

## CHAPTER VI. EDUCATION.

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

1. **Educational Systems of the States.**—As the first settlement in Australia was in New South Wales, it was but natural that Australian education should have had its beginning in that State, and consequently the mother State has played a leading part in the evolution of educational method and system in Australia. The subject is dealt with in some detail in the first two issues of the *Official Year Book*, which also contain a more or less detailed account of the origin and development of the educational systems of the other States.

2. **Later Development in State Educational Systems.**—Issues of the *Official Year Book* up to No. 22 contain an outline of later developments of the educational systems of the various States. The educational systems of the States may now be considered as more or less homogeneous entities, the various stages succeeding one another by logical gradation from kindergarten to university.

3. **School Age.**—The statutory school age for children in each State, set out briefly, is as follows :—New South Wales, 6 to 14 years; Victoria, 6 to 14 years; Queensland, 6 to 14 years; South Australia, 6 to 14 years; Western Australia, 6 to 14 years; and Tasmania, 7 to 14 years. In December, 1939, the statutory period was extended in New South Wales to include children at age 6 years. It is being extended further by four months in each year 1941 to 1943 and the period will be 6 to 15 years in 1943.

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.

At the 1936 Conference of Directors of Education a resolution was passed urging the necessity of raising the compulsory school leaving age to 15 years. This resolution was subsequently submitted to a conference in Sydney of Ministers of Education who agreed to recommend to their respective Governments legislation to implement the proposal by the year 1940.

4. **Australian Council for Educational Research.**—This Council, which was constituted on 10th February 1930, is at present financed almost entirely by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. 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 1940, 60 numbers had appeared. Under the title *Review of Education in Australia* the Council produces a Year Book of Australian education. Since its inception the Council has granted 164 applications for assistance to persons who wish to carry out investigations, apart from requests for the publication of manuscript previously completed. The Council also initiates investigations. At the present time, for example, it is making a survey of the teaching profession in Australia. Authorized expenditure on grants to the end of June, 1940, amounted to £17,506. 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 Messrs. Ralph Munn and E. R. Pitt. As a result of their report there are strong movements in several States to rectify the serious deficiencies revealed in existing library services in Australia. The Council provides technical services and advice to private and to official inquiries. In particular, there has been a demand for the tests of intelligence and of scholastic attainment which have been standardized to meet Australian conditions. During the past twelve months over 195,000 copies have been supplied to schools. The Council is represented on the Conference on Employment of Youth convened by the Commonwealth Government. It is recognized by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,

Paris, as the National Centre for Educational Information in Australia, and also acts as the Australian representative of the Institute of International Education, New York. The head-quarters of the Council are situated at 147 Collins-street, Melbourne.

## § 2. Census Records.

1. **Persons Receiving Instruction.**—The Census and Statistics Act 1905-1938 specifies "Education" as a subject for inquiry at a Census, but does not indicate the nature or range of the information to be furnished. At earlier Censuses an inquiry regarding the degree of education was restricted to a question as to ability to read and write, but under the system of compulsory education the number of persons in Australia who reach maturity without being able to read and write is very small, and this question was omitted at the 1933 Census. The only question asked concerning those receiving instruction at the time of the 1933 Census was to state the nature of the school they were attending. The tabulation of these details for each of the last three Censuses resulted as follows :—

### PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT THE DATE OF THE CENSUS, 1911 TO 1933.

Receiving Instruction at—	Number.			Percentage.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
				%	%	%
Government School ..	593,059	791,724	904,383	76.49	77.36	77.23
Private School ..	156,106	193,774	224,994	20.13	18.93	19.21
University ..	2,465	7,252	8,525	0.32	0.71	0.73
Home ..	23,760	30,712	33,126	3.06	3.00	2.83
Total ..	775,390	1,023,462	1,171,028	100.00	100.00	100.00

2. **Ages of Scholars.**—In the next table the number of scholars at specified ages in 1933 are shown together with the total number of persons recorded for those ages :—

### SCHOOLING OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (SEXES COMBINED), 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age Last Birthday. Years.	Number Receiving Instruction at—				Number not stated and not at School.	Total.
	Government School.	Private School.	Home.	University.		
4 .. ..	6,287	3,528	2,916	..	(a) 556,234	(a) 568,965
5 .. ..	49,051	12,037	3,475	..	60,348	124,911
6 .. ..	83,816	18,269	3,169	..	17,385	122,639
7 .. ..	95,811	20,172	3,091	..	7,221	126,295
8 .. ..	98,769	20,642	2,809	..	5,798	128,018
9 .. ..	97,616	20,414	2,467	..	5,020	125,517
10 .. ..	100,676	21,264	2,309	..	5,189	129,438
11 .. ..	101,047	21,318	2,190	..	4,939	129,494
12 .. ..	102,087	21,712	2,108	..	5,224	131,131
13 .. ..	88,375	20,392	2,114	..	9,127	120,008
14 .. ..	40,868	15,643	1,804	..	56,836	115,151
15 .. ..	20,149	12,261	1,347	..	86,197	119,954
16 .. ..	9,784	8,361	869	101	103,265	122,380
17 .. ..	4,799	4,521	611	494	110,208	120,633
18 .. ..	2,480	2,087	565	1,224	120,434	126,790
19 .. ..	1,257	893	403	1,463	121,637	125,653
20 and over ..	1,511	1,480	879	5,243	4,183,749	4,192,862
Total ..	904,383	224,994	33,126	8,525	5,458,811	6,629,839

(a) Including those aged 0 to 3 years.

3. **Percentage of Persons not Receiving Instruction.**—The compulsory school age in the various States ranges from 6 to 14 years. From the foregoing table it will be seen that the proportion of children aged last birthday from 6 to 13 years receiving instruction was 94.1 per cent. Conversely 5.9 per cent. of the children within the compulsory range were not indicated as receiving instruction at the date of the Census. The corresponding ratio in 1921 was 6.7 per cent.

