

SECTION XXII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

§ 1. Evolution of Primary Education in Australia.

1. *Primary Systems of the States.*—(i.) *Place of New South Wales in Australian Education.* The first settlement in Australia being in New South Wales, it is but natural that Australian education should have had its beginning in that State. In the evolution of educational method and system in Australia, New South Wales also has played a leading part, and has had practically a dominating influence. For that reason an account of the evolution of education in this State contains, as it were, the key to the understanding of the Australian attitude to this question. The subject is dealt with in some detail in No. I. and No. II. issues of the Commonwealth Official Year Book, but it is not proposed to repeat it in the present volume.

(ii.) *Primary Systems of other Commonwealth States.* A more or less detailed account of the origin and development of the primary educational systems of the other States also appears in No. I. and No. II. issues of the Year Book.

(iii.) *Present Position of Primary Education in Australia.* Throughout Australia primary education is compulsory and free, while there exists in most of the States a liberal provision of scholarships and bursaries to the Higher State Schools, to the Secondary Schools, and to the Universities.¹ Provided that the requisite standard is reached, it is of course permissible for children to receive home tuition, or to attend so-called private schools. Considerable interest is taken in educational matters by the people of the Commonwealth, and within the last few years several of the States have sent qualified representatives to inspect and report on the methods adopted in the chief countries of Europe and America. The reports of these Commissioners, especially those of New South Wales, have been widely studied, and various improvements have been made in accordance with their recommendations. The orientation, lighting, and ventilation of school buildings are being modernised. In all of the States periodical medical inspection of the children is in force. (A detailed statement of the work being done in this direction will be found in the chapter dealing with Public Hygiene.) Methods of training teachers are now better developed, and although the "pupil teacher" system and its effects have not been wholly eliminated, it appears to be in process of evanishing. The methods adopted in the various States for the selection and training of teachers are described in some detail in § 2, par. 10, hereinafter. There has been a wider employment of kindergarten principles in the early stages, and the more or less purely abstract teaching of the older days has been largely replaced by concrete methods. Such subjects as nature study, manual training, music, and drawing have received a general impetus. Greater attention has been given to the scientific classification of pupils. Lastly, the system of inspection has been considerably remodelled. Under the old system, the inspector was little more than an examining officer, but, under the present régime, the primary duty of these officers consists in guiding and directing the teaching in accordance with approved methods.

(iv.) *Co-ordination of Educational Activities.* Although as pointed out in (iii.) the primary systems may be considered as fairly well organised, there is still need for a

1. Universities have been in existence for some time in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. The University of Queensland was opened in March, 1911, and a University will shortly be founded in Western Australia.

more effective co-ordination of the entire educational activities of the States. At the present time, the brighter pupils from the State Schools may, through the medium of an excellent scheme of scholarships and bursaries, gain entrance to the Secondary Schools and to the Universities, but the average boy or girl simply leaves the State School at the age of fourteen or thereabouts, and in most cases the State no longer concerns itself with their further educational advancement. A small proportion attends evening schools or technical classes, others persevere in private study, but many make no further attempt at progress. The natural disadvantage of this condition of affairs has been recognised, and efforts have been made to meet it by providing additional evening schools, extending the facilities for technical instruction, arranging for University extension lectures, etc. It may be noted further, that, while the bulk of the primary education and the whole of the University education is under the control of the State, intermediate secondary education is largely in private hands. There are, of course, some excellent State Higher Schools, together with semi-private subsidised Grammar Schools, but a fully co-ordinated scheme of public education has yet to be created. The various Departments of Public Instruction are virtually departments controlling primary education, though they are associated more or less with the Universities and with technical education. In some of the States, attention has recently been devoted to the question of State control of the entire educational activity of the community, but the project is regarded with disfavour by the private school authorities, whose schools had to be established to meet public wants. The essential difficulty however of the private secondary school system is that its expense is prohibitive to people of limited income.

§ 2. State Schools.

1. **Introductory.**—The State Schools, or, as they are sometimes termed, the “public” schools, of the Commonwealth comprise all schools directly under State control, in contradistinction to the so-called “private” schools, the bulk of which, though privately managed, nevertheless cater for all classes of the community.

2. **Enrolment and Attendance.**—The following table shews the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed and the enrolment and “average attendance” in each State during the year 1910:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

State.	Schools.	Teachers.*	Scholars Enrolled.	Average Attendance
New South Wales	3,105	5,791	218,539	157,498
Victoria	2,036	5,028	206,263	145,968
Queensland	1,189	2,606	89,695	69,439
South Australia	733	1,316	52,929	37,549
Western Australia	455	967	32,664	27,442
Tasmania	390	799	27,820	17,974
Commonwealth	7,908	16,507	627,910	455,870

* Exclusive of sewing mistresses.

Unfortunately, the schemes of enrolment and of the computation of “average attendance” are not identical in each State, so that the comparisons are imperfect. That the educational statistics of each State of the Commonwealth should be made up in the same way is much to be desired.

The enrolment and average attendance at the State Schools in the Commonwealth are given below for the year 1891, and for each year of the period 1900 to 1910:—

ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE AT STATE SCHOOLS, 1891 to 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	Total Population.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891	3,240	561,153	350,773	1905	4,032	621,534	442,808
1900	3,765	623,707	441,924	1906	4,091	609,592	442,440
1901	3,824	638,478	450,246	1907	4,161	611,990	444,001
1902	3,875	636,888	455,482	1908	4,232	618,836	446,146
1903	3,916	629,269	446,539	1909	4,323	624,236	458,260
1904	3,974	625,594	445,709	1910	4,425	627,910	455,870

1. In thousands.

It will be seen from the above table that, despite the increase of population, the official figures of enrolment and average attendance at the State Schools of the Commonwealth shew unsatisfactory results, although an upward tendency is evident in the figures for 1909. An examination of the graphs on pages 256 to 258, shewing birth-rate, will make it apparent that this is at least in part due to the diminished birth-rate of past years.

3. **Births and School Attendance.**—The table below gives the total births in each State and in the Commonwealth during each of the eight-year periods 1890-97, 1891-98, 1892-99, 1893-1900, 1894-1901, 1895-1902, 1896-1903, 1897-1904 and the average attendance at State Schools for each year from 1903 to 1910:—

COMPARISON OF BIRTHS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
TOTAL BIRTHS.							
1890-97 ...	310,279	281,918	116,600	83,068	18,606	38,894	849,365
1891-98 ...	307,541	274,512	115,126	81,674	22,013	38,661	839,527
1892-99 ...	304,544	267,015	114,310	80,344	25,401	38,364	829,978
1893-1900 ...	301,649	259,963	114,208	78,951	29,007	38,263	822,041
1894-1901 ...	299,182	254,419	114,117	77,356	32,613	37,977	815,664
1895-1902 ...	298,066	250,622	114,356	75,804	36,722	38,210	813,780
1896-1903 ...	295,258	246,485	112,103	73,745	41,048	38,500	807,139
1897-1904 ...	297,419	244,070	112,168	72,830	45,442	39,189	811,118

ATTENDANCE AT STATE SCHOOLS.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1903 ...	154,382	145,500	69,759	42,752	20,283	13,863	446,539
1904 ...	153,260	145,122	68,661	42,234	22,111	14,321	445,709
1905 ...	151,033	143,362	68,780	41,807	23,703	14,123	442,808
1906 ...	151,261	142,216	69,771	40,489	24,973	13,730	442,440
1907 ...	152,607	147,270	66,849	37,861	24,950	14,464	444,001
1908 ...	156,000	143,551	67,309	38,193	25,141	15,952	446,146
1909 ...	160,080	146,106	69,755	38,255	26,673	17,391	458,260
1910 ...	157,498	145,968	69,439	37,549	27,442	17,974	455,870

4. **Centralisation of Schools.**—The question of centralisation of schools adopted so successfully in America has received some attention in the Commonwealth, and particularly in New South Wales. It is recognised that a single adequately-staffed and well-equipped central institution can give more efficient teaching than a congeries of small scattered schools in the hands of less highly-trained teachers, and the small schools in some districts were therefore closed and the children conveyed to the central institution. The principle was first adopted in New South Wales in 1904, when the conveyance of

pupils was authorised in the case of twelve schools. In 1910 subsidy was paid for conveyance to sixty-three schools.

5. Education in Sparsely-settled Districts.—It has always been the aim of the State to carry the benefits of education into the remotest and most sparsely-settled districts. This is effected in various ways. (i.) By the establishment of Provisional Schools, *i.e.*, small schools in which the attendance does not amount to more than about a dozen pupils, these institutions merging into the ordinary public school list when the attendance exceeds the minimum. (ii.) When there are not enough children to form a provisional school what are known as Half-time Schools are formed, the teacher visiting them on alternate days. In still more sparsely-peopled districts an itinerant teacher goes from house to house within a certain radius. Thus in Queensland during 1910 the twelve itinerant teachers covered 366,224 square miles of country and travelled 34,851 miles. In New South Wales parents in the thinly-peopled areas are also allowed to club together and build a school, which receives aid from the Government in the form of a yearly subsidy and grant of school material. An experiment on the part of New South Wales, the result of which was awaited with some interest, was the establishment in 1908 of a "travelling" school. A van was provided in which the teacher travelled, carrying with him a tent for himself and one to be used as a school, together with such books and apparatus as are required in a primary school. So far very satisfactory results have been attained. In 1910 there were also three railway camp schools in operation on the sites of extensive railway works.

