the twenty-five Pupil Teachers, three Masters and two Mistresses have died, three Masters retired, and three been dispensed with. In their room the Board has admitted nine Masters—Messrs. Maynard, Lowe, Macphee, Swifte, Lonsdale, Tutton, Tucker, Mason, and Jones,—together with five Female Teachers, in addition to the passed Pupil Teachers hereafter mentioned. All these, excepting Mr. Lowe (formerly Master of the Queen's Orphan Schools and at present at Richmond,) were thoroughly examined before admission; the number of rejected candidates, it may be observed, greatly exceeding that of those admitted. By these changes the educational staff has been greatly strengthened, five at least of the nine new Masters being men of superior attainments and natural ability.

The Pupil Teachers at present have become an object of additional interest, as the value of their previous training is being tested for the first time by actual experiment. During the five months, from May to October, they attended a class which I conducted at the Central School for English Composition, Geography, and History. Their exercises were generally well done, particularly by Misses Fulton, Wickens, Richardson, and Fisher, and by T. Hogg. With this very partial exception, the whole of their education has been conducted by the Masters of the Schools to which they are attached with great and conscientious care, and consequent success. About one-half have been under the able tuition of Messrs Johnston and Cannaway, and Messrs. Pears, Roberts, Rule, Roper, and Park, with inferior numbers, have been equally assiduous. The examination in December last showed a very satisfactory state of proficiency. One Pupil, Miss Fulton, obtained full marks for her papers in Physical Geography and History, and an average of 80 per cent. on the whole. Eleven out of twenty obtained more than half marks. At the same time, this examination elicited two defects. The Arithmetic of several was deficient in accuracy. Those who had advanced the farthest were, in two or three cases, incorrect in working sums in elementary rules. It is therefore desirable that in future they should not be pushed on too rapidly, and be repeatedly re-examined by their instructors in their earlier work. The Report of Mrs. Burgess, who kindly examined the Needlework of the girls, showed that sewing, so essential to females, had been insufficiently attended to. The Board very properly disallows all but plain sewing, but the Pupil Teachers, with two exceptions, did badly even in this. The next examination will probably show a considerable improvement in this respect, as the Board are fully aware of its great importance in the training of those who will hereafter have to bear a principal share in the female education of Tasmania. Subject to these remarks, the Pupil Teachers are in a satisfactory state. If a distinction be made, I think the girls are of more value than the boys. Owing in some degree to the fewer openings for female employment, there is no difficulty in getting a much larger number than is requisite of intelligent girls belonging to thoroughly respectable families. The male Pupil Teachers are generally of a lower grade, and will require at all times much careful supervision before they can be safely trusted in positions of responsibility.

In the year 1860 the Pupil Teachers have for the first time become available for the independent management of Schools. Two Male and two Female Teachers, having passed through 4 and 5 years training respectively, were appointed to the charge of Schools. In the first half of the current year there have been similarly appointed one Male Teacher who has completed 5 years, and three Female Teachers who have completed 4 years of training. There are, therefore, now (at the date of this Report) five Female and three Male Teachers of this class in the charge of separate Schools, or of departments in the first class Schools. Miss Pierce is Mistress at St. George's, Miss Wright at the Central, Miss Fulton at Macquarie-street, Miss Wickens has charge of the Infant School, Murray-street, and Miss Richardson that of Black Brush, D. Chisholm of the School at Clarence Plains,

S. Hammett, with his Mother, at Victoria, and A. Willicombe at Green Point. Four of these Female and one Male Teacher were trained by Mr. Cannaway, at the Central School, two Male and one Female by Mr. Johnston, at Trinity Hill. Their uniform good conduct and efficiency are very creditable to themselves and especially to the Masters who have had the charge of their instruction. Considered as an educational experiment there is no doubt that the use of Teachers of this description is a decided success. The chief objection at present is their youth, but this cures itself, and their almost premature employment has been forced upon the Board by the death of trained instructors for the new Schools. Independent of the immense advantages of systematic training, the Board has the experience of years as to their conduct and capabilities. It can, therefore, repose a confidence in them which cannot be placed in strangers obtained through an advertisement. Where they have been tried in the charge of separate Schools the number of Scholars has been maintained, and in two instances, at New Town and Victoria, considerably increased. For the particulars I refer to the Appendix.

The system of raising out of the ranks of the Government Scholars themselves their future instructors will thus, in process of time, remove the great obstacle to the extension of country Schools caused by the absence of trained instructors. It is not, however, desirable that this class of Teachers should become universal, or even form a large majority. We want a mixture of new blood in Tasmania among instructors as well as others. The Pupil Teachers are not generally of that origin and those associations which are likely to make them study much out of the routine of their work. They can necessarily have little or no external experience, and are likely to add little to the current stock of ideas in the neighbourhoods where they may be located. A certain admixture of men of various training from the establishments at home will be always desirable, without detriment to the channels of promotion being steadily kept open to the Pupil Teachers of adequate merit.

Referring to my Report for the year 1859 for such educational details, as are not herein specially noticed, I beg, in conclusion, to make some remarks which the present educational status of the Island appears to call for as to the general efficiency of the existing system, and its adequacy to the wants of the population. The results of the present Census renders it impossible to entirely omit the subject, although properly one for Legislative enquiry.

By the Census of the year 1851, the population amounted to 70,130; that is to say, was less by 19,847 than that of the present year; the number of children between seven and fourteen years of age amounted to 7235, and adding to these an approximate number of those between four years and seven, and fourteen years and fifteen, we have in round numbers about 12,760 children then requiring instruction. It must be remembered, at the same time, that from four up to sixteen years is a very wide range, and fully double that during which children generally attend school. The numbers therefore of children requiring education are to be real, subject to this reservation.

