

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

§ 1. Evolution of Educational Systems in Australia.

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

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

(iii) *Medical Inspection of State School Children.* See Chapter IX., "Public Hygiene."

2. *Later Development in State Educational Systems.*—Issues of the Official Year Book up to No. 22 contained an outline of later developments of the educational systems of the various States, but owing to the necessity for economy it was not found possible to repeat this information in subsequent volumes.

Reference, however, may be made here to an interesting experiment tried in New South Wales in 1932. For many years, special consideration has been given to the backward child, but it has recently been recognized that, at the other extreme, the pupil of outstanding ability was also entitled to some special consideration. Children of superior ability were, therefore, selected by means of psychological and scholastic tests and grouped in classes where every opportunity is given them to progress at a rate in accordance with their natural ability. Special sixth classes for boys and girls were established at two of the metropolitan schools in 1932, and the scheme was extended in 1933 to include special fifth classes. Thus, on completion of the primary course, the pupils will have the benefit of two years in special classes. The results achieved by these classes were sufficiently favourable to warrant the establishment of additional classes at Artarmon Public School in 1936.

As pointed out in previous issues, the educational system of New South Wales may now be considered as a more or less homogeneous entity, the various stages succeeding one another by logical gradation from kindergarten to university. In the other States development is proceeding on somewhat similar lines, activity in this respect being greatly helped by interstate conferences of directors of education and of inspectors and teachers as well as by the Council alluded to in par. 4 hereunder. At the Eleventh Biennial Conference of Directors of Education held in Brisbane in April, 1936, a comprehensive agenda was discussed, including matters affecting teachers generally, special schools, extra-curricular activities, primary education, vocational guidance and unemployment, radio and visual education, school libraries, school medical services, and the raising of the school age.

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.

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 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 1938, 53 numbers had appeared. Since its inception the Council has granted 181 applications for assistance to persons who wish to carry out investigations, or have their works published. The Council also initiates investigations itself; at the present time for example it is conducting an inquiry into secondary education, is making a survey of the teaching profession in Australia, and is preparing the first number of an Australian Year Book of Education. Authorized expenditure on grants to the end of June, 1938, amounted to £15,262. 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. As a result of their report there are strong movements in several States aiming at the removal of the serious deficiencies revealed by the report in existing library services in Australia. In conjunction with the New Education-Fellowship of England, the Council arranged an important educational conference in Australia in August and September, 1937, which had over 9,000 full members and attracted a great deal of public interest. 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. Articles on Australian Education are supplied by the Council each year for publication in the English Year Book of Education. The headquarters of the Council are situated at 145 Collins-street, Melbourne.

§ 2. State Schools.

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

2. **Returns for Year 1937.**—(i) *General.* The following table shows the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed and the average enrolment and attendance in each State during the year 1937 :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1937.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment.
New South Wales (a) ..	3,372	12,697	350,054	307,157	87.7
Victoria (c)	2,742	8,588	227,711	182,518	80.2
Queensland	1,684	4,322	138,638	115,309	83.2
South Australia	1,075	3,284	78,508	72,729	92.6
Western Australia	850	2,390	58,530	54,255	92.7
Tasmania (c)	472	1,361	33,003	29,393	89.1
Northern Territory (b) ..	10	19	538	487	90.5
Australia	10,205	32,661	886,982	761,848	85.9

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory. (b) Year ended 30th June, 1938. (c) Excluding the number of junior technical schools as they are not separate establishments, being worked in conjunction with senior technical schools.

The most noticeable feature of the returns for State schools was the decline in the percentage of attendance on enrolment in Victoria from 88.9 per cent. in 1936 to 80.2 per cent. in 1937, owing to the epidemic of infantile paralysis.

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 methods of calculating enrolment are not quite identical throughout the States, but the figures may be taken as representing the averages of the weekly enrolment of individual pupils. In Queensland, however, the average of the four quarterly gross enrolments is the only figure available, and consequently the percentage of attendance is not comparable with those of the other States. The actual attendance in Queensland is in all probability just as high as in the other States, for in a calculation based on comparable mean quarterly enrolments in 1937 the percentage of attendance was slightly higher in Queensland than in New South Wales. The matter of securing uniformity in this respect has been under consideration for some time, and the Council for Educational Research, 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 Australian Capital Area.*—(a) *General.* During the year 1937 fourteen State Schools were in operation in the Australian Capital Territory. The individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,643 and the average attendance 1,361. Cost of upkeep amounted to £18,885. 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.