6. Evening Schools.—Evening Public Schools have been in existence for many years in some of the States, but their progress has been uncertain. In New South Wales, at latest available date, there were 36 schools with an average attendance of 548; Victoria had nine schools with enrolment of 1194 and an average attendance of 357; Queensland had evening continuation classes attended by 54 pupils; and Western Australia had two schools with an enrolment of 103 district students. Up to the end of 1910 the evening schools in New South Wales aimed chiefly at giving primary instruction, but in October of that year evening continuation schools of two types were established—(i.) Artisan Schools for boys learning trades; and (ii.) Commercial Schools for boys starting in business. So far the venture has proved successful and it is proposed to have at least fifty of these schools in operation at the end of 1911.

7. Higher State Schools.—(i.) In *New South Wales* public schools, which provide advanced courses of instruction for two years for pupils who have completed the primary course, are classed as *Superior Schools*. There were 145 of these schools in existence at the end of 1910, with an enrolment of about 96,000 scholars. Provision has also been made for the more advanced education of children in country centres by the establishment of twenty-eight district schools. These schools are specially staffed and undertake the work of preparing students for admission to the training colleges. There are also five *High Schools* in the State—two for boys, two for girls, and one for boys and girls. These had an enrolment in 1910 of 1168 pupils, with an average attendance of 826. From the beginning of 1911 the upper sections of the girls' and boys' schools at Fort Street have been graded as *High Schools*. In order to provide teachers of agriculture, provision is made for ten teacher-students annually to attend the second year's training at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

The Sydney Grammar School (not a "State" School in the ordinary acceptance of the term), which receives a State endowment of £1500 a year, had in 1910 a quarterly enrolment of 572 pupils and an average attendance of 536.

(ii.) In *Victoria*, what are termed "*Continuation Schools*" have been established at Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Geelong for the purpose of giving preliminary training to young people who propose to join the ranks of the teaching service, and it is hoped that ere long the supply from this source will preclude the necessity for the employment of inexperienced pupil teachers. Agricultural High Schools to which teacher students are also admitted, are referred to in (8) hereafter. The enrolment of these High State Schools in 1910 was 1338, of whom 722 were girls.

(iii.) Prior to the year 1911 *Queensland* did not possess any distinctly secondary schools under State control, but High Schools have now been established in the more important centres. There are, moreover, ten Grammar Schools—six for boys, and four for girls, each of which is subsidised by the State to the extent of £750 per annum, and in addition receives a payment of £250 per annum for providing district scholarships. These scholarships, fifty in number, are granted to State School pupils. The enrolment at the Grammar Schools in 1910 was 1300, and the average attendance 1160. Since the year 1909 these schools have been regularly examined by the Inspector-General of the Education Department. The Government proposes to take over the schools at an early date.

(iv.) *South Australia*. The Adelaide High School was opened on the 24th September, 1908, and the Advanced School for Girls, which had been carried on with much success since its opening in 1879, was merged into it, as was also the Pupil Teachers' School, which had been successfully carried on for eight years. Pupils in attendance at the combined school in 1910 numbered 506. Of these, 82 were student teachers, 162 were improving their general education prior to beginning work, 197 were studying for University examinations, and 65 were taking a commercial course. District High Schools were carried on in 1910 at eighteen centres with a total attendance of 1578 pupils.

(v.) *Western Australia*. A Modern School designed to give a four years' course sufficient to qualify for entrance to the University was opened in Perth early in 1911. Accommodation was provided for 250 pupils, and the available places have all been eagerly sought for. During 1909 the upper classes of schools in the largest centres of population were brought together into central schools, in order to secure more economical and effective teaching, and it is intended that these central institutions shall form the nucleus of future High Schools. Evening Schools are held in various parts of the State, but the work carried on is mainly primary. The Perth High School for boys is subsidised by the State to the extent of £1000 annually.

(vi.) *Tasmania*. No direct provision has hitherto been made by Tasmania for public education of a standard intermediate between that of the State School and the University, but a few pupils are prepared in the ordinary State Schools for the Junior Public Examination of the University. It is intended to encourage this work in future, and the scheme of scholarships, which was discontinued for many years, has recently been revived. For a period of thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, there was in force in Tasmania a system under which the State, without actually providing educational agencies, did much to foster education within the range of the generally accepted High School curriculum, for the Council of Education during this period conducted public examinations of various grades, at which scholarships for juniors to "superior" schools were awarded, as well as exhibitions to British Universities. The Council also granted the degree of "Associate of Arts" in imitation of the similar Oxford title. Later on the Council of Education evolved and expanded into the University of Tasmania.

8. Agricultural Training in State Schools.—The question of agricultural training in ordinary schools has received considerable attention in *New South Wales*. In 1905 a teacher of school agriculture was appointed to visit schools and districts for the purpose of giving instruction to teachers and scholars in the subject, the officer selected possessing the dual qualifications of a thorough acquaintance with agricultural work and school methods. The Education Department makes grants of seeds of various kinds to the schools having gardens, and in some instances has installed windmill plants to provide an adequate water supply. Under the direction of a capable head master, a college has also been opened at Hurlstone, near Sydney, at which practical lessons are given in elementary agriculture, and the institution also serves as a stepping-stone to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. During the year 1910 there were 58 students enrolled, of whom 31 were in residence. The Department has also organised Rural Camp Schools for the purpose of giving teachers and scholars first-hand knowledge of country

industries. Schools of this nature were held in 1910 at Nowra and Bathurst. The former was attended by 516 boys and 45 teachers, and the latter by 685 boys and 52 teachers.

The subject of agricultural colleges and experimental farms is dealt with in the section relating to Agriculture. (See page 412.)

In *Victoria* what are termed Agricultural High Schools have been established at Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Ballarat, Colac, and Mansfield. Pupils must be at least fourteen years of age, and have obtained a certificate of merit from the local school, or else be able to afford satisfactory proof that they are qualified to profit by the instruction offered. A local council is to be appointed for each school, and will exercise a general oversight over its operations. The experimental plots at these schools have aroused much interest among the farmers from the surrounding districts. A Supervisor of Agriculture reports and gives advice on the teaching of agriculture in the State Schools. The elementary principles of agriculture are now taught in about 400 State Schools.

Although *Queensland* possesses an Agricultural College and several experimental farms, there is no agricultural institution directly connected with the Education Department. The Government, however, provides a small grant to encourage the study of agriculture, horticulture, and kindred subjects in the State Schools, while a departmental teacher of agriculture visits the schools and gives assistance in agricultural, horticultural, and nature study work. Some excellent experimental work has been carried out at a few of the schools, while gardens have been established wherever circumstances permitted. Short courses of instruction for teachers have been instituted at the Gatton College. A large number of teachers have gained a practical knowledge of milk and cream testing, and the subject is now added to the programme of instruction in several of the dairying districts.

In *South Australia* the Public Schools' Floral and Industrial Society, founded in 1880, holds annual exhibitions of school work from all parts of the State. In addition, it has for some years undertaken the distribution of flower seeds among school children at a very cheap rate, and has thus fostered the love of horticulture with remarkable success. A special instructor has been appointed to give assistance to teachers desirous of making their school gardens aid in nature study work.

In *Western Australia* an advisory teacher of nature study visits the schools and gives advice in regard to proper methods in horticulture and experimental agricultural work. The number and usefulness of the gardens and experimental plots attached to State schools shew marked improvement each year.

9. Teachers in State Schools.—The distribution of the teaching staff in the State Schools during the year 1910 was as follows:—

TEACHING STAFF IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

State.	Principal Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil or Junior Teachers.		Sewing Mis- tresses.	Total.		
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
New South Wales	2,241	544	1,013	1,957	8	28	109	3,262	2,638	5,900
Victoria ...	1,525	652	267	868	412	1,304	413	2,204	3,237	5,441
Queensland ...	713	480	277	586	210	340	—	1,200	1,406	2,606
South Australia ...	309	376	83	367	59	122	112	451	978	1,429
Western Australia	266	181	89	317	15	99	64	370	661	1,031
Tasmania ...	180	189	24	159	57	190	—	261	538	799
Commonwealth	5,234	2,422	1,753	4,254	761	2,083	699	7,748	9,458	17,206

It will be observed that there is a fairly large number of junior teachers, or pupil teachers, as they are called in most of the States. The pupil teachers will, however, in time disappear, and their places will be filled by young people who have undergone a course of training in schools specially provided for the purpose. Allusion to the methods of training will be found in the next paragraph.

