

APPENDIX B.

EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

The following accounts of the Education Systems prevailing in the various colonies have been either supplied by or compiled from official documents received from the Head of the Department of Public Instruction in each colony. In the former case, in order to make the accounts uniform and easy of reference, the paragraphs have been transposed so as to accord as nearly as possible with the subjoined classification :—

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS.

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.—Date of establishment, statutes whereby legalized, &c.
2. GENERAL FEATURES.—Whether denominational, secular, compulsory, free, &c.
3. MANAGEMENT.—General administration, local boards, kinds of schools, cost, &c.
4. TEACHERS.—Appointments, examination and classification, emoluments, promotions, retiring allowances, training schools, &c.
5. SCHOLARS.—School age, compulsory attendance with penalties, school fees, &c.
6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—School hours, religious instruction, ordinary subjects, extra subjects.
7. ADVANCED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—When to be established, &c. ; number and particulars of any established.
8. SCHOLARSHIPS.—To advanced schools ; to universities.
9. RESULTS FOR 1880.—Statistics of schools, teachers, scholars, cost, &c.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF VICTORIA.

(Compiled in the Department of Public Instruction, Melbourne, under the direction of T. BOLAM, Esq., Acting Secretary for Education).

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The system of primary instruction in Victoria was established by an Act of Parliament, entitled "The Education Act 1872," 36 Victoria No. 447, which came into operation on the 1st January 1873, and which was amended by the "Education Act Amendment Act," 40 Victoria No. 541, which received the Royal assent, 24th October 1876. When established.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The education provided under the Act is strictly secular, it being forbidden for any one to impart religious instruction during school hours, or for the teacher to do so at any time ; it is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 6 and 15, with certain exceptions* ; and it is free, no fees being charged for teaching the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. General features.

3. MANAGEMENT.

The principal Act, which repealed the Common Schools Act, created a department of Education presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown, and transferred to the latter all the property previously vested in the Board of Education, together with the control of all primary schools receiving aid from the State. Education Department.

* See page 436 post.

Regulations and reports. The regulations necessary for giving effect to the provisions of the Education Act are made by the Governor in Council, but all such regulations must be laid before both Houses of Parliament, before which also must be laid an annual report on the condition of the schools.

Local school boards. Every locality in which a State school is established is termed a school district, which is presided over for local purposes, subject to the direction of the Minister, by a board of advice. Such boards consist of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members elected by the ratepayers, and holding office for three years. Their duties are :—

- (I.) To direct, with the approval of the Minister, what use shall be made of school buildings after the children are dismissed from school or on days when no school is held therein; to suspend any school teacher for misconduct and report the cause of such suspension to the Minister :
- (II.) To report on the condition of the schools, as to the premises and their condition, whether new schools are required, and as to books, furniture, gymnastic appliances, or other requirements :
- (III.) To visit the schools from time to time, and to record the number of children present, and their opinion as to the general condition and management of the schools :
- (IV.) To use every endeavor to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, to compare the attendance of children at school with the roll for the school district, and to report the names of parents who fail or refuse to educate their children or to send them to school.
- (V.) To recommend the payment by the Education Department of school fees or the grant of a scholarship or exhibition in the case of any child displaying unusual ability.

Number of school districts. The number of school districts in the colony at the end of 1880 was 217, their boundaries generally coinciding with those of the cities, towns, boroughs, and shires.

Kinds of schools. The schools carried on under the Act are known as State schools, a term which is defined as meaning schools conducted in buildings vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, and as including training schools, rural schools, night schools, and any other special schools for which regulations may be made. Aid was continued to non-vested schools under certain conditions for various periods not exceeding five years, but, all such aid having been withdrawn from 31st December 1877, at the present time none but State schools—industrial and reformatory schools excepted—are subsidized by the State, either in money or land.

Cost. The cost of administering the Act during the year ended 30th June 1881 was £626,999 12s. 7d., including the expenditure on buildings, but exclusive of the interest on the amount previously expended on buildings.*

4. TEACHERS.

Examination and classification of teachers. None but classified teachers are eligible for employment, and certificates obtained from other educational bodies are not recognised as entitling the holders to classification under the Victorian Education Department. The lowest qualification is that of the "license to teach," the other grades being the "certificate of competency," "second honors," and "first honors." The programme of examination for each of these grades is as follows :—

Programme of Examination for a License to Teach.

To read fluently, and with proper emphasis.

To write from memory neatly, with correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation, the substance of a short narrative read aloud.

To parse an easy sentence in prose.

To pass an examination in—

The elements of mathematical and physical geography, and the principal features on the maps of the world, Europe, Australasia, and Victoria.

The simple and compound rules, practice, proportion, principles of mental arithmetic, interest, and vulgar and decimal fractions. Females to mental arithmetic only, inclusive.

* For detailed particulars of the expenditure on Public Instruction, see paragraphs 436 and 846, in the body of this work.

The art of teaching, that is to say—To give a satisfactory lesson to a class in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, or geography; to understand class drill; and to keep a class in order, attention, and activity.

Needlework.—Females to be able to cut out and do any kind of plain needlework.

Programme of Examination for a Certificate of Competency.

To read fluently, and with proper expression and emphasis, both prose and poetry.

To write from dictation, with correct spelling and punctuation, from an ordinary book or newspaper, and to compose a short essay on some given subject from, or reproduce the substance of, some lessons in the reading books used in State schools.

To pass an examination in—

Morell's Grammar and Analysis.

Descriptive geography of the four continents, Australasia, and Victoria; the products, governments, and manners of the various nations; and the mathematical and physical geography of Sullivan's "Geography Generalized," or equivalent.

The simple and compound rules of arithmetic, practice, proportion, interest, principles of mental arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, elements of book-keeping. Females are not required to pass in book-keeping.

The art of teaching, that is to say—

To set fair copy head-lines, in large and small hands.

To compose the notes of, and to give, a collective lesson.

To answer questions in the methods of instruction and organization of schools; to understand class drill.

Males to draw up and carry out a time table suitable for the schools of which they have charge.

Needlework.—Females to be able to cut out and do any kind of plain needlework.

In order to obtain Second-class Honors Candidates will be required—

If Males—To have passed at any one examination at the Melbourne University in—

1. Logic;
2. Junior Latin;
3. Lower mathematics; and
4. Any one of the following subjects:—
 - Junior Greek;
 - Upper mathematics;
 - Chemistry, mineralogy, and botany;
 - Ancient history.

If Females—To have passed as above in—

History, as in the matriculation examination;

And three other subjects (one of which must be a language), which may be either any of those named above; or—

French and German, as in the matriculation examination; or music, as in the programme of examination for a license to teach.

In order to obtain First-class Honors Candidates will be required—

If Males—To have obtained second-class honors, and to have passed at any one examination at the Melbourne University in—

1. English language and literature;
2. Senior Latin; and

3. } Two others of the following subjects, which have not been already taken
4. } up, one of which must be elementary natural philosophy or upper
mathematics :—

Elementary natural philosophy.
Upper mathematics.
Chemistry, mineralogy, and botany.
Ancient history.
Senior Greek.
Advanced mathematics.
Advanced natural philosophy.
Comparative anatomy and zoology.
Geology and palæontology.
History of the British empire.
Political economy.
Mixed mathematics.

If Females—To have obtained second-class honors, and to have passed in—

1. English language and literature ; and
2. } Three other subjects of those named above for males, or for females, other
3. } than history as in the matriculation examination, two of which have
4. } not been previously taken up.

Training of teachers. A special certificate—the “Trained Teacher’s Certificate”—is granted to teachers who successfully pass through the two years’ course of training provided for in the regulations of the department. For admission to the first year’s course of training, candidates must be recommended by an inspector and must be either first-class pupil teachers, matriculated students at the Melbourne University, or persons who have passed the literary examination for a license to teach. The training during the first year is conducted by the head teachers of about twenty district training schools, termed associated schools, situated in various parts of the colony, and to complete the first year’s course students must spend a year in one of these schools as first-class pupil teachers or assistants and pass the literary examination for a certificate of competency. Students who have completed their first year are transferred to the Central Training Institution, where the training is carried on by the superintendent and assistant masters. The subjects of study during the second year are as follow :—

I.—School management.

II.—1. English language and literature—

- (a) Structure of the English language.
- (b) Outlines of the history of English literature.

2. History of England and Australia—

- (a) Genealogical table of Sovereigns, from Egbert to Victoria, with dates.
- (b) Chief events in English history.
- (c) History in detail of a selected period.
- (d) History of Australia.

III.—1. Geometry.—Euclid—Books I. to III.

2. Algebra—To easy quadratic equations.

IV.—Science—

1. Elementary physics.
2. „ chemistry.
3. „ physiology.
4. „ botany.

V.—1. Latin—

Smith’s Smaller Latin Grammar.
Cicero—De Senectute.

2. French—

De Fivas’ “Grammaire des Grammaires.”
Voltaire—History of Charles XII., Books I. and II.

Lectures. Lectures are delivered on the foregoing subjects, and to obtain a Trained Teacher’s Certificate, the candidate must pass in I., and in at least one subject in each of the groups II., III., IV., and V.

The staff of teachers allotted to schools of various sizes is shown in the following table, which gives also the fixed salary paid to each teacher employed in a school. All assistants other than those specified below receive—males £80, females £64; and workmistresses receive £30 :—

Alotment of Staffs and Salaries.

Salaries and allowances.

