

## CHAPTER VIII. EDUCATION.

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

1. *Educational Systems of the States.*—(i) *Place of New South Wales in Australian Education.* The first settlement in Australia being in New South Wales, it is but natural that Australian Education should have had its beginning in that State. In the evolution of educational method and system in Australia, New South Wales also has played a leading part, and has had practically a dominating influence. The subject is dealt with in some detail in No. I. and No. II. issues of the Official Year Book, but it is not repeated in the present volume. (See also par. 2 hereunder.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. *Australian Council for Educational Research.*—This Council, which was constituted on 10th February, 1930, is financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York which has undertaken to provide payments at the rate of £7,500 a year for a ten year period. The Council consists of nine members, of whom six are elected by State

Institutes for Educational Research which have been established in each of the Australian States. One full meeting of the Federal body is held each year. The publications of the Council appear in the form of a Research Series published by the Melbourne University Press. Up to the end of 1934, 31 numbers had appeared. Since its inception the Council has granted 117 applications for assistance to persons who wished to carry out investigations, or have their works published. During the same period, the Council itself initiated a number of investigations. Expenditure on grants to the end of June, 1934, amounted to £10,250. In addition to organizing and supporting research, the Council acts as a centre for the collection and dissemination of information concerning Australian education. The Council was instrumental in arranging for the survey of Australian libraries conducted for the Carnegie Corporation during 1934 by Mr. Ralph Munn and Mr. E. R. Pitt. The Council published the report based on this survey. The Council is recognized, by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, as the National Centre for Educational Information in Australia. It also acts as the Australian representative of the Institute of International Education, New York. The head-quarters of the Council are situated at 145 Collins-street, Melbourne.

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

## § 2. State Schools.

1. **General.**—The State Schools, or, as they are sometimes termed, the "public" schools, of Australia comprise all schools directly under State control, in contradistinction to the so-called "private" schools, the bulk of which, though privately managed, nevertheless cater for all classes of the community. Separate information regarding Technical Education is given in § 6, but the junior technical schools are included hereunder. The returns include figures relating to correspondence schools as well as subsidized schools, but evening schools and continuation classes where such are in existence, are not included, but are dealt with separately in par. 4 (iv) hereinafter.

2. **Returns for Year 1933.**—(i) *General.* The following table shows the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed and the enrolment and average attendance in each State during the year 1933 :—

### STATE SCHOOLS.—RETURNS, 1933.

| State or Territory.    | Schools.      | Teachers.     | Enrolment.     | Average Attendance. | Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| New South Wales (a) .. | 3,395         | 12,479        | 361,322        | 316,404             | 87.6                                  |
| Victoria ..            | 2,756         | 9,112         | 241,274        | 215,527             | 89.3                                  |
| Queensland ..          | 1,714         | 4,251         | 143,398        | 110,962             | 77.4                                  |
| South Australia ..     | 1,076         | 3,202         | 89,639         | 77,350              | 86.3                                  |
| Western Australia ..   | 882           | 2,261         | 59,747         | 54,584              | 91.4                                  |
| Tasmania ..            | 514           | 1,263         | 33,463         | 30,191              | 90.2                                  |
| Northern Territory ..  | 6             | 13            | 357            | 316                 | 88.5                                  |
| <b>Australia ..</b>    | <b>10,343</b> | <b>32,581</b> | <b>929,200</b> | <b>805,334</b>      | <b>86.7</b>                           |

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

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

The methods of calculating enrolment are not quite identical throughout the States, but the figures may be taken as representing the net number on the rolls after allowing for repeated enrolments. The matter of securing uniformity in this respect has been under consideration for some time, and the Educational Research Council, alluded to in § 1, 4 *ante*, is devoting attention to the question of securing greater uniformity in methods of collection and presentation of educational data generally.

(ii) *Schools in the Federal Capital Area.*—(a) *General.* During the year 1933 fourteen State Schools were in operation in the Federal Capital Territory. The individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,502 and the average attendance 1,158. Cost of upkeep amounted to £12,073. By arrangement with the Federal Government these schools are conducted by the New South Wales Education Department in the same way as the ordinary State Schools, the Department being recouped for expenditure. Ample provision has been made for both primary and secondary education, and this will be increased to meet requirements. The figures quoted, other than expenditure, do not include enrolment, etc., at the Trade School and the Evening Continuation School.

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

3. *Average Attendance.*—The average attendance at the State Schools in Australia is shown below for the years 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, and for each year of the period 1929 to 1933:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.—AUSTRALIA.

| Year.      | Total<br>Population.<br>(a) | Average<br>Attendance. | Year.      | Total<br>Population.<br>(a) | Average<br>Attendance. |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1891 .. .. | 3,421                       | 350,773                | 1930 .. .. | 6,501                       | 801,729                |
| 1901 .. .. | 3,825                       | 450,246                | 1931 .. .. | 6,553                       | 817,262                |
| 1911 .. .. | 4,574                       | 463,799                | 1932 .. .. | 6,605                       | 818,566                |
| 1921 .. .. | 5,511                       | 666,498                | 1933 .. .. | 6,657                       | 805,334                |
| 1929 .. .. | 6,437                       | 777,626                |            |                             |                        |

(a) At 31st December, in thousands.