As the minimum compulsory school age in New South Wales and Tasmania at the date of the Census was 7 years, and as exemptions from further attendance for special reasons on attaining age 13 obtain throughout the States, a more reliable estimate of the percentage of children not receiving instruction may be obtained by ignoring the extreme ages of the compulsory range. The elimination of these ages reduces the percentage from 5.9 to 4.3 per cent. Attendance at school was known to be affected by the severe economic conditions prevailing at the time of the Census, and this latter figure was consequently in excess of the corresponding percentage of 3.7 in 1921. The effect of accessibility to schools may be seen in the further reduction of the percentages of these ages not receiving instruction in the metropolitan areas to 3.5 in 1933 and to 2.9 in 1921.

4. **Religions of Scholars.**—The following table shows the class of school at which the young adherents to the principal religious denominations were being educated at the date of the Census :—

**ADHERENTS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT DIFFERENT KINDS OF SCHOOLS,  
30th JUNE, 1933.**

Denomination.	Government School.	Private School.	University.	Home.	Total Specified.
Baptist .. ..	17,473	998	166	304	18,941
Catholic, Roman(a) ..	84,763	146,197	1,339	6,263	238,562
Church of Christ .. ..	10,822	479	86	214	11,601
Church of England .. ..	397,717	37,442	3,263	14,612	453,034
Congregational .. ..	9,274	1,112	202	224	10,812
Lutheran .. ..	8,257	910	45	217	9,429
Methodist .. ..	116,305	5,926	1,023	2,723	126,037
Presbyterian .. ..	108,870	9,836	1,302	3,814	123,822
No Reply .. ..	119,130	18,415	646	3,805	141,996
Other .. ..	31,712	3,679	453	950	36,794
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>904,383</b>	<b>224,994</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>33,126</b>	<b>1,171,028</b>

(a) Including Catholic, Undefined.

The most prominent feature of the results given above is the relatively small proportion of Roman Catholics attending State schools. Of the Roman Catholics reported as receiving instruction, 34.66 per cent. were attending State schools compared with 86.84 per cent. for the rest of the community, the proportion for the whole being 77.23 per cent.

### § 3. 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 § 7. 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. 3 (iv) following.

2 Returns for Year 1939.—(i) *General.* The following table shows the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed and the number of individual children in attendance during 1939:—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1939.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers Employed.	Teachers in Training.	Net Enrolment.
New South Wales(a) .. ..	3,251	11,660	1,387	379,025
Victoria .. ..	2,682	8,485	418	232,858
Queensland .. ..	1,692	4,292	342	141,354
South Australia .. ..	1,037	3,051	290	77,204
Western Australia .. ..	820	2,419	150	(b) 61,680
Tasmania .. ..	448	1,264	110	34,365
Northern Territory(c) .. ..	10	28	..	720
Australia .. ..	9,940	31,199	2,697	927,206

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Estimated.

(c) Year ended 30th June, 1939.

(ii) *Average Enrolment and Attendance.* The methods of calculating enrolment are not identical throughout the States. The unit in South Australia is the daily enrolment while New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania employ the weekly enrolment. In Queensland no average enrolment is compiled, and the mean of the four quarterly gross enrolments is the only figure available.

As with enrolments there is not complete uniformity in arriving at the average attendance, but most of the States aggregate the attendances for the year and divide by the number of school sessions. New South Wales and Western Australia, however, employ averages of term averages. The matter of securing uniformity in these respects has been under consideration for some time, and the Council for Educational Research, already referred to in § 1, par. 4, is devoting attention to the question of securing greater uniformity in methods of collection and presentation of educational data generally. The average enrolment and attendance in each State during 1939 are shown below:—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1939.

State or Territory.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment.
			%
New South Wales .. ..	341,605	294,628	86.25
Victoria .. ..	218,683	189,617	(a) 86.71
Queensland .. ..	135,244	113,779	84.13
South Australia .. ..	74,076	66,112	(a) 89.25
Western Australia .. ..	58,511	51,162	87.44
Tasmania .. ..	30,865	28,189	91.33
Northern Territory(b) .. ..	679	608	89.54
Australia .. ..	859,663	744,095	86.56

(a) Excluding correspondence students.

(b) Year ended 30th June, 1939.

The percentage of attendance on enrolment is lowest in Queensland, but this figure is not comparable with those of the other States, as no average enrolment is available for Queensland.

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

The average attendance at the State Schools in Australia is shown below for the year 1891 and at varying intervals to 1939 :—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Population.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population.	Average Attendance.
	(a)			(a)	
1891 .. ..	3,421	350,773	1934 .. ..	6,706	792,892
1901 .. ..	3,825	450,246	1935 .. ..	6,753	790,186
1911 .. ..	4,574	463,799	1936 .. ..	6,807	792,148
1921 .. ..	5,511	666,498	1937 .. ..	6,867	761,848
1931 .. ..	6,553	817,262	1938 .. ..	6,930	757,669
1933 .. ..	6,657	805,334	1939 .. ..	6,997	744,095

(a) At 31st December, in thousands.

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

(iii) *Schools in the Australian Capital Territory.* During 1939 fourteen State Schools were in operation in the Australian Capital Territory. The individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,615 and the average attendance 1,419. Cost of upkeep amounted to £26,422. By arrangement with the Commonwealth 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. A reference to the Canberra University College will be found in § 6, par. 8.

3. 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. 430-1).

(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 prevented from attending school through physical ailment. Approximately 20,832 children received instruction in this way during 1939, the respective numbers in each State being: New South Wales, 9,277; Victoria, 982; Queensland, 6,000; South Australia 1,933; Western Australia, 2,206; and Tasmania, 413. In the Northern Territory, 21 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 considerable attention in Australia. It is recognized that a single adequately staffed and well equipped central institution can give more efficient teaching than a number 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 1939 a sum of £24,869 was expended in boarding allowances and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1939-40 amounted to £19,567. In Queensland during 1939-40 the cost of transport by rail, road and boat, amounted to £24,760. In South Australia the sum of £5,760 was disbursed in travelling expenses of school children in 1939, while £16,469 was spent in Western Australia during 1938-39, and £18,088 in Tasmania in 1939.

