

## APPENDIX B.

## EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.\*

Complete accounts of the Education Systems prevailing in the various colonies were first published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1880-81, and these have been recently carefully revised and brought up to the latest date by the Head of the Department of Public Instruction in each colony. In order to make the accounts uniform and easy of reference, they have been divided into sections in accordance with the subjoined classification:—

## CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS.

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.—Date of establishment, statutes whereby legalized, etc.
2. GENERAL FEATURES.—Whether denominational, secular, compulsory, free, etc.
3. MANAGEMENT.—General administration, local boards, kinds of schools, cost, etc.
4. TEACHERS.—Appointments, examination and classification, emoluments, promotions, retiring allowances, training schools, etc.
5. SCHOLARS.—School age, compulsory attendance with penalties, school fees, etc.
6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—School hours, religious instructions, ordinary subjects, extra subjects.
7. SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—When to be established, etc.; number and particulars of any established.
8. EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—To advanced schools; to universities.
9. RESULTS FOR 1888.—Statistics of schools, teachers, scholars, cost, etc.
10. MISCELLANEOUS.

## EDUCATION SYSTEM OF VICTORIA.\*

(Compiled in the Department of Public Instruction, Melbourne.)

## 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

When estab-  
lished.

The system of primary instruction in Victoria was established by an Act of Parliament, entitled *The Education Act* 1872, 36 Victoria No. 447, which came into operation on the 1st January 1873, and which was amended by the *Education Act Amendment Act*, 40 Victoria No. 541, which received the Royal assent, 24th October 1876. It has just been further amended by *The Education Act* 1889, 53 Victoria No. 1,023.

## 2. GENERAL FEATURES.

General  
features.

The education provided under the Act is strictly secular, it being forbidden for any one to impart religious instruction during school hours, or for the teacher to do so at any time; it is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 6 and 13, with certain exceptions†; and it is free, no fees being charged for teaching the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction.

## 3. MANAGEMENT.

Education  
Depart-  
ment.

The principal Act, which repealed the *Common Schools Act*, created a department of Education presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown, and transferred to the latter all the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

\* An interesting account of the relative efficiency of the school systems of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, by two leading officers of the Education Department of the first named colony, appeared as an appendix to the Report of the Victorian Minister of Public Instruction in 1888-9, Parliamentary Paper No. 98, Session 1889.

† See page 488 post. The compulsory age was until recently 6 to 15.

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

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

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

The number of school districts in the colony at the end of 1888 was 349, their boundaries generally coinciding with those of the cities, towns, boroughs, and shires. Number of school districts.

The schools carried on under the Act are known as State schools, a term which is defined as meaning schools conducted in buildings vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, and as including training schools, rural schools, night schools, and any other special schools for which regulations may be made. Kinds of schools.

The cost of Public Instruction during the year ending 30th June, 1889, was £787,860 1s. 7d., including the expenditure on buildings, but this sum includes a grant of £11,000 to the University, and of £24,092 19s. 8d. for technical schools.\* Cost.

#### 4. TEACHERS.

Teachers are of two divisions, classified and unclassified. None but classified teachers can be employed in classified schools, and certificates of qualification for teaching in these schools can be obtained only by passing examinations held by the Education Department of the colony. By a recent Act, namely, Act 1,001, the Minister of Public Instruction was empowered to declare any school having, or expected to have, a less average attendance than twenty to be unclassified, and to appoint to such school a teacher not classified under the department, but holding a satisfactory literary certificate, either from the Department itself or from some other educational body, and having in addition satisfied one of the Department's inspectors of schools that he is able to impart elementary instruction. Examination and classification of teachers.

The lowest qualification for a classified teacher is that of "the licence to teach," the other grades of qualification being "the certificate of competency," "the trained teacher's certificate," "second honours," and "first honours." The requirements for these qualifications are the following :—

##### 1. Licences to teach will be granted—

- (a) To candidates who have passed in all subjects for a certificate of competency, except those included under "Theory and Practice of Teaching," on their passing an examination in the "Art of Teaching."
- (b) To pupil teachers who have completed their course.
- (c) To teachers classified in the second division of competency under Act CXLIX.

\* For detailed particulars of the expenditure on Public Instruction, see paragraph 832 *et seq.*, in the body of this work.

- (d) To teachers employed under the former National or Denominational Board previous to the 1st October, 1857, on their passing an examination in the "Art of Teaching."
2. Certificates of competency will be granted to candidates upon examination, and to those classified in the first division of competency under Act CXLIX.
3. Trained teachers, and teachers classified in honours, will have their additional qualifications entered upon their certificates.
4. The requirements in "Art of Teaching" for a licence to teach will be—  
To give a satisfactory lesson to a class in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, or geography; to keep the class in order, attention, and activity; and to be able to drill a class.\*
5. The examination for a certificate of competency will comprise the following subjects—  
*Reading.*—To read fluently, and with proper expression and emphasis, both prose and poetry, from any book or newspaper.  
*Dictation and Composition.*—To write from dictation, with correct spelling and punctuation, from any ordinary book or newspaper, and to compose a short essay on some given subject.  
*Writing.*—To write neatly full or half text and small hands.†  
*Grammar.*—Grammar, including structure of words, analysis and syntactical parsing; to answer questions on the language and subject-matter of a book of some standard English author, to be prescribed from time to time.  
*Geography.*—The form, motions, magnitude, and measurement of the earth; latitude and longitude; the surface of the earth, including mountain systems, plateaux, plains, and valleys, volcanoes and their distribution, river systems and lakes, oceans and their phenomena; climatology, including winds, heat, and moisture; distribution of plants and animals; descriptive and political geography of the world generally; map drawing.  
*Arithmetic.*—Arithmetic generally, book-keeping, and elements of mensuration.  
*History.*—General outlines of history of the British Empire, with a more detailed knowledge of Australasian discovery and settlement, and of the history of Victoria.  
*Elementary Science.*—A knowledge of the subjects specified under "Elementary Science" in the programme for pupil teachers.  
*Needlework.*—Females to be able to cut out and to do any kind of plain needlework, to darn and to knit, and to teach such work.  
*Theory and Practice of Teaching.*—  
 (a) To compose the notes of, and to give, a collective lesson on a subject chosen by the inspector; to be able to drill a class.\*  
 (b) To answer questions in school organization and management, and methods of teaching. A knowledge of the subjects to be treated of, and of the methods to be adopted, in giving lessons on morals and manners will be included under this head.  
 (c) Males to draw up and carry out a time-table suitable for the school of which the candidate has charge.
6. The requirements for classification in honours will be as under—  
*For Second Honours:*  
 (1) To have obtained one of the first four literary qualifications prescribed for a third class teacher under the *Public Service Act*; and

\* Knowledge of class drill is held to comprise: *Ability of a teacher.*—1. When standing apart from his class (i.e., where he cannot touch the scholars), by word of command alone, to move it from the desks into the body of the school-room and place it in a gallery, if there be one, or, if not, replace it in the desks. 2. To arrange a class (by word of command) at intervals or half intervals. 3. To carry his class (by word of command) through a set of extension exercises. Also to be fully acquainted with, and to put his class through, so much drill as is comprised in the following words of command:—"Fall in," "Number off," "Prove," "Stand at ease," "Attention," "Eyes right," "Eyes left," "Eyes front," "Dress," "Right close," "Left close," "Right turn," "Left turn," "Right about turn," "Left about turn," "Right half turn," "Left half turn," "Quick March," "Halt—mark time," "Forward," "Front, right (or left) wheel (in file)," "Right about (or left about) wheel (in file)."

† The general character of the writing in the examination papers will be considered in judging of this subject.

- (2) To have passed at the Melbourne University the first ordinary examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; or to have passed in four of the subjects prescribed for the first ordinary examination, at least two of which must be passed at one examination, and the remaining subject or subjects at one examination held in the same or the next succeeding academic year.

The first four literary qualifications prescribed for a third-class teacher under the *Public Service Act* are the following—

1. To be certificated (that is, to possess the certificate of competency), and to have also passed the matriculation examination.
2. To be certificated, and to hold two of the Department's science certificates.\*
3. To have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875.
4. To have obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second class under the [Victorian] Board of Education.

*For First Honours :*

To have obtained second-class honours, and to have passed at the Melbourne University the second or the third ordinary examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; or to have obtained second-class honours, and to have passed in four of the subjects prescribed for the second ordinary examination in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at least two of which must be passed at one examination, and the remaining subject or subjects at one examination held in the same or the next succeeding academic year.

Provided that the candidate, unless he hold a trained teacher's certificate, shall have passed at some examination of the University of Melbourne—(a) in Latin or Greek, and also (b) in Mathematics, as in any ordinary examination for the completion of a year, or in Algebra and Geometry, as in the Matriculation Examination.

Provided also that no teacher shall be classified in first or second honours against whom an unfavourable report shall have been recorded at any time during the two preceding years.

7. Examinations for certificates of competency will be held annually at Melbourne, and such other places as the Minister may appoint, when all male candidates of eighteen years of age, and female candidates of seventeen years, except pupil teachers of the second or a lower class, who present themselves for examination, and who produce satisfactory certificates of moral character and health, may be examined in the literary subjects required.

8. Candidates must bear their own travelling expenses; and all candidates who are not actually employed as teachers, pupil teachers, or sewing mistresses will be required to pay a fee of ten shillings previous to examination.

A special certificate—the “Trained Teacher's Certificate”—is granted to teachers who successfully pass through the two years' course of training provided for in the regulations of the department. For admission to the first year's course of training, candidates must be recommended by an inspector and must be either first-class pupil teachers, matriculated students at the Melbourne University, or persons who have passed the literary examination for first-class pupil teachers. The training during the first year is conducted by the head teachers of about twenty district training schools, termed associated schools, situated in various parts of the colony, and to complete the first year's course students must spend a year in one of these schools as first-class pupil teachers or assistants and pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

Reading,  
Dictation,  
Composition,  
Writing,  
Grammar,  
Geography,  
Arithmetic,

As may be from time to time prescribed for the certificate of competency.