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

4. *Distribution of Educational Facilities.*—(i) *In Sparsely-settled Districts.*—(a) *General.* The methods adopted in the various States to carry the benefits of education into the remotest and most sparsely-settled areas are set out in some detail in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 430-31), but limitations of space preclude their repetition in the present volume. (b) *Correspondence Teaching.* Teaching by correspondence has been adopted to meet the needs of children out of reach of the ordinary means of education, including those incapacitated from attending school by reason of physical ailment. Over 16,100 children received instruction in this way during 1933, the respective numbers in each State being New South Wales, 5,300; Victoria, 1,000; Queensland, 5,775; South Australia, 1,681; Western Australia, 2,135; Tasmania, 259. In the Northern Territory, 23 children received tuition by correspondence during the year.

(ii) *Centralization of Schools.* The question of centralization of schools adopted so successfully in America and Canada has received some attention in Australia, and particularly in New South Wales. It is recognized that a single adequately staffed and well equipped central institution can give more efficient teaching than a congeries of small scattered schools in the hands of less highly trained teachers, and the small schools in some districts were therefore closed and the children conveyed to the central institution. The principle was first adopted in New South Wales in 1904, and in 1933 a sum of £18,481 was expended in boarding allowance and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1933 was returned as £11,073. In South Australia the sum of £14,805 was disbursed in connexion with travelling expenses of school children in 1933, while £14,162 was spent in Western Australia, and £4,844 in Tasmania. (It may be pointed out, however, that the parents are often reluctant to part with the small schools which form, as it were, "heart centres" in their little community, while the kindly help of the teachers is a great asset in the social and intellectual life of the districts served by the schools.)

(iii) *Education of Backward and Defective Children.* This subject was alluded to at some length in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 431-2), but owing to limitations of space, the information could not be repeated in later issues.

(iv) *Evening Schools.* Evening Public Schools have been in existence for many years in some of the States, but their progress has been uncertain. In New South Wales the 38 Evening Continuation Schools had an average weekly enrolment in 1933 of 4,856 and an average attendance of 3,788. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 2,498, and at those for girls 1,290. Unemployed pupils receive free tuition, and all fees are refunded to others with a satisfactory record of attendance. In Western Australia evening continuation classes were held at 23 centres in 1930, with an average enrolment of 2,777 pupils, but the classes were discontinued at the end of that year and preparatory technical classes were substituted wherever there was a technical school in operation.

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

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

5. *Teachers.*—The distribution of the teaching staff in the State Schools during the year 1933, including teachers of needlework, was as follows:—

## STATE SCHOOLS.—TEACHING STAFF, 1933.

| State.             | Principal Teachers. |       | Assistants. |        | Pupil or Junior Teachers. |       | Sewing Mis-tresses. | Total. |        |        |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                    | Males.              | Fem.  | Males.      | Fem.   | Males.                    | Fem.  |                     | Males. | Fem.   | Total. |
| New South Wales    | 3,332               | 1,722 | 2,296       | 4,946  | ..                        | ..    | 183                 | 5,628  | 6,851  | 12,479 |
| Victoria ..        | 1,953               | 748   | 1,294       | 2,791  | 740                       | 1,241 | 345                 | 3,987  | 5,125  | 9,112  |
| Queensland ..      | 1,219               | 603   | 899         | 1,518  | 9                         | 3     | ..                  | 2,127  | 2,124  | 4,251  |
| South Australia    | 779                 | 349   | 560         | 1,124  | 45                        | 51    | 294                 | 1,384  | 1,818  | 3,202  |
| Western Australia  | 502                 | 389   | 237         | 752    | 56                        | 165   | 160                 | 795    | 1,466  | 2,261  |
| Tasmania ..        | 259                 | 285   | 115         | 443    | 21                        | 137   | 3                   | 395    | 868    | 1,263  |
| Northern Territory | 1                   | 1     | 3           | 4      | ..                        | 4     | ..                  | 4      | 9      | 13     |
| Total ..           | 8,045               | 4,097 | 5,404       | 11,578 | 871                       | 1,601 | 985                 | 14,320 | 18,261 | 32,581 |

The figures for principal teachers include mistresses of departments, while students in training colleges, visiting teachers, and teachers of special subjects have been grouped with assistants. This group also includes in the case of Queensland about 50 junior technical school teachers. Hitherto some of the teachers in charge of small schools had very little training, but appointments are now confined as far as possible to those who have gone through a regular course of instruction.

It will be observed that there is a fairly large number of junior teachers, or pupil teachers, as they are called in some of the States. Although expert pedagogical opinion throughout the world is against the pupil-teacher system, motives of practical expediency compel its retention, or some modification thereof, in most countries.

In New South Wales the educational authorities were faced with the serious problem in 1932 of providing for some hundreds of students who had completed their courses of training at the Teachers' Colleges but for whom no vacancies were available. The position was, to some extent, met by terminating, under the provisions of the Married Women (Lecturers and Teachers) Act, the services of a number of married women whose husbands were in a position to support them, and by employing on part time as many students as possible until full time employment became available during 1933.

6. **Training Colleges.**—The development of the training systems of the various States has been alluded to at some length in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 437-9), but considerations of space will not permit its repetition.

