

## CHAPTER VIII. EDUCATION.

### § 1. Evolution of Educational Systems in Australia.

1. Educational 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 also, New South Wales has played a leading part, and has had practically a dominating influence. The subject is dealt with in some detail in No. I. and No. II. issues of the Official Year Book, but it is not repeated in the present volume. (See also par. 2 hereunder.)

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

(iii) *Medical Inspection of State School Children.* See Chapter XI.—Public Hygiene.

2. Later Development in State Educational Systems.—Preceding issues of the Official Year Book contained an outline of later developments of the educational systems of the various States (see No. 22, pp. 426–29), but owing to the necessity for economy it was not found possible to repeat this information in subsequent volumes.

Reference, however, may be made here to an interesting experiment tried in New South Wales in 1932. For many years, special consideration has been given to the backward child, but it has recently been recognized that, at the other extreme, the pupil of outstanding ability was also entitled to some special consideration. Children of superior ability were, therefore, selected by means of psychological and scholastic tests and grouped in classes where every opportunity is given them to progress at a rate in accordance with their natural ability. Special sixth classes for boys and girls were established at two of the metropolitan schools in 1932, and the scheme was extended in 1933 to include special fifth classes. Thus, on completion of the primary course, the pupils will have the benefit of two years in special classes.

As pointed out in previous issues, the educational system of New South Wales may now be considered as a more or less homogeneous entity, the various stages succeeding one another by logical gradation from kindergarten to university. In the other States development is proceeding on somewhat similar lines, activity in this respect being greatly helped by interstate conferences of directors of education and of inspectors and teachers as well as by the Council alluded to in par. 4 hereunder. At the Tenth Biennial Conference of Directors of Education held in Hobart in April, 1934, a comprehensive agenda was discussed, including matters affecting teachers generally, schools and courses, curriculum revision, extra-curricular activities, post-primary problems, vocational guidance and unemployment, educational research, school fees and uniformity in statistics.

3. School Age.—The statutory school age for children in each State, set out briefly, is as follows:—New South Wales, 7 to 14 years; Victoria, 6 to 14 years; Queensland, 7 to 14 years; South Australia, 6 to 14 years; Western Australia, 6 to 14 years; and Tasmania, 7 to 14 years.

It is provided in some States that in cases where any child is living outside stated distances from a State school, the age at which the child must commence school is increased. Provision is also made that a scholar having attained a certain standard may leave school before reaching the statutory leaving age.

4. Australian Council for Educational Research.—This Council, which was constituted on 10th February, 1930, is financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York which has undertaken to provide payments at the rate of £7,500 a year for a ten year period. The Council consists of nine members, of whom six are elected by State Institutes for Educational Research which have been established in each of the Australian States. One full meeting of the Federal body is held each year. The publications of the Council appear in the form of a Research Series published by the

Melbourne University Press. Up to the end of 1935, 41 numbers had appeared. Since its inception the Council has granted 143 applications for assistance to persons who wished to carry out investigations, or have their works published. During the same period, the Council itself initiated a number of investigations. Expenditure on grants to the end of June, 1935, amounted to £12,558. In addition to organizing and supporting research, the Council acts as a centre for the collection and dissemination of information concerning Australian education. The Council was instrumental in arranging for the survey of Australian libraries conducted for the Carnegie Corporation during 1934 by Mr. Ralph Munn and Mr. E. R. Pitt. The Council published the report based on this survey. In conjunction with the New Education Fellowship of England, the Council is arranging for an important educational conference in Australia in July or August, 1937. It is anticipated that over twenty leading educationalists from a number of countries will participate. Sessions are likely to be held in each of the capital cities. The Council is recognized, by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, as the National Centre for Educational Information in Australia. It also acts as the Australian representative of the Institute of International Education, New York. The head-quarters of the Council are situated at 145 Collins-street, Melbourne.

5. **Imperial Educational Conference.**—A meeting of the Advisory Committee was held in London in June, 1931. No formal resolutions were passed, but it was decided that the next meeting of the Conference should be held in July, 1933, and that the main subjects for consideration should be the more practical aspects of education, including the relation of education to industry and the development of technical, commercial and agricultural education. Provision for greater facilities for post-graduate research in educational theory and practice, for interchanges of teachers, etc., were also included amongst the subjects for discussion, but the meeting was postponed indefinitely.

## § 2. State Schools.

1. **General.**—The State Schools, or, as they are sometimes termed, the "public" schools, of Australia 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. Separate information regarding Technical Education is given in § 6, but the junior technical schools are included hereunder. The returns include figures relating to correspondence schools as well as subsidized schools, but evening schools and continuation classes where such are in existence, are not included, but are dealt with separately in par. 4 (iv) hereinafter.

2. **Returns for Year 1934.**—(i) *General.* The following table shows the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed and the average enrolment and attendance in each State during the year 1934:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—RETURNS, 1934.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment.
New South Wales (a) ..	3,420	12,319	360,188	309,953	86.1
Victoria ..	2,764	8,687	240,105	210,165	87.5
Queensland ..	1,723	4,263	143,502	113,336	79.0
South Australia ..	1,082	3,181	83,491	76,352	91.4
Western Australia ..	887	2,381	59,570	53,496	89.8
Tasmania ..	515	1,286	33,723	29,317	86.9
Northern Territory ..	6	13	310	273	88.1
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>10,397</b>	<b>32,130</b>	<b>920,889</b>	<b>792,892</b>	<b>86.1</b>

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

It would appear from the steadiness of the returns in recent years that the percentage of attendance on enrolment is approaching its maximum under present conditions in Australia. Recurring epidemics of contagious diseases, minor illnesses, bad weather and long distances are all serious factors limiting the full attendance of pupils at school.

