

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land, in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all male persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons, the Melbourne University does not, however, compare favorably with others. The Act of 1853 provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853 the total amount received from the Government has been £863,817—£177,117 for building and apparatus, £563,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £123,200 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year; £21 for the 2nd year; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine, £22 for the 1st year, £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, and £20 for the 5th year.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Medicine, £18 for the 1st year and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.
- For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for Students of the Education Department, and Special Fees for other Students, according to subjects taken.
- For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma in Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £3 3s. each annually for Art subjects to £21 for Science subjects, in which laboratory work plays a great part.
- For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.) £10 10s. by masters, and £5 5s. for any *ad eundem* degree.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examinations.

In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the new system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was introduced in December, 1906. Under the regulations, the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous matriculation examination were reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1909:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE  
UNIVERSITY, 1909.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Primary ... ..	304	104	34.2
Junior, Public ... ..	1,517	605	39.8
„ Commercial ... ..	49	18	36.7
Senior, Public ... ..	230	125	54.3

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial Examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public Examination, viz., 39.8, was about the same as that generally gained at previous Matriculation examinations.

The number of degrees taken in 1909 was 200, 199 of which were direct and 1 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 776 for the preceding five years, or an average of 155 per annum for that period. During these five years 743 persons obtained direct and 33 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 4,477 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 408 have been conferred on women, 404 of which were direct and 4 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—184 Bachelor of Arts, 90 Master of Arts, 48 Bachelor of Medicine, 2 Doctor of Medicine, 46 Bachelor of Surgery, 3 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Doctor of Science, 21 Bachelor of Science, 10 Master of Science, and 2 Bachelor of Music. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1909—the years 1908 and 1909 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1908.			During 1908.			During 1909.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	895	110	1005	20	2	22	36	1	37	951	113	1064
Master of Arts ...	501	169	670	15	...	15	14	...	14	530	169	699
Doctor of Letters ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine ...	733	15	748	45	...	45	45	...	45	823	15	838
Doctor of Medicine ...	127	107	234	5	...	5	8	...	8	140	107	247
Bachelor of Surgery ...	648	4	652	45	...	45	42	...	42	735	4	739
Master of Surgery ...	15	...	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	16
Bachelor of Laws ...	340	9	349	8	...	8	13	...	13	361	9	370
Master of Laws ...	67	3	70	1	...	1	1	...	1	69	3	72
Doctor of Laws ...	15	21	36	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	21	37
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	143	2	145	5	...	5	5	...	5	153	2	155
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	9	...	9	2	...	2	3	...	3	14	...	14
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Master of Engineering ...	71	...	71	3	...	3	...	...	...	74	...	74
Bachelor of Science ...	53	3	56	10	...	10	11	...	11	74	3	77
Master of Science ...	24	1	25	1	...	1	5	...	5	30	1	31
Doctor of Science ...	5	8	13	2	...	2	2	...	2	9	8	17
Bachelor of Music ...	4	2	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	2	8
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bachelor of Dental Surgery ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	...	5	8	...	8
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Doctor of Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3651</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>4108</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4017</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>4477</b>

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past six years, the total in 1909 having been 1,121 as compared with 615 in 1904, an advance of over 80 per cent. To some extent this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally Agriculture, Metallurgy, Mining, Dentistry, and the Veterinary courses; but apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 75 per cent. in the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES, AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1905 ...	156	39	195	586	216	802
1906 ...	153	44	197	648	212	860
1907 ...	186	41	227	749	231	980
1908 ...	164	38	202	778	265	1,043
1909 ...	179	51	230	845	276	1,121

Of the number attending lectures in 1909—1,121—324 were students in Arts and Education, 111 in Laws, 67 in Engineering, 356 in Medicine, 29 in Science, 123 in Music, 62 in Dentistry, 1 in Public Health, 20 in Agriculture, and 28 in Veterinary Science.

University finance.

Lecture and examination fees comprised 51 per cent. of the total receipts of the University in 1909. The Government grant amounted to 47 per cent. of the receipts, and only the very small proportion of 2 per cent. came from outside sources.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1905 TO 1909.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Receipts—					
Government grant	£ 21,000	£ 21,000	£ 21,000	£ 21,000	£ 19,250
Lecture, degree, and examination fees	15,594	18,918	18,839	20,029	21,286
Other sources ...	461	558	622	824	973
Total ...	37,055	40,476	40,461	41,853	41,509
Expenditure ...	32,271	35,301	37,543	38,348	39,715

## AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds, fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. In 1906, the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the newly-instituted Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The  
affiliated  
colleges.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. Fresh additions are now contemplated in consequence of the great increase in the number of students seeking admission, many of whom it is necessary to refuse each year. The Warden of the college is Dr. A. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of nine tutors and lecturers. There is a resident chaplain (Rev. J. Norman), and a resident medical tutor (Dr. Harvey Sutton, late Rhodes scholar).

Trinity  
College.

The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site in its interests. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions, to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council was in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college was opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and masters', tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his lifetime, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

The Conference of the Methodist Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being practically its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the college is now capable of accommodating about 50 students and tutors. The "coming of age" of the college was celebrated in 1909 by the enlargement of the building so as to provide a larger library and common-room, and accommodation for more resident students. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

Ormond  
College.

Queen's  
College.

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for more than 40 years, and has more lately been introduced into other countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, by informal classes and discussions, by the checking of written essays, and by examinations conducted by men of special training. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the higher education is imparted to them. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The work is carried on by local committees, both in Melbourne and suburbs and in urban centres, acting in conjunction with the Central Board. This body supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. In 1904 there were eight centres, eight courses of lectures, and 950 students enrolled. In 1905 and 1906 respectively only five centres were active, and five courses of lectures were delivered. In 1907 and 1908, the number of active centres was only four, but the attendance was well maintained. In 1909, a pleasing revival of interest was secured; no less than ten centres took courses of lectures, which were generally successful.

## THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act, and two Amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, were consolidated in the *Education Act 1890*, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, and Act No. 2005 passed in December, 1905. Before the inception of the present system, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to

University extension.

The educational system of Victoria.

the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon.

compulsory  
clauses.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age (up to 31st December, 1905, the statutory age was from six to thirteen years), are required to cause such children to attend a State school for not less than eight half-days in any week, in which the school is open for ten (10) half-days. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the four following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) is twelve years of age, and has been educated up to the standard, or has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between



seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for all children over six and under thirteen who reside 3 miles or over from the nearest school. Conveyance allowance.

There are at present 381 school districts, in each of which a Board of Advice is elected every three years by the ratepayers in the district, the members of such boards being seven or five in number, according to the size or importance of the district. The main functions of a Board of Advice are:—  
To report on the condition of schools and premises, as to whether new ones are required, and as to books, furniture, gymnastic appliances or other requirements; to suspend teachers for misconduct, and report cause to the Minister; to visit schools, record the number present, and express its opinion as to the general condition and the management of the schools in the district; also to endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, to compare the attendance with the roll, and to report names of parents who fail to comply with the compulsory clauses. Boards of Advice.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance; needlework, and, where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material. To cover the cost of the latter for paper work and cardboard modelling, 1d. per week is charged, and for woodwork 2d. per week. For instruction in other subjects, known as "extra" subjects, fees are charged to the parents, and the teacher is entitled to such fees if the inspector is satisfied with the instruction imparted. Free subjects.

In the latter half of 1902, a revised programme of free instruction was issued, the provisions of which are such as to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants were also made such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been New free subjects.

displayed in the training of teachers for the new work. During the past few years hundreds of teachers have been instructed, at the University and Training College, in such subjects as drawing, brush-work, paper-work, cardboard modelling, kindergarten, experimental science, and nature-study. In addition, classes have been held in these subjects at various centres throughout the State.

Drill,  
swimming,  
school gar-  
dens, &c.

There were, on the 30th June, 1909, 29 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for more than 6,000 boys; and seventeen cookery centres, having accommodation for 2,000 girls. Military drill receives a large share of attention, and the older boys of the larger schools are enrolled in cadet corps and provided with light rifles. The teaching of swimming is organized where practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at Melbourne and Geelong. The cultivation of school gardens and the study of the elements of agriculture are warmly encouraged by the Department, and one day in each year—Arbor Day—is specially set apart for the planting of trees, and lessons on their value.

Special  
days.

In addition to Arbor Day, two other special days—Empire Day and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the former promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in Victoria. Bird Day, which was kept for the first time in October, 1909, has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On the day mentioned in that year lessons were given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions were made. About 50,000 of the older scholars have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which has been established under the auspices of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union for the protection of bird life.

Extra  
subjects.

The following are the extra subjects and the fees chargeable:—Latin, French, German, painting—for which the fee must not exceed 1s. weekly; natural science (other than that provided in the course of free instruction), Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, fancy work, elocution, shorthand, and typewriting, fee not exceeding 6d. weekly; bookkeeping and calisthenics, fee not exceeding 3d. weekly; and such other subjects as may be approved by the Director. The instruction in extra subjects must be given so as not to interfere with the ordinary free instruction.

Standard of  
education.

Yearly examinations are held to determine the quality of the work done by teachers, to award merit certificates, and to grant certificates of exemption from compulsory attendance to children who present themselves. The subjects of examination for the latter certificates are:—Reading, writing, spelling, composition, and arithmetic, as prescribed for Class V.; and any child over 12 years of age who wishes exemption from further compulsory attendance may be so exempt on passing this test. Half-yearly examinations are also held for the examination of children not attending State schools who desire to prove that they are educated up to the standard.

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing three medical inspectors. The appointees are:—Dr. Harvey Sutton, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc.; Miss Mary Booth, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.; and Miss Jane S. Greig, M.B., Ch.B. They will devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction on medical matters to teachers.

Medical inspection.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2175 passed on 2nd March, 1909, male teachers are divided into seven and female teachers into six classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £415, and those for females excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £200. Under certain conditions the fixed salaries may be supplemented by long-service increments ranging up to £20 per annum. The system of payments by way of results was finally abolished by Act No. 2006, which came into force on 1st January, 1906. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £30 yearly.

Teachers' remuneration and classification.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the last eight years, and to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:—

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1909.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1908-9.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1898 ...	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	212,164
1899 ...	1,892	4,808	239,732	143,844	214,522
1900 ...	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2 ..	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ..	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ...	1,922	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ...	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ...	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ...	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ...	2,017	4,665	233,893	143,551	205,541
1908-9 ...	2,035	4,808*	233,337	146,106	205,278

\* In addition to these teachers, about 350 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1909.

Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1909.

Fluctuations in the number of schools and scholars.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 days out of each 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 71 days out of each 100 school days.

The decrease in the number of schools and of scholars (*i.e.*, as compared with the number for the year ended 30th June, 1902) has arisen from several causes. Between 1890 and 1898, and between 1902 and 1904, many very small schools were closed or worked on the part-time system. In cases where the schools were closed, an allowance of 3d. to 4d. per day was made to enable parents to have the children of school age conveyed, where practicable, to neighbouring schools. The fluctuations in the enrolment and average attendance were due to such causes as sickness or variation in the birth rate, with consequent variation in the number of children of school age in any given year.

Ages of State school scholars.

The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1908-9:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	10,000	4·9	...	...	10,000	4·9
6 to 14 " ...	168,414	82·4	...	...	168,414	82·0
14 years and upwards ...	25,898	12·7	966	100	26,864	13·1
Total ...	204,312	100·0	966	100	205,278	100·0

Children of school age receiving instruction.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1909, was 205,485, and of these 198,407 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 7,078, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net enrolment in Australia and New Zealand.

In the following return will be found a comparative statement for the year 1908, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the mean population, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools, and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18.56 (15.07 per cent. in State, and 3.49 in private schools), and in New Zealand 17.97 (15.64 per cent. in State, and 2.33 in private schools). The highest enrolment in State and private schools is in Victoria, 20.20 per cent., Tasmania coming next with 19.58 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908.

State.	Mean Population.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
		State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria ..	1,265,223	205,541	50,058	255,599	16·24	3·96	20·20
New South Wales ..	1,584,263	233,124	58,675	291,799	14·72	3·70	18·42
Queensland ..	555,171	94,193	12,898	107,091	16·97	2·32	19·29
South Australia ..	401,603	51,293	10,633	61,926	12·77	2·65	15·42
Western Australia ..	268,347	30,010	8,041	38,091	11·18	3·01	14·19
Tasmania ..	184,916	27,760	8,448	36,208	15·01	4·57	19·58
Total Australia	4,259,523	641,921	148,793	790,714	15·07	3·49	18·56
New Zealand ..	945,063	147,788	22,012	169,800	15·64	2·33	17·97

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1908, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £6 os. 4d., and in New Zealand £5 8s. 4d. The cost for 1907 was—Australia, £5 9s. 10d.; New Zealand, £5 9s. 8d.

Primary instruction, cost per scholar.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908.

State.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Expenditure—				
		On Administration and Maintenance.	On Buildings and Rent.	Total.	Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
					Including Buildings and Rent.	Excluding Buildings and Rent.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	143,551	702,673	106,983	809,656	5 12 10	4 17 11
New South Wales ..	156,000	938,303	146,715	1,085,018	6 19 1	6 0 4
Queensland ..	67,309	299,227	44,333	343,560	5 2 1	4 8 11
South Australia ..	33,257	152,950	22,726	175,676	4 11 10	4 0 0
Western Australia ..	25,141	163,436	34,299	197,735	7 17 4	6 10 0
Tasmania ..	15,952	62,137	11,587	73,724	4 12 5	3 17 11
Total Australia	446,210	2,318,723	366,643	2,685,371	6 0 4	5 3 11
New Zealand ..	127,160	530,898	157,969	688,867	5 8 4	4 3 6

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

Private  
Schools,  
1872 to  
1908-9.

The numbers of private schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1908-9.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1898	945	2,440	43,926
1899	901	2,417	48,854
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1901-2	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7	751	2,313	49,803
1907-8	696	2,188	50,058
1908-9	678	2,178	49,145

Scholars  
attending  
State and  
private  
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 19 per cent. of the scholars during 1908-9 attended private schools, and the balance, 81 per cent., attended State schools.

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration  
of teachers  
and schools

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools have to be registered by the Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board. This Board consists of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions are (1) to see that only qualified persons are employed in private schools; (2) to see that private schools meet requirements in hygienic matters.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

College for  
training  
teachers.

A State College for the training of teachers is situated in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton. It provides courses for Kindergarten or Infant teachers, Primary or State teachers, and Secondary teachers. In connexion with the first two courses special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the third the University of Melbourne grants a special diploma. The course for the diploma is purely a University one, but the work in education, both theoretical and practical, is done by the Training College principal, assisted by lecturers and a special staff. Each of the above-named courses extends over two years, and is the recognised standard for registration under the Registration Board.

Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, kindergarten subjects and infant school work, domestic economy, and gymnastics. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Training College belong to the State schools. These have been either classified teachers or junior teachers or ex-continuation school pupils, and they hold studentships gained by competitive examination, which entitle them to free instruction. If they reside at the college they must pay £12 per annum toward the expense of their board and residence; if they reside at home they are entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence. All students holding studentships receive an allowance of £12 per annum for personal expenses whether residing at home or at the college. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any two years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitors). Studentships may be granted to persons who have passed the junior public examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the college free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every "State" student will be required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (female students, three years) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 per annum, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only; or, on payment of a fee of £6 6s. per annum, to the course for the Kindergarten certificate. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University. The Training College course and certificates satisfy all the requirements of the Registration Board. All students, who before entering have matriculated, have passed four subjects of the senior public examination, and have shown some aptitude for teaching, are allowed to enter the University in their first year. Such students at the end of two years are able to gain the Trained Teacher's or Primary Certificate, and also the University Diploma of Education. Other students, who at the end of their first year have matriculated and have completed all the work of that year, are allowed to attend the University in their second year. The

remaining students take all their work at the Training College. All students, whether attending the University or not, must take education, drawing, manual training, music, and gymnastics at the Training College.