10. Training Colleges.—The development of the training systems of the various States has been alluded to at some length in preceding issues of the Year Book. The present position is as follows :—

(i.) *New South Wales.* During 1910, the total number of students in the Blackfriars Training College was 303, women students numbering 149. A branch institution was opened early in 1911 at Hereford House for the training of candidates for the position of teacher or assistant at small country schools. At the various district schools there were during 1910, 167 first-year and 209 second-year probationary students. Of the latter, 206 passed the entrance examination for the Training College. There were still remaining 36 so-called pupil teachers at the end of 1910.

(ii.) *Victoria.* The teachers in this State are trained by means of what is known as the "junior-teacher" system, i.e., training of junior teachers in the State Schools by the head masters, or by a two years' course in a Junior Training College—otherwise known as a Continuation School or Agricultural High School—supplemented by a course of training for two years in the Senior Training College at Melbourne. There are eleven Continuation Schools now in operation, of which seven give training in elementary agriculture. The junior teacher is, of course, not sensibly different from the pupil teacher of New South Wales. The present Training College dates back to 1874, but during the retrenchment period, viz., from 1893 to 1900, it was closed. The institution was reopened in February, 1900, with an enrolment of fifty-seven students. By the 30th June, 1910, the number had increased to 106. Since its reopening the College has also given attention to the training of kindergarten teachers, and the course of study prescribed for infant teachers has received the sanction of the Education Department and also of the Kindergarten Association. The College receives students for training from private schools. In 1910 a Summer School was held at Portsea, the attendance of teachers thereat being 230. A Sloyd School for country teachers was also held at the Continuation School.

(iii.) *Queensland.* There is no Training College in Queensland at the present time, but it is hoped ere long to establish one at Brisbane in affiliation with the University of Queensland. Young people of both sexes are admitted to the service as pupil-teachers at the age of fourteen years, the only training received being that given by the principals of the schools to which they are appointed. The school for infants at Kangaroo Point has, however, been specially staffed and equipped for training Kindergarten teachers. It is proposed to establish similar institutions at Rockhampton and Townsville.

(iv.) *South Australia.* During the year 1910 the system of training in force in South Australia was remodelled and improved. Prior to this year students had devoted themselves chiefly to academic studies, but in 1910 provision was made for increased attention to the theory and practice of teaching. District courses of training were established to prepare teachers for work in primary and infant schools, and an advanced course was outlined for those who will become High School teachers. Each of these courses extends over a year. Students in the primary course who shew special ability may be granted a second year's training. The special course for Secondary Schools will give students an opportunity of obtaining the diploma of education. There were 64 students in the Training College in 1910. At the Adelaide High School 44 pupil-teacher students remained from 1909 and 38 new candidates were admitted. Fifty candidates passed the prescribed test for monitors during the year. A School of Instruction at which 40 teachers attended was held at Adelaide for two weeks after the June vacation in 1910.

(v.) *Western Australia.* A Training College for teachers was opened at Claremont in 1902. The original building provided accommodation for sixty students, but extensions were opened in 1908, and the number in training during 1910 was 66. The course in the Training College lasts two years. Central classes for "monitors" (i.e., pupil teachers) were established at Perth in 1903, and monitors outside the metropolitan area are instructed by correspondence. A Normal School was established in Perth in 1907 for the purpose of providing a two years' course of higher instruction for a limited number of children who had completed the State School course and intended to become teachers. The pupils in attendance during 1910 numbered 59, of whom 33 were girls. In February, 1911, the Normal School was closed and replaced by a better equipped institution known as the Modern School. To assist teachers of small schools to gain some experience of the best method of school management, a Model School has been established at Gosnell's, and arrangements have been made for intending teachers, as well as those actually in charge of small schools, to spend a portion of their time at this institution. Schools of instruction for teachers in charge of the smaller country schools are held in different centres by district inspectors as well as in Perth, while an advisory teacher visits the schools in outlying districts and instructs the teachers in the best method of school management.

(vi.) *Tasmania.* The system of training adopted in Tasmania is as follows:—(a) The candidate is selected at fourteen years of age by a head teacher, and assists as a "monitor" for about a year, during which period he must give proof of suitability for training. (b) At the end of this period there is a two years' course of training in the Training College. (c) The candidate then returns to his own school and teaches there for two years, the head teacher being responsible for his training in practical work, while the Training College authorities give lessons by correspondence. (d) The last stage is a final year in the Training College as a senior student. Some of the more advanced are granted a second year's training, and it is proposed to allow at least one each year to qualify for the Diploma of Education at the Melbourne Training College.

11. **School Savings Banks.**—Returns shew that these institutions are in existence in three States. In New South Wales, there were 696 banks at the end of 1910, the deposits amounting to £26,062 and withdrawals to £25,048. Since the establishment of the banks in 1887, deposits totalled £375,640, and withdrawals £364,718. Of the latter sum £90,604 was placed to children's accounts in Savings Banks. In South Australia, 179 schools had 7520 depositors with £2107 to their credit; and in Western Australia, there were 150 school banks with 7246 depositors and £6808 at credit.

12. **Expenditure on State Schools.**—The net expenditure in each State on primary education during each year of the period 1901 to 1910 is shewn below. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is shewn separately in a subsequent table.

EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE, STATE SCHOOLS, 1901 to 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901 ...	623,734	656,907	256,245	152,006	89,694	37,710	1,816,296
1902 ...	652,860	681,282	261,317	151,462	103,898	48,161	1,898,980
1903 ...	677,683	669,376	256,325	147,297	122,016	48,300	1,920,997
1904 ...	693,954	670,182	261,583	147,842	134,064	50,018	1,957,643
1905 ...	699,789	663,580	278,972	151,242	139,043	44,974	1,977,600
1906 ...	727,471	663,302	286,629	152,713	153,010	45,683	2,028,808
1907 ...	816,249	677,701	297,210	152,400	159,122	52,830	2,155,512
1908 ...	934,603	692,410	299,227	152,950	164,456	60,407	2,304,053
1909 ...	940,534	726,020	309,704	164,863	166,103	73,532	2,380,756
1910 ...	979,775	788,246	323,372	177,827	172,470	74,907	2,516,597

The expenditure per head of average attendance for each of the years given above will be found in the succeeding table. As the figures shew, Western Australia has the highest average, followed by New South Wales and Victoria, the lowest rate being in Tasmania.

COST PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, STATE SCHOOLS, 1901 to 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901 ...	4 0 10	4 7 0	3 12 9	3 9 5	5 9 3	2 12 11	4 0 8
1902 ...	4 3 9	4 10 8	3 11 9	3 9 8	5 12 8	3 6 3	4 3 5
1903 ...	4 7 10	4 12 0	3 13 6	3 8 11	6 0 4	3 9 8	4 6 0
1904 ...	4 10 7	4 12 4	3 16 2	3 10 0	5 1 3	3 9 10	4 7 10
1905 ...	4 12 8	4 12 7	4 1 2	3 12 4	5 17 3	3 3 8	4 9 4
1906 ...	4 16 2	4 13 3	4 2 2	3 15 5	6 2 6	3 6 6	4 11 8
1907 ...	5 7 4	4 12 0	4 8 11	4 0 6	6 8 11	3 12 9	4 17 4
1908 ...	5 19 9	4 16 6	4 8 11	4 0 1	6 10 10	3 15 9	5 3 3
1909 ...	5 17 6	4 19 5	4 8 0	4 6 2	6 4 6	4 4 7	5 3 11
1910 ...	6 4 5	5 8 0	4 13 2	4 14 9	6 5 8	4 3 4	5 10 5

Expenditure on school buildings in each of the years quoted was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON STATE SCHOOL BUILDINGS, 1901 to 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901 ...	57,663	36,040	33,421	13,656	49,073	7,762	197,615
1902 ...	76,793	81,946	9,443	11,250	32,669	11,931	224,032
1903 ...	100,955	39,369	9,006	11,805	35,953	6,710	203,798
1904 ...	72,051	19,502	14,489	9,056	32,892	4,427	152,417
1905 ...	58,820	32,041	14,187	9,094	35,925	4,809	154,876
1906 ...	89,975	39,184	24,896	13,340	39,390	3,456	210,241
1907 ...	103,348	68,416	30,340	15,839	38,928	7,216	264,587
1908 ...	146,715	106,983	44,333	22,726	34,299	8,659	363,715
1909 ...	149,767	162,932	57,349	31,512	31,099	8,442	441,101
1910 ...	191,188	118,556	50,668	44,025	47,637	16,957	469,031

The total net cost and the net cost per scholar in average attendance during the year 1910 were as follows:—

NET TOTAL COST PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1910,

(COMMONWEALTH.)

Item.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. A.	Tas.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net cost of primary education, including buildings ...	1,170,963	906,802	374,040	221,852	230,107	91,864	2,985,628
Per scholar in average attendance ...	£7 8/8	£6 12/3	£5 7/9	£5 18/2	£8 0/5	£5 2/3	£6 11/0

The average for the Commonwealth in 1901 was £4 9s. 3d. per scholar in average attendance.