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

(iv) *Evening Schools.* Evening Continuation Schools have been in existence for many years in some of the States, but their progress has been uncertain. The aim of these schools is to provide a means of furthering the education of those who have left school at the termination of the primary course. Practical and cultural subjects are combined in the curriculum to be of assistance to those attending in their occupations and their civic life. In New South Wales the 34 Evening Continuation Schools had an average weekly enrolment in 1939 of 3,484 and an average attendance of 2,673. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 2,132, and at those for girls 541. Unemployed pupils receive free tuition, and all fees are refunded to others with a satisfactory record of attendance. In Western Australia evening continuation classes were held at 23 centres in 1930, with an average enrolment of 2,777 pupils, but the classes were discontinued at the end of that year and preparatory technical classes were substituted wherever there was a technical school in operation.

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

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

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

5. *Expenditure.*—(i) *Maintenance—All Schools.* The net expenditure on maintenance in all grades of schools, excepting senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools, and the cost per head of average attendance for the five years ended 1939 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is given separately in a subsequent table. In all expenditure tables the figures for Victoria and Western Australia and for Queensland the last two years relate to the financial year ended six months later than the stated calendar year.

#### STATE SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Ncr. Terr.	Total.
TOTAL (INCLUDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS).								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935	3,523,552	2,335,096	1,235,724	721,275	625,847	250,759	5,594	8,697,847
1936	3,642,321	2,528,177	1,261,461	761,847	674,083	268,579	5,763	9,142,231
1937	3,994,646	2,602,114	1,337,120	786,942	695,584	298,246	6,307	9,720,959
1938	4,525,546	2,621,297	1,458,366	821,935	712,012	307,543	6,307	9,453,006
1939	4,598,376	2,667,094	1,483,589	854,037	730,500	320,616	6,802	9,661,014
PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.								
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1935	11 6 8	11 10 9	10 18 2	9 12 1	11 18 2	8 12 0	18 2 1	11 2 0
1936	11 14 8	12 12 1	10 13 4	10 6 4	12 14 6	9 4 3	13 3 5	11 12 10
1937	13 0 1	14 16 6	11 11 11	10 16 5	12 16 5	10 6 2	12 19 0	12 17 9
1938	15 0 11	14 6 11	12 6 2	11 15 11	13 2 4	11 0 8	13 14 3	13 18 11
1939	15 12 2	14 1 4	13 0 9	12 18 4	14 5 7	11 7 6	11 3 9	14 6 7

(a) Gross figures, receipts not being available.

Prior to the depression the maximum expenditure on State Schools was £10,087,570 in 1929. Economies were effected during the depression years, but since 1935 the expenditure has risen rapidly to a new high level of £10,661,014 in 1939.

(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 enumerated above.

#### STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE, 1939.

State.					Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.
					£	s. d.
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	816,125	5 11
Victoria	..	..	..	..	469,239	5 0
Queensland	..	..	..	..	162,584	3 2
South Australia	..	..	..	..	134,847	4 6
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	(a) 156,920	6 9
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	38,128	3 2

(a) Year 1938-39.

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 £123,679. For Queensland, the figure quoted does not include the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1939 to £24,811. For Western Australia the total includes £95,280 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. Terr.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935	406,662	132,744	347,735	60,656	102,634	53,589	897	1,104,917
1936	377,403	167,428	211,169	69,627	56,191	60,810	726	943,354
1937	467,920	163,532	325,865	76,775	44,344	62,117	786	1,141,339
1938	479,703	170,061	208,750	94,584	72,658	70,962	786	1,097,504
1939	411,720	206,481	174,725	85,539	56,994	60,011	539	996,009

The totals for the various States in 1939 include the following amounts expended from loan and unemployment relief funds :—New South Wales, £170,006; Victoria, £125,513; Queensland, £53,349; South Australia, £41,633; Western Australia, £39,008; and Tasmania, £44,489.

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost during 1939 was as follows :—

**STATE SCHOOLS : NET TOTAL COST, 1939.**

Item.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net cost of education, including buildings ..	5,010,096	2,873,575	1,658,314	924,081	787,494	380,627	7,341	11,641,528

The figures in this and the preceding tables refer to all grades of State Schools (with the exception of senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools). Including buildings, the net cost per scholar in average attendance for the whole of the State Schools in Australia amounted in 1939 to £15 12s. 11d., as compared with £4 9s. 3d. in 1901.

6. *School Banking.*—With the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children, agencies of the Savings Banks have been established at many of the schools throughout Australia. Particulars for each State and Territory at 30th June, 1940, were as follows :—

**SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AT 30th JUNE, 1940.**

State or Territory.	Agencies.	Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average per Depositor.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales .. ..	2,844	178,209	287,813	1 12 4
Victoria(a) .. ..	2,884	208,012	286,905	1 7 7
Queensland .. ..	1,444	63,825	166,989	2 12 4
South Australia .. ..	1,155	77,765	158,529	2 0 9
Western Australia .. ..	768	38,816	89,414	2 6 1
Tasmania(a) .. ..	493	31,565	51,113	1 12 5
Northern Territory .. ..	6	346	1,119	3 4 8
Australian Capital Territory ..	12	1,168	2,199	1 17 8
Australia .. ..	9,606	599,706	1,044,141	1 14 10

(a) Including inoperative accounts.

**§ 4. Private Schools.\***

1. *Returns for 1939.*—The following table shows the number of private schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1939 :—

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1939.**

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
New South Wales .. ..	735	5,296	99,646	83,842
Victoria .. ..	514	2,719	80,655	(a)75,398
Queensland .. ..	228	1,600	35,538	29,972
South Australia .. ..	166	892	13,455	11,692
Western Australia .. ..	155	650	14,390	12,795
Tasmania .. ..	63	330	7,003	5,324
Northern Territory(b) .. ..	2	9	173	148
Total .. ..	1,863	11,496	250,860	219,171

(a) Net enrolment.

(b) Year ended 30th June, 1939.

