

PART X.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

666. It was provided by the *Constitution Act* that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Abolition of State aid to religion

667. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1890, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years:—

Clergy and services.

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.\*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, etc., 1890.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1889.	1890.	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Church of England	231	51,828	53,950	+ 2,122
Presbyterians	218	54,668	54,540	- 128
Methodists	221	108,046	106,282	- 1,764
Bible Christians	47	15,345	16,754	+ 1,409
Independents...	54	6,135	6,135	...
Baptists	50	6,614	7,090	+ 476
Church of Christ	22	7,600	7,860	+ 260
Evangelical Lutherans...	17	2,751	2,754	+ 3
Moravians	2	810	156	- 654
Welsh Calvinists	3	490	364	- 126
Society of Friends	2	344	344	...
Salvation Army	405	35,568	41,679	+ 6,111
Unitarians	1	104	104	...
Seventh Day Adventists	5	400	700	+ 300
Protestants unattached	8	1,000	1,032	+ 32
Roman Catholics	180	29,716	35,587	+ 5,871
New Church (Swedenborgians)	1	134	136	+ 2
Catholic Apostolic	29	1,236	1,070	- 166
Christian Israelites	1	157	157	...
Spiritualists	...	40	45	+ 5
Jews	11	1,077	1,450	+ 373
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>324,063</b>	<b>338,189</b>	<b>+14,126</b>

\* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations. In the cases where blanks occur in the column for increase or decrease, no returns have been received for 1890, and the figures for the previous year have been repeated.

668. In 1890, as compared with 1889, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, the New Church, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, the Spiritualists, and the Jews; and decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, and the Catholic Apostolic Church.

669. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal Sunday services:—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.\*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.		
	1889.	1890.	Inc. + Dec. -	1889.	1890.	Inc. + Dec. -	1889.	1890.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England	1,001	997	-4	113,849	115,568	+1,719	60,004	58,981	-1,023
Presbyterians ...	933	933	...	97,030	97,490	+460	70,260	70,480	+220
Methodists ...	1,314	1,230	-84	173,166	134,346	-38,820	78,239	125,262	+47,023
Bible Christians ...	171	176	+5	17,592	19,690	+2,098	7,485	10,643	+3,158
Independents ...	105	105	...	19,466	19,466	...	13,154	13,154	...
Baptists ...	101	109	+8	18,770	20,940	+2,170	10,922	12,682	+1,760
Church of Christ	74	77	+3	9,500	10,000	+500	4,500	5,000	+500
Evangelical Lu- therans	49	53	+4	4,800	5,150	+350	2,660	2,700	+40
Moravians ...	2	2	...	330	232	-98	100	100	...
Welsh Calvinists	4	4	...	879	860	-19	578	610	+32
Society of Friends	4	4	...	230	230	...	67	67	...
Salvation Army ...	259	309	+50	56,318†	57,385	+1,067	64,008	60,950	-3,058
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	500	500	...	100	120	+20
Seventh Day Ad- ventists	7	8	+1	500	550	+50	400	300	-100
Protestants unat- tached	13	12	-1	4,430	4,780	+350	3,270	3,045	-225
Roman Catholics	539	551	+12	114,869	123,588	+8,719	108,214	124,699	+16,485
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2	2	...	230	230	...	85	80	-5
Catholic Apostolic	4	2	-2	510	480	-30	200	180	+20
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	100	120	-20
Spiritualists ...	1	1	...	400	400	...	100	100	...
Jews ...	7	6	-1	2,700	2,850	+150	855	805	-50
Total ...	4,592	4,583	-9	636,269†	614,935	-21,334	425,301	490,078	+64,777

670. It will be seen that the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Roman Catholics, the Seventh Day

\* See footnote (\*) on previous page.

† Figures revised since last publication.

Adventists, and the Salvation Army returned more, and the Church of England, the Methodists, the Protestants unattached, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the Jews returned fewer, church edifices in 1890 than in 1889; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Methodists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, and the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Church of England, the Protestants unattached, the New Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and the Jews. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstance that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held, are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

671. In the householder's schedule of the census taken on the 5th April, 1891, provision was made for ascertaining the number of children attending Sunday schools, and the number of Sunday school teachers. From the results of this enquiry the following table has been compiled:—

Sunday school teachers and scholars.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1891.

(CENSUS RETURN.)

Religious Denomination.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England, Episcopalians	1,082	2,206	3,288	19,141	20,595	39,736
Protestants(not otherwise defined)	31	60	91	669	667	1,336
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	944	1,485	2,429	8,800	9,507	18,307
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	16	22	38	149	271	420
Other Presbyterians...	2	15	17	...	4	4
Wesleyan Methodists	2,225	2,031	4,256	12,799	13,283	26,082
Primitive Methodists	295	192	487	1,232	1,285	2,517
Bible Christians	259	253	512	980	972	1,952
United Methodist Free Church	49	84	133	270	226	496
Independents, Congregationalist-Baptists	335	403	738	1,845	2,090	3,935
Baptists	436	481	917	2,226	2,376	4,602
Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ	165	152	317	813	766	1,579
Christians (not otherwise defined)	10	11	21	120	56	176

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1891—*continued.*  
(CENSUS RETURN.)

Religious Denomination.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christian, Plymouth Brethren	16	9	25	73	77	150
Lutherans, German Protestants	33	18	51	250	307	557
Moravians, United Brethren ...	3	1	4	5	2	7
Calvinists, Calvinistic Methodists Welsh Church	26	30	56	59	51	110
Society of Friends ...	3	3	6	14	11	25
Salvation Army	99	114	213	585	717	1,302
Unitarians ...	...	6	6	36	24	60
Other Protestants ...	12	23	35	98	111	209
Roman Catholics ...	229	610	839	4,734	5,076	9,810
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	8	12	20	164	179	343
Greek Church ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Israelites, Christian Israelites ...	...	...	...	8	3	11
New Church (Swedenborgians)	...	1	1	8	24	32
Spiritists, Spiritualists ...	6	4	10	15	19	34
Jews*	9	8	17	88	54	142
Mohammedans ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other denominations ...	4	...	4	13	17	30
No denomination ...	27	28	55	255	189	444
No religion ...	1	3	4	35	20	55
Unspecified ...	13	19	32	158	140	298
Object to state their religious belief	44	19	63	267	243	510
Total ...	6,383	8,305	† 14,688	55,910	59,364	‡ 115,274

religious  
sects of  
teachers  
and  
scholars.

672. It should be pointed out that both teachers and scholars have necessarily been tabulated according to the religious denominations placed against their names in the census schedule, but it does not follow that the Sunday school with which they were connected was of that denomination. It will be remarked that 1 of the Sunday school scholars was returned as a Mohammedan, also that 55 of the teachers and 444 of the scholars were returned as of "No Denomination," 4 of the teachers and 55 of the scholars as of "No Religion," and 63 teachers and 510 scholars objected to state their religious belief.

ages of  
Sunday  
school  
scholars.