The methods of calculating enrolment are not quite identical throughout the States, but the figures may be taken as representing the averages of the weekly enrolments of individual pupils. In the case of Queensland, however, the number of individual pupils attending school at any time during the year is the only figure available, and consequently the percentage of attendance is not comparable with those of the other States. The matter of securing uniformity in this respect has been under consideration for some time, and the Educational Research Council, alluded to in § 1, 4 *ante*, is devoting attention to the question of securing greater uniformity in methods of collection and presentation of educational data generally.

(ii) *Schools in the Federal Capital Area.*—(a) *General.* During the year 1934 thirteen State Schools were in operation in the Federal Capital Territory. The individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,579 and the average attendance 1,202. Cost of upkeep amounted to £12,702. By arrangement with the Federal Government these schools are conducted by the New South Wales Education Department in the same way as the ordinary State Schools, the Department being recouped for expenditure. Ample provision has been made for both primary and secondary education, and this will be increased to meet requirements. The figures quoted, other than expenditure, do not include enrolment, etc., at the Trade School and the Evening Continuation School.

(b) *The Canberra University College* (see § 5 hereinafter).

3. *Average Attendance.*—The average attendance at the State Schools in Australia is shown below for the year 1891 and at varying intervals to 1934 :—

STATE SCHOOLS.—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.
1891 .. ..	3,421	350,773	1931 .. ..	6,553	817,262
1901 .. ..	3,825	450,246	1932 .. ..	6,605	818,566
1911 .. ..	4,574	463,799	1933 .. ..	6,657	805,334
1921 .. ..	5,511	666,498	1934 .. ..	6,706	792,892
1930 .. ..	6,501	801,729			

(a) At 31st December, in thousands.

It is possible, for Census years, to relate with reasonable accuracy the average attendance of scholars at State Schools to the number of children who are approximately of school age. For this purpose the ages 5 to 15 years, both included, have been taken and the average attendance per thousand children were:—1891, 455; 1901, 464; 1911, 477; 1921, 544; and 1933, 585. Although other factors might have affected the results in a minor degree it would appear that considerable improvement has taken place in school attendance during the last twenty years.

4. *Distribution of Educational Facilities.*—(i) *In Sparsely-settled Districts.*—(a) *General.* The methods adopted in the various States to carry the benefits of education into the remotest and most sparsely-settled areas are set out in some detail in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 430-31). (b) *Correspondence Teaching.* Teaching by correspondence has been adopted to meet the needs of children out of reach of the ordinary means of education, including those incapacitated from attending school by reason of physical ailment. Over 17,900 children received instruction in this way during 1934, the respective numbers in each State being New South Wales, 7,429; Victoria, 797; Queensland, 5,682; South Australia, 1,708; Western Australia, 1,996; Tasmania, 270. In the Northern Territory, 27 children received tuition by correspondence during the year.

(ii) *Centralization of Schools.* The question of centralization of schools adopted so successfully in America and Canada has received some attention in Australia, and particularly in New South Wales. It is recognized 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, and in 1934 a sum of £17,885 was expended in boarding allowance and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1934-35 was returned as £12,411. In South Australia the sum of £6,571 was disbursed in connexion with travelling expenses of school children in 1934, while £15,292 was spent in Western Australia during 1933-34, and £5,006 in Tasmania in 1934-35. (It may be pointed out, however, that the parents are often reluctant to part with the small schools which form, as it were, "heart centres" in their little community, while the kindly help of the teachers is a great asset in the social and intellectual life of the districts served by the schools.)

(iii) *Education of Backward and Defective Children.* This subject was alluded to at some length in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 431-2).

(iv) *Evening Schools.* Evening Continuation Schools have been in existence for many years in some of the States, but their progress has been uncertain. The aim of these schools is to provide a means of furthering the education of those who have left school at the termination of the primary course. Practical and cultural subjects are combined in the curriculum to be of assistance to those attending in their occupations and their civic life. In New South Wales the 35 Evening Continuation Schools had an average weekly enrolment in 1934 of 4,290 and an average attendance of 3,307. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 2,319, and at those for girls 988. Unemployed pupils receive free tuition, and all fees are refunded to others with a satisfactory record of attendance. In Western Australia evening continuation classes were held at 23 centres in 1930, with an average enrolment of 2,777 pupils, but the classes were discontinued at the end of that year and preparatory technical classes were substituted wherever there was a technical school in operation.

(v) *Higher State Schools.* In all the States higher schools have been established which provide advanced courses of instruction for pupils who have completed the primary grades. Reference to the development of these schools will be found in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, pp. 433-4).

(vi) *Agricultural Training in State Schools.* Extended reference to the methods adopted in the teaching of agriculture in State Schools was incorporated in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, pp. 434-7).

5. *Teachers.*—The number of teachers in the State Schools during 1934 is shown in the following table. The figures are inclusive of students in training and teachers of subsidized schools:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—TEACHING STAFF, 1934.

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .. ..	5,689	6,630	12,319
Victoria .. ..	3,756	4,931	8,687
Queensland .. ..	2,163	2,100	4,263
South Australia .. ..	1,420	1,761	3,181
Western Australia .. ..	841	1,540	2,381
Tasmania .. ..	399	887	1,286
Northern Territory .. ..	4	9	13
	14,272	17,858	32,130

6. *Training Colleges.*—The development of the training systems of the various States was referred to at some length in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 437-9).

7. *Expenditure.*—(i) *Maintenance—All Schools.* The net expenditure on maintenance in all grades of schools, excepting senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools, and the cost per head of average attendance for the five years ended 1934 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is given separately in a subsequent table. In the case of Queensland allowance has been made in calculating cost per head of average attendance for the number of State scholarship holders attending non-State schools. In all expenditure tables the figures for Victoria and Western Australia relate to the financial year ending six months later than the stated calendar year.