Average Attendance.	Staffs generally allotted in addition to the Head Teacher.*		FIXED SALARIES TO CLASSIFIED INSTRUCTORS.													
			Head Teachers.		First Assistants.†			Second Assistants.		Third Assistants.		Fourth Assistants.		Fifth Assistants.		
	Assistants.	Pupil Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Males, and Certificated Females not employed in their husbands' schools.‡	Certificated Females employed in their husbands' schools.	Uncertificated Females.	Males.†	Females.§	Males.†	Females.§	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 20	..	..	£ 80	£ 64	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 30	..	..	100	80	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 " 50	..	..	110	88	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 " 75	..	1	120	96	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 " 100	1	..	130	104	0	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 " 125	1	1	140	112	0	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 " 150	1	2	150	120	0	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150 " 175	2	2	160	128	0	100	90	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
175 " 200	2	2	170	136	0	100	90	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
200 " 225	2	3	180	144	0	100	90	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
225 " 250	2	3	190	152	0	100	90	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
250 " 275	3	3	200	160	0	120	108	96	90	72	80	64	..	..	..	..
275 " 300	3	3	210	168	0	120	108	96	90	72	80	64	..	..	..	..
300 " 325	3	4	218	174	8	120	108	96	90	72	80	64	..	..	..	..
325 " 350	3	4	226	180	16	120	108	96	90	72	80	64	..	..	..	..
350 " 400	4	4	234	187	4	140	126	112	100	80	80	64	80	64	..	..
400 " 450	4	5	242	193	12	140	126	112	100	80	80	64	80	64	..	..
450 " 500	5	5	250	200	0	160	144	128	110	88	90	72	80	64	80	64
500 " 550	5	6	258	206	8	160	144	128	110	88	90	72	80	64	80	64
550 " 600	6	6	266	212	16	180	162	144	120	96	90	72	80	64	80	64
600 " 650	6	7	274	219	4	180	162	144	120	96	90	72	80	64	80	64
650 " 700	7	7	282	225	12	190	171	152	130	104	100	80	90	72	80	64
700 " 750	7	8	290	232	0	190	171	152	130	104	100	80	90	72	80	64
750 " 800	8	8	298	238	8	200	180	160	140	112	100	80	90	72	80	64
800 " 850	8	9	306	244	16	200	180	160	140	112	100	80	90	72	80	64
850 " 900	9	9	314	251	4	210	189	168	150	120	110	88	90	72	90	72
900 " 950	9	10	322	257	12	210	189	168	150	120	110	88	90	72	90	72
950 " 1000	10	10	330	264	0	220	198	176	160	128	110	88	100	80	90	72
1000 " 1050	10	11	338	270	8	220	198	176	160	128	110	88	100	80	90	72
1050 " 1100	11	11	346	276	16	220	198	176	170	136	120	96	100	80	90	72

Maximum payments by results.

NOTE.—To these fixed salaries will be added such sums as may be earned as (1) payment by way of results; (2) bonuses for the promotion of pupil teachers; (3) bonuses for teaching drill and gymnastics; (4) payment for night schools; (5) allowances to associates of the Training Institution, and bonuses to them on account of candidates passed as qualified for admission to the second year's course of training; (6) allowances for maintenance and incidental expenses. The estimated annual value of residences, where these are provided, are deducted from teachers' salaries.

The maximum payment which any teacher can earn by way of results is an amount equal to one half of his fixed salary, and the percentage of the maximum payment actually received by a teacher corresponds with the percentage of marks

* One workmistress is also allotted to schools having an average attendance of 30 to 50 or 50 to 75, except when the head teacher is a female. Workmistresses are employed only during the afternoon.
 † No first assistant can receive a higher fixed salary than £220 per annum.
 ‡ Certificated males not less than £100.
 § Certificated females not less than £80.

obtained by the school at the annual examination by the inspector. Workmistresses and pupil teachers receive no payments by way of results.

In addition to their fixed salaries and result payments qualified teachers can earn from £10 to £15 per annum for teaching drill, half that amount for gymnastics, £10 per annum for giving instruction in singing, and a similar sum for giving instruction in drawing. Further, a bonus of £6 is paid to the head teacher for each pupil teacher who obtains promotion at the annual examination, and if no pupil teacher in a school fails to pass an additional bonus of £6 is paid.

Pupil teachers are arranged in four classes, the salary attached to each of which is as follows:—

				Males.		Females.
Class	I.	...	...	£50	...	£40
	II.	...	...	40	...	32
	III.	...	...	30	...	24
	IV.	...	...	20	...	16

Teachers who have been not less than fifteen years in the service, and have reached the age of sixty years, or who before reaching that age become through infirmity of body or mind permanently incapacitated for the discharge of their duties, are granted superannuation allowances on the same scale as those granted to members of the ordinary Civil Service. This allowance is a pension of an amount equivalent to as many sixtieths of the average annual salary received by the officer during the three years preceding his retirement as he has been years in the service. To teachers who have served less than fifteen years, and who are constrained by infirmity of body or mind to leave the service, gratuities not exceeding an amount equal to nine months' pay may be granted.

5. SCHOLARS.

Attendance at school of all children between the ages of six and fifteen for at least thirty days in each quarter of the year is compulsory, the only excuses admissible for non-compliance with this requirement being—

- (I.) That a child is under efficient instruction in some other manner:
- (II.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause:
- (III.) That there is no State school which the child can attend within a distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, excepting when the child is more than nine years of age then the distance shall be within two miles and a half from the residence of such child measured as aforesaid; and when the child is more than twelve years of age then the distance shall be within three miles from the residence of such child measured as aforesaid:
- (IV.) That the child has been educated up to the standard of education.

The standard of education is determined by an examination in which the candidate is required—(1) to read fluently from any ordinary book or newspaper a passage not containing any unusual scientific or technical words; (2) to write neatly in small-hand from dictation, with correct spelling, a short passage containing no words of exceptional difficulty; and (3) to state and work sums in arithmetic up to the four compound rules and reduction inclusive.

Any parent who without reasonable excuse neglects to cause his child to attend school for the required period in each quarter is liable on conviction before a justice to a fine not exceeding five shillings for a first offence and twenty shillings for any succeeding offence, or in default may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven days.

In the year 1880, 5,020 prosecutions were instituted, 4,271 convictions obtained, and fines to the amount of £768 15s. imposed. To facilitate prosecutions under the compulsory clause the term parent—which in the principal Act is defined as including guardian and any person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of a child—is held in the amending Act to include in addition any person with whom a child resides or who is the occupier of a house in which a child resides. Moreover the burden lies on the defendant of proving the grounds of excuse from attendance at school, and where a child is apparently of the age alleged it rests with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

Other emoluments.

Salaries of pupil teachers.

Retiring allowances.

School age. Compulsory attendance.

Standard of education.

Penalties for non-attendance.

Prosecutions.

No fees are chargeable for instruction in the ordinary English subjects, viz., reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, with needlework for girls. Instruction in singing, drawing, military drill and gymnastics is also free where these subjects are taught.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Secular instruction only may be given by State school teachers, and in every State school (except, of course, training schools, night schools, and half-time schools) four hours at least are set apart on each school day for secular instruction alone, two hours before noon and two hours after noon, in each case consecutive. The use, however, of State school buildings for the purpose of giving religious instruction (but not by the teachers) or for other purposes is permitted on days and at hours other than those set apart for secular instruction.

Instruction secular during school hours.

The programme of instruction as at present laid down in the regulations is as follows :—

Ordinary subjects.

Class I.

Reading and Spelling.—Royal Primer wall cards, and Royal Reader No. 1, or equivalent.

Writing.—Capital and small letters on slate, from copies on black-board, and from dictation.

Arithmetic.—Learning to read and write numbers up to 20 ; oral addition and subtraction of numbers, each less than 11.

Rhymes.—To learn them daily.

Needlework.—Those who are able to learn, to commence.

Disciplinary Exercises and, where practicable, Singing.

Class II.

Reading, Spelling, and Explanation.—Royal Reader No. 2, or equivalent.

Writing.—Single and double turns on paper, copying on slates in manuscript sentences from tablets or books 1 or 2, and writing on slates from copies set on black-board.

Arithmetic.—Simple addition and subtraction, and the multiplication table.

Grammar.—To learn to distinguish articles, nouns, and adjectives.

Geography.—The continents, oceans, and larger seas, with their relative positions.

Needlework.—To be learning to hem.

Singing.—Where practicable.

Drill.—Class drill.

Class III.

Reading, Spelling, and Explanation.—Royal Reader No. 3, or equivalent.

Dictation.—From Royal Reader No. 2, or equivalent.

Writing.—In copy-books, text-hand.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration, the four simple rules, and money tables.

Grammar.—The parts of speech.

Geography.—Minor seas, chief gulfs, bays, straits, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and capes shown on the maps of the World and of Victoria.

Needlework.—Hemming and seaming.

Singing and Drawing.—Where practicable.

Military Drill and Gymnastics.—Where practicable.

Class IV.

Reading and Explanation.—Royal Reader No. 4, or equivalent.

Dictation.—From Royal Reader No. 3, or equivalent.

Writing.—Text, round, and small hands.

Arithmetic.—To compound rules and reduction, inclusive.

Grammar.—Inflexions of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs, and the principal parts of verbs.

Geography.—The countries, with their relative positions and capitals ; the chief towns of Victoria ; the principal mountains, rivers, and lakes shown on the maps of the World and of Victoria.

Needlework.—Hemming, seaming, stitching and darning.

Singing and Drawing.—Where practicable.

Military Drill and Gymnastics.—Where practicable.

Class V.

Reading and Explanation.—Prose and poetry, in an advanced reading book.

Dictation.—From an advanced reading book.

Writing.—Text, round, small, and running hands.

Arithmetic.—To simple proportion and practice, inclusive, and the four simple rules in decimals.

Grammar.—Parsing and the inflexions of the parts of speech.

Geography.—Maps of Europe and Australasia.

Needlework.—To hem, seam, stitch, darn, work buttonholes, gather, and knit.

Singing and Drawing.—Where practicable.

Military Drill and Gymnastics.—Where practicable.

Class VI.

Reading and Explanation.—Any book or newspaper.

Dictation.—From any book or newspaper.

Writing.—Mercantile writing.