673. The following table shows the ages of the Sunday school scholars as returned at the census :—

\* Schools held on Saturday.

† Including 5 Chinese and 7 Aborigines.

‡ Including 134 Chinese and 70 Aborigines.

AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1891.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 4 years	1,276	1,488	2,764
4 to 5 "	2,564	2,597	5,161
5 to 6 "	3,835	3,794	7,629
6 to 7 "	4,542	4,604	9,146
7 to 8 "	4,885	4,688	9,573
8 to 9 "	4,783	4,848	9,631
9 to 10 "	4,933	4,772	9,705
10 to 11 "	5,035	4,950	9,985
11 to 12 "	4,508	4,817	9,325
12 to 13 "	4,625	4,727	9,352
13 to 14 "	4,299	4,425	8,724
14 to 15 "	3,442	3,831	7,273
Unspecified children	14	9	23
15 to 16 years	2,499	2,958	5,457
16 to 17 "	1,670	2,194	3,864
17 to 18 "	1,095	1,548	2,643
18 to 19 "	702	1,071	1,773
19 to 20 "	514	819	1,333
20 and upwards	689	1,224	1,913
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,910</b>	<b>59,364</b>	<b>115,274*</b>

674. Including those whose ages were not specified in the census schedules, 33,325 of the male, and 33,415 of the female Sunday school scholars were at the school age (6 to 12 both inclusive). These numbers, compared with the numbers at that age in the population—viz., 87,466 boys and 85,633 girls—show that 38 per cent. of the boys, and 39 per cent. of the girls, at the school age attended Sunday schools.

Sunday school scholars at school age.

675. In almost all cases, the Sunday school teachers and scholars returned at the census were considerably fewer than those returned by the heads of the respective denominations in the previous year, the total difference being 3,295 in the case of the former, and 28,297 in that of the latter. This must have arisen either from those connected with Sunday schools having omitted to enter that fact in the census schedule, or else from the different denominations having generally over-estimated the numbers. As regards the teachers, the census figures were less than those supplied by the denominations in the case of all the important sects except the Baptists; and as regards

Difference between census and denominational returns.

\* Including 134 Chinese and 70 Aborigines.

the scholars, in the case of all except the Church of England. The excess of the denominational over the census return was much the greatest in the case of the Roman Catholics, the former being greater than the latter by 594, or 70 per cent., in the teachers, and by 11,927, or 117 per cent., in the scholars. In the following table, the numbers according to the census and the return furnished by the denominations in 1890 have been placed side by side for the purpose of comparison :—

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1890 AND 1891.

Religious Denominations	Number of Sunday School Teachers.		Number of Sunday School Scholars.	
	According to the Census of 1891.	As Returned by the Denominations, 1890.	According to the Census of 1891.	As Returned by the Denominations, 1890.
Church of England	3,379	3,744	41,072	30,426
Presbyterians	2,484	3,118	18,731	30,698
Methodists	4,876	6,421	29,095	37,531
Bible Christians	512	795	1,952	3,741
Independents	738	810	3,935	5,740
Baptists	917	700	4,602	5,594
Church of Christ	338	379	1,755	3,080
Lutherans	51	48	557	437
Moravians	4	3	7	26
Welsh Calvinists	56	40	110	250
Society of Friends	6	...	25	...
Salvation Army	213	250	1,302	1,860
Unitarians	6	...	60	...
Seventh Day Adventists*	...	55	...	269
Other Protestants	60	128	359	1,455
<b>Total Protestants</b>	<b>13,640</b>	<b>16,491</b>	<b>103,562</b>	<b>121,107</b>
Roman Catholics	859	1,453	10,153	22,080
New Church (Swedenborgians)	1	6	32	25
Spiritualists	10	14	34	112
Jews*	17	19	142	247
Residue	161	...	1,351	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,688</b>	<b>17,983</b>	<b>115,274</b>	<b>143,571</b>

676. It was not possible to ascertain the number of Sunday schools by means of the census, but it probably differs but little from that returned at the beginning of the previous year by the heads of the different denominations, which was as follows :—

Sunday schools.

\* Schools held on Saturday

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1890.

	Number of Sunday Schools.		Number of Sunday Schools.
Church of England	482	Salvation Army	54
Presbyterians	455	Seventh Day Adventists*	9
Methodists	667	Protestants unattached	11
Bible Christians	107	Roman Catholics	294
Independents	69	New Church (Swedenborgians)	1
Baptists	58	Spiritualists	2
Church of Christ	47	Jews*	6
Lutherans	17		
Moravians	2	Total	2,284
Welsh Calvinists	3		

677. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by 44 Vict. No. 691 (the two consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1151), provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000† annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), each elected for five years, of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant, in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can now be conferred in any University in the British dominions.

Melbourne University.

678. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University, should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

University ranks with British Universities.

\* Schools held on Saturday.

† Besides this amount, an additional annual subsidy of £2,000 was voted by Parliament for the years 1883 and 1884; £5,500 for the years from 1885 to 1887; and £7,500 for the years 1888 to 1890. The total subsidy at the present time is thus £16,500 per annum. Moreover, since 1884, various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £42,500, have been granted for buildings and apparatus.

Admission  
of Victorian  
medical  
graduates  
to practise  
in the  
United  
Kingdom.

679. Although, in accordance with this patent, the degrees of the Melbourne University have long been nominally recognized in the United Kingdom, it was not until May, 1890, that medical and surgical graduates of that University were permitted to practise there. At that date, however, owing to representations made by the Melbourne University authorities, the matter was satisfactorily decided by the Privy Council, the result being that, in future, the name of any person holding a degree in medicine and a degree in surgery of the University of Melbourne will be placed on the British Register on personal application to the registrar, and payment of the prescribed fee of £5; and, after registration, he will enjoy all the privileges possessed by persons registered in respect of degrees granted in the United Kingdom.\* The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by the Privy Council:—

“That the evidence afforded in the preceding statement, and in the *Melbourne University Calendar*, is such as to satisfy the committee that the said degrees in medicine and surgery are a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and the committee recommend to the Council that the holders of these conjoint degrees of the Melbourne University be registrable in the separate list of practitioners in the Colonial Register.”

Date of  
founding  
University.

680. The foundation stone of the Melbourne University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University  
thrown  
open to  
females.

681. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females. For some years afterwards they were not allowed to study medicine, but this prohibition has been removed, and they are now admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

University  
fees.

682. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:—

	£	s.	d.
UNIVERSITY FEES.			
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination	0	10	0
For each subject at matriculation selected by the candidate	0	5	0
For matriculation and certificate thereof	1	1	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Arts—For each year of not more than five courses	12	12	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Science—For each year	21	0	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Laws—For each year	25	4	0
For the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—			
For the first year	18	18	0
For the second year	21	0	0
For any subsequent year	25	4	0

\* See First General Report on recognition of Melbourne University degrees, etc., by Professor H. B. Allen, M.D., Parliamentary Paper No. 37, Session 1891.