Training of  
teachers.

\* A science certificate is granted, upon examination, for each of the following subjects or groups:—Botany, Chemistry, Dynamics and Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Geology and Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Physiology, Sound and Light.

*History*.—General outlines of history of the British Empire, with a more detailed knowledge of Australasian discovery and settlement, and of the history of Victoria.

*Euclid*.—Book I.

*Algebra*.—The four simple rules, and easy simple equations.

*Latin*, or }  
*French*, or } Accidence and easy exercises.  
*German*, }

*Theory and Practice of Teaching*.—Discipline, methods of teaching, registration; preparing lesson notes and giving class lessons; class drill.

During the first year's course students will be required to attend regularly the meetings of the school to which they are attached, and to take part in the ordinary work of the school for at least half of each day—or for a greater portion, at the discretion of the head teacher. The time not employed in actual teaching will be devoted, under the direction of the head teacher, to the study of the subjects prescribed above.

The subjects of study during the second year are as follow :—

1. *Theory and Practice of Teaching*—

- (a) The leading principles of education; the faculties, their training and development; habit and character.
- (b) School organization and management; methods of teaching; notes of lessons.
- (c) Controlling and teaching a class or two classes simultaneously; and class drill.  
 (Marks obtainable at final examination—150.)

2. *English Language and Literature*—

Structure of the English language; Chaucer and the chief authors since, with a knowledge of prescribed selections;

Or *History of England and Australia*—

- (a) Outlines of history of British Empire.
- (b) History of a selected period in detail.
- (c) History of the Australasian Colonies.  
 (Marks obtainable at final examination—100.)

3. *Mathematics*—

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I.-III.; and Algebra—To easy quadratic equations.  
 (Marks obtainable at final examination—100.)

4. *Latin*—

A general knowledge of the Grammar;  
 Translation of easy Latin from a prescribed book;

Or *French*—

The Grammar; Translation of French prose and poetry from a prescribed book; translation of English into French;

Or *German*—

The Grammar; Translation of German prose and poetry from a prescribed book; translation of English into German.  
 (Marks obtainable at final examination—100.)

5. *Science*—

- Elementary Physics;
- or Elementary Chemistry;
- or Elementary Physiology;
- or Elementary Botany.

(Marks obtainable at final examination—100.)

- |  |     |         |  |
|--|-----|---------|--|
| 6. <i>Music</i> ...                    | ... | ...     | (Marks obtainable at final examination, 50). |
| 7. <i>Drawing</i> ...                  | ... | ...     | ( " " " " 50).                               |
| 8. <i>Gymnastics</i> ...               | ... | ...     | ( " " " " 30).                               |
| 9. <i>Military Drill or Needlework</i> | (   | " " " " | 30).   |

During the second year's course students will be required to attend lectures at the Training College in the subjects in which they must pass in order to obtain a trained teacher's certificate, and in Music, Drawing, Gymnastics, Drill, or Needlework, and such other subjects of the course as the principal may direct. Students will also, from time to time, attend and teach classes at the practising schools.

At the end of their second year students will be examined in the subjects prescribed during the second year's course, and a trained teacher's certificate will be awarded to those who pass in the subjects numbered 1 to 5 and obtain a total of 350 marks. (In estimating this total, no credit will be given for less than 25 per cent. of marks in any subject.)

By the *Public Service Act*, No. 773, passed 1st November, 1883, schools were classified as under :—

Classifica-  
tion of  
schools.

*First-class Schools*.—Those with an average attendance exceeding 700 pupils.

*Second-class Schools*.—Those with an average attendance exceeding 400, but not exceeding 700 pupils.

*Third-class Schools*, Sub-division A.—Schools with an average attendance exceeding 250, but not exceeding 400 pupils.

Sub-division B.—Schools with an average attendance exceeding 150, but not exceeding 250 pupils.

*Fourth-class Schools*.—Those with an average attendance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 150 pupils.

*Fifth-class Schools*.—Those with an average attendance not exceeding 50 pupils.

In addition to the foregoing there are about 200 unclassified schools, each with an average attendance of less than 20 scholars.

By the *Public Service Act*, No. 773, and by Act 1,001, partly amending it, teachers are classified and paid as under :—

Classifica-  
tion and  
payment of  
teachers.

#### FIRST-CLASS TEACHERS.

That is, male teachers who are certificated and are classified in first honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne, and also are in charge of first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary, £280 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £330.

#### SECOND-CLASS TEACHERS.

That is, male teachers who are certificated and are classified in second honours, and also are in charge of second-class schools, also certificated female teachers who are first assistants in first-class schools, and are classified in first or second honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne. Minimum fixed salary for males, £220 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £270. Minimum fixed salary for females, £176 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £216.

#### THIRD-CLASS TEACHERS.

That is, teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination; or are certificated and hold two of the Department's science certificates; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second class under the Board of Education; or possess a certificate of competency alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And in addition to possessing any such qualification, also hold one of the following positions, that is to say :—As head teachers of third-class schools, or as first male assistants in first-class schools; or as first female assistants in first-class schools, not being qualified as second-class teachers; or as first female assistants in second-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £176 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208. Minimum fixed salary for females, £121 12s., rising by seven annual increments of £6 8s. to a maximum of £166 8s.

#### FOURTH-CLASS TEACHERS.

That is, teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male assistants in second-class schools, or as first female assistants of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £144 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £168. Minimum fixed salary for females, £89 12s., rising by four annual increments of £6 8s. to a maximum of £115 4s.

FIFTH-CLASS TEACHERS.

That is, teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. Fixed salary for teachers employed otherwise than as junior assistants :—

*Males.*—Minimum, £88, rising by six annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £136.

*Females.*—Minimum, £64, rising by three annual increments of £6 8s. to a maximum of £83 4s.

Fixed salary for teachers employed as junior assistants :—

*Males.*—£80 per annum, without increment.

*Females.*—£64 per annum, without increment.

UNCLASSIFIED TEACHERS.

That is, teachers in charge of unclassified schools. Fixed salary for males, £75 per annum ; for females, £60 per annum. No increments.

In addition to the fixed salaries above specified for the several classes of teachers a sum equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary is obtainable by way of results. The sum actually obtained in this manner depends on the efficiency of the school, as gauged by the Inspector's examination. It forms, on an average, an increase of about 40 per cent. to the fixed salary. Teachers' incomes may be further augmented (1) by bonuses for the promotion of pupil-teachers; (2) by allowances for teaching drill, gymnastics, drawing, and singing; (3) by fees for teaching extra subjects; and (4), in the case of the associates of the Training Institution, by an allowance of £50 a-year, with a bonus of £10 for every candidate qualified by them for admission to the second year's course of training.

All head teachers receive allowances, proportioned to the average attendance, for maintenance (cleaning, fuel, etc.), and for incidental expenses.

**Sewing Mistresses.** In schools having an average attendance between 30 and 50 the teacher has the assistance, during the whole of the afternoon, of a sewing-mistress, whose salary is £30 a-year.

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

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

**Retiring allowances.** Teachers who were employed before 24th December, 1881, and who have been not less than fifteen years in the service, and have reached the age of sixty years, or who, before reaching that age, become, through infirmity of body or mind, permanently incapacitated for the discharge of their duties, are granted superannuation allowances on the same scale as those granted to members of the ordinary Civil Service. This allowance is a pension of an amount equivalent to as many sixtieths of the average annual salary received by the officer during the three years preceding his retirement as he has been years in the service. To teachers who have served less than fifteen years, and who are constrained by infirmity of body or mind to leave the service, gratuities not exceeding an amount equal to nine months' pay may be granted.

5. SCHOLARS.

**School age. Compulsory attendance.** Attendance at school of all children between the ages of six and thirteen\* for at least forty\* days in each quarter of the year is compulsory, the only excuses admissible for non-compliance with this requirement being—

- (I.) That a child is under efficient instruction in some other manner :
- (II.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause :

\* Prior to the passing of the *Education Act* 1889 (No. 1023), on the 4th November, 1889, the compulsory school age was 6 to 15 years; and the number of days' attendance required in each quarter was 30.

(III.) That there is no State School which the child can attend within a distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child; excepting when the child is more than nine years of age, then the distance shall be within two miles and a-half from the residence of such child, measured as aforesaid; and when the child is more than twelve years of age then the distance shall be within three miles from the residence of such child, measured as aforesaid:

(IV.) That the child has been educated up to the standard of education.

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

Standard of education.

Any parent who, without reasonable excuse, neglects to cause his child to attend school for the required period in each quarter is liable, on conviction before a justice, to a fine not exceeding 5s. for a first offence, and not less than 5s. nor more than 20s. for any succeeding offence, or, in default, may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven days.

Penalties for non-attendance.

In the year 1888, 7,722 prosecutions were instituted, 6,846 convictions obtained, and fines to the amount of £1,831 9s. 6d. imposed. To facilitate prosecutions under the compulsory clause the term parent—which in the principal Act is defined as including guardian, and any person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of a child—is held in the amending Act to include, in addition, any person with whom a child resides, or who is the occupier of a house in which a child resides. Moreover the burden lies on the defendant of proving the grounds of excuse from attendance at school, and where a child is apparently of the age alleged it rests with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

Prosecutions.

No fees are chargeable for instruction in the ordinary English subjects, viz., reading (including learning of poetry and history), writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and general lessons, with needlework for girls. Instruction in singing, drawing, military drill and gymnastics is also free where these subjects are taught.

Fees.

## 6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

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

Instruction secular during school hours.

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

Ordinary subjects.

### Class I.

*Reading and Spelling.*—Reading tablets, the First Royal Reader, or approved equivalent.