By the Census of the year 1857 the population amounted to 81,492, the number of children between seven and fourteen years was 10,479, to which adding an approximate number of those between seven and fourteen years, and between fourteen years and fifteen, we have in round numbers about 18,000 children then requiring instruction.

By the Census of the year 1861 there are of children under five years of age, 14,995, under ten years 11,108, under fifteen years 8240, collectively 34,343, or within one-third of the population. Allowing for the proportion of children above four years of age, not particularized, we arrive at a total of above 22,000 children at present requiring instruction.

It will thus be seen that, owing to the extraordinary fertility of marriages in this, as in all new countries, the number of children requiring instruction has nearly doubled in ten years, although the increase of the population since 1851 has been little more than 19,000, or considerably less than a quarter. At the same rate of progress, in the year 1871 the population will amount to about 116,000, and the number of children requiring education about 37,000.

Such being the educational want, I pass to the means for meeting that want.

In the year 1851 the number of children requiring education being about 12,600, the number reported by the then Inspector, Mr. Arnold, upon the Rolls of the Schools under the then Denominational System was 3819, with an average daily attendance of 2916.

In 1852, 3352 children were on the books, and 2462 in actual attendance, being a decrease in the number in attendance of 454, at the same time there were computed to be 2470 pupils in attendance in private schools, making a total of about 6000 in round numbers. I regard these results as simply approximate, but they will then show a proportion of one Scholar to nearly twelve of the population. The Government aid in this year was £3188 11s. 8d. The amount of local payments, £1553 15s. 5d., collectively £4742 7s. 11d. In the year 1854 there were 2734 children on the books, and the Legislative vote was £9415. The Schools in this year came under the National System.

In the year 1857 the number of children requiring education being about 18,040, the number on the books in the Schools under the Southern Board amounted to 2471, under the Northern to 1058, altogether to 3529.

In the year 1860, the number of children requiring education being about 22,000, the average number of Scholars upon the books under the Southern Board amounted to 2711, and the collective number of all who had been under instruction at any time during the year to 4194. It is necessary to bear this difference between the average number and the collective number steadily in mind, the more that it has been overlooked by the Commissioners for Education in 1860. As the books are at present kept, four pupils attending each for only a quarter of a year would count only as one pupil; and the number on the books for the year 1859 under the Northern Board, was 1577, and, if it only continued the same for the year 1860, the total for the Island would be an average of 4288 on the books, and probably as many as 6000 approximately receiving education for a whole or part of the year. Thus in the interval since 1857, the number of pupils has considerably increased, but not so much as to keep pace with the increase of the population.

I have no data before me for determining with accuracy to what extent the deficiency is supplied by private schools. The Report of the Commissioners for 1860 states the number at 4000, with 500 children in the Queen's Orphan Schools. In Launceston, and still more in Hobart Town, there are numerous private Schools, but few are really well attended. In the country there are very few. Assuming the number of 4000 not to be in excess, there may possibly be between 9000 and 10,000 children attending Schools, public or private, throughout the Island, either during the whole or a portion of the year. The mean proportion to the population is, therefore, about one in nine. In England it was, ten years ago, as low as one in fourteen, and is now between one in seven and one in eight, but with an expenditure in the National Schools amounting nearly to a million.

In France, ten years ago, it was about one in eleven. In Prussia, under the compulsory system, it varies from one in five to one in six. In the Australias it varies considerably, but the difference is generally in favour of this Colony.

I am obliged to go upon the Returns of the year 1857, at which period the results were as follows:—

	Population.	In Denominational Schools.	In National Schools.	Private.	Total.
Victoria	449,207	24,973	6113	3437	34,523
N. S. Wales	310,000	15,013	5976	Not given.	..
South Australia.	109,917	—	7480	Estimated $\frac{2}{3}$ ths.	12,500

Supposing the number of Scholars in private Schools in New South Wales to be double those in Victoria, (I am writing of the year 1857), the proportion of Scholars to the population was, in Victoria, one in eleven; in New South Wales, nearly one in twelve; in South Australia, one in eight and a-half; in Tasmania, one in nine and a-half. In the two latter Colonies, as seen above, the national system is in use, in the two latter chiefly the denominational.

The above statistical data sufficiently shew (1) that, as regards education, Tasmania stands well with respect to its neighbours, and is above Victoria and New South Wales, but below South Australia, where the same system prevails: (2) that the means of instruction here are still below the requirements of the population. Although the number requiring education is estimated above at 22,000, yet this is on the assumption that a child receives twelve years of continuous instruction, which is at least one-third over the average in the upper classes in any country, and certainly three times as much as any child can be expected to receive in the labouring population. I must now proceed in conclusion to notice the kindred subject of the comparative irregularity of attendance. This is the greatest obstacle to the maintenance of a high standard of proficiency. It is not peculiar to Tasmania, being rather less here than in some other Colonies, but is equally an evil, to be got rid of, as much as possible, wherever encountered.

In the Report for 1859 on the National Schools in New South Wales, the number of Scholars being 9346 on the books, the number in average attendance is stated at 6430, or about 68½ per cent.

In the Report for the same year on the National Schools in Victoria, the number of Scholars on the books being 11,152, the number in average attendance is stated at about 7416 or 69½ per cent.