§ 3. Private Schools.*

1. **School Teachers, etc., in 1910.**—The following table shews the number of Private Schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1910:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
New South Wales	774	3,602	59,247	49,351
Victoria	641	2,067	54,740	44,000
Queensland	159	761	16,320	13,950
South Australia	185	683	11,334	9,408
Western Australia	119	407	9,400	7,563
Tasmania	140	420	7,653	5,600
Commonwealth	2,018	7,940	158,694	129,872

The figures for Queensland include the returns from Grammar Schools, of which there are ten—six for boys and four for girls. These schools are governed by boards of trustees, partly nominated by Government, and partly by the subscribers to the funds. The trustees make regulations regarding the fees of scholars, the salaries of teachers, and generally for the management of the schools. Each school is endowed by the Government at the rate of £750 per annum together with an additional £250 to provide district scholarships, of which five were allotted to each school from 1st January, 1909.

2. **Growth of Private Schools.**—The enrolment and average attendance at Private Schools during 1891 and in each year of the period 1900 to 1910 are shewn below:—

ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE AT PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1891 to 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891 ...	124,485	99,588	1905 ...	145,143	118,627
1900 ...	153,433	124,313	1906 ...	152,058	124,510
1901 ...	148,659	120,742	1907 ...	152,037	122,878
1902 ...	144,437	117,293	1908 ...	152,399	125,530
1903 ...	147,135	120,193	1909 ...	164,428	127,069
1904 ...	146,339	119,915	1910 ...	158,694	129,872

In view of the growth in population during the period covered by the table the increase in enrolment and attendance does not afford room for much satisfaction. The returns will no doubt in future be to some extent adversely affected by the development of the Higher State Schools alluded to in a preceding paragraph.

* Private Schools include all schools not wholly under State control. The term "private" though popularly applied is, of course, a misnomer.

3. Defects in Returns of Private Schools.—Throughout Australia, until quite recently, no administrative machinery existed by means of which supervision could be exercised over the course of education carried out under other ægis than that of the Departments of Education themselves. These departments were without authority over the qualifications of the teaching staff, the equipments, the curricula, or general circumstances of private or denominational schools. With the exception of Western Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, this state of things continues to the present time.

Without a thorough system of registration of all schools (public or private) the certainty of the operation of the compulsory clause of Public Instruction Acts must necessarily be insecure. Proper statistical information, moreover, cannot be obtained without imposing upon all schools the duty of rendering complete and prompt returns in regard to enrolment, attendance, teaching staff, equipment, etc.

Recent educational criticism has led, not only to a better training of teachers in State Schools, and, to some extent, in Private Schools, but also to a better recognition of the importance of accurate information as to the progress of educational events. It is understood that in New South Wales steps will be taken shortly to secure more adequate information as to the condition of schools generally.

In Victoria up to the year 1905 no attempt had been made to bring Private Schools under general administrative control, but the Registration of Teachers and Schools Act of 1906, and the Education Act of 1910, established a registration scheme under a special committee. At present, the committee consists of nine members of the Council of Education. Section 60 of the Act of 1910, also empowers the Minister of Education to authorise the inspection of any school (other than a State School) in order to ascertain whether the instruction given is satisfactory. In his first report, the inspector of registered schools pointed out that there is a fair number of institutions which are very unsatisfactory both as regards buildings and quality of instruction given therein.

In Queensland, with the exception of the Grammar Schools, which are now examined annually, there is practically no control over the Private Schools, beyond the fact that they may submit themselves to inspection if so desired, and there is apparently no provision in South Australia for any Government supervision over Private School affairs.

In Western Australia, non-Government schools must be declared efficient by the Education Department if attendance at them is to be recognised as fulfilling the requirements of the law, and the school registers must be open to the inspection of the compulsory officers of the Department.

In Tasmania the Education Act requires the teachers of other than State Schools "to furnish during January of each year returns showing attendances at such schools." Despite the fact that penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the law, nevertheless many teachers neglect to return the forms sent out. Provision has been made for registration of private teachers and schools very much on the lines adopted in Victoria. The Act declares that all persons who were employed in a *bona fide* manner for at least three months before 25th October, 1906, are entitled to be registered as teachers without submitting proof of professional qualifications. No person can be registered as a private teacher since July, 1907, unless the Board is satisfied as to his fitness for the work.

§ 4. Free Kindergartens.

The following information regarding Free Kindergartens in the Commonwealth has been compiled from particulars supplied by the principals of the chief institutions in each State, except in the case of Victoria, the details for this State being furnished by the honorary secretary of the Free Kindergartens Union.

FREE KINDERGARTENS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1910.

State.	No. of Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Children.	Number of Teachers in Training.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	8	38	380	41
(Newcastle) ...	3	4	110	10
Victoria (Melbourne) ...	13	23	900	37
Queensland (Brisbane) ...	1	2	73	5
(Clermont) ...	1	1	27	3
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	4	27	250	21
Tasmania (Hobart) ...	1	4	44	3
(Launceston) ...	1	5	35	4
Total ...	32	104	1,819	124

At Brisbane the training of teachers is undertaken by the Queensland Crèche and Kindergarten Association. In Tasmania, schools were established in Hobart and Launceston at the end of 1910, and information regarding them consequently appears for the first time in this issue.

There are no free Kindergartens in Western Australia, but it is proposed to establish one or more institutions in Perth.

It must, of course, be distinctly understood that the information given above refers to Kindergartens under private management, and is exclusive of institutions controlled by the Education Departments of the various States.

§ 5. Universities.

1. **Origin and Development.**—The history of the foundation and progress of the four then existing Australian Universities was traced at some length in Year Books I. and II. In the present volume space will permit of only a very brief reference to the subject.

(i.) *University of Sydney.* The Act of Incorporation of the University of Sydney received Royal assent on the 1st October, 1850, and the first Senate was appointed on the 24th December of that year. The first matriculation examination was held in October, 1852, when twenty-four candidates passed the required test, and the formal inauguration ceremony took place on the 11th October of the same year. A Royal Charter was granted to the University on the 27th February, 1858. Women students were admitted in 1881. At the inception of the University there were only three professorships. The present staff consists of eighteen professors, five assistant professors, and eighty-three lecturers and demonstrators. There are, in addition, two honorary lecturers, four honorary demonstrators, as well as fifty miscellaneous assistants in laboratories and three curators of museums.

(ii.) *University of Melbourne.* This institution was established by Act of Parliament assented to on the 22nd January, 1853, and its first Council was appointed on the 11th April of that year. The foundation stone of the main building was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, and the University was formally inaugurated on the 13th April, 1855. By Royal Letters Patent issued in 1859 its degrees are, like those of the Sydney institution, declared of equal status with those of any other University in the British Empire. Women students attended lectures for the first time in 1881. The University, which

began in 1855 with Schools of Arts and Laws, has now a staff of eighteen professors and sixty-one lecturers and demonstrators. The Conservatorium of Music has a staff numbering twenty-five.

(iii.) *University of Adelaide.* This University was established by Act of Parliament in 1874. Its origin and progress was largely due to the munificence of the late Sir Walter Watson Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., the total gifts of the latter amounting to over £100,000. The academical work of the institution was commenced in March, 1876, when eight matriculated and fifty-two non-graduating students attended lectures. The foundation stone of the University buildings was laid on the 30th July, 1879, and the buildings were opened in April, 1882. In 1881, by Royal Letters Patent, the degrees granted by the institution were recognised as of equal distinction with those of any University in the British Empire. The Elder Conservatorium of Music was opened in 1898. Power was given by Act of Parliament in 1880 to grant degrees to women. At first there were only four professorships in the University, whereas the present staff consists of ten professors and twenty-eight lecturers and demonstrators, exclusive of the staff at the Conservatorium, which numbers ten.

(iv.) *University of Tasmania.* The Act to establish the University of Tasmania (Hobart) was assented to on the 5th of December, 1889. At the present time, the institution, which is small but efficient, possesses a staff of four professors and four lecturers. Under Statute dated 13th April, 1905, the Zeehan School of Mines and Metallurgy was affiliated to the University.

(v.) *University of Queensland.* The Act to establish the University of Queensland was passed in 1909, and the first Senate was appointed on the 14th April, 1910. The University was opened on the 18th and lectures were given on the 20th March, 1911, by professors of classics, chemistry, physics and mathematics, and engineering.

(vi.) *University of Western Australia.* The University Commission in this State has recommended the establishment of a University somewhat on the lines of those in the eastern States, but with such amendments as would bring it as far as possible into accord with the most modern requirements. The Act establishing a University was passed on the 18th February, 1911. In addition to lectureships, it is proposed to open the institution with four professorships—modern literature and history, mathematics and physics, chemistry, and engineering and mining—while a chair in agriculture will be endowed by the generosity of Dr. Hackett.

2. Teachers and Students of Universities.—The following table shews the number of professors and lecturers and the students in attendance at each of the Commonwealth Universities during the year 1910:—

UNIVERSITIES.—TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, 1910.