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

3. **Average Attendance.**—The average attendance at the State Schools in Australia is shown below for the year 1891 and at varying intervals to 1937 :—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AUSTRALIA.

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

(a) At 31st December, in thousands.

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

4. **Distribution of Educational Facilities.**—(i) *In Sparsely-settled Districts.*—(a) *General.* The methods adopted in the various States to carry the benefits of education into the remotest and most sparsely-settled areas are set out in some detail in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 430-31). (b) *Correspondence Teaching.* Teaching by correspondence has been adopted to meet the needs of children out of reach of the ordinary means of education, including those incapacitated from attending school by reason of physical ailment. Approximately 18,467 children received instruction in

this way during 1937, the respective numbers in each State being: New South Wales, 7,517; Victoria, 1,087; Queensland, 5,829; South Australia, 1,759; Western Australia, 1,887; Tasmania, 358. In the Northern Territory, 30 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 1937 a sum of £21,665 was expended in boarding allowance and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1937-38 was returned as £11,917. In South Australia the sum of £4,844 was disbursed in connexion with travelling expenses of school children in 1937, while £15,127 was spent in Western Australia during 1936-37, and £10,517 in Tasmania in 1937. (It may be pointed out, however, that the parents are often reluctant to part with the small schools which form as it were, "heart centres" in their little community, while the kindly help of the teachers is a great asset in the social and intellectual life of the districts served by the schools.)

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

(iv) *Evening Schools.* Evening Continuation Schools have been in existence for many years in some of the States, but their progress has been uncertain. The aim of these schools is to provide a means of furthering the education of those who have left school at the termination of the primary course. Practical and cultural subjects are combined in the curriculum to be of assistance to those attending in their occupations and their civic life. In New South Wales the 36 Evening Continuation Schools had an average weekly enrolment in 1937 of 3,780 and an average attendance of 2,885. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 2,227, and at those for girls 658. Unemployed pupils receive free tuition, and all fees are refunded to others with a satisfactory record of attendance. In Western Australia evening continuation classes were held at 23 centres in 1930, with an average enrolment of 2,777 pupils, but the classes were discontinued at the end of that year and preparatory technical classes were substituted wherever there was a technical school in operation.

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

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

5. Teachers.—The number of teachers in the State Schools during 1937 is shown in the following table. The figures are inclusive of students in training and teachers of subsidized schools :—

STATE SCHOOLS : TEACHING STAFF, 1937.

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	6,154	6,543	12,697
Victoria	3,890	4,698	8,588
Queensland	2,331	1,991	4,322
South Australia	1,486	1,798	3,284
Western Australia	899	1,491	2,390
Tasmania	405	956	1,361
Northern Territory	6	13	19
	15,171	17,490	32,661

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

7. *Expenditure.*—(i) *Maintenance—All Schools.* The net expenditure on maintenance in all grades of schools, excepting senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools, and the cost per head of average attendance for the five years ended 1937 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is given separately in a subsequent table. In the case of Queensland allowance has been made in calculating cost per head of average attendance for the number of State scholarship holders attending non-State schools. In all expenditure tables the figures for Victoria and Western Australia relate to the financial year ending six months later than the stated calendar year.

STATE SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
TOTAL (INCLUDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS).								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933	3,267,223	2,098,686	1,296,206	793,722	543,517	203,860	4,303	8,117,517
1934	3,312,614	2,163,111	1,312,758	666,593	575,340	215,105	3,897	8,249,418
1935	3,523,552	2,335,096	1,235,724	721,275	625,847	250,759	5,594	8,697,847
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

PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	£	s.	d.																					
1933	10	6	6	9	19	5	11	10	10	9	1	9	9	19	2	6	15	1	13	12	4	10	2	10
1934	10	13	9	10	11	9	11	11	8	8	14	7	10	15	1	7	6	9	14	5	6	10	9	8
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

The expenditure on State schools which had been on a rising scale for some years in all States reached its maximum of £10,087,570 in 1929. The economic depression was responsible for heavy reductions in subsequent years, but the expenditure is again expanding.

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

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS: EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE, 1937.