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in Australia. On the basis of the figures available, approximately 200,000 children, or 80 per cent. of the total in private schools, are educated in Roman Catholic schools.

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



The figures for Queensland include the returns from Grammar schools, of which there are eight—five for boys and three for girls, with an enrolment of 1,210 boys and 620 girls. These schools are governed by boards of trustees, partly nominated by the 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 1939 amounted to £11,600. In addition, a sum of £13,266 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.

2. **Growth of Private Schools.**—The enrolment and average attendance at private schools in 1891 and at varying intervals to 1939 were as follows :—

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS : ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.**

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891 .. ..	124,485	99,588	1935 .. ..	229,525	200,539
1901 .. ..	148,659	120,742	1936 .. ..	234,278	206,026
1911 .. ..	160,794	132,588	1937 .. ..	235,815	210,101
1921 .. ..	198,688	164,073	1938 .. ..	249,497	218,510
1931 .. ..	221,387	189,665	1939 .. ..	250,860	219,171

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

**§ 5. 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, 1940.**

State.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Permanent Instructors.	Student Teachers.	Voluntary Assistants.
New South Wales .. ..	17	910	49	67	80
Victoria .. ..	31	1,345	73	76	197
Queensland .. ..	6	380	8	20	6
South Australia .. ..	12	397	27	34	20
Western Australia .. ..	7	333	18	10	6
Tasmania .. ..	5	205	10	..	7
Total .. ..	78	3,570	185	207	316

The kindergartens in the foregoing 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 return and two centres at Launceston included in the Tasmanian return. The average attendance at these schools in 1940 was 130 and 80 children respectively. In each capital city there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1940 was 67 in Sydney, 64 in Melbourne 20 in Brisbane, 34 in Adelaide, and 10 in Perth.

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.

## § 6. 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).

The statistical officers of the Australian Universities met in conference at Melbourne in August, 1939, and drew up forms for the collection of university statistics which were subsequently approved by the vice-chancellors' committee and will be further discussed at a meeting to be held early in 1942.

2. **Teaching Staff.**—The following table shows the number of professors, lecturers, demonstrators, tutors, etc., on the teaching staffs of the Universities during 1939:—

UNIVERSITIES : TEACHING STAFF, 1939.

University.	Professors.	Lecturers.	Demonstrators, and Tutors.	Others.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney .. .. .	54	212	30	88	384
Melbourne .. .. .	37	192	86	3	318
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .	21	122	43	37	223
Adelaide .. .. .	23	125	63	4	215
Western Australia (Perth) ..	19	51	6	3	79
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .	9	21	6	..	36
New England University College .. .. .	..	12	..	..	12
Canberra University College ..	..	17	..	..	17
	163	752	234	135	1,284

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

3. **Students.**—The number of students enrolled for courses at the Universities during 1939 is shown in the following table:—

UNIVERSITIES : STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1939.

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Post-Graduate.	Sub-Graduate.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney .. .. .	3,206	58	273	..	234	3,771
Melbourne .. .. .	3,387	5	544	119	414	4,469
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .	1,319	..	141	30	220	1,710
Adelaide .. .. .	1,238	79	479	..	831	2,627
Western Australia (Perth) ..	775	49	78	88	..	990
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .	329	..	28	..	100	457
New England University College .. .. .	58	..	1	..	6	65
Canberra University College ..	42	..	46	..	59	147
Total .. .. .	10,354	191	1,590	237	1,864	14,236

Of the total students 10,294 were males and 3,942 females. Included in those enrolled for degrees, 43 in Queensland, 35 in Victoria, 2 in New England College and one in Tasmania were enrolled for higher degree courses.

4. **University Receipts.**—The receipts of the Universities are derived principally from Government grants, students' fees, and income from private foundations. The receipts for the general University functions from all sources other than new bequests during 1939 are shown in the table below. In South Australia Government grants and income from private foundations include amounts in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute.

**UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1939.**

University.	Government Grants.	Students' Fees.	Interest, Rent Dividends and Donations.	Other.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. .. .	104,597	93,128	56,119	9,724	263,568
Melbourne .. ..	67,100	82,610	21,575	21,987	193,272
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	32,295	26,533	15,986	7,290	82,104
Adelaide .. .. .	66,600	24,592	18,193	6,230	115,615
Western Australia (Perth)	34,500	1,660	6,593	7,194	49,947
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .	14,525	3,212	1,272	959	19,968
New England University College .. .. .	10,933	3,616	464	289	15,302
Canberra University College	4,563	1,342	18	94	6,017
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>335,113</b>	<b>236,693</b>	<b>120,220</b>	<b>53,767</b>	<b>745,793</b>

The figures in the foregoing table do not include the value of new foundations received during 1939, which amounted to £3,391 in New South Wales, £13,167 in Victoria, £1,556 in Queensland, £2,353 in South Australia, and £1,000 in Western Australia.

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

The endowments to the Sydney University include the Challis Fund, £376,466; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £257,961; the P. N. Russell Fund, £100,758; and the Fisher Estate, £42,613. In addition, the University receives a large annual revenue from the trustees of the McCaughey bequest. Excluding the principal of the latter, the credit balances of the private foundations amounted to £1,169,571 at 31st December, 1939. In 1930 a sum of £100,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation in aid of the building and equipment of a clinical laboratory for the medical school.

Mr. David Edward Lewis in 1941 bequeathed approximately £700,000 to the Melbourne University to provide university scholarships for boys from elementary and secondary schools. This bequest is the largest made in Australia for educational purposes.

Mr. Sidney Myer's gifts amounted to £60,000, while Sir Samuel Gillott, Mr. Edward Wilson (Argus Trust), and Sir Samuel Wilson contributed £41,000, £34,000, and £30,000 respectively. The estate of the late Miss Helen Mackie provided £40,000 for the establishment of pre-clinical chairs, while Mr. R. B. Ritchie's gifts for the endowment of a Chair of Economics amounted to £30,000, and a similar sum was received from the Supreme Court Library Fund for the endowment of a Chair of Public Law. Dr. James Stewart founded Scholarships in Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery to the value of £26,000. The Hon. Francis Ormond contributed £20,000 to the University as well as benefactions to Ormond College amounting to considerably over £100,000 and the late Dr. F. Haley left £25,000 for medical research.