University.	Professors.	Lecturers.	Students attending Lectures.		
			Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Sydney	23	83	1,005	337	1,342
Melbourne	18	61	...	...	1,118*
Adelaide	10	28	393	272	665†
Tasmania (Hobart) ...	3	7	72	75	147
Queensland (Brisbane)‡	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 119 music students. † Exclusive of 285 music students. ‡ Opened in 1911.

3. University Revenues.—The income of the Universities from all sources during the year 1910 was as follows:—

UNIVERSITIES.—REVENUE, 1910.

University.	Government Grants.	Fees.	Other.	Total
	£	£	£	£
Sydney	18,800	19,453	26,052	64,305
Melbourne	21,000	23,119	1,074	45,193
Adelaide	7,210	9,633	5,655	22,498
Tasmania (Hobart)	4,750	1,217	128	6,095

The column "Other" includes the receipts from private foundations. The extent to which the Universities have benefited by private munificence will be apparent from the following table :—

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE BENEFACTIONS TO AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES.

University of Sydney.		University of Melbourne.		University of Adelaide.	
Donor.	Amount.	Donor.	Amount.	Donor.	Amount.
	£		£		£
J. H. Challis	277,000	Sir Samuel Wilson	30,000	Sir Thos. Elder	100,130
Sir P. N. Russell	100,000	James Stewart	25,624	Sir W. Hughes	20,000
Thos. Fisher	30,000	Sir Francis Ormond	20,000	Hon. J. H. Angas	10,000
Edwin Dalton	8,000	John Hastie	19,140	R. Barr Smith	9,150
Hugh Dixon	7,050	Robert Dixon	10,837	Other donations	11,817
Hon. Sir W. Macleay	6,000	David Kay	5,764		
Mrs. Hovell	6,000	Henry Dwight	5,000		
Thos. Walker	5,700	Wm. Thos. Mollison	5,000		
Other donations	52,740	Other donations	43,534		
Total	£ 492,490	Total	£ 164,899	Total	£ 151,097

The credit balances of some of the above endowments now amount to very considerable sums. For example, on the 31st December, 1910, the Challis Fund amounted to nearly £316,000, and the Fisher bequest to £40,000. Altogether the totals for the University of Sydney might be increased by £70,000. In the case of Melbourne University the Hastie fund on the 31st December, 1910, stood at £19,000, the Dixon fund at £11,900, etc.

In addition to the above there were various other bequests to Sydney University—*e.g.*, collection of Egyptian antiquities, etc., by Sir Charles Nicholson, and Natural History collection by Mr. Geo. Masters, while the building for the Natural History Museum was given by Sir W. Macleay. Numerous prizes and scholarships have also been given to the various colleges. In Melbourne, Sir Francis Ormond's benefactions to Ormond College amounted to about £108,000. Private benefactions to the University of Tasmania and the newly-established University of Queensland amount to £1445 and £2192 respectively.

4. **University Extension.**—These lectures were instituted at Sydney University in 1886, but under a statute of the Senate, approved of in 1892, a Board was appointed, which was empowered from time to time to recommend to the Senate the names of suitable persons for giving courses of lectures, and to hold examinations in the subjects of the lectures. The Board receives and considers applications from country centres, and makes provision for engaging lecturers and managing the entire business connected with the various courses. The project has only met with fair success, no lectures having been given in some years, but lately there appears to be an awakening of interest in the matter. The Board also arranged for courses of lectures in Queensland, Victoria, and Western Australia. In 1910 the average attendance at extension lectures in New South Wales was 145.

University extension lectures in Victoria date from the year 1891, when a Board was appointed by the Melbourne University for the purpose of appointing lecturers and holding classes and examinations at such places and in such subjects as it might think fit. Interest in University extension has varied in Victoria, but lectures were delivered in thirteen centres in 1910.

The Adelaide University has also instituted short courses of extension lectures in Arts and Science, to which students are admitted on payment of a nominal fee. Public intimation of these lectures is made from time to time during the session. For 1911 a course of twelve lectures was provided. The University of Tasmania provides for courses of lectures at Launceston, which are delivered weekly by members of the University teaching staff.

§ 6. Technical Education.

1. **General.**—Although provision has been made in some of the States in respect to many necessary branches of technical education, the total provision made would imply that this branch of education has not been regarded as of great importance. As will be seen later on, the expenditure on technical education for the whole of Australasia is comparatively insignificant.

2. **New South Wales.**—The present organisation of technical education in this State dates from the year 1883, when a Technical Education Board was appointed as a result of suggestions made at the Technological Conference held in 1879. This Board continued its function till November, 1889, when it was dissolved, and the work has thenceforward been carried on as a branch of the Public Instruction Department. The chief centre of activity is, of course, in Sydney, where the Technical College and Technological Museum are situated, the college having been opened for the reception of students early in 1892. Colleges have also been erected in some of the chief country towns—at Maitland in 1890; Newcastle 1896; Bathurst 1898; Broken Hill 1898; Albury 1899; and Goulburn 1902. In other centres classes have been established in various subjects whenever the prospects are sufficiently encouraging. The table below gives some idea of the development of technical education in New South Wales:—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1901-10.

Year.	Number of Classes.	Number of Enrolments.	Average Weekly Attendance.	Number of Lecturers and Teachers.	Fees Received.
					£
1901	331	12,267	7,721	133	8,068
1906	654	15,594	9,771	249	11,007
1907	718	17,662	11,260	273	13,046
1908	790	18,490	10,498	280	14,176
1909	864	21,242	12,265	292	15,475
1910	886	22,822	13,255	334	15,873

The enrolments in 1910 were distributed as follows:—

Sydney College Classes	...	...	...	10,171
Suburban Classes	...	...	...	2,837
Country Classes	...	...	...	6,687
				19,695
Classes at Public Schools	...	...	...	3,127
Total	...	...	...	22,822

Technical Day Schools have been established at the Central College in Sydney, and at Newcastle and Goulburn. The course of instruction covers two years and is designed

to prepare young students for admission to the Engineering, Mining, or Architecture classes at the College. As mentioned elsewhere, higher technical training is afforded at the Schools of Mines and Engineering in connection with the University. References to the Agricultural Colleges will be found in the section dealing with Agriculture.

3. **Victoria.**—Technical instruction in mining has for many years received considerable attention in Victoria, the Ballarat School of Mines, which was established as far back as 1870, having achieved an Australasian reputation. The general scheme of instruction, however, lacked cohesion, and it was not until after the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, which was appointed in 1899, that many defects were remedied. The largest technical institution in Melbourne is the Working Men's College, founded in 1887. The College, in addition to giving instruction in a large number of technical subjects, is also a School of Mines. Science and Art classes have been established at some of the larger State Schools. At the 30th June, 1910, there were nineteen technical schools receiving aid from the State. These were as follows:—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, VICTORIA, 1910.

Institution.	Receipts.	Enrolment.
	£	
Melbourne Working Men's College	10,000	4,371
Ballarat School of Mines	4,000	1,173
Bendigo School of Mines	2,500	593
Geelong Gordon Technical College	1,000	475
Bairnsdale School of Mines	750	207
Maryborough Technical College	750	235
Stawell School of Mines	750	187
Castlemaine Technical School	550	201
Daylesford Technical School	350	161
Melbourne College of Domestic Economy	263	80
Sale Technical School	400	105
Horsham Working Men's College	350	90
Eastern Suburbs Technical College	1,000	342
Echuca School of Art	300	103
Kyneton Technical School	250	73
Nhill School of Art	200	86
Warrnambool School of Arts	150	30
Prahran Technical School ... ..	...	67

Of the above schools, seven afford instruction in Science, Art, and Trade subjects; four in Art and Science; four in Art and Trade; and four in Art.

4. **Queensland.**—Previous to 1902 Technical Colleges were carried on in connection with Schools of Art in many of the towns, under the control of local committees, by whom regulations were framed and the colleges administered. The aid granted by the State was £1 for every £1 raised locally, but no grant was to exceed the amount voted annually by Parliament. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was formed, and held office from September of that year till the 27th May, 1905, and during this time devoted much energy towards the improvement of technical education in Queensland. The control, however, was removed from the Board in July, 1905, and vested in the Minister of Education, who appointed an officer of his Department to the position of Inspector of Technical Colleges. This officer reports on technical education generally, inspects the colleges, sees that the grants to the various colleges are spent to the best advantage, and so on. Under "The Technical Instruction Act of 1908" the State may contribute four-fifths of the cost of construction and equipment of Technical Colleges, and the provision has already been availed of in several instances. Efforts are being made to bring the country Technical Colleges into closer relationship with the State Schools, by providing for the instruction of selected pupils in various technical subjects. Moreover, representatives of the Educational Department have been appointed to the committees of

country colleges, and greater uniformity in management has been secured. The success of the Central Technical College under the control of the Department has led several of the country colleges to ask the Department to take over control of the institutions, and a commencement has already been made in this direction. The sixteen colleges open in 1910 were situated at Bowen, Central (with branches at South Brisbane and West End), Bundaberg, Cairns, Charters Towers, Gympie, Herberton, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Rockhampton, Sandgate, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick.