In the year 1860 the number of children on the books in Southern Tasmania, which includes nearly two-thirds of the Island, was 2711, and in 1859 in the Northern, above 1500. The average attendance of the two was between 3100 and 3200, giving a total of 73½ per cent. for the whole. We may allow an average of 10 per cent. for sickness, and 5 per cent. for unavoidable employment elsewhere, and there will be a remainder of 11½ per cent., which is a numerical representation of that amount of ignorance which would be removed if the children, or their parents for them, put a different value on their School attendance from what they unfortunately do.

In certain localities the irregularity of attendance may be partially accounted for during the

winter months by the extreme badness of the roads. This is the case on the seaboard below Hobart Town, and on the Huon. It is likewise to be borne in mind that the accounts are kept with extreme strictness on this head, every fractional absence being deducted from the total. At certain seasons of the year likewise, and exceptionally at all times, the elder children are apt to be required by their parents for field and house work, which it is perfectly right that they should perform. But, making a liberal allowance for these cases, and for the large exceptions on the score of illness, there will remain fully 10 per cent. of pupils who are irregular in attendance, because they, or their parents for them, take no pains that it shall be otherwise. One exception will show that such irregularity may be avoided. At Mona Vale, a purely country district, with a very thin population and intersected by rivers, the average attendance in the last six months is 89 per cent. To this School seven children travel 15 miles a day, two 12 miles, four 8 miles, and eleven 6 miles. No compulsion is used, but there is a thoroughly good School, a thoroughly good Master, a proprietor who looks at the School as his own interest, and an intelligent neighbourhood. The same causes would elsewhere lead to similar results.

It is the province of the Legislature to devise measures for meeting these deficiencies, which are not greater but less than in most of the other Colonies, but if possible should not exist at all. I may be allowed, however, to submit, that a mere grant of money will be of little use. Though much remains to be done, still the Board has done a great deal. It has covered the country with a net work of Schools, and to the best of its power appointed to them competent Teachers. Its chief expense, in fact, is incurred in providing Schools for the small isolated fractions of settlements which dot the surface of this unusually sparsely-peopled Island. If the population were dense, the cost of the Schools would at once sink 30 per cent. At present, when to the 54 Schools in operation eight more have been added, there will be very few collections of families on the Southern side more than three miles from a place of education. The difficulty does not lie so much in the absence of Schools as in the indisposition of the people in many localities to make use of them. They apply eagerly for Schools, and neglect them when granted. In Hobart Town there is only accommodation for 300 more children, but in the country districts for nearly a thousand more than actually attend. The people here would not stand the Prussian system, which punishes non-attendance by a fine. I cannot, however, but think that if the districts had to bear a proportion of the expense, receiving in compensation the fees, the Schools would be less expensive and more steadily attended, since the parents having in any event to pay, would compel the attendance of their children in order to get the value of their money. I have only, however, to mention the existing state of things, leaving it to others to find (if needed) a remedy.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN JULIUS STUTZER.

*The Chairman and Members of the Board
of Southern Education.*

APPENDIX.

Name of School.	No. of Children.		Teachers.	Knowledge of Scholars.	General Observations.
	On the Books.	In Attendance.			
CENTRAL.	228	135	M. 1 F. 1 P. T. 4	The highest class of this School is well prepared in grammar, geography, history, and arithmetic. Below this the juniors fall off rapidly, as is to be expected. The writing from dictation is well done by a considerable number. The handwriting, of course, varies much from very good to very bad. 44 are in the first four rules of arithmetic, 36 in the compound rules, 24 in proportion, 3 practice, 8 fractions, 10 decimals, 16 study algebra, geometry, and French, 93 study geography and grammar, 120 music from notes. 66 girls are taught sewing.	This is a superior School, well organized, and efficiently conducted by Mr. Canaway, a Master of long experience. The accommodation is ample, sufficient for at least 400 children. The instruction is chiefly simultaneous in large classes. A great number of children answering together gives an appearance of proficiency which often does not exist in the lower half of each class. The best boys of this School, however, have constantly distinguished themselves, and, in the two last competitive Examinations for the Government Exhibitions, they stood among the very highest. The order preserved is good, and the Master most assiduous. The Rev. Mr. Hudspeth (C.E.) has begun to attend here twice a week, otherwise the religious instruction is chiefly conducted, and well conducted, by the Master. For the music and drawing class see the Secretary's Report.
INFANT.	55	40	— 1 —	This being an Infant School; the lessons are, of course, elementary. Children have been well taught by their late Mistress.	This School has only recently come under the Board. Its Mistress is a passed Pupil Teacher trained under Mr. Canaway.
MACQUARIE-STREET.	140	88	1 1 2	The reading is slowly improving, but is still very bad. The writing, average. Many of the children are well advanced in arithmetic, but inaccurate. The geography good, Scripture knowledge tolerable. 30 children learn Algebra, Latin, and French, but are not sufficiently grounded for these. 53 learn geography, grammar, and history; 94 choral singing; 50 girls sewing. This School requires incessant drilling and a repetition of lessons.	This School has, during the last year, been under Mr. Rice, a zealous and well-informed Master, but deficient in manner. The children were pushed on too fast; but at present, under Mr. Salier, they are being carefully grounded in the principles of knowledge. The Church of England Clergyman attends monthly. The building is very spacious, and could accommodate fully a third above its present complement.
HARRINGTON-STREET.	77	49	1 1 —	The progress of the children in this School is a fair average. The geography of the upper classes good. In arithmetic, 8 are in the higher rules, 22 in the lower. 4 are learning Euclid, 7 Latin grammar. They are taught choral singing, and sing in time.	This School differs from all others under the Board in being practically confined to Roman Catholic children, although theoretically open to those of all persuasions. There is, however, no opposition to the admission of Protestant children who yet never, or very rarely, resort to it. It is likewise confined to boys who are taught by Mr. Roper, a persevering and clever Teacher.
GOULBURN-STREET.	160	95	1 1 2	At the beginning of the year the head class was very proficient, but nearly all of its members have left. In this School one half the children are under seven years, and only 20 are aged eleven years and upwards. The Master has, therefore, great difficulties to contend with. Only 16 are in the compound rules, and 3 in the higher. Nearly all the children write, but few well. 32 learn history and grammar, and 65 sewing. The Master has a natural talent for teaching, and where the children give him a chance they get on well.	This School, situated in a very poor neighbourhood, has steadily increased in numbers, owing chiefly to the ability and energy of its Master, Mr. Roberts. The Church of England Clergyman of the Parish, the Rev. Mr. Cox, is indefatigable in its promotion. With very rare exceptions he has conducted the religious instruction of the Church of England children during every school day of the year 1860. The children are, however, very young, and, as the older ones are removed as soon as ever they are old enough to earn their bread, the actual standard of attainments is reduced below what it would otherwise be. An additional room has been added, which will relieve the crowd in the larger apartment.
TRINITY HILL.	376	228	1 1 7	In this large School 315 learn writing, 113 simple arithmetic, 77 in the compound rules, 18 proportion, 14 practice, 13 fractions, 20 decimals and higher rules, 12 mensuration and algebra, 10 Euclid, 8 book-keeping, 360 geography, 210 grammar, 95 history, 136 girls sewing. The Master gives very interesting instruction in natural philosophy, and the children are taught to draw maps. In so large a School the best boys and girls, of course, answer very well. The very size of the classes, however, militates against the progress of the lower half.	This is the largest School under the Board, and owes its success to the talents and application of its Master, Mr. Johnston. He is most steady in his work, and pays particular attention to the training of the Pupil Teachers. The progress of the children is considerable, but the School seems to me almost too large to admit of the backward children being individually attended to. The clever children progress fast here. Mr. Johnston's teaching is very intelligent, and the scholars listen to him with evident interest. The practice of mapping is a capital way of teaching geography. Most of the children in this school belong to the poorer classes. The Rev. Mr. Davenport (C.E.) visits regularly.