Queensland University, to 30th April, 1941, had received £199,083 from the McCaughey estate, and £36,468 from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, while the Hon. T. C. Beirne gave £20,000 in 1935 for the endowment of a chair of Law in Queensland. The permanent site for the University and other land valued at £62,000 were presented by Dr. and Miss Mayne. The chief benefactors to the Adelaide University were Sir Thomas Elder, £100,000; Sir Langdon Bonython, £71,000; Miss M. T. Murray, £45,000; Mr. T. E. Barr Smith, £35,000; Mrs. Jane Marks, £30,000; Edward Neale, £27,000;

Mrs. R. F. Mortlock and J. T. Mortlock, £25,000; Family of John Darling, £25,000; R. B. Smith and family, £21,000; and Sir William Mitchell, £20,000. Several valuable properties, in addition to shares which realized £58,450, were also bequeathed to this University by Mr. Peter Waite, the total value of the bequest being estimated at £100,000. Under the will of Sir Winthrop Hackett the University of Western Australia received £425,000, while the late Robert Gledden bequeathed an estate valued at £60,000.

5. *University Expenditure.*—The principal item of disbursements under the general University activities consists of the salaries of teaching staff or 70.1 per cent. of the total. In the following table is given the expenditure incurred during 1939. excluding capital expenditure on buildings:—

**UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1939.**

University.	Admin- istration.	Maintenance of—			Other.	Total.
		Teachers' Department.	Premises.	Libraries.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. ..	19,866	189,948	22,689	8,129	16,944	257,576
Melbourne .. ..	15,105	130,318	20,618	7,315	21,360	194,716
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	6,209	63,042	4,588	3,505	9,998	87,342
Adelaide .. ..	4,942	87,441	8,836	7,743	10,152	119,114
Western Australia (Perth)	5,029	32,883	5,031	2,590	5,301	50,834
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	2,569	12,512	921	1,065	2,407	19,474
New England University College .. ..	1,808	5,459	2,124	835	4,731	14,957
Canberra University College	431	3,807	118	86	1,138	5,580
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>55,959</b>	<b>525,410</b>	<b>64,925</b>	<b>31,268</b>	<b>72,031</b>	<b>749,593</b>

6. *Extra-University Activities.*—(i) *General.* The tables shown in paragraphs 4 and 5 relate to the general University activities while the following tables show the financial position of all extra-university activities. The heterogeneous character of the items in the statements for these activities varies to the extent between the Universities that comparisons of the totals are misleading, but they include all items excluded from the general statement and give useful information within limits.

(ii) *Receipts, Extra-University Activities.* The following table shows the main receipts for the year 1939.

**UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1939.**

University.	Government Grants.	Interest, Rent, and Dividends.	Candidates' Fees, Public Examination.	Research Grants.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. ..	..	13,660	..	14,164	8,667	36,491
Melbourne .. ..	6,500	21,876	32,981	9,914	(a) 48,674	119,945
Queensland (Brisbane)	1,650	583	12,162	4,755	1,048	20,198
Adelaide .. ..	8,500	8,961	8,977	10,406	990	37,834
Western Australia (Perth) .. ..	..	10,002	6,987	3,150	4,215	24,354
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	1,070	..	1,702	2,400	..	5,172
New England University College ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canberra University College .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	4
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>17,720</b>	<b>55,086</b>	<b>62,809</b>	<b>44,789</b>	<b>63,594</b>	<b>243,998</b>

(a) Includes receipt, Superannuation Fund £14,067, and University Press, £7,968.

(iii) *Expenditure, Extra-University Activities.* The following table shows the main items of expenditure for the year 1939.

**UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1939.**

University.	Salaries, Fees, etc.	Public Examina- tion Expenses.	Adult Education.	Special Research Expenses.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. ..	2,858	..	5,862	14,436	9,015	32,171
Melbourne .. ..	12,300	13,682	4,590	17,553	(a) 71,527	119,652
Queensland (Brisbane)	645	11,337	2,326	4,597	539	19,444
Adelaide .. ..	3,970	5,064	2,367	10,198	4,560	26,159
Western Australia (Perth) .. ..	..	6,133	899	3,703	11,654	22,389
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	..	1,661	1,018	2,303	..	4,982
New England Uni- versity College ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canberra University College .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Total .. ..	19,773	37,877	17,062	52,970	97,299	224,801

(a) Includes apparatus, equipment £20,548.

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

8. **Canberra University College.**—The question of the establishment of a University at the Australian Capital is still under consideration, and in the meantime a University College has been established under the Canberra University College Ordinance 1929-1940. By virtue of a temporary regulation of the University of Melbourne, which expires on 31st December in the year following that in which the present war terminates, 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. In 1939 and 1940 the students numbered 147 and 173 respectively. The staff now consists of three full-time and fifteen part-time lecturers.

9. **New England University College.**—New England University College, comprising a Faculty of Arts and Economics and a Faculty of Science, is governed by the University of Sydney. It is situated at Armidale, on the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales. The present main university building stands in 183 acres of land and was presented to the University College by T. R. Forster, Esq., in 1937. The Government of New South Wales bore the expense of converting it to its present use. Lectures began at the College on 14th March, 1938. Students wishing to proceed to degrees in Economics, Veterinary Science and Agriculture may take the earlier courses at the College. In 1940 there were 12 lecturers, including one part-time, 101 students taking courses leading to degrees. In addition Extension Board courses were conducted, and short schools were open to the general public in vacation periods.