State.	Cost.	
	£	s. d.
New South Wales	694,233	5 2
Victoria	418,250	4 6
Queensland	144,445	2 11
South Australia	116,598	3 11
Western Australia	(a) 141,430	6 2
Tasmania	35,380	3 0

(a) Year 1936-37.

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 £108,523. For Queensland, the figure quoted does not include the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1937 to £22,904. For Western Australia the total includes £84,730 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.
	£.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933	360,194	94,850	213,181	52,697	52,955	9,926	156	783,959
1934	300,999	104,591	285,358	44,120	66,515	24,973	54	826,610
1935	406,662	132,744	347,735	60,656	102,634	53,589	897	1,104,917
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	71,344	62,117	786	1,168,339

The totals for the various States in 1937 include the following amounts expended from loan and unemployment relief funds:—New South Wales, £209,194; Victoria, £73,233; Queensland, £229,283; South Australia, £44,218; Western Australia, £52,354; and Tasmania, £49,533.

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost during the year 1937 was as follows:—

STATE SCHOOLS: NET TOTAL COST, 1937.

Item.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net cost of education, including buildings ..	4,462,566	2,765,646	1,662,985	863,717	766,928	360,363	7,093	10,889,298

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 1937 to £14 8s. 8d., as compared with £4 9s. 3d. in 1901.

3. **School Banking.**—With the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children, agencies of the Savings Banks have been established at many of the schools throughout the Commonwealth. Particulars for each State at 30th June, 1938, were as follows:—

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AT 30th JUNE, 1938.

State.	Agencies.	Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average for Depositor.	
				No.	£
New South Wales	2,803	183,256	291,946	£	s. d.
Victoria ^(a)	2,767	198,349	288,866	1	9 2
Queensland	1,469	68,391	167,601	2	9 0
South Australia	1,184	81,802	148,026	1	16 2
Western Australia	777	38,860	89,080	2	5 10
Tasmania ^(a)	505	31,181	48,003	1	10 9
Northern Territory	5	261	526	2	0 4
Total	9,510	602,100	1,034,048	1	14 4

(a) Including inoperative accounts.

§ 3. Private Schools.*

1. **Returns for 1937.**—The following table shows the number of private schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1937:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1937.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
New South Wales	750	4,995	94,200	84,734
Victoria	520	2,492	73,099	65,753
Queensland	224	1,523	33,867	29,074
South Australia	171	903	13,824	12,522
Western Australia	151	624	14,078	12,827
Tasmania	62	320	6,582	5,047
Northern Territory (a)	2	9	165	144
Total	1,880	10,866	235,815	210,101

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

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 1,080 boys and 541 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 1937 amounted to £11,600. In addition, a sum of £11,672 was received by way of fees for the tuition of State scholarship holders. The Grammar schools are inspected annually by officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

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

2. Growth of Private Schools.—The enrolment and average attendance at private schools in 1891 and at varying intervals to 1937 were as follows:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS: ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891	124,485	99,588	1933	222,625	189,984
1901	148,659	120,742	1934	223,538	190,927
1911	160,794	132,588	1935	229,525	200,539
1921	198,688	164,073	1936	234,278	206,026
1931	221,387	189,665	1937	235,815	210,101

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

§ 4. Free Kindergartens.

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

FREE KINDERGARTENS, 1938.

State.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Permanent Instructors.	Student Teachers.	Voluntary Assistants.
New South Wales ..	16	794	44	83	40
Victoria	30	1,386	82	58	255
Queensland	6	203	10	22	3
South Australia ..	10	365	16	20	40
Western Australia ..	8	365	19	11	(a) 20
Tasmania	2	89	5	1	2
Total	72	3,202	176	195	360

(a) Estimated.

The kindergartens in the above table are all in the metropolitan areas of the various States, with the exception of three country centres, two at Geelong and one at Ballarat, which are included in the Victorian returns. The average attendance at these country schools in 1938 was 141 children. In each capital city there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1938 was 83 in Sydney, 58 in Melbourne, 22 in Brisbane, 85 in Adelaide, 11 in Perth, and 1 in Hobart.

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

§ 5. Universities.

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

2. **Teachers and Students.**—The following table shows the number of professors and lecturers, and the students in attendance at each of the State Universities during the year 1937 :—

UNIVERSITIES : TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, 1937.

