

CHAPTER VI. 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 IX.—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. The results so far achieved by these classes have been sufficiently favourable to warrant the establishment of additional classes at Artarmon Public School in 1936.

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 1936, 46 numbers had appeared. Since its inception the Council has granted 161 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, at the present time for example it has in Victoria a representative committee inquiring into the problems of education at the secondary stage. Expenditure on grants to the end of June, 1936, amounted to £13,559. 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. As a result of this report there are strong movements in several States aiming at the removal of the serious deficiencies revealed by the report in existing library services in Australia. In conjunction with the New Education Fellowship of England, the Council is arranging for an important educational conference in Australia in August, 1937. It is anticipated that over twenty leading educationalists from twelve different countries will participate. Sessions are 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.

§ 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 1935.*—(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 1935:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—RETURNS, 1935.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment.
New South Wales (a) ..	3,425	12,315	359,269	310,894	86.5
Victoria ..	2,754	8,533	237,802	208,893	87.8
Queensland ..	1,694	4,310	141,463	113,273	80.1
South Australia ..	1,093	3,218	82,087	75,100	91.5
Western Australia ..	872	2,340	58,232	52,555	90.3
Tasmania ..	523	1,307	33,509	29,162	87.0
Northern Territory (b) ..	7	14	341	309	90.6
Australia ..	10,368	32,037	912,703	790,186	86.6

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Year ended 30th June, 1936.

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 1935 twelve State Schools were in operation in the Federal Capital Territory. The individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,596 and the average attendance 1,252. Cost of upkeep amounted to £15,258. 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 1935:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.
1891	3,421	350,773	1932	6,605	818,566
1901	3,825	450,246	1933	6,657	805,334
1911	4,574	463,799	1934	6,706	792,892
1921	5,511	666,498	1935	6,753	790,186
1931	6,553	817,262			

(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 was:—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. Nearly 18,400 children received instruction in this way during 1935, the respective numbers in each State being New South Wales, 7,521; Victoria, 1,149; Queensland, 5,745; South Australia, 1,793; Western Australia, 1,883; Tasmania, 274. In the Northern Territory, 25 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 1935 a sum of £16,576 was expended in boarding allowance and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1935-36 was returned as £13,197. In South Australia the sum of £4,709 was disbursed in connexion with travelling expenses of school children in 1935, while £15,705 was spent in Western Australia during 1934-35, and £6,178 in Tasmania in 1935-36. (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 36 Evening Continuation Schools had an average weekly enrolment in 1935 of 4,138 and an average attendance of 3,142. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 2,217, and at those for girls 925. 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 1935 is shown in the following table. The figures are inclusive of students in training and teachers of subsidized schools:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—TEACHING STAFF, 1935.

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	5,846	6,469	12,315
Victoria	3,761	4,772	8,533
Queensland	2,254	2,056	4,310
South Australia	1,459	1,759	3,218
Western Australia	859	1,481	2,340
Tasmania	425	882	1,307
Northern Territory	5	9	14
	14,609	17,428	32,037

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 1935 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).								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	1,251,037	702,306	523,010	206,957	4,471	8,317,528
1933	3,267,223	2,098,686	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
1935	3,523,552	2,335,096	1,235,724	721,275	625,847	250,759	5,594	8,697,847

PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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 1	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	
1935	11 2 8	11 3 7	10 18 2	9 12 1	10 18 11	8 12 0	18 2 1	11 0 2	

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 economic depression was responsible for heavy reductions in subsequent years, but the expenditure is again expanding.

(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, 1935.

State.	Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.	
		s.	d.
	£		
New South Wales	577,935	4	4
Victoria	307,457	3	4
Queensland	124,006	2	7
South Australia	98,905	3	5
Western Australia	(a) 132,590	5	11
Tasmania	18,508	1	7

(a) Year 1934-35.

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 £95,016. For Queensland, the figure quoted does not include the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1935 to £19,774. For Western Australia the total includes £82,120 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.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	416,217	43,817	44,462	22,471	56,267	10,719	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
1935	406,662	132,744	347,735	60,656	102,634	53,589	897	1,104,917

The totals for the various States in 1935 include the following amounts expended from loan and unemployment relief funds:—New South Wales, £69,707; Victoria, £20,900; Queensland, £264,958; South Australia, £31,979; Western Australia, £74,376; and Tasmania, £25,155.

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost during the year 1935 was as follows:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—NET TOTAL COST, 1935.

