

Class.			Average Attendance.	Salary.	
I.	...	...	18 and over	£ 90	£ 96
II.	...	...	15 to 18	78	87
III.	...	...	12 to 15	66	72

About 25 per cent. of the schools of the State are within Classes I. to IX.—that is, a fourth of the head teachers (if male) are in receipt of from £180 to £450 a year.

The South Australian Education Department has little to do with the secondary education of the State. It has provided for the teaching of secondary subjects in the Sixth Class of its large schools and established in Adelaide an Advanced School for Girls and an Agricultural School for Boys, and that is all. The fee for the first is £2 15s. per quarter, and that for the second is 1s. a week. The first is a well-equipped institution; but the second is poor even as a makeshift, and its name is a misnomer.

In Victoria there are over 2,000 primary schools, called State schools, which are taught by about 4,300 teachers, comprising adult teachers, pupil-teachers, and monitors. At the end of 1898, the latest year for which I have returns, the numbers were,—

Number of schools	...	...	...	...	2,009
Number of teachers of all classes	...	...	...	...	4,212
Number of pupil-teachers and monitors	...	...	...	...	1,765

Hence the number of adult teachers was 2,447, Of these teachers 18 were unclassified, and 984, or 40 per cent. of the adult teaching-staff, held the lowest certificate issued by the Department—namely, the “License to Teach.” It is obvious that, what with pupil-teachers and monitors and teachers with “License to Teach,” a large amount of the teaching was at that time done by teachers of low educational attainments. About 4 per cent. of the teachers hold honour certificates—i.e., certificates awarded to holders of a university degree and to teachers who have passed an examination almost equal to a degree examination.

The schools are divided into the following classes :—

Class.	Average Attendance.	Fixed Salary.	Class.	Average Attendance.	Fixed Salary.
I.	Over 800	£ 239 to £ 288	V.	75 to 200	£ 96 to £ 124
II.	500 to 800	191 to 233	VI.	35 to 75	82 to 89
III.	350 to 500	157 to 185	VII.	20 to 35	75
IV.	200 to 350	130 to 151	VIII.	Under 20	70

In addition to his fixed salary, the teacher is paid as “results” an amount not exceeding one-half of his fixed salary, the exact amount being determined by the percentage gained at the annual examination for “results.” For example, if one of the largest of Class I. schools obtains a “result” of 100 per cent. the headmaster’s salary for the year following the examination is £432, and every assistant’s salary is increased in the same way by half of his fixed salary. Fortunately for education in Victoria, the “result system” is about to be swept away.

The Victorian Education Department has no secondary schools; but it allows its teachers to teach out of school hours certain secondary subjects, for which they charge from 3d. to 1s. per week. The fee goes to the teacher of the subject.

One of the most striking features in the educational machinery of Victoria is the large number of private schools and colleges. The latest year for which I have exact information is 1898, when they numbered 938, and had a gross enrolment of 51,419 pupils, of whom 39,679 were under thirteen years of age. The gross enrolment of the State schools for the same year was 238,357; hence nearly one-fifth of the children of the State were at that time attending private schools, which numbered nearly half as many as the State schools. It would therefore appear that private enterprise has undertaken not only the secondary but also much of the primary education of the State.

At the end of 1900 there were in New South Wales 2,745 schools. Of these, 2,290 were classed as public and half-time schools, 394 as provisional schools, 26 as house-to-house schools, and 31 as evening schools. These schools were taught by 5,039 teachers of all classes. Deducting from this number the number of work-mistresses and students in training, we have left 4,904 teachers, comprising pupil-teachers, unclassified adult teachers, and classified adult teachers. The pupil-teachers numbered 1,093, and the unclassified adult teachers 694; hence 3,117, or 82 per cent., of the adult teachers were classified. Most of the unclassified teachers were head teachers of schools. Nearly 8 per cent. of the teachers are placed in Class I., which represents teachers with degrees and those of educational status almost equal to that of a degree.