University.	Professors.	Lecturers and Demonstrators.	Students attending Lectures.		
			Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Sydney	50	204	2,975	403	3,378
Melbourne	36	226	(a)	(a)	(b) 3,325
Queensland (Brisbane)	21	99	1,015	211	1,226
Adelaide	18	118	1,201	912	(c) 2,113
Western Australia (Perth)	19	40	786	..	786
Tasmania (Hobart)	8	25	199	71	270

(a) Not available. (b) Exclusive of 234 students at Conservatorium of Music. (c) Exclusive of 235 students at Conservatorium of Music.

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

3. **University Revenue.**—The revenue of the Universities is derived principally from Government aid, the fees of students, and income from private foundations. The receipts from all sources other than new bequests during the year 1937 are set out in the table below. With the exception of New South Wales, receipts from public examinations are included as University revenue under lecture and examination fees. In South Australia Government grants and income from private foundations include amounts in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. The returns for Western Australia are exclusive of the private foundations account as these figures are not made available by the University authorities.

UNIVERSITIES : REVENUE, 1937.

University.	Government Grants.	Lecture and Examination Fees.	Income from Private Foundations.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	69,738	84,915	63,493	3,028	221,174
Melbourne	64,200	105,597	30,722	24,368	224,887
Queensland (Brisbane)	36,473	29,647	23,687	2,397	92,204
Adelaide	65,266	31,216	29,118	10,557	136,157
Western Australia (Perth) (a)	37,500	1,408	1,788	5,004	45,700
Tasmania (Hobart)	14,740	4,762	1,232	3,100	23,834
Total	287,917	257,545	150,040	48,454	743,956

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

The figures in the above table do not include the value of new foundations received during the year which amounted to £5,125 in New South Wales, £68,568 in Victoria, £25,216 in Queensland, £31,375 in South Australia, £750 in Western Australia, and £800 in Tasmania.

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

The endowments to the Sydney University include the Challis Fund, £374,688; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £257,962; the P. N. Russell Fund, £100,386; and the Fisher Estate, £42,563. 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 £1,160,799 on the 31st December, 1937. In 1930 a sum of £100,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation in aid of the building and equipment of a clinical laboratory for the medical school.

Mr. Sidney Myer's gifts to the Melbourne University amounted to £60,000, while Sir Samuel Gillott, Mr. Edward Wilson (Argus Trust), and Sir Samuel Wilson contributed £41,000, £34,000, and £30,000 respectively. £40,000 was received from the estate of the late Miss Helen Mackie 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 £20,000 for medical research.

Queensland University, to the 28th February, 1939, had received £182,738 from the McCaughey estate, and £34,321 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.

4. University Expenditure.—The principal item of University disbursements consists of salaries. In the following table is given the expenditure incurred during 1937, excluding capital expenditure on buildings :—

UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, 1937.

University.	Salaries.	Scholarships and Bursaries.	Buildings and Grounds. (c)	Maintenance, Equipment, &c.(d)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	178,534	7,625	7,600	38,186	231,945
Melbourne	153,145	7,875	10,528	55,261	226,809
Queensland (Brisbane)	54,921	1,403	464	33,214	90,002
Adelaide	(b) 75,367	1,192	3,055	(b) 55,904	135,518
Western Australia (Perth) (a)	32,193	..	3,037	13,655	48,885
Tasmania (Hobart)	15,070	974	939	5,065	22,048
Total	509,230	19,069	25,623	201,285	755,207

(a) Excludes expenditure on account of bequests, endowments, &c., not taken into General Account. (b) Includes salaries, £18,055 and maintenance and equipment, £14,011, in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. (c) Excluding capital expenditure on new buildings. (d) Including expenses of public examinations for all States other than New South Wales.

Capital expenditure on new buildings during 1937 amounted to £280,986 distributed as follows:—New South Wales, £143,430; Victoria, £67,080; Queensland, £26,673; South Australia, £23,059; and Western Australia, £20,744.

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

6. **The Canberra University College.**—The question of the establishment of a University at the Australian Capital is still under consideration, and in the meantime a University College has been established under the Canberra University College Ordinance 1929–1936. By virtue of a temporary regulation of the University of Melbourne, which expires on the 31st December, 1940, the College is empowered to provide approved lectures in the subjects of the Arts, Science, Commerce and Law courses in preparation for certain degrees and diplomas of that University. Lectures commenced in 1930 with the aid of several part-time lecturers, and 30 students were enrolled during the year. The curriculum has since been extended and three full-time and fourteen part-time lecturers have been appointed. In 1938 and 1939 the students numbered 151 and 140 respectively. The examinations are conducted by the University of Melbourne.