*Poetry.*—To be learning the poems in the First and the Second Royal Reader, or equivalent.

*Writing.*—To be learning to form on slates small letters, short words, and capitals, from copies on the blackboard and from dictation.

*Arithmetic.*—To be learning to count up to 100; to read and write numbers up to 20; oral addition and subtraction of numbers each less than 11.

*General Lessons.*—Object lessons, and lessons on common facts.

*Needlework.*—Girls who are able to learn, to commence.

*Singing.*—Infant-school songs.

*Drawing.*—Suitable elementary exercises.

*Marching and Disciplinary Exercises.*

## Class II.

*Reading, Spelling, and Explanation.*—The Second Royal Reader, or approved equivalent.

*Poetry.*—To learn poetry from the Reading Book.

*Writing.*—Single and double turns in copy-books; copying on slates, in manuscript, sentences from tablets or the Reading Book; and writing on slates from copies set on the blackboard.

*Arithmetic.*—Numeration and notation of numbers less than 10,000; simple addition and subtraction, and the multiplication table.

*Geography.*—Explanation of a map and of simple geographical terms; geography of the locality; the continents, oceans, and larger seas, with their relative positions.

*General Lessons.*—Object lessons, and the “Useful Knowledge Lessons” in the Second Royal Reader.

*Needlework.*—*Girls* to be learning to hem.

*Singing.*—Easy school songs.

*Drawing.*—Suitable elementary exercises.

*Drill.*—Class Drill, including the Extension Exercises.

## Class III.

*Reading, Spelling, and Explanation.*—The Third Royal Reader, or approved equivalent.

*Poetry.*—To learn poetry from the Reading Book.

*Dictation.*—From the Reading Book.

*Writing.*—In copy-books, half or full text hand, with capitals.

*Arithmetic.*—Numeration and notation; the four simple rules and the money tables; compound addition and subtraction of money.

*Grammar.*—To distinguish nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns, and to form simple sentences containing them.

*Geography.*—Definitions; the principal physical features and the chief towns of Victoria; the principal inlets, straits, islands, peninsulas, and capes of Australasia; the relative positions of the Australasian colonies, and their capitals.

*General Lessons.*—Object lessons, with the “Useful Knowledge Lessons,” and “The World we Live in” in the Third Royal Reader, or equivalent.

*Needlework for Girls.*—Hemming and seaming, and knitting with two needles.

WHERE PRACTICABLE. { *Singing*—THEORY.—The names and shapes of the notes from the semibreve to the quaver, and their corresponding rests; the staff, the treble clef, and the letter-names of the lines and spaces, including the first ledger line below; the order of the tones and semitones in the Major Diatonic scale; the scale of C.

*Singing*—PRACTICE.—The Major Diatonic scale and common chord; melodies written in notes\* of equal value, the intervals to consist of major and minor seconds only; easy songs in unison.

*Drawing.*—Right-lined geometric figures and applications.

*Drill.*—Class Drill, including the Extension Exercises, and, where practicable, Part I. of the Manual and Military Drill.

*Gymnastics.*—The free exercises, marching, running, and jumping, and, where practicable, climbing ropes and poles.

## Class IV.

*Reading, Spelling, and Explanation, and History.*—The Fourth Royal Reader or approved equivalent.

*Poetry.*—To learn poetry from the Reading Book.

*Dictation.*—From the Reading Book.

*Writing.*—In copy-books, half or full text and small hands.

*Arithmetic.*—Numeration and notation; the simple and compound rules, reduction and bills of parcels.

*Grammar.*—The parts of speech; inflections of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs; the principal parts of verbs; to form easy examples of the simple sentence, and give the general analysis of such sentences.

\* The numbers or the sol-fa syllables may be affixed at the discretion of the teacher.

*Geography.*—The outlines of the descriptive geography of Australasia; the principal islands of the world, and the chief features of the coast-line of the several continents; the relative positions of the countries of the world and their capitals.

*General Lessons.*—Object lessons, and lessons on the chief forces of nature; the properties of solids, liquids, and gases; the simpler phenomena of heat (expansion of matter, liquefaction of solids, etc.); the atmosphere and its phenomena (winds, rain, etc.).

*Needlework for Girls.*—Hemming, seaming, knitting, stitching, and darning.

*Singing*—THEORY.—All notes, rests, and dotted notes from the semibreve to the semiquaver, and their values; the sharp, flat, and natural, and their use; the construction of the Diatonic scales requiring one sharp and one flat, and their signatures; the following time signatures,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ , and C, and their accents.

*Singing*—PRACTICE.—Melodies written in minims and crotchets, or crotchets and quavers, introducing intervals of seconds and thirds and the common chord; also songs in unison\* and simple rounds.

*Drawing.*—Curved-lined geometric figures; application of curved and straight lines; scrolls.

*Drill.*—Class Drill, including the Extension Exercises, and, where practicable, Parts I. and II. of the Manual of Military Drill.

*Gymnastics*—As prescribed for the Third Class, and, where practicable, vaulting, exercises on the rings, round swing, and horizontal ladder.

#### Class V.

*Reading, Spelling and Explanation, and History.*—The Fifth Royal Reader, or approved equivalent.

*Poetry.*—To learn poetry from the Reading Book.

*Dictation and Composition.*—Dictation from the Reading Book; composition—easy exercises, including letter writing.

*Writing.*—In copy-books, half or full text, small and running hands.

*Arithmetic.*—That prescribed for the Fourth Class; the meaning and notation of a vulgar fraction and a decimal; addition and subtraction of proper fractions with denominators not exceeding 10; addition and subtraction of decimals; practice and simple proportion.

*Grammar.*—General analysis of the complex sentence; inflexions of the parts of speech (the progressive and the emphatic forms of the verb and the potential mood not being required); full parsing of easy sentences.

*Geography.*—Descriptive geography of Europe and the British Possessions, with a special knowledge of the Australasian Colonies; explanation of the lines marking latitude and longitude and zones on a map of the world.

*General Lessons.*—Object lessons, and lessons on the causes of day and night, and of the seasons; the simpler kinds of physical and mechanical appliances, e.g., the thermometer, the barometer, lever, pulley, pump, and spirit-level.

*Needlework for Girls.*—To hem, seam, stitch, darn, work button-holes, gather, and to knit stockings.

*Singing*—THEORY.—All notes, dotted notes, and rests, from the semibreve to the demisemiquaver; a general knowledge of major keys up to three sharps and three flats, and the names of the key notes up to five sharps and five flats; the construction of the chromatic scale; the time signatures  $\frac{2}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{6}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{6}{8}$ ,  $\frac{9}{8}$ , and their accents; the ordinary signs, terms, and marks of expression and speed; modulation into the keys of the dominant and sub-dominant.

*Singing*—PRACTICE.—Melodies of moderate difficulty, introducing examples of the above modulations, and songs written in two-part harmony.

*Drawing.*—As for the Fourth Class, with more advanced scrolls; architectural details; ornamental drawing.

*Drill.*—As for the Fourth Class.

*Gymnastics.*—The exercises prescribed for the lower classes; and, where practicable, rod exercises, on the horizontal bar and slanting ladder.

NOTE.—In the Fifth Class, exercises in Arithmetic should include the calculation of rectangular areas.

\* Boys of advanced age in this class should be taught to sing a second part.

Class VI.

*Reading, Spelling and Explanation, and History.*—The Sixth Royal Reader, or approved equivalent, and newspapers.  
*Poetry or Prose.*—To learn passages from the Sixth Royal Reader, or equivalent.  
*Dictation and Composition.*—Dictation from the Reading Book or a newspaper; composition—more advanced exercises.  
*Writing.*—In copy-books, running hand.  
*Arithmetic.*—To vulgar and decimal fractions, compound proportion, and interest, inclusive.  
*Grammar.*—Full parsing; analysis; the structure of words; the rules of syntax and their application.  
*Geography.*—That prescribed for the Fifth Class, and the descriptive geography of Asia, Africa, and America.  
*General Lessons.*—Object lessons, and lessons on the general characteristics of animal and vegetable life; the principal divisions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; the chief organs of the body.  
*Needlework for Girls.*—To put work together, cut out, and do all kinds of plain needlework.

WHERE  
PRACTICABLE.

{  
*Singing.*—As for the Fifth Class.  
*Drawing.*—That prescribed for the Fifth Class; figure and flower drawing, constructive geometry and perspective.  
*Drill.*—As for the Fifth Class.  
*Gymnastics.*—As for the Fifth Class.

NOTE.—In the Sixth Class, exercises in Arithmetic should include the calculation of the areas of right-angled triangles and of circles, and the contents of rectangular and of cylindrical solids.

GENERAL NOTES.

*Arithmetic.*—Children above the First Class should be taught to work dictated exercises in arithmetic, and examples in the practical applications of the rules prescribed for their several classes. Suitable mental exercises in the various rules should be given in each class.

Exercises under the head of “Proportion” may be worked by the unitary method. The tables to be learnt should be those contained in the Arithmetical Table Book placed on the Department’s list of books and requisites.

*Singing.*—Suitable school songs should be taught in all classes.  
*Special Lessons.*—Lessons on Morals and Manners suitable for the several classes should be given at least fortnightly. Collective lessons on the rules to be observed for the Preservation of Health, on the Treatment of the Apparently Drowned and of those Bitten by Snakes, should be given periodically.

Extra  
subjects.

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

Fees for Extra Subjects.

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

## 7. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

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

## 8. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

A system of State-school scholarships was instituted in 1886 and continues to fulfil the end for which it was designed, that of providing the clever and industrious pupils of the State schools with the means of obtaining the higher education given in the best grammar schools of the country. The main provisions of this scheme are the following :—Two hundred pupils are annually selected by competitive examination from such of the pupils of State schools as are under the maximum statutory school age and have been a certain time enrolled in the sixth class. The successful competitors are provided with £10 a year for three years to pay for their education at an approved grammar school. In certain cases the expenses they incur in travelling from their homes to school are paid by the Department. Where the scholar cannot attend a grammar school without residing away from his home, his allowance of £10 a year for three years may be commuted for an allowance of £40 for one year. The scholars whose allowances have been thus commuted to attend a competitive examination held at the end of their year, and the thirty of them who gain most marks are granted a continuance of the £40 allowance for a second year. At the end of the second year, the best 15 of these are selected in a similar manner and receive a continuance of the allowance for a third year.