Item.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net cost of education, including buildings	3,030,214	2,167,840	1,583,459	781,931	728,481	304,348	6,491	9,802,764

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 1935 to £12 8s. 1d., 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, 1936, were as follows:—

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AT 30th JUNE, 1936.

State.	Agencies.	Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average for Depositor.	
				£	s. d.
	No.	No.	£	£	s. d.
New South Wales	2,622	168,901	228,880	1	7 1
Victoria	2,730	193,717	281,304	1	9 0
Queensland	(b)	91,103	162,119	1	15 7
South Australia (a)	1,210	73,573	121,383	1	12 11
Western Australia	808	69,415	78,122	1	2 6
Tasmania	488	28,954	41,373	1	8 11
Total	7,858	625,663	913,181	1	9 2

(a) At 31st December, 1935.

(b) Not available.

§ 3. Private Schools.*

1. **Returns for 1935.**—The following table shows the number of private schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1935:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1935.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
New South Wales	746	4,740	92,750	81,144
Victoria	518	2,501	71,472	62,529
Queensland	218	1,372	32,538	27,775
South Australia	178	889	13,573	12,140
Western Australia	149	590	13,232	11,688
Tasmania	65	324	5,828	5,148
Northern Territory (a)	1	5	132	115
Total	1,875	10,421	229,525	200,539

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

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 1,180 boys and 586 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 1935 amounted to £15,402. In addition, a sum of £12,801 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 1935 were as follows:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891	124,485	99,588	1931	221,387	189,665
1901	143,659	120,742	1932	220,723	188,912
1911	160,794	132,588	1933	222,625	189,984
1921	198,688	164,973	1934	223,538	196,927
1930	242,024	193,691	1935	229,525	200,539

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, 1936.

State.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Permanent Instructors.	Student Teachers.	Voluntary Assistants.
New South Wales	16	870	38	43	63
Victoria	33	1,637	74	41	341
Queensland	6	(a) 562	13	16	6
South Australia	10	395	13	26	40
Western Australia	7	365	17	9	20
Tasmania	3	85	6	1	1
Total	75	3,914	161	136	471

(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 1936 was 149 children. In each capital city there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1936 was 86 in Sydney, 41 in Melbourne, 16 in Brisbane, 9 in Adelaide, 9 in Perth, and 1 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 1935:—

UNIVERSITIES.—TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, 1935.

University.	Professors.	Lecturers and Demonstrators.	Students attending Lectures.		Total.
			Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	
Sydney	49	188	2,604	425	3,029
Melbourne	36	194	(c)	(c)	(a) 3,071
Queensland (Brisbane)	14	75	918	171	1,089
Adelaide	19	114	1,116	956	(b) 2,072
Western Australia (Perth)	13	44	785	2	787
Tasmania (Hobart)	9	22	186	43	229

(a) Exclusive of 217 students at Conservatorium of Music.

(b) Exclusive of 262 students at

Conservatorium of Music. (c) Not available.

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 1935 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, 1935.

University.	Government Grants.	Lecture and Examination Fees.	Income from Private Foundations.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	57,050	74,640	68,920	5,300	205,910
Melbourne	55,550	96,443	29,536	22,024	203,553
Queensland (Brisbane)	25,118	22,663	17,822	2,331	67,934
Adelaide	55,100	28,236	22,767	5,469	111,572
Western Australia (Perth) (a)	26,549	1,379	1,597	4,853	34,378
Tasmania (Hobart)	12,770	4,042	1,141	900	18,853
Total	232,137	227,403	141,783	40,877	642,200

(a) Excludes revenue on account of bequests, endowments, &c., not taken into general account.

The figures in the above table do not include the value of new foundations received during the year which amounted to £8,507 in Victoria, £3,877 in Queensland, £3,267 in South Australia, and £196 in Tasmania.

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 more important benefactions only herein.

The endowments to the Sydney University include the Challis Fund, £380,920; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £252,848; the P. N. Russell Fund, £104,771; and the Fisher Estate, £42,616. 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 £1,257,318 on the 31st December, 1935. 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. Dr. James Stewart founded Scholarships in Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery to the value of £26,000. 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 28th February, 1937, had received £161,292 from the McCaughey estate, and £32,071 from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, while the Hon. T. C. Beirne gave £20,000 in 1935 for the endowment of a chair of Law in Queensland. The chief benefactors to the Adelaide University were Sir Thomas Elder, £100,000; Sir Langdon Bonython, £71,000; 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 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 1935, excluding capital expenditure on buildings:—

UNIVERSITIES.—EXPENDITURE, 1935.

