## Victoria.

Average Attendance.		Staff.		
Ur 20 to		One teacher. Head teacher and a monitor.		
		Head teacher and a monitor.		
		Head teacher and 1 pupil-teacher.		
		Head teacher, 1 assistant, and 1 monitor.		
		Head teacher, 1 assistant, and 2 pupil-teachers.		
		Head teacher, 2 assistants, and 2 pupil-teachers.		
200 to	250	Head teacher, 2 assistants, and 3 pupil-teachers.		
250 to		Head teacher, 2 assistants, 4 pupil-teachers, and 1 monitor.		
300 to		Head teacher, 3 assistants, 4 pupil-teachers, and 1 monitor.		
		Head teacher, 3 assistants, 5 pupil-teachers, and 1 monitor.		
400 to		Head teacher, 4 assistants, 5 pupil-teachers, and 1 monitor.		
450 to				
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750 to	800	Head teacher, 7 assistants, 9 pupil-teachers, and 2 monitors.		
,450 to	•			

In all the large schools the female members of the staff greatly outnumber the male. In the school of 750 to 800, females are to males as 5 to 3, and in the school of 1,450 to 1,500 they are as 8 to 4; but what I particularly wish to call attention to is the high ratio of pupil-teachers and monitors to adult teachers: it is as 21 to 12 in the last-named class of school. It is impossible for a staff so constituted to do justice to the children for whom it is made responsible. Mammoth schools such as some of those I visited in Victoria and New South Wales are in themselves evils – perhaps, in huge cities and their densely peopled suburbs, unavoidable evils; but, if they must exist, it is, I think, incumbent upon those who have the direction of education to endeavour to attenuate what is evil in them by appointing to them an ample staff of highly trained teachers. In Victoria inefficient staffing of large schools is aggravated by the system of "adjuncts"—a system that makes the headmaster of one school, often a large school, responsible for the working of a neighbouring school, also often a large one. The policy of amalgamating two large schools, the management of each of which was a sufficient tax on the capacity of a capable headmaster, has resulted in the saving of much money; but who shall estimate at what cost to the intellectual and moral stamina of the State the saving has been effected?

New Zealand.

A	verage	Attendar	ice.	Staff.		
4	40 and under			One teacher.		
4	41 to	90		Head teacher and an assistant.		
9	91 to	120	• • • •	Head teacher, 1 assistant, and 1 pupil-teacher.		
19	21 to	150	•••	Head teacher, 1 assistant, and 2 pupil-teachers, or head teacher and 2 assistants.		
18	51 to	200		Head teacher, 2 assistants, and 2 pupil-teachers.		
	01 to			Head teacher, 3 assistants, and 2 pupil-teachers.		
2	51 to			Head teacher, 3 assistants, and 3 pupil-teachers.		
28	31 to			Head teacher, 4 assistants, and 3 pupil-teachers.		
33	31 to	390		Head teacher, 5 assistants, and 3 pupil-teachers.		
39	91 to	420				
42	21 to	480		Head teacher, 6 assistants, and 4 pupil-teachers.		
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87	71 to	930	•••	Head teacher, 11 assistants, and 9 pupil-teachers.		
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1,02	21 to	1,050	•••	Head teacher, 12 assistants, and 11 pupil-teachers.		

This staffing is not altogether adequate, but it is obvious that it approaches nearer to adequacy than does that of any of the Australian States; and, since Boards of Education may, and often do, substitute an assistant for two pupil-teachers, it is clear that the New Zealand Education Department takes a more enlightened view of the necessities of primary education than do the Australian Departments. By its scheme of staffing which came into operation at the beginning of this year the pupil-teachers of the colony will gradually be reduced in number to about one-fifth of the adult teachers—a proportion that is considered sufficiently high to supply the wear-and-tear of the adult teaching-staff and provide for the requirements of the natural growth of population.