Name of School.	No. of Children.		Teachers.				Knowledge of Scholars.	General Observations.
	On the Books.	In Attendance.	M.	F.	P.	T.		
BATTERY POINT.	135	88	1	1		2	The children here attend with tolerable regularity, and the Master (Mr. Rule) takes great pains to ensure punctuality. The pupils have advanced proportionably. 29 do grammar well, 82 learn geography, 63 grammar and history. The head class is well advanced in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, and can answer intelligently general questions. In order, this is at present the best of the town Schools, and the range of study is above the average.	This School was re-opened in January, 1860, in spacious premises which the Board holds under lease. It commenced with 14 scholars, and has now 135. The Master is energetic and clever. The scholars have frequently been in private Schools, and are generally above the labouring class. The School is now in excellent order, and the progress of the scholars very satisfactory. Visited by Rev. Messrs. Smith & McLean.
QUEEN-BOROUGH.	70	45	—	1	—		A School consisting chiefly of girls and young children. It is too soon to report of its progress, but the general aspect is very satisfactory.	A School established in April, 1861. The Mistress, Miss Telford, formerly of the Central School, is a certificated Teacher, and a very good one. The buildings, for the use of which the Board is indebted to E. Macpherson, Esq., are in good order.
SANDY BAY.	58	35	1	1	—		The children at present are being well drilled in arithmetic, and have Object lessons. 8 do sums in practice, 26 in the four first rules. All learn geography. 26 girls learn sewing.	This School is held in a leased building, rather out of repair. The children are not sufficiently regular in attendance. The present Master is very superior in arithmetic, and an energetic Teacher. This School for two years has not been visited by a Clergyman.
NEW TOWN.	132	88	1	1		2	The senior class is composed of older boys than usual, mostly from private Schools. The answering in this class is, therefore, above the average. This is one of the few schools in which sufficient attention is paid to accent and emphasis in reading. The School having only been opened in 1861, the instruction of the majority is still elementary.	Mr. Pears is a painstaking and talented Master, well qualified to develop a School of a superior class. Care must be taken that it do not too much assume the form of a private Seminary. The pupils belong chiefly to the middling classes, and the instruction in some respects, as in the amount of Latin taught, departs from the type of a National School. The building is new and spacious. Frequently visited by Mrs. Nixon and the Rev. Mr. Ewing, (C.E.)
BROWN'S RIVER.	35	25	1	1	—		The instruction is elementary. The children are mostly still very backward. 16 learn writing, 12 the first four rules of arithmetic, 4 the higher rules, 21 geography, 15 grammar and Scripture history, 13 sewing.	This is a new School, which has only been put on a regular footing in the last few months. It will probably now go on steadily. The present building is insufficient, and it is proposed to erect a new one.
KANGAROO POINT.	51	29	—	1	—		If the children were not so very irregular in attendance this would be a satisfactory School. The writing is not generally good. The spelling from dictation is fair. 23 children can do sums in the first two rules, and 10 in the last two. 4 can work sums in practice. The answers in geography are pretty good. The standard of attainments is higher than a year ago.	This School is in a new building, pretty to look at, but inconveniently small, and most unfortunately situated. It has a female Teacher, a good one, Mrs. Bray. The Teacher at Rokeby comes over three afternoons in the week to assist. This arrangement is the best that can be made with the present restricted finances of the Board.
ROKEBY.	28	19	1	1	—		The pupils here are fairly advanced. 20 write, some of them very well. 8 are in the higher rules of arithmetic, 12 in the lower. 14 study geography and grammar. 9 learn sewing. The general standard is a good average.	A new School, taught by a passed Pupil Teacher and his Sister. The children are more advanced than in the usual Rural Schools.
SOUTH ARM.	34	31	1	1	—		At present the children are getting on well. They retrograded in 1860, owing to the illness of the Master. 23 learn writing, and 6 write well. 32 geography: the answering in this is tolerable. 21 grammar. 14 girls sewing. 3 boys learn Latin grammar.	The illness, followed by death of the late Master, Mr. Townley, seriously injured the efficiency of this School. The present master, Mr. Reynolds, is very painstaking, and deserves to be placed over a larger School. The locality is very poor; but the people take a laudable interest in the School, and their children attend with regularity, and are neat and clean.
O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE.	89	70	1	1		2	The pupils in this School are very well taught; and in all the essential branches of elementary education possess a really satisfactory amount of knowledge. 56 are learning geography; 41 grammar, history, and drawing. 38 girls are carefully taught sewing by Mrs. Hughes. In arithmetic 29 are in the earlier rules, and 17 in the higher. 4 learning Euclid and Algebra. All the children learn choral singing. The order is excellent. The School is sufficiently visited by the Clergy, and the knowledge of the Scriptures is satisfactory.	No alteration can be suggested for the better in the tuition of this School; but it is rather too near that at New Town, and between it and the one at Bridgewater there is too great an interval.