#### CONTINUATION AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Continuation schools.

The first continuation school was opened in Melbourne on 22nd February, 1905. The principal object of the school is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the old pupil teacher system the teacher had to teach during the day and study at night, but under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the two years spent at a continuation school to complete their preliminary literary studies and to gain an acquaintance with modern teaching methods. At the end of that time they begin their work as teachers. The qualification for entrance to a continuation school is the possession of the merit certificate. Provision is also made for the training of winners of Government scholarships, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. There are continuation schools at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong, and agricultural high schools at Ballarat, Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, and Wangaratta. Provision is made at the agricultural high schools also for the training of holders of scholarships and of junior teachers. Besides the day classes, there are formed at continuation schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance.

#### UNIVERSITY PRACTISING SCHOOL.

University practising school.

A State building in Melbourne was opened at the beginning of 1910 as a practising school for the training of teachers who are taking the course for Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. Forty boys and 40 girls who had passed creditably through a primary course were admitted, without fee, to study for the junior public and senior public examinations. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the Melbourne University. The University also supplements the salaries paid to the members of the school staff by an annual grant.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Scholarships.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. By an amended regulation of 13th December, 1904, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award 120 scholarships. Of these, 80 are tenable for four years at a continuation school or an approved secondary school. Forty of them (ordinary) are open to State school pupils only, for the purpose of facilitating



their higher education in the general work of the University or the science work of the technical schools. Twenty-four out of the 40 are open to schools with an average attendance of 150 or over, while the remaining sixteen are reserved for the pupils of schools with an attendance of less than 150. Another 40 scholarships are open to pupils of State or other schools (34 to State school pupils and six to pupils of non-State schools) to enable them to obtain the secondary education necessary for them to proceed to a diploma or degree in mining or agriculture at the University. Scholarship holders must obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report of conduct and progress. In addition to these, 40 junior teacher scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for two years and allowing tuition, free of charge, at a continuation school. In the case of ordinary, and mining and agricultural scholarships, the cost of transit (not exceeding £5 per annum) may be allowed to a student who resides with his parents or guardians more than 5 miles from the school. Where it is impracticable for the student to reside with his parents or guardians, the Minister may make an allowance of £26 for board and residence, instead of the transit allowance. Scholars while attending approved secondary schools and colleges are granted an allowance of £8 per annum toward the expenses of their tuition. All holders of scholarships may be admitted free of cost as pupils in continuation schools. The Minister may cancel any scholarship where the conditions are not observed, or where the scholar is guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct. Those candidates who fail to win a scholarship but who are returned as meritorious, are permitted to make such arrangements as they please with the teachers of secondary schools, and with satisfactory progress reports and examinations, they will, in due course, be eligible to attend examinations for exhibitions.

The holders of scholarships whose age does not exceed seventeen years and six months who have attended regularly at an approved secondary school or college for the preceding two years, from the authorities of which good reports have been obtained, and who have passed the junior public examination at the University, are eligible to compete for 40 exhibitions annually awarded by the Department. The exhibitions are allotted on competitive examination conducted by the University authorities in four of the subjects prescribed for the senior public examination of the Melbourne University. Twenty of the exhibitions are of the annual value of £40, tenable for three years at technical schools, or for four years at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects prescribed for a degree or a diploma in mining or agriculture. Such exhibitioners may also receive an allowance of £26 per annum, provided that the net income of their parents or guardians does not exceed £250 per annum.

Exhibitions.

## CENSUS RETURNS.

Education of  
the people,  
census  
1901.

The following statement, taken from the returns of the census of 1901, shows the number and percentage of persons (excluding Chinese and aborigines) in the State at different ages who could read and write, who could read only, or who were unable to read:—

## EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

Ages.	Numbers in 1901.				Number in every 100 at each age in 1901.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Total.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Under 6 years ..	4,811	5,237	146,796	156,844	3·07	3·34	93·59
6 to 13 ..	175,797	8,046	11,251	195,094	90·12	4·12	5·76
13 „ 15 ..	50,547	65	220	50,832	99·44	·13	·43
15 „ 25 ..	222,076	239	1,245	223,560	99·34	·10	·56
25 „ 35 ..	187,879	288	1,512	189,679	99·05	·15	·80
35 „ 45 ..	155,206	650	1,994	157,850	98·32	·41	1·27
45 „ 55 ..	76,480	1,120	2,350	79,950	95·66	1·40	2·94
55 „ 65 ..	52,808	1,986	2,994	57,788	91·38	3·44	5·18
65 years and upwards ..	54,809	3,776	4,865	63,450	86·38	5·95	7·67
Unspecified adults ..	1,647	27	45	1,719	95·81	1·57	2·62
All ages ..	982,060	21,434	173,272	1,176,766	83·46	1·82	14·72
15 years and upwards	750,905	8,086	15,005	773,996	97·02	1·04	1·94
21 „ „	613,018	7,936	14,335	635,289	96·49	1·25	2·26

The number of children from 6 to 13 years of age includes those children whose ages were not specified, the total figures exclude those whose educational attainments were not returned, and in the ages 15 years and upwards, and 21 years and upwards, are included the adults whose ages were unspecified.

The numbers of persons in every 10,000 of the population who could both read and write, and of those who were unable to read, at the last two enumerations, were as follows:—

	In 1891.	In 1901.
At all ages .. ..	8,318	8,528 could read
„ .. ..	8,029	8,346 could write
„ .. ..	1,682	1,472 could not read
Between 6 and 13 (school age*) ..	9,389	9,424 could read
„ .. ..	8,769	9,012 could write
„ .. ..	611	576 could not read
At 15 and upwards .. ..	9,771	9,806 could read
„ .. ..	9,573	9,702 could write
„ .. ..	229	194 could not read
At 21 and upwards .. ..	9,728	9,774 could read
„ .. ..	9,491	9,649 could write
„ .. ..	272	226 could not read

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

Education,  
1891 and  
1901.

A marked improvement is noticeable at all ages, and in regard to children of school age the proportion entirely illiterate in 1901 was only 576 per 10,000.

A comparison of the census records of 1891 and 1901 for children of school age,\* *i.e.*, between 6 and 13 years of age, shows that the educational attainments of both boys and girls had materially improved during the intervening period, as there were proportionately more children of each sex able to read in 1901 than in 1891. This will be readily seen by an examination of the following figures:—

Education of boys and girls, 1891 and 1901.

1891.		1901.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
9,357	9,421	9,398	9,454 could read
8,686	8,852	8,971	9,056 could write
643	579	602	546 could not read

It is always a noticeable fact that in Victoria girls are much further forward in the rudiments of education than boys. Whether this is owing to a closer application to lessons, to less distractions caused by sports and games, or to quicker natural abilities, it is hard to determine. This relative backwardness of boys is not a condition peculiar to Victoria, but is just as noticeable in the other States.

The degree of education of children differs somewhat according to religious denomination, as will be seen by the following figures taken from the census records of 1901:—

Education of children of different sects.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS, 1901.

Religious Denominations.	Number aged 5 to 15 years.			Proportion per cent.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Church of England ..	84,406	4,797	9,914	85·16	4·84	10·00
Presbyterian ..	36,808	2,032	4,232	85·46	4·72	9·82
Methodist ..	40,769	2,036	4,102	86·92	4·34	8·74
Other Protestants ..	18,022	858	2,028	86·20	4·10	9·70
Total Protestants	180,005	9,723	20,276	85·72	4·63	9·65
Roman Catholics ..	46,468	2,849	6,253	83·62	5·13	11·25
Jews ..	1,026	56	79	88·37	4·82	6·81
Residue ..	3,657	198	497	84·03	4·55	11·42
Total ..	231,156	12,826	27,105	85·27	4·73	10·00

In addition to these, there were 5,770 children between the ages of 5 and 15 whose education was unstated.

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

Education,  
of children  
at census  
1901.

At the census of 1901 the number of children of school age (over 6 and under 13 years\*) resident in Victoria was 197,704, and of these 184,200 were receiving instruction, whilst the balance, 13,504, were not under instruction nor receiving any education whatsoever. There were also 43,353 children either above or below the school age, making a total of 241,057 children under instruction. Of every 1,000 of these, 783 were being educated at State schools, 33 at colleges and grammar schools, 72 at denominational schools, 63 at private schools, and 10 at unspecified schools, whilst the balance of 39 were being educated at home. Of the 13,504 of school age who were returned as not receiving any instruction at all, 4,608 were in Melbourne and suburbs, 2,209 in country cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6,687 in rural districts. Of the children of school age resident in Melbourne and suburbs, 6·13 per cent., of those in the country towns, &c., 7·03 per cent., and of those in rural districts 7·34 per cent. were not receiving instruction.

Education  
of children  
progress  
and com-  
parison  
with other  
States.

As a measure of the progress of education under the free, compulsory, and secular system, it may be mentioned that 90·12 per cent. of children of school age (6 to 13 years\*) at the census of 1901 were able to read and write, as against 87·69 in 1891, 81·70 in 1881, and 65·60 in 1871, just before the introduction of the system. The percentage just mentioned as being able to read and write at the census of 1901 (viz., 90·12) is considerably higher than the percentages at that date for other States, these being, at the 1901 census, 84·42 in Queensland (Australian born children only), 82·05 in Western Australia, 82·00 in South Australia, 80·35 in New South Wales, and 78·77 in Tasmania.

#### STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

Signing with  
marks.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875, and for the years 1900 to 1909:—

#### SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1909.

Year.	Men. Per cent.	Women. Per cent.	Mean. Per cent.
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1880	4·18	4·09	4·13
1885	2·56	2·62	2·59
1890	1·50	1·53	1·52
1895	·89	·67	·78
1900	·66	·85	·76
1901	·56	·50	·53
1902	·67	·54	·60
1903	·69	·50	·59
1904	·65	·40	·52
1905	·50	·38	·44
1906	·43	·44	·43
1907	·47	·29	·38
1908	·33	·40	·36
1909	·32	·29	·30

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase took place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showed a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement has been marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has almost now been reached, for a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. This is confirmed by the results of the census of 1901, which show that the percentage of males aged 21 years and upwards (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) who could not write was 3·18, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 3·23; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was ·81 for males and ·45 for females, so that the persons at all ages now marrying in Victoria are not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Increased numbers signing in writing.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where the proportions per cent. signing with marks were 1.42, 1.89, and 6.78 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1901:—

Religions of the people.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
<b>Protestant Churches—</b>		
Church of England (including Protestant, so stated) .. .. .	432,704	36·52
Presbyterian Church of Victoria .. .. .	190,725	16·09
Free Presbyterian .. .. .	778	·07
Methodist .. .. .	180,272	15·21
Independent or Congregational .. .. .	17,141	1·45
Baptist .. .. .	32,648	2·75
Evangelical Lutheran .. .. .	13,935	1·18
Unitarian .. .. .	788	·07
Church of Christ .. .. .	10,682	·90
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist .. .. .	1,257	·11
Society of Friends .. .. .	251	·02
United Brethren or Moravian .. .. .	144	·01
Australian Church .. .. .	964	·08
Seventh Day Adventists .. .. .	1,086	·09
Free Christian Church .. .. .	71	·01
Other Protestant Churches .. .. .	12,658	1·06
<b>Total Protestant Churches .. .. .</b>	<b>896,104</b>	<b>75·62</b>

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS  
OF 1901—*continued.*

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
Roman Catholic Church .. .. .	263,710	22·26
Other Denominations—		
New Church (or Swedenborgian) .. .. .	146	·01
Catholic Apostolic Church .. .. .	460	·04
Christian Israelites .. .. .	258	·02
Spiritualists .. .. .	913	·08
Salvation Army .. .. .	8,830	·74
Greek Orthodox Church .. .. .	367	·03
Jews .. .. .	5,907	·50
Other Religions .. .. .	3,293	·28
Sceptics .. .. .	4,969	·42
Total specified .. .. .	1,184,957	100·00
Unspecified .. .. .	16,384	..
Grand Total .. .. .	1,201,341	..

Protestants  
and Roman  
Catholics.

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1901 was 896,104, as against 836,857 in 1891. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 263,710; in 1891, 248,591. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

Protestant  
sects.

The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists had in 1901 improved their positions relatively to the total population since 1891. The proportion of members of the Church of England had remained almost stationary. The Independents had decreased from 22,100 to 17,141.

Salvation  
Army.

In 1891 the adherents of the Salvation Army were enumerated at 13,521, but they numbered only 8,830 in 1901.

Ministers  
and  
Churches.

At the end of 1909, there were 2,880 regular churches and chapels, and 1,977 other buildings, where religious services were

held—a total of 4,857 places of public worship throughout the State—and these were attended by 1,895 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1909.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	339	632	649	1,281
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	250	502	402	904
Free Presbyterian ...	4	10	9	19
Methodist ...	235	840	477	1,317
Independent or Congregational ...	55	77	47	124
Baptist ...	71	105	62	167
Other Protestant ...	80	141	65	206
Roman Catholic Church ...	259	479	188	667
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	5	...	5	5
Salvation Army ...	577	80	69	149
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	6	7	1	8
Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints ...	10	3	3	6
Total ...	1,895	2,880	1,977	4,857

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,972; the teachers, 20,445; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 212,391—94,146 males and 118,245 females. Sunday Schools.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

All the technical schools, under which name are included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Art and Design, are managed by local councils elected by subscribers. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides when schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of Technical schools.

subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1908-9, there were altogether seventeen technical schools in the State. Seven of these afforded instruction in science, art, and trade subjects; two in art and science; and four in art and trade; while three schools confined their teaching to art, and one to trade. Six schools, viz., the Working Men's College, Melbourne, and the schools of mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, Stawell, and Maryborough, are classed as certified science schools, and are eligible to receive State school exhibitors. Science and art classes for State school children have been established at the Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Echuca, and Stawell schools; the boys and girls attending being selected from the senior pupils of the State schools. The schools as a whole had, during 1908-9, an average enrolment of 3,963 pupils for each term; whilst the fees per term ranged in the different schools from 3s. 6d. to £8 8s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1908-9 amounted to £27,039. The students paid in fees £10,883 during the year ended 31st December, 1908.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1908-9:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1908-9.

Name.	Amount.
<i>Schools of Mines and Technical Schools.</i>	
Bairnsdale .. .. .	£ 750
Ballarat .. .. .	4,000
Bendigo .. .. .	2,300
Castlemaine .. .. .	550
Daylesford .. .. .	350
Eastern Suburbs Technical College ..	300
Gordon Technical College, Geelong ..	1,000
Horsham .. .. .	350
Kyneton .. .. .	250
Maryborough .. .. .	750
Sale .. .. .	400
Stawell .. .. .	750
<i>Schools of Art.</i>	
Echuca .. .. .	300
Nhill .. .. .	200
Warrnambool .. .. .	150
<i>Working Men's College.</i>	
Melbourne .. .. .	10,000
<i>College of Domestic Economy.</i>	
Melbourne.. .. .	331
Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	4,308
Total .. .. .	27,039



MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890, Part III., for qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture-rooms, library, &c. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by which it was established. It is also recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with the provisions of section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890. The land upon which the College is erected is a reservation by the Crown for educational purposes, and is vested in the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society.

Melbourne  
College of  
Pharmacy.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica and botany, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to second-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. The syllabus also makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is also made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1909:—

*Number of Students who have attended the College.*

Pharmaceutical students	...	...	629
Medical students, Melbourne University	...	...	915
Dental students	...	...	319
Extra Laboratory students	...	...	369
Bacteriological students	...	...	48
Urine Analysis students	...	...	14
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students	...	...	30
Veterinary students, Melbourne University	...	...	9

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2,333

*Number of Candidates Examined.*

Preliminary examination ... ..	2,554
Intermediate examination ... ..	1,363
Modified examination ... ..	164
Final qualifying examination ... ..	1,002
Medical students ... ..	797
Dental students ... ..	310
Bacteriological students ... ..	22
Urine Analysis ... ..	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry ... ..	12
Veterinary students ... ..	9
	6,244

*Finance.*

(1880-1909.)

Revenue—	£
Grants from Government ... ..	12,460
Fees received from students ... ..	15,088
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society ... ..	5,495
Total Revenue ... ..	33,043
Expenditure—	£
Ordinary ... ..	29,644
On Buildings ... ..	3,399
Total Expenditure ... ..	33,043

## THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies high-class instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

FEES PAYABLE.