7. **Expenditure.**—(i) *Maintenance—All Schools.* The net expenditure on maintenance in all grades of schools, excepting senior technical schools, and the cost per head of average attendance for the five years ended 1933 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is given separately in a subsequent table. In the case of Queensland allowance has been made in calculating cost per head of average attendance for the number of State scholarship holders attending non-State schools.

#### STATE SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

| Year.                                       | N.S.W.    | Victoria. | Q'land.   | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Nor. Ter. | Total.     |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| <b>TOTAL (INCLUDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS).</b> |           |           |           |          |          |           |           |            |
|   | £         | £         | £         | £        | £        | £         | £         | £          |
| 1929  | 4,282,083 | 2,536,674 | 1,547,076 | 813,485  | 633,306  | 269,202   | 5,744     | 10,087,570 |
| 1930  | 3,996,517 | 2,445,861 | 1,514,456 | 792,981  | 648,508  | 269,764   | 5,626     | 9,673,713  |
| 1931  | 3,781,614 | 2,145,573 | 1,168,195 | 762,934  | 472,318  | 227,466   | 5,686     | 8,563,786  |
| 1932  | 3,529,989 | 2,099,758 | 1,251,037 | 702,306  | 523,010  | 206,957   | 4,471     | 8,317,528  |
| 1933  | 3,267,223 | 2,098,686 | 1,296,206 | 703,722  | 543,517  | 203,860   | 4,303     | 8,117,517  |
| <b>PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.</b>      |           |           |           |          |          |           |           |            |
|   | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.  | £ s. d.  | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.    |
| 1929  | 14 6 8    | 12 4 10   | 13 6 3    | 10 13 3  | 12 10 11 | 9 12 0    | 24 17 4   | 13 0 10    |
| 1930  | 12 12 10  | 11 9 7    | 12 17 11  | 10 2 0   | 12 11 4  | 9 3 6     | 31 19 4   | 12 1 4     |
| 1931  | 11 14 3   | 9 18 11   | 9 17 2    | 9 14 1   | 8 16 2   | 7 10 0    | 15 18 3   | 10 9 2     |
| 1932  | 10 18 8   | 9 14 4    | 10 10 6   | 8 19 4   | 9 15 4   | 6 19 11   | 15 19 4   | 10 3 3     |
| 1933  | 10 6 6    | 9 14 9    | 11 10 10  | 9 1 9    | 9 19 2   | 6 15 1    | 13 12 4   | 10 1 7     |

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

(ii) *Maintenance—Secondary Schools.* The figures given in the preceding table refer to expenditure on maintenance of all State primary and secondary schools, exclusive of technical colleges. It has been thought desirable by the State Education Departments to give separate information in regard to the cost of secondary education. The difficulty of making any satisfactory allocation of the kind, however, will be understood when it is realized that both elementary and higher education are in some instances given in the same school and by the same teacher. Unfortunately too, the term "secondary" does not indicate the same thing in all States. It might be mentioned here that similar difficulties arise in connexion with the apportionment amongst the various branches of expenditure on administration, inspection and the training of teachers. The figures quoted in regard to cost hereunder have been extracted from the Reports of the State Education Departments, and are subject to the qualifications above enumerated. Expenditure for Victoria and Western Australia in the three following tables relates to the year ended 30th June, 1934.

**STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE, 1933.**

| State.                    | Cost.   |       | Cost Per Head of Population. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------|
|                           | £       | s. d. |                              |
| New South Wales .. .. .   | 506,123 | 3 10  |                              |
| Victoria .. .. .          | 291,361 | 3 2   |                              |
| Queensland .. .. .        | 113,137 | 2 5   |                              |
| South Australia .. .. .   | 102,592 | 3 6   |                              |
| Western Australia .. .. . | 123,900 | 5 8   |                              |
| Tasmania .. .. .          | 17,519  | 1 6   |                              |

The figures in all cases are exclusive of cost of buildings. In the case of Victoria the total includes the expenditure on "intermediate" education amounting (excluding administration costs) to £89,173. For Queensland, the figure quoted does not include the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1933 to £17,868. For Western Australia the total includes £76,390 on account of "post primary" education.

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

**STATE SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.**

| Year. | N.S.W.  | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Nor. Ter. | Total.    |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|       | £       | £         | £       | £        | £        | £         | £         | £         |
| 1929  | 772,296 | 360,262   | 127,504 | 111,137  | 76,025   | 32,801    | ..        | 1,480,025 |
| 1930  | 488,776 | 114,826   | 110,196 | 68,006   | 63,578   | 23,065    | 920       | 869,367   |
| 1931  | 416,217 | 43,817    | 44,462  | 22,471   | 56,267   | 10,719    | 122       | 594,075   |
| 1932  | 178,532 | 51,947    | 152,792 | 33,822   | 40,424   | 4,718     | 122       | 462,357   |
| 1933  | 360,194 | 94,850    | 213,181 | 52,697   | 52,955   | 9,926     | 156       | 783,959   |

The total for New South Wales for 1933 includes an amount of £219,000 expended from loan funds, compared with £52,000 in 1932. Loan expenditure for the year in other States was as follows:—Victoria, £58,000; Queensland, £144,000; South Australia, £34,000; Western Australia, £46,000; and Tasmania, £2,600.