Arithmetic.—Compound proportion, interest, vulgar and decimal fractions.

Grammar.—Syntax, structure of words, and analysis from Morell.

Geography.—Of the World generally.

Needlework.—To put work together, cut out, and do all kinds of plain needlework.

Singing and Drawing.—Where practicable.

Military Drill and Gymnastics.—Where practicable.

Extra subjects.

For instruction in extra subjects fees may be charged to the parents in accordance with the following scale, and for any approved subject not included in the list the fee to be charged will be at the discretion of the teacher, but must not, in any case, exceed one shilling per week. The teachers are entitled to these fees subject to the deduction of a small percentage in cases where the inspector is unable to report that the instruction in the extra branches is satisfactory:—

Fees for Extra Subjects.

Latin ...	...	...	...	One shilling per week
French	...	...	...	" "
Euclid ...	...	...	...	Sixpence "
Algebra	...	...	...	" "
Trigonometry	...	...	...	" "
Mensuration	...	...	...	Threepence "
Book-keeping	...	...	...	" "
Elements of natural science	...	...	...	" "

7. ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

No provision has been made and, up to the present, no steps have been taken, in Victoria, towards the opening of advanced public schools such as exist in some of the neighboring colonies. Secondary education is, therefore, entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. No State assistance has been given to such bodies of late years, but formerly a few of the principal ones received money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings.*

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Eight exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, tenable for six years, are annually awarded to scholars attending State schools. The exhibitioners, whose age must not exceed fifteen years on the 1st day of January succeeding the examination, are selected upon competitive examinations held during the last three months of each year. The conditions upon which the exhibitions are held

Exhibitions to advanced schools and university.

* See paragraph 848 in the body of the work.

require that the exhibitor shall attend a public grammar school or other school approved by the Minister until he enters upon his university course; that he shall pass the matriculation examination at the Melbourne University during the first two years of his tenure; that he shall be a student attending lectures during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of his tenure; and that he shall have passed the first ordinary examination for a degree at the end of the fourth year, and the second ordinary examination for a degree at the end of the fifth year.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

The figures relating to Victoria for 1880 and previous years are given in the body of the work, *see* paragraph 824 *et seq. ante*.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from printed official documents forwarded by W. WILKINS, Esq., Secretary for Education in New South Wales.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The present Act (43 Victoria No. 23) relating to public instruction in New South Wales, intituled "An Act to make more adequate provision for Public Education," and commonly known as the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," came into force on the 1st May 1880. Date when established.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The education system of New South Wales is strictly non-sectarian, but general religious instruction, as distinguished from dogmatical theology, is given by the teacher during school hours, whilst clergymen of the various denominations are also permitted to give special religious instruction to children of their own persuasion. All children between the ages of 6 and 14 are required to attend school, and fees are charged for their instruction, except in cases where inability to pay them is satisfactorily shown. General features.

3. MANAGEMENT.

The Act provided for the dissolution of the Council of Education established under the Public Schools Act of 1876, and the transfer of all powers and authorities hitherto exercised by that body to the Minister of Public Instruction, who has now the control of all moneys appropriated by Parliament for educational purposes. Council of Education abolished—Minister substituted.

The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of public school boards, whenever suitable persons are found to fill the office. Such boards consist of not more than seven persons, and may have charge of districts containing one or more public schools. Every public school board is the medium of communication with the Minister on behalf of the school, and its duties are—to regularly visit, inspect, and report upon the school placed under their supervision; to suspend any teacher for misconduct in cases not admitting of delay, and to report immediately the cause of such suspension to the Minister; to use every endeavor to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and to report the names of parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children; to make provision, as far as may be, for keeping the school buildings in repair; to take care that they are not used for any improper purpose; to see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided; to take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister; to inspect periodically the school registers and records, and countersign the returns made to the Minister; to see that the school is open on all the usual school days, and that the teacher is present at his work; to observe whether the teacher discharges his duties; to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault, and to protect him from vexatious complaints; to sign the teacher's monthly abstract of salary, if they are of opinion that his duties have been duly performed; to deal with applications for the gratuitous School management.
Local school boards.

instruction of children ; and to see that no child be admitted free of charge, unless the inability of the parent to pay school fees be satisfactorily proved.

The several classes of schools which may be established and maintained as fully organized schools are thus described in the Act. The last four kinds mentioned form entirely new features in the public instruction of the colony :—

- (I.) Public schools, in which the main object shall be to afford the best primary education to all children, without sectarian or class distinction.
- (II.) Superior public schools,* in towns and populous districts, in which additional lessons in the higher branches of education may be given, under such regulations for the purpose as may be approved by the Governor.
- (III.) Evening public schools, in which the object shall be to instruct persons who may not have received the advantages of primary education.
- (IV.) High schools for boys, in which the course of instruction shall be of such a character as to complete the public school curriculum, or to prepare students for the university.
- (V.) High schools for girls.

In remote and thinly-peopled districts, where no public school exists, the Minister may establish schools which shall not be classed as fully organized, but as provisional only, under regulations to be approved by the Governor. They are, however, converted into public schools as soon as an average attendance of 20 is reached. Denominational schools, certified by the late Council of Education, moreover, will also receive State aid until the 31st December 1882, but no longer. Such aided schools are subject to the same course of secular instruction, the same regulations and the same inspection as are prescribed in respect to public schools, whilst the fees received for pupils, which are also the same as those payable in public schools, are paid into the Colonial Treasury.

4. TEACHERS.

As a general rule no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are civil servants of the Crown, and are entitled to all the advantages and subject to all the restrictions of that position.

The attainments of teachers will be tested by oral and written examinations, and their skill in teaching by inspection of their schools ; and, according to such attainments and skill, they will be classified in the following grades :—The first or highest class will have two grades, distinguished as Class I., A and B ; the second will also have two grades, distinguished as Class II., A and B ; and the third will have three grades, distinguished as Class III., A, B, and C. The relative degrees of ability requisite for holding these classifications respectively will be indicated by numbers ; of which the first class, in its two degrees, may be considered represented by 10 and 9 ; the second class by 8 and 7 ; and the third by 6, 5, and 4. The subjects on which teachers will be examined are divided into two classes—ordinary and alternative. The former class embraces those elementary branches with which every teacher must be acquainted, to which must be added the principles of school management, and, if possible, the rudiments of music and linear drawing. The subjects styled alternative are those in which an examination is entirely optional with the teacher. They embrace Latin, mathematics, natural science, French, and German. In order to obtain a first or second class certificate, teachers must pass an examination in one or more of the alternative subjects mentioned, in addition to the ordinary subjects. But no teacher will be admitted to examination with a view to admission into a higher class than that held by him unless the examiner certify that he possesses the necessary practical skill and efficiency.

For the purpose of fixing the salaries of teachers, schools are divided, according to their average attendance, into ten classes. The qualifications required by teachers for, and the salaries attached to, each class are shown in the following table. In addition to their salaries teachers are provided with residences varying

* Any public school may, on the advice of the Minister, after due enquiry, be appointed to be a superior public school.

in value, according to their classification, from £20 to £100 per annum for masters, and from £30 to £40 for mistresses :—

Salaries of Head Teachers.

Class of School.	Average Attendance.	Classification of Teacher.	Salaries of—	
			Masters.	Mistresses.
I.	Over 600	I.—A	£ 400	£ 300
II.	400 to 600	I.—B	336	252
III.	300 „ 400	II.—A	252	204
IV.	200 „ 300	II.—A	240	192
V.	100 „ 200	II.—B	228	180
VI.	50 „ 100	II.—B	216	...
VII.	40 „ 50	III.—A	180	...
VIII.	30 „ 40	III.—B	156	...
IX.	20 „ 30	III.—C	132	...
X.	Under 20	III.—C	108	...

The salaries of assistant teachers range from £150 to £250 for males, and from £114 to £168 for females. Male pupil teachers receive from £36 to £66, and females from £24 to £48. Salaries of assistants and pupil teachers.

Teachers can only be promoted from one class to another by examination ; but in each class a teacher may without examination be advanced to a higher grade for good service—that is to say, if his school, in the last three years during which he has held the classification, has increased in efficiency, if the inspector's reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the report for the third year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval. Teachers are, except in special cases, promoted to more important schools in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority. Promotion.

5. SCHOLARS.

The Act provides that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 shall attend school for a period of not less than 70 days in each half year, unless just cause of exemption can be shown. School age. Compulsory attendance.

This compulsory clause, however, can be enforced only in public school districts which may have been proclaimed for that purpose by the Governor. In such proclaimed districts any parent or guardian who shall neglect to send his children to school without just cause of exemption may be summoned before two or more justices, and on conviction of the first offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings, and for every succeeding offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, and in default may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven days. Penalties for non-attendance.

In all public schools fees are charged not exceeding threepence per week for each child up to four children of one family, but for four or any larger number of the same family the total amount of fees must not exceed one shilling per week. Parents or guardians, however, may be relieved from the payment of fees in cases where their inability to pay them is satisfactorily shown. All fees received on account of pupils are paid into the consolidated revenue. Fees.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In every public school four hours during each school day shall be devoted to secular instruction* exclusively ; and a portion of each day, not more than one hour, to be fixed by mutual agreement between the public school board in consultation with the teacher of such school and the clergyman of the district, shall be set apart when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed, Secular and religious instruction.

* This includes, by definition, general religious teaching. See next paragraph.

apart from the other pupils of the school, by the clergyman or other religious teacher of such persuasion. No pupil is required to receive any general or special religious instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given. If two or more clergymen of different persuasions desire to give religious instruction at any school, the children of each such different persuasion shall be so instructed on different days. In every case the religious instruction given must be that authorized by the church to which the clergyman or other religious teacher may belong. In case of the non-attendance of any clergyman or religious teacher during any portion of the period agreed to be set apart for religious instruction, such period shall be devoted to the ordinary secular instruction in such school.