STATE SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
TOTAL (INCLUDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS).								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	3,996,517	2,445,861	1,514,456	792,981	648,508	269,764	5,626	9,673,713
1931	3,781,614	2,145,573	1,168,195	762,934	472,318	227,466	5,686	8,563,786
1932	3,529,989	2,099,758	1,251,937	702,306	523,010	206,957	4,471	8,317,528
1933	3,267,223	2,008,686	1,296,206	703,722	543,517	203,860	4,303	8,117,517
1934	3,312,614	2,163,111	1,312,758	666,593	575,340	215,105	3,897	8,249,418

PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1930	12 12 10	11 9 7	12 17 11	10 2 0	12 11 4	9 3 6	31 19 4	12 1 4	
1931	11 14 3	9 18 11	9 17 2	9 14 1	8 16 2	7 10 0	15 18 3	10 9 2	
1932	10 18 8	9 14 4	10 10 6	8 19 4	9 15 4	6 19 11	15 19 4	10 3 3	
1933	10 6 6	9 14 9	11 10 10	9 1 9	9 19 2	6 15 11	13 12 4	10 1 7	
1934	10 13 9	10 5 10	11 11 8	8 14 7	10 15 1	7 6 9	14 5 6	10 8 1	

The expenditure on State Schools which had been on a rising scale for some years in all States reached its maximum of £10,087,570 in 1929. The subsequent reduction of expenditure merely reflects the financial stringency which compelled the reduction of teachers' salaries, in common with those of other public servants, and of public expenditure generally.

(ii) *Maintenance—Secondary Schools.* The figures given in the preceding table refer to expenditure on maintenance of all State primary and secondary schools, exclusive of technical colleges. It has been thought desirable by the State Education Departments to give separate information in regard to the cost of secondary education. The difficulty of making any satisfactory allocation of the kind, however, will be understood when it is realized that both elementary and higher education are in some instances given in the same school and by the same teacher. Unfortunately too, the term "secondary" does not indicate the same thing in all States. It might be mentioned here that similar difficulties arise in connexion with the apportionment amongst the various branches of expenditure on administration, inspection and the training of teachers. The figures quoted in regard to cost hereunder have been extracted from the Reports of the State Education Departments, and are subject to the qualifications above enumerated.

## STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE, 1934.

State.					Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.
					£	s. d.
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	537,752	4 1
Victoria	..	..	..	..	287,051	3 1
Queensland	..	..	..	..	114,735	2 5
South Australia	..	..	..	..	87,816	3 0
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	(a) 127,430	5 9
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	17,957	1 7

(a) Year 1933-34.

The figures in all cases are exclusive of cost of buildings. In the case of Victoria the total includes the expenditure on "intermediate" education amounting (excluding administration costs) to £92,996. For Queensland, the figure quoted does not include the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1934 to £18,557. For Western Australia the total includes £79,830 on account of "post primary" education.

(iii) *Buildings.* Expenditure on school buildings exclusive of Technical Colleges in each of the years quoted was as follows:—

## STATE SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	488,776	114,826	110,196	68,006	63,578	23,065	920	869,367
1931	416,217	43,817	44,462	22,471	56,267	16,719	122	594,075
1932	178,532	51,947	152,792	33,822	40,424	4,718	122	462,357
1933	360,194	94,850	213,181	52,697	52,955	9,926	156	783,959
1934	300,999	104,591	285,358	44,120	66,515	24,973	54	826,610

The totals for the various States in 1934 include the following amounts expended from loan and unemployment relief funds:—New South Wales, £199,406; Victoria, £19,923; Queensland, £214,119; South Australia, £25,790; Western Australia, £60,044; and Tasmania, £16,260.

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost during the year 1934 was as follows:—

## STATE SCHOOLS.—NET TOTAL COST, 1934.

Item.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net cost of education, including buildings	3,613,613	2,267,702	1,598,116	710,713	641,855	240,078	3,951	9,076,028

The figures in this and the preceding tables refer to all grades of State Schools (with the exception of senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools). Including buildings, the net cost per scholar in average attendance for the whole of the State schools in Australia amounted in 1934 to £11 8s. 11d., as compared with £4 9s. 3d. in 1901.

8. School Banking.—With the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children, agencies of the Savings Banks have been established at many of the schools throughout the Commonwealth. Particulars for each State at 30th June, 1935, were as follows :—

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

State.	Agencies.	Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average for Depositor.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales .. .. .	2,311	163,328	194,597	1 3 10
Victoria .. .. .	2,701	188,089	276,530	1 9 5
Queensland .. .. .	(b)	88,273	146,785	1 13 3
South Australia (a) .. .. .	1,207	71,888	112,370	1 11 3
Western Australia (a) .. .. .	798	64,309	73,420	1 2 10
Tasmania .. .. .	(c) 525	28,989	39,312	1 7 1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>604,876</b>	<b>843,014</b>	<b>1 7 10</b>

(a) At 31st December, 1934.

(b) Not available.

(c) Estimated.