Name of School.	No. of Children.		Teachers.			Knowledge of Scholars.	General Observations.
	On the Books.	In Attendance.	M.	F.	P. T.		
BRIDGE-WATER.	24	18	1	1	-	The knowledge of the children has suffered from the suspension of the School. At the last inspection, 6 boys could do division, and were acquainted with the Countries of Europe, latitude and longitude, &c. Writing, tolerable.	This School has suffered very much from the illness and death of the Master, Mr. Darley, and subsequent changes. It can never be large, from the paucity of inhabitants.
GREEN PONDS.	12	8	1	-	-	In 1860 the children did tolerably. Now they are beginners.	Recently opened, after being closed for some months. In 1860 the number of scholars was 33.
RICHMOND.	96	75	1	1	-	The upper class includes private pupils, and is older than usual. The arithmetic is, therefore, higher than the average. At the last inspection 12 were able to do sums correctly in fractions and decimals. 45 were in the lower rules. The answers in geography were not so good. The writing was fair, the reading not above an average. The youngest children are well attended to by the Mistress. The general aspect is very satisfactory.	The Master of this School, Mr. Lowe, formerly of the Queen's Orphan Schools, has private pupils who attend with the rest, and do not enjoy any undue preference. The former Master, Mr. Reynolds, was very steady and painstaking, but the School is advancing faster under his successor. The School buildings are commodious and in good order. This School ought to have on the books at least 120 scholars, and will probably do so. It is visited two or three times in every month by the Rev. Messrs. Galer, C.E., and Dunne, R.C.
COAL RIVER.	23	15	1	1	-	19 children learn writing, 9 are in the first rules of arithmetic, 4 in the higher, 10 learn geography, grammar, and history, 7 sewing.	This is a small School, which has not for the last three years had a really good Master. It is Schools of this class, in sparse populations, that cause the heavy expenditure of the Board, entailing as much expense as those which contain double the number of Scholars.
JERUSALEM.	56	40	1	1	-	18 of the children present at the last inspection were learning spelling, 14 could read well. This is one of the few Schools in which great attention is paid to reading. The instruction is simultaneous, and the Master has completely broken the pupils of the monotonous sing-song and bad accent too greatly prevalent. He gives a series of very interesting Object lessons on familiar subjects; <i>ex: gr:</i> a lump of sugar. The children are now advancing fast, but only 4 are beyond the elementary branches. These 4 write very well; the rest are beginners. The religious instruction is strictly attended to.	This is an old School, re-organised in a new and commodious building, under a new Master. Very few of the children have had any real instruction previously, and their knowledge is still elementary. The School, however, in all respects most satisfactory. The order kept is very strict. The children are particularly neat, a large proportion of them belonging to persons of property in the vicinity, who contribute to the funds. The instruction given is partly conversational, the object of the clever Master, Mr. Tutton, being to excite the attention and curiosity of the children, and lead them to think. This School is steadily visited by the Rev. Mr. Marum, Catholic Priest, and, as far as distance will allow, by the Rev. Mr. Galer, C.E.
SPRING HILL BOTTOM.	49	38	1	-	-	29 children learn writing and geography, 19 grammar, 18 elementary arithmetic, 2 fractions. The answering is better than might have been expected.	This School, situated about 3 miles from the above, is taught by the same Master three afternoons in the week. The population is very poor.
PROSSER'S PLAINS.	28	19	1	1	-	The children here are well taught for such a locality. They write fairly from dictation, know the leading features of geography, and are well advanced in arithmetic. 6 can work sums in proportion and 5 in fractions. 9 girls learn sewing.	A small School in an isolated village. The Master, Mr. Fennell, seems to take a great deal of pains. The School is visited by the Church of England Clergyman, and occasionally by Mr. and Mrs. Meredith and others.
PONTVILLE.	51	28	1	1	-	In this School improvement is much retarded by irregularity of attendance. 1 pupil is very good, 2 others are well advanced. The others are only in the rudiments. 3 study Euclid, Algebra, and the higher arithmetic. 23 the lower rules. 22 are in geography, grammar, and history; but only 8 girls learn sewing. The boys seem to learn their grammar by rote without understanding it.	This would be a very good School if the inhabitants took a quarter as much trouble about it as they do at Mona Vale. The building is good, though out of the way; but there is no real difficulty in reaching it. The Rev. Messrs. Burrowes, C.E., and Shippird, Independent, attend occasionally.
BLACK BRUSH.	24	18	1	-	-	The boys were remarkably well taught in arithmetic and geography by Mr. Macready. The answers in mental arithmetic were the best in any School. The grammar and writing not so good. The interruption to the School has thrown the children back.	This School and that at Broad Marsh are the two most expensive under the Board. The buildings are new and good, except that very bad mortar has been used. The inhabitants are, however, greatly divided among themselves, and the only Minister of Religion visiting the School is the Rev. Mr. Shippird, Independent.