A Technical Day-school has been established at Brisbane for the purpose of preparing students for the college courses in the commercial, wool, engineering, mining, and domestic departments.

It is proposed to affiliate the Central Technical College with the University. The average enrolment per term in the various departments of Queensland Technical Colleges during the year 1910 was 6447, and the average attendance 5250. The number of students entering for examination in each branch is given hereunder.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1910.

Department.	Entries.	Department.	Entries.
Art	461	Geology, Mineralogy, Mining	107
Commerce	705	Mechanical Engineering ...	209
Trades	238	Agriculture	50
Mathematics	540	Health and Sanitary Science	150
Physics	121	Domestic Science and Art ...	906
Chemistry and Metallurgy ...	287	Revisal	254
Electricity	29		

5. **South Australia.**—A considerable amount of attention has been given to technical education in South Australia, particularly in connection with the mining industry. The School of Mines and Industries in Adelaide was founded in 1889. There are in addition Schools of Mines at Moonta, Port Pirie, Kapunda, and Gawler. A School of Design, Painting, and Technical Arts has been established in Adelaide, with branches at Port Adelaide and Gawler. The conditions connected with the country Technical Schools, viewed from the standpoint of the Department of Education, are not considered satisfactory. While the Government bears the bulk of the cost of maintenance, the Minister for Education is not consulted in regard to the organisation, curriculum, or staffing of the schools. Although good work has been accomplished, the system of control of Technical Schools by independent councils is declared by the Director of Education to be no longer suitable, and stress is laid on the necessity for co-ordinating technical effort under one central authority.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1910.

Name of School.	Teachers.		Students Enrolled.	Average Weekly Attendance.
	Ordinary.	Special.		
South Australian School of Mines and Industries	24	20	3,401	2,789
School of Mines—Port Pirie ...	1	8	285	150
Moonta	1	9	308	185
Kapunda	6	11	148	137
Mt. Gambier	5	...	297	234
Gawler	1	8	207	157

6. **Western Australia.**—A Technical School was established at Perth in 1900, and since its opening has progressed rapidly. Extensive additions to the buildings were made in 1909, and the remodelled institution was opened in 1910. The institution is

affiliated with the Adelaide University, and it is hoped that the students will shortly be allowed to take the degree of B.Sc. without leaving the school. There are branch institutions at Midland Junction, Fremantle, Claremont, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Boulder, Menzies, Murchison, Northam and Albany, while it is proposed to open classes at other centres as occasion demands. The schools are all under the control of the Education Department, the officer entrusted with their supervision being styled Director of Technical Education. The Director also supervises the School of Mines at Kalgoorlie, which is controlled by the Mines Department. The number of individual students at each college during the last term of 1910 was as follows:—

TECHNICAL CLASSES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1910.

College.				Students.	College.				Students.
Perth	...	..	...	746	Kalgoorlie	...	.	...	97
Boulder	...	...	...	160	Fremantle	...	...	...	248
Menzies	...	...	...	18	Midland Junction	...	...	...	71
Claremont	...	...	...	59	Northam	...	...	...	67
Murchison	...	...	...	9	Albany	...	...	...	50
Coolgardie	...	...	...	59					

7. **Tasmania.**—In this State provision for technical education dates from the year 1888. At the present time the most important technical institution is the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Zeehan. Courses of instruction are given in metal mining and in metallurgical chemistry and assaying, the diploma in metal mining entitling the holder to the Government certificate of competency as a mine manager. The institution is affiliated to the University of Tasmania. There are also three other schools under the control of the Education Department, each managed by a committee appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Tasmanian Technical Schools naturally devote their chief attention to mining and mineralogy.

Particulars regarding the schools are given hereunder:—

TECHNICAL CLASSES, TASMANIA, 1910.

								£
No. of schools	...	...	...	4	Receipts	...	...	3,713
Students enrolled	...	...	...	614	Government aid	...	...	2,658
Average attendance	...	...	...	267	Fees	...	...	681

The table hereunder shews the enrolment and attendance at Technical Schools and classes in the Commonwealth during 1910:—

ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE AT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

State.				Enrolment	Average Attendance	Technical Classes at State Schools.	
						Enrolment	Av. Attend.
New South Wales	...	...	...	19,695	12,172	3,127	1,083
Victoria	...	...	...	7,107	† 3,500	289	...
Queensland	...	...	...	5,744	5,250	...	...
South Australia	...	...	...	4,332	3,938	314	...
Western Australia	...	...	...	2,007	*	...	...
Tasmania	...	...	...	614	267	...	...

* Not available.

† Estimate.

8. **Expenditure on Technical Education.**—The expenditure on technical education in each State during the period 1906 to 1910 is shewn below :—

EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 1906 to 1910.
(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Aust.	West. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906 ...	26,764	21,444	6,803	7,663	7,931	2,650	73,255
1907 ...	33,568	22,322	9,610	8,006	7,940	2,418	83,864
1908 ...	51,814	26,839	10,720	7,856	9,264	2,215	108,708
1909 ...	61,452	27,039	13,589	12,742	9,422	3,209	127,453
1910 ...	71,002	32,314	20,612	13,476	*9,987	3,055	150,446

* In addition a sum of £11,927 was spent in buildings.

The figures in the preceding table represent an expenditure of about 8d. per head of the population of the Commonwealth, as compared with 11s. 6d. per head spent on maintenance for primary education, and clearly shew that technical education has not attained its proper place in the educational organisation of Australia.

§ 7. Diffusion of Education.

1. **General Education.**—A rough indication of the state of education of the people is obtained at each Census under the three headings, "read and write," "read only," and "cannot read." The grouping of the whole population, exclusive of aborigines, in these three divisions is given for each Census since 1861 :—

EDUCATION AT CENSUS PERIODS, 1861 to 1901.
(COMMONWEALTH.)

State.		1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
N.S. Wales ...	(Read & write	188,543	296,741	507,067	835,562	1,071,935
	Read only...	46,024	56,391	49,372	43,539	29,728
	Cannot read	116,293	149,866	193,386	244,853	253,183
Victoria ...	(Read & write	328,362	478,464	653,346	908,490	998,010
	Read only...	57,351	70,953	47,950	32,794	21,852
	Cannot read	152,915	180,781	160,270	198,556	181,208
Queensland ...	(Read & write	17,152	74,940	136,436	276,381	376,294
	Read only...	3,680	12,080	13,657	14,618	11,737
	Cannot read	9,227	33,084	63,432	102,719	110,098
South Australia	(Read & write	72,190	117,349	200,057	236,514	290,748
	Read only...	18,535	21,509	15,267	9,571	8,283
	Cannot read	36,105	46,768	64,541	74,346	64,126
West. Australia	(Read & write	7,683	14,166	19,684	34,254	150,099
	Read only...	1,301	2,717	2,430	2,061	3,107
	Cannot read	5,853	7,902	7,594	13,467	30,918
Tasmania ...	(Read & write	48,282	55,941	74,966	103,138	133,579
	Read only...	13,136	13,946	9,606	6,287	3,907
	Cannot read	28,559	29,441	31,133	37,242	34,989
Commonwealth	(Read & write	662,212	1,037,601	1,591,556	2,394,339	3,020,665
	Read only...	140,027	177,596	138,282	108,870	78,614
	Cannot read	348,952	447,842	520,356	671,183	674,522

The proportion in the Commonwealth of the various classes per 10,000 of the population is shewn below for each Census period:—

PROPORTION OF EDUCATED AND ILLITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS, 1861 to 1901.
(COMMONWEALTH.)

Division.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Read and write	5,752	6,239	7,073	7,543	8,004
Read only	1,217	1,068	615	343	208
Cannot read	3,031	2,693	2,312	2,114	1,788

2. **Education of Children.**—The figures in the preceding tables refer to the entire population of the Commonwealth, and as the age constitution of those dwelling in the various portions of Australia underwent considerable modifications during the period dealt with, a far more reliable test of the diffusion of education will be obtained by a comparison of the Census returns in regard to children of school age. For comparative purposes this has been taken to include all children in the group over five and under fifteen years of age, and the degree of education of these at each Census will be found below:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT CENSUS PERIODS, 1861 to 1901.
(COMMONWEALTH.)