University.	Salaries.	Scholarships and Bursaries.	Buildings and Grounds. (d)	Maintenance, Equipment, &c.(c)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	158,764	7,000	3,340	32,238	201,342
Melbourne	132,386	8,407	8,194	51,586	200,573
Queensland (Brisbane)	39,503	1,681	374	22,155	63,713
Adelaide	(b) 66,044	1,159	1,186	(b) 40,798	109,187
Western Australia (Perth) (a)	24,817	..	66	9,656	34,539
Tasmania (Hobart)	12,661	1,017	712	4,048	18,438
Total	434,175	19,264	13,872	160,481	627,792

(a) Excludes expenditure on account of bequests, endowments, &c., not taken into General Account.

(b) Includes salaries, £15,770; and maintenance and equipment, £12,942 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 1935 amounted to £79,552 distributed as follows:—Victoria, £2,438; Queensland, £22,562; South Australia, £19,446; and Western Australia, £35,106.

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 eight part-time lecturers have been appointed. In 1935 and 1936 the students numbered 75 and 81 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 1936 were as follows:—New South Wales, £3,866, 57 classes and 4 study circles; Victoria, £3,120, 34 tutorial classes and extension work; Tasmania, £691, 13 classes; South Australia, £2,025, 7 tutorial classes, 21 lecture classes, 4 study circles and extension lectures at country centres; Queensland, £1,650, 17 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 £850 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 1935.—Returns for the year 1935 in regard to enrolments and attendances, etc., in each State are given in the table hereunder :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—ENROLMENTS, ETC., 1935.

State.	Teachers.	Net Enrolments.	Fees Received.
			£
New South Wales	601	19,959	27,481
Victoria (a)	998	28,193	60,013
Queensland	378	13,492	14,518
South Australia	239	8,339	12,904
Western Australia	141	4,542	2,111
Tasmania (a)	114	1,517	1,666
Total	2,471	76,042	118,693

(a) Includes junior enrolments, viz., 8,185 in Victoria and 431 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. The practice which has been in operation for several years of permitting students unable to pay fees to defer payment was continued during 1935. As a result of improved conditions the number applying for this concession is steadily diminishing. 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 1935.

3. Expenditure on Technical Education.—The expenditure on technical education in each State for the year 1935 is shown below :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—EXPENDITURE, 1935.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935 { (a)	172,232	280,867	68,935	52,258	20,889	18,010	613,191
(b)	20,637	22,511	3,966	608	2,393	33	50,148

(a) Maintenance. (b) Buildings.

In addition to the amount shown above for Victoria, fees collected in that State totalling £60,013 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 1935 amounted to 1s. 10d. per head of the population of Australia, as compared with 2s. 8d. per head expended in 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., 1935.

State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Students.	
			Males.	Females.
New South Wales	35	244	1,680	3,608
Victoria	13	134	2,613	2,547
Queensland	9	30	147	401
South Australia	8	38	703	1,076
Western Australia	11	54	(a) 1,593	(a) 582
Tasmania	4	22	108	454
Total	80	522	6,844	8,668

(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 1935 are available for Western Australia and Tasmania only, the respective figures being £30,863 and £5,326.

§ 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, 1936.(a)

Heading.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Year of origin	1866	1854	1,884	1853	1,897	1843
Number of members	283	197	200	154	176	232
Vols. of transactions issued	69	77	48	55	22	70
Number of books in library	36,000	18,000	6,400	8,000	4,700	20,000
Societies on exchange list	351	333	200	265	150	264
Income	£ 1,060	423	189	504	211	372
Expenditure	£ 872	416	152	453	230	384

(a) The Royal Society of Australia, with head-quarters 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 82 in 1936. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £64 and £16 respectively.

(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 at Canberra in January, 1939. 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 head-quarters 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-one volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with some 232 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1936 was 180.

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. In 1936 a further development in the scope of the National Library was the establishment of an Historical Film and Speaking Record Section. This is being developed in co-operation with the Department of Commerce and is controlled by a Committee consisting of the Librarian, the Officer-in-Charge of the Cinema and Photographic Branch of the Department of Commerce, and a representative of the Film Industry—Mr. S. S. Crick.