The initial examination for scholarships is solely upon the subjects taught in the State schools; the subsequent examinations for the scholars whose allowances have been commuted are partly upon some of these subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects which they have been learning at the grammar schools.

The following table shows the number of candidates who have presented themselves at the initial examination for scholarships in the several years since they were instituted :—

Year.					Candidates.
1886	...	...	...	...	313
1887	...	...	...	...	527
1888	...	...	...	...	694

This scheme provides only a grammar school education to the choice pupils of the State schools. As a supplement to it twelve exhibitions are to be annually awarded upon competitive examination to holders of State school scholarships of three years' standing who have passed the matriculation examination of the University of Melbourne. These prizes are to be of the annual value of £40, tenable for four years, and are designed to enable the winners of them to superadd a University training to the education given at the grammar schools. Exhibitions.

## 9. RESULTS FOR 1888.

At the close of 1888, the number of schools in existence was 1,916 Day-schools and 17 Night-schools, with a total number of 197,115 pupils, and showing an average attendance of 128,958. The number of private schools for the same year was returned as 741 schools with 39,360 pupils.

For further details see paragraphs 808 *et seq.*

\* See paragraph 864 in the body of the work.

## EDUCATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.\*

(By E. JOHNSON, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Instruction in that Colony).

## 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

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

## 2. GENERAL FEATURES.

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

## 3. MANAGEMENT.

The Act provided for the dissolution of the Council of Education, established under the *Public Schools Act* of 1866, and the transfer of all powers and authorities hitherto exercised by that body to the Minister of Public Instruction, who has now the control of all moneys appropriated by Parliament for educational purposes.

The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, whenever suitable persons are found to fill the office. Such boards consist of not more than seven persons, and may have charge of districts containing two or more public schools. Every public school board is the medium of communication with the Minister on behalf of the school, and its duties are—to regularly visit, inspect, and report upon the schools placed under their supervision; to suspend any teachers for misconduct in cases not admitting of delay, and to report immediately the causes of such suspension to the Minister; to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and to report the names of parents or guardians who refuse, or fail, to educate their children; to make provision, as far as may be, for keeping the school buildings in repair; to take care that they are not used for any improper purposes; to see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided; to take precautions for excluding from the school, during the ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister; to inspect periodically the school registers and records, and countersign the returns made to the Minister; to see that the school is open on all the usual school days, and that the teacher is present at his work; to observe whether the teacher discharges his duties; to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault, and to protect him from vexatious complaints; to sign the teacher's monthly abstract of salary, if they are of opinion that his duties have been duly performed; to deal with applications for the gratuitous instruction of children; and to see that no child is admitted free of charge unless the inability of the parents to pay school fees be satisfactorily proved.

The several classes of schools which may be established and maintained as fully organized schools are thus described in the Act:—

- (I.) Public Schools, in which the main object shall be to afford the best primary education to all children, without sectarian or class distinction.
- † (II.) Superior Public Schools, in towns and populous districts, in which additional lessons in the higher branches of education may be given, under such regulations for the purpose as may be approved by the Governor.
- (III.) Evening Public Schools, in which the object shall be to instruct persons who may not have received the advantages of primary education.

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\* See footnote (\*) on page 482 *ante*.

† Any Public School may be declared a superior Public School if, after due enquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than 20 pupils who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a fourth class.

(IV.) High Schools for boys, in which the course of instruction shall be of such a character as to complete the Public School curriculum, or to prepare students for the University.

(V.) High Schools for girls.

In remote and thinly peopled districts, where no public school exists, the Minister may establish schools which shall not be classed as fully organized, but as provisional only, under regulations to be approved by the Governor. They are, however, converted into public schools as soon as an average attendance of 20 is reached. Where an attendance of from 12 to 19 pupils can be obtained a full time provisional school is established; but smaller groups of children are taught in half-time and house-to-house schools by itinerant teachers.

#### 4. TEACHERS.

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

The attainments of Teachers, Students of the Training Schools, and candidates for employment as teachers, will be tested by written and oral examinations, and their skill in teaching will be determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and according to such attainments and skill they will be classified in the following grades:—The first, or highest class, will have three grades, distinguished as A with honours, A (without honours), and B; the second class will have three grades, distinguished as A with honours, A (without honours), and B; and the third, or lowest class, will have three grades, distinguished as A, B, and C. A classification awarded after a first successful examination will be provisional only, and will be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination, if the Inspector's reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory. The subjects upon which teachers will be examined are divided into two classes—ordinary and alternative. The former class embraces those elementary branches with which every teacher must be acquainted, to which must be added the principles of school management, and, if possible, the rudiments of music and drawing. The subjects styled alternative are those in which an examination is optional with the teacher. They embrace Latin, Mathematics, Natural Science, French, and German. In order to obtain a first or second class certificate, teachers must pass an examination in one or more of the alternative subjects mentioned, in addition to the ordinary subjects. But no teacher will be admitted to examination with a view to admission into a higher class than that held by him unless the Inspector certify that he possesses the necessary skill and efficiency.

For the purpose of fixing the salaries of teachers, schools are divided, according to their average attendance, into ten classes. The qualifications required by teachers for, and the salaries attached to, each class are shown in the following table. In addition to their salaries, teachers are provided with residences varying in value, according to their classification, from £20 to £100 per annum for masters, and £26 for mistresses:—

*Salaries of Head Teachers.*

Class of School.	Average Attendance.	Teachers' Classification.	SALARIES.	
			Masters.	Mistresses.
I. ...	Over 600	1A, with Honours, or 1A...	£ 400	£ 300
II. ...	400 to 600	1B ... ..	336	252
III. ...	300 „ 400	2A, with Honours ...	252	204
IV. ...	200 „ 300	2A ... ..	240	192
V. ...	100 „ 200	2B ... ..	228	180
VI. ...	50 „ 100	2B ... ..	216	...
VII. ...	40 „ 50	3A ... ..	180	...
VIII. ...	30 „ 40	3B ... ..	156	...
IX. ...	20 „ 30	3C ... ..	132	...
X. ...	20 or less	3C ... ..	108	...

Provisional school teachers' salaries range from £60 to £90. The salaries of assistant teachers range from £150 to £250 for males, and from £114 to £168 for females. Male pupil teachers receive from £36 to £66, and females from £24 to £48.

Teachers can only be promoted from one class to another by examination; but in each class a teacher may, without examination, be advanced to a higher grade for good service, counting from the end of 1885. That is to say, if his school during the last five years he has held the classification has increased in efficiency, if the Inspector's reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the report of the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his personal conduct has merited the Minister's approval. The teachers are, except in special cases, promoted to more important schools in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

#### 5. SCHOLARS.

The Act provides that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 shall attend school for a period of not less than 70 days in each half-year, unless just cause of exemption can be shown. This compulsory clause, however, can be enforced only in public school districts which may have been proclaimed for that purpose by the Governor. In such proclaimed districts any parent or guardian who shall neglect to send his children to school without just cause of exemption, may be summoned before two or more justices, and on conviction of the first offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings, and for every succeeding offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, and in default may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven days.

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

#### 6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In every public school four hours during each school day shall be devoted to secular instruction exclusively, and a portion of each day, not more than one hour, to be fixed by mutual agreement between the public school board in consultation with the teacher of such school and the clergyman of the district, shall be set apart when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed, apart from the other pupils of the school, by the clergyman or other religious teacher of such persuasion. No pupil is required to receive any general or special religious instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given. If two or more clergymen of different persuasions desire to give religious instruction at any school, the children of each such different persuasion shall be so instructed on different days. In every case the religious instruction given must be that authorized by the church to which the clergyman or other religious teacher may belong. In case of the non-attendance of any clergyman or religious teacher during any portion of the period agreed to be set apart for religious instruction, such period shall be devoted to the ordinary secular instruction in such school.

In all schools under this Act the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian, but the words "secular instruction" are defined so as to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology; and lessons in the history of England and in the history of Australia shall form part of the course of secular instruction. The course of secular instruction, thus defined, prescribed for each class is as follows:—

##### 1.—*Infants' Department.*

(Course, 2 years.)

*Reading.*—Primer, Reader I. and Reader II. to lesson 24—"Australian School Series," or (in last half-year) I.N.B. Series, Book II., to end of Section III.

*Writing.*—On slates, from copies and dictation, using capitals.

*Arithmetic.*—Notation to four places, and simple addition on slates; easy mental operations in addition and subtraction, and the multiplication tables to “7 times.”

*Object Lessons.*—Familiar objects, domestic animals, common vegetables, common materials.

*Form.*—Lines and angles, three and four-sided figures, curved line, and other plain figures.

*Colour.*—Primary, secondary, and tertiary colours; combination, shades, and tints.

*Singing.*—Simple melodies by ear.

*Geography.*—School premises and surrounding neighbourhood.

*Scripture.*—Narratives and moral lessons.

## 2.—First Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

*Reading.*—Primer, Reader I., Reader II. to lesson 24—A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, as far as Book II., Section III., inclusive.

*Writing.*—On slates from copy.

*Dictation.*—From lessons read, using capitals.

*Arithmetic.*—  
*Singing.*—  
*Scripture.*— } As in Infants' Department.

## Second Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

*Reading.*—Readers II. and III.—A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II. with Sequel I., and Book III.; repetition of poetry, 50 lines.

*Writing.*—On slates from copy; in copy books—round hand, half-text, and small hand, with capitals.