Subjects
taught.

In all schools under this Act the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian, but the words "secular instruction" are defined so as to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology; and lessons in the history of England and in the history of Australia shall form part of the course of secular instruction. The course of secular instruction, thus defined, prescribed for each class is as follows. In denominational schools it is not necessary to use the Scripture lessons mentioned:—

First Class.

Reading.—The "First Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On slates, from copies, and monosyllables from dictation.

Arithmetic.—Notation, to three places of figures; simple addition, on slates; mental operations involving results not higher than 60.

Object Lessons.—Domestic animals and common objects.

Singing.—Simple melodies by ear, or by Tonic Sol-fa method.

Second Class.

Reading.—The "Second Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On slates, from memory and dictation; in books, from copies.

Arithmetic.—Notation; simple rules; tables.

Grammar.—The parts of speech.

Geography.—Local geography; uses of a map; definitions; New South Wales, in outline.

Object Lessons.—Domestic animals; common objects.

Singing.—Simple melodies by ear, or by Tonic Sol-fa method.

Drawing.—Simple rectilinear figures, on slates.

Third Class.

Reading.—The "Third Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On paper, from copies; and on slates, from dictation.

Arithmetic.—Compound rules and reduction; the easier rules of mental arithmetic; tables.

Grammar.—Parsing, syntax, analysis of simple sentences, and elementary composition.

Geography.—Australia and New Zealand, in detail; outlines of Europe.

Object Lessons.—Common minerals, vegetables, and animals; the simpler manufacturing processes.

Singing.—Part singing, Tonic Sol-fa method.

Drawing.—Fowles' Elementary Drawing Books, I., II., and III., or some equivalent books.

Scripture Lessons.—Old and New Testaments, No. I. of the Irish Board of National Education.

Fourth Class.

Reading.—The "Fourth Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On paper, from copies and dictation.

Arithmetic.—Proportion and practice; fractions; mental arithmetic.

Grammar.—Etymology and syntax, with analysis of sentences; composition.

Geography.—Europe and Asia, in detail; America, in outline; elements of physical geography.

Object Lessons.—Natural history, manufactures, elementary mechanics; science of common things; the mechanical powers.

Singing.—Tonic Sol-fa method.

Drawing.—Fowles' Drawing Books, IV., V., and VI., on paper.

Geometry.—Definitions and axioms : Euclid, Book I., to proposition xvi.

Scripture Lessons.—Old and New Testaments, No. II. of the Irish Board of National Education.

Fifth Class.

Reading.—The "Fifth Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On paper, plain and ornamental.

Arithmetic.—Decimals ; roots ; mensuration.

Grammar.—Syntax ; prosody ; analysis of sentences ; composition.

Geography.—The World, physical and descriptive.

Object Lessons.—Arts and manufactures ; laws of health ; social economy ; duties of a citizen ; the laws ; experimental physics.

Singing.—Tonic Sol-fa method ; established notation.

Drawing.—Perspective ; drawing from models.

Geometry.—Euclid, Book I.

Algebra.—To simple equations of two unknown quantities.

Latin.—Smith's "Principia Latina."

Scripture Lessons.—As in fourth class.

7. ADVANCED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As already mentioned,* the Act provides for the establishment of high schools for boys, in which instruction shall be given in ancient and modern languages, in history, in literature, in mathematics, and in physical science ; also for high schools for girls, in which instruction shall be given in modern languages, history, music, the elements of mathematics and physical science ; together with such other subjects, in either case, as the Minister may from time to time direct. High schools for boys and girls.

The fees to be charged and the discipline to be maintained in these schools, and for the higher classes in superior public schools, and all other matters necessary to be done for the efficient conduct of such schools, shall be determined by regulations approved by the Governor. Fees.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

On the 30th April 1880, the late Council of Education handed over to the newly constituted Department of Public Instruction 1,265 schools, attended by 101,534 pupils. At the end of the same year, the schools had increased to 1,357, and the scholars to 114,811, distributed amongst the different kinds of schools as follow. Schools and scholars.
No evening schools were in existence prior to the last quarter of 1880 :—

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS, 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Kinds of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Scholars in Attendance.
Public	872	84,045
Provisional	218	5,177
Half-time	98	1,695
Evening public	24	695
Denominational	145†	23,199
Total	1,357	114,811

The increased attendance under the new system is principally accounted for by a reduction in the rate of the school fee from 6d. to 3d. weekly, and partly in consequence of the belief that the compulsory clauses of the Act would be at once enforced. Increase explained.

* See page 440.

† About two-fifths of these are connected with the Church of England, and more than one-half with the Roman Catholic Church. Three belong to the Presbyterians, 5 to the Wesleyans, and 1 to the Hebrew denomination.

Enrolments and average attendance. The aggregate number of pupils enrolled during the year 1880 was 149,112, and the average daily attendance for the same period was 70,505, or about 47 per cent. of the enrolments. The average quarterly enrolment since 30th April was 113,347, consisting of 59,681 males and 53,666 females.

Sexes of scholars. The free scholars in attendance at public schools during the last quarter of 1880 numbered 3,654, viz., 1,803 males, and 1,851 females.

Free scholars. The total expenditure during the 8 months the Act was in force in 1880 was £274,639. If from this sum be deducted the fees paid by pupils, amounting to £27,552, the net cost to the State is shown to have been £247,087. The following is a statement summarizing the principal items of expenditure :—

Cost of Public Instruction from 30th April to 31st December 1880.

	£
General management	6,621
Inspection	10,634
Training of teachers	3,459
Salaries of teachers	181,781
Schools' buildings	64,491
Sundries	7,653
<hr/>	
Total expenditure	£274,639
Deduct fees received from pupils	27,552
<hr/>	
Net cost to the State	£247,087

Average expenditure per scholar. Calculated upon the expenditure for the 8 months just alluded to, the average annual cost of a child's education was, if based on the average quarterly enrolment, £3 12s. 8½d.; or, if based on the average daily attendance, £5 12s. 10½d.

Fees paid by pupils. The amount of school fees collected during the year 1880 was £56,801. Of this sum, £29,134 was received by teachers up to the 30th April as part of their remuneration under the law then in force; £114 was paid to teachers of evening public schools; and £27,552 was collected by them, after that date, for payment into the consolidated revenue in accordance with the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880. It is estimated that the whole amount derivable from this source in 1881 will be £50,000.

Advanced schools not yet established. Up to the end of 1880 there does not appear to have been established any superior public schools or high schools as provided for in the Act. Many of the present public schools, however, will be soon constituted as superior public schools, but there are difficulties in the way of establishing high schools on account of their expense.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF QUEENSLAND.

(By J. G. ANDERSON, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Instruction in that colony.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

Pate when established. Primary education in the colony of Queensland is administered under "The State Education Act of 1875," which came into operation in January 1876.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

General features. The Act just mentioned made provision for the withdrawal of State aid from non-vested schools at the end of the year 1880, and the system of education now conducted by the State is strictly undenominational, or national. It is, moreover, secular and free, but at present practically not compulsory, in consequence of the compulsory clause never having been carried into effect.

3. MANAGEMENT.

General management. Primary education is controlled by a responsible Minister of the Crown named the Secretary for Public Instruction.

Local management. Local school committees are appointed by the Minister to assist him in the management of schools.

Primary schools are of two kinds—State schools, which are maintained wholly at the public expense; and provisional schools, which are maintained partly at the public expense.

State schools are not established except where there are no means of education available in a school under the department; and before they are authorized it must be shown that there is a probability of a daily average attendance of thirty children of school age being maintained, and one-fifth of the cost of erecting and furnishing the proposed school buildings must be contributed by the residents. Four-fifths of the cost of State school buildings, including the teacher's residence, fencing, and play sheds, is provided by the Government. The sites and buildings of State schools are vested in "The Secretary for Public Instruction in Queensland," who makes provision for ordinary maintenance and repairs of buildings, and for the payment of salaries and allowances of teachers.

Provisional schools are authorized in localities where the attendance is too small to warrant the establishment of a State school, and the average attendance must not be less than twelve children of school age. The Act provides for part-time provisional schools, where one teacher may supply the wants of two or more localities, devoting a portion of his time to each. In these the average attendance at any one place must not be less than six children of school age. The local promoters of provisional schools must provide a suitable building and furniture at their own expense. The aid granted by the Minister consists of a capitation allowance based on the average daily attendance, and must not exceed the average cost per head in the nearest State school, other than a girls' or infants' school. In other respects provisional schools are conducted under the same conditions as State schools.

4. TEACHERS.

Teachers are classified in three classes, each containing three divisions. There are therefore nine grades of classification, to each of which a distinct rate of salary is assigned as follows:—

				Males.		Females.
Class I.,	division	1	...	£200	...	£180
"	"	2	...	185	...	165
"	"	3	...	170	...	150
Class II.,	"	1	...	150	...	130
"	"	2	...	140	...	120
"	"	3	...	130	...	110
Class III.,	"	1	...	110	...	90
"	"	2	...	100	...	80
"	"	3	...	90	...	70

The emoluments of head teachers of State schools consist of the salary due to their classification, a capitation allowance for their scholars, a fee of £5 per annum for each pupil teacher who has been trained by them and passes the annual examination, and free quarters, or an allowance for house rent. The capitation allowance is at the rate of £1 per annum for each pupil, according to the average aggregate attendance of children in a school. When the average attendance exceeds seventy, assistant teachers with defined staff rank share in the capitation allowance.

The pupil teachers' curriculum extends over four years, and the rates of payment are as follow:—

				Males.		Females.
1st class	...	...	...	£40	...	£20
2nd "	...	...	...	45	...	25
3rd "	...	...	...	55	...	35
4th "	...	...	...	70	...	50

Promotion from one class to another is made upon examination only. Promotion from one division to another of the same class is made as a reward for general competence in teaching and the management of schools, testified to by favorable reports of inspectors.