10. **Workers' Educational Associations.**—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 Queensland. The particulars of grants for classes in 1940 were as follows :—New South Wales, £6,000, 57 classes, 68 discussion groups and 9 study circles ; Victoria, £3,120, 34 tutorial classes, 10 study circles and extension work ; Tasmania, £1,500, 8 classes : South Australia, £2,250, 7 tutorial classes, 18 lecture classes, 3 study circles, 2 discussion groups and extension lectures at country centres. In addition, the New South Wales and South Australian Associations each receive a Government grant for general organizing purposes of £770 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. The Universities in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia co-operate 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 are promoted, and an extensive book service is spreading educational literature throughout Australia.

### § 7. Technical Education.

1. *General.*—Although provision has been made in all of the States for many forms of technical education, the total expenditure figures still indicate a lack of proportion in comparison with the total educational votes. The rapid expansion of manufacturing industries in recent years, however, is increasing the demand for technically-trained personnel, and the provision of facilities for such instruction is demanding and will need greatly increased expenditure.

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. *Schools, Teachers and Students.*—The number of schools, teachers and enrolments of individual students during 1939 are given in the following table :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS, 1939.

State.	Schools or Colleges.	Teachers.			Individual Students Enrolled.	
		Full-time.	Part-time.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New South Wales ..	24	894	301	1,195	27,403	9,861
Victoria(a) ..	30	817	456	1,273	30,182	8,833
Queensland ..	13	94	108	202	5,987	1,596
South Australia ..	17	(b)	(b)	316	6,390	3,331
Western Australia ..	5	36	119	155	3,843	1,830
Tasmania(a) ..	5	41	94	135	1,482	417
Total ..	94	..	..	3,276	75,287	25,868

(a) Includes junior enrolments, 9,024 males and 1,147 females in Victoria, and 546 males and 37 females in Tasmania, as teaching staff and expenditure cover both senior and junior sections.

(b) Not available.

The number of individual scholars enrolled during the last five years are given below. In order to make the figures comparable enrolments at Junior Technical Schools are omitted from the Victorian and Tasmanian totals.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION : INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS, 1935 TO 1939.

State.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
New South Wales ..	19,959	21,364	26,188	30,865	37,264
Victoria ..	20,008	22,345	24,130	26,859	28,844
Queensland ..	13,492	15,189	15,652	16,388	7,583
South Australia ..	8,339	8,654	9,247	9,610	9,721
Western Australia ..	4,542	5,224	5,232	5,382	5,673
Tasmania ..	1,037	1,073	1,253	1,316	1,316
Total ..	67,377	73,849	81,702	90,420	90,401

3. **Expenditure.**—The expenditure on technical education in each State for 1939 is shown below :—

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE, 1939.

State.	Salaries and main-tenance.	Equipment.	Buildings.	Total.	Receipts—Fees, etc.	Net Expendi-ture.
	£	£		£		£
New South Wales	287,073	90,975	226,927	607,517	82,885	524,632
Victoria(a) ..	369,697	7,866	65,486	459,683	90,308	..
Queensland..	76,156	16,069	21,438	114,552	19,372	95,180
South Australia ..	67,434	8,015	9,343	85,029	15,743	69,286
Western Australia ..	26,443	2,497	20,747	49,687	2,748	46,939
Tasmania(a) ..	25,889	5,352	10,362	43,332	3,627	39,705
Total ..	852,692	130,774	354,303	1,359,800	214,683	..

(a) Includes the expenditure on Junior Technical Schools.

Fees and other receipts are paid into Consolidated Revenue in all States except Victoria, where they are retained and spent by the Technical School Committee. The expenditure on buildings is largely financed from loan moneys ; the sums provided from this source in 1939 were :—New South Wales, £205,852 ; Victoria, £55,626 ; Queensland, £19,246 ; South Australia, £8,539 ; Western Australia, £20,532 ; and Tasmania, £9,891.

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in Australia in 1939 amounted to 2s. 6s. per head of population, as compared with 3os. 7d. per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

## § 8. Business Colleges and Shorthand Schools.

There has been a considerable development in recent years both in the number and scope of privately conducted institutions which aim at giving instruction in business methods, shorthand, typewriting, the use of calculating machines, etc. Particulars for

all States, so far as they are available, are given in the following table. Owing to the varying methods employed in the States it is not possible to give any comparative figures of enrolment :—

#### BUSINESS COLLEGES, SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, ETC., 1939.

State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Students.	
			Males.	Females.
New South Wales .. ..	54	331	(a) 2,147	4,966
Victoria .. ..	22	172	2,970	3,209
Queensland .. ..	13	50	334	1,016
South Australia .. ..	15	80	(b) 1,185	(b) 1,677
Western Australia .. ..	14	74	(a) 4,844	(a) 1,566
Tasmania .. ..	4	20	121	302
Total .. ..	122	727	11,601	12,736

(a) Average weekly enrolment; attendance figures not available. (b) Individual students enrolled.

In addition to those shown above for South Australia there were 3,054 males and 83 females receiving instruction from interstate schools by correspondence. Particulars regarding fees received in 1939 are available for Western Australia and Tasmania only, the respective figures being £40,738 and £3,376.

### § 9. Miscellaneous.

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

#### ROYAL SOCIETIES : PARTICULARS, 1940.(a)

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Year of origin .. ..	1,866	1,854	1,884	1,880	1,913	1,843
Number of members ..	311	194	214	143	152	245
Vols. of transactions issued	73	81	52	64	26	74
Number of books in library	36,900	18,000	7,100	8,000	4,950	20,000
Societies on exchange list ..	262	340	230	270	178	278
Income .. .. £	1,479	688	201	715	294	347
Expenditure .. .. £	1,036	777	247	745	278	319

(a) The Royal Society of Australia, with head-quarters at Canberra, was founded on 25th July, 1930 and received permission to use its title on 14th January, 1931. The members, including associates numbered 111 in 1940. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £11 and £12 respectively.

(ii) *The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.* This Association was founded in 1887. Its head-quarters are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and meetings are usually held biennially within the various States and in the Dominion of New Zealand. The next meeting was to have been held at Adelaide in August, 1940, but has been postponed indefinitely owing to the war.