Name of School.	No. of Children.		Teachers.			Knowledge of Scholars.	General Observations.
	On the Books.	In Attendance.					
BROAD MARSH.	22	16	M.	F.	P. T.	At the last inspection 7 children were tolerably well advanced in arithmetic, geography and grammar, two were in fractions, 9 wrote fairly from dictation. 8 girls learned sewing. The general result was satisfactory.	See above. The children in this School knew nothing before coming to it. Mr. Elwall seems to have taught carefully. The present teacher, Miss Richardson, has been carefully trained at the Central School.
GREEN PONDS.	60	47	-	1	-	At the last inspection 47 were present, of whom 21 were writing running hand, 12 learning geography, 10 working sums in long division, 4 in the rule of three. The writing is very various, a few write very well. The arithmetic and geography a good average. The reading is in the usual sing-song tone of the Tasmanian children, with the emphasis on the connecting particles. The order preserved is now very good, and another year under its present Master will make this a superior School.	This School is unfortunately placed at the end of a long and straggling township. The late Master, Mr. Bell, was regular and attentive. The present, Mr. Wright, is a man of energy, and very well informed. The School during this year has been steadily increasing. The resident Clergyman pays scarcely any attention to it.
DRY CREEK.	11	9	1	-	-	The instruction is entirely elementary. The children learn reading, and 4 of them writing and arithmetic.	This School is not properly under the Board, but receives a grant of £25 in aid.
NEW NORFOLK.	42	34	1	1	-	At the last inspection the general answering of the children was good. The arithmetic was good, although few had advanced into the higher rules. Geography and grammar the same. Mrs. Cooper took great pains with the younger children, all were very neat and clean. The average knowledge in this School was above par, although no pupils were far advanced.	This has been a first-rate School up to the date of this Report, but is temporarily reduced, owing to the removal of Mr. Cooper. The School premises were inconveniently crowded, but a very spacious building is about to be erected. The number of children has diminished one-half from that given in May (102), but is now increasing.
BACK RIVER.	44	31	1	1	-	The result of the last examination at this School was very unsatisfactory. The answers were bad in almost every branch. At the same time the best pupils were absent.	This School is situated in an extremely poor neighbourhood. The Master is under great disadvantages, but still a better result should be produced.
HAMILTON.	70	52	1	1	2	The children are steadily advancing, and having been well taught for three years they are much above the average of country Schools, 40 write, the elder ones very fairly. 31 do geography, 22 arithmetic. 20 girls learn sewing. History is taught orally, as well as singing. The order in this School is admirable. The answering of the head class is very good.	The School-house at Hamilton is a new and excellent building, and the tuition in it thoroughly satisfactory. In some respects, especially in arrangement and discipline, this School is a model. The inhabitants take interest in its working: it is very well attended by the Church of England Clergyman, the Rev. G. Wright, and has many visitors. The Master is able, zealous, and fond of study.
MACQUARIE PLAINS.	25	15	-	1	-	The instruction here is at a very low ebb, and cannot be better until a complete alteration in the building.	This is an inferior School, in a wretched building. The Mistress is an accomplished lady, but scarcely adapted for managing a number of rough children. Nothing can be done until there is sufficient room.
FENTON FOREST.	34	17	-	1	1	The children here do not advance; they could, however, easily be brought up to the average if a competent Master could be ensured. 16 learn arithmetic, 7 geography, 10 grammar, 16 sewing.	The School has been built at his own expense by Captain Fenton, and is frequently visited by the ladies of his family. The children should be made to attend more regularly.
BOTHWELL.	88	58	1	1	1	The children are considerably above the average. As many as 23 are in the higher rules of arithmetic, and at the last inspection worked their sums very correctly. 26 showed a competent knowledge of geography, and 8 answered well in physical geography. The reading was well attended to. Mrs. Park teaches 40 girls sewing. Mr. Park gives a series of clever and interesting Object lessons, which must tend greatly to stimulate the minds of the Scholars. The children are taught choral singing, and keep good time. Mr. Park likewise has or had pupils in drawing, and an evening class.	This is a first-rate School, having an excellent Master and Mistress. The neighbourhood is intelligent and wealthy, but contributes nothing to its support. The premises are commodious.
MONA VALE.	49	47	1	-	-	The children can answer readily average questions in the Scriptures. Their answering in geography is very good. At the last examination 13 girls wrote a page from dictation with only one mistake among the whole. The writing is not so good. The answering in history is very fair. The	This is perhaps the best country School under the Board, the children in the aggregate being remarkably well prepared. This is chiefly owing to regularity of attendance, and to the length of time during which the same children remain at the School. The want of a female teacher is