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost during the year 1933 was as follows :—

**STATE SCHOOLS.—NET TOTAL COST, 1933-34.**

| Item.                                      | N.S.W.      | Victoria.   | Q'land.     | S. Aust.  | W. Aust.  | Tasmania. | Nor. Ter. | Total.      |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Net cost of education, including buildings | £ 3,627,417 | £ 2,193,536 | £ 1,509,387 | £ 756,419 | £ 596,472 | £ 213,786 | £ 4,459   | £ 8,901,476 |

The figures in this and the preceding tables refer to all grades of State Schools (with the exception of senior technical schools). Including buildings, the net cost per scholar in average attendance for the whole of the State schools in Australia amounted in 1933 to £10 18s. 4d., as compared with £4 9s. 3d. in 1901.

8. **School Savings Banks.**—In New South Wales at the 30th June, 1934, there were 132,286 depositors at 2,154 schools, having at credit £146,312. In Victoria banks were in operation at 2,669 schools at the 30th June, 1934. On the same date the number of depositors amounted to 181,503 and balances at credit to £279,119. School Savings Banks began operations in Queensland in July, 1928, and at the 30th June, 1934, there were 81,505 depositors, who had balances amounting to £121,469. In South Australia, there were 71,888 depositors at the end of 1934 in 1,207 banks with £112,370 to their credit; and in Western Australia, there were 798 school banks, with 64,309 depositors and £73,420 to their credit.

### § 3. Private Schools.\*

1. **Returns for 1933.**—The following table shows the number of private schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1933 :—

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1933.**

| State.                     | Schools. | Teachers. | Enrolment. | Average Attendance. |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| New South Wales .. .. .    | 751      | 4,682     | 94,446     | 80,282              |
| Victoria .. .. .           | 508      | 2,400     | 67,861     | 57,900              |
| Queensland .. .. .         | 195      | 1,199     | 28,631     | 24,161              |
| South Australia .. .. .    | 180      | 856       | 13,461     | 11,875              |
| Western Australia .. .. .  | 140      | 552       | 11,631     | 10,676              |
| Tasmania .. .. .           | 67       | 308       | 6,498      | 5,008               |
| Northern Territory .. .. . | 1        | 5         | 97         | 82                  |
| Total .. .. .              | 1,842    | 10,002    | 222,625    | 189,984             |

The figures for Queensland include the returns from Grammar Schools, of which there are ten—six for boys and four for girls, with an enrolment of 1,123 boys and 523 girls. These schools are governed by boards of trustees, partly nominated by Government, and partly by the subscribers to the funds. The trustees make regulations regarding the fees of scholars, the salaries of teachers, and generally for the management of the schools. The Government endowment received in 1933 amounted to £13,800. In addition, a sum of £11,778 was received by way of fees for the tuition of State scholarship holders. The Grammar schools are inspected annually by officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

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

2. **Growth of Private Schools.**—The enrolment and average attendance at private schools during 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, and in each year of the period 1929 to 1933 were as follow :—

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.**

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

3. **Registration of Private Schools.**—Conditions in regard to the registration of private schools were alluded to in previous Year Books (*vide* No. 18, p. 451), but considerations of space preclude the repetition of this information in the present issue.

**§ 4. Free Kindergartens.**

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

**FREE KINDERGARTENS, 1934.**

| State.                  | No. of Schools. | Average Attendance. | Permanent Instructors. | Student Teachers. | Voluntary Assistants. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| New South Wales .. ..   | 16              | 921                 | 42                     | 96                | 80                    |
| Victoria .. ..          | 29              | 1,702               | 67                     | 46                | 209                   |
| Queensland .. ..        | 6               | (a) 460             | 9                      | 20                | 3                     |
| South Australia .. ..   | 10              | 412                 | 13                     | 27                | 19                    |
| Western Australia .. .. | 7               | 316                 | 14                     | 11                | 12                    |
| Tasmania .. ..          | 3               | 118                 | 3                      | 4                 | 1                     |
| Total .. ..             | 71              | 3,929               | 148                    | 204               | 324                   |

(a) Estimate.

The kindergartens in the above table are all in the metropolitan areas of the various States, with the exception of three country centres, two at Geelong and one at Ballarat, which are included in the Victorian returns. The attendance at these country schools in 1934 was approximately 175 children. In each capital city there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1934 was 96 in Sydney, 46 in Melbourne, 20 in Brisbane, 40 in Adelaide, 11 in Perth, and 4 in Hobart.

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



### § 5. Universities.

1. **Origin and Development.**—A brief account of the origin and development of the Universities in the various States is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 442-3), but this information is not repeated herein.

2. **Teachers and Students.**—The following table shows the number of professors and lecturers, and the students in attendance at each of the State Universities during the year 1933:—

#### UNIVERSITIES.—TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, 1933.

| University.                       | Professors. | Lecturers and Demonstrators. | Students attending Lectures. |                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|                                   |             |                              | Matriculated.                | Non-matriculated. | Total.    |
| Sydney .. .. .                    | 47          | 175                          | 2,615                        | 343               | 2,958     |
| Melbourne .. .. .                 | 34          | 143                          | ..                           | ..                | (a) 2,890 |
| Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .     | 14          | 47                           | 757                          | 118               | 875       |
| Adelaide .. .. .                  | 17          | 107                          | 1,164                        | 959               | (b) 2,123 |
| Western Australia (Perth) .. .. . | 14          | (c) 39                       | 778                          | 2                 | 780       |
| Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .         | 9           | 18                           | 174                          | 44                | 218       |

(a) Exclusive of 205 students at Conservatorium of Music. (b) Exclusive of 313 students at Conservatorium of Music. (c) Including 21 part-time Lecturers.