*Dictation.*—From lessons read.

*Arithmetic.*—Notation; simple rules; addition, subtraction, and multiplication of money by two figures. Mental arithmetic:—Tables, money, weights and measures, prices of dozens, easy reduction.

*Grammar.*—(In last half-year)—Noun, pronoun, adjective, and verb; parts of speech.

*Geography.*—(In last half-year)—School locality, cardinal points; continents, oceans, and chief divisions marked on map of the world.

*Object Lessons.*—(In last half-year)—Domestic animals, common objects, etc.

*Singing.*—Simple melodies by ear; scale exercises, intervals, two-part songs.

*Scripture.*—I.N.B. Old Testament, No. 1 to end of lesson 18; moral lessons.

## Third Class.

(Course, 1½ year.)

*Reading.*—Reader IV., A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book IV.; repetition of poetry, 150 lines.

*Writing.*—In copy books, three hands.

*Dictation.*—From the reading lessons, with correct spelling and punctuation.

*Arithmetic.*—Compound rules and reduction; vulgar and easy decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion. Mental arithmetic:—Prices of dozens and scores, exercises in buying and selling transactions, and in proportion and fractions.

*Grammar.*—All the parts of speech; accidence, parsing, and analysis of simple sentences; the rules of syntax; composition—letter-writing, description of places and events.

*Geography.*—Outlines of the geography of Australasia and Polynesia; physical geography and towns of New South Wales, Europe, and Asia; tides, winds, currents, climates, mapping.

*Object Lessons.*—Common minerals, vegetables, and animals; the human frame, and laws of health; elementary physiology; important manufactures.

- History*.—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 122; Sutherland's History of Australia, to end of Chapter III.
- Singing*.—Part-singing; notation, pitch, accent, length of sound; double, triple, and quadruple measures; time signatures; scale, etc.
- Drawing*.—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; miscellaneous freehand exercises.
- Scripture*.—I.N.B. Old Testament, No. 1 and No. 2, to lesson 27; New Testament, No. 1.

#### *Fourth Class.*

(Course, 1 year.)

- Reading*.—Reader V. to lesson 56, A.S. Series, or I.N.B. 4th Supplement, to page 155; repetition of poetry, 100 lines.
- Writing*.—On unruled paper; three hands; ornamental writing; commercial forms.
- Dictation*.—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.
- Arithmetic*.—Practice; simple and compound interest; discount; profit and loss; mensuration of surfaces; mental arithmetic.
- Grammar*.—Accidence; parsing and analysis generally; framing sentences; simple essays.
- Geography*.—Physical features and chief towns of North America. Outlines of the geography of Africa, South America, and West Indies. Ocean; atmosphere.
- Object Lessons*.—As in Third Class, with light, heat, and air in relation to health; Elementary Physical Science.
- History*.—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, to page 232; Sutherland's History of Australia, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
- Singing*.—As in Third Class; sharps, flats, transition, staff notation, key, and time; signatures and intervals fully.
- Drawing*.—"Royal Drawing Books," Nos. 11 and 12; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 1 and 2; Wire Models—cube, cone, prism, pyramid.
- Scripture*.—I.N.B. Old Testament, No. 2, to end; New Testament, No. 2, to end.
- Euclid*.—Book I., to Proposition XXVI.

#### *Fifth Class.*

(Course, 1 year.)

- Reading*.—Reader V. to the end, A.S. Series; or I.N.B. 4th Supplement, to the end.
- Writing*.—As in Fourth Class.
- Dictation*.—On unruled paper—difficult passages.
- Arithmetic*.—Full course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent.
- Mensuration*.—Todhunter's Mensuration for beginners.
- Grammar*.—
- Geography*.—
- History*.—
- } As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations  
at the Sydney University.
- Natural Science*.—Balfour Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics; or Huxley's Elementary Physiology.
- Geometry*.—Euclid, Books I., II., III., and IV., with Exercises.
- Algebra*.—Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners, to Chapter XXII., inclusive.
- Latin*.—Smith's "Principia Latina," Part I., to Exercise 28, inclusive.
- French*.—(For Girls) Schneider's First Year's French Course; Caron's French Reader, to Exercise 152.
- Drawing*.—Geometrical Drawing—Royal, Vere Foster's, or Collins' Series; Collins' Advanced Books, Nos. 22 and 24; Wire Models—hexagon, pyramid, cylinder, flat circle and square; plaster models, or grouping of wire models.
- Music*.—As in Third and Fourth Classes; Major and Minor Modes; Inversions, etc.
- Scripture*.—As in Fourth Class.

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NOTE.—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Classes respectively; and where pupils remain in the Fifth Class beyond a year, Trigonometry is to be taken in that class as an additional subject.

## 7. ADVANCED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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

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

## 8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thirty-eight (38) Scholarships to secure free instruction for three years at the High Schools just referred to are available annually.

## 9. RESULTS FOR 1880, AND FOR 1888.

On the 30th April, 1880, the late Council of Education handed over to the newly constituted department of Public Instruction 1,265 schools, attended by 101,534 pupils. At the end of the same year, the schools had increased to 1,357, and the scholars to 114,811. The total expenditure during the eight months the Act was in force in 1880 was £274,639. If from this sum be deducted the pupils' fees, amounting to £27,552, paid into the consolidated revenue, the net cost to the State is shown to have been £247,087. Calculated upon the expenditure for this period of eight months, the annual cost of a child's education was, if based on the mean quarterly enrolment, £3 12s. 8½d., or, if based on the average daily attendance, £5 12s. 0½d.

In 1888, there were 2,463 schools or departments, the year's enrolment of distinct pupils was 186,692, the mean quarterly enrolment 160,919, and the average attendance 112,220. The total expenditure in 1888 was £597,102. If from this sum be deducted £69,554, the amount of school fees paid into the consolidated revenue, the year's net cost to the State will be shown to have been £527,548. Thus, in 1888 the annual cost of a child's education was, if based on the mean quarterly enrolment, £3 14s. 2½d.; or, if based on the average attendance, £5 6s. 5d.; while the net cost to the State, per child, of the mean quarterly enrolment was £3 5s. 6¾d.; and per child of the average attendance, £4 14s. 0½d.

Five High Schools and fifty-one Superior Public Schools were in existence at the close of 1888.

There are two Training Schools for teachers—one for males and the other for females. The following is an outline of a new scheme for their management, adopted in 1888 :—

Each training school will be limited to an attendance of 538 students. Admissions will be annual, and may consist of three classes of candidates, namely :—First-class, or scholarship candidates; second-class, or half-scholarship candidates; and third-class, or non-scholarship candidates. The first class will consist of fifteen pupil teachers, whose term of service has expired, and who, in passing the entrance examination, obtain the highest marks; the second class will consist of ten pupil teachers, whose term of service has expired, who obtain the highest marks next to those obtained by the first fifteen in passing the entrance examination, and who are prepared to pay half the cost of their maintenance while in training; and the third class will consist of pupil teachers whose term of service has expired, of untrained teachers who have had charge of schools, and of persons who are entering the teaching profession for the first time, who have passed the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay the whole cost of their maintenance while in training. All training school students will be examined at the close of each year's work. At the end of the first year, those showing the necessary qualifications will be allowed to remain a second year in training; while those who, although passing successfully, show lower qualifications, will be awarded a third-class certificate of grade A, B, or C, and will as opportunity offers be appointed to positions in the service for which their awarded classifications render them eligible. At the end of the second year the three students passing most successfully will be allowed to remain in training a third year, while all others passing successfully will be awarded a second.

class certificate with honours, or of grade A or B, and will as opportunity offers be appointed to positions for which their awarded classifications render them eligible. In all cases, however, the classification awarded will be provisional only, and will be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination, if the Inspector's report on the teacher's school work be fully satisfactory. Towards providing a class of teachers thoroughly qualified to carry on secondary education in Superior Schools and High Schools, already jointly numbering nearly sixty, it is deemed very desirable that a few of the training school students among those showing marked ability should, before completing their course, become connected with the University. To effect this object, arrangements have been made under which three of the students most successful at the end of each course of two years will be permitted to remain in the training school for a third year's course, and the University Senate has agreed to so modify its by-laws that such students may attend the third year's lectures for undergraduates, and be admitted to the final examination for the B.A. degree.

## EDUCATION SYSTEM OF QUEENSLAND.

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

### 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

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

### 2. GENERAL FEATURES.

General features.

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

### 3. MANAGEMENT.

General management.

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

Local management.

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

Kinds of schools.

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

State schools.

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

Cost, etc., how defrayed.

Provisional schools.

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

Cost, etc., how defrayed.

## 4. TEACHERS.

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

				Males.		Females.
Class I.,	Division 1	...	...	£204	...	£180
"	"	2	...	192	...	168
"	"	3	...	180	...	156
Class II.,	"	1	...	168	...	138
"	"	2	...	156	...	126
"	"	3	...	144	...	114
Class III.,	"	1	...	126	...	96
"	"	2	...	114	...	84
"	"	3	...	102	...	72

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

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

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

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

No provision is made for retiring allowances to teachers.

Retiring allowances.

## 5. SCHOLARS.

Children between the ages of six and twelve are expected, and may be compelled under the *Education Act*, to attend school, but they are also admitted when they have attained the age of five years (in infant schools the age of admission is four years); and children who have reached the age of fifteen years may be admitted or excluded, at the discretion of the head teacher of the school. School age.

Part III. of the *Education Act* provides for compulsory education, but, inasmuch as its provisions cannot be enforced except in districts proclaimed by the Governor in Council, and as no district has yet been proclaimed, the system of education is at the present time practically not compulsory. The compulsory clauses provide for the attendance at school—for sixty days at least in each half-year—of every child of not less than six nor more than twelve years of age, unless the child is otherwise under efficient instruction, or is prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or is beyond the reach of a State school, or has been educated up to the standard of education. Compulsory attendance.