7. **The New England University College.**—New England University College is a branch of the University of Sydney. It is situated at Armidale, on the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales. The present main University Building (serving both as a residential College and for lecture rooms and library) stands in 183 acres of land and was given to the University of Sydney by Thomas Richmond Forster, Esq., in 1937. The Government of New South Wales bore the expense of converting it to its present use. Under the direction of the University of Sydney lectures began at the College on 14th March, 1938, in the Faculty of Arts, and on 13th March, 1939 in the Faculty of Science. Students wishing to proceed to degrees in Economics, Medicine, Veterinary Science and Agriculture may take the earlier courses at the College. In 1939 there were 13 lecturers, including one part-time, 63 students were taking courses leading to degrees and 22 students attended Extension Board Courses.

8. **'Workers' Educational Association.**—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States of Australia, and later in New Zealand. The movement has for its object the bringing of the University into closer relationship with the masses of the people, and thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. There are now direct grants from all State Governments except Western Australia. The particulars of grants for classes in 1938 were as follows:—New South Wales, £4,650, 68 classes and 9 study circles; Victoria, £3,120, 28 tutorial classes, 17 study circles and extension work; Tasmania, £691, 13 classes; South Australia, £2,250, 10 tutorial classes, 12 lecture classes, 10 study circles and extension lectures at country centres; Queensland, £1,650, 15 classes. In addition, the New South Wales Association receives a Government grant for general organizing purposes of £750, and the Queensland and South Australian Associations received grants of £850 and £240 respectively. The Carnegie Corporation has in recent years shown its interest in the work by allotting substantial grants to the Associations and to the Universities. The principal subjects chosen in all States are Industrial History, Economics, Political Science and Sociology, but there is an increasing number of classes in other subjects such as History, Psychology, Philosophy, Literature, Music, Physiology and Biology. Each University co-operates with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes, which supervises the work with the assistance of a University officer with the title of Director of Tutorial Classes. In addition to the longer University tutorial classes, many preparatory classes, study circles, and summer schools are organized by the Association, numerous courses of public lectures are delivered, educational conferences promoted, and an extensive book service is spreading educational literature throughout Australia.

§ 6. Technical Education.

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

2. **Returns for Year 1937.**—Returns for the year 1937 in regard to enrolments and attendances, etc., in each State are given in the table hereunder :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : ENROLMENTS, ETC., 1937.

State.	Teachers.	Net Enrolments.	Fees Received.
			£
New South Wales	848	26,188	48,692
Victoria (a)	1,085	33,084	79,484
Queensland	486	15,652	15,380
South Australia	262	15,472	14,413
Western Australia	156	10,318	2,829
Tasmania (a)	123	1,782	1,977
Total	2,960	102,496	162,775

(a) Includes junior enrolments, viz., 8,954 in Victoria and 554 in Tasmania, as teaching staff and expenditure cover both senior and junior sections.

Figures for earlier years will be found in preceding volumes. Owing to the considerable differences in scope and methods in the States, and in the presentation of the returns in connexion therewith, effective comparison of the results is somewhat difficult. The practice which has been in operation for several years of permitting students unable to pay fees to defer payment was continued during 1937. As a result of improved conditions the number applying for this concession is steadily diminishing. In Victoria, school councils are empowered to grant, up to 10 per cent. of the number of fee-paying students, free admission to classes to qualified unemployed applicants whose parents are unable to afford the necessary fees. Towards the end of the year 1931 the Education Department in Queensland, in conjunction with the Department of Labour and Industry, established a series of free classes in various centres for unemployed young men and women, and these classes were continued in 1937.

3. **Expenditure on Technical Education.**—The expenditure on technical education in each State for the year 1937 is shown below :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE, 1937.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 { (a)	272,963	350,792	78,856	63,003	24,208	26,814	816,636
(b)	199,022	82,990	11,129	4,726	599	2,962	301,428

(a) Maintenance.

(b) Buildings.

In addition to the amount shown above for Victoria, fees collected in that State totalling £79,484 were retained and spent by the Technical School Councils. Similar receipts in the other States were paid into Consolidated Revenue, and should be deducted from the above figures to obtain the respective net expenditures.