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

3. **University Revenue.**—The income of the Universities from all sources during the year 1933 was as shown in the table below. The figures in the column "private foundations" refer to income received from foundations, the cash value of benefactions received during the year being shown separately in the appended note.

#### UNIVERSITIES.—REVENUE, 1933.

| University.                          | Government Grants. |               | Fees.          | Private Foundations.<br>(a) | Other.        | Total.         |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|                                      | Endowment.         | Other.        |                |                             |               |                |
|                                      | £                  | £             | £              | £                           | £             | £              |
| Sydney .. .. .                       | 25,600             | 29,833        | 68,362         | 130,965                     | 20,080        | 274,840        |
| Melbourne .. .. .                    | 51,967             | ..            | 93,612         | 28,941                      | 17,746        | 192,266        |
| Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .        | 16,000             | 3,560         | 18,864         | 16,952                      | 1,753         | 57,129         |
| Adelaide .. .. .                     | 4,000              | (b) 49,100    | 29,005         | 14,586                      | 14,139        | 110,830        |
| Western Australia (Perth)(c) .. .. . | 24,800             | ..            | 1,949          | 1,616                       | 3,474         | 31,839         |
| Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .            | 4,000              | 6,148         | 4,096          | 1,015                       | 491           | 15,750         |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>                 | <b>126,367</b>     | <b>88,641</b> | <b>215,888</b> | <b>194,075</b>              | <b>57,683</b> | <b>682,654</b> |

(a) Not including value of new foundations received during the year as follow:—New South Wales, £60,680; Victoria, £21,023; Queensland, £12,811; South Australia, £11,992. (b) Including £14,000 yearly parliamentary appropriation and £35,100 special vote. (c) Excludes revenue on account of bequests, endowments, etc., not taken into General Account.

In preceding issues of the Official Year Book information was given in some detail in regard to the extent to which the Universities have benefited from private munificence. Space will permit of reference to the most important benefactions only herein. Thus the Challis bequest to the Sydney University amounted to £277,000

(now valued at £409,000); Mr. G. H. Bosch contributed £246,000; Sir P. N. Russell, £100,000; Mr. W. O. Watt, £83,000; Mr. Thos. Fisher, £30,000. A sum of £80,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation in aid of the building and equipment of a clinical laboratory. The total grant from the Foundation amounted to £100,000. Mr. Sidney Myer's gifts to the Melbourne University amounted to £50,000, while Sir Samuel Gillott, Mr. Edward Wilson (Argus Trust), and Sir Samuel Wilson contributed £41,000, £34,000, and £30,000 respectively. Mr. R. B. Ritchie's gifts for the endowment of a Chair of Economics amount to £30,000, and a similar sum was received from the Supreme Court Library Fund for the endowment of a Chair of Public Law. The Hon. Francis Ormond contributed £20,000 to the University as well as benefactions to Ormond College amounting to considerably over £100,000. Queensland University received about £149,000 from the McCaughey estate, and up to the end of March, 1935, had benefited to the extent of £30,000 from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The chief benefactors to the Adelaide University were Sir Thomas Elder, £100,000; Sir Langdon Bonython, £68,000; Mr. T. E. Barr Smith, £35,000; Mrs. Jane Marks, £30,000; Family of John Darling, £25,000; and R. B. Smith and family, £21,000. Several very valuable properties, in addition to shares which produced a sum of £58,450, were also bequeathed to this University by Mr. Peter Waite. Under the will of Sir Winthrop Hackett the University of Western Australia received £425,000, while the late Robert Gladden bequeathed an estate valued at £60,000.

4. **University Expenditure.**—For the year 1933 the expenditure by the Universities under various headings was as follows:—

**UNIVERSITIES.—EXPENDITURE, 1933.**

| University.                           | Salaries and Administration. | Scholarships, Bursaries, etc. | Equipment, Publications, &c. | Buildings and Grounds. | Other. | Total.  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|
|                                       | £                            | £                             | £                            | £                      | £      | £       |
| Sydney .. .. .                        | 147,281                      | 6,971                         | 30,082                       | (a)77,436              | 1,459  | 263,229 |
| Melbourne .. .. .                     | 120,057                      | 7,973                         | 14,216                       | 5,774                  | 36,980 | 185,000 |
| Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .         | 32,713                       | 2,009                         | 3,858                        | 774                    | 13,456 | 52,810  |
| Adelaide .. .. .                      | 46,399                       | 1,272                         | (b)38,098                    | (c) 19,604             | 26,341 | 131,684 |
| Western Australia (Perth) (d) .. .. . | 24,600                       | ..                            | 3,566                        | 798                    | 3,594  | 32,558  |
| Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .             | 11,172                       | 1,266                         | 321                          | 278                    | 3,377  | 16,414  |
| Total .. .. .                         | 382,192                      | 19,491                        | 90,141                       | 104,664                | 85,207 | 681,695 |

(a) Including £71,052 new buildings. (b) Research, £32,848. (c) New buildings, £17,307.  
 (d) Excludes expenditure on account of bequests, endowments, etc., not taken into General Account.