Any parent who shall neglect or refuse to cause any such child to attend school for the time specified, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20s. for a first offence, and not exceeding £5 for a subsequent offence; and, in default of payment, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven days for a first offence, and not exceeding thirty days for a second or subsequent offence. Penalties for non-attendance.

No fees are charged for the instruction of pupils in either State or provisional schools. Fees.

The Minister supplies the necessary apparatus and text books for use in school. School requisites. The parents of children must provide them with duplicate text books and slates for

home use, and with copy books and exercise books; minor requisites, such as pens and pencils, must also be provided at the parents' expense.

#### 6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

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

#### 7. ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

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

#### 8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Scholarships** (There are available annually by executive authority 120 scholarships open to pupils of the State schools, 30 being available for girls.) These prizes involve the payment by the department of the school fees of the successful competitors for three years of attendance at any grammar school endowed by the State in the colony, and of travelling expenses to and from the nearest grammar school once a year. The sum of £1,657 8s. 6d. was paid by the department on this account in 1888. At the end of 1888 there were 96 State scholars, of whom 16 were girls attending grammar schools.

#### 9. RESULTS FOR 1888.

- Number of schools.** At the close of 1888 there were in operation 544 schools, of which 306 were State schools, 236 were provisional schools, and 2 were reformatory schools.
- Number of teachers.** At the end of the year 1888 the number of teachers employed was 1,480, namely, 670 classified teachers, 303 unclassified teachers, and 507 pupil teachers. Of the whole number, 691 were males and 789 were females. Nearly 84 per cent. (83·98) of the teachers were employed in State schools.
- Number of scholars.** The gross annual enrolment for the year 1888 was 67,918, and the net enrolment was 58,738. The average daily attendance was 38,926, being 57·3 per cent. of the gross enrolment, or 66·2 per cent. of the net annual enrolment.
- Expenditure** The gross expenditure on State and Provisional schools for the year 1888 amounted to £190,606 6s. 6d.,\* being at the rate of £4 17s. 11d. per head of the children in average daily attendance.

### THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(By L. W. STANTON, Esq., Inspector of Schools in that colony.)

#### 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

- Date when established.** The present system came into operation in January, 1876, under Act No. 11 of 1875, and was slightly modified by an amending Act in 1878.

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\* The expenditure, exclusive of buildings and rent, etc., was £151,831.

## 2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The school system is compulsory and secular ; but free only to those who show their inability to pay the prescribed fees, viz., 4d. per week for each child under 8 years of age, and 6d. a week for those over 8. Those who are in a position to pay part fees only can get a reduction made on proper application.

The main principles of the system are laid down in the *Education Acts* of 1875 and 1878; the details are provided for in Regulations, which are laid before both Houses of Parliament, and which have the force of law, unless disallowed within one month by express resolution of either House.

## 3. MANAGEMENT.

The management is in the hands of a department under the Minister controlling education. The permanent head is styled "Inspector-General of Schools." For the purpose of school supervision the province is divided into six districts, each under the charge of an inspector.

A large portion of the settled districts of the colony is divided into school districts. For each of these there is a Board of Advice, of not less than three persons, appointed by the Government. The members perform their duties without any fee, and are of much service in advising upon general matters connected with the schools. They are entrusted especially with the care of school buildings, and are provided with limited funds from the general revenue, to be expended in improvements and repairs. They also decide upon applications for free instruction, and recommend when prosecutions are to be instituted under the compulsory clause of the Act. For carrying out this clause, more particularly in large centres, there are six school visitors, whose time is chiefly occupied in looking up absentees. The prosecutions actually instituted are few in number.

## 3A. KINDS OF SCHOOLS.

The schools are of two kinds, public and provisional. A public school is one with an average attendance of not less than twenty, in charge of a certificated teacher. A provisional school is one in charge of an uncertificated teacher ; or one in charge of a certificated teacher, but with an average attendance below twenty. Children under 5 are not reckoned in computing averages, except in the case of infant departments of large schools with a triple organization. Some of the smaller provisional schools are open half-time, generally in alternate weeks, and one teacher undertakes two of them. In Adelaide, and some of the larger provincial towns, each public school is divided into separate departments for boys, girls, and infants under 7. In other schools the sexes are taught together. The fees and the course of instruction are alike in all schools. There is also an advanced school for girls in Adelaide—see section 7.

In 1888, twenty-nine of the public and provisional schools were open in the evening, chiefly during the winter months, for male pupils over 13 years of age. The fee charged is one shilling per week, and the schools are open at least three evenings for not less than two hours at a time. A small subsidy is paid, and the cost to the State for the year 1888 was under £80.

## 4. TEACHERS.

All appointments are made by the Minister, and all teachers are transferable from school to school at his discretion. For serious offences they are liable to summary dismissal. In other cases the engagement is terminable, on either side, at one month's notice, taking effect at the end of a school quarter. Teachers are not members of the Civil Service.

The remuneration of head teachers of schools with an average of 200 and upwards is (1) by fixed salary, and (2) by a bonus for successful teaching, as determined by the annual examination; the fees received are paid into the general revenue of the province. In public schools with an annual average below 200, the head teacher's remuneration consists of (1) a fixed salary, (2) bonus for successful teaching, (3) fees received from pupils, and (4) bonus for successful instruction of pupil teachers. In addition to these, an annual allowance for rent is made to all head teachers of public schools where no residence is provided by the department. In provisional schools the teachers receive (1) the fees paid by the pupils, (2) a grant of £4 per head on the average attendance up to 19 children, and (3) a bonus for

successful teaching, smaller, however, than that paid to the public school teachers. Assistant teachers in schools of over 200 average attendance receive (1) a fixed salary, according to grade; and (2) the same amount of bonus as the head teachers of their schools. In schools of under 200 average attendance an assistant teacher receives (1) a fixed salary, irrespective of grade; (2) one-tenth of the fees received from pupils; and (3) a bonus for successful teaching. Male pupil teachers receive £20 for the first year, and may rise by three equal annual increments to £50 for the fourth year; female pupil teachers, in like manner, begin at £18, and rise similarly to £36 for the fourth year. Teachers of sewing receive 10s. per annum, with a maximum of £15, for every girl who passes in needlework at the annual examination of the Inspector.

Assistant teachers. All retiring allowances were abolished at the end of 1884, and the sum due to each teacher was then placed to his credit. These amounts bear simple interest at the rate of four per cent., and will be payable when the teacher leaves the service; or he may transfer his interest therein to a fund, now in course of establishment under Government sanction, called the "Teachers' Superannuation Fund."

Pupil teachers.

Teachers of sewing.

Retiring allowance abolished.

Superannuation fund.

#### 4A. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Training college. There is a Training College in Adelaide for those who wish to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching. The students are mainly those who have served their time as pupil-teachers. The period of training is at present one year. No fee is charged, and an allowance for maintenance is made to each student, who is bound in return to take service under the department for a limited term after the period of training has expired. Persons outside the service of the department may receive training on payment of a fee.

Period of training.

Maintenance allowance.

Training of persons outside the service.

#### 5. SCHOLARS.

Compulsory attendance. Attendance at school is compulsory for 35 days in each school quarter for children between the ages of 7 and 13, who live within two miles of a Government school, and who have not passed the standard of efficiency called the "compulsory standard."

#### 6. HOURS AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Hours. The schools open for secular instruction at 9.30. An interval of not less than one hour is prescribed for mid-day recess, and the minimum time to be devoted to actual teaching is four and a half hours on each school day. The Bible may be read by any teacher to his pupils, who attend for that purpose, for not more than half an hour before 9.30 a.m., but no religious instruction is permitted, nor is attendance during this time compulsory. The Minister has power to require such Bible reading in any school, on receiving a written request to that effect from the parents of not less than ten children.

Bible reading.

Secular instruction. The course of secular instruction includes reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, composition, poetry, elementary science, special lessons on general and moral subjects, drawing, drill, and sewing for girls. Singing is encouraged. There are no extras. Satisfying an Inspector of Schools in the first four subjects entitles to a "compulsory certificate," which exempts the holder from all further attendance at school.

Compulsory standard.

Course in advanced school. In the Advanced School for Girls the course of instruction comprises the usual branches of an English education, French and German, drawing, class singing, and elementary natural science, with Latin and mathematics for the more advanced pupils.

#### 7. SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Advanced school for girls. In Adelaide there is an "Advanced School for Girls," where the fees are 3 guineas per quarter. It is open to girls who have passed the compulsory standard in a public or provisional school, or an equivalent examination, and during the last quarter of 1888 the number of pupils was 127, and the fees for the year exceeded the expenditure by about £365.

#### 8. EXHIBITIONS, BURSARIES, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Exhibitions. The following are annually offered for competition:—(1)—Six exhibitions, tenable for three years, and of the value of £20 a year (or £40 to those who have

to reside away from home), open to pupils under 14 years, boys and girls alike, who attend the public schools. The successful competitors are required to enter at some advanced school approved by the Minister. (2) Six bursaries tenable for three years, and giving the right of education at the advanced school, open to all girls in the public schools, who are under 14. (3) Three University scholarships of the value of £50, tenable for three years, and open to all candidates under 18, who have been one year in the province.

Bursaries.

Scholarships

#### 9. REVENUE, COST, AND RESULTS.

The expenses of the Public School system are defrayed (1) by fees; (2) by rent from dedicated lands;\* and (3) by grant from general revenue.

Provision for cost.

During 1888 there were received (1) fees, £24,100; (2) rents, £12,935; (3) miscellaneous, £1,370. The total cost was £103,330, and the balance required came from the general revenue.

Revenue and actual cost.

The net number of children instructed (making allowance for those who attended more than one school) was 45,236. The average daily attendance was 28,329.

Number of children instructed.

The number of schools open during last quarter of 1888 was 536, of which 286 were provisional.

Number of schools.