No provision is made for retiring allowances to teachers.

5. SCHOLARS.

- School age.** Children between the ages of six and twelve are expected, and may be compelled under the Education Act, to attend school, but they are also admitted when they have attained the age of five years (in infant schools the age of admission is four years); and children who have reached the age of fifteen years may be admitted or excluded, at the discretion of the head teacher of the school.
- Compulsory clause.** Part III. of the Education Act provides for compulsory education, but, inasmuch as its provisions cannot be enforced except in districts proclaimed by the Governor in Council, and as no district has yet been proclaimed, the system of education is at the present time practically not compulsory. The compulsory clauses provide for the attendance at school—for sixty days at least in each half-year—of every child of not less than six nor more than twelve years of age, unless the child is otherwise under efficient instruction, is prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or is beyond the reach of a State school, or has been educated up to the standard of education.
- Penalties for non-attendance.** Any parent who shall neglect or refuse to cause any such child to attend school for the time specified, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20s. for a first offence, and not exceeding £5 for a subsequent offence; and, in default of payment, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven days for a first offence, and not exceeding thirty days for a second or subsequent offence.
- Fees.** No fees are charged for the instruction of pupils in either State or provisional schools.
- School requisites.** The Minister supplies the necessary apparatus and text books for use in school. The parents of children must provide them with duplicate text books and slates for home use, and with copy books and exercise books; minor requisites, such as pens and pencils, must also be provided at the parents' expense.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

- School hours.** The time for secular instruction extends to four and three-quarter hours daily (in infants' schools to four hours daily), Saturday and Sunday excepted.
- Religious instruction.** On application, permission is granted to ministers of religion, or persons duly authorized by them, to impart religious instruction in the school buildings out of school hours, but religious instruction is not imparted during the hours set apart for secular instruction.
- Subjects taught.** The subjects of instruction are as follows:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, elementary mechanics, object lessons, drill and gymnastics, vocal music, and (for girls) needlework.
- Extra subjects.** Teachers are allowed, with the sanction of the Minister first obtained, to give instruction in extra subjects, and to charge such fees as may be agreed upon; but such instruction must be given before or after the regular school hours, so as not to interfere with the course of instruction prescribed by the Act or the times appointed for giving religious instruction, or the forenoon and mid-day recesses.

7. ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

- Endowments to grammar schools.** There are no advanced schools in Queensland under the direction of the Education Department. The grammar schools, however, receive Government aid in the form of a liberal building grant, in the first instance, and of subsequent annual endowments.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Scholarships.** Since the Act came into operation (January 1876) there have been made available annually by executive authority sixty scholarships open to pupils of the State schools, ten being available for girls. These prizes involve the payment by the department of the school fees of the successful competitors for three years of attendance at any grammar school endowed by the State in the colony, and travelling expenses to and from the nearest grammar school once a year. The sum of £1,021 11s. was paid by the department on this account in 1880. At the end of 1880 there were 54 State scholars, of whom 14 were girls attending grammar schools.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

At the close of 1880 there were in operation 338 schools, of which 220 were State schools, 97 were provisional schools, and 21 were non-vested schools. Number of schools.

During 1880 the number of teachers employed was 975, namely, 352 classified teachers, 218 unclassified teachers, and 405 pupil teachers. Of the whole number 512 were males and 463 were females. Over four-fifths (80·7) per cent. of the teachers were employed in State schools. Number of teachers.

The enrolment for the year 1880 was 43,305, and the average daily attendance was 23,818, or 55 per cent. of the annual enrolment. Number of scholars.

The gross expenditure on primary education for the year 1880 amounted to £114,774 8s. 8d., being at the rate of £4 16s. 4½d. per head of the children in average daily attendance. Expenditure.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(By J. BATH, Esq., Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Education Department in that colony.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The principal Act at present in force relating to education in South Australia was assented to on the 12th October 1875. Date when established.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The public school system of this province is secular, compulsory, and free to those who are unable to pay a weekly fee of sixpence for each child over the age of 8 years, or fourpence for those under that age. General features.

3. MANAGEMENT.

The Central Board of Education, which had been in existence since 1852, was abolished by Act No. 11 of 1875. This Act substituted for the Central Board a Council of Education of six members and a permanent president. The Council was subject to the control of the Minister of Education, and this divided authority did not work altogether satisfactorily. An Act was passed in 1878 (No. 122) which placed the management of public instruction in the hands of the Minister of Education, who, of course is responsible to Parliament. The permanent head of the department is Mr. John A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., who was previously the President of the Council of Education, and is now styled the Inspector-General of Schools. The secretary of the late council is the accountant of the department. For the purpose of school supervision the province is divided into five districts, in each of which resides an inspector. Abolition of Central Board; Council of Education substituted.

A considerable portion of the settled districts of the province is divided into school districts. For each of these there is a board of advice appointed by the Government. The members perform their duties without any fee, and are of much service in advising upon general matters connected with the schools. Abolition of Council; Minister of Education substituted.

The schools are of two kinds, public and provisional. In the former an average daily attendance of not less than twenty scholars is required. The latter are established to meet the wants of distant and more thinly-peopled districts, are in all matters subject to the regulations of the department, and are unsectarian in character. In the public schools only certificated teachers are employed, while for the provisional schools so high a standard of qualification is not insisted on. In both classes of schools, however, the fees and course of instruction are alike. In the city of Adelaide, and in some of the larger provincial towns, each public school is divided into separate departments for boys, girls, and infants. In the other schools the sexes are mixed. Local management.

An annual grant is made by the Legislature for the payment of teachers and the expenses connected with the administration of the department. The required provision is also made for the erection and maintenance of school buildings. In aid of the cost of public instruction the Government have dedicated upwards of 200,000 acres of land, which is let out on lease and brings an annual rental of about £16,000. Kinds of schools.

Cost defrayed by Parliament.

4. TEACHERS.

- Appointments, promotions, &c.** All teachers are appointed by the Minister, and may be removed from school to school at his discretion. In considering claims for promotion, regard is had to length of services, class of certificate, and general efficiency.
- Emoluments to teachers (a) in public schools, (b) in provisional schools.** Fixed salaries are paid to teachers of schools organized in separate departments, and the fees received from the scholars are handed over to the public treasury. In all the other public schools the teachers are paid partly by a fixed salary and partly by "results," while they retain the fees paid by the scholars.* The teachers of provisional schools receive a capitation grant of £4 for each scholar in average attendance up to 19, an extra grant for good results at the examination, and also the school fees.
- Retiring allowances.** Retiring allowances are paid (1) to teachers who have been twenty years in the service, (2) to those who become physically unfit for duty, and (3) to teachers employed under the late Board of Education whose services may be dispensed with. Such allowances are calculated at the rate of £10 for each year's service.
- Training college for teachers.** There is a training college for persons who wish to qualify themselves for appointment as teachers. The number of students at one time is about forty, and the minimum period for training, one year.

5. SCHOLARS.

- School age. Compulsory attendance.** Attendance at school is compulsory for at least 35 days in each quarter for children between the ages of 7 and 13 years, unless they have reached the standard of proficiency.
- Penalties for non-attendance.** For the purpose of carrying out this part of the Education Act there are six school visitors, with a superintendent, whose duties are to enforce attendance for the required time in each quarter and look after absentees. Very little opposition has been offered to this compulsory attendance, and consequently there have been but few cases of prosecution for breaches of the Act in this matter.
- Fees.** As already stated, a weekly fee of sixpence is charged for each child over the age of 8 years, or of fourpence for each under that age; but no charge is made to parents who satisfy a local board of advice of their inability to pay such fee.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

- School hours.** The time prescribed for secular instruction is four hours and a half on each school day.
- Religious instruction.** While the public school system is entirely secular the teacher is allowed to read portions of the Bible for not more than half an hour before the school assembles to such of the children as may be sent by their parents, or he may be required to do so if the parents of not less than ten children request it.
- Ordinary subjects.** Besides the usual routine the course of instruction includes English, composition, history, elementary physical geography, and object lessons; and teachers are expected to introduce gymnastics, singing, and simple outline drawing.
- Extra subjects.** Instruction in extra subjects may be given by the teacher out of school hours for a special fee not exceeding one shilling per week, the branches taught and the time table being subject to approval by the department.

7. ADVANCED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- When to be established.** In any district in which the Minister is satisfied there are at least 40 children able to pass the fifth class examination, a school may be established for teaching the higher branches of education.
- Advanced girls' school, Adelaide.** Up to the present, however, only one school of this kind has been established. This is for girls in the city of Adelaide. It is open to those who have passed the compulsory standard in a State school or an equivalent examination, and is attended by upwards of 100 scholars, the fees charged being three guineas per quarter. The course of study comprises the usual branches of an English education, French and German, drawing, and class singing, and, for the more advanced pupils, the rudiments of Latin and mathematics.

* An additional allowance, not exceeding one-fourth of the fixed salary, is paid for successful teaching, as determined by the results of the inspector's examination; and they also receive bonuses for instructing pupil teachers, and for holding high-class certificates.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Five kinds of scholarships are annually offered for competition. (1.) Six bursaries for girls under 14 in the public schools, giving the right of free education at the advanced school for three years. (2.) Six exhibitions of the value of £30 each per annum, tenable for three years, for boys under 14 attending the public schools. The holder is required to attend a school approved by the Minister. (3.) Four exhibitions of the value of £20, £15, £10, and £5 respectively for girls under 18 attending either a public or a private school. (4.) Three university scholarships of the value of £50 each per annum, tenable for three years. (5.) And the South Australian scholarship of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for four years, and open for competition to males under the age of 21 who have been resident in the colony five years. The holder of this scholarship must become a student at one of the British or European universities approved by the Minister.

Exhibitions to high class schools.