The work of the National Library was also extended in 1936 as the result of a grant of \$7,500 in three annual instalments of \$2,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the establishment of library and reading facilities to outlying Commonwealth

Territories. Arrangements have now been completed for the circulation of books by the National Library to the Northern Territory, Papua, New Guinea, Central Australia, Norfolk Island and Nauru.

The number of volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections—both of which are under the same administration—was, at the end of June, 1936, 124,531 books and 8,100 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 50,000 volumes. Patent specifications are received from the principal countries of the world, together with official publications dealing with Patents and Trade Marks. A wide range of technical literature and periodicals is available.

(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, 1936:—

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1935-6.

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total.
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra (h)	114,531	10,000	(i)	124,531
Sydney	(a) 401,986	(b)	81,421	483,407
Melbourne (c)	421,830	70,960	14,740	507,530
Brisbane	38,755	38,755
Adelaide	173,823	(f)	(g) 3,513	177,336
Perth	148,607	..	(d) 25,409	174,016
Hobart (e)	34,333	(e) 7,997	..	42,330

(a) Including 137,712 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, 1935, the books numbered 49,777. (c) Year ended 31st December, 1935. (d) Includes 6,055 volumes in School Children's Travelling Branch. (e) Includes 1,991 volumes in the Children's Branch. (f) The Adelaide Circulating Library, at 30th June, 1936, 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 1935-36, about 79,000 books were lent to small State schools, 18,900 to Schools of Arts, 6,400 to branches of the Teachers' Federation and 2,900 to Agricultural Bureaux, while 55,000 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 6,830 books and periodicals were added to the library in 1935-36.

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 138,000 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, 48,800; Sydney Technical College library, 18,500; Public School libraries, 499,000; and the Cooper Library of the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Federation and the library at the Botanic Gardens, each of 10,000 volumes. At the end of 1935 the *Parliamentary Library* contained 81,500 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 1935 the volumes added to the Reference branch by purchase, donation, etc., numbered 9,300, while additions to the lending branch numbered 570.

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, 1936, the collection numbered 303,288 documents, 14,280 views and 1,363 maps.

For the year ended 30th June, 1936, accessions to the Public Library at Perth numbered 3,551 books including 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 42,000 volumes. Books added to the Public Libraries at Hobart and Launceston during the year 1935 numbered 3,307 and 1,276 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 1935 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 47 in the chief extra metropolitan towns. These libraries contained approximately 495,000 volumes. Queensland returned a total of 216 libraries, with 567,148 books, although during 1935-36 libraries other than the State Public Library did not receive Government aid. Although 268 suburban and country institutions were recorded in South Australia during 1935 statistics were collected from only 245 which returned 706,000 volumes, while in Tasmania 88,500 volumes were distributed between 28 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, 1936.

University.	Number of Volumes.	Yearly Accessions.	Number of Current Periodicals.
Sydney	230,150	6,150	2,763
Melbourne	98,000	5,200	1,250
Queensland	42,550	2,150	670
Adelaide	105,000	3,000	1,700
Western Australia	45,500	2,500	450
Tasmania	(a) 44,800	(a) 3,900	300

(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 Elizabethan 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. 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, when it was housed in a wing of the new buildings at Crawley. Even this accommodation is no longer adequate, and a permanent library building is being planned for the near future. A special feature is the use made of student co-operation. The whole collection is accessible on open shelves, 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 expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the year 1935-36 is given in the following table. Owing to the details not being available in all States the figures are exclusive of officers' pensions and interest and sinking fund on capital expended on buildings. The cost of the medical inspection of school children is also excluded, as this service is more appropriately classified under Public Health, etc. :—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART, 1935-36.

State.	Expenditure from—				Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Other Funds.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	4,259,401	a 243,255	..	4,502,656	92,334	4,410,322
Victoria ..	2,764,375	7,866	76,913	2,849,154 ^b	71,715	2,777,439
Queensland ..	1,553,431	246,662	(c) 48,436	1,848,529	21,163	1,827,366
South Australia ..	972,352	40,432	..	1,012,784	50,064	962,720
Western Australia	758,862	75,042	..	833,904	25,710	808,194
Tasmania ..	325,113	27,852	..	352,965	122	352,843
Total ..	10,633,534	641,109	125,349	11,399,992	261,108	11,138,884

(a) Includes £76,069 from the Unemployment Relief Fund in Special Deposits Account. (b) In addition fees in respect of technical education amounting to £60,013 were received and spent by the School Councils. (c) From Unemployment Relief Fund.