	Full Day Course.	Fee.
<b>Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining Engineering—</b>		
First year ... ..		£5 per term
Second year ... ..		£6 „
Third year ... ..		£8 „
<b>Metallurgy—</b>		
First year ... ..		£5 „
Second year ... ..		£6 „
Third year ... ..		£8 „
<b>Applied Chemistry —</b>		
First year ... ..		£5 „
Second year ... ..		£6 „
Third year ... ..		£7 „
Fourth year ... ..		£8 „
<b>Building and Contracting—</b>		
First year ... ..		£4 „
Second year ... ..		£5 „
Third year ... ..		£6 „

EVENING CLASSES.

Preliminary year for Science Courses	... ..	Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Preliminary year for Trade Courses	... ..	
Arithmetic	... ..	
Algebra	... ..	
Practical Geometry	... ..	
Freehand Drawing	... ..	
Painting	... ..	
Modelling	... ..	
Applied Mechanics	... ..	
Applied Electricity	... ..	
Architecture	... ..	
Building Construction	... ..	
Woolsorting	... ..	
Chemistry	... ..	
Cookery	... ..	
Millinery	... ..	
Dressmaking	... ..	
Mechanical Drawing	... ..	
Photography	... ..	
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects	... ..	

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the

Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of one prize of £10 10s., two prizes of £5 5s., and five prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1909, amounted to £11,143.

Over 170 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day courses the lower technical school prepares for the higher technical school, and also gives boys after they have left school a course of practical training, fitting them to enter intelligently on any line of industrial work. The higher technical school prepares students for the higher positions of industrial life, and has the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Sanitary Engineering, (6) Building and Contracting, (7) Metallurgy, and (8) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for Experts' certificates are in operation, and preliminary years for these courses are also held:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, photographers, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters, and house decorators. There are also courses for marine engineers, for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers, and for builders and contractors. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1905 to 1909:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1905 TO 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,313	2,276	2,453	2,441	2,423
Males over 21 .. ..	363	377	436	416	434
" under 21—Apprentices ..	195	334	569	594	625
" " Others .. ..	1,325	1,184	1,091	1,099	1,036
Females .. ..	430	381	357	332	328
Fees received during the year £	7,475	7,526	8,150	8,669	8,693
Average fee per student .. ..	64s. 8d.	66s. 2d.	66s. 5d.	71s.	71s. 9d.
Number of classes .. ..	168	169	170	173	175
" instructors .. ..	62	66	73	73	73
Salaries paid instructors .. ..	£ 8,163	8,528	9,228	10,673	11,545

## LIBRARIES.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £240,631. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,255,525, at the end of 1909. At that date the Reference Library contained 188,695 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year 1909 by about 366,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 4,976 volumes were purchased, 2,519 volumes presented, 290 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 43,510 newspapers added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 177,996 volumes during 1909, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 9,692. Of these volumes 48 per cent. related to fiction, 17.5 to history, 8.9 to general literature, 13.3 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 8.4 to arts and trades, and 3.5 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1909 was 26,825, of which 1,118 were added during the year.

Public  
Library of  
Victoria.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom distance prevented from reaching their building. They, therefore, established a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of their collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which as yet it had not spread. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to those districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

National  
Gallery.

The National Gallery at the end of 1909 contained 17,953 works of art, viz., 518 oil paintings, 3,565 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,870 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 9 male and 14 female students, and the school of design by 46 male and 64 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools.

Industrial  
Museum.

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1909, it contained 55,155 specimens. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

National  
Museum.

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1909 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £1,000. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,456.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Patent  
Office  
Library.

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Railway Offices, Flinders-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the printed patent specifications of Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, &c. Patent, designs, trade mark, and copyright records, &c., from Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British India, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Portugal, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Tasmania, United States of America, and West Australia are also included. The value of the books donated by these countries is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous encyclopædias and scientific textbooks, to which frequent additions are made by purchase. In October, 1906, the printing of the Commonwealth Patent Specifications was commenced; all the specifications accepted sub-

sequent to October, 1905, have now been printed, and weekly additions are printed as soon as possible after acceptance. These are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one arranged chronologically and numerically, the other classified according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are also sent weekly to the branch patent offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

Supreme  
Court  
Library.

#### FREE LIBRARIES.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1909 being £8,045. In addition to the Melbourne Public Library, 435 furnished returns in 1909, which show that they possessed 778,738 volumes, and received £52,998 in revenue, also that 2,685,585 visits were paid to the 403 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

Free  
libraries.

#### EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; and organ, £5,560; there was also miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions to and alterations and decorations of the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904. The property again reverted to the trustees, in whose report for the

Exhibition  
Buildings,  
Aquarium,  
and  
Museum.

year 1909 it is stated that all the buildings are in a good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. An efficient and up-to-date fire service has been provided in the buildings. The new system of arc lighting has proved very successful, and lessens the cost to the tenants. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,355, consisting of rents, £2,217, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,138. The expenditure totalled £4,989, viz., £1,704 for expenses of the Aquarium; and £3,285 for maintenance and improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £907.

#### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic  
Garden.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), extends over a total area of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the profusely illustrated new edition of the "Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens," published by the Government Printer in 1908, at a price of 1s., from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 50 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock, that portion of the gardens at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation had received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the gardens was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857),



Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position. The gardens were entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 40 acres."

Mr. Guilfoyle retired from the Directorship on 1st December, 1909. Mr. J. Cronin is now Acting Curator. The present features of the garden are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the continent.

When Mr. Guilfoyle took charge of the garden, in 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing there, and these, having been constantly added to, the garden now contains no less than 14,000 species. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns—as, for instance, those in and around the rather extensive fern-gully, which has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. There are, besides, hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs.

An extensive "System Pavilion" is situated in the south-western part of the gardens. The plants, all in large pots, are classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; also products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the system pavilion and the museum, which are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m., are largely visited by students connected with botanical classes in colleges and schools.

A Nymphæa or Water-lily lake may be found in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the gardens. Over 40 different varieties of Nymphæas have been planted in the pockets built for them in the form of mounds in the lake. Around the margin of the water, a "shelf" or "shallow" has been raised to within a few inches of the surface, and on this a number of ornamental semi-aquatic plants have been

planted. The area directly surrounding the lake has been laid out in gently sloping swards of grass, with mounds and promontories covered with suitable vegetation jutting out at various intervals.

The old and dilapidated propagating and plant houses and nurseries, which for so many years occupied a position in the eastern part of the garden at the rear of the present tea-house site, were recently pulled down, and a new set of such houses and plant frames was erected on the western side of the grounds in proximity to the plant classification pavilion. This change led to the entire remodelling of the area in the vicinity of the tea pavilion and the improvement of the lake margin in that locality. A large ornamental rotunda, known as the "Tea Kiosk," and a summer-house, known as the "Tea Chalêt," have been constructed near that spot. Both of these buildings, while being useful as rest-houses for ordinary visitors, will also serve as valuable adjuncts in connexion with the tea pavilion.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the Temple of the Winds. This was dedicated by the late Director to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Garden, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

An efficient water supply for the gardens is obtained from the River Yarra. A pumping station is located near Dight's Falls, at Studley Park, and the water is drawn by powerful pumps from the river and forced into a storage reservoir, situated on the highest point in the Park. The whole of the water required is conducted from this reservoir for a distance of over three miles directly into the garden's water mains. A service of Yan Yean water is provided for drinking purposes for visitors.

The garden may be approached from the City by foot or vehicle along the interesting Alexandra Drive and Avenue from Prince's Bridge, by boat along the Yarra River, or by the South Yarra or Toorak trams, which pass close to one of the main entrances; while visitors from the northern, eastern, or southern suburbs can obtain access by gates on these boundaries of the gardens.

The gates of the garden are daily opened from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

It will be seen from the facts quoted that the Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of over 60 years, and as a favorite resort has become increasingly popular, being attended by many

thousands of people on Sundays and holidays, whilst being on week days much used by citizens and others, including visitors from other States, Colonies, &c., Great Britain, and other countries.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly 2 miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The Government Fish Hatchery has been established in the gardens and some trout-rearing ponds formed. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the present director is Mr. D. Le Souëf.

Royal  
Zoological  
and Acclimatisation  
Gardens.

#### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of the horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which they formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarkson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of “Royal,” and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in previous years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the

Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose *personnel* the Government appointed three, and the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole auspices of the Department.

Since relinquishing the sole control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents (one amateur and one professional), an honorary treasurer, and sixteen members (eight amateurs and eight professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. James R. A. Milligan, at the office, Batman House, 103-5 William-street, Melbourne.

There are 30 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £285 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1909.

#### METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes being 5,445 $\frac{7}{8}$  acres in 1909. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

#### AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1909.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	425
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	17
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Park (Model Farm)	28

Other Societies.

Public reserves in Greater Melbourne.

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1909—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Botanic Garden and Domain	178
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	8½
"	Zoological Gardens	55
"	Carlton	63
"	Fitzroy	64
"	Spring	21
"	Flagstaff	18
"	Argyle Square	3¼
"	Curtain	3½
"	Darling	2
"	Lincoln	3¼
"	Macarthur	1
"	Murchison	1
"	University	3½
"	University Grounds	106
"	Recreation Reserve and Children's Playground	25
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depot	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9½
"	East Melbourne	7
"	Scotch College	7
"	Richmond Cricket Ground	6
"	Carlton (old)	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	26
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8½
"	Powlett-street Reserve	5
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7½
"	Recreation (North Melbourne)	9½
"	Race-course (Flemington)	301
"	Recreation (Kensington)	5½
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
"	Park and Recreation (Yarra Bank)	23
"	Ornamental Plantation and Recreation	13
Richmond City	Richmond Park	158
"	Horticultural Gardens	33½
"	Barkly Square	7
"	Municipal Reserve	7½
Northcote Town	Jika Park	5½
"	Recreation	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7½
"	Ornamental Plantations	2½
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7½
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Toorak Park	7
"	Victoria Gardens	4
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	2

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND  
SUBURBS, 1909—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	54
"	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	11
"	" (Beach Reserves)	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" Dandenong Road	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon City	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Park and Recreation Reserve	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
Kew Borough	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Footscray West)	15
"	"	11
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	"	2
"	"	10
"	Recreation	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	28
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Public Garden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malvern Town	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield Town	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
"	Brighton Cemetery	29
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	21
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Camberwell Town	Gardens	7
"	Norwood Recreation Reserve	4
Coburg Borough	Recreation	5
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Total	5,445 $\frac{3}{8}$

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes. The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these:—

Public reserves in country towns.

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN COUNTRY TOWNS  
IN VICTORIA, 1909.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area.
		Acres.
Ararat .. .. .	4	36½
Bairnsdale .. .. .	3	150
Ballarat .. .. .	6	1,153
Ballarat East .. .. .	11	188½
Beechworth .. .. .	5	161
Bendigo .. .. .	10	168
Buninyong .. .. .	4	114
Burrumbeet .. .. .	1	100
Castlemaine .. .. .	3	109
Clunes ... .. .	5	117½
Colac ... .. .	3	78
Creswick .. .. .	3	54½
Daylesford .. .. .	5	235
Dromana .. .. .	3	274¾
Dunolly .. .. .	5	312
Eaglehawk .. .. .	4	42½
Echuca .. .. .	4	336
Flinders .. .. .	1	14½
Geelong .. .. .	5	261
Hamilton .. .. .	4	58
Horsham .. .. .	3	142½
Koroit .. .. .	1	13
Kyneton .. .. .	1	14
Korumburra .. .. .	2	31½
Learmonth .. .. .	4	76
Majorca .. .. .	2	185
Maldon .. .. .	4	156
Maryborough .. .. .	3	142
Mortlake .. .. .	2	65
Portland .. .. .	5	103
Port Fairy .. .. .	1	26
Queenscliff .. .. .	2	48
Sale .. .. .	1	40
Sebastopol .. .. .	1	36
Shepparton .. .. .	4	123½
St. Arnaud .. .. .	2	68
Stawell .. .. .	3	71½
Wangaratta .. .. .	3	140
Warrnambool .. .. .	9	449

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies are regulated by their own rules which are registered under the *Friendly Societies Act 1890* and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1896, 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

Valuations of friendly societies.

These Acts, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued by or to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed at a low rate, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers should they desire it, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Statist.

Every Society which carries on the business of a friendly society must be registered and provide in its rules for a scale of payments certified by the Government Statist to be adequate to provide the benefits set forth therein. Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. The *Friendly Societies Act* 1907 provides that every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society shall be liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest generally is extended to all trustee securities. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 89,469, in 1898, to 136,340 at the close of 1909—an increase during the eleven years of 46,871 members; 6,881 members were added in 1907, 6,605 in 1908, and 6,292 in 1909. The funds increased during the eleven-year period from £1,221,210 to £2,012,417—an addition of £791,207. These are well invested, the return from the Sick and Funeral Fund averaging slightly more than 4 per cent. for the year 1909. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1909 these had a membership of 8,914, and funds amounting to £23,890.

Registration, &c.,  
of Friendly  
Societies.

Progress of  
friendly  
societies.



A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1906-1909:—

Year.	Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1906 ... ..	116,562	436,161	354,370	1,708,346
1907 ... ..	123,443	452,323	367,483	1,793,186
1908 ... ..	130,048	481,197	386,492	1,887,891
1909 ... ..	136,340	523,871	399,345	2,012,417

It will be seen that these societies are in a progressive condition, and as recent legislation will tend to improve the financial position of all the institutions, further numerical and financial progress may be anticipated.

The following is an epitome of the particulars furnished respecting friendly societies for the five years, 1905 to 1909:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1905 TO 1909.  
(Including Female Societies.)

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of societies ...	26	26	27	42	48
Number of branches ...	1,306	1,351	1,376	1,422	1,441
Average number of members	110,063	114,039	120,002	126,746	133,194
Number of members sick	20,951	22,394	24,456	24,099	24,158
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	180,986	185,537	190,702	197,618	199,150
Deaths of members ...	1,035	1,052	1,068	1,171	1,198
Deaths of registered wives	413	424	431	414	436
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	225,790	239,172	246,045	263,151	298,829
Income of incidental fund	183,881	193,095	202,116	210,555	216,738
Other Income ...	3,710	3,894	4,162	7,491	8,304
Total Income ...	413,381	436,161	452,323	481,197	523,871
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	152,434	161,991	165,426	173,898	180,252
Expenditure of incidental fund	182,234	190,498	198,113	206,582	212,266
Other Expenditure ...	2,077	1,881	3,944	6,012	6,827
Total Expenditure...	336,745	354,370	367,483	386,492	399,345
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,510,746	1,587,927	1,668,546	1,757,799	1,876,376
Amount to credit of incidental fund	57,679	60,276	64,279	68,252	72,724
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,451,359	1,530,569	1,608,510	1,700,283	1,804,720
Amount invested—incidental fund	48,549	48,754	50,678	55,112	59,535
Amount invested—other funds	50,971	54,647	56,500	53,783	57,307
Total invested ...	1,550,879	1,633,970	1,715,688	1,812,181	1,921,562
.. funds ...	1,626,555	1,708,346	1,793,186	1,887,891	2,012,417

Sickness  
and death  
rates.

In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1909 by males was about the same as in recent years. The days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed were equal to an average of 11.2 in each of the five years 1905-1909, which was little different from the average for the 22 years ended 1904, viz., 11.1. The death rate in 1909 was also about the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 9.56 in 1909, 9.76 in 1908, 9.18 in 1907, 9.61 in 1906, 9.75 in 1905, 9.64 in 1904, and 10.32 for the 32 years ended 1909. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed averaging only 7.0 yearly during the five years ended 1909. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 3.71 per 1,000 members in 1909, and not exceeding 4.29 per 1,000 members in any of the years of the quinquennium. The more favorable experience among females is due to the fact that the average age of the members of female branches is considerably below that of male members.

## OCCUPATIONS.—CENSUS RETURNS.

Occupations,  
1901.