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in 1937 amounted to 2s. 5d. per head of the population of Australia, as compared with 28s. 5d. per head expended in maintenance for primary and secondary education.

§ 7. Business Colleges and Shorthand Schools.

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

BUSINESS COLLEGES, SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, ETC., 1937.

State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Students.	
			Males.	Females.
New South Wales	48	304	1,950	4,216
Victoria	13	144	2,471	2,778
Queensland	14	52	174	642
South Australia	15	69	(a) 1,535	(a) 1,655
Western Australia	13	70	(b) 4,243	(b) 1,066
Tasmania	4	24	115	294
Total	107	663	10,488	10,651

(a) Individual students enrolled.

(b) Average weekly enrolment.

In addition to those shown above for South Australia there were 3,220 males and 51 females receiving instruction from interstate schools by correspondence. Particulars regarding fees received in 1937 are available for Western Australia and Tasmania only, the respective figures being £37,397 and £5,775.

§ 8. Miscellaneous.

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

ROYAL SOCIETIES : PARTICULARS, 1938.(a)

Heading.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Year of origin	1,866	1,854	1,884	1,853	1,913	1,843
Number of members	273	203	204	145	172	244
Vols. of transactions issued	71	79	49	62	24	72
Number of books in library	36,500	18,000	7,000	8,000	4,850	19,267
Societies on exchange list .. .	361	347	210	270	169	274
Income £	1,242	789	158	545	287	275
Expenditure £	898	746	195	742	349	260

(a) The Royal Society of Australia, with head-quarters at Canberra, was founded on the 25th July 1930, and received permission to use its title on the 14th January, 1931. The members, including associates, numbered 87 in 1938. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £19 and £24 respectively.

(ii) *The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.* This Association was founded in 1887. Its head-quarters are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and meetings are usually held biennially within the various States and in the Dominion of New Zealand. The next meeting will be held at Adelaide in August, 1940. The library of the Association contains 4,000 volumes, and is now housed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

(iii) *Other Scientific Societies.* The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with head-quarters in Sydney, was founded in 1874. The soundness of its present position is due to the benefactions of Sir William Macleay, who during his lifetime and by his will endowed the Society to the amount of £67,000, which has been increased by judicious investment to over £80,000. The Society maintains a research bacteriologist and offers annually 4 research fellowships in various branches of natural history. Four fellowships were awarded in 1938. The library comprises some 14,000 volumes, valued at about £7,000. Sixty-three volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with some 234 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1938 was 186.

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

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

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

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

The rapid development of the Australian and National sections of the Library persuaded the Library Committee in 1923 that the title "Commonwealth National Library" should be given to those sections, and that at Canberra a division of the Parliamentary and National collections should be effected, the former to be housed in Parliament House, the latter in a separate building to which the public would be given free access. The erection of the first wing of the permanent National Library building has been completed, and it is designed to meet the requirements of University students and the general public, to whom the privileges of the Library have been extended in respect to borrowing as well as reference. The design for the complete building makes ample provision for the housing of special collections and for the proper display of the valuable records of Australian history which the Library possesses. In 1935 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. Gratton 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 Commonwealth

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.

The number of volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections—both of which are under the same administration—was, at the end of June, 1938, 138,760 books and 8,850 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. 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 of the Commonwealth)—five issues.

(b) *Patent Office Library.* The free library attached to the Commonwealth Patent Office, Canberra, contains over 52,000 volumes. Patent specifications are received from the principal countries of the world, together with official publications dealing with Patents and Trade Marks. A wide range of technical literature and periodicals is available.

(ii) *States.* In each of the capital cities there is a well-equipped Public Library, the institutions in Melbourne and Sydney especially comparing very favourably with similar institutions elsewhere. The following statement gives the number of volumes in the Public Library of each capital city at the 30th June, 1938:—

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1937-38.