UNIVERSITY FEES—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
For the degree of Bachelor of Engineering—			
For the first and second years	12	12	0
For the third and fourth years	25	4	0
For a course of Surveying, Levelling, and Practical Mensuration	6	6	0
For the Certificate of Engineer under the old regulations	5	5	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Music—			
For each year of not more than five courses	12	12	0
Choral class, per annum	1	1	0
Orchestral Class, per annum	1	1	0
Chamber Music Class, per annum	1	1	0
For any certificate, not for completion of a year's course for a degree, either of attendance upon lectures or of Examination, or of both	1	1	0
For any admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	2	2	0
For any degree of Bachelor, whether direct or <i>ad eundem</i>	5	5	0
For any higher degree when direct	10	10	0
For any higher degree when <i>ad eundem</i>	5	5	0

*Note.*—Besides the above amounts, special fees are charged for different departments. Any yearly fee may be paid in three equal terminal instalments.

683. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall. "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a member of the Legislative Council, now a member of the British House of Commons, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture; in length, 140 feet; breadth, 47 feet; height of walls, 45 feet; and of apex of roof, 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

684. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the Affiliated colleges. establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The Roman Catholics have not yet commenced to erect a college on the site reserved for their body.

685. The following information respecting Trinity College has been Trinity College. supplied for this work:—

Trinity College stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was for several years the only University College in Victoria. From the time of its affiliation to the University, in 1876, the progress of the college was rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. In a short time the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir W. J. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college,

the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. These additional rooms were speedily occupied, and the buildings were further extended in 1887. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, etc. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, contained the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

Lectures on a large number of subjects of the Arts, Law, Science, Engineering, and Medical courses are regularly delivered at the college during term. Most of these lectures are given in the evening or early morning, in order to meet the requirements of bank clerks, teachers, and others who may be prevented, by the nature of their employment, from attending lectures at the University. The college lectures are intended to be ancillary to those delivered in the University, and are given with a view to preparing students for both the Ordinary and Honour University Examinations. The college provides students, at moderate rates, with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to women students (whether men or women), and a large number have already availed themselves of the privilege.

The college offers exceptional facilities for the study of the subjects of the University Medical course and the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in its Chemical and Biological Laboratories.

Special attention is devoted by the Science Lecturers to the preparation of First Year Medical Students in the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Biology, and Chemistry.

Practical demonstrations are regularly given in Biology, Botany, Physiological Chemistry, Histology, and Materia Medica, and form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes and other apparatus is allowed to the students without extra charge.

Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its libraries, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Several hundred names have already been entered on the college books. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for if desired.

A hall or hostel, forming an integral part of Trinity College, for the residence of women students, was established by the present warden, Dr. Leeper, in the year 1886, and the work of the institution was carried on in a hired house until 1889, when a permanent building was erected in the college grounds, mainly through the liberality of Lady Clarke. The women students are admitted to all the educational advantages of the college equally with the men students.

Ormond  
College.

686. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date (including furniture, fencing, etc.) of £47,850, of which amount £41,780 was contributed during his lifetime by its generous founder, the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., after whom the college has been named. Mr. Ormond died on the 2nd June, 1889, and bequeathed to the college a sum which will ultimately amount to upwards of £67,000, part of which will be used to complete and extend the present building, and the remainder will be reserved as a permanent endowment for the institution. It is estimated that when completed in its quadrangular form the total cost of the building, including the dining hall, will be at least £75,000. A portion of the north-east side was completed in 1888. This is to be called the Victoria

wing, in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The sum of £15,000 has already been obtained from the public towards the maintenance of the institution and the foundation of scholarships. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college:—

The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing, containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bathrooms, students' common room, etc., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. At the opening of the session, 1886, this additional accommodation was all taken up, and when a fourth side was added to the quadrangle and opened at the beginning of the University session, 1889, it was immediately filled with students, and the number of applicants for admission is now greater than the present building can accommodate.

Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students.

Many of the college lectures take place in the early morning and in the evening, so that those who are engaged at other employments throughout the day have an opportunity of preparing themselves for the University examinations, and of ultimately taking a degree, as the University does not make attendance at its own lectures compulsory, except in the case of Medical students.

All the classes in Arts and Medicine are open to ladies.

A chemical laboratory has been fitted up by the Council with all the necessary appliances, and the college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the Biology Class.

A reading room, billiard room, swimming bath, and lawn tennis court have been provided by the college, and handed over to the management of the students, who have lately built a college gymnasium, and laid down a second asphalt tennis court.

A flourishing debating society meets in the college once a fortnight, and is open to all members of the University.

During the session 1891, there were in all upwards of 90 students attending the college lectures.

An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £10, £25, £50, or £60, is held at the beginning of December in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age, sex, or creed. The total cost for tuition and residence varies from 84 to 69 guineas per annum; these sums cover all the necessary college charges during the University year. Special arrangements are made either in the case of clergymen's sons or in the case of students studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—these pay about half fees for residence. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors and two Lecturers appointed by the General Assembly. The students attending these classes are candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and they are required to take a three years' course in the Hall after graduating in Arts either in Melbourne or in some other recognised University.\*

687. The following account of Queen's College † has been supplied by the Master:—

Queen's  
College.

\* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*.

† For information relating to the building of the college, and for the House Regulations, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 632.

Queen's College is built in the section of the University reserve granted by the Government to the Wesleyan Church in the Act of Incorporation of 1853. It was formally opened on the 14th March, 1888, and is available for students of either sex, without regard to their religious belief.

All the rooms have been furnished by the Council, and each student is provided with a separate bedroom and sitting-room.

Two lawn tennis courts and a reading room have also been provided, and handed over to the management of the students.

Lectures are delivered in the college on the chief subjects of the University examinations. The lectures are given in the evening, so as not to interfere with the attendance of students at the University classes, and are open to non-resident as well as resident students. For the present the lectures in Chemistry, Biology, and Histology will be given in the laboratory of Trinity.

A first-rate microscope has been expressly constructed for the College, under the personal direction of the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, F.R.S., late President of the Microscopical Society of Great Britain.

The college library is furnished with all necessary books of reference for the use of students, and all the leading scientific periodicals.

An examination will be held at Queen's College, in the early part of December, 1891, at which six scholarships will be offered for competition. Each of these is of the value of not less than £50 per annum, tenable for one year only; but scholars will, on the expiry of their tenure, be again eligible as candidates. Scholars are required to reside in the College. Three minor scholarships and a number of exhibitions will also be awarded.

Exhibitioners may be resident or non-resident in the College.

There are no restrictions as to age, sex, or religion for either scholarships or exhibitions. The scholarships and exhibitions will be awarded on condition that the holders thereof obtain first or second class honours at the close of the year.

Graduates in Arts who intend to read for any University scholarship examination, or to study for degrees in medicine, law, or engineering, may be elected scholars or exhibitioners of this college without examination, provided they have taken first or second class honours or a scholarship at any final honour examination.