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
N.S. Wales ... (Read & write	34,040	68,776	121,735	196,240	251,187
... (Read only ...	20,345	26,886	25,100	21,375	15,934
... (Cannot read	25,472	32,924	41,663	48,580	60,734
Victoria ... (Read & write	42,268	122,739	170,713	201,199	236,515
... (Read only ...	25,518	39,636	25,249	15,656	13,128
... (Cannot read	19,341	29,490	21,421	27,441	27,765
Queensland ... (Read & write	2,156	12,698	33,317	62,402	95,635
... (Read only ...	1,534	6,104	7,019	7,580	5,955
... (Cannot read	1,629	6,015	9,615	16,257	18,827
South Australia (Read & write	15,485	30,608	46,630	58,291	69,451
... (Read only ...	8,748	12,432	7,926	4,618	4,229
... (Cannot read	6,907	10,074	12,483	17,988	15,480
West. Australia (Read & write	1,333	3,218	4,418	6,910	25,326
... (Read only ...	226	617	1,260	933	1,815
... (Cannot read	1,015	1,795	1,593	2,348	5,431
Tasmania ... (Read & write	11,919	17,335	17,188	24,007	32,890
... (Read only ...	2,848	4,143	4,108	2,974	1,795
... (Cannot read	4,581	6,663	6,606	8,829	8,475
Commonwealth (Read & write	107,201	255,374	394,001	549,049	711,004
... (Read only ...	59,219	89,818	70,662	53,136	42,856
... (Cannot read	58,945	86,961	93,381	121,443	136,712

In the case of Tasmania full details for the years 1861 and 1871 are not available, and the figures for those years are approximate. The variation in degree of education will be more readily seen by reducing the foregoing figures to the basis of proportion per 10,000, and the results so obtained are embodied in the following table, a glance at which is sufficient to demonstrate the remarkable strides that at least the lower branches of education have made since 1861. In that year, only 47 per cent. of the children of school

age could read and write, while 26 per cent. were illiterate. The returns for 1901 shew that the proportion of those who could read and write had increased to nearly 80 per cent., while the totally ignorant had declined by nearly one-half.

**EDUCATION OF CHILDREN (AGES 5 to 15) PER 10,000 AT CENSUS PERIODS,
1861 to 1901.**

(COMMONWEALTH.)

State.		1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
N.S. Wales ...	{ Read & write	4,263	5,349	6,458	7,372	7,662
	{ Read only...	2,547	2,091	1,332	803	486
	{ Cannot read	3,190	2,560	2,210	1,825	1,852
Victoria ...	{ Read & write	4,851	6,397	7,853	8,236	8,526
	{ Read only...	2,929	2,066	1,162	641	473
	{ Cannot read	2,220	1,537	985	1,123	1,001
Queensland ...	{ Read & write	4,053	5,116	6,670	7,236	7,942
	{ Read only...	2,884	2,460	1,405	879	495
	{ Cannot read	3,063	2,424	1,925	1,885	1,563
South Australia	{ Read & write	4,973	5,763	6,956	7,206	7,790
	{ Read only...	2,809	2,341	1,182	571	474
	{ Cannot read	2,218	1,896	1,862	2,223	1,736
West Australia	{ Read & write	5,179	5,716	6,076	6,780	7,775
	{ Read only...	878	1,096	1,733	916	557
	{ Cannot read	3,943	3,188	2,191	2,304	1,668
Tasmania ...	{ Read & write	6,160	6,160	6,160	6,704	7,620
	{ Read only...	1,472	1,472	1,472	830	416
	{ Cannot read	2,368	2,368	2,368	2,466	1,964
Commonwealth	{ Read & write	4,757	5,910	7,061	7,588	7,984
	{ Read only...	2,628	2,078	1,266	734	481
	{ Cannot read	2,615	2,012	1,673	1,678	1,535

3. Education as shewn by Marriage Registers.—Another common method of testing the spread of education is to compare the number of mark signatures with the total number of persons married during each year of a series. The percentage of males and females signing with a mark to the total persons married in the Census years 1861 to 1901, and during each of the last seven years, was as follows. The figures refer to marriages in the Commonwealth in respect of which information was obtainable.

ILLITERACY AS SHOWN BY MARRIAGE SIGNATURES, 1861 to 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	Proportion Signing with Marks of Total Persons Married.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861 ...	18.50	30.69	24.60	1905 ...	0.91	0.93	0.92
1871 ...	10.58	16.40	13.49	1906 ...	0.92	0.86	0.89
1881 ...	4.34	6.78	5.56	1907 ...	0.81	0.70	0.76
1891 ...	2.27	2.40	2.34	1908 ...	0.71	0.73	0.72
1901 ...	1.35	1.29	1.32	1909 ...	0.65	0.62	0.64
1904 ...	0.95	0.91	0.93	1910 ...	0.56	0.59	0.58

The table shews that there has been a large diminution in illiteracy, and judging from the figures for the last few years the proportion bids fair to practically disappear. Up to 1891 there was a higher proportion of illiteracy amongst females, but from 1901 onwards, generally speaking, the opposite condition prevailed.

§ 8. Miscellaneous.

1. **Scientific Societies.**—(a) *Royal Societies.* Despite the trials and struggles incidental to the earlier years of the history of Australia, higher education and scientific advancement were not lost sight of. Thus the origin of the Royal Society of New South Wales dates as far back as 1821, when it was founded under the name of the Philosophical Society of Australasia, Sir Thomas Brisbane being its first president. Scientific work was fitfully carried on by means of a society whose name varied as the years rolled on. It was called the Australian Philosophical Society in 1850. In 1856 the old Australian Society merged into a resuscitated Philosophical Society of New South Wales, and its papers were published up to 1859 in the Sydney Magazine of Science and Art (2 vols. 1858-9). Its present title dates from 1866. Some of the papers of the old Philosophical Society were published in 1825 under the title of "Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales," (Barron Field) and contain much that is interesting in regard to the early history of Australia. One volume containing the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of New South Wales (1862-65) was published in 1866. The journal of the Society did not begin to bear a serial number, however (vol. 1), until the year 1867. "Transactions of the Royal Society of New South Wales" was issued in 1867, the title of the series being altered to "Journal" in 1876. Up to the end of 1910 forty-four volumes had been published. The exchange list comprises 434 kindred societies. At the present time the library contains about 21,000 volumes and pamphlets, valued at over £7500. Income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1911, were £1462 and £1357 respectively. The Society had on the same date 343 members.

The Royal Society of Victoria dates from 1854, in which year the Victorian Institute for the Advancement of Science and the Philosophical Society of Victoria were founded. These were amalgamated in the following year under the title of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria, whilst the society received its present title in 1860. The first volume of its publications dates from 1855. The earlier publications dealt largely with Physics, later on Biology became prominent, while at present a large number of papers deal with Geology. Up to 1910 fifty-five volumes of publications had been issued. The Society exchanges with 304 kindred bodies. The constitution of the society states that it was founded "for the promotion of art, literature, and science," but for many years past science has monopolised its energies. The library contains over 8000 volumes. Since its inception the society has received about £18,000 in annual subscriptions, while Government aid has been given to the amount of about £10,000.

The inaugural meeting of the Royal Society of Queensland was held on the 8th January, 1884, under the presidency of the late Sir A. C. Gregory. The society was formed "for the furtherance of the natural and applied sciences, especially by means of original research." Shortly after its formation it received an addition to its ranks by the amalgamation with it of the Queensland Philosophical Society, which was started at the time when Queensland became a separate colony. At latest date the members numbered 105; publications issued, 24 volumes; library, 3780 volumes; societies on exchange list, 142. Up to 1910 the total subscriptions reached about £1800.

The present Royal Society of South Australia grew out of the Adelaide Philosophical Society, which was founded in 1853, its object being the discussion of all subjects connected with science, literature and art. Despite this programme, the tendency of the papers was distinctly scientific, or of a practical or industrial nature. With the advent of the late Professor Tate the sphere of activity of the society was considerably enlarged. Permission to assume the title of "Royal" was obtained in 1879, the society thenceforward being known as "The Royal Society of South Australia." In 1903 the society was incorporated. In 1910 the number of members was 84. Receipts to the end of 1910 were £485, the Government endowment being £226. Up to 1910 the society had issued thirty-five volumes of proceedings and three volumes of memoirs. The exchange list numbers about 148.

The Royal Society of Tasmania, for horticulture, botany, and the advancement of science, dates from 14th October, 1843, although Sir John Franklin had started a scientific society as early as 1838. The names of Captains Ross and Crozier, of H.M.S. *Erebus* and *Terror*, appear in the list of the first corresponding members. The society, which, since 1844, has published annual volumes of proceedings, possesses 139 members, exchanges with 77 kindred bodies, and has a library containing about 2000 volumes.

(b) *Other Scientific Societies.* The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, founded in 1888, has its headquarters in Sydney. Its receipts to date were about £11,000, including Government aid to the amount of £3000. The library contains 4000 volumes, valued at £400. Up to date eleven volumes of proceedings have been issued. The exchange list numbers 286. The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with headquarters in Sydney, was founded in 1875, and possesses a library of 10,000 volumes, valued at £6000. Up to date thirty-six volumes of proceedings have been issued. Exchanges number 188. This society maintains two investigators engaged in research work, and owes its development almost entirely to the benefactions of Sir William Macleay. The British Astronomical Association has a branch in Sydney, and in some of the States the British Medical Association has branches.

The principal scientific society in Western Australia is the Natural History and Science Society of Western Australia. This society has grown out of the Mueller Botanic Society, founded in July, 1897. The objects of the society are the study of natural history and pure science, promoted by periodical meetings and field excursions, the maintenance of a library, and the issue of reports of proceedings. It numbers at present 117 members whose subscriptions form its main source of revenue. Government aid in the past has ranged from £7 to £75 per annum, the subsidy paid in 1910 being £12 10s. Since its establishment the society has issued nineteen journals of proceedings. Its publications are exchanged with numerous institutions at home and abroad.