§ 3. Private Schools.\*

1. Returns for 1934.—The following table shows the number of private schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1934 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1934.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
New South Wales .. .. .	755	4,802	91,124	80,407
Victoria .. .. .	510	2,498	69,792	61,583
Queensland .. .. .	211	1,334	31,101	26,468
South Australia .. .. .	178	889	13,861	12,339
Western Australia .. .. .	143	588	12,267	11,207
Tasmania .. .. .	65	256	5,291	4,834
Northern Territory .. .. .	1	5	102	89
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>10,372</b>	<b>223,538</b>	<b>196,927</b>

The figures for Queensland include the returns from Grammar Schools, of which there are ten—six for boys and four for girls, with an enrolment of 1,210 boys and 563 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. The Government endowment received in 1934 amounted to £13,800. In addition, a sum of £12,025 was received by way of fees for the tuition of State scholarship holders. The Grammar schools are inspected annually by officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

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

2. *Growth of Private Schools.*—The enrolment and average attendance at private schools in 1891 and at varying intervals to 1934 were as follows:—

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891 .. ..	124,485	99,588	1930 .. ..	242,024	193,691
1901 .. ..	148,659	120,742	1931 .. ..	221,387	189,665
1911 .. ..	160,794	132,588	1932 .. ..	220,723	188,912
1921 .. ..	198,688	164,073	1933 .. ..	222,625	189,984
1929 .. ..	242,077	189,018	1934 .. ..	223,538	196,927

3. *Registration of Private Schools.*—Conditions in regard to the registration of private schools were alluded to in previous Year Books (*vide* No. 18, p. 451).

## § 4. Free Kindergartens.

The following information regarding Free Kindergartens has been compiled from particulars supplied by the principals of the chief institutions or the organizing secretary in each State, except in the case of Western Australia where the details were furnished by the Education Department:—

## FREE KINDERGARTENS, 1935.

State.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Permanent Instructors.	Student Teachers.	Voluntary Assistants.
New South Wales .. ..	16	930	41	64	50
Victoria .. ..	32	1,782	80	47	341
Queensland .. ..	6	(a) 620	9	24	6
South Australia .. ..	10	376	13	18	58
Western Australia .. ..	7	306	14	9	20
Tasmania .. ..	3	109	5	2	1
Total .. ..	74	4,123	162	164	476

(a) Estimated.

The kindergartens in the above table are all in the metropolitan areas of the various States, with the exception of three country centres, two at Geelong and one at Ballarat, which are included in the Victorian returns. The average attendance at these country schools in 1935 was 176 children. In each capital city there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1935 was 89 in Sydney, 47 in Melbourne, 25 in Brisbane, 28 in Adelaide, 9 in Perth, and 2 in Hobart.

The information given above refers to institutions under private kindergarten unions or associations, and is exclusive of the kindergarten branches in the Government schools of the various States.

## § 5. Universities.

1. **Origin and Development.**—A brief account of the origin and development of the Universities in the various States is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 22, pp. 442-3).

2. **Teachers and Students.**—The following table shows the number of professors and lecturers, and the students in attendance at each of the State Universities during the year 1934:—

## UNIVERSITIES.—TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, 1934.

University.	Professors.	Lecturers and Demonstrators.	Students attending Lectures.		
			Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Sydney .. .. .	48	181	2,627	416	3,043
Melbourne .. .. .	34	204	(c)	(c)	(a) 2,933
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .	14	76	847	182	1,029
Adelaide .. .. .	17	113	1,118	948	(b) 2,066
Western Australia (Perth) .. .. .	14	39	798	2	800
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .	9	22	249	77	326

(a) Exclusive of 203 students at Conservatorium of Music.  
(c) Not available.

(b) Exclusive of 266 students at

The Conservatorium in Sydney, while attached to the Education Department, is not under the control of the University.

3. **University Revenue.**—The revenue of the Universities is derived principally from Government aid, the fees of students, and income from private foundations. The receipts from all sources other than new bequests during the year 1934 are set out in the table below. With the exception of New South Wales, receipts from public examinations are included as University revenue under Lecture and Examination Fees. In South Australia Government grants and Income from Private Foundations include amounts in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. The returns for Western Australia are exclusive of the private foundations account as these figures are not made available by the University authorities.

## UNIVERSITIES.—REVENUE, 1934.

University.	Government Grants.	Lecture and Examination Fees.	Income from Private Foundations.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. .. .	56,333	72,556	69,745	5,694	204,328
Melbourne .. .. .	51,450	94,540	29,305	(a) 19,899	195,194
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .	19,560	19,696	16,773	1,871	57,900
Adelaide .. .. .	54,100	28,806	18,820	4,856	106,582
Western Australia (Perth) (b) .. .. .	24,800	1,744	1,553	4,728	32,825
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .	10,380	4,269	1,072	1,633	17,354
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>216,623</b>	<b>221,611</b>	<b>137,268</b>	<b>38,681</b>	<b>614,183</b>

(a) Includes Other Fees, £7,585; and Orchestral Concert receipts, £4,159. on account of bequests, endowments, &c., not taken into general account.

(b) Excludes revenue

The figures in the above table do not include the value of new foundations received during the year which amounted to £7,870 in New South Wales, £11,951 in Victoria, £630 in Queensland, and £6,295 in South Australia.

In preceding issues of the Official Year Book information was given in some detail in regard to the extent to which the Universities have benefited from private munificence. Space will permit of reference to the most important benefactions only herein.