The number of teachers of all grades employed was 405 males and 529 females, a total of 934.

Number of teachers.

#### 10. MISCELLANEOUS.

There has recently been a general move towards securing Technical Education for the youth of the province, and a School of Mines and Industries has been established in Adelaide. Already about 100 students are at work.

Technical school.

The department communicates with teachers on matters of general interest by the issue nine times in the year of an official paper styled "The Education Gazette."

Education Gazette.

The Regulations are revised periodically, and such alterations are made as appear to be in harmony with the best modern views on primary education.

Regulations revised periodically

### SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(By WALTER A. GALE, Esq., Secretary to the Central Board of Education in that colony.)

#### 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The Statute in force relating to Public Instruction in Western Australia is the *Elementary Education Act of 1871*. Act in force.

#### 2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The system is compulsory. The school fees are fixed upon a sliding scale, varying from one shilling to twopence per week, according to the means of the parents. Children whose parents are unable to pay the prescribed fees are admitted upon the "free list."

General features.

The teaching in the purely Government schools is strictly secular. The Bible, however, is read for half-an-hour before the school actually assembles, to children whose parents do not object to their attending, but "without comment."

The assisted schools are sectarian, and in them the tenets of the religious denominations to which they belong are taught.

#### 3. MANAGEMENT.

The *Education Act* is administered by a Central Board of Education, assisted by various District Boards. These latter, of which there are twenty-one, have the management of local educational affairs, and act generally as Committees of Advice

Powers and composition of Central and District Boards of Education.

\* The total area dedicated to educational purposes was 359,244 acres, of which 315,901 acres were leased at the end of 1888. The revenue therefrom in 1888 was, as stated in the next line, £12,935, or 9½d. per acre.

to the Central Board, which has entire control of all public funds, and exercises a general supervision over all schools in receipt of Government aid.

The Central Board consists of five members. The Colonial Secretary is *ex officio* the chairman of the board, the remaining members being appointed by the Governor in Council. Special provision is, however, made that the four unofficial members must be laymen, and that no two of them shall belong to the same religious denomination.

The District Boards are elected under a franchise similar to that under which members of the Legislative Council are returned. Members of these boards are elected for a term of three years, but in the event of seats becoming vacant through resignation or otherwise, the vacancies are filled by the Central Board.

#### 4. TEACHERS.

Appoint- Teachers are appointed, in the majority of cases, by the various District Boards of Education, subject to the confirmation of the Central Board. All teachers ment, quali- appointed to Government schools are expected, before their appointments are fication, and confirmed, to have entitled themselves to certificates of competency. The salaries of remunera- teachers are computed upon a fixed scale based upon the average attendance in the tion of teachers. preceding year. This sum is supplemented by a "result grant," the exact amount of which is determined for the one year by the efficiency of the school at the examination in the year preceding.

#### 8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Exhibitions In addition to the expenditure above mentioned and the ordinary salaries of and scholar- officers of the Education Department, the Central Board annually offers two high ships. school scholarships of £50 each per annum, tenable for three years, for competition amongst boys under the age of fourteen years attending the elementary schools, and also a yearly University exhibition of the value of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, and open for competition to all boys who have resided in the colony for a term of two years at least, and who are not more than eighteen years old.

#### 9. RESULTS FOR 1888.

Number of The number of Government schools in operation during the year was seventy- schools. seven, and the number of assisted schools sixteen. Of these latter all, with the exception of the Perth Protestant Orphanage, were connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Numbers of The number of children upon the rolls of Government schools was 3,262 (1,761 scholars. boys, 1,501 girls), while the enrolment at the assisted schools was 1,417 (612 boys, 805 girls).

Comparison, The average attendance in the former was 2,533, or 78 per cent.; and in the attendance and enrol- latter 1,126, or 79 per cent. of the enrolment. (It will thus be seen, on reference to ment. a previous portion of this volume,\* that this proportion is larger than that in any other of the Australasian colonies.)

Expenditure The amounts of the public funds expended upon the Government and assisted schools during 1888, were £8,169 5s. 10d. and £1,474 8s. respectively. Besides these sums, a further amount of £208 was paid to the various district compulsory officers during the year; making a total expenditure of £9,851 13s. 10d. upon "salaries of teachers, etc."

Fees and As against this expenditure, the amount received from schools during the year book sales. was £1,894 2s. 3d., representing fees, £1,469 1s. 2d., and book sales, £425 1s. 1d. This sum was, for the most part, expended upon new buildings, the upkeep and repairs of the schools already built, and the purchase of educational books and prizes.

Cost per The average cost (net) per head of children attending the Government schools head. was £1 7s. 3½d. Under the *Education Act* the Central Board is empowered to expend sums not exceeding £3 10s. and £1 15s. per head of children attending the Government and assisted schools respectively. The amounts actually expended have never reached the maximum grants.

\* See table on page 397 *ante*.

## EDUCATION SYSTEM OF TASMANIA—1889.

(Information furnished by T. STEPHENS, Esq., Director of Education in that colony.)

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

By the *Education Act*, 49 Vict. No. 15, all property formerly vested in the Board of Education is transferred to the Minister controlling the department, and his successors. Provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of State schools, including ordinary schools, provisional, half-time and night schools, and the Minister may also establish model schools, in which provision shall be made for the training of teachers. The system of instruction is, as heretofore, non-sectarian; but clergymen, or other religious teachers, are authorized to give religious instruction at the State schools to children of their own persuasion. Education is compulsory from 7 to 13 years of age, but exemption from attendance is allowed in the case of children of 11 years of age who have been educated up to the compulsory standard. Children of school age, not coming under the exemption clauses, are required to attend school at least three days in each week. The rate of school fees, their remission in certain cases, and their apportionment among the teachers, are determined by regulation, and provision is made for the issue of free passes on the Government railways to school-children. The Governor in Council may authorize the erection and repair of school-houses, and may make rules for regulating the terms on which schools may be used for other than school purposes, for defining the system of instruction, including the determination of the compulsory standard, for the inspection of schools, the examination and classification of teachers, and their salaries, and generally for carrying the Act into effect.

Manage-  
ment.

System of  
instruction.

Compulsory  
attendance  
at school  
age.

Fees.

Regulations.

School Districts are proclaimed, each under the jurisdiction of a Board of Advice consisting of not more than seven members. The Board of Advice exercises general supervision over the schools in its district, and reports half-yearly to the Minister on their state of repair. The Board is empowered to spend upon the care or improvement of schools such a sum as may be allotted for the purpose by the Minister, to appoint special visitors, to suspend teachers or close schools in cases of emergency, and to extend the compulsory distance beyond the radius of two miles. It has also power to enforce the compulsory clauses.

Boards of  
advice.

Number of State schools in operation during 1888, 220; number of distinct children on the rolls during the year, 17,125; average number on rolls, 12,002; average daily attendance, 8,730. Total expenditure, £32,648 7s. 3d.; average cost per head of scholars in daily attendance, £3 14s. 9½d.; average receipts from school fees per head, ditto, £1 0s. 7d. Average number of free scholars under instruction, 785; amount paid by the department for their instruction, £343 10s. 6d.

Results for  
1888.

Twelve exhibitions are annually awarded of the value of £16 13s. 4d. each—six to boys and six to girls—tenable for four years from 1st July. Candidates must be between ten and twelve years of age, and must have attended one of the State schools for at least twelve months prior to 1st June.

Exhibitions.

## RETURNS FROM PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The head teacher of every school, not being a State or Sunday school, is required, under a penalty of five pounds, to furnish to the Minister, in the month of January in each year, a nominal return giving the sex, age, residence, and school attendance of every child attending the school during the preceding year.

NOTE.—In furnishing the above brief outline, Mr. Stephens states:—"Since the passing of the *Education Act* 1885, the whole system of primary education has been undergoing revision, and while the work of reconstruction has proceeded so far that all printed documents of earlier date than 1886 are more or less inapplicable to existing conditions, it is not yet so complete as to enable the department to publish full particulars" of the scheme.

## EDUCATION SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Originally compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information and official documents supplied by the Secretary for Education in New Zealand, who has also corrected and revised the account up to date.)

## 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

**Date when established.** Until the year 1878 each of the nine provincial districts into which New Zealand was divided had its own educational system, over which the Colonial Government exercised no control, and to the expense of which none of the colonial revenue was applicable. The abolition of the Provincial Governments at the close of 1876 necessitated the passing of the colonial *Education Act* of 1887, which came into operation on the first of January, 1878.

## 2. GENERAL FEATURES.

**General features.** Primary education in New Zealand is now under the general control of the Minister of Education, but the administration of the Act is almost entirely vested in thirteen education boards, elected by the school committees within the education districts. The system is free, compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 13, and secular, Bible instruction of any kind not being permitted during school hours. Secondary instruction is given at high schools, each of which is under its own governing body, in most cases constituted by Act of Parliament; and in some places where no high school has been established, the primary school has an upper department, and is called a district high school. Fees are charged for all secondary instruction.

## 3. MANAGEMENT.

**Education Department.** There is a colonial Educational Department placed in charge of one of the Members of the Cabinet as Minister of Education. The duties of the Education Department consist mainly in distributing the money voted by Parliament for educational purposes, in examining and certificating teachers, in collecting statistics, and in exercising general control over all matters relating to education within the colony.

**Inspector-General of Schools and Secretary for Education.** The inspection of the schools and the appointment and control of the inspectors are committed to the boards. An Inspector-General is appointed by the Minister, but he has no authoritative control over the board's inspectors, and his duties consist mainly in supervising the examination and classification of teachers; in advising the Minister as to the issuing of certificates of competency, without which no teacher can be employed by the board; and in exercising a general control over the more technical work of the department. He also inspects some of the secondary schools, at which holders of boards' scholarships receive their education. The ordinary business of the department is conducted by a Secretary for Education. The two offices are at present held by the same gentleman.