University scholarships.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

At the close of 1880 there were 208 public and 162 provisional schools in operation.

Number of schools.

The number of teachers of all grades employed in these was—males, 353; females, 484; total, 837.

Number of teachers.

The number of scholars on the annual rolls of the schools was 36,277. Average monthly roll number, 26,967; average daily attendance, 19,658, being equal to 54 per cent. of the annual enrolment.

Number of scholars.

The year's expenditure for teachers' salaries, allowances, &c., and the cost of administration, was £86,683 7s. 4d. In addition to this the cost of new school buildings was £34,409 12s. 3d., and for additions and repairs, £2,301 5s. 5d.

Expenditure.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from printed official documents forwarded by C. H. CLIFTON, Esq., Secretary to the Central Board of Education in Western Australia.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The Statute in force relating to public instruction in Western Australia is the "Elementary Education Act of 1871." Act in force.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The system is compulsory. Free instruction in State schools is given only to those children whose parents are unable to pay the prescribed fees. The course of instruction is quite elementary.* General features.

3. MANAGEMENT.

The Act is administered by a Central Board of Education, which has the control and management of all schools supported or aided by the State. This Board is assisted in the management of local affairs by district boards. Central Board of Education.

Public schools are of two kinds, viz., Government schools and assisted schools. There are also provisional schools, which are established for twelve months in places not provided with a Government or assisted school, with the view of an average attendance of twelve (the minimum for a Government school) being maintained; after which period they are continued, if the attendance is satisfactory, as Government schools. Aided schools are those connected with some religious denomination, which are placed under the supervision of the Central Board, and receive "grants in aid" and "payments by results" out of the public funds. Kinds of schools.

The total expenditure on public instruction in 1880 was £9,486†, but this amount appears to be recouped by the fees received from pupils. All pupils, except "free scholars," pay fees at the rate of £3 10s. per annum, whereas the average cost to the Government in 1880 was only £3 7s. 11½d. per head. It is pointed out, moreover, that this average would be reduced to £3 3s. 4½d. if the minimum average attendance for a Government school were increased from twelve to twenty, the average cost of schools with an average attendance of less than twelve being as high as Cost.

* The documents furnished do not state whether religious instruction is imparted during school hours.
 † No State schools were erected in 1880, so that this amount is exclusive of that item.

£5 1s. 8d. Aided schools received £1,403 from the public funds in 1880, viz.—£1,042 as grants in aid, and £361 for results.

4. TEACHERS.

How appointed, &c. Teachers are appointed by the Central Board. Their salaries are fixed in accordance with the annual average attendance of the previous year.

5. SCHOLARS.

Attendance compulsory. Education is compulsory, and parents may be fined for neglecting to send their children to school. The amount paid during 1880 to officers appointed for the purpose of carrying the compulsory clause into effect was £188.

Fees. Fees are paid for the instruction of pupils at the rate of £3 10s. per annum. In cases where parents are unable to pay them, however, children are admitted as "free scholars."

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

Number of schools. The number of Government schools in operation during the year was sixty-seven, and the number of assisted schools, nineteen. Of the latter, all but three—which belonged to the Church of England—were connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Number of scholars. In 1880 the average number of children on the rolls of Government schools was 2,719, and on the rolls of assisted schools 1,296. The average attendance in the former was 2,102, or 77 per cent.; and in the latter 1,006, or 76 per cent. of the enrolments.

Cost per scholar. In 1880 the gross cost to the State of each pupil in average attendance averaged £3 7s. 11½d. in Government, and £1 11s. 7d. in assisted schools. These amounts are, however, as already stated, counterbalanced by fees paid by pupils.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF TASMANIA.

(Compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents forwarded by G. RICHARDSON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Education in Tasmania, who has also revised the manuscript.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

Date when established. The Council of Education was established on the 5th November 1858, and the present Board of Education, with which the compulsory system was initiated, on the 17th September 1868.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

General features. Education in Tasmania is entrusted to two bodies—the primary education, as given by the State schools, to the Board of Education, and the superior instruction to the Council of Education. The system is national and compulsory, but free only to children unable to pay fees, whilst non-sectarian religious instruction is amongst the subjects taught by the teacher during school hours.

3. MANAGEMENT.

Council of Education. With the view of encouraging the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education amongst the youth of the colony, the Council of Education was established with power to grant the degree of Associate of Arts, and scholarships endowed to be bestowed on the more proficient youths for enabling them to pursue their studies in a university of the United Kingdom. This council—consisting of 15 members—was appointed, in the first instance, by the Governor in Council; but subsequently vacancies occurring from time to time have been filled by the members themselves.

Board of Education. The present Board of Education—established as already stated on 17th September 1868—consists of seven members, appointed every two years by the Governor in Council. The same members, however, are usually re-appointed. The duties of this Board are—(1) to frame regulations for the distribution of moneys voted by the Legislature; (2) to determine the localities in which schools shall be established; (3) to frame regulations for the inspection of schools, and the examination and classification of teachers, and to determine the course of instruction; (4) to fix the

maximum fees to be charged for children ; (5) to recommend to the Governor in Council for appointment such officers as may be required to carry out the provisions of the Act ; (6) to regulate the functions and duties of local school boards ; (7) to regulate the issue of certificates of competency to teachers ; and (8) to see that moneys provided by the Legislature are properly applied.

A local school board exists in every locality in which a public school is established ; the members, consisting of not more than nine duly qualified persons, are appointed annually by the Governor in Council. Such bodies are to take measures to compel the attendance of children at school age living within two miles from a public school by the nearest road ; and, whilst exercising numerous other functions, to enquire into cases in which parents state their inability to pay the regulated amount of school fees, and to fix at discretion any lower amount, or to give orders for the admission of free scholars.

The cost of the system averaged for the past three years—Board of Education, Cost. £18,287 ; Council of Education, £2,199.

4. TEACHERS.

Teachers are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board.

Their emoluments consist of salary, school fees, and, in most cases, residence or house allowance ; but payment does not depend upon results. The maximum income in 1880 amounted to £762 for schoolmasters and mistresses conjointly, and the average of all classes to £127. For the purpose of fixing their salaries male teachers are divided into four classes, each containing two divisions ; and female teachers into three classes, as follow :—

Salaries for—

	(1.) <i>Husband and wife conjointly.*</i>			
Certificated teachers	{	Class I.—Division A	...	£156 per annum.
		" B	...	144 "
	{	Class II.—Division A	...	132 "
		" B	...	120 "
Probationers ...	{	Class III.—Division A	...	108 "
		" B	...	96 "
	{	Class IV.—Division A	...	84 "
		" B	...	72 "
	(2.) <i>Female Head Teachers.</i>			
Certificated teachers	{	Class I.	... ..	£70 per annum.
		" II.	... ..	60 "
Probationers ...	Class III. {	Division A	...	50 "
		" B	...	40 "

In order to obtain promotion from one class to another teachers are required not only to pass an examination prescribed annually, but also to satisfy the Board that the discipline and general management of their schools are satisfactory, and that the school classes are well organized and efficiently instructed. The introduction of linear drawing and singing into the schools without interfering with the ordinary course of instruction is also taken into account.

All teachers appointed prior to August 1863 are entitled to a superannuation allowance calculated at one-sixtieth of the income from all sources for each year of service.

5. SCHOLARS.

Attendance at a public school is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 residing within two miles of a public school, excepting those who are receiving private instruction in reading and writing or are regularly sent to a private school, or who hold a certificate of exemption from the local school board. Children between the ages of 12 and 14 are also exempted on proof being furnished that they are being employed by the parent or engaged in other service.

The parents of any child refusing or neglecting to send such child to school may be summoned before two justices of the peace, who may order the child to be

* For male teachers only, a deduction of one-fourth is made—to be applied towards the salary of a female assistant.

sent to school, and the parent neglecting to comply with such order is liable to a penalty not exceeding £2. The penalty is frequently enforced.

Fees.

For full-time schools the rate of fees payable in advance for children is regulated by the following scale, but teachers are not precluded from receiving fees at such higher rate as the parents may be in a position to afford and willing to pay. For half-time schools about two-thirds of the rates only are charged. In all cases teachers make their own arrangements, and resort to legal recovery is seldom necessary :—

School Fees.

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

Free scholars.

School fees may be reduced to threepence per week, and in special cases entirely remitted on application to the local board. In cases of free scholars, threepence for every five days' attendance is paid by the Board of Education for their instruction.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

School hours.

The time prescribed for instruction is five hours on every week day except Saturday. The hour from 9 to 10, or a stated portion thereof, is set apart for "general religious instruction by the teacher in scripture history and narrative" for those children whose parents have no objection; but the teacher is limited to the use of the scriptures or such books as have been sanctioned by the National Schools in Ireland. Special religious instruction to children of their own denomination may also be given by clergymen on not more than one day in each week, but not during the hour above mentioned.

Religious instruction.

Ordinary subjects.

The ordinary course of instruction comprises reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, object lessons, singing, drawing, and needlework.

Extra subjects.

Extra subjects are not taught during the ordinary school hours; and if taught out of school hours teachers make their own arrangements.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Exhibitions to high-class schools.

There are six exhibitions from public to superior schools offered annually to boys between the ages of 10 and 12, and the like number to girls at the same ages. Each exhibition is of the annual value of £16 13s. 4d., and is tenable for four years. A boarding allowance of £20 per annum is also granted to exhibitioners who reside more than five miles from a superior school.

Other exhibitions.

There are also two exhibitions offered annually by the Tasmanian Council of Education—available for boys under the age of 14 who have not been pupils of a Government school within six months of the date of the examination—of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years at schools approved of by the Council. The cost under this heading is about £190 per annum.

Tasmanian degree.