The endowments to the Sydney University include the Challis Fund, £381,132; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £252,848; the P. N. Russell Fund, £99,734; and the Fisher Estate, £40,359. In addition, the University receives a large annual revenue from the trustees of the McCaughey bequest. Excluding the principal of the latter, the credit balances of the private foundations amounted to £1,226,297 on the 31st December, 1934. In 1930 a sum of £100,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation in aid of the building and equipment of a clinical laboratory for the medical school. Mr. Sidney Myer's gifts to the Melbourne University amounted to £60,000, while Sir Samuel Gillott, Mr. Edward Wilson (Argus Trust), and Sir Samuel Wilson contributed £41,000, £34,000, and £30,000 respectively. Mr. R. B. Ritchie's gifts for the endowment of a Chair of Economics amounted to £30,000, and a similar sum was received from the Supreme Court Library Fund for the endowment of a Chair of Public Law. The Hon. Francis Ormond contributed £20,000 to the University as well as benefactions to Ormond College amounting to considerably over £100,000. Queensland University, to the 29th February, 1936, had received £153,340 from the McCaughey estate, and £31,571 from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The chief benefactors to the Adelaide University were Sir Thomas Elder, £100,000; Sir Langdon Bonython, £68,000; Mr. T. E. Barr Smith, £35,000; Mrs. Jane Marks, £30,000; Family of John Darling, £25,000; and R. B. Smith and family, £21,000. Several very valuable properties, in addition to shares which realized £58,450, were also bequeathed to this University by Mr. Peter Waite, the total value of the bequest being estimated at £100,000. Under the will of Sir Winthrop Hackett the University of Western Australia received £425,000, while the late Robert Gladden bequeathed an estate valued at £60,000.

4. **University Expenditure.**—The principal item of University disbursements consists of salaries. In the following table is given the expenditure incurred during 1934, excluding capital expenditure on buildings:—

## UNIVERSITIES.—EXPENDITURE, 1934.

University.	Salaries.	Scholarships and Bursaries.	Buildings and Grounds. (d)	Maintenance, Equipment, &c.(e)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. ..	150,055	6,842	5,975	33,615	196,487
Melbourne .. ..	123,431	6,897	6,800	48,927	186,055
Queensland (Brisbane) .. ..	34,514	905	300	18,987	54,706
Adelaide .. ..	(b) 61,754	1,209	2,173	(b) 44,695	109,831
Western Australia (Perth) (a)	24,215	..	72	8,944	33,231
Tasmania (Hobart) .. ..	10,938	1,490	350	4,105	16,883
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>404,907</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>159,273</b>	<b>597,193</b>

(a) Excludes expenditure on account of bequests, endowments, &c., not taken into General Account. (b) Includes salaries, £15,582; and Maintenance and Equipment, £14,510 in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. (c) Including expenses of public examinations for all States other than New South Wales. (d) Excluding capital expenditure on new buildings.

Capital expenditure on new buildings during 1934 amounted to £58,796 distributed as follows :—New South Wales, £7,764; Victoria, £6,795; South Australia, £19,639; and Western Australia, £24,598.

5. **University Extension.**—Some account of the initiation and progress of university extension is given in preceding Official Year Books (*see* No. 22, p. 446).

6. **The Canberra University College.**—The question of the establishment of a University at the Federal Capital is still under consideration, and in the meantime a University College has been established under the Canberra University College Ordinance 1929–1936. By virtue of a temporary regulation of the University of Melbourne, which expires on the 31st December, 1940, the College is empowered to provide approved lectures in the subjects of the Arts, Science, Commerce and Law courses in preparation for certain degrees and diplomas of that University. Lectures commenced in 1930 with the aid of several part-time lecturers, and 30 students were enrolled during the year. The curriculum has since been extended and three full-time and five part-time lecturers have been appointed. In 1935 and 1936 the students numbered 75 and 65 respectively. The examinations are conducted by the University of Melbourne.

7. **Workers' Educational Association.**—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States of Australia, and later in New Zealand. The movement has for its object the bringing of the University into closer relationship with the masses of the people, and thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. There are now direct grants from all State Governments except Western Australia. The particulars of grants for classes in 1935 were as follows :—New South Wales, £3,866, 55 classes and 4 study circles; Victoria, £3,120, 33 tutorial classes and extension work; Tasmania, £543, 6 classes; South Australia, £2,025, 5 tutorial classes, 24 lecture classes, 1 preparatory class, 8 study circles and extension lectures at country centres; Queensland, £1,400, 12 classes. In addition, the New South Wales Association receives a Government grant for general organizing purposes of £500, paid on the basis of £1 for £1 on subscriptions and donations up to this amount. The Queensland and South Australian Associations received grants of £600 and £240 respectively. The Carnegie Corporation has in recent years shown its interest in the work by allotting substantial grants to the Associations and to the Universities. The principal subjects chosen in all States are Industrial History, Economics, Political Science and Sociology, but there is an increasing number of classes in other subjects such as History, Psychology, Philosophy, Literature, Music, Physiology and Biology. Each University co-operates with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes, which supervises the work with the assistance of a University officer with the title of Director of Tutorial Classes. In addition to the longer University tutorial classes, many preparatory classes, study circles, and summer schools are organized by the Association, numerous courses of public lectures are delivered, educational conferences promoted, and an extensive book service is spreading educational literature throughout Australia.

## § 6. Technical Education.

1. **General.**—Although provision has been made in all of the States for many forms of technical education, the total provision made would imply that this branch of education has not been regarded as of outstanding importance. As will be seen later the expenditure on technical education for the whole of Australia is comparatively small. In preceding issues of the Official Year Book an outline was given of the origin and development of technical education in each State (*see* No. 22, pp. 447–51), but considerations of space preclude the inclusion of more up-to-date information in later volumes.

2. Returns for Year 1934.—Returns for the year 1934 in regard to enrolments and attendances, etc., in each State are given in the table hereunder :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—ENROLMENTS, ETC., 1934.

State.	Teachers.	Net Enrolments.	Fees Received.
New South Wales .. .. .	543	18,564	£ 25,023
Victoria (a) .. .. .	888	24,230	50,603
Queensland .. .. .	377	12,540	12,748
South Australia .. .. .	211	7,457	11,704
Western Australia .. .. .	110	4,081	2,243
Tasmania (a) .. .. .	99	1,394	1,623
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>68,266</b>	<b>103,944</b>

(a) Includes junior enrolments, viz., 7,467 in Victoria and 414 in Tasmania, as teaching staff and expenditure cover both senior and junior sections.