5. **University Extension.**—Some account of the initiation and progress of university extension is given in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, p. 446), but considerations of space preclude the insertion of this matter in the present issue.

6. **The Canberra University College.**—The question of the establishment of a University at the Federal Capital is still under consideration, and in the meantime a University College has been established under the *Canberra University College Ordinance, 1929-1932*. By virtue of a temporary regulation of the University of Melbourne, which expires on the 31st December, 1935, the College is empowered to provide approved lectures in the subjects of the Arts, Science, Commerce, and Law courses in preparation for certain degrees and diplomas of that University. Lectures commenced in 1930 with the aid of several part-time lecturers, and 30 students were enrolled during the year. The curriculum has since been extended and three full-time and three part-time lecturers have been appointed. In 1934 and 1935 the students numbered 53 and 63 respectively. The examinations are conducted by the University of Melbourne.

7. **Workers' Educational Association.**—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States of Australia, and later in New Zealand. The movement has for its object the bringing of the University into closer relationship with the masses of the people, and thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. There are now direct grants from all State Governments except Western Australia, and an additional University grant in New Zealand. The particulars of grants for classes in 1934 were as follow :—New South Wales, £3,866, 55 classes and 3 study circles; Victoria, £3,450, 45 tutorial classes and extension work; Tasmania, £543, 6 classes; South Australia, £2,025, 40 tutorial classes; Queensland, £1,000, 12 classes and 107 correspondence students. In addition, the New South Wales Association receives a Government grant for general organizing purposes of £500, paid on the basis of £1 for £1 on subscriptions and donations up to this amount. The Queensland and South Australian Associations received grants of £600 and £240 respectively. The Carnegie Corporation has in recent years shown its interest in the work by allotting substantial grants to the Associations and to the Universities. The principal subjects chosen in all States are Industrial History, Economics, Political Science and Sociology, but there is an increasing number of classes in other subjects such as History, Psychology, Philosophy, Literature, Music, Physiology and Biology. Each University co-operates with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes, which supervises the work with the assistance of a University officer with the title of Director of Tutorial Classes. In addition to the longer University tutorial classes, many preparatory classes, study circles, and summer schools are organized by the Association, numerous courses of public lectures are delivered, educational conferences promoted, and an extensive book service is spreading educational literature throughout Australia.

§ 6. Technical Education.

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

2. **Returns for Year 1933.**—Returns for the year 1933 in regard to enrolments and attendances, etc., in each State are given in the table hereunder.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—ENROLMENTS, ETC., 1933.

| State.            | Number of Classes. | Teachers. | Net Enrolments. | Average Attendance. | Fees Received. |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                   |                    |           |                 |                     | £              |
| New South Wales   | 775                | 536       | (a) 17,102      | (b)                 | 22,736         |
| Victoria (e)      | 321                | 875       | 21,952          | 15,047              | 45,272         |
| Queensland        | (b)                | 354       | (a) 11,568      | (b)                 | 11,327         |
| South Australia   | 552                | 207       | (a) 10,183      | 7,991               | 8,620          |
| Western Australia | 409                | 117       | (d) 4,296       | (b)                 | 794            |
| Tasmania(c)       | (b)                | 63        | (a) 848         | 728                 | 1,455          |
| Total             | (f) 2,057          | 2,152     | 65,949          | (f)                 | 90,204         |

(a) Total Number of Individual Students. (b) Not available. (c) Includes the School of Mines. (d) Average enrolment of individual students for the year. (e) Includes junior enrolments, viz., 6,562, as teaching staff and expenditure cover both senior and junior sections. (f) Incomplete.

Figures for earlier years will be found in preceding volumes. Owing to the considerable differences in scope and methods in the States, and in the presentation of the returns in connexion therewith, effective comparison of the results is somewhat difficult. Special classes for young people out of work were continued in 1933 in New South Wales, payment of fees being deferred. The condition was temporarily relaxed also under which the prospective student is required to furnish evidence of employment in the trade relating to the technical course he wishes to follow. In Victoria, school councils are empowered to grant, up to 10 per cent. of the number of fee-paying students, free admission to classes to qualified unemployed applicants whose parents are unable to afford the necessary fees. Towards the end of the year 1931 the Education Department in Queensland, in conjunction with the Department of Labour and Industry, established a series of free classes in various centres for unemployed young men and women, and these classes were continued in 1932 and 1933.

3. **Expenditure on Technical Education**—The expenditure on technical education in each State for the year 1933 is shown below :—

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—EXPENDITURE, 1933.**

| Year.      | N.S.W.  | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Total.  |
|------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|
|            | £       | £         | £       | £        | £        | £         | £       |
| 1933 { (a) | 161,136 | 235,998   | 59,949  | 32,761   | 17,633   | 13,782    | 521,259 |
| { (b)      | 29,189  | 3,602     | 4,407   | 8,588    | 1,654    | 916       | 48,356  |

(a) Maintenance.

(b) Buildings.