In addition to the societies enumerated above, there are various others in each State devoted to branches of scientific investigation, particulars respecting which are not at present available.

2. **Libraries.**—As far as can be ascertained the total number of libraries in the Commonwealth at the latest available date was about 1500, and the number of books contained therein is estimated at nearly three millions. In each of the capital cities there is a well-equipped Public Library, the Melbourne institution especially comparing very favourably with similar institutions in other parts of the world. The following statement gives the number of volumes in the Public Library of each city :—

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total.
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Sydney ...	219,981	...	10,908	230,889
Melbourne ...	200,562	27,721	...	228,283
Brisbane ...	36,667	...	...	36,667
Adelaide ...	71,534	25,476	...	97,010
Perth ...	82,180	7,050	...	89,230
Hobart ...	17,000	...	...	17,000

The maintenance and control of the lending branch of the Public Library at Sydney were transferred in 1909 to the Municipal Council. At the end of December, 1910, the books numbered 29,244.

The Mitchell Library in Sydney consists of 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, principally relating to Australasia, bequeathed in 1907 by Mr. D. S. Mitchell, together with an

endowment of £70,000. The testator stipulated that the regulations of the British Museum were to be adopted as far as practicable, hence the library is the resort of specialists.

The Launceston Mechanics' Institute in Tasmania possesses a library of 27,000 volumes.

The number of libraries in receipt of State or municipal aid, together with the estimated number of books contained therein, is given below for each State:—

SUBSIDISED LIBRARIES AND BOOKS THEREIN.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.
Number of libraries ...	430	490	210	204	225	27
Estimated number of books	892,000	1,044,000	282,000	430,000	191,000	117,000

The figures in the above table can be taken only as approximations, as in many instances returns were not received from various institutions.

3. **Museums.**—The Australian Museum in Sydney, founded in 1836, is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. In addition to possessing a fine collection of the usual objects to be met with in kindred institutions, the Museum contains a very valuable and complete set of specimens of Australian fauna. The cost of construction of the building was £59,000. The number of visitors to the institution last year was 146,000, and the average attendance on week-days 380, and on Sundays 844. The expenditure for 1910 amounted to £10,299, of which £6452 was absorbed by salaries and allowances, and £3847 by purchases and miscellaneous. A valuable library containing over 16,000 volumes is attached to the Museum. Representative collections, illustrative of the natural wealth of the country, are to be found in the Agricultural and Forestry Museum, and the Mining and Geological Museum. The latter institution prepares collections of specimens to be used as teaching aids in country schools. The "Nicholson" Museum of Antiquities, the "Macleay" Museum of Natural History, and the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, connected with the University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Sydney Botanic Gardens, are also accessible to the public. There is a fine Technological Museum in Sydney, with branches in five country centres, the metropolitan institution containing over 100,000 specimens. Valuable research work has been undertaken by the scientific staff in connection with oil and other products of the eucalyptus. The number of visitors at the Technological Museums during 1910 was nearly 240,000.

The National Museum at Melbourne, devoted to Natural History, Geology, and Ethnology, is located in the Public Library building. The expenditure for specimens, furniture, etc., in 1910 was £750, and salaries and wages £2440. The Industrial and Technological Museum, opened in 1870, contains upwards of 55,000 specimens. There is a fine Museum of Botany and Plant Products in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Well equipped museums of mining and geological specimens are established in connection with the Schools of Mines in the chief mining districts.

The Queensland Museum dates from the year 1871, but the present building was opened in January, 1901. Since its inauguration the Government has expended on the institution a sum of £70,597, of which buildings absorbed £16,615, purchases £22,171, and salaries £31,811. The number of visitors during the year was 59,516, of whom 22,709 visited the institution on Sundays. The Queensland Geological Survey Museum has branches in Townsville, opened in 1886, and Brisbane, opened in 1892. The total expenditure on the institution up to the end of 1909 was £6054, of which £2847 was spent on buildings.

Under the Public Library Act of 1884 the South Australian Institute ceased to exist, and the books contained therein were divided amongst the Museum, Public Library, and

Art Gallery of South Australia, and the Adelaide Circulating Library. The Museum was attended by 75,321 visitors in 1910.

The latest available returns shew that the Western Australian Museum contains altogether 49,000 specimens of an estimated value of £60,000. The Museum is housed in the same building as the Art Gallery, and the visitors to the combined institutions during the year numbered 81,000. The expenditure totalled £3736, of which salaries absorbed £2111.

There are two museums in Tasmania—The Tasmanian Museum at Hobart, and the Victoria Museum and Art Gallery at Launceston, both of which contain valuable collections of botanical and mineral products. The Tasmanian Museum received aid from the Government during last year to the extent of £500.

4. Art Galleries.—Information regarding the State collections of objects of art in the various capitals is in some cases very meagre, while the method of presentation does not admit of any detailed comparisons being made. The Art Gallery of New South Wales originated in the Academy of Art founded in 1871. Up to the end of 1910, the total expenditure was £259,000, of which works of art absorbed £104,000. The contents, which are valued at £136,000, comprise 366 oil paintings, 374 water colours, 515 black and white, 153 statuary and bronzes, and 353 ceramics, works in metal and miscellaneous. During 1910 the average attendance on week days was 548, and on Sundays 1897. The expenditure in 1910 amounted to £4550.

The National Gallery at Melbourne at the end of 1910 contained 531 oil paintings, 3581 objects of statuary, bronzes and ceramics, and 13,915 water-colour drawings, engravings, and photographs. The Gallery is situated in the same building as the Museum and Public Library, the total cost of construction being £229,000. At the end of 1910 the Ballarat Art Gallery contained 217 oil paintings, and 164 water colours, etc., while there are some valuable works of art in the smaller galleries at Bendigo, Geelong, and Warrnambool.

The Art Gallery at Adelaide dates from 1880, when the Government expended £2000 in the purchase of pictures, which were exhibited in the Public Library building in 1882. The liberality of private citizens caused the Gallery to rapidly outgrow the accommodation provided for it in 1889, at the Exhibition Building, and on the receipt of a bequest of £25,000 from the late Sir T. Elder, the Government erected the present building, which was opened in April, 1900. The Gallery also received a bequest of £16,500 in 1903 from the estate of Dr. Morgan Thomas, and of £3000 in 1907 from Mr. David Murray. At the latest available date there were in the Gallery 215 oil paintings, 124 water colours, 163 black and white, 112 engravings and etchings, 24 statuary, and 593 miscellaneous works in metal, etc., the whole being valued at upwards of £47,000. Building and site are valued at upwards of £31,000. Visitors during the year 1910 numbered 92,449.

The foundation stone of the present Art Gallery at Perth in Western Australia was laid in 1901, the building and site being valued at £60,000. The collection comprises 97 oil paintings, 41 water colours, 217 engravings and black and white, 262 statuary, and miscellaneous metal works, etc., of a total value of £15,000.

In Tasmania the Art Gallery at Hobart was opened in 1887. Its present contents consist of 96 paintings and 81 etchings and black and white drawings. Buildings and site are valued at £30,000. The number of visitors during the year on week days averages 62,000, and on Sundays 30,000.

The Art Gallery at Launceston was erected in 1888 at a cost of £5000, and opened on the 2nd April, 1891. Only a small proportion of the contents belong to the Gallery, the bulk of the pictures being obtained on loan. At latest date there were on view 80 oil

paintings and 44 water colours valued at £5000. The total value of buildings and site is estimated at £12,100. The average annual attendance is 36,000, and for Sundays 10,000.

5. **State Expenditure on all Forms of Educational Effort.**—The expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue in each State on all forms of educational and scientific activity during each of the last five financial years was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, 1906-7 to 1910-11.

State.		1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
		£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	{ Total	£ 941,654	1,055,197	1,104,077	1,149,422	1,221,175
	{ Per head	12/2	13/4	13/9	13/11	14/11
Victoria ...	{ Total	£ 842,071	872,655	925,368	953,499	1,003,251
	{ Per head	13/7	13/10	14/5	14/7	15/8
Queensland ...	{ Total	£ 366,635	399,291	423,080	510,388	503,021
	{ Per head	13/7	14/6	14/11	17/4	17/-
South Australia...	{ Total	£ 193,346	210,712	238,376	231,584	275,671
	{ Per head	10/4	10/7	11/7	11/1	13/9
Western Australia	{ Total	£ 217,036	219,176	221,377	222,861	251,071
	{ Per head	16/6	16/6	16/4	16/-	18/6
Tasmania ...	{ Total	£ 68,777	73,242	81,182	87,603	92,036
	{ Per head	7/8	8/1	8/10	9/7	9/8
Commonwealth						
	{ Total	£ 2,629,519	2,830,273	2,993,460	3,155,357	3,346,225
	{ Per head	12/8	13/4	13/10	14/3	15/4

The comparatively heavy expenditure in Queensland for 1909-10 is due to the inclusion of an expenditure of £70,000 in connection with the establishment of the University.