(iii) *Other Scientific Societies.* The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with head-quarters in Sydney, was founded in 1874. The soundness of its present position is due to the benefactions of Sir William Macleay, who during his lifetime and by his will endowed the society to the amount of £67,000, which has been increased by judicious



investment to over £85,000. The Society maintains a research bacteriologist and offers annually 4 research fellowships in various branches of natural history. Four fellowships were awarded in 1940. The library comprises some 15,000 volumes, valued at about £7,500. Sixty-five volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with about 240 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1940 was 178.

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

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

2. **Libraries.**—(i) *Commonwealth*—(a) *Parliamentary and National Library*. When the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library was created in 1902, it was recognized that when the Australian 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 a purely Parliamentary Library. The ideal of a great general library was kept in view, and standard works were systematically acquired. At the same time, the first Library Committee conceived the idea of a National Library for the use and benefit of the people of Australia. The policy was therefore pursued of securing, as far as possible, all works and documents connected with the discovery, settlement and early history of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

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

The rapid development of the Australian and National sections of the Library, together with the purchase of the Cook manuscripts, persuaded the Library Committee in 1923 that the title "Commonwealth National Library" should be adopted. Consequent upon the transfer of the Library to Canberra in 1927 the policy of dividing the Library into two sections was adopted—the Parliamentary reference collection to be housed in Parliament House and the National and Public section in a separate building, both to remain under the one general administration. The erection of the first wing of the permanent National Library building was completed in 1935, and is designed to meet the requirements of University students and the general public, to whom the privileges of the Library have been extended in respect to borrowing as well as reference. The design for the complete building makes ample provision for the housing of special collections and for the proper display of the valuable records of Australian history which the Library possesses. In 1936 a further development in the scope of the National Library was the establishment of an Historical Film and Speaking Record Section. This is being developed in co-operation with the Department of Commerce and is controlled by a Committee consisting of the Librarian, the Officer-in-Charge of the Cinema and Photographic Branch of the Department of Commerce, and a representative of the film industry—Mr. H. Gratten Guinness.

The work of the National Library was also extended in 1936 as the result of a grant of \$7,500 in three annual instalments of \$2,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the establishment of library and reading facilities to outlying Australian Territories. Collections of books are regularly sent to the Northern Territory, Papua, New Guinea, Central Australia, Norfolk Island and Nauru. After remaining for a period in one Territory they are sent on to another and are then finally distributed among the Territories for permanent retention so as to help build up a Central Library for each Territory.

In 1940, Gregory M. Mathews, C.B.E., presented to the Library his collection of Australian ornithological works comprising approximately 5,000 items.

The number of volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections was, at the end of June, 1940, 155,640 books, 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. The following publications are issued by the Library: Historical Records of Australia—34 volumes, 12s. 6d. per volume; Parliamentary Handbook and record of elections—nine issues, 10s. 6d. per volume; Annual catalogue of Australian publications—three issues, 2s. per volume; Select list of representative works dealing with Australia (reprinted from the Official Year Book)—five issues.

(b) *Patent Office Library.* The free library attached to the Commonwealth Patent Office, Canberra, contains over 53,000 volumes. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world, together with official publications dealing with Patents, Trade Marks and Designs. A wide range of technical literature and periodicals is available.

(ii) *States.* In each of the capital cities there is a well-equipped Public Library, the institutions in Melbourne and Sydney especially comparing very favourably with similar institutions elsewhere. The following statement gives the number of volumes in the Public Library of each capital city at 30th June, 1940:—

#### METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1939-40.

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total.
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra(a) .. ..	155,640	..	(b) ..	..
Sydney .. ..	(c) 422,895	(d) ..	92,459	515,354
Melbourne(e) .. ..	486,090	85,593	17,593	589,276
Brisbane .. ..	42,106	..	..	42,106
Adelaide .. ..	200,556	(f) ..	(g) 10,713	211,269
Perth .. ..	157,874	..	(h) 28,166	186,040
Hobart(e) .. ..	38,944	(i) 10,567	..	49,511
Darwin .. ..	294	(j) 6,304	..	6,598

(a) Includes Parliamentary section. (b) Books are lent to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work. (c) Including 138,308 volumes in the Mitchell Library. (d) 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, 1939, the books numbered 54,091. (e) Year ended 31st December, 1939. (f) The Adelaide Circulating Library at 30th June, 1940, contained 89,402 books. (g) Including 4,523 volumes in Children's Branch. (h) Includes 8,008 volumes in the School Libraries Branch. (i) Includes 2,354 volumes in the Children's Branch. (j) Includes 157 volumes in Children's Branch.

In connexion with the Country Lending Branch of the Sydney Public Library, it may be noted that books are forwarded on loan to State schools, to approved associations, to Schools of Arts and to individual students. During 1939-40, about 66,000 books were lent to small State schools, 15,102 to Schools of Arts, 7,056 to branches of the Teachers' Federation and 1,728 to Agricultural Bureaux, while 59,720 reference works were lent to individual country students.

A special research staff attached to the Sydney 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. Approximately 16,546 volumes were added in 1939-40 to the library, which now contains 324,339 references.

The Mitchell Library in Sydney of more than 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 300 paintings, principally relating to Australasia, and valued at £100,000, was bequeathed to the trustees of the Public Library in 1907 by Mr. D. S. Mitchell, together with an endowment of £70,000. The testators stipulated that the regulations of the British Museum were to be adopted as far as practicable, hence the library is the resort of specialists. There are now 138,308 volumes in the library in addition to valuable manuscripts, collections of Australian postage and fiscal stamps, and various pictures, coins, etc.

Other important libraries in New South Wales are the Australian Museum, 29,957 volumes; Teachers' Colleges, 59,021, Technical Colleges, 28,543; Public Schools, 559,149; Railways' Institute, 129,684; and the Cooper Library of the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Federation and the library at the Botanic Gardens, each of 10,000 volumes. At 30th June, 1940, the Parliamentary Library contained 87,115 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. During 1939 the volumes added to the reference branch by purchase, donation, etc., numbered 6,657, additions to the lending branch numbered 4,545.