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in 1933 amounted to 1s. 7d. per head of the population of Australia, as compared with 2s. 6d. per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

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

There has been a considerable development in recent years both in the number and scope of privately conducted institutions which aim at giving instruction in business methods, shorthand, typewriting, the use of calculating machines, etc. Particulars for all States, so far as they are available, are given in the following table :—

**BUSINESS COLLEGES, SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, ETC., 1933.**

| State.               | Schools. | Teachers. | Students Enrolled. |          | Average Attendance. |          |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
|                      |          |           | Males.             | Females. | Males.              | Females. |
| New South Wales ..   | 23       | 171       | 1,998              | 4,902    | 987                 | 2,452    |
| Victoria ..          | 13       | 123       | 2,378              | 2,533    | 2,255               | 1,990    |
| Queensland ..        | 8        | 25        | 207                | 895      | 97                  | 374      |
| South Australia ..   | 8        | 40        | 741                | 1,101    | 458                 | 710      |
| Western Australia .. | 11       | 47        | 2,487              | 1,069    | (a)                 | (a)      |
| Tasmania ..          | 3        | 13        | 51                 | 101      | 88                  | 149      |
| Total ..             | 66       | 419       | 7,861              | 10,605   | (b)3,885            | (b)5,675 |

(a) Not available.

(b) Exclusive of Western Australia.

The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of students instructed at home through the medium of correspondence classes. Particulars regarding fees received in 1933 are available for Western Australia only, where the total was returned at £24,274.

### § 8. Miscellaneous.

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

ROYAL SOCIETIES.—PARTICULARS, 1934.(a)

| Heading.                      | Sydney. | Melbourne. | Brisbane. | Adelaide. | Perth. | Hobart. |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Year of origin .. ..          | 1821    | 1854       | 1884      | 1853      | 1897   | 1843    |
| Number of members ..          | 273     | 202        | 206       | 176       | 164    | 265     |
| Vols. of transactions issued  | 67      | 75         | 50        | 58        | 20     | 85      |
| Number of books in library    | 35,000  | 18,000     | 6,250     | 6,500     | 4,400  | 20,000  |
| Societies on exchange list .. | 328     | 314        | 181       | 242       | 150    | 310     |
| Income .. .. .£               | 3,280   | 460        | 176       | 361       | 285    | 323     |
| Expenditure .. ..£            | 2,197   | 455        | 133       | 423       | 257    | 320     |

(a) The Royal Society of Australia, with headquarters at Canberra, was founded on the 25th July, 1930, and received permission to use its title on the 14th January, 1931. The members, including associates, numbered 81 in 1934. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £18 and £22 respectively.

In connexion with the year of origin it may be pointed out that the title "Royal Society" was in most cases assumed at a later date than that shown in the table, as the Societies originated under different names.

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

(iii) *Other Scientific Societies.* The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with headquarters in Sydney, was founded in 1874. The soundness of its present position is due to the benefactions of Sir William Macleay, who during his lifetime and by his will endowed the Society to the amount of £67,000, which has been increased by judicious investment to over £80,000. The Society maintains a research bacteriologist and offers annually 4 research fellowships in various branches of natural history. Three fellowships were awarded in 1935. The library comprises some 14,000 volumes, valued at about £7,000. Fifty-nine volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with some 232 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1934 was 174.

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

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

2. **Public Libraries.**—(i) *Commonwealth—(a) Parliamentary and National Library.* When the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library was created in 1902, it was recognized that at such time as the Federal Capital was established it would be necessary to have available there, for the use of Members, Government Departments and the public, a library sufficient for their requirements, and therefore wider in scope than would be the case with a purely Parliamentary Library. The ideal of a great general library has, therefore, been kept in view, and standard works are being systematically acquired.

At the same time, the first Library Committee conceived the idea of a National Library for the use and benefit of the people of Australia. The policy was therefore pursued of securing, as far as possible, all works and documents connected with the discovery, settlement and early history of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

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

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

The number of volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections—both of which are under the same administration—was, at the end of June, 1934, 113,149 books and 7,750 pamphlets, the outstanding feature of the National collection being a unique collection of Captain Cook manuscripts, while the Parliamentary section contains an extensive series of official publications of Great Britain, the Dominions and Foreign countries.

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

(ii) *States.* In each of the capital cities there is a well-equipped Public Library, the institutions in Melbourne and Sydney especially comparing very favourably with similar institutions elsewhere. The following statement gives the number of volumes in the Public Library of each capital city at the 30th June, 1934 :—

#### METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1933-34.

| City.                 | Number of Volumes in— |                          |                         | Total.  |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
|                       | Reference Branch.     | Ordinary Lending Branch. | Country Lending Branch. |         |
| Canberra (h) .. .. .  | 103,149               | 10,000                   | (i)                     | 113,149 |
| Sydney .. .. .        | (a) 391,163           | (b)                      | 78,157                  | 469,320 |
| Melbourne (c) .. .. . | 404,373               | 67,223                   | 13,756                  | 485,352 |
| Brisbane .. .. .      | 37,544                | ..                       | ..                      | 37,544  |
| Adelaide .. .. .      | 166,444               | (f)                      | (g) 3,386               | 169,830 |
| Perth .. .. .         | 143,627               | ..                       | (d) 24,399              | 168,026 |
| Hobart (c) .. .. .    | 29,951                | (e) 8,486                | ..                      | 38,437  |

(a) Including 132,542 volumes in the Mitchell Library. (b) The maintenance and control of the ordinary lending branch of the Public Library at Sydney were transferred in 1908 to the Municipal Council. At 31st December, 1933, the books numbered 53,075. (c) Year ended 31st December, 1933. (d) Includes 5,209 volumes in School Children's Travelling Branch. (e) Includes 1,556 volumes in the Children's Branch. (f) The Adelaide Circulating Library, at 30th June, 1934, contained 87,000 books. (g) Children's Branch. (h) Includes Parliamentary section. (i) Books are loaned to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work.