**Thirteen education boards.** As a concession to the strong provincial feeling which prevailed, the colony is divided into thirteen different educational districts, in the defining of which the old provincial divisions were adhered to with only slight modifications. The control of the public primary schools in each of these districts is committed to an Education Board, elected by the school committees within the district. The administration of the *Education Act* within their several districts is almost wholly vested in the boards, whose duty it is to constitute school districts, provide school buildings, establish and maintain schools, appoint and dismiss teachers, and generally to exercise other powers which in Victoria and some other colonies are possessed by the Minister of Education.

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

**Kinds of schools.** Public schools are of three kinds, viz., ordinary State schools, and aided schools—for primary instruction alone; and district high schools—at which the higher branches of education are also taught. Aided schools are those started by private enterprise in outlying districts, which have, on the recommendation of the Inspector,

been assisted in books, school apparatus, or money, and are conducted on the same principles as public schools. The *district high* schools are quite distinct from the *high* schools hereinafter mentioned; the former are under the education boards and school committees, and are primary schools, with an upper division affording to advanced scholars in the smaller centres of population the means of procuring secondary education without going from home to a place where there is a high school.

Almost the entire cost of the public primary schools, including management by boards, inspection of schools, scholarships, training colleges, etc., is defrayed by an annual vote of the Colonial Parliament. A sum of about £29,000 a year is derived from the primary education reserves, and this amount goes in reduction of the Education vote.\* The payments to boards consist mainly of a capitation grant at the rate of £3 15s. a year for every unit of average daily attendance at the schools within the respective education districts, and a further grant of 1s. 6d. per average attendance for scholarships from the primary to the secondary schools. A sum of £4,000 is annually divided among the boards, to aid them in providing sufficiently for school inspection. During the last eleven years, a sum of about £820,000 has been voted by Parliament to the boards for the erection, enlargement, and improvement of school buildings.

#### 4. TEACHERS.

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

As each of the thirteen boards fixes its own scale of payments, it is impossible to state in general terms what are the emoluments of teachers, or on what the payments depend. Naturally the teaching staff granted to schools is in proportion to the average attendance, and the salary is fixed according to the size of the school and the position on the staff, and with more or less regard to the rank in the classification by the Minister. At the end of 1888 the amount of the salaries of 2,994 teachers, pupil teachers and sewing mistresses was £277,452, the average salary being therefore £92 13s. 4d. Seven of these teachers received salaries of £400 or more, the highest salary being £475 18s.; 46 received less than £400 but not less than £300; 219 less than £300 but not less than £200; 975 less than £200 but not less than £100; and of the 1,747 whose salaries were below £100, there were 913 holding the position of pupil teacher, and 155 sewing mistresses.

There are no retiring allowances paid to superannuated teachers.

#### 5. SCHOLARS.

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

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

Parents of children that are not exempted, and that fail to attend a school, may be summoned by the clerk or any member of the school committee before any two justices of the peace, who may order the parent to send the child to school. Failing to obey the order, the parent is liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and the same proceedings may be repeated week by week, should the parent fail to comply with the order. The enforcement of the compulsory attendance provisions of the Act is wholly left to the discretion of the different committees. In some of the

\* For particulars relating to the Education Reserves of New Zealand, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1880-81, page 445.

larger towns where the committees have brought the law into force, the Government have instructed the officers of police to assist the school authorities by reporting cases of non-attendance, and co-operating with the committees' clerks in bringing the cases before the court.

**Fees.** No fees are chargeable for attendance at the ordinary public schools, which are open to Maori and half-caste equally with European children, but in the district high schools, where the higher branches of education are taught, fees may be charged. Nine such schools have been established, at which the fees vary from 10s. per quarter to £10 a year.

#### 6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

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

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

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

**Opportunities for religious instruction.** School committees are empowered to grant the use of the school buildings for other purposes on days and at hours other than those fixed by the Act for ordinary school work. An opportunity is thus afforded to clergymen and others to form classes for religious instruction outside the four hours fixed by the Act for the ordinary school work. In some few instances zealous and competent clergymen have taken advantage of this provision on week days, with satisfactory results. The school buildings are in some cases used for Sunday-school purposes.

#### 7. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

**High schools.** For the purposes of secondary instruction high schools have been established in various parts of the colony. Each of these schools, of which twenty-two were in operation in 1888, is under a board of governors, and has been endowed with land. Such schools are quite distinct from the district high schools previously alluded to. In most cases the Minister of Education has power to inspect them, and in all cases an annual statement of accounts must be submitted to the Governor. The fees paid by day scholars in these institutions range from £5 5s. to £18 per annum. The fees in 1888 amounted to £22,703, and the income from endowments to £23,511.

#### 8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

**To advanced schools.** Grants at the rate of 1s. 6d. a year for every child in average daily attendance are paid to boards for the establishment of scholarships, to be competed for by pupils attending the public schools, and scholarships may also be open to all children of school age. The holders of such scholarships must attend schools in which the higher subjects are taught, and every such school must be open to inspection by a public school inspector. In the year 1888, 213 scholarships were held, 124 by boys and 89 by girls. These scholarships range in annual value from £4 to £52 10s., and the holders are in some cases admitted to the secondary schools free of charge. They are tenable for periods varying from one year to three years. In 1888 the sum of £6,086 was expended on scholarships.

#### 9. STATISTICS FOR 1888.

##### (a) *Primary Schools.*

**Primary schools.** The number of primary public schools in existence at the end of the year 1888 was 1,128. Included in this number are 60 half-time schools, counted for 30 schools.

The average attendance in all these schools during the last quarter of the year was 79.3, and in the different schools it was as follows:—

102 schools had an average attendance of ... under 15 pupils			
87	"	"	15 and under 20 "
123	"	"	20 " 25 "
383	"	"	25 " 50 "
147	"	"	50 " 75 "
69	"	"	75 " 100 "
88	"	"	100 " 150 "
66	"	"	150 " 300 "
34	"	"	300 " 500 "
29	"	"	500 and upwards

Total 1,128

The teachers employed during the last quarter of 1888 numbered 2,839, viz., Teachers 1,258 males and 1,581 females, exclusive of 155 sewing mistresses. They were, on the average, each entrusted with the charge of 32 pupils. They are classified as follow:—

*Number of Teachers, 1888.*

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Head (or sole) teachers ...	866	261	1,127
Assistants ...	173	626	799
Pupil teachers ...	219	694	913
Total ...	1,258	1,581	2,839

The number of children belonging to public schools at the close of 1888—that Scholars is, the number on the rolls after deducting those who had left—was 112,685,\* viz., 58,364 males and 54,321 females; the average daily attendance for the year was 90,108, and for the last quarter of the year 90,849. Included in these numbers are 1,050 Maori and half-caste children.

The ages of children of both sexes belonging to the schools at the end of the last quarter of 1888 were as follow:—

Ages of scholars.

*Ages of Scholars, December, 1888.*

Ages.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
5 and under 7 years ...	10,495	9,563	20,058
7 " 10 " ...	21,481	19,860	41,341
10 " 13 " ...	19,352	17,864	37,216
13 " 15 " ...	6,048	5,855	11,903
Over 15 years ...	988	1,179	2,167
Total ...	58,364	54,321	112,685

\* This represents as nearly as possible the number of distinct scholars at the end of the year. The total enrolment during the year was 152,221. But this number is greatly in excess of the actual number of individual children enrolled. Every child removing from one school to another during the year, or absent for a whole quarter and then returning, counts for two. The number of separate individuals enrolled probably does not exceed 120,000.

Income. Exclusive of balances carried forward (£25,118) the income of all the boards from the various sources for the year 1888 was as follows:—

1. Parliamentary grants—maintenance ...	£318,273	0	3
2. " " " School buildings ...	46,783	10	0
3. Education reserves ...	31,882	3	1
4. Local receipts — fees for higher education, donations, etc. ...	2,494	14	4
5. Bank interest ...	317	10	2
Total ...	£399,750	17	10

Expenditure The expenditure for the same period was:—

1. Cost of management by boards ...	£9,566	11	10
2. Cost of inspection and examination ...	10,147	10	5
3. Maintenance of schools* ...	327,085	3	8
4. School buildings ...	30,354	13	9
Total ...	£377,153	19	8

### (b) Secondary Education.

Schools. Twenty-two high schools furnished returns for 1888.

Teachers. There were 114 regular and 51 visiting teachers attached to these schools.

Scholars. The scholars on the rolls of these schools during the last quarter of 1888 were 2,120, viz., 1,335 boys, and 785 girls; and the average attendance was 2,004.

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

Under 10 years ...	57
10 to 15 years ...	1,129
15 to 18 years ...	852
Over 18 years ...	82
Total ...	2,120

## 10. MISCELLANEOUS.

### SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES (MAORIS).

Maori schools, teachers, and scholars. In addition to the ordinary public primary schools, the Government maintains schools for natives in localities in which there are very few or no Europeans. The number of such schools in existence, during the last quarter of 1888, was 75, at which 65 male and 34 female teachers, besides 41 sewing mistresses, were employed. The scholars in attendance numbered 2,512, viz., 1,412 boys and 1,100 girls; and the average attendance was nearly 80 per cent.

Boarding schools. In addition to the ordinary day schools in the Maori settlements there are several boarding schools for native children in connexion with Church of England and Roman Catholic missions, at which the following numbers are maintained by the Government:—Boys, 33; girls, 47; total, 80. In some of these boarding schools the higher branches are taught to the native children.

Expenditure The expenditure on Native Education during the year 1888 was as follows:—

Teachers' salaries and allowances ...	£11,677	14	0
Paid for board at mission institutions ...	1,600	5	9
Inspection, school requisites, etc. ...	2,269	9	4
School buildings ...	1,441	18	7
Total ...	£16,989	7	8

\* This includes teachers' salaries and allowances, grants to committees and schools, scholarships, cost of training schools, etc.