The occupations of the people in 1901 were ascertained at the last census. The various divisions of employment, under 28 heads, were as follows:—

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to—			
Government, Defence, &c. ... ..	6,719	165	6,884
Religion, Charity, Science, Education, &c.	13,664	14,676	28,340
Board, Lodging, and Attendance ...	13,129	53,686	66,815
Dealing in—			
Money and Real Property ... ..	10,039	2,760	12,799
Art and Mechanic Productions ...	3,720	934	4,654
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous	6,374	2,452	8,826
Materials			
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	18,217	3,428	21,645
Animals, and Animal and Vegetable Sub-	3,977	198	4,175
stances			
Metal or Minerals (other than those used	2,044	162	2,206
for Fuel and Light)			
Minerals, &c., mainly used for Fuel and	2,794	34	2,828
Light			
Engaged in—			
General Dealing and Mercantile Pursuits	16,091	4,446	20,537
Speculating on Chance Events ...	284	1	285
Storage ... ..	1,093	...	1,093
Transport and Communication ...	30,318	1,198	31,516

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901—*continued.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manufacturers of—			
Art and Mechanic Productions ...	20,676	1,748	22,424
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials	10,664	28,450	39,114
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	10,251	1,402	11,653
Animal and Vegetable Substances ...	5,281	85	5,366
Metals and Minerals (other than those used for Fuel and Light)	14,315	88	14,403
Materials used for Heat, Light, or Energy	1,035	37	1,072
Constructors of Buildings, Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c.	27,392	17	27,409
Engaged in Disposing of the Dead or Refuse	1,260	24	1,284
Ill-defined Industrial Workers (chiefly Labourers)	22,653	855	23,508
Engaged on Land or with Animals, and in Obtaining Raw Products from Natural Sources	140,149	24,998	165,147
Persons—			
Of Independent Means ...	7,242	2,824	10,066
Dependent upon Natural Guardians ...	203,279	444,931	648,210
Dependent upon the State or upon Public or Private Support	7,701	6,444	14,145
Occupation not stated (chiefly Breadwinners)	3,522	1,415	4,937
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>603,883</b>	<b>597,458</b>	<b>1,201,341</b>

The numbers of breadwinners and dependents were:—

## BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS, 1901.

Breadwinners and dependents, 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Breadwinners	389,381	144,668	534,049	65	24	45
Dependents ...	210,980	451,375	662,355	35	76	55
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>600,361</b>	<b>596,043</b>	<b>1,196,404</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The proportion of breadwinners was 100 to every 124 dependents, which was almost the same as at the previous census, when 100 breadwinners supported 125 dependents. It will be seen, too, that nearly one-fourth of the females in Victoria were returned as earning their own living.

Proportion of breadwinners and dependents.

## FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1905 by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1905, No. 1975. Beyond making the Act a permanent measure, no changes were effected in the law by Act No. 1975. The nine existing Acts were merely consolidated.

Factory legislation.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act 1905* (No. 2), No. 2008, was passed, and came into force on 1st March, 1906. The *Factories and Shops Act 1907* (No. 2137) was passed on 23rd December, 1907, and came into force on 1st March, 1908. These measures remove a number of administrative difficulties, but the majority of their provisions do not call for special remark.

An important change was, however, made by Act No. 2008 as regards the provisions governing the closing of shops in the Metropolitan District. Under the old law, the majority of shops were required to close at 7 p.m. on ordinary nights, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, unless a majority of the shopkeepers of any class in any district petitioned the Governor in Council to fix a later hour by Regulation. Shopkeepers could also petition for the closing of shops for a half-holiday.

The above provisions continue in force as regards places outside the Metropolitan District, but, as regards the latter, the amending Act fixed the hours for closing and for a half-holiday, and same cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament.

The Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act No. 2177, which came into force on 1st May, 1909, provides for the closing of all shops other than Fourth Schedule Shops or shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 (viz. :—Flower shops, Bicycle shops, Hairdressers, Butchers and Bakers) from 1 p.m. on Saturday in each week; also that shops which are closed from 1 p.m. on Saturday may be kept open until 10 p.m. on the preceding Friday. Regulations for closing the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to the above Act from 1 p.m. on Saturday and permitting same to be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday may be made on receipt of petitions signed by a majority of the shopkeepers in the Metropolitan District to be affected.

Until such a Regulation is made the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 are required to be closed at 1 p.m. on either Wednesday or Saturday.

Shortly stated, the hours for closing bakers' shops are fixed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 10 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 6 p.m. Flower shops and hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday.

Bicycle shops are required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 11 p.m. on Saturday.

All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops, so far as the Metropolitan District is concerned, are :—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

No hours for closing such shops are fixed by the Act.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who under Act No. 2008 are required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows, old people, and in cases of great hardship.

Provision is also made under Act No. 2137 for overtime and tea money for shop employes.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories; and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employes, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, unless they were employed in a factory or work-room prior to 2nd March, 1909, and a strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency or service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employe in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers.

The most important provision contained in the Act of 1896, and extended by subsequent Acts. is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix the rates of wages and piece-work in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-in-Council may appoint a special Board, if

Wages  
Boards.

a resolution in favour of creating a Board for any process, trade, or business has been carried in both Houses of Parliament, the Board to consist of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employes), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix piece-work rates which may be paid, also the lowest wages rates, and may determine the number of improvers who may be employed. There are 71 Special Boards now in existence, of which number 64 have made determinations affecting over 68,000 operatives. These Boards are:—

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board        | 36. Ice Board                 |
| 2. Agricultural Implements Board    | 37. Ironmoulders Board        |
| 3. Artificial Manure Board          | 38. Jam Trade Board           |
| 4. Bedstead Makers Board            | 39. Jewellers Board           |
| 5. Boot Board                       | 40. Leather Goods Board       |
| 6. Brassworkers Board               | 41. Malt Board                |
| 7. Bread Carters Board              | 42. Men's Clothing Board      |
| 8. Bread Board                      | 43. Millet Broom Board        |
| 9. Brewers Board                    | 44. Milliners Board           |
| 10. Brick Trade Board               | 45. Ovenmakers Board          |
| 11. Brushmakers Board               | 46. Organ Board               |
| 12. Butchers Board                  | 47. Painters Board            |
| 13. Candlemakers Board              | 48. Paper Bag Trade Board     |
| 14. Cardboard Box Trade Board       | 49. Pastrycooks Board         |
| 15. Carpenters Board                | 50. Picture Frame Board       |
| 16. Carriage Board                  | 51. Plate Glass Board         |
| 17. Carters Board                   | 52. Plumbers Board            |
| 18. Cigar Trade Board               | 53. Polish Board              |
| 19. Clothing Board                  | 54. Pottery Trade Board       |
| 20. Confectioners Board             | 55. Printers Board            |
| 21. Coopers Board                   | 56. Quarry Board              |
| 22. Cycle Trade Board               | 57. Rubber Trade Board        |
| 23. Drapers Board                   | 58. Saddlery Board            |
| 24. Dressmakers Board               | 59. Shirt Board               |
| 25. Electroplaters Board            | 60. Soap and Soda Board       |
| 26. Engravers Board                 | 61. Starch Board              |
| 27. Farriers Board                  | 62. Stone Cutters Board       |
| 28. Fellmongers Board               | 63. Tanners Board             |
| 29. Flour Board                     | 64. Tinsmiths Board           |
| 30. Furniture Trade Board           | 65. Tuckpointers Board        |
| 31. Glass Workers Board             | 66. Underclothing Board       |
| 32. Grocers Board                   | 67. Waterproof Clothing Board |
| 33. Ham and Bacon Board             | 68. Wire Workers Board        |
| 34. Hairdressers Board              | 69. Wicker Board              |
| 35. Hay, Chaff, Wood and Coal Board | 70. Woodworkers Board         |
|                                     | 71. Woollen Trade Board       |

The most important provision of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 amended by the Act of 1909 is that which provides for the extension of the Special Board system to—

1. Any business whatsoever usually or frequently carried on in a shop.
2. Any business of carting or driving, or assisting in carting or driving, either generally, with such exceptions as are specified by the Governor in Council or in connexion with any one or more specified trades, businesses, or occupations.
3. Any specified process, trade, or business connected with painting, renovating, repairing, or erection of buildings, or any paperhanging or plumbing work (including electrical or gas fittings) therefor, or quarrying.
4. Any business connected with the preparation or sale of firewood.

This is a very great extension of the Special Board system, but it must be remembered that not one new Special Board can be appointed under the provisions of the Act unless such appointment is sanctioned by a vote in both Houses of Parliament.

An Act passed last Session (1909-10) contained a number of clauses extending protection to various classes of workers, and administrative amendments to secure the better working of the existing law.

The following are the more important of the amendments:—  
Provided a resolution is carried by both Houses of Parliament, power is given to appoint Special Boards for persons wheresoever employed—

- (1) in any business or occupation connected with the installation of electrical fittings, appliances, motors, and heaters, including the laying of wires; or
- (2) in the business or occupation of an undertaker; or
- (3) in the occupation of a fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with the use of steam-boilers or steam-engines other than steam-boilers or steam-engines connected with mines; or
- (4) in the process, trade, business, or occupation of a watch or clock maker, including repairs; or
- (5) in the occupation of a lift attendant; or
- (6) in the occupation of a fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with a steam-engine or steam-boiler in or about mines of every kind; or

- (7) in the business or occupation (other than fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-drivers) of mining for—
- (a) gold;
  - (b) coal; or
  - (c) metals or minerals other than gold or coal; or
- (8) in any shop of a kind included in the Fourth Schedule of the Principal Act.

Two special provisions were made with regard to the Boards for miners—

1. That District Boards might be appointed instead of one Special Board for the whole State.
2. That the determination of such a Board should apply to any part of such district, including the whole or any part of a shire in such district.

Effect—  
Rise in  
earnings.

The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1909 stated that determinations, made by 60 Boards appointed under the Act, were in force, and furnished figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. For instance, the average weekly wage for all employes (including boys) in the bread-making trade was £1 12s. 6d. in 1896, prior to the Wages Board being in operation, and £2 5s. 4d. in 1909, when its determination was in full force. Likewise, the average wage of persons employed in the boot trade increased from £1 3s. 2d. in 1896 to £1 9s. 3d. in 1909, and in the furniture trade from £1 9s. 1d. to £1 15s. 8d. In 1900, the average wage of persons engaged in the engraving trade was £1 16s. 11d., and in 1909, when the determination was in force, it was £2 2s. 4d., there being an increase of 5s. 5d. In the pottery trade the average wage was £1 8s. 1d. in 1900, before the Wages Board fixed the rates, and in 1909, when the determination was in operation, it had risen to £1 14s. 5d., thus showing an average increase of 6s. 4d. for each employe engaged in the trade. In the brewing trade the average wage in 1901 was £1 14s. 4d., while in 1909, under the Wages Board determination, the average was £2 4s. 5d., being equivalent to an increase of 10s. 1d. for each employe.

Provision has been made in the law for appeals against the determination of any Special Board to a Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who may be assisted by two assessors for technical purposes only. The assessors have no voice in the decisions of the Court. There have been eight appeals against the determinations of Special Boards to this Court.

#### GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Government  
Labour  
Bureau.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these



are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Public Works Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied when work is available according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1909 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment:—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Year and Month.	Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the end of each Month in the Metropolis.	Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.
1909—January .. .. .	1,833	} 4,050
February .. .. .	1,926	
March .. .. .	1,842	
April .. .. .	1,755	
May .. .. .	2,154	
June .. .. .	2,138	
July .. .. .	1,879	
August .. .. .	1,644	
September .. .. .	1,600	
October .. .. .	645	
November .. .. .	834	
December .. .. .	574	

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years:—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1901 ... .. .	13,865	...	2,705
1902 ... .. .	10,071	...	806
1903 ... .. .	7,629	...	1,203
1904 ... .. .	11,559	...	1,329
1905 ... .. .	12,937	571	1,531
1906 ... .. .	13,232	1,600	2,896
1907 ... .. .	10,119	1,921	2,466
1908 ... .. .	14,444	3,294	4,973
1909 ... .. .	12,134	3,900	4,050

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently the allowance to be made for duplication of registrations is proportionately great. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this, it is considered, would be equal to about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1909 the number of railway tickets advanced was 1,305, valued at £973, of which £691 has been refunded. During the past nine and a quarter years 7,849 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £6,311, of which £3,991 has been refunded.

#### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered charitable relief, or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1909, was 248. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 179. The total receipts of all the institutions was £965,400, of which the Government contributed £695,775, and £269,625 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,000,141. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 14,529, and there were no less than 130,747 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; but in these latter cases, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and showing the number in each class, the daily average number of

persons under care in institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS,  
AND EXPENDITURE, 1908-9.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
General Hospitals .. ..	47	2,241	67,353	£ 52,060	£ 95,656	£ 150,716	£ 159,630
Women's Hospital .. ..	1	89	1,129	7,400	5,872	13,272	20,039
Children's Hospital .. ..	1	113	12,534	2,000	14,050	16,050	16,295
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	18	3,110	500	3,263	5,763	2,504
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	68	..	4,091	166	4,257	4,257
Convalescent Homes .. ..	2	41	..	370	1,392	1,762	2,002
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	3	247	6,413	3,900	10,398	14,798	15,832
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	11	5,088	..	178,714	22,176	200,890	200,890
Foundling Hospitals .. ..	2	193	..	1,000	2,786	3,786	3,320
Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	118	..	2,174	4,392	7,166	6,541
Total .. ..	70	8,221	90,539	252,209	166,251	418,460	431,310
<b>BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Benevolent Asylums .. ..	8	2,421	1,780	30,100	13,604	43,704	63,865
Old Colonists' Association .. ..	1	67	4	..	6,073	6,073	4,574
Freemasons' Home .. ..	1	16	..	..	985	985	562
Benevolent Societies .. ..	98	..	16,536	7,074	19,742	26,816	26,646
Orphan Asylums .. ..	10	1,593	..	4,500	13,272	22,772	22,985
Total .. ..	118	4,097	18,320	41,674	63,676	105,350	118,636
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	452	5,510	79,754	2,725	82,479	82,479
Lara Inebriates' Institution .. ..	1	21	..	1,958	700	2,658	2,658
Female Refuges .. ..	10	656	..	2,025	21,325	23,350	30,389
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	156	..	250	4,792	5,042	5,120
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1	..	315	195	526	721	763
Goals and Penal Establishments ..	18	884	..	50,733	..	50,733	50,733
Total .. ..	54	2,169	5,825	134,915	30,068	164,983	172,642
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Old-age Pensioners .. ..	..	..	12,368	206,877	5,855	272,732	272,732
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. ..	1	42	..	..	1,183	1,183	1,978
Night Shelters (Dr. Singleton's) ..	2	..	..	..	24	24	69
Charity Organization Society .. ..	1	..	..	..	2,101	2,101	2,139
Free Dispensaries .. ..	2	..	3,695	100	467	567	635
Total .. ..	6	42	16,063	206,977	9,630	276,607	277,553
Grand Total .. ..	248	14,529	130,747	695,775	269,625	965,400	1,000,141

Charitable  
institutions  
—accom-  
modation.

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1909, except in the case of the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the calendar year 1909, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1909. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns, nine of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows:—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1908-9.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ...	47	432	4,283,306	3,202	1,338
Women's Hospital ...	1	25	144,450	106	1,363
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	141,815	112	1,266
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	14	76,777	84	914
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	3	23,892	22	1,086
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	12	83,872	110	762
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	11	...	90	...
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	62	247
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	13	...	88	...
Receiving House for the Insane	1	12	26,673	36	741
Hospitals for the Insane ...	9	1,315	3,254,512	4,401	739
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	308	371
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	216	2,608,840	2,608	967
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	69,000	61	1,131
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	112	815
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ...	10	85	818,264	1,564	523
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	90	311,222	681	457
Female Refuges...	10	141	523,913	755	694
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	20	119,250	205	582
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	10	41,900	40	1,048
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	20	60,816	50	1,216
Total ...	124	2,499	12,897,048	14,877	867

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

Charitable  
institutions  
—inmates  
and deaths.

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1908-9.