In connexion with the Country Lending Branch of the Sydney Public Library, it may be noted that books are forwarded on loan to State schools, to approved associations, to Schools of Art and to individual students. During the year 1933-34, about 75,000 books were lent to small State schools, 18,000 to Schools of Arts, 6,500 to branches of the Teachers' Federation, 4,500 to Agricultural Bureaux, and 50,000 to individual borrowers.

A special research staff attached to the Public Library gives valuable assistance in making readily available to inquirers the store of information contained in books, etc., which, owing to limitations of space, are not in open access. About 9,600 books and periodicals were added to the library in 1933-34.

The Mitchell Library in Sydney of more than 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 300 paintings, principally relating to Australasia, and valued at £100,000, was bequeathed to the trustees of the Public Library in 1907 by Mr. D. S. Mitchell, together with an endowment of £70,000. The testators stipulated that the regulations of the British Museum were to be adopted as far as practicable, hence the library is the resort of specialists. There are now 133,000 volumes in the library in addition to valuable manuscripts, collections of Australian postage and fiscal stamps, and various pictures, coins, etc.

Amongst other important libraries in New South Wales may be mentioned the "Fisher" Library at Sydney University, with 211,000 volumes; the library at the Australian Museum, 28,000; the Teachers' College library, 45,600; Sydney Technical College library, 17,100; Public School libraries, 503,000; and the library at the Botanic Gardens, 10,000. At the end of 1933 the Parliamentary Library contained 80,000 volumes.

The reading room at the Melbourne Public Library ranks among the finest in the world. It was opened in 1913, and has a diameter of 114 feet, with a similar height, and is capable of seating 320 readers at a time, all of whom are under observation from the centre of the room. The Library forwards volumes on loan to Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries, and to individual borrowers in the country. Railway transport is used as far as possible in transporting the volumes. During the year 1933 the volumes added to the Reference branch by purchase, donation, etc., numbered 8,027, while additions to the lending branch numbered 1,792.

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

For some years past efforts have been made in South Australia to collect original documents likely to be of service in compiling a history of the State. So far back as 1914, Professor Henderson, of Adelaide University, under commission from the South Australian Government, visited and reported on the system of keeping archives in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Ceylon, and obtained valuable information also from the United States and Canada. A department of historical documents has been created under the care of an archivist, and valuable work has been done in connexion with examination, classification, and permanent preservation of the available papers. A suitable building for housing the documents and the staff was provided in 1921. At the 30th June, 1934, the collection numbered 302,633 documents, 13,563 views, and 1,323 maps.

For the year ended 30th June, 1934, accessions to the Public Library at Perth numbered 2,844 books including 312 bound volumes of periodicals.

During 1922 the Tasmanian Public Library adopted the plan of lending books to individual country borrowers and to families or committees of residents in country districts. The Public Library at Launceston contains 40,000 volumes. Books added to the Public Libraries at Hobart and Launceston during the year 1933 numbered 745 and 1,201 respectively.

Statistics in regard to other libraries are not available for all States, while the information supplied is not in all cases complete. Returns for Victoria in 1933 showed a total of 420 libraries in receipt of State or municipal aid, but statistics are now only collected from 27 institutions in Greater Melbourne and 49 in the chief extra metropolitan towns. The 76 libraries from which returns were received contained a total of about 991,000 volumes. Queensland returned a total of 232 libraries, with 604,000 books, although during 1933-34 libraries other than the State Public Library did not receive government aid; South Australia, 243 suburban and country institutes with 672,000 books; Tasmania, 22 libraries and 149,000 books; while there were 3 libraries, with 6,000 books, in the Northern Territory.

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

4. **State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.**—The gross and net expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the year 1933-34 were as follow :—

**STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART, 1933-34.**

| State.             | Expenditure from— |         |                 |            | Receipts. | Net<br>Expenditure. |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|
|                    | Revenue.          | Loan.   | Other<br>Funds. | Total.     |           |                     |
|                    | £                 | £       | £               | £          | £         | £                   |
| New South Wales    | 3,731,820         | 241,446 | ..              | 3,973,266  | 81,450    | 3,891,816           |
| Victoria ..        | 2,428,447         | 54,319  | 7,058           | 2,489,824  | 85,733    | 2,404,091           |
| Queensland ..      | 1,400,810         | 194,211 | 122,604         | 1,717,625  | 13,539    | 1,704,086           |
| South Australia .. | 874,739           | 29,582  | (b) 1,075       | 905,396    | 32,251    | 873,145             |
| Western Australia  | 635,765           | 47,988  | ..              | 683,753    | 24,441    | 659,312             |
| Tasmania ..        | 252,682           | 12,573  | ..              | 265,255    | 4,034     | 261,221             |
| Total ..           | 9,324,263         | 580,119 | 130,737         | 10,035,119 | 241,448   | 9,793,671           |

(a) Includes £165,871 from General Loan Account for relief of unemployment. (b) From Commonwealth Grant for relief of unemployment. (c) From Unemployment Relief Fund.