Figures for earlier years will be found in preceding volumes. Owing to the considerable differences in scope and methods in the States, and in the presentation of the returns in connexion therewith, effective comparison of the results is somewhat difficult. Special classes for young people out of work were continued in 1934 in New South Wales, payment of fees being deferred. The condition was temporarily relaxed also under which the prospective student is required to furnish evidence of employment in the trade relating to the technical course he wishes to follow. In Victoria, school councils are empowered to grant, up to 10 per cent. of the number of fee-paying students, free admission to classes to qualified unemployed applicants whose parents are unable to afford the necessary fees. Towards the end of the year 1931 the Education Department in Queensland, in conjunction with the Department of Labour and Industry, established a series of free classes in various centres for unemployed young men and women, and these classes were continued in 1934.

3. Expenditure on Technical Education.—The expenditure on technical education in each State for the year 1934 is shown below :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
1934 {	(a) £ 168,855	£ 253,864	£ 63,839	£ 48,071	£ 18,397	£ 12,878	£ 565,904
	(b) 35,671	2,251	6,042	416	1,599	917	46,896

(a) Maintenance. (b) Buildings.

In addition to the amount shown above for Victoria, fees collected in that State totalling £50,603 were retained and spent by the Technical School Councils. Similar receipts in the other States were practically all paid into Consolidated Revenue, and should be deducted from the above figures to obtain the respective net expenditures.

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in 1934 amounted to 1s. 8d. per head of the population of Australia, as compared with 2s. 8d. per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

### § 7. Business Colleges and Shorthand Schools.

There has been a considerable development in recent years both in the number and scope of privately conducted institutions which aim at giving instruction in business methods, shorthand, typewriting, the use of calculating machines, etc. Particulars for all States, so far as they are available, are given in the following table. Owing to the varying methods employed in the States it is not possible to give any comparative figures of enrolment:—

#### BUSINESS COLLEGES, SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, ETC., 1934.

State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Students.	
			Males.	Females.
New South Wales .. .. .	27	203	1,275	3,107
Victoria .. .. .	13	126	2,456	2,164
Queensland .. .. .	9	35	140	394
South Australia .. .. .	7	39	566	798
Western Australia .. .. .	12	52	(a) 1,388	(a) 635
Tasmania .. .. .	3	14	117	264
Total .. .. .	71	469	5,942	7,362

(a) Estimated.

The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of students instructed at home through the medium of correspondence classes. Particulars regarding fees received in 1934 are available for Western Australia only, where the total was returned at £29,700.

### § 8. Miscellaneous.

1. Scientific Societies.—(i) *Royal Societies*. In previous issues of the Official Year Book an outline was given of the origin and progress of the Royal Society in each State (see No. 22, pp. 454-5). The accompanying table contains the latest available statistical information regarding these institutions, which in every case have their head-quarters in the capital cities.

#### ROYAL SOCIETIES.—PARTICULARS, 1935.(a)

Heading.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Year of origin .. .. .	1866	1854	1884	1877	1897	1843
Number of members .. .. .	302	202	186	166	186	244
Vols. of transactions issued .. .. .	68	76	51	59	21	86
Number of books in library .. .. .	35,500	18,000	6,400	9,700	4,400	20,000
Societies on exchange list .. .. .	343	333	200	248	150	268
Income .. .. .	£ 1,434	(b) 460	235	375	230	319
Expenditure .. .. .	£ 1,346	(b) 455	243	410	204	326

(a) The Royal Society of Australia, with headquarters at Canberra, was founded on the 25th July, 1930, and received permission to use its title on the 14th January, 1931. The members, including associates, numbered 80 in 1935. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £10 and £25 respectively. (b) 1934 figures.

(ii) *The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.* This Association was founded in 1887. Its head-quarters are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and meetings are usually held biennially within the various States and in the Dominion of New Zealand. The next meeting will be held in Auckland in January, 1937. The library of the Association contains 4,000 volumes, and is now housed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

(iii) *Other Scientific Societies.* The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with headquarters in Sydney, was founded in 1874. The soundness of its present position is due to the benefactions of Sir William Macleay, who during his lifetime and by his will endowed the Society to the amount of £67,000, which has been increased by judicious investment to over £80,000. The Society maintains a research bacteriologist and offers annually 4 research fellowships in various branches of natural history. Four fellowships were awarded in 1936. The library comprises some 14,000 volumes, valued at about £7,000. Sixty volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with some 232 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1935 was 173.

The British Astronomical Society has a branch in Sydney, and in each of the States the British Medical Association has a branch.

In addition to the societies enumerated above, there are various others in each State devoted to branches of scientific investigation.

2. **Libraries.**—(i) *Commonwealth*—(a) *Parliamentary and National Library.* When the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library was created in 1902, it was recognized that at such time as the Federal Capital was established it would be necessary to have available there, for the use of Members, Government Departments and the public, a library sufficient for their requirements, and therefore wider in scope than would be the case with a purely Parliamentary Library. The ideal of a great general library was kept in view, and standard works were systematically acquired. At the same time, the first Library Committee conceived the idea of a National Library for the use and benefit of the people of Australia. The policy was therefore pursued of securing, as far as possible, all works and documents connected with the discovery, settlement and early history of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

In 1909 a valuable collection of *Australiana*, comprising about 10,000 volumes and 6,500 pamphlets, maps, documents and pictures—the library of Mr. E. A. Petherick—was acquired. In 1912 a provision was included in the Commonwealth Copyright Act requiring the publisher of every book, pamphlet, etc., printed in Australia to supply a copy free to the Library. In the same year the publication of the *Historical Records* of Australia was begun, and 34 volumes were issued before publication was temporarily suspended in 1926.