Examination entry forms should be filled up and sent in not later than 1st December of each year. Candidates are required to state the subjects in which they wish to be examined, and generally the extent of their reading. They must forward at the same time testimonials of good character. An entrance fee of ten shillings will be charged to each candidate for the examination. This must be forwarded with the entry form.

A students' society has been founded, under the name of 'The William Quick Club,' for the purpose of reading essays, holding debates, and in general encouraging social intercourse amongst the students. The ordinary meetings are held on alternate Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock. Membership is open to all members of the University or affiliated colleges. A sports committee has also been appointed for the arrangement of cricket, tennis, football, and rowing contests.

Fellowships may be granted (1) to students obtaining first-class honours in the final examination for their degree; (2) to any other persons distinguished for special original work in any department of science or literature. The following are the present Fellows of the College:—The Master (Rev. E. H. Sugden, B.A., B.Sc.); A. H. S. Lucas, M.A., B.Sc.; A. Dendy, M.Sc.; E. F. J. Love, M.A.; J. R. Harcourt, B.A.; the Rev. L. Fison, M.A.; A. S. Way, M.A.; A. W. Howitt, F.L.S.; R. T. A. Bernard, M.A. The number of Fellows is limited to 12. Rooms and commons may be granted to any Fellow who is engaged in original research approved by the Fellows' Meeting.

688. A Chair of Music has been established in connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the late Hon. Francis Ormond contributed the sum of £20,000. Besides this about £5,000 has been

raised by public subscription and concerts for the endowment of musical scholarships in connexion with the Ormond Professorship of Music. The following information respecting the recent appointment of a professor has been supplied by the Chancellor of the University, Dr. A. C. Brownless, C.M.G.:—

On the 1st of September, 1890, the Council of the University elected Mr. G. W. L. Marshall Hall as Ormond Professor of Music in the University, and he commenced his duties early in January, 1891, by preparing draft statutes and regulations for the degrees of bachelor and doctor of music; for the diploma of musical associate; for musical exhibitions open both to candidates for the degree of bachelor of music and to candidates for the diploma of musical associate; and for a travelling scholarship, open only to candidates for the degree of bachelor of music at the end of their third year. These statutes and regulations were, with some alterations, passed by the Council and Senate, and were allowed by His Excellency the Governor, thus enabling the Professor to commence his lectures early in the first term of the present academic year.

1. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of music, and also those for the diploma of musical associate, must first pass an easy elementary examination, conducted by the Professor, to show their preparedness to benefit by professorial teaching.

2. Those proceeding to degrees must have also matriculated before commencing the course of lectures.

3. Those desirous of obtaining the diploma of musical associate need not be matriculated students, but must undergo the same course of study as those proceeding to degrees, whilst they will be permitted to compete with candidates for degrees for the exhibitions to be awarded at the end of the first and second years of the course.

4. The scholarship of £150 at the end of the third year can only be competed for by candidates for the degree of bachelor of music.

Besides delivering the courses of lectures for the first, second, and third years, the Professor of Music will conduct the following classes:—

- Choral Class.
- Orchestral Class.
- Chamber Music Class.

All the lectures and classes will be open to persons not candidates for degrees or diplomas upon payment of the prescribed fees.

689. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held twice a year, viz., at the end of the first term, and at the end of the fourth term. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, English, French, German, algebra, geometry,\* history, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, physics, physiology, and botany. In all these subjects, with the exception of arithmetic and geography, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

Matricula-  
tion exami-  
nation.

\* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

Matricula-  
tion class  
lists.

690. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, six class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German); (e) Physics and chemistry; (f) Physiology and botany. In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in three classes—those in the first and second classes being placed in order of merit, those in the third in alphabetical order.

Exhibitions  
at matricu-  
lation.

691. At the matriculation examination in the fourth term in each year, six exhibitions, two of the value of £25 each; one in classics, and one in mathematics, and four of the value of £20 each; one in English and history, one in French and German, one in physics and chemistry, and one in physiology and botany, are open for competition, and may be awarded to the candidates under twenty-one years of age who severally stand highest in the first class of the six class lists of that examination.

Candidates  
at matricu-  
lation ex-  
amination.

692. During the year 1890 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination was 1,415. Of these 144 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 1,271 who attempted to pass. Of this number 631, or 50 per cent., were successful.

Matricu-  
lated  
students.

693. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to pay a fee of one guinea and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 631 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1890, only 154 matriculated, as against 192 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1890, the total number who matriculated was 3,062.

Attendance  
at lectures.

694. In 1890, 570 students, of whom all but seven had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 537 in 1889, and only 301 ten years previously. Of the number in 1890, 246 attended lectures in Arts, 85 in Laws, 15 in Engineering, 217 in Medicine, and 7 in Science.

Degrees.

695. The number of degrees taken in 1890 was 109, of which 99 were direct and 10 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered

129 in 1889, and 117 in 1888. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 15 in 1889, and 16 in 1888. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1889, also those in the year 1890:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.\* 1855 TO 1890.

Degrees.	Prior to 1890.			During 1890.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	372	83	455	31	4	35	403	87	490
Master of Arts ...	199	122	321	18	5	23	217	127	344
Bachelor of Medicine	233	11	244	16	1	17	249	12	261
Doctor of Medicine	36	83	119	2	...	2	38	83	121
Bachelor of Surgery	185	2	187	17	...	17	202	2	204
Master of Surgery	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bachelor of Laws	145	7	152	7	...	7	152	7	159
Master of Laws	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25
Doctor of Laws ...	9	18	27	1	...	1	10	18	28
Bachelor of Engineer- ing ...	7	2	9	4	...	4	11	2	13
Master of Engineer- ing ...	24	...	24	2	...	2	26	...	26
Bachelor of Science	1	2	3	1	...	1	2	2	4
Doctor of Science	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	1,238	334	1,572	99	10	109	1,337	344	1,681

696. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. A slight decrease will be observed in the revenue, and a decrease of £733 in the expenditure:—

University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.†	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1889	£ 16,500	£ 14,983	£ 816	£ 32,299	£ 32,652
1890	16,500	14,959	816	32,275	31,919
Decrease ...	...	24	...	24	733

\* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 1,050.  
 † See footnote to paragraph 677 ante.

State  
schools.

697. The *Education Act 1872* (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period:—

## STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1890.

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
1873	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875	1,320	3,826	220,583	101,495§	183,484
1876	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,658
1877	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238
1885	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1886	1,870	4,175	230,576	123,550	190,223
1887	1,911	4,294	230,882	123,563	192,565
1888	1,933	4,234	242,046	128,958	197,115
1889	2,062	4,586	250,429	130,859	202,822
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	204,497

Schools,  
teachers,  
and  
scholars,  
1889 and  
1890.

698. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 108, the number of distinct scholars by 1,675, the number of scholars in average attendance by

\* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, 23 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 19 in 1887, 17 in 1888 and 1889, and 18 in 1890.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 485 in 1890.

‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, the reductions made for multiple enrolments in the last two years being as follow:—In 1889, 18.58 per cent. for day schools, and 49.78 per cent. for night schools; in 1890, 18.01 per cent. for day schools, and 36.84 per cent. for night schools.

§ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

|| With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools, which in 1877 had been receiving such grants, ceased to be connected with the State.



2,909, and the number of instructors by 122; but the number of scholars on the rolls decreased by 332.

699. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 108, as just stated, is made up of 124 new schools opened, less 16 schools closed.

Net increase of schools.

700. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 697 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present *Education Act* has been in force,\* the following increases have taken place in and in connection with, the schools supported by the State:—

Increase in State schools, 1872-90.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1890.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools ...	1,121	106·87
Instructors ...	2,292	94·87
Scholars on the rolls ...	114,042	83·82
„ in average attendance ...	65,312	95·41
Distinct children attending (estimated) ...	91,300	80·66

701. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year of 36 male and 85 female teachers:—

Teachers, 1889 and 1890.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters†	Assistants.	Pupil teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.†	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil teachers.	Total.
1889...	1,445	178	186	1,809	631	651	496	1,000	2,778
1890...	1,421	203	221	1,845	700	669	485	1,009	2,863
Increase	...	25	35	36	69	18	...	9	85
Decrease	24	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...

702. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are

State education systems of Australasian colonies.

\* During this period the number of children at the present school age (6 to 13) in the colony increased by about 22 per cent., and the total population by 49 per cent.

† Including 80 relieving teachers in 1889, and 81 such teachers, viz. 41 males and 40 females, in 1890.

unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 years; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.\*

Schools,  
teachers,  
and  
scholars in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

703. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1890; also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers. †	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria	2,170	4,708	133,768	11·96
New South Wales	2,423	4,181	116,665	10·58
Queensland	621	1,539	40,836	10·58
South Australia	551	1,067	27,551	8·71
Western Australia	101‡	179	3,818	7·96
Total	5,866	11,674	322,638	10·86
Tasmania	240	469	8,898	6·19
New Zealand	1,200	2,978	94,632	15·24§
Grand Total	7,306	15,121	426,168	11·41

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
State  
school  
scholars.

704. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Zealand.       | 4. South Australia.   |
| 2. Victoria.          | 5. Western Australia. |
| 3. { New South Wales. | 6. Tasmania.          |
| { Queensland.         |                       |

\* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Volume II., Appendix B.

† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.

‡ Including 19 assisted schools.

§ This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

705. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales or Tasmania, but lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies:—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia ...	5,014	3,818	76·15
2. New Zealand ...	157,026	94,632	60·27
3. South Australia ...	49,193	27,551	56·01
4. Queensland ...	73,275	40,836	55·73
5. Victoria ...	250,097	133,768	53·49
6. New South Wales ...	221,864	116,665	52·58
7. Tasmania ...	18,156	8,898	49·01

706. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1890, 247,223, or 99 per cent., were in day, and 2,874, or a little over 1 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age:—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1890.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 Years	3,084	...	3,084
4 "	10,617	...	10,617
5 "	18,109	...	18,109
6 "	24,165	...	24,165
7 "	25,250	...	25,250
8 "	25,710	...	25,710
9 "	25,483	...	25,483
10 "	25,510	...	25,510
11 "	24,432	...	24,432
12 "	22,618	...	22,618
13 "	18,728	248	18,971
14 "	13,172	584	13,756
15 "	6,397	567	6,964
16 to 18 Years	3,240	439	3,679
Unspecified	708	1,041	1,749
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,223</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>250,097</b>
<b>Total, 6 to 13 years</b>	<b>173,168</b>	...	<b>173,168</b>

Ages of  
distinct  
children in  
State  
schools.

707. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 to 13) and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to\*—to allow for children who attended more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

#### AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1890.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending.					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years	26,154	12·90	...	...	26,154	12·79
6 to 13	142,376	70·25	...	...	142,376	69·62
13 years and upwards	34,151	16·85	1,816	100·00	35,967	17·59
Total	202,681	100·00	1,816	100·00	204,497	100·00

Sexes of  
scholars in  
State  
schools.

708. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In the last two years, the proportion was 91 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1890 there was an improvement in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table:—

#### SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1889	68,210	62,649	130,859
1890	69,891	63,877	133,768
Increase	1,681	1,228	2,909

State  
school  
attendance.

709. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1890 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 13 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 40 days in each quarter of a year,† unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that, of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1890, the highest

\* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 697 *ante*.

† The *Education Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1023), which was passed on the 4th November and gazetted on the 8th November of that year, altered the school age to that between 6 and 13 years, also increased the period of compulsory school attendance from 60 to 80 days each half-year. The provisions of this Act have been re-enacted by the *Education Act* 1890.

proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (71 per cent.) was in the September quarter: the next highest (58 per cent.) was in the December quarter; the next (55 per cent.) was in the June quarter; and the lowest proportion (only 35 per cent.) was in the March quarter, the mean 40 days' attendance for the whole year being 55 per cent., as compared with 72½ per cent. in the previous year, when, however, the school age was 6 to 15, and the period of compulsory attendance per quarter was only 30 days.\* The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1890; also the average for the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1890.

Quarter ended—	Number	Percentage	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance
			Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	187,389	100.00	187,389	66,451	35.46
30th June	193,594	100.00	193,594	105,742	54.62
30th September	193,631	...	193,631	137,691	71.10
31st December	190,086	...	190,086	109,892	57.81
<b>Average</b>	<b>191,075</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>191,075</b>	<b>104,944</b>	<b>54.89</b>

710. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 80,194 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but to 16,826 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 6,284 were also exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, and 5,030 on account of having been educated up to the standard; whilst 10,427 were excusable on account of sickness, and 16,068 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 9,774, or to 5.1 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 6.79 per cent.

Reasons for non-attendance.

711. In 1890, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 11,431, or more by 3,432 than in 1889. During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the passing of the present

Pupils who have passed the standard.

\* See footnote (†) on page 406.

Education Act, 120,657 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecution  
for non-  
attendance  
at school.

712. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 9,150 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1890, with the result that 7,686 convictions were obtained, whilst in 1,248 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 216 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £2,087, also costs amounting to £62. More than three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free  
subjects.

713. In 1890, military drill was taught in 250 schools to an average attendance of 16,053 pupils, and in 13 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also given to 752 pupils; singing was taught in 346 schools, in 103 of which instruction was given by members of the ordinary staff to 39,913 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 295 schools, to 24,999 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Kinder-  
garten  
instruction.

714. It is reported that there has been a growing demand for kindergarten instruction, introduced in the early part of 1887, which, it is believed, tends to foster intelligence, to promote manual dexterity, and to stimulate the constructive powers of the mind. The plan adopted has been to give lectures in certain commercial centres, where teachers of neighbouring schools could attend; and the result is that upwards of 120 teachers have been more or less trained in the system, many of whom are now teaching it in their several schools.\*

Instruction  
in cookery

715. The Education Department reports that, though technical instruction is not formally allied in any way to the State School programme, it has yet been judged advisable to continue the instruction on cookery; and that in 1891, two or three courses were given, in 12 schools, to 500 or 600 girls, in addition to female students of the Training College.†

Extra  
subjects.

716. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1890 was 109, as against 101 in 1889, and 104 in 1888; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,361 in 1890, as against £2,042 in 1889. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked increase in the pupils seeking instruction in all the subjects except English, book-keeping, physics, and physical geography; whilst 178 pupils were specially instructed, apparently for the first time, in science. There is no doubt the number taught extra subjects would be larger but for the circumstance that several subjects which were

\* See Education Report, 1890-91, Parliamentary Paper No. 73, Session 1891, page xxi.

† *Ibid*, page xxii.

formerly taught as extra subjects are now embraced in the ordinary course under the revised programme, whilst pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now generally pursue their studies at secondary schools.\* The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1889 and 1890:—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890.

	1889. Pupils.	1890. Pupils.
Advanced English	26	14
French	467	541
German	14	26
Latin	398	444
Euclid	364	443
Algebra	591	670
Mensuration	81	218
Bookkeeping	1,160	1,036
Physiology		8
Physics	8	5
Physical Geography	26	11
Shorthand	14	20
Painting	32	38
Fancy work	13	30
Science		178
Geometry		6

717. To enable them to continue their education at the best grammar schools, two hundred scholarships have been annually awarded since 1886, to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, the conditions being that all must be under 15 years of age and in the sixth class. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favourable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The holders of commuted scholarships, at the end of a year, may compete among themselves for renewed scholarships offered to 30 of the best students. In the following year these 30 students may present themselves for a further renewal offered to the best 15. The subjects for competitive examination are solely those taught in State schools, except in the case of competitions for a renewal of commuted scholarships, when the

State school scholarships.

\* See Education Report, 1890-91, page xviii.

examination is partly upon the State school subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects they have been learning at the grammar schools. Up to the end of 1890 one thousand of these scholarships had been awarded. It has, however, been decided in future to reduce the number of scholarships to 100, as the number of candidates competing has been found insufficient to warrant the larger number.

Candidates  
for scholar-  
ships.

718. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the initial examinations for these scholarships in 1890 was 516, as compared with 466 in 1889, 694 in 1888, 527 in 1887, and 313 in 1886.

State  
school  
exhibitions.

719. Twelve exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. In October, 1891, there were 60 exhibitioners, viz., 44 attending at the University, 7 at various approved grammar schools, and 9 had their exhibitions suspended for a year.

School  
books and  
requisites.

720. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow:—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The Minister reports that, "though there may be some cases in which well-to-do parents apply for free stock for their children, and others in which the teacher gives it without due discrimination, children generally purchase their own requisites; and when it is considered that the total cost of free stock amounted in 1890 to no more than £3,522 12s. 11d., or, on the average, about £1 12s. 8d. for each school, it will be acknowledged that this expense is reduced almost to a minimum."\*

\* See Education Report, 1890-91, page xv.



721. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1889-90 and 1890-91. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State:—

Expenditure  
on State  
education.

### EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE.</b>	£	£	£	£
Office staff*	22,195	22,619	424	
Inspection†	22,435	23,048	613	
Teachers' salaries...	392,920	406,825	13,905	
payments on results	149,891	156,130	6,239	
Singing ...	7,497	8,019	522	
Drawing ...	5,065	5,473	408	
Drill and gymnastics	3,858	4,385	527	
Bonuses ...	5,359	6,339	980	
Training Institute‡	4,520	4,315		205
Stores, books, and requisites	6,255	6,555	300	
Maintenance expenses of schools	36,300	36,680	380	
Compulsory clause	3,098	3,120	22	
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	22	14		8
Boards of Advice ...	709	481		228
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, etc.	22,206	33,229	11,023	
Other expenditure§	5,321	6,052	731	
Extra subjects	2,042	2,361	319	
<b>Total exclusive of buildings</b>	<b>689,693</b>	<b>725,645</b>	<b>35,952¶</b>	
<b>EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.</b>				
Maintenance ...	30,790	31,304	514	
Rent ...	4,341	4,615	274	
Cost of erection ...	93,340	76,390		16,950
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>818,164</b>	<b>837,954</b>	<b>19,790¶</b>	

\* Including non-clerical division, and temporary clerical assistance.

† Including salaries of Training Institute, £1,840 in 1889-90, also Inspectors' travelling expenses.

‡ Including allowance for board of students and prizes for students in training, but excluding salaries; see previous footnote.

§ Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1889-90 to £4,949 and £269 respectively, and in 1890-91 to £4,674 and £422.

|| This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1889 and 1890.

¶ Net increase.

State ex-  
penditure  
on primary  
education,  
1880 to 1891.

722. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1890-91 was £837,954, of which only £2,361 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£835,593) was made up of £723,284, cost of management, inspection, instruction, etc.; of £35,919 for maintenance, and rents of private buildings; and of £76,390—provided from the general revenue—for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last twelve years:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880-91.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (Exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, etc.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.	
£	£	£	£	£	
1879-80	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-1	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,828
1881-2	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3	525,405	20,000	3,725	...	58,501
1883-4	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	38,953
1884-5	535,347	19,900*	2,400	...	81,935
1885-6	575,799†	19,949	2,700	...	53,602
1886-7	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,748
1887-8	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,281	...
1888-9	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889-90	687,651	30,790	4,341	6,455	86,885‡
1890-91	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...

Amount paid for extra subjects.

723. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1890-91 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 4¼d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only 2¾d.

Education Endowment Bill.

724. A Bill to vest certain Crown Lands for educational purposes and to provide for the control and management thereof was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on the 16th July, 1891, and read a first time. The lands proposed to be so set apart embrace an area of 1,754,235 acres, the rents and profits arising wherefrom were to be paid to a special account to be called "The Education Endowment

\* Approximate.  
† The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.  
‡ This amount was expended from revenue, with a view of being afterwards recouped from a loan.

Account," to be applied towards the advancement and maintenance of the State School System of Victoria. Of the area referred to 218 acres is on Coode Island, situated at Fisherman's Bend, near to the mouth of the River Yarra; 517 acres in South and Port Melbourne; 1,195,000 acres in the Mallee District; and the remainder in other parts of the colony. It was proposed that the management and control of such lands should be (subject to the Minister) under a committee consisting of the Secretary for Lands, the Surveyor-General, and the Secretary for Agriculture for the time being. Owing to pressure of more urgent business, it was found necessary to abandon the Bill at the close of the session.

725. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1890, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:—

Cost of primary instruction in Australasian colonies.

**COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION\* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.**

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria† ...	705,467	2,361	707,828
New South Wales ...	481,992	71,827	553,819
Queensland ...	167,139	...	167,139
South Australia ...	89,454‡	24,491	113,945
Western Australia ...	10,311	1,377	11,688
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,454,363</b>	<b>100,056</b>	<b>1,554,419</b>
Tasmania ...	33,226	9,825	43,051
New Zealand ...	354,089‡	3,003	357,092
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>1,841,678</b>	<b>112,884</b>	<b>1,954,562</b>

726. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1890 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 5s. 10d. in Victoria to £3 1s. 3d. in Western Australia. Of the total cost £1 2s. 1d.

Cost of primary instruction per scholar in each colony.

\* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.

† The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial, year.

‡ Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was about £10,400, and in New Zealand £33,772.

per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 17s. 10d. in South Australia, 12s. 4d. in New South Wales, and 7s. 3d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-eleventh, and in South Australia over one-ninth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

**COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.\***

Colony.	Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.		
	Paid by State.	Paid by Parents, etc.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Victoria	5 5 6	0 0 4†	5 5 10
2. Tasmania	3 14 8	1 2 1	4 16 9
3. New South Wales	4 2 7	0 12 4	4 14 11
4. South Australia ...	3 4 11†	0 17 10	4 2 9
5. Queensland ...	4 1 10	...	4 1 10
6. New Zealand	3 14 10†	0 0 8†	3 15 6
7. Western Australia§	2 14 0	0 7 3	3 1 3

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

727. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 8d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with about 5s. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.\***

Colony	Amount paid per Head of Population.	Colony	Amount paid per Head of Population.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1. Victoria	12 8 0	5. South Australia	7 4 0
2. New Zealand	11 6 0	6. Tasmania	6 0 0
3. New South Wales	10 1 0	7. Western Australia	4 11 0
4. Queensland	8 8 0	Total	

\* See footnote (\*) on preceding page.

† In South Australia about 7s. 6d., and in New Zealand about 7s. 2d., of the amounts entered in this column was derived from Education reserves.

‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

§ Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 7s. 7½d.

728. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £4 16s. 4d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 6d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 11s. 9d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 6d.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

729. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1890-91 was less by £617 than that so expended in 1889-90, but exceeded by £16,916 that expended in 1888-9, the increase being chiefly under the head of technical schools, schools of mines, and University buildings:—

Expenditure on secular education.

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1888-9. £	1889-90. £	1890-91. £
Exhibitions and Scholarships ... ..	9,077	9,899	9,973
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines ... ..	24,093	33,804	38,613
Melbourne University Endowment and Subsidy ... ..	16,500	16,500	16,500
"    "    Buildings ... ..	3,500	10,500	5,000
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>53,170</b>	<b>70,703</b>	<b>70,086</b>

730. About the middle of 1891 the Department of Education possessed 2,032 school-houses, having accommodation for 195,482 children; also 1,457 teachers' residences.\*

State school buildings held in fee.

731. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter, was fully explained in the last issue of this work.† The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1890, and their classification under the *Public Service Act 1883*:—

Teachers of each class.

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1890.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class ... ..	39	...	...	...	50	338
Second class ... ..	45	...	...	36	43	214
Third class ... ..	92	...	37	40	44	198
Fourth class ... ..	301	5	46	87	84	259
Fifth class ... ..	790†	459§	76	321	...	...
Juniors ... ..	...	...	44	185	...	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,267</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,009</b>

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 485 sewing-mistresses; also 154 male and 236 female temporary unclassified head teachers. The grand total was 4,708, viz. 1,845 males and 2,863 females.

\* For particulars of the materials of which State Schools are built, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.

‡ Including 41 relieving teachers. § Including 40 relieving teachers.

Training college for teachers.

732. The new Training College, which will eventually form a handsome block of buildings, has during the last few years been in course of erection on the south-east corner of the University Reserve. The central portion of the college was occupied in December, 1889; the western wing, for 26 female students, on the 11th June, 1891; and the eastern wing, for 25 male students, on 18th January, 1892. The cost, inclusive of fittings and furniture, of the central portion was £13,349, of the western wing £11,722, and of the eastern wing £9,267. It is considered that the advantage of thus having all the students housed close to their work under conditions of collegiate life are sufficiently evident, and must be productive of good results. The college contains a good library and an educational museum, available for State school teachers.

Private schools, 1873 to 1891.

733. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the nineteen years, 1873 to 1891:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.*	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†
1873	888	1,841	24,781
1874	653	1,446	18,428
1875	610	1,509	22,448
1876	565	1,511	27,481
1877	645	1,646	28,847
1878	530	1,457	28,422
1879	585	1,656	35,873
1880	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census)	643	1,516	28,134
1882	645	1,553	34,062
1883	655	1,551	34,443
1884	670	1,638	35,773
1885	655	1,635	35,115
1886	665	1,645	34,787
1887	691	1,680	35,811
1888	749	1,812	37,823
1889	753	1,878	40,291
1890	782	1,967	40,181
1891	791	2,037	40,181

\* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in February or March.

The Education report for 1890-91 gives a return of only 778 private schools, but in these there were said to be 48,095 scholars, or 7,914 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number on the rolls at the time of the collectors' visits.

734. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which *The Education Act* came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 99 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 196 in the number of instructors, and of 15,400 in the number of scholars.

Private schools. 1873 and 1891 compared.

735. For the last fifteen years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the fifteen years:—

Denominations of private schools.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1891.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1878	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310

\* Including, in 1879, 2 Baptist schools, with 2 teachers and 30 scholars; in 1880, 1 Unitarian school, with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars; in 1881, 1 school, connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 26 scholars; in 1882, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 13 scholars; in 1883, 2 Baptist schools, with 4 teachers and 45 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1884, 1 Baptist school, with 2 teachers and 18 scholars; 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 14 scholars; in 1885, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 77 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the Bible Christians, with 1 teacher and 5 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 95 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 1 teacher and 18 scholars; in 1887, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 83 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 22 scholars; in 1888, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 74 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 15 scholars; in 1889, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 91 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 9 scholars; in 1890, 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 11 scholars; in 1891, 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 10 scholars.

## RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1891—continued.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
<b>SCHOOLS—</b>											
<i>continued.</i>											
1881 (Census)	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
1883	655	61	8	4	...	5	...	175	2	4	396
1884	670	56	13	2	1	5	...	182	2	3	406
1885	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
1886	665	40	5	3	2	4	...	182	2	3	424
1887	691	27	5	3	1	4	...	175	2	2	472
1888	749	30	5	3	1	6	...	185	2	2	515
1889	753	27	3	3	...	6	...	186	2	2	524
1890	782	30	4	2	...	7	...	195	4	1	539
1891	791	28	2	2	...	7	...	203	4	1	544
<b>TEACHERS.</b>											
1877	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census)	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
1883	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
1884	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	...	555	9	7	811
1885	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1886	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1887	1,680	97	40	26	2	5	...	536	6	4	964
1888	1,812	124	37	25	2	6	...	568	4	4	1,042
1889	1,878	127	31	25	...	6	...	592	4	4	1,089
1890	1,967	119	35	25	...	7	...	633	10	1	1,137
1891	2,037	107	27	23	...	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
<b>SCHOLARS.</b>											
1877	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,450	270	...	12,397
1878	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,532
1879	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census)	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181
1883	34,443	2,061	914	319	...	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348
1884	35,773	1,996	1,010	288	18	142	...	21,019	180	87	11,033
1885	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216
1886	34,787	1,466	799	387	39	129	...	20,315	133	118	11,401
1887	35,811	1,301	751	389	33	128	...	20,854	93	105	12,157
1888	37,823	1,504	761	404	26	196	...	21,461	59	89	13,323
1889	40,291	1,425	691	437	...	194	...	22,696	79	100	14,669
1890	40,181	1,554	738	447	...	210	...	22,075	229	11	14,917
1891	40,181	1,442	562	358	...	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744

\* See footnote on page 417.