Name of School.	No. of Children.		Teachers.			Knowledge of Scholars.	General Observations.
	On the Books.	In Attendance.	M.	F.	P. T.		
MONA VALE, <i>continued.</i>						arithmetic is chiefly elementary, 8 girls learn needlework. The superiority of this School lies not in the proficiency of a few in which many surpass it, but in the good general standard of the great majority.	obviated by the exertions of Mrs. Kermode, who gives two hours every day to religious instruction and needlework. The School is visited by the gentry and clergy of the vicinity. The Master, Mr. M'Gillivray, takes great pains, and is a very capable teacher.
JERICO.	32	27	1	-	-	The instruction hitherto has been of necessity elementary. Of the children present at inspection 10 wrote tolerably from dictation, 7 knew the rudiments of geography, 5 the multiplication tables.	A new School, built by Mr. A. Bisdee, at his own expense. The accommodation is sufficient for 40 children. All the children but two were utterly ignorant before the opening of the School, and have since made remarkable progress. Mr. Swifte, the Master, is a superior Teacher. Visited by the Rev. Mr. Ison, from Oatlands, weekly.
OATLANDS.	48	40	1	1	-	The progress of this School is frequently interrupted by the bad health of the Master, and irregularity of attendance on the part of the children. At the last inspection 48 children were present, of whom 14 wrote from dictation, 3 without a mistake, 7 tolerably, and 4 badly. The penmanship of 12 was very good, 2 were in Rule of Three, 5 could do compound division, 8 answered fairly in history and geography. Mr. Morris gives great attention to reading, and the accentuation attempted to be communicated is correct and pure. 27 children were examined in the Church Catechism by the Rev. Mr. Ison. Needlework is taught in the afternoon, but the infant children are not sufficiently attended to.	This School has accommodation for double its present number. The present Master, Mr. Morris, is a gentleman, a good French scholar, and able to take advanced pupils. His manner of teaching is likewise gentle and clear. The School is better attended than it was, but its progress is still unsatisfactory. There are several private Schools in Oatlands, and this is one of many other cases in which it seems to me Government incurs expense by doing for the inhabitants that which they are very well able to do for themselves. The Rev. Mr. Ison, Church of England, teaches the Church of England children three times a week, but principally the Catechism. If the health of the Master allowed him to be as energetic as he is capable, this would be a very satisfactory School. At present it is not so. A large number of children in Oatlands have no instruction at all.
SWANSEA.	58	48	1	1	-	At the last inspection 48 children were present, most of whom, until the opening of this School, were ignorant of their letters. Their progress in six months had been very rapid, owing in a great measure to having such a good Master. The attendance is at the rate of 80 per cent., and the children have advanced accordingly. 7 were able to do sums in fractions, of whom 5 could not add six months before. 16 answered tolerably in easy geography. 40 were learning writing. A Mistress has been since appointed, and 29 girls learn sewing.	The three Schools on the East Coast were opened in the year 1860. The Swansea School is a handsome new building, built by aid of the Parliamentary Grant and the contributions of the inhabitants. Mr. Maynard, the Master, has superior abilities and acquirements and tact to make himself popular. The School has accordingly been very successful. It is steadily visited by the Rev. Mr. Mayson, Church of England, and Dove, Presbyterian, and occasionally by the inhabitants.
LISDILLON.	24	17	-	1	-	18 learn writing, 11 arithmetic, 4 geography, 5 grammar, 13 sewing. The instruction is therefore quite elementary.	The School-house has been built by and at the expense of J. Mitchell, Esq. The Teacher is the widow of the former Master at South Arm. The neighbourhood is very scantily inhabited.
SPRING BAY.	20	15	1	-	-	The instruction is elementary. 10 children learn writing, 9 geography, 11 arithmetic.	This School is injured by the apathy of the inhabitants. As usual, they were clamorous to get it, and having got it, do not support it. The Master is not trained, but well educated. The building is temporarily hired for the purpose, and out of repair.
SORELL.	68	47	1	1	-	Several of the pupils are of the age of fourteen and upwards, but are not proportionably advanced. At the last inspection 40 were present, of whom 21 were examined in geography, but did not answer well. 21 wrote fairly and 9 very well, 16 did sums in the first four rules correctly, and 5 were able to solve questions in Rule of Three. The answering in grammar was satisfactory, in history bad. The School had improved during the year. The order was excellent.	The Sorell School is now equal to the requirements of the township. The present Master, Mr. M'Phee, has considerably improved it, and is capable of instructing his pupils, when necessary, in the higher branches of study. The children of all classes around and in Sorell attend this School. Visited by the Rev. Mr. Norman, Church of England.
FORCETT.	46	38	1	1	-	The children in this School have been well taught for three years, and their answering is therefore very fair. 32 learn	The School-buildings have been recently put and are in thorough repair. The present Master, Mr. Palmer, is very steady