The rapid development of the Australian and National sections of the Library persuaded the Library Committee in 1923 that the title "Commonwealth National Library" should be given to those sections, and that at Canberra a division of the Parliamentary and National collections should be effected, the former to be housed in Parliament House, the latter in a separate building to which the public would be given free access. The erection of the first wing of the permanent National Library building has been completed, and it is designed to meet the requirements of University students and the general public, to whom the privileges of the Library have been extended in respect to borrowing as well as reference. The design for the complete building makes ample provision for the housing of special collections and for the proper display of the valuable records of Australian history which the Library possesses.

The number of volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections—both of which are under the same administration—was, at the end of June, 1935, 117,914 books and 7,750 pamphlets, the outstanding feature of the National collection being a unique collection of Captain Cook manuscripts, while the Parliamentary section contains an extensive series of official publications of Great Britain, the Dominions and Foreign countries.

(b) *Patents Office Library.* The free library attached to the Commonwealth Patents Office, Canberra, contains over 46,000 volumes, and includes literature dealing with patents in the principal countries of the world.

(ii) *States.* In each of the capital cities there is a well-equipped Public Library, the institutions in Melbourne and Sydney especially comparing very favourably with similar institutions elsewhere. The following statement gives the number of volumes in the Public Library of each capital city at the 30th June, 1935 :—

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1934-5.

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total.
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra (h) .. ..	107,914	10,000	(i)	117,914
Sydney .. .. (a)	396,990	(b)	79,586	476,576
Melbourne (c) .. ..	412,530	70,750	14,380	497,660
Brisbane .. ..	38,114	..	..	38,114
Adelaide .. ..	169,887	(f)	(g) 3,411	173,298
Perth .. ..	145,321	..	(d) 25,144	170,465
Hobart (c).. ..	31,967	(e) 7,056	..	39,023

(a) Including 135,952 volumes in the Mitchell Library. (b) The maintenance and control of the ordinary lending branch of the Public Library at Sydney were transferred in 1908 to the Municipal Council. At 31st December, 1934, the books numbered 50,517. (c) Year ended 31st December, 1934. (d) Includes 5,874 volumes in School Children's Travelling Branch. (e) Includes 1,666 volumes in the Children's Branch. (f) The Adelaide Circulating Library, at 30th June, 1935, contained 88,000 books. (g) Children's Branch. (h) Includes Parliamentary section. (i) Books are loaned to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work.

In connexion with the Country Lending Branch of the Sydney Public Library, it may be noted that books are forwarded on loan to State schools, to approved associations, to Schools of Arts and to individual students. During the year 1934-35, about 82,000 books were lent to small State schools, 18,600 to Schools of Arts, 6,400 to branches of the Teachers' Federation and 3,500 to Agricultural Bureaux, while 51,000 reference works were loaned to individual country students.

A special research staff attached to the Public Library gives valuable assistance in making readily available to inquirers the store of information contained in books, etc., which, owing to limitations of space, are not in open access. About 7,250 books and periodicals were added to the library in 1934-35.

The Mitchell Library in Sydney of more than 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 300 paintings, principally relating to Australasia, and valued at £100,000, was bequeathed to the trustees of the Public Library in 1907 by Mr. D. S. Mitchell, together with an endowment of £70,000. The testators stipulated that the regulations of the British Museum were to be adopted as far as practicable, hence the library is the resort of specialists. There are now 136,000 volumes in the library in addition to valuable manuscripts, collections of Australian postage and fiscal stamps, and various pictures, coins, etc.

Amongst other important libraries in New South Wales may be mentioned the library at the Australian Museum, 28,000 volumes; the Teachers' College library, 47,480; Sydney Technical College library, 17,700; Public School libraries, 490,000; and the library at the Botanic Gardens, 10,000 volumes. At the end of 1934 the Parliamentary Library contained 84,000 volumes.

The reading room at the Melbourne Public Library ranks among the finest in the world. It was opened in 1913, and has a diameter of 114 feet, with a similar height, and is capable of seating 320 readers at a time, all of whom are under observation from the centre of the room. The Library forwards volumes on loan to Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries, and to individual borrowers in the country. Railway transport is used as far as possible in transporting the volumes. During the year 1934 the volumes added to the Reference branch by purchase, donation, etc., numbered 8,257, while additions to the lending branch numbered 4,365.

The library at Brisbane (North) contained 58,978 volumes at the 30th June, 1934, and the one at South Brisbane about 15,590.

For some years past efforts have been made in South Australia to collect original documents likely to be of service in compiling a history of the State. So far back as 1914, Professor Henderson, of Adelaide University, under commission from the South Australian Government, visited and reported on the system of keeping archives in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Ceylon, and obtained valuable information also from the United States and Canada. A department of historical documents has been created under the care of an archivist, and valuable work has been done in connexion with examination, classification and permanent preservation of the available papers. A suitable building for housing the documents and the staff was provided in 1921. At the 30th June, 1935, the collection numbered 303,110 documents, 13,729 views and 1,327 maps.

For the year ended 30th June, 1935, accessions to the Public Library at Perth numbered 2,439 books including 326 bound volumes of periodicals.

During 1922 the Tasmanian Public Library adopted the plan of lending books to individual country borrowers and to families or committees of residents in country districts. The Public Library at Launceston contains 41,000 volumes. Books added to the Public Libraries at Hobart and Launceston during the year 1934 numbered 586 and 1,272 respectively.