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. As 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 of America 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 valuable papers. A suitable building for housing the documents and the staff was provided in 1921. At 30th June, 1939, the collection numbered 309,642 documents, 17,138 views and 1,389 maps.

For the year ended 30th June, 1940, accessions to the Public Library at Perth numbered 3,193 volumes.

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 44,926 volumes. Books added to the Public Libraries at Hobart and Launceston during the year 1939 numbered 1,951 and 1,000 respectively.

Statistics in regard to other libraries are not available for all States, and the information supplied is not in all cases complete. Returns for Victoria in 1939 showed a total of about 420 libraries in receipt of State or municipal aid, but, apart from the Melbourne Public Library statistics are now only collected from 25 institutions in Greater Melbourne and 44 in the chief extra-metropolitan towns. These libraries contained approximately 487,000 volumes. Queensland returned a total of 193 libraries with 554,627 books in 1939-40, although libraries other than the State Public Library do not receive Government aid. Although 260 suburban and country institutions were recorded in South Australia during 1939 statistics were collected from only 247 which returned 725,997 volumes, and in Tasmania 84,000 volumes were distributed between 27 libraries other than the Hobart and Launceston public libraries.

(iii) *University Libraries.* The libraries of the Australian universities perform two important functions in Australian life and development; they provide material not only for the education of graduates and undergraduates, but for scholars, research workers and practical investigators all over the continent, since no genuine student is refused access to them. Much of the material they contain is not available elsewhere,

for although in most cases smaller, they are in many directions more highly specialized than the public libraries, whose resources they are thus able to supplement. They lend to one another and to State and private institutions as well as to individual investigators, and they both lend to and borrow from the public and scientific libraries. Each of them is governed by a librarian, who is responsible as a rule to an executive sub-committee and a committee which is practically co-extensive with the professorial staff. In size the Library of the University of Sydney is the third in Australia, and the Libraries of the Universities of Adelaide and Melbourne are respectively seventh and eighth. The following table shows the sizes and rates of growth of the Australian university libraries; it is impossible to give borrowing statistics, as they differ too widely to be comparable without much explanation. The number of current periodicals refers to those subscribed to. The war has prevented the receipt of a number for which subscriptions have been paid. During 1940 the Queensland University Library received several large gifts.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1940.

University.	Number of Volumes.	Yearly Accessions.	Number of Current Periodicals.
Sydney .. .. .	261,050	7,150	3,424
Melbourne .. .. .	115,662	4,715	1,547
Queensland .. .. .	53,932	11,340	900
Adelaide .. .. .	127,500	5,050	2,274
Western Australia .. .. .	62,288	2,310	465
Tasmania .. .. .	43,134	1,911	250
New England University College .. .. .	6,107	2,357	..
Canberra University College .. .. .	1,534	104	..

The first books were bought for the Library of the University of Sydney as early as 1851; only since 1910, however, has it possessed a building of its own. It is named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, who bequeathed to it in 1885 the sum of £30,000. It contains an up-to-date bookstack of glass and steel and a fine reading room in which since the beginning of 1941 about 18,000 volumes of the collection have been made available on open access shelves. In addition members of the teaching staff, and certain classes of undergraduates, are admitted to the bookstacks; all readers are encouraged to borrow freely. The Library possesses a large number of periodicals, especially scientific, valuable collections of seventeenth century pamphlets and Elizabethan translations from the classics, and an extensive collection of Australian literature. Besides a medical branch, there are a number of departmental libraries.

Early in 1854 the Council of the University of Melbourne made its first allocation for books, but the Library was housed in temporary and unsatisfactory quarters for a number of years, and consequently growth was slow and complaints were frequent. In recent years the University authorities have treated the Library generously, and there have been some welcome benefactions, but accommodation is insufficient and a new library building is one of the most pressing needs of the University. All the books are accessible on open shelves, and though the Library is intended primarily for reference purposes, borrowing, except of text-books and certain valuable volumes, is made as easy as possible. The Library is administered from the centrally-situated general library; there is a large medical branch library specially rich in periodicals, and smaller branch libraries are accommodated in some of the science departments.

The Library of the University of Queensland began 27 years ago with £3,000 worth of books, £2,000 having been raised by public subscription and £1,000 granted by the Government. At present it shares a building with a science department. There are several departmental libraries.

The Adelaide University Library bears the name of its original benefactor, Robert Barr Smith, who, with members of this family in and after 1892, gave the University about £50,000 for library purposes. Some 20,000 volumes are shelved in the reading room, and available to the ordinary student. Up-to-date steel bookstacks provide accommodation for about 100,000 volumes, and additions now planned will be capable of housing a further 500,000. Borrowing facilities are available to all matriculated students, to country students and to graduates. There are medical and law departmental libraries. The medical library has on permanent loan the collection of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, and also incorporates the library of the British Medical Association (South Australian Branch).

In the University of Western Australia the first permanent library staff was not appointed until 1927. A special feature is the use made of student co-operation. The whole collection is accessible on open shelves, and there are several departmental libraries.

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

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

4. State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.—The expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the year 1939–40 is given in the following table. Owing to the details not being available in all States the figures are exclusive of officers' pensions and interest and sinking fund on capital expended on buildings. The cost of the medical inspection of school children is also excluded, as this service is more appropriately classified under Public Health, etc. :—

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART, 1939–40.

State.	Expenditure from—				Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Other Funds.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	5,443,948	482,143	8,792	5,934,883	132,151	5,802,732
Victoria ..	3,202,343	168,566	18,267	3,389,176	66,495	3,322,681
Queensland ..	1,888,441	211,652 (b)	53,349	2,153,442	24,440	2,128,996
South Australia ..	1,131,127	46,660	..	1,177,787	38,223	1,139,564
Western Australia	876,491	59,955	..	936,446	33,084	903,362
Tasmania ..	401,463	61,861	..	463,324	954	462,370
	12,943,813	1,030,837	80,408	14,055,058	295,353	13,759,705

(a) In addition, fees in respect of technical education amounting to £90,308 were received and spent by the School Councils.

(b) Mainly from Special Employment Works Fund.