Description of Institution	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
General Hospitals ... ..	25,190	2,241	2,590	10·3
Women's Hospital ... ..	2,141	89	26	1·2
Children's Hospital ... ..	1,525	118	182	11·9
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	869	61	8	·9
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	290	18	11	3·8
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1,275	118	37	2·9
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	135	81	15	11·1
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	200	112	30	15·0
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	390	68	1	·3
Receiving House for the Insane ...	484	28	2	·4
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	5,797	4,747	360	6·2
Idiot Asylum ... ..	343	313	11	3·2
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	4,083	2,421	448	11·0
Convalescent Homes ... ..	1,148	41	...	...
Blind Asylum ... ..	101	94	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	102	92	...	...
Orphan Asylums ... ..	2,030	1,593	4	·2
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	7,047	5,962	83	1·2
Female Refuges .. ..	1,066	656	7	·7
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	739	156	...	...
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	68	67	10	14·7
Lara Inebriates' Institution ...	123	21	1	·8
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ...	69	42	2	2·9
Freemasons' Home ... ..	17	16	1	5·9
Total ... ..	55,232	19,155	3,829	6·9

In addition to the inmates shown in the preceding table, there were 75 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 129 infants in the Female Refuges, and 118 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

Charitable institutions—receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1908-9 amounted to £641,935, of which £378,165, or 59 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £676,676. Of the Government contribution, £264,517 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1908-9.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals ... ..	52,060	98,656	150,716	159,630
Women's Hospital ... ..	7,400	5,872	13,272	20,039
Children's Hospital ... ..	2,000	14,050	16,050	16,295
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	1,300	4,127	5,427	7,800
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	500	5,263	5,763	2,504
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	2,174	4,992	7,166	6,541
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	...	1,497	1,497	941
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1,000	1,289	2,289	2,379
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	4,091	166	4,257	4,257
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane	178,714	22,176	200,890	200,890
Idiot Asylum ... ..				
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	30,100	18,604	48,704	63,865
Convalescent Homes ... ..	370	1,392	1,762	2,002
Blind Asylum ... ..	1,700	3,370	5,070	3,991
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	900	3,401	4,301	4,041
Orphan Asylums ... ..	4,500	18,272	22,772	22,985
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	79,754	2,725	82,479	82,479
Female Refuges ... ..	2,025	21,325	23,350	30,889
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	250	4,792	5,042	5,120
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	...	6,073	6,073	4,578
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	985	985	562
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	195	526	721	763
Charity Organization Society ... ..	...	2,101	2,101	2,139
Benevolent Societies ... ..	7,074	19,742	26,816	26,646
Free Dispensaries ... ..	100	467	567	635
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters ...	...	24	24	69
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	1,958	700	2,658	2,658
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	...	1,183	1,183	1,978
Total ... ..	378,165	263,770	641,935	676,676

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

Charitable institutions—average cost per inmate.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1908-9.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.	
		£	£	s. d.
General Hospitals ... ..	2,241	136,670	60	19 9
Women's Hospital ... ..	89	8,282	93	1 1
Children's Hospital ... ..	118	11,430	96	17 3
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	61	4,753	77	18 4
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	18	1,777	98	14 5
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	118	5,950	50	8 6
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	81	941	11	12 4
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	112	2,370	21	3 3
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	68	3,892	57	4 8
Receiving House for the Insane				
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	5,088	159,576	31	7 3
Idiot Asylum ... ..				
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	2,421	35,913	14	16 8
Convalescent Homes ... ..	41	1,591	38	16 1
Blind Asylum ... ..	94	3,856	41	0 5
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	92	3,851	41	17 2
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,593	20,280	12	14 7
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	5,962	79,480	13	6 7
Female Refuges ... ..	656	20,308	30	19 2
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... ..	156	4,496	28	16 5
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	67	2,724	40	13 2
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	21	1,849	88	0 11
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	42	1,679	39	19 6
Freemasons' Home ... ..	16	562	35	2 6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>19,155</b>	<b>512,230</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14 10</b>

In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £17 5s. 10d. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling

Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

#### HOSPITALS.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who might be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney; but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. £265 was raised at a public meeting, at which also a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for



occupation, and a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied; even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which over 5,000 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 21,606 persons were treated last year, including 9,745 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 76,299.

As far as has been possible in an institution, the greater part of which was built over half a century ago, the hospital has been improved in accordance with the latest views of hospital construction and the requirements of modern science. A fine operating theatre was built a few years ago, and recently the old original theatre was reconstructed and brought thoroughly up to date. In these two theatres during 1909 no fewer than 2,620 operations were performed. There is a most effective system of steam supply and hot-water pipes installed at the hospital, whereby the operating theatres and some of the wards are heated; the sterilizers are supplied with steam at a high temperature, and the theatres are provided with absolutely sterilized water.

Some years ago an excellently-equipped mortuary was added to the hospital, and a fine large lecture-room for University students. Other important additions have been two new wards for septic cases. These are the most up-to-date wards in the hospital, and have proved highly satisfactory. Another department of the institution which has been excellently equipped is the X-rays room. Generous donations from the trustees of the estate of the late Edward Wilson have provided for this highly useful department the latest and best equipment.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated up to date number 205,952; the out-patients, 895,498.

In 1908-9 the Government granted £10,000 towards maintenance; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £801; private contributions amounted to £3,311; proceeds of entertainments to £106; bequests to £3,156; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,150; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £1,541; and out-patients' fees to £1,132; interest yielded a revenue of £2,297; and £2,254 was received from all other sources. The total receipts for the twelve months were £26,748, which included £1,505, bequests, &c., to the endowment fund. The expenditure was £29,679—£29,111 for maintenance, &c., and £568 for extraordinary repairs and purchase of X-rays apparatus, &c.

During the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of £500 in fittings from Mr. A. T. Danks, making a total of £142,500. It has been decided to re-build on the present site, and the architect for the committee (Mr. J. J. Clark) recently made a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure. The plans are now ready, and building operations are to be proceeded with at once.

Alfred  
Hospital.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888, a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. This portion was replaced, and, during the year 1901-2, further additions were made. The hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of two grades; the first pay an entrance fee and a fixed sum monthly for maintenance, &c., whilst the second receive a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1909, the daily average number of in-patients was 164. The number of patients treated shows a continuous and steady increase. Thus, the total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1899, was 6,966, while during the year 1908-9 11,631 were treated. The total revenue from all sources was £13,130—£4,000 from the Government; £451 municipal grants; £1,682 private contributions; £59 proceeds of entertainments; £2,789 legacies, bequests, &c.; £974 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,366 contributions by in-door patients; £945 by out-door patients; £450 from interest; and £414 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £15,626. The management has provided sleeping quarters for the night nurses away from the main buildings, at a cost of about £3,000, and thereby absorbed all the funds in the building account. An extensive scheme for bringing the hospital up to date as regards its kitchen, laundry, mortuary, system of steam production and hot water supply, &c., has been elaborated, for the carrying out of which several thousands of pounds will be required.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and founded as a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administrative quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. Since the institution was first opened, up to 30th June, 1909, 169,191 patients have received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 9,462 patients were treated. The visits of out-patients during the same period were 22,517. The average stay of in-patients was 22 days for males and 25 days for females, which is an exceedingly low average; 883 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 2,040 casualty cases were attended to. The general death-rate for the past year was 7.05 per 100 persons admitted. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £4,912, made up of £1,250 Government grant; £317 municipal grants; £1,127 private contributions; £489 legacies, bequests, &c.; £422 Hospital Sunday collections; £499 contributions by in-door, and £502 by out-door patients; interest, £261; and £45 from all other sources. The expenditure was £5,229—£154 for buildings; £5,006 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items, £69.

Homoeopathic Hospital.

The institution has accommodation for 84 patients. On 30th June, 1909, there were remaining under care 32 men and 35 women. A new operating theatre has been built, and equipped with all the latest instruments and appliances, also a children's wing, which will provide accommodation for 28 children. A new building for nurses' accommodation, a new laundry, new mortuary buildings, and out-patients' waiting-rooms are being constructed. Towards these works one donor has given £5,000, and the Government has allotted £2,500. The board of management has to raise the additional funds to complete the buildings.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Other donations quickly followed, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This

Austin Hospital for Incurables.

building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. £5,110 of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. At the request of the Government additional accommodation has recently been provided for cancer and consumptive patients. The sanitary arrangements of the institution are being entirely remodelled. Up to 30th June, 1909, 2,992 patients were admitted; of this number 2,064 died in the institution, 716 were discharged, and 212 were at the date mentioned occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been all of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been effected at the establishment. The patients treated during the year 1908-9 numbered 476, of whom 265 were new admissions, and the daily average was 219. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1908-9—£10,200—£513 was spent on buildings, and £9,687 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £10,535; made up of £3,075 Government grant; £255 municipal grants; £2,822 private contributions; £13 proceeds of entertainments; £1,979 legacies and bequests; £829 Hospital Sunday collections; £650 contributions from in-door patients; £906 interest; and £6 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 121 males and 91 females under care on 30th June, 1909.

St. Vincent's  
Hospital,  
Melbourne.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity; but, though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The site is in Victoria-parade, Fitzroy. The present building forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 125 beds. That the work of the institution conforms in every way to the most modern requirements is evidenced by the fact that during the past year the Faculty of Medicine of the Melbourne University recommended the hospital for recognition as a clinical school, and the University Council accepted the recommendation, subject to the enlargement of the existing department of pathology. The necessary addition to the hospital buildings has been carried out, and is now fully equipped and ready for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, 1,873 patients were treated in the institution, an increase of 103 upon the previous year. The number of out-patients who received treatment was 15,570, an increase of 2,231 upon the last figures, making a total of 17,443. The number of casualties treated was

1,646, as against 1,391 during the preceding 12 months. 1,628 surgical operations were performed on patients, of whom 29 died, the death rate after operations thus being only 1.2 per cent. The total receipts were £9,729, made up of £3,000 Government grant; £155 from municipalities; £1,634 private contributions; £1,063 proceeds of entertainments; £1,026 bequests; £633 Hospital Sunday fund; £2,060 patients' contributions; and £158 from other sources. The expenditure was £9,708, of which £914 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £8,794 on maintenance, &c.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. Recently the management has caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and the work of building a new out-patients' department and nurses' quarters to take the place of those existing, which have fallen far behind modern requirements, is now nearly completed. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. The next block to be erected is to consist of infirmary wards, the estimated cost being £12,000. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynecology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1909, the number of patients admitted was 52,041, of which 37,665 were confinements, and the attendances of out-patients were 195,336. During the year ended on that date, 1,516 midwifery and 535 gynecological patients were admitted, which, together with 90 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 2,141 treated. There were also in the same period 2,742 attendances of 1,129 out-patients. There is now accommodation for 106 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts for maintenance were £7,549, made up of £2,400 Government grant; £341 municipal grants; £1,320 private contributions; £30 entertainments; £1,439 bequests and donations; £652 Hospital Sunday collections; £724 from patients; £546 medical students

Women's  
Hospital

and pupil nurses; £60 interest; and £37 from other sources. The receipts for the building fund were £5,723—special Government grant, £5,000; bequests donated, £363; theatrical performances, £204; interest on debentures, £118, and rent of cottage, £38. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £8,542. The expenditure on buildings was £11,497. Every patient who passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many of them before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission, with the view of inquiring into their circumstances.

Queen  
Victoria  
Memorial  
Hospital  
for Women  
and  
Children.

In this establishment 16 patients remained under care on 30th June, 1908. During the year 1908-9 274 were admitted, making a total of 290 treated; 248 were cured or relieved, 10 left at their own request, and 11 died, leaving 21 in the hospital on 30th June, 1909. The total number of distinct cases treated as out-patients was 3,110, the attendances numbering 12,632. The income for 1908-9 was £5,763, made up as follows:—Government grant, £500; municipal grant, £113; private contributions, £258; legacies, bequests, &c., £4,060; Hospital Sunday collections, £187; out-patients' contributions, £375; in-patients' fees, £129; interest, £63; and miscellaneous receipts, £78. The expenditure was £2,504.

Children's  
Hospital,  
Melbourne.

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, founded in 1870, has completed its 39th year of useful progress. It was first established in a very small cottage in Stephen-street, Melbourne, as an out-patient department only, but the necessity of treating in-patients was very soon felt, and in consequence, six beds were opened for the reception of in-patients. This small effort has grown with marvellous rapidity, and the hospital now occupies a site in Drummond, Pelham, and Rathdown streets, Carlton, covering an area of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres, provides accommodation for 115 in-patients, and receives daily at the big out-patients' department nearly 270 attendances. The Convalescent Cottage, at Brighton, was burnt down recently, but a new building capable of accommodating 30 patients is being erected in the same district. Every form of infantile ailment is treated in children up to 14 years of age, and the tabulated list of causes of admission of in-patients is a wonderful record of the good work done. For the year ended 30th June, 1909, there were 1,422 cases admitted, which, with 103 in the hospital on 1st July, 1908, makes a total of 1,525 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,209 were discharged relieved, 182 died, and 134 were in the institution on 30th June, 1909. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 28,668. In the out-patients' department during the year 1908-9 12,534 children attended 79,412 times; and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,416,408 attendances of 280,393 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £11,530, which, with £4,765 expended on the building.

&c., gave a total expenditure of £16,295. The revenue was £16,050, made up of £2,000 Government grant; £408 municipal grants; £2,230 private contributions; £1,006 proceeds of entertainments; £7,037 bequests; £1,293 Hospital Sunday collections; £368 schools and church collections; £1,028 contributions by patients; £459 interest; and £221 miscellaneous revenue.

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, fall to be treated there, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to the eye and ear, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in this institution which are not only the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and of entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth; New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1909 numbered 829, making, with 40 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 869 treated. The patients discharged numbered 815, of whom 759 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 37 to be incurable; 11 were discharged at their own request, and 8 died. Besides these, there were 6,413 out-patients treated, 97 of this number being from the other States and New Zealand; 126 were from various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 58 were wards of the State, of whom 12 were treated as in-patients. The total number of attendances was 34,729, and of operations, 916. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, and a considerable addition thus obtained whilst affording ample room for the out-patient department, which was urgently needed, has also admitted of an increase of 24 beds, thus bringing the total number up to 84, and making the hospital one of the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The receipts for the year 1908-9 were £5,427, made up of £1,300 Government grant; £287 from municipalities; £572 private contributions; £1,082 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,123 out-patients' fees; £339 in-patients' fees; £218 interest; and £506 from other sources. The expenditure was £7,800, of which £2,908 was spent on buildings and extraordinary repairs.

Eye and  
Ear  
Hospital.

#### ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of

Institute or  
Blind.

training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. With the object of giving employment in the institution to candidates awaiting admission the Board has made arrangements to commence a new industry—that of millet broom making, this being the employment most in vogue in America for the blind. It is hoped that six to eight hands will shortly be occupied in this manner. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can also be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed, and examinations are held annually by the Education Department. Music is an important part of the education of the blind; those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilized as a means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, and matting making, the period of training varying from two to five years. Wages are paid at somewhat higher rates than those ruling in the various trades of a similar character outside. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." The funds of this society are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management of the institute equal to the amount of the members' contributions. The society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer. The institution contains 5 dormitories, with 112 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1908, 95 persons; 6 were admitted during the year, and 5 were discharged, leaving 96 at the end of the financial year. The total sales of manufactured goods realized £7,288. There is now no debt on the institution. The total receipts in 1908-9 were £5,070, comprising—£1,700 Government grant; £190 municipal grants; £1,665 private contributions; £638 legacies and bequests; £602 interest; and £275 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,991. This amount is exclusive of the trading department expenditure, which department showed a loss for the year of £220.

At the census of 1901 there were 1,082 blind persons in Victoria, viz., 645 males and 437 females, and of these nearly one-fourth (242) were inmates of charitable institutions.

#### VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site on St. Kilda Road, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or



nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 90 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, 12 new pupils were admitted, and 9 discharged, leaving 93 on the roll, the largest in the institution's history. Since the institution was established 501 deaf children have enjoyed its benefits.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with most satisfactory results. In addition to the ordinary school work, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening; while the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties.

The receipts for the year amounted to £4,301, made up of £900 Government grant, £233 municipal grants, £1,264 private contributions, £413 interest, and £1,491 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,041, viz., £166 for buildings and extraordinary repairs, and £3,875 for maintenance, &c.

#### BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated in Ballarat, one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1908, was 2,418; the number admitted during the year was 1,665; and the total discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,610; leaving under care on 30th June, 1909, in all the institutions, 2,473. The Government grant in aid for the year 1908-9 was £30,100; from municipalities a sum of £1,289 was received; private contributions amounted to £3,586; proceeds of entertainments to £443; legacies, bequests, and special donations, to £5,932; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,153; and payments by patients to £2,527; interest was £2,624; and from all other sources £1,050 was received, making a total income of £48,704. The expenditure was £63,865, of which £27,693 was spent on buildings.

Ninety-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1909. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission and Scots' Church Mission. The distinct adult individuals relieved during the year numbered about 16,536; the receipts amounted to £26,816, of which £7,074 was from Government, £1,634 from municipalities, and £18,108 from private sources; the expenditure was £26,646.

#### ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There are ten of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on 1st July, 1908, was 1,574, the number admitted during

the 12 months was 456; the total discharged and died, 444, leaving under care on 30th June, 1909, 1,586. This shows overcrowding to a slight extent, as the daily average in attendance was 1,593, and the number of beds only 1,564. In two of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished. In the other eight institutions, the total receipts were £22,772—made up of £4,500 Government grant; £371 municipal grants; £4,919 private contributions; £551 proceeds of entertainments; £5,831 legacies and bequests; £188 Hospital Sunday contributions; £1,775 payments on account of orphans maintained; £3,896 interest; and £741 other receipts. The total expenditure was £22,985—£2,391 for buildings, and £20,594 for maintenance and other expenses.

#### CONSUMPTION SANATORIUM.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium, at Broadmeadows, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of the Department of Public Health. During the year ended 31st December, 1909, 396 patients were treated at the Sanatorium, 67 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number 226 did very well, 75 were classed as incurable, and 113 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). One death occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 64 patients remaining under care. 1,189 patients have now received the benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the Sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 90 patients.

#### OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 61 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1908-9 was 43; 1,105 were admitted during the year, 1,095 were discharged, and 53 remained under care on 30th June, 1909. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £370; and municipal grants to £79; the revenue from private contributions was £473; from legacies, bequests, &c., £233; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £311; from relatives, £106; and from interest and other sources, £190—a total of £1,762. The expenditure was £249 on buildings, &c.; and £1,753 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £2,002.

Greenvale  
Consumption  
Sanatorium.

Convalescent homes.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1909—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1909, numbered 3,695. The visits to or by these persons numbered 20,368. The total receipts amounted to £567, of which £100 was from Government and £467 from other sources. The total expenditure was £635.

Free dispensaries.

This hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £2,000 has been expended since its foundation in additions and improvements. The total number of inmates on 30th June, 1908, was 85; 50 were admitted during the year, 15 died, 43 were discharged or adopted, and 77 were under care on 30th June, 1909. The institution contains 11 dormitories and 90 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The condition of the institution has been greatly improved, open-air accommodation for the infants having been provided.

Broadmeadows Foundling Hospital.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. Probationers are trained as domestic nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, 200 children were in the care of the institution. Of these 47 were discharged to friends or relations, 3 were adopted, 66 were boarded out, 30 died, and 54 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1909. Two new day nurseries and a foundling ward, with necessary nurses' duty-rooms, &c., were opened in September, 1905, and the extra accommodation is taxed to the uttermost. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £2,289, of which £1,000 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £2,379.

The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in these institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, the Government subsidized these establishments to the extent of £2,025; £16,948 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £4,377 from other sources, making the total receipts £23,350.

Refuges for women.

The expenditure amounted to £30,889—made up of £10,161 spent on buildings, and £20,728 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1908-9:—

## REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1908-9.

Female Refuges.	Number admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1909.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Home ...	17	2	17	15	12	24	30
Bendigo Rescue Home	10	8	...	9	8	5	3
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	45	...	...	51	...	25	...
Geelong ...	6	...	6	9	9	7	4
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	144	...	...	122	...	333	...
Carlton Refuge ...	50	27	2	34	26	48	27
South Yarra Home ..	41	...	...	47	...	18	...
Temporary Home, Collingwood ...	39	8	...	39	6	8	4
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	21	...	...	17	...	8	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne	45	...	...	47	...	150	...
Total ...	418	45	25	390	61	676	68

There are six rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Bendigo, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 205 beds on 1st July, 1908, when there were under care 150 adults and 22 children. During the year 589 adults and 96 children were admitted; 245 were placed at service or restored to friends; 291 were discharged at their own request; 21 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; 16 infants died; and there were 20 adults discharged for various reasons, with 78 children. The Army received £250 from the Government, in aid of these institutions; £164, private contributions; and £4,628, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates—a total of £5,042. The total expenditure was £5,120.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 8,907 cases were accommodated during the year 1908-9, viz., 3,680 men, 5,220 women, and 7 children. The expenses were £69, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable assistance is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1908-9 was 315. The receipts were £721, including grants from the Government and the Penal Department, and contributions from private sources, while the expenditure was £763.

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid  
Society.

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who have been trained to date is 18,182; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 839; 2,844 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 10,433 certificates and medallions have been issued. Three ambulance waggons are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, one at 33 Grosvenor street, South Yarra (Tel. Yarra 246), and one at 36 Ormond-road, Ascot Vale (Tel. Ascot 201), which may be summoned when required. A motor ambulance wagon is being built. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

St. John's  
Ambulance  
Associa-  
tion.

#### CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and professional mendicity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to

Charity Or-  
ganization  
Society.

work ; (6) To establish a loan fund ; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a nominee of each of the charities represented, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1909, was—Administration account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £937; expenditure, £997. Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £819; expenditure, £804. Emergency Relief Account—Receipts, £303; expenditure, £328. Woodyard—Receipts, £861; expenditure, £816. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,764, of which 1,129 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation showed that in 931 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 73 to misconduct; while 125 cases come under other headings. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work; and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. This society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by the advice, and with the assistance of the society seventeen years ago. The lack of suitable employment for the poor is partly met by the employment office of the society, through which a large number of persons have been given work, permanent in some cases, and temporary in others, which otherwise would not have reached them.

#### LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated, under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 460 acres or thereabouts of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 7,525 out of the 11,294 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying, and fruit and vegetable growing, and pig breeding is carried on extensively. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 293 men were admitted, a weekly average of 59 was maintained during the whole year for an average term of 8 weeks, 88 left looking for work, 85 left with engagements, 76 left without notice, 26 were discharged for various reasons, 8 were sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 8 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 65 were at work on 30th June, 1910. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 8s. 4d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1910, it was found that there was a credit balance of £204 in trust accounts.

The total expenses for the year were £2,940, which included £239, fares and freights; £293, stores; £50, building material; £200, live stock; £210, plants and tools; £300, fodder seeds, &c.; £250, food for men; £80, tobacco; £77, nursery; £100, boots and clothes; and £600, wages.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £2,493, as follows:—

Dairy produce	...	...	...	...	£549
Farm produce and garden	...	...	...	...	371
Horses	...	...	...	...	65
Pigs	...	...	...	...	643
Hides, Bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	108
Sheep	...	...	...	...	74
Bees	...	...	...	...	7
Colonists' Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	146
Wages of men working off the place	...	...	...	...	236
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	80
Stores	...	...	...	...	20
Boots and Clothes	...	...	...	...	77
Plant	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	100

The following are the amounts of Government grants which have been spent annually since the establishment of the Colony :—

	£	s.	d.
1893-4 ... ..	4,213	15	2
1894-5 ... ..	3,203	8	0
1895-6 ... ..	2,473	13	1
1896-7 ... ..	2,219	14	4
1897-8 ... ..	2,729	13	2
1898-9 ... ..	4,091	8	1
1899-1900 ... ..	3,884	5	11
1900-1 ... ..	3,000	0	0
1901-2 ... ..	2,374	3	6
1902-3 ... ..	3,627	7	10
1903-4 ... ..	1,998	18	11
1904-5 ... ..	999	19	7
1905-6 ... ..	499	19	9
1906-7 ... ..	496	9	10
1907-8 ... ..	449	18	7
1908-9 ... ..	549	19	9
1909-10 ... ..	550	0	0
Total ... ..	37,362	15	6

It will be seen that the Government grant for the past five years has averaged about £500 per annum, also that it was during those years lower than at any previous period and about £450 below the amount for the year 1904-5.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made. It is now almost self-supporting, and it is hoped that it will soon become entirely so.

#### AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It is supported by about 300 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and fourteen members of council, six of whom are ladies. Its objects are:—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal



of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organize series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, thus reaching many greatly in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually in those subjects, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards. At the last examination 159 candidates passed, and were awarded prizes and certificates. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would avoid over-lapping, tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and generally promote the cause of sanitary progress. The "fight against consumption," in particular, can thus be carried on with greater energy than before. The society receives no pecuniary aid from the Government, its work being carried on by voluntary subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

#### ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 87 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 34 certificates, 20 bronze medals, 2 silver medals, and 2 gold medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £462, and the expenditure to £406. The institution has placed and maintains 340 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1909-10, 30 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 4 in New South Wales, 4 in Western Australia, 5 in Tasmania,

11 in Queensland, 4 in South Australia, 1 in New Zealand, and 1 in Fiji. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz. :—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years:—

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1890 to 1899 ...	1,616	308	1,924
1900 to 1909 ...	1,250	268	1,518

A large falling off is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in the proportion to the population, the rate per 100,000 being 12 in the later decennium as against 16 in the earlier.

Taking the ten years ended 1909, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows:—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA,  
1900 TO 1909.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years ... ..	229	81	310
10 to 20 years ... ..	246	42	288
20 to 40 years ... ..	306	69	375
40 to 60 years ... ..	252	53	305
60 years and over ... ..	217	23	240
Total ... ..	1,250	268	1,518

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents of the society are appointed in more than 180 different centres, and these, by disinterested service under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, 849 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 547 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 108 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £471 and the expenditure to £422.

**HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.**

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are almost entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employés, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

**COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1909.**

		£			£
1873 to 1898 ...	...	190,104	1905	...	8,235
1899	...	5,853	1906	...	8,011
1900	...	5,901	1907	...	8,813
1901	...	6,034	1908	...	9,146
1902	...	6,669	1909	...	9,398
1903	...	7,058			
1904	...	7,795			
			Total ...	...	£273,017

Hospital  
Saturday  
and  
Sunday

Distribution of moneys collected on Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund to 1908, and for the year 1909, are given below:—

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1909.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1908.	1909.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital ... ..	74,676	2,227	76,903
Alfred Hospital ... ..	32,679	968	33,647
Benevolent Asylum ... ..	22,426	663	23,089
Women's Hospital ... ..	22,474	684	23,158
Children's Hospital ... ..	30,060	1,128	31,188
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	12,583	456	13,039
Homœopathic Hospital ... ..	12,340	437	12,777
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ... ..	7,882	203	8,085
Richmond Dispensary ... ..	1,621	50	1,671
Collingwood Dispensary ... ..	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables ... ..	14,843	791	15,634
Convalescent Home for Women ... ..	2,805	155	2,960
"    "    Men ... ..	2,290	155	2,445
Melbourne District Nursing Society ... ..	1,382	150	1,532
St. Vincent's Hospital ... ..	5,113	672	5,785
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon ... ..	3,151	...	3,151
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ... ..	1,450	153	1,603
Melbourne Dental Hospital ... ..	279	75	354
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ... ..	86	...	86
St. John's Ambulance Association ... ..	225	100	325
Total distributed ... ..	250,265	9,067	259,332
Total collected ... ..	263,619	9,398	273,017

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act.

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, which came into force, so far as old-age pensions were concerned, on 1st July, 1909. The maximum rate of pension is not to exceed 10s. per week, and the persons to whom old-age pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under:—

*Persons.*—Every person who has attained the age of 65 years, or who being permanently incapacitated for work has attained the age of 60 years. The Governor-General may by proclamation declare that the age at which women shall be qualified to receive an old-age pension shall be 60 years.

*Conditions.*—Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences from Australia or a territory under its jurisdiction, not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth

of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in Australia, and if married that his wife and family resided in Australia and were maintained by him.

Good character.

If a husband, that he has not for 12 months or upwards during five years immediately preceding his application, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age, or if a wife that she has not for 12 months during the preceding five years, without just cause, deserted her husband or children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property not to exceed £310, but a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net value of property exceeds £50, except where the property includes the home of the pensioner, when £100 is exempted. In the case of husband and wife who are not living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order, or deed of separation, the net capital value of the property of each is taken to be half the total net capital value of the property of both. Income is similarly calculated. Pensioner's income, together with pension, not to be more than £52 per annum. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations, are not to be considered income.

Any applicant who has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons are not qualified to receive an old-age pension :—

#### Aliens.

Naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for three years before making application, provided that a person who is or becomes a naturalized subject before 30th June, 1910, shall not be disqualified.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

#### INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act is not to come into force until the date is fixed by proclamation, and pensions may then be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned :—

*Persons.*—Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of his being an invalid, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

*Conditions.*—Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, with the further proviso that the applicant must have become permanently incapacitated whilst in Australia.

That the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension.

That the applicant has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill-health.

That his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not either severally or collectively adequately maintain him.

Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions.

Persons disqualified for invalid pensions are:—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

Old-age pensioners in Australia.

The numbers of persons in each State of Australia who were on the pension list on 31st December, 1909, and 2nd July, 1910, were as follows:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1909 AND 1910.

State.	State Pensions Exchanged for those of Commonwealth.	From 1st July, 1909, to 2nd July, 1910.			In Course 2nd July, 1910.	Number of Pensioners 31st December, 1909.	Number of Pensioners 2nd July, 1910.
		Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths and Cancellations.			
Victoria ...	11,944	9,953	1,229	1,679	430	19,695	20,218
New South Wales	21,619	5,690	1,047	1,834	714	25,081	25,475
Queensland ...	6,638	2,609	500	686	174	8,203	8,561
South Australia ...	...	6,314	644	360	138	5,065	5,954
Western Australia	...	2,532	317	149	166	1,948	2,383
Tasmania ...	...	3,442	205	234	127	2,914	3,208
Australia ...	40,201	30,540	3,942	4,942	1,749	62,906	65,799*

\*Assuming that the rate of pension averages 9s. 6½d. per week, the annual liability in respect of these pensions will be £1,632,364.

Persons eligible to receive old-age pensions.

The following table shows the estimated number of persons aged 65 years and over in Australia, the number receiving old-age pensions in 1910, and the proportion of the latter to the former:—

PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER, AND THOSE RECEIVING  
OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 1910.

State.	Estimated Number of Persons aged 65 Years and upwards.	Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions.	Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis.
Victoria ... ..	67,500	20,218	30
New South Wales ... ..	60,000	25,475	42
Queensland ... ..	14,600	8,561	59
South Australia ... ..	17,000	5,954	35
Western Australia ... ..	4,996	2,383	48
Tasmania ... ..	7,579	3,208	42
Australia ... ..	171,675	65,799	38

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Queensland (59 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (30 per cent.) The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 38 per cent.

When the Commonwealth Government took over the administration of old-age pensions there were certain pensioners in Victoria who were ineligible under the Federal Act. These were (1) persons under the age of 65 years who had been granted invalid pensions owing to their having been engaged in mining or other hazardous occupations, and (2) those who had resided 20 years in Victoria—the qualifying period under the State law—but were not entitled to a pension under the Federal law, as the original Commonwealth Act provided for a residence of 25 years in Australia. The total of all these pensioners on 30th June, 1909, was 373, and five were subsequently added. Between 1st July, 1909, and 1st July, 1910, 27 invalid pensioners died, and 226 old-age pensioners were transferred to the Commonwealth registers on the residential qualification being altered from 25 to 20 years under the provisions of Act No. 3 of 1909. There remained, therefore, on 30th June, 1910, 125 invalid pensioners who were being paid by the State Government. The amount paid by that Government during the financial year 1909-10 on account of the two classes of pensioners mentioned above was £4,140.

Invalid Pensioners, &c.

Victoria was the first State to provide old-age pensions, the Act making this provision having been passed in 1900, and the system having come into operation on 1st January, 1901. The total amount paid in pensions by the State to the 30th June, 1909, was £1,924,677. The New South Wales Old-age Pensions Act operated from 1st August, 1901, and the cost to the State was £3,978,770. In Queensland, the State old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908, a year prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth measure—and the total sum paid was £148,827.