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total.
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra (a)	128,760	10,000	(b)	138,760
Sydney	(c) 415,857	(d)	86,625	502,482
Melbourne (e)	441,104	79,589	16,201	536,894
Brisbane	40,464	40,464
Adelaide	183,996	(f)	(g) 7,530	191,526
Perth	151,604	..	(h) 26,681	178,285
Hobart (e)	36,096	(i) 8,712	..	44,808

(a) Includes Parliamentary section. (b) Books are loaned to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work. (c) Including 144,087 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, 1937, the books numbered 48,824. (e) Year ended 31st December, 1937. (f) The Adelaide Circulating Library at 30th June, 1938, contained 88,000 books. (g) Including 4,012 volumes in Children's Branch. (h) Includes 6,792 volumes in the School Children's Travelling Branch. (i) Includes 2,077 volumes in the 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 the year 1937-38, about 84,000 books were lent to small State schools, 16,747 to Schools of Arts, 7,249 to branches of the Teachers' Federation and 1,949 to Agricultural Bureaux, while 60,115 reference works were loaned to individual country students.

A special research staff attached to the Public Library gives valuable assistance in making readily available to inquirers the store of information contained in books, etc., which, owing to limitations of space, are not in open access. Approximately 11,212 books and periodicals were added to the library in 1937-38.

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 144,000 volumes in the library in addition to valuable manuscripts, collections of Australian postage and fiscal stamps, and various pictures, coins, etc.

Amongst other important libraries in New South Wales may be mentioned the library at the Australian Museum, 28,948 volumes; the Teachers' College Library, 53,492; Sydney Technical College Library, 25,395; Public School Libraries, 553,531; the Library at the Railways' Institute, 124,704; and the Cooper Library of the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Federation and the library at the Botanic Gardens, each of 10,000 volumes. At the end of 1937 the Parliamentary Library contained 84,215 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 1937 the volumes added to the Reference branch by purchase, donation, etc., numbered 10,831, while additions to the lending branch numbered 6,064.

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 valuable papers. A suitable building for housing the documents and the staff was provided in 1921. At the 30th June, 1938, the collection numbered 307,539 documents, 16,229 views and 1,372 maps.

For the year ended 30th June, 1938, accessions to the Public Library at Perth numbered 3,905 books including bound volumes of periodicals.

During 1922 the Tasmanian Public Library adopted the plan of lending books to individual country borrowers and to families or committees of residents in country districts. The Public Library at Launceston contains 40,000 volumes. Books added to the Public Libraries at Hobart and Launceston during the year 1937 numbered 423 and 300 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 1937 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 478,000 volumes. Queensland returned a total of 211 libraries, with 574,341 books, although during 1937-38 libraries other than the State Public Library did not receive Government aid. Although 273 suburban and country institutions were recorded in South Australia during 1937 statistics were collected from only 248 which returned 712,824 volumes, while in Tasmania 86,000 volumes were distributed between 27 libraries other than the Hobart and Launceston public institutions.

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

than the public libraries, whose resources they are thus able to supplement. They lend to one another and to State and private institutions as well as to individual investigators, and they both lend to and borrow from the public and scientific libraries. Each of them is governed by a librarian, who is responsible as a rule to an executive sub-committee and a committee which is practically co-extensive with the professorial staff. In size the library of the University of Sydney is the third in Australia, and the libraries of the Universities of Adelaide and Melbourne are respectively seventh and eighth. The following table shows the sizes and rates of growth of the Australian university libraries; it is impossible to give borrowing statistics, as they differ too widely to be comparable without much explanation:—

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1938.

University.	Number of Volumes.	Yearly Accessions.	Number of Current Periodicals.
Sydney	246,000	7,850	3,168
Melbourne	107,300	4,276	1,320
Queensland	48,631	2,801	900
Adelaide	115,700	6,100	2,100
Western Australia	54,560	4,309	465
Tasmania	39,700	1,500	250

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.—The expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the year 1937-38 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, 1937-38.

State	Expenditure from—				Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Other Funds.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	5,122,834	497,435	..	5,530,269	111,897	5,418,372
Victoria ..	3,094,110	137,138	14,278	3,245,526 ^a	63,464	3,182,062
Queensland ..	1,754,243	228,470	6195,102	2,177,815	24,230	2,153,585
South Australia ..	1,057,432	66,537	..	1,123,969	36,266	1,087,703
Western Australia	837,053	52,430	..	889,483	27,781	861,702
Tasmania ..	373,722	54,453	..	428,175	1,739	426,436
Total ..	12,239,394	946,463	209,380	13,395,237	265,377	13,129,860

(a) In addition fees in respect of technical education amounting to £79,484 were received and spent by the School Councils.

(b) From Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.