Name of School.	No. of Children.		Teachers.			Knowledge of Scholars.	General Observations.
	On the Books.	In Attendance.	M.	F.	P. T.		
FORCETT, continued.						geography, the answers in this are superior. 16 grammar, average. 22 write from dictation, 16 are in the lower rules of arithmetic, 10 in the higher. 14 girls learn sewing. The religious instruction is well attended. The order is first-rate.	and attentive to his duty, but the neighbourhood is poor, and the people, like most of the working classes in Tasmania, seem to think they are conferring a favour by allowing their children to receive a good and almost gratuitous education. The School is visited frequently by the Rev. Mr. Norman, Church of England, from Sorell.
ORIELTON.	41	33	1	1	-	This School has been very well taught by the late Master, Mr. Wright, and is carefully attended to by the present Teacher, Mr. Bell. 34 children learn writing. 9 writing from dictation, 30 elementary arithmetic, 8 are in proportion, practice, and fractions. 13 learn geography, grammar, and history. 10 elementary Latin. The reading is satisfactory. The order good.	A very fair School. The School premises are commodious and well kept.
CARLTON.	22	12	-	1	-	The knowledge elementary. 9 learn writing, 6 geography, 12 arithmetic, 5 sewing.	This is a small School, aided by a Grant, The School premises are good.
BREAM CREEK.	34	24	1	1	-	At the last inspection I thought the children answered well, considering their irregularity of attendance. The dictation was good. The answers in geography were fair. The children showed a good knowledge of the Scriptures. 28 are learning writing, 13 the four first rules of arithmetic, 4 the higher, 11 grammar, 12 sewing, 2 Algebra and Euclid, 1 bookkeeping.	A tolerable School, under a satisfactory Master. The neighbourhood is very poor, and the attendance of the children irregular.
BIRCH'S BAY.	34	18	-	1	-	The knowledge is entirely elementary. 12 of the children learn writing, 6 geography, only 2 grammar, 12 arithmetic, of which two only are out of the four first rules. 9 girls learn sewing.	This is a small School, in an extremely poor neighbourhood, kept by a very respectable woman, Mrs. Storer. Throughout the year 1860 it was depressed by one of the usual local quarrels, but has now recovered itself. The premises are sufficient, and very neatly kept. In this School only three or four pay anything. No Clergyman of any denomination visits it. The children are neat and orderly.
LONG BAY.	45	31	1	1	-	The order preserved here is very good. The children write very neatly. 32 learn writing, 17 geography, 12 grammar, 5 can work sums in practice, 4 in fractions, 2 in decimals, 18 learn singing, 13 sewing. Instruction in the Scriptures is carefully given.	This is a singularly good School for the locality. Mr. Stevens is well educated, and both he and his wife keep very good order. The building is new, commodious, and neat. The pupils here pay tolerably well.
THREE HUT POINT.	24	16	1	-	-	Except two boys, educated elsewhere, the children here all beginners.	A very small School, recently commenced, and which, unless more steadily attended, may have to be given up. If the School-house be built as proposed, it may give it stability.
FRANKLIN.	70	32	1	1	-	At the last inspection 15 were able to pass satisfactorily, 14 answered very fairly in geography. The knowledge of the Scriptures was creditable, but the writing from dictation bad. The penmanship was pretty good. Where, however, not half the children attend regularly, it is impossible to expect much progress.	Irregularity of attendance is greater in the Schools on the Huon than elsewhere, and at Franklin is particularly great. The children are withdrawn by their parents on any frivolous pretext, at the same time out of the township the roads are very bad. The School is a very handsome new building, well situated, with ample accommodation. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are thoroughly painstaking and respectable. The School is well visited, but the district is very much divided, and local quarrels impede education. The number of pupils, however, has doubled in the last two years.
CASTLE FORBES' BAY.	30	15	-	1	-	The reading, geography, and arithmetic of the children here are very good, owing to the capacity of the Teacher. 13 are taught geography, history, and grammar, 6 higher arithmetic, the answers in Scripture history are good. Those in geography very good.	A most miserable building, more like a cowshed than a school, in a retired valley. The Mistress, Mrs. Williams, is very well educated, and teaches excellently, particularly in English reading. She finds, however, very little support in the neighbourhood. Four miles from Franklin.
SHIP-WRIGHT'S POINT.	20	15	-	1	-	Not as yet examined.	A new School, recently started, under Miss Blofield. It is too soon to characterize this School. Six miles from Franklin.

Name of School.	No. of Children.		Teachers.	Knowledge of Scholars.	General Observations.
	On the Books.	In Attendance.			
VICTORIA.	47	27	M. 1 F. 1 P. - T. -	This School was till recently in a very inefficient state. It is now conducted by a passed Pupil Teacher and his Mother. The improvement has been very great. The children write fairly from dictation. They are nearly all taught geography and grammar, the number on the books studying both being 32 21 girls learn sewing. 7 boys and girls can work sums in fractions. Instruction is given in choral singing.	Victoria is the wealthiest part of the Huon district, and can always support a good School. The present building is very insufficient, but the inhabitants have subscribed £100 towards a new one, which is about at once to be built. The irregularity of attendance on the part of the children is much to be regretted, but is partly accounted for by the nature of the locality, which is intersected by rivers. Mrs. Hammett and her Son are competent Teachers.
PORT CYGNET.	38	23	1 1 -	In this School 14 children learn geography, 7 grammar, 11 history, 26 writing, 18 elementary arithmetic, and 11 the higher rules, 15 drawing. The higher arithmetic is very well done, geography fair. The younger children, however, had not been sufficiently attended to.	The Master of this School is a man of superior attainments, but the order has not been good. The neighbourhood is poor, and the children come irregularly and after time.
LIGHTWOOD BOTTOM.	29	18	- 1 -	The children in this School were at its opening utterly ignorant. They advanced very well until the male assistant was removed. The knowledge is still quite elementary. They are particularly neat and orderly.	The people in this neighbourhood show a considerable desire to have their children properly educated. The finances of the Board are unfortunately inadequate at present to support a male teacher, but as soon as one can be appointed there is no doubt that there will be here a flourishing School.
FLIGHT'S BAY.	—	—	—	—	A small School was attempted to be established here, worked by the same Master as at Lightwood Bottom, but it met with no local encouragement. It will, however, be re-opened.
PORT ESPERANCE.	—	—	—	—	The School here has been built by the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Maning. A small but good School existed here in the last year, but was suspended in consequence of a disagreement between the Master and the local manager of the timber works. It will, however, soon be re-opened. Another School is required for the Lower Settlement, three miles off. About 50 children would attend the two.

Total number of Children on the Books -
Total number of Children in Attendance:

3086
2049

J. J. STUTZER.