Cost of State old-age pension schemes.

Old-age  
pensions  
in New  
Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand instituted the system of old-age pensions prior to any State of the Commonwealth, an Act which was passed on 1st November, 1898, having provided for the payment of a pension of £18 per annum, or 6s. 11d. per week, without contribution by the beneficiaries. This amount was increased to £26 per annum, or 10s. per week, from 1st September, 1905. A deduction of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and of £1 for each £10 of property above £50 is made. Where any part of the property of an applicant is that on which he permanently resides, and produces no income, a deduction of £150 is allowed. In the case of a husband and wife the amount of joint income (including pension) is limited to £90. Every person aged 65 years and over is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the Dominion for 25 years, and does not receive income in excess of £60 a year, nor possess property exceeding £260 in value. The following statement shows the number of pensions in force, and the annual amount payable at the end of 1909:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

*Exclusive of Maoris—*

Number of old-age pensioners ... ..	15,209
Annual amount payable ... ..	£372,620
Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged 65 years and upwards ... ..	45,105
Proportion of those eligible on an age basis who are receiving pensions ... ..	33.72 per cent.

*Maoris—*

Number of old-age pensioners ... ..	695
Annual amount payable ... ..	£17,027

From the initiation of the system in November, 1898, to 31st March, 1910, a sum of about two and three-quarter million pounds sterling was expended on account of old-age pensions.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Public  
Hospitals  
for the  
Insane.

At the beginning of the year 1909 there were on the registers of the Lunacy Department the names of 5,111 insane persons—of this number, 2,579 were males, and 2,532 were females. At the end of the year these numbers had increased to 2,642 males, and 2,558 females, making a total of 5,200. The numbers were distributed as follows:—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1909.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State Hospitals for the Insane... ..	2,386	2,250	4,636
Boarded-out and on trial leave from the State Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	226	235	461
In the private Licensed Houses ... ..	18	51	69
Out on trial from the private Licensed Houses ... ..	12	22	34
Total ... ..	2,642	2,558	5,200



On the same date (31st December, 1909) there were in the various Receiving Houses and Receiving Wards 19 males and 22 females—total 41.

By comparison with last year's figures, it will be seen that the number of insane persons in the State, known to the Department, has risen by 89 persons, which is almost exactly the average annual increment of the last nine years. Owing to a considerable increase in the number of those allowed out on trial leave, and of those boarded out to friends, guardians, and benevolent asylums, the number of persons confined in the State hospitals has fallen from 4,670 in 1908, to 4,636 at the end of 1909, a diminution of 34 patients. There has been a very slight rise in the number of first admissions during the year as compared with 1907 and 1908, but it is not in excess of the average of the last nine years, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that lunacy is increasing in Victoria at an alarming or disproportionate rate, in fact, the rate is this year one insane person in 249.5 of population, as against one in 248.8 at the end of 1908. Neither do inquiries into the age incidence of mental disorders reveal any serious increase in cases of insanity arising in the adolescent and early periods of life, although it is probable that there is greater attention paid nowadays to the discovery of such conditions.

The number of patients in the Hospitals for the Insane in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1908, were :—

Patients in Hospitals for the Insane in Australasia.

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1908.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria ... ..	5,014	394
Queensland ... ..	2,190	392
New South Wales ... ..	5,673	354
New Zealand ... ..	3,367	350
Tasmania ... ..	500	269
Western Australia ... ..	707	261
South Australia ... ..	1,051	258

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria as compared with other States is accounted for by the much larger proportion of old persons contained in the population, and also by the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, which causes names to be retained much longer, on the registers of the asylums than is the case in other parts of Australia.

The recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1908 were below the average of the eighteen years ended with 1908, the proportion in that year being 2,665 per 10,000 admitted,

Recoveries of insane persons in Australia, 1908.

as compared with an average of 3,618 in the period stated. The proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1908 are as follows:—

## RECOVERIES.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
South Australia ...	4,007	Western Australia ...	2,864
New South Wales ...	3,994	Victoria ...	2,665
Queensland ...	2,966	Tasmania ...	2,289

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate in recent years is accounted for in part by the fact that many cases are now treated successfully in the Receiving Houses which were formerly dealt with in the hospitals. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

The mortality of patients was higher in South Australia in 1908 than in any of the other States. This will be seen from the following figures:—

## DEATHS.

	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.		Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
South Australia ...	886	New South Wales ...	739
Western Australia ...	863	New Zealand ...	674
Victoria ...	816	Queensland ...	544
Tasmania ...	785		

## NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

There were at the end of 1909 three industrial and eleven reformatory schools in the State. Two of them (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1909, numbered 6,221—comprising 6,007 neglected and 214 reformatory children—and there were 42 others free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by

Deaths of  
insane  
persons in  
Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

Neglected  
and  
reforma-  
tory  
children.

the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years:—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1905 ...	3,044	761	854	148	6	4,813
1906 ...	3,315	724	751	120	10	4,920
1907 ...	3,358	740	777	127	6	5,008
1908 ...	3,711	710	748	306	2	5,477
1909 ...	4,247	694	728	332	6	6,007

Year.	NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
	In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1905 ...	151	29	54	1	...	235
1906 ...	144	20	42	...	...	206
1907 ...	146	18	39	...	1	204
1908 ...	161	18	42	...	5	226
1909 ...	133	37	36	1	7	214

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 5s. per week for each child. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

Children boarded out, &c.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1909 were as follows:—The total number of children placed under control during the year was 1,274, and in 529 cases, or 42 per cent. of the whole, the parents were held to be blamable—the father in 445, the mother in 39, and both parents in 45 cases. There were 745 cases in which the parents were held to be blameless—in 454 the father was dead and the mother poor but of good character; in 3 the father was dead and the mother an invalid; in 4 the father was dead and the mother was in a lunatic asylum; in 13 both parents were dead; in 74 the parents were alive, but, though held to be of good character, were too poor to support

Children committed to the care of the State, 1909.

their children; in 104 the father was an invalid and the mother poor; in 10 the father was blind and the mother poor; in 9 the father was an invalid and the mother dead; in 17 the father was poor and the mother dead; in 1 the father was poor and the mother an imbecile; in 6 the father was unknown and the mother dead; in 27 the father was unknown and the mother unable through ill-health or poverty to maintain her offspring; in 3 the father was unknown and the mother was in a lunatic asylum; in 4 the father was unknown and the mother an imbecile; in 15 the father was in a lunatic asylum and the mother was poor; and in 1 the father was an imbecile and the mother was poor. The number of children placed under care in 1909, viz., 1,274, was 34 higher than in the previous year, and the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last two years is largely due to the fact that many children were during these years taken as wards and returned to their mothers, the number of such in 1909 being 668, as compared with 620 in the previous year and 398 in 1907. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 158 children in 1909 having come directly under the control of the Department through this legislative act, apart from those that are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

Cost of  
mainten-  
ance of  
neglected  
and re-  
formatory  
children.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1909 to £68,573, and that for reformatory school children to £4,493; the expenses of administration amounted to £6,116, making a total gross expenditure of £79,182. A sum of £2,678 was received from parents for maintenance, and £47 from other sources, making the net expenditure £76,457. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 5,692; of this total 4,110 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 5s. 3d.; 59 were in Government receiving depôts at £35 3s. 10d. per head, and 61 were in private industrial schools at a cost of £13 12s. 9d. per head; 728 were at service earning their own living, and 694 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 224. Of this number 151 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £29 13s. 2d., 36 were in service earning their own living, and 37 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £17 5s. 10d.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if found unfitted for such care to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1909:—

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII.  
OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.08.	Admissions during 1909.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.09.
		Court Commitments.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	299	4	17	1	300
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	483	..	..	39	419
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	107	..	..	..	102
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	213	4	6	40	226
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawkesburn (Mr. W. M. Forster)	23	1	..	35	24
Burwood Boys' Home ..	70	..	20	7	87
Geelong Try Boys' Brigade ..	111	..	..	34	111
Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission	92	2	..	92	94
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East	38	5	1	17	42
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	106	2	2	18	96
Methodist Homes for Children ..	379	18	9	30	426
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	78	1	..	21	80
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick	6	3	3	2	11
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	139	2	..	49	157
Total .. .. .	2,149	42	58	385	2,175

The total number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies in 1909 reached the large number of 10,024, viz., 6,263 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 2,175 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,586 in Orphan Asylums.

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

With a view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act,

Infant Life Protection Act.

No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, or cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, and the Secretary is satisfied that the home is suitable, he may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. per week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment of any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department, and the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease, which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, the name, address, and occupation of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary, and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant and specifying the cause of death, and unless the coroner is satisfied that there is no cause for inquiry an inquest must be held by the coroner, who has to make a report to the Chief Secretary, with such remarks as to him seem fit.

No child dying under 5 years of age who at the time of death, or within two months previously, was in charge of a registered person, or, if illegitimate, who has died in the house of such person, can be buried without the authority of a coroner or justice.

It is unlawful for a registrar of births and deaths to give an undertaker or other person a certificate of the registration of the death of a child under the age of 5 years, to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner or a justice.

Certain children are exempted from the operation of most of the sections of the Act, viz., wards of the Department for Neglected Children, any infant retained by or received into any charitable institution approved by the Minister, and any child whom the Minister may exempt on the ground that he is satisfied that the guardian is a relative, or that it is unnecessary or undesirable that these sections should apply to it.

On 31st December, 1909, there were 344 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act, 150 being under 1 year of age and 194 between 1 and 5 years of age. The

deaths during the year numbered 34. In addition, 158 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 9 of the Act. One hundred and seven cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Four female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1909 the illegitimate births numbered 1,867, and the deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year were 356, being equal to a rate of 19.07 deaths per 100 births, as compared with 6.38 for legitimate children under 1 year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus three times as great as that of children born in wedlock, which proportion coincides with the experience of all recent years.

#### TRAINING SHIP "JOHN MURRAY."

Training  
ship *John  
Murray.*

The *Loch Ryan*, a barque of 1,207 tons register, was purchased by the Government from the Glasgow Shipping Company for £3,000 in November, 1909, for the purpose of training boys for the Australian Navy, the mercantile marine, and kindred occupations. The name of the ship was altered to *John Murray*. The age at which boys are received is not less than 12 nor more than 16 years, and under no circumstances are boys who have been convicted of felony or misdemeanour admitted. The sum of 10s. per week is charged for the maintenance of the boys on the ship, but the charge may be remitted by the committee in the case of parents who are unable to pay that or any lesser amount. Applications are dealt with in the order of their receipt and without regard to any consideration of payment. A parent or guardian of a boy may transfer his care to the Captain-Superintendent.

The ship is managed by a committee of seven, which was appointed on 23rd December, 1909, and of which the Hon. J. A. Boyd is the chairman. The first meeting of the committee was held on 13th January, 1910, when it was decided to convert the ship from a cargo-carrier into a training ship. Estimates of the cost of conversion amounting to £6,500 were prepared, and the work was immediately proceeded with.

The alterations included the laying of two new decks and the renewing of the upper deck; cutting 50 port holes in the 'tween decks; removing the deck house; stripping all the old fittings and fitting new quarters for the officers and crew; constructing a galley, store-rooms, lavatories, bath-rooms, and lockers; duplicating the water supply; installing electric light, ventilating apparatus, and hot and cold



water circulation; providing mess accommodation for 200 boys as well as beds and blankets, table and galley utensils; also the purchase of new and the renovation of old boats. The ship has been docked and thoroughly cleaned and painted. When in commission she will be stripped of all her running and standing gear and refitted, this work providing instruction for the boys.

It is intended to moor the ship in the Bay at fixed moorings, and, when the boys are capable, first to sail her about the Bay, and, ultimately, to send her cruising at sea.

Captain R. M. Heddle, of the Loch line, has been appointed Captain-Superintendent, he having been master in other Loch ships for eight years.

The ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910. On the following day, with 25 boys on board, the instructional work was commenced.

#### VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on the disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1909, there remained seven widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At the same date the amount at credit was £15,116, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street; £2,600 was in Government debentures, £467 in bank deposit receipts, and £49 cash in hand.

Victorian  
Mining  
Accident  
Relief  
Fund.

#### BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. It was immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident that Mr. Watson sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per year for 10 years, if the Society would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to draw up a report, and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for 10 years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made

The  
Watson  
Sustenta-  
tion Fund.

by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund. In the column "Administration" the item £152 for 1903 includes £132 expenses in connexion with the sale of property:—

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON  
SUSTENTATION FUND.

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
1890	...	...	...	£ 150	£ 1,467	£ 1,617
1891	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899	56	41	15	150	524	674
1900	54	47	7	...	641	641
1901	66	48	18	...	591	591
1902	52	41	11	...	549	549
1903	50	43	7	...	874	874
1904	58	48	10	...	1,049	1,049
1905	60	40	20	...	875	875
1906	78	40	26	...	1,235	1,235
1907	68	35	33	...	1,131	1,131
1908	56	40	16	...	735	735
1909	50	35	15	...	1,065	1,065
Total ...	...	...	215	1,500	16,438	17,938

\* Particulars not available.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON  
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*  
Expenditure.

Year.	Sick Pay.	Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members.	Administration.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at End of Year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1890	...	...	...	...	1,617
1891	104	87	6	197	1,626
1892	330	150	3	488	1,791
1893	571	116	9	696	1,697
1894	578	64	6	648	1,989
1895	777	98	7	882	1,991
1896	845	107	34	986	1,698
1897	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1898	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1899	873	61	7	941	2,245
1900	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1901	765	140	9	914	1,514
1902	842	28	11	881	1,182
1903	827	39	152	1,018	1,038
1904	854	114	24	992	1,095
1905	822	80	43	945	1,025
1906	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907	715	96	27	838	1,660
1908	716	135	20	871	1,524
1909	768	129	27	924	1,665*
Total	13,990	1,826	457	16,273	-

\* Of this amount £100 was lent to the general fund.

QUEEN'S FUND.

This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1909-10 was 94, to whom £523 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £72. The accumulated fund on 15th June, 1910, was £14,181.

Queen's Fund.

STATE ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

The Government has recently established an Advertising and Intelligence Bureau, attached to the Department of Lands and Survey. It deals with the whole matter of immigration and overseas advertising—prepares pamphlets, booklets, posters, guides, and lectures; supplies lantern slides, photographs, &c.; arranges displays at exhibitions; and generally advertises the State and its resources. It is authorized to make arrangements with persons in Victoria to nominate friends and relations in Great Britain for reduced passages, costing only £8 for each adult, and for children half that amount (see statement below). It principally seeks from Great Britain and other countries agriculturists and rural workers.

State Advertising Bureau.

It assists in finding employment for the latter, also for British lads on approved farms. A number of the boys referred to are being sent out by Immigration Societies and the Agent-General. Officers of the Intelligence Bureau meet every boat and advise new arrivals, in some cases arranging for temporary accommodation and providing facilities for the inspection of lands available for settlement. The address of the officer in charge is "H. O. Allan, Lands Department, Melbourne."

In the following steam-ship lines reduced third-class passages to Melbourne at the rates mentioned below are obtainable:—

Aberdeen Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London or Plymouth.

Houlder Line, *viâ* the Cape, from Liverpool.

Lunds Blue Anchor Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London.

Orient Royal Mail Line, *viâ* the Suez Canal, from London.

Open berths (Orient Company), £12 per adult.

More than four berths in cabin (Aberdeen, Houlder, and

Lunds Lines), £12 per adult.

Berth in four-berth cabin, £14 per adult.

Berth in two-berth cabin, £15 per adult.

Children between 3 and 12 years of age travelling with their parents are charged half-fare; one child under 3 years of age, for which no berth is provided, is free of charge; if there is more than one child under 3 years of age a quarter-fare each is charged in respect of each child beyond the one taken free. Should a berth of more than £12 in value be required the amount in excess must be paid at the time of application.

Under nominated passages the adult passage money is £12, and a deposit of at least one-third (£4) has to be lodged by the nominator. The balance is payable in monthly instalments extending over twelve months. After the immigrant has satisfied the Minister that he or she is a permanent resident in the State a rebate of £4 per adult passage will be made, and a *pro ratâ* rebate on other than adult fares.