The Council also confer annually the Tasmanian degree of Associate of Arts, the examination for which is open to persons of both sexes and of any age; but candidates above the age of 19 who may take honors are not eligible for prizes awarded by the Council. A preliminary test is necessary before a person can enter for the examination for the degree itself—to obtain which it is necessary to pass in four at least of the following subjects:—English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, pure mathematics, elementary principles of hydrostatics and mechanics, the elements of chemistry, zoology and botany, geology, drawing, music. To the two most successful male candidates, moreover, a junior scholarship of £40 per annum, tenable for two years, is granted on condition that they will pursue their studies with a view of competing for the Tasmanian scholarship.

Tasmanian scholarships.

The Council also award annually two Tasmanian scholarships of the value of £200 per annum for four years, tenable at a university in Great Britain, and open for competition to males, between the ages of 16 and 20, who have been resident in the colony five years and have taken the degree of Associate of Arts. The examination embraces a wide range of subjects, under the following heads:—(1) Classics, (2) mathematics, (3) natural philosophy, (4) modern history, and (5) modern languages.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

There were 171 public schools in operation during the year 1880. Schools.
 The number of teachers employed during the year was 323, viz., 143 males and 180 females. Teachers.

The number of scholars on the rolls during the year was 12,286; the average monthly number on the rolls was 8,352; and the average daily attendance 6,002, or nearly 49 per cent. of the annual enrolment. Included are 1,233 free scholars who were under instruction during the year. Scholars.

Of the scholars on the rolls at Christmas 1880, about 78 per cent. were at the school age; 16 per cent. were under, and 6 per cent. over that age. The numbers returned were as follow :— Ages of scholars.

Ages of Scholars on Rolls at end of 1880.

Under 7 years	...	...	...	...	1,352
Between 7 and 14 years	...	...	...	...	6,487
Over 14 years	...	...	...	...	453
Total					8,292

About 82 per cent. of the scholars enrolled during the year were Protestants, and 18 per cent. Roman Catholics. The following are the numbers of each sect :— Religions of scholars.

Religion of Scholars enrolled during 1880.

Church of England	...	...	...	...	5,820
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	2,253
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	901
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	1,810
Independent	...	...	...	...	914
Other sects	...	...	...	...	588
Total					12,286

The total cost of instruction during the year 1880 was £21,971; but, as £478 of this sum was derived from local sources, the net cost to the Government was only £21,493. Of the total cost, £19,934 was disbursed by the Board, and £2,037 by the Council of Education. The expenditure on school buildings, including rent, amounted to £2,294. The following is a summary of the expenditure under the principal heads :— Expenditure on public instruction.

Expenditure on Public Instruction, 1880.

By Board of Education.

Salaries and allowances of teachers	...	...	...	...	£14,924*
Administration and inspection	...	...	...	...	1,984
Salaries of truant officers	...	...	...	...	240
Books, maps, and requisites	...	...	...	...	114
School furniture and fittings	...	...	...	...	138
Erection and improvement of school buildings	...	...	...	...	2,108†
Rent of school buildings	...	...	...	...	186
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	240

Expenditure of Board ... £19,934

By Council of Education.

Administration	...	...	...	...	£63
Scholarships, exhibitions, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,803
Examiners' fees	...	...	...	...	145
Other expenditure	...	...	...	...	26

Expenditure of Council... £2,037

Total, Board and Council of Education ... £21,971
 Less local grants for school buildings ... 478

Net cost to the State ... £21,493

* Including allowances for instruction of free scholars, amounting to £460.

† Of this sum, £478 was derived from local sources, the rule being that one-third of the expenses connected with school buildings be so defrayed.

Fees.	The fees paid to teachers by parents amounted to £6,254, and those paid by the Board, for the instruction of free scholars, to £460 ; or a total of £6,714.
Visits of ministers.	For the purpose of imparting religious instruction, 514 visits were paid to the schools—435 by ministers of the Church of England, 47 by those of the Roman Catholics, 8 Presbyterians, 5 Wesleyans, 7 Independents, and 12 of other denominations. In the case of Protestants there was one visit to every 21 Protestant children enrolled during the year ; in the case of Roman Catholics, one to every 48 children.
Candidates for degree and scholarships.	In 1880, 21 persons presented themselves for the annual examination for the A.A. degree, on 18 of whom the degree was conferred. During the same year there were 6 candidates for the Tasmanian scholarships, to 2 of whom the scholarships were awarded.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information and official documents supplied by JOHN HISLOP, Esq., Under-Secretary for Education in New Zealand.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

Date when established.	Until the year 1878 each of the nine provincial districts into which New Zealand was divided had its own educational system, over which the Colonial Government exercised no control, and to the expenses of which none of the colonial revenue was applicable. The abolition of the Provincial Governments at the close of 1876 necessitated the passing of the Colonial Education Act of 1877, which came into operation on the first of January 1878.
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2. GENERAL FEATURES.

General features.	Primary education in New Zealand is now under the general control of the Minister of Education, but the administration of the Act is almost entirely vested in twelve educational district boards, elected by the school committees within the districts. The system is free, compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 13, and secular, Bible instruction of any kind not being permitted during school hours. Secondary instruction, moreover, is given at high schools, each of which is under the Board of Governors, constituted by Act of Parliament ; or, in places where no high school has been established, at the primary schools with an upper department, which are thence known as district high schools. In these schools fees are charged for instruction.
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3. MANAGEMENT.

Education Department.	A colonial Educational Department was created, and placed in charge of one of the Members of the Cabinet as Minister of Education. The duties of the Education Department consist mainly in distributing the money voted by Parliament for educational purposes, in examining and certificating teachers, in collecting statistics, and in exercising general control over all matters relating to education within the colony.
Inspector-General.	The inspection of the schools and the appointment and control of the inspectors are committed to the boards. An Inspector-General is appointed by the Minister, but he has no authoritative control over the boards' inspectors, and his duties consist mainly in supervising the examination and classification of teachers ; in advising the Minister as to the issuing of certificates of competency, without which no teacher can be employed by a board ; and in exercising a general control over the more technical work of the department. He also inspects some of the secondary schools, at which holders of boards' scholarships receive their education.
Secretary for Education.	The ordinary business of the department is conducted by a Secretary for Education.
Twelve education district boards.	As a concession to the strong provincial feeling which prevailed, the colony was divided into twelve educational districts, in the defining of which the old provincial divisions were adhered to with only slight modifications. The control of the public primary schools in each of these districts was committed to an Education Board, elected by the school committees within the district. The administration

of the Education Act within their several districts was almost wholly vested in the boards, whose duty it is to constitute school districts, provide school buildings, establish and maintain schools, appoint and dismiss teachers, and generally to exercise the powers which in Victoria and some other colonies are possessed by the Minister of Education.

For every school district a school committee is annually elected by the householders, the duties of the school committees being somewhat analogous to those of the boards of advice in some of the other colonies.

Local school committees (boards).

Public schools are of three kinds, viz., ordinary State schools, and aided schools—for primary instruction alone; and district high schools—at which the higher branches of education are also taught. Aided schools are those started by private enterprise in outlying districts, which have, on the recommendation of the Inspector, been assisted in books, school apparatus, or money, and are conducted on the same principles as public schools. The *district high* schools are quite distinct from the *high* schools and other intermediate schools (hereinafter mentioned); the former are under the Education Board and school committees, and are primary schools, with an upper division in order to afford advanced scholars in the smaller centres of population the means of procuring the higher education without going from home to where there is a high school pure and simple. They are chiefly in Otago, and are not so successful elsewhere as was expected.

Kinds of schools.

Almost the entire cost of the public primary schools including management by boards, inspection of schools, scholarships, training colleges, &c., is defrayed by an annual vote of the Colonial Parliament. A sum of about £20,000 a year is derived from the primary education reserves, and this amount goes in reduction of the Education vote. The payments to boards consist mainly of a capitation grant at the rate of £3 15s. a year for every child in average daily attendance at the schools within the respective education districts, a further grant of 1s. 6d. per average attendance for scholarships from the primary to the secondary schools. A sum of £4,000 is annually divided among the boards, to aid them in providing sufficiently for school inspection. From £6,000 to £7,000 are paid to the boards of the four largest districts for the maintenance of training institutions for teachers. During the last four years, a sum of about £370,000 has been voted by Parliament to boards out of the Public Works Loan, specially for the erection, enlargement, and improvement of school buildings.

Cost.

Up to the year 1879 an area of 1,248,566 acres of Crown lands, of an estimated capital value of £1,836,280, had been reserved for educational purposes. About 41 per cent. of this area was reserved for primary education, 16 per cent. for secondary education, and 43 per cent. for university and higher education. The area, estimated capital value, and present rental of the lands reserved for each class of education are as follow:—

Education reserves.

Education Reserves.

Purpose for which reserved.	Area of Reserves.	Estimated capital value.	Present rental.
		£	£
Primary education	513,498	986,941	18,155
Secondary education	202,987	382,081	9,924
University and higher education and museums	532,081	467,258	8,283
Total	1,248,566	1,836,280	36,362

4. TEACHERS.

Teachers are appointed and dismissed by the education district committees, but no teacher can be employed without a certificate of competency from the Minister of Education.

How appointed.

As each of the twelve boards fixes its own scale of payments, it is impossible to state within reasonable limits what are the emoluments of teachers, or on what the payments depend. These vary a good deal in the different districts. Generally,

Their emoluments.

the teaching staff granted to schools is in proportion to the average attendance, and the salary is fixed according to the size of the school, the position on the staff, and the rank in the classification by the Minister. In the education district of Otago the salaries of head masters range from £120 a year in small schools, with an average attendance of from 20 to 25 pupils, to £415 in a large school with an average attendance of 720; and, as a rule, the head master has an official residence free. Mistresses' salaries range from £105 to £143, according to attendance. Pupil teachers receive from £40 (males) and £25 (females) to £60 and £40 a year.

There are no retiring allowances paid to superannuated teachers.

Retiring allowances.

5. SCHOLARS.

School age.