Statistics in regard to other libraries are not available for all States, while the information supplied is not in all cases complete. Returns for Victoria in 1934 showed a total of about 420 libraries in receipt of State or municipal aid, but apart from the Melbourne Public Library statistics are now only collected from 25 institutions in Greater Melbourne and 48 in the chief extra metropolitan towns. These libraries contained approximately 503,000 volumes. Queensland returned a total of 222 libraries, with 573,837 books, although during 1934-35 libraries other than the State Public Library did not receive government aid; although 301 suburban and country institutions were recorded in South Australia during 1934 statistics were collected from only 269 which returned 715,000 volumes, while in Tasmania 80,500 volumes were distributed between 24 libraries other than the Hobart and Launceston public institutions.

(iii) *University Libraries.* The libraries of the Australian universities perform two important functions in Australian life and development: they provide material not only for the education of graduates and undergraduates, but for scholars, research workers and practical investigators all over the continent, since no genuine student is refused access to them. Much of the material they contain is not available elsewhere, for although in most cases smaller, they are in many directions more highly specialized than the public libraries, whose resources they are thus able to supplement. They lend to one another and to State and private institutions as well as to individual investigators, and they both lend to and borrow from the public and scientific libraries. Each of them is governed by a librarian, who is responsible as a rule to an executive sub-committee and a committee which is practically co-extensive with the professorial staff. In size the library of the University of Sydney is the third in Australia, and the libraries of the Universities of Adelaide and Melbourne are respectively seventh

and eighth. The following table shows the sizes and rates of growth of the Australian university libraries; it is impossible to give borrowing statistics, as they differ too widely to be comparable without much explanation:—

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1935.

	Number of Volumes.	Yearly Accessions.	Number of Current Periodicals.
Sydney .. .. .	224,000	5,700	2,750
Melbourne .. .. .	92,800	4,100	1,250
Queensland .. .. .	40,400	1,000	580
Adelaide .. .. .	102,000	4,000	1,700
Western Australia .. .. .	43,000	2,400	450
Tasmania .. .. .	(a) 40,900	(a) 2,250	250

(a) Including pamphlets.

The first books were bought for the library of the University of Sydney as early as 1851; only since 1910, however, has it possessed a building of its own. It is named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, who bequeathed to it in 1885 the sum of £30,000. It contains an up-to-date bookstack of glass and steel, but the design of the otherwise fine reading room is such as to make it difficult to install a satisfactory system of shelving; the library is therefore conducted on the closed access system. Undergraduates, however, as well as graduates and members of the teaching staff, are encouraged to borrow freely. The library possesses a large number of periodicals, especially scientific, valuable collections of seventeenth century pamphlets and Elizabethian translations from the classics, and an extensive collection of Australian literature. Besides a medical branch, there are a number of departmental libraries.

Early in 1854 the Council of the University of Melbourne made its first allocation for books, but the library was housed in temporary and unsatisfactory quarters for a number of years, and consequently, growth was slow and complaints frequent. In recent years the University authorities have treated the library generously, and there have been some welcome benefactions, but accommodation is insufficient and a new library building is one of the most pressing needs of the University. All the books are accessible on open shelves, and though the library is intended primarily for reference purposes, borrowing, except of text-books and certain valuable volumes, is made as easy as possible. There are branches in the science departments, and a separate medical library.

The Library of the University of Queensland began 26 years ago with £3,000 worth of books, £2,000 having been raised by public subscription and £1,000 granted by the Government. At present it shares a building with a science department, but a modern and substantial library building is in course of erection. There are several departmental libraries.

The Adelaide University Library bears the name of its original benefactor, Robert Barr Smith, who, with members of his family in and after 1892, gave the University about £50,000 for library purposes. Some 20,000 volumes are shelved in the reading room, and available to the ordinary student. Up-to-date steel bookstacks provide accommodation for about 100,000 volumes, and additions now planned will be capable of housing a further 500,000. At present borrowing by students is restricted to honours and post-graduate research students. There are medical, law and departmental libraries.

In the University of Western Australia the first permanent library staff was not appointed until 1927, and the library remained in cramped and unsuitable quarters until 1931. A special feature is the use made of student co-operation. The whole collection is in open access, and there are several departmental libraries.

The Library of the University of Tasmania was founded in 1893, but for many years it comprised little more than a collection of text-books. In 1913 a substantial increase of funds was allotted and important gifts received. In 1919 it was organized for the first time in accordance with modern library practice. Its growth has been steady since 1925.

3. Public Museums and Art Galleries.—Previous issues of the Official Year Book contained a brief description of the public museums and art galleries in each State (see No. 22, pp. 457-9), but considerations of space preclude the incorporation of this matter in the present volume.

4. State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.—The gross and net expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the year 1934-35 were as follows :—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART, 1934-35.

State.	Expenditure from—				Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Other Funds.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	3,977,365	a 240,912	..	4,218,277	78,592	4,139,685
Victoria ..	2,563,910	15,969	7,461	2,587,340 <sup>b</sup>	89,858	2,497,482
Queensland ..	1,502,536	229,581	(c) 148,849	1,880,966	22,340	1,858,626
South Australia ..	853,363	26,528	..	879,891	35,041	844,850
Western Australia	673,922	61,629	..	735,551	23,380	712,171
Tasmania ..	295,345	24,971	..	320,316	378	319,938
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,866,441</b>	<b>599,590</b>	<b>156,310</b>	<b>10,622,341</b>	<b>249,589</b>	<b>10,372,752</b>

(a) Includes £136,381 from the Unemployment Relief Fund in Special Deposits Account. (b) In addition fees in respect of technical education amounting to £50,603 were received and spent by the School Councils. (c) From Unemployment Relief Fund.