Nomination and guarantee forms have to be filled in and returned to the Intelligence Bureau, Lands Department, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which the Agent-General in London is instructed to arrange for the passages.

#### COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1910.

The fourth Commonwealth elections were held on 13th April, 1910.

Franchise.

All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, is entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of

Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors, votes polled, and percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives :—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1910.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In Contested Districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	703,699	703,699	468,535	468,532	66·58	66·58
New South Wales	834,662	811,629	512,802	501,917	61·44	61·84
Queensland ..	279,031	279,031	170,634	170,634	61·15	61·15
South Australia ..	207,655	121,175	110,503	67,041	53·21	55·33
Western Australia	134,979	134,979	83,893	83,893	62·15	62·15
Tasmania ..	98,456	98,456	57,609	57,609	58·51	58·51
Australia ..	2,258,482	2,148,969	1,403,976	1,349,626	62·16	62·80

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, where about two-thirds of the electors went to the poll. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland come next in order, in each of which a percentage of more than three-fifths of the electors exercised the franchise. In every State (except New South Wales in 1901) a greatly increased number of electors recorded their votes at the 1910 than at any previous Commonwealth election. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—62.15—is remarkable when contrasted with the previous highest percentage, viz., 36.95 in 1901.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of April, 1910 :—

Males and females—votes recorded.

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1910.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Votes to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	346,050	357,649	245,666	222,869	70·99	62·32
New South Wales	444,269	390,373	301,167	211,635	67·79	54·21
Queensland ..	158,436	120,595	104,570	66,064	66·00	54·78
South Australia	105,301	102,354	63,384	47,119	60·19	46·03
Western Australia	80,996	53,933	53,704	30,189	66·30	55·92
Tasmania ..	51,731	46,725	33,539	24,070	64·83	51·51
Australia ..	1,186,783	1,071,699	802,030	601,946	67·58	56·17

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1910.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	346,050	357,649	346,050	357,649	245,663	222,869	70·99	62·32
New South Wales	444,269	390,393	431,702	379,927	294,049	207,868	68·11	54·71
Queensland ..	158,436	120,595	158,436	120,595	104,570	66,064	66·00	54·78
South Australia	105,301	102,354	59,581	61,594	37,189	29,852	62·42	48·47
Western Australia	80,996	53,983	80,996	53,983	53,704	30,189	36·30	55·92
Tasmania ..	51,731	46,725	51,731	46,725	33,539	24,070	64·83	51·51
Australia ..	1,186,783	1,071,699	1,128,496	1,020,473	768,714	580,912	68·12	56·93

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in Victoria than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Western Australia, where 55·92 per cent. of women on the rolls attended the polling booths. This latter percentage is a vast improvement on the figures returned for the western State at the elections in 1903 and 1906, viz., 15·57 and 29·12 per cent. respectively. For the whole Commonwealth 68 men and 57 women in every 100 recorded their votes.

The following table contains some interesting comparisons, under several heads, of the results of the four Commonwealth elections which have been held:—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.				House of Representatives.			
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria ..	53·09	51·18	56·72	66·58	56·04	53·83	56·73	66·58
New South Wales ..	65·81	47·21	51·70	61·44	66·38	48·88	52·67	61·84
Queensland ..	49·45	54·83	45·94	61·15	60·35	57·03	45·92	61·15
South Australia ..	40·80	32·65	36·51	53·21	40·76	40·53	40·32	55·33
Western Australia ..	32·68	23·35	36·23	62·15	36·95	30·41	36·24	62·15
Tasmania ..	47·62	45·00	54·18	58·51	46·99	44·99	55·35	58·51
Australia ..	53·04	46·86	50·21	62·16	55·69	50·27	51·48	62·80

Percentage of electors who voted at four Commonwealth elections.

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						
	Male.				Female.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria .. ..	53·09	56·89	62·30	70·99	45·63	51·14	62·32
New South Wales .. ..	65·81	52·70	58·57	67·79	41·16	43·90	54·21
Queensland .. ..	49·45	62·49	53·03	66·00	44·94	37·14	54·78
South Australia .. ..	40·80	41·58	44·45	60·19	23·23	28·43	46·03
Western Australia .. ..	32·68	35·96	40·67	66·30	14·86	28·74	55·92
Tasmania .. ..	47·62	54·53	61·65	64·83	34·30	45·95	51·51
Australia .. ..	53·04	53·09	56·38	67·58	39·96	43·30	56·17

  

State.	House of Representatives.						
	Male.				Female.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria .. ..	56·04	59·08	62·30	70·99	48·70	51·16	62·32
New South Wales .. ..	66·38	54·12	59·43	68·11	43·08	44·87	54·71
Queensland .. ..	60·35	64·64	53·01	66·00	47·17	37·12	54·78
South Australia .. ..	40·76	51·95	47·19	62·42	29·97	32·84	48·47
Western Australia .. ..	36·95	40·54	40·44	66·30	15·57	29·12	55·92
Tasmania .. ..	46·99	54·53	62·87	64·83	34·28	47·19	51·51
Australia .. ..	55·69	56·47	57·35	68·12	43·50	44·81	56·93

Female franchise is in force in New Zealand, and in all the Australian States for the State as well as the Commonwealth elections.

The following are the numbers and percentages of ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the elections in 1903, 1906, and 1910:—

Informal ballot-papers.

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903, 1906, AND 1910.

State.	Senate.					
	1903.		1906.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria .. ..	7,003	2·23	23,481	6·16	21,414	4·57
New South Wales .. ..	15,796	4·87	28,016	7·35	24,213	4·72
Queensland .. ..	4,612	3·70	7,344	5·90	8,354	5·19
South Australia .. ..	1,208	2·20	2,735	3·88	3,675	3·33
Western Australia .. ..	2,001	6·03	3,550	6·73	4,554	5·43
Tasmania .. ..	1,441	3·89	2,192	4·48	1,893	3·29
Australia .. ..	32,061	3·61	67,318	6·36	64,603	4·60

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903, 1906, AND 1910—  
continued.

State.	House of Representatives.					
	1903.		1906.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria .. .. .	4,818	1·83	14,515	3·81	7,411	1·58
New South Wales .. .. .	7,834	2·77	11,705	3·25	8,002	1·59
Queensland .. .. .	3,057	2·64	5,212	4·19	5,069	2·97
South Australia .. .. .	542	2·69	1,622	4·99	3,356	5·01
Western Australia .. .. .	1,251	5·89	2,228	4·23	1,759	2·10
Tasmania .. .. .	1,164	3·15	1,583	3·94	1,447	2·51
Australia .. .. .	18,666	2·52	36,865	3·73	27,044	2·00

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for the House of Representatives in 1910 as compared with the two previous elections. For the Senate the percentage in 1910 was lower than in 1906, but higher than in 1903.

The proportion of electors, in all the States and for both Houses, who recorded their votes in favour of successful candidates was considerably larger in the last than in the preceding election, as will be seen from the following:—

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOUR OF  
SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS  
ENROLLED, 1906 AND 1910.

	House of Representatives.	
	1906.	1910.
Victoria .. .. .	28.18	37.57
New South Wales .. .. .	30.13	36.00
Queensland .. .. .	26.42	36.11
South Australia .. .. .	23.63	30.91
Western Australia .. .. .	22.43	39.65
Tasmania .. .. .	29.54	32.82
Australia .. .. .	28.05	36.33

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 26.57 for the lowest successful candidate in South Australia to 32.76 for the highest successful candidate in Western Australia.



ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1910.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 2nd June, 1910, nine seats were contested, eight members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number of electors who voted in the provinces where elections were held :—

Elections, Legislative Council, 1910.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES, POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 2ND JUNE, 1910.

Provinces.	Number of Electors.			Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Ballot-papers.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	16,003	4,040	20,043	Uncontested.					
Melbourne ..	13,935	4,403	18,338	7,055	7	7,062	24	12	38.51
Melbourne East ..	12,446	2,668	15,114	5,486	11	5,497	22	27	36.37
"  North ..	15,855	2,761	18,616	4,626	12	4,638	15	7	24.91
"  South ..	14,752	4,327	19,079	4,592	30	4,622	23	9	24.22
"  West ..	15,180	3,006	18,186	7,339	5	7,344	30	64	40.38
Bendigo ..	8,763	2,167	10,930	Uncontested.					
Gippsland ..	10,027	2,042	12,069	Uncontested.					
Nelson ..	8,094	2,098	10,192	4,705	24	4,729	22	203	46.39
Northern ..	9,307	2,036	11,343	4,461	14	4,475	11	33	39.45
North-Eastern ..	9,522	2,387	11,909	Uncontested.					
North-Western ..	9,890	2,321	12,211	Uncontested.					
Southern ..	9,999	2,353	12,352	Uncontested.					
South-Eastern ..	12,372	2,738	15,110	4,912	15	4,927	22	67	32.60
South-Western ..	10,379	2,184	12,563	Uncontested.					
Wellington ..	8,617	1,884	10,501	4,726	33	4,759	27	140	45.32
Western ..	9,879	2,085	11,964	Uncontested.					
	195,020	45,500	240,520	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested Provinces (8)	84,462	19,579	104,041	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	110,558	25,921	136,479	47,902	151	48,053	196	562	35.21

Women were enfranchised by the *Adult Suffrage Act 1908, No. 2185*. The numbers of males and females on the rolls in July, 1910, distinguishing ratepayers and non-ratepayers, were as follows :—

Male and female electors, Legislative Assembly.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1909-10.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1909-10.								
	Ratepayers.			Non-Ratepayers.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	3,799	774	4,573	992	3,219	4,211	4,791	3,993	8,784
Albert Park ..	4,588	1,279	5,867	1,180	4,093	5,273	5,768	5,372	11,140
Alandale ..	2,744	609	3,353	574	1,667	2,241	3,318	2,276	5,594
Ballaarat East ..	3,552	1,006	4,558	835	3,330	4,165	4,387	4,336	8,723
Ballaarat West ..	3,256	997	4,253	778	3,457	4,235	4,034	4,454	8,488
Barwon ..	3,834	779	4,613	626	2,313	2,939	4,460	3,092	7,552
Benalla ..	2,916	673	3,589	660	1,375	2,035	3,576	2,048	5,624

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1909-10—continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1909-10.								
	Ratepayers.			Non-Ratepayers.			Total.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Benambra ..	2,522	754	3,276	472	807	1,279	2,994	1,561	4,555
Bendigo East ..	3,471	942	4,413	631	2,786	3,417	4,102	3,728	7,830
Bendigo West ..	3,669	1,095	4,764	768	2,672	3,440	4,437	3,767	8,204
Boroondara ..	6,767	1,639	8,406	975	4,664	5,639	7,742	6,308	14,045
Borong ..	2,332	681	3,013	596	973	1,569	2,928	1,654	4,582
Brighton ..	4,414	1,234	5,648	566	2,771	3,337	4,980	4,005	8,985
Brunswick ..	4,983	934	5,917	922	3,916	4,838	5,905	4,850	10,755
Bulla ..	3,387	661	4,048	876	2,033	2,909	4,263	2,694	6,957
Carlton ..	3,352	1,638	4,990	1,118	2,314	3,432	4,470	3,952	8,422
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	2,837	833	3,670	514	1,774	2,288	3,351	2,607	5,958
Collingwood ..	4,067	919	4,986	930	3,235	4,165	4,907	4,154	9,151
Dalhousie ..	2,756	743	3,499	1,075	2,393	3,468	3,831	3,136	6,967
Dandenong ..	4,511	996	5,507	678	1,597	2,275	5,189	2,593	7,782
Daylesford ..	2,810	705	3,515	705	1,515	2,220	3,515	2,220	5,735
Dundas ..	2,956	973	3,959	920	1,299	2,219	3,906	2,272	6,178
Eaglehawk ..	3,220	838	4,058	789	1,937	2,726	4,009	2,775	6,784
East Melbourne ..	3,644	1,218	4,862	982	1,992	2,974	4,626	3,210	7,836
Essendon ..	6,003	1,221	7,224	927	4,852	5,779	6,930	6,073	13,003
Evelyn ..	3,644	841	4,485	434	1,125	1,559	4,078	1,966	6,044
Fitzroy ..	3,793	977	4,770	665	2,927	3,592	4,468	3,904	8,362
Flemington ..	5,134	1,066	6,200	1,261	3,757	5,018	6,395	4,823	11,218
Geelong ..	4,126	1,828	5,454	780	3,199	3,979	4,906	4,527	9,433
Gippsland East ..	2,370	646	2,916	746	824	1,570	3,116	1,370	4,486
Gippsland North ..	2,852	720	3,572	518	1,627	2,045	3,370	2,247	5,617
Gippsland South ..	3,519	845	4,364	579	944	1,523	4,098	1,789	5,887
Gippsland West ..	3,179	572	3,751	363	929	1,292	3,542	1,501	5,043
Glenglg ..	3,152	851	4,003	714	1,468	2,182	3,866	2,319	6,185
Goulburn Valley ..	2,940	605	3,545	379	1,355	1,734	3,319	1,960	5,279
Grenville ..	2,967	460	3,427	633	1,721	2,354	3,600	2,181	5,781
Gunbower ..	2,687	632	3,319	417	710	1,127	3,104	1,342	4,446
Hampden ..	3,486	756	4,242	982	1,888	2,870	4,468	2,644	7,112
Hawthorn ..	5,752	1,384	7,136	1,114	5,703	6,817	6,866	7,087	13,953
Jika Jika ..	6,194	1,073	7,267	813	4,277	5,090	7,007	5,850	12,857
Kara Kara ..	2,800	817	3,617	586	1,148	1,734	3,386	1,965	5,351
Korong ..	2,388	493	2,881	340	911	1,251	2,728	1,404	4,132
Lowan ..	2,764	664	3,428	589	988	1,577	3,353	1,652	5,005
Maryborough ..	3,340	772	4,112	500	1,877	1,877	3,840	2,149	5,989
Melbourne ..	4,852	829	5,681	934	1,521	2,455	5,786	2,350	8,136
Mornington ..	3,788	863	4,651	596	1,366	1,962	4,384	2,229	6,613
North Melbourne ..	4,387	1,788	6,175	1,321	3,612	4,933	5,708	5,400	11,108
Ovens ..	2,538	590	3,128	677	1,119	1,796	3,215	1,709	4,924
Polwarth ..	3,238	474	3,712	1,217	2,024	3,241	4,455	2,498	6,953
Port Fairy ..	2,911	485	3,396	1,030	1,707	2,737	3,941	2,192	6,133
Port Melbourne ..	4,690	1,001	5,691	852	2,583	3,435	5,542	3,584	9,126
Prahran ..	4,336	1,400	5,736	1,116	3,884	5,000	5,452	5,284	10,736
Richmond ..	4,139	954	5,093	1,263	3,724	4,987	5,402	4,678	10,080
Rodney ..	3,079	590	3,669	670	1,696	2,366	3,749	2,286	6,035
Stawell and Ararat St. Kilda ..	2,640	849	3,489	719	1,459	2,178	3,359	2,308	5,667
Swan Hill ..	4,668	1,540	6,208	867	3,898	4,765	5,535	5,438	10,973
Toorak ..	3,100	679	3,779	405	462	867	3,505	1,141	4,646
Upper Goulburn ..	4,352	1,290	5,642	1,081	4,656	5,737	5,433	5,946	11,379
Valhalla ..	3,101	754	3,855	834	1,496	2,330	3,935	2,250	6,185
Wangaratta ..	2,634	482	3,116	463	583	1,046	3,097	1,065	4,162
Wararatta ..	3,232	796	4,028	837	1,295	2,132	4,069	2,091	6,160
Waranga ..	2,655	847	3,532	639	1,331	1,970	3,324	2,178	5,502
Warrenheip ..	2,429	315	2,744	641	1,373	2,014	3,070	1,688	4,758
Warrnambool ..	3,879	547	4,426	680	1,673	2,353	3,559	2,220	5,779
Williamstown ..	5,188	935	6,123	1,211	3,958	5,169	6,399	4,893	11,292
Total ..	234,378	57,551	291,924	50,555	145,182	195,737	284,928	202,738	487,661