The compulsory attendance provisions of the Act apply to children between 7 and 13 years of age, but the school age for other purposes is between the years of 5 and 15. Except in the case of a district high school no child over school age can attend a public school without the special leave of the committee.

Compulsory attendance.

School committees have the power of enforcing the attendance at school for at least half of the school period of every child not less than 7 nor more than 13 years of age, residing within two miles from a public school. But certificates of exemption can be obtained upon satisfying a committee of the existence of any of the following grounds:—(1) That the child is under efficient and regular instruction otherwise; (2) that the child is prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause; (3) that the road between the child's residence and the school is impassable; or (4) that an inspector of schools or a master of a public school has granted a certificate that the child has reached a standard of education prescribed by the Act.

Penalties for non-attendance.

Parents of children that are not exempted, and that fail to attend a school, may be summoned by the clerk or any member of the school committee before any two justices of the peace, who may order the parent to send the child to school. In the event of the parent failing to obey the order or, having obeyed it for a time, ceases to do so, the parent shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and the same proceedings may be repeated week by week, should the parent fail to comply with the order. The enforcement of the compulsory attendance provisions of the Act is wholly left to the discretion of the different committees, and as yet very few of them have taken action in the matter. In some of the larger towns the committees have brought the law into force, and in all such cases, the Government have instructed the officers of police to assist the school authorities by reporting cases of non-attendance, and co-operating with the committees' clerks in bringing the cases before the court.

Fees.

No fees are chargeable for attendance at the ordinary public schools, which are open to Maori and half-caste equally with European children, but in the district high schools, where the higher branches of education are taught, fees may be charged. Eight such schools have been established, at which the fees vary from 10s. per quarter for as many of the subjects as may be taken, to 10s. a quarter for not more than two subjects and 5s. a quarter additional for each subject in excess of two.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

School hours. Instruction secular. Ordinary subjects.

The Act provides (1) that every public school shall be open for at least four hours a day on five days in the week; (2) that the teaching shall be entirely of a secular character; (3) that the subjects of instruction shall be reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history, elementary science, drawing, object lessons, vocal music, and (in the case of girls) sewing and needlework, and the principles of domestic economy. No child whose parents object need be present at the teaching of history.

Extra subjects.

In the smaller centres of population where a district secondary school cannot be maintained boards may convert a public school into a "district high school," where in addition to the branches of education prescribed for the primary schools the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, science, &c., may be taught.

Authorized books.

The class books used in the schools must be only such as are approved by the Governor in Council. The Bible, biblical history, and other biblical manuals are excluded from the authorized list.

Opportunities for religious instruction.

School committees are empowered to grant the use of the school buildings for other purposes on days and at hours other than those fixed by the Act for ordinary school work. An opportunity is thus afforded to clergymen and others to form classes for religious instruction outside the four hours fixed by the Act for

the ordinary school work. In some few instances zealous and competent clergymen have taken advantage of this provision on week days, with satisfactory results. The school buildings are very generally used for Sunday-school purposes.

7. ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

For the purposes of secondary instruction high schools have been established in various parts of the colony. Each of these schools, of which about fifteen were in operation in 1880, is under a board of governors, constituted by Act of Parliament, and has been endowed with land. Such schools are quite distinct from the district high schools previously alluded to. In most cases the Minister of Education has power to inspect them, and in all cases an annual statement of accounts must be submitted to the Governor. The fees paid by day scholars in these institutions range from £7 to £12 per annum.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Grants at the rate of 1s. 6d. a year for every child in average daily attendance are paid to boards for the establishment of scholarships, to be competed for by pupils attending the public schools, and scholarships may also be open to all children of school age. The holders of such scholarships must attend a school in which the higher subjects are taught, and every such school must be open to inspection by a public school inspector. In the year 1880, 114 scholarships were held; of these, 43 had been limited to pupils of board schools, and 71 were open to all comers. These scholarships range in annual value from £10 to £50, and the holders usually are admitted to the secondary schools free of charge. They are generally tenable for two years. In 1880 the sum of £3,616 was expended on scholarships.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

(a.) Primary Schools.

The number of primary public schools in existence during the year 1880 was 836. Included in this number are 44 half-time and 59 aided schools. The average attendance in all these schools during the last quarter of the year was 77, and in the different schools it was as follows:—

34	schools had an average attendance of ...	under 15 pupils
80	" " " "	15 and under 20 "
90	" " " "	20 " 25 "
321	" " " "	25 " 50 "
96	" " " "	50 " 75 "
58	" " " "	75 " 100 "
65	" " " "	100 " 150 "
46	" " " "	150 " 300 "
30	" " " "	300 " 500 "
16	" " " "	500 and upwards "

Total 836

The teachers employed during the last quarter of 1880 numbered 1,971, viz., 956 males and 1,015 females, exclusive of 127 sewing mistresses. They were, on the average, each entrusted with the charge of 33 pupils. They are classified as follows:—

Number of Teachers, 1880.

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Head teachers	687	373	1,060
Assistants	134	295	429
Pupil teachers	135	347	482
Total	956	1,015	1,971

The number of children belonging to public schools at the close of 1880—that is, the number on the rolls after deducting those who had left—was 82,401,* viz.,

* This represents as nearly as possible the number of distinct scholars at the end of the year. The total enrolment during the year was 117,418.

42,734 males and 39,667 females; the average daily attendance for the year was 62,234, and for the last quarter of the year 64,407. Included in these numbers are 435 Maori and half-caste children. The average daily attendance for the year was in the proportion of 53 per cent. to the annual enrolments (117,418).

Ages of scholars. The ages of children of both sexes belonging to the schools during the last quarter of 1880 were as follow. The compulsory school age is between 7 and 13, but capitation grants have been paid for all *bonâ fide* scholars in attendance. It is, however, intended for the future to discontinue such payments for children under 5 and over 15 :—

Ages of Scholars, 1880.

Ages.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 5 years	1,312	1,309	2,621
5 and under 7 years	9,302	8,513	17,815
7 " 10 "	14,998	13,716	28,714
10 " 13 "	12,516	11,620	24,136
13 " 15 "	3,924	3,783	7,707
Over 15 years	682	726	1,408
Total	42,734	39,667	82,401

Income. The income of all the boards from the various sources for the year 1880 was as follows :—

1. Balances on January 1st	£42,437*
2. Parliamentary grants—maintenance	241,556
3. " " School buildings	104,437
4. Education reserves	19,749
5. Local receipts—Fees for higher education, donations, &c.	5,783
6. Bank interest	1,739
7. Overdraft on December 31st	2,694
Total	£418,395

Expenditure. The expenditure for the same period was :—

1. Cost of management by boards	£10,038
2. Cost of inspection and examination	8,274
3. Maintenance of schools †	247,121
4. School buildings	117,410
5. Refunds and sundry extraordinary payments	726
Total	£383,569

Expenditure per scholar. The expenditure per scholar by boards calculated on the average daily attendance, and on the average roll numbers at the end of each quarter was as follows :—

Expenditure per Scholar.

	On average attendance.	On average roll numbers.
Boards' management	£0 3 2½	£0 2 5¼
Boards' inspection and examination	0 2 8	0 2 0¼
Maintenance †	3 19 5	3 0 10
Total boards' expenditure	£4 5 3½	£3 5 4
Departmental expenditure	0 0 4¾	0 0 3½
Total	£4 5 8¼	£3 5 7½
School buildings	£1 17 8¾	£1 8 10¾

* After deducting liabilities amounting to £1,241.

† This includes teachers' salaries and allowances, grants to committees and schools, scholarships, training fees, fire insurance, &c.

The total amount of annual salaries to teachers, according to the rate paid in December 1880, amounts to £201,987. Teachers' salaries.

(b.) Secondary Education.

Thirteen high schools furnished returns for 1880, of which six were for boys only, four for girls only, and three for both sexes. Schools.

There were 62 regular and 43 visiting teachers attached to these schools. Teachers.

The scholars on the rolls of these schools during the last quarter of 1880 was 1,450, viz., 858 boys and 592 girls; and the average attendance was 1,365, viz., 810 boys and 555 girls. Scholars.

The ages of the scholars on the rolls were as follow :—

Ages of scholars.

Ages of Scholars in certain Secondary Schools, 1880.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	50	30	80
10 to 15 „	469	353	822
15 „ 18 „	193	194	387
Over 18 „	4	15	19
Total	716*	592	1,308*

The following is a summary of the income during 1880 of those schools, whose governing bodies have submitted statements of accounts, and which will give an idea of the sources from which their revenue is derived :— Income of high schools.

Income of certain Secondary Schools for 1880.

From public votes, 1879 and 1880	£11,450
Interest, rents, and proceeds of endowments	10,567
From school commissioners for reserves	1,028
Day, evening, and boarding school fees	15,534
Sundries	196
Total	£38,775

ADDENDUM.

SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES (MAORIS).

In addition to the ordinary public primary schools, the Government maintains schools for natives in localities in which there are very few or no Europeans. The number of such schools in existence, during the last quarter of 1880, was 52, at which 53 male and 6 female teachers, besides 39 sewing mistresses, were employed. The scholars in attendance numbered 1,277, viz., 724 boys and 553 girls. Maori schools, teachers, and scholars.

In addition to the ordinary day schools in the Maori settlements there are several boarding schools for native children in connection with Church of England and Roman Catholic missions, at which the following numbers are maintained by the Government :—Boys, 100; girls, 97; total 197. In some of these boarding schools the higher branches are taught to the native children. Boarding schools.

The expenditure on Native Education during the year 1880 was as follows :— Expenditure.

Teachers' salaries and allowances	£7,932 7 11
Paid for board at mission institutions	3,728 6 10
Inspection, school requisites, &c.	3,303 17 8
School buildings	1,933 14 11
Total	£16,898 7 4

* Exclusive of 142, whose ages were not specified.