736. By the figures relating to 1891 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 247 private schools or 31 per cent., employing 852 instructors or 42 per cent., and educating 24,437 children or 61 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 21,623 children, or about 54 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 88 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

737. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1891 were more numerous by 21, and the female teachers by 49, than those in 1890, the result being a total increase of 70. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table:—

Teachers in private schools.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1890	...	458	1,509	1,967
1891	...	479	1,558	2,037
Increase		21	49	70

738. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1891:—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 29 scholars.  
 " not attached " " " " 13 "

739. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 13 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 32 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations:—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denominations.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 13 scholars.

Wesleyans	...	16	"
Presbyterians	...	21	"
Jews	...	25	"
Lutherans	...	27	"
Roman Catholics	...	32	"

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools

740. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28.\* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

741. In 1891, as compared with 1890, there was an increase of 361 in the number of boys, but a decrease of 361 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1890 ... ..	19,825	20,356	40,181
1891 ... ..	20,186	19,995	40,181
Increase ... ..	361	...	...
Decrease ... ..	...	361	...

Proportion of male to female scholars.

742. In 1890, the number of girls educated in private schools was greater than that of boys, the proportion being 103 to 100, but in 1891 the reverse was the case, the proportion being 99 girls to 100 boys. It has been already shown† that, in State schools, the scholars are in the proportion of 91 girls to 100 boys.

Ages of scholars

743. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 years last birthday, both inclusive.‡ The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year:—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1890.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ... ..	26,154	5,237	31,391
6 to 12 years (school age)†	142,376	23,528	165,904
13 years and upwards ...	35,967	11,416	47,383
Total ... ..	204,497	40,181	244,678

\* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32.

† See paragraph 708, *ante*.

‡ The school age was changed in November, 1889. Prior to that date it had been 6 and under 15.

744. In public schools, 69½ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 17½ per cent. were above, and 13 per cent. were below it. In private schools, only 59 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 28 per cent. were above, and 13 per cent. were below it.

Proportion of scholars at school age.

745. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1890 may be stated as follows:—

Scholars, 1890.

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1890.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	204,497
In private schools ...	40,181
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	13,901
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>258,579</b>

746. Of these children the following were at the school age (6 and under 13):—

Scholars at school age.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1890.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	142,376
In private schools ...	23,528
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	6,430
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>172,334</b>

747. According to the census of 1891, the total number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria on the 5th April of that year was 173,099.\* The following, therefore, would be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

Children receiving and not receiving instruction.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE	Private Schools	State Schools (distinct children)	AGES RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION.	Per Cent.
Being educated	111,411	60,923	172,334	99.56
Not being educated	40,181	765	765	.44
<b>Total at school age</b>	<b>151,592</b>	<b>61,688</b>	<b>173,099</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* According to the census of 1881, the number between 6 and 13 years of age was 153,554. The school age was changed in November, 1889. Prior to that date it had been 6 and under 13.

Proportion  
of children  
being  
educated.

748. By the foregoing figures it would appear that practically the whole of the children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria were being educated during some portion of the year, and that about 83 per cent. of these were at State schools. The scholars referred to are the "distinct children," whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 93,700,\* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 123,800, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 49,300.

Proportion  
of children  
not attend-  
ing full  
time.

749. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 40, was not reached in the case of 45 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1890.†

Colleges,  
grammar  
schools, etc.

750. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities, of these institutions for the year under review:—

\* Seventy per cent. of the whole average attendance have been assumed to be at the school age. This was about the proportion of distinct children at the school age as estimated by the Education Department.

† See paragraph 709 *ante*.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,\* 1890.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	18	293
Scotch College, "	Presbyterian Church	6,445	14	350
Wesley " "	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	175
St. Patrick's .. "	Roman Catholic	10,002	12	137
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	"	...	16	166
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	7	104
	Total	40,000	76	1,225

751. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liberality, of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men's College was established in Melbourne four years since.† The following account of this institution has been supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, C.E. (Melb.), F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., Secretary to the College:—

Working Men's College.

"The college is centrally situated, in Latrobe Street, opposite the Public Library. There are now two buildings, facing Latrobe and Bowen Streets respectively. The Bowen Street building has been erected on a half-acre of ground, granted by the Government, and is intended mainly for the extension of trade classes, but will also accommodate the classes in drawing and modelling, while the Latrobe Street block has been erected by private subscription, and is occupied by class rooms, offices, etc.

\* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for:—(1) Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination; (2) Scholarships of 20 guineas or 10 guineas each (according to merit), tenable for one year, open to all boys who have passed the ordinary matriculation examination, to be awarded for excellence in any one or more of the four groups of subjects, Classics, Mathematics, French and German, English and History. In connexion with the Wesley College, there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship" established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two "Walter Powell Scholarships" founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £10 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the "Waugh," for boys below the matriculation form, the "Eggleston" and "Corrigan" entrance scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

† The total amount contributed by the late Mr. Ormond to the three institutions during his lifetime was £60,700; moreover, a further sum of £113,500 was bequeathed by him to various charitable and religious purposes. For further particulars, see the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II footnote (†) to paragraph 807.

"The initiation of the college is due to the late Mr. Ormond, who subscribed £5,500 towards the building, a like sum being obtained by public subscription. The sites were granted by the Government, who have also subsidized the institution by grants, both for buildings and maintenance.

"The college is governed by a Council of 16 members, consisting of representatives of the Founder, the Government, the University, the Public Library, the Trades' Hall Council, subscribers of £1 and upwards, and subscribers of from 2s. 6d. to £1. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council. The President of the Council for the present year is Prof. Kernot, M.A., C.E., F.R.G.S.

"The college is intended to improve the general and technical education of the working classes; but is open to all, women as well as men. The class work is carried on almost entirely in the evening, between the hours of 7 and 10.15 p.m. Saturday morning lectures in science for the special benefit of State school teachers are also held.

"Courses of study extending over 3 years are laid down for students in the various trade classes, and the four following certificates are issued:—

- "1. Class Ordinary Certificate, to those students who pass the annual examination in any class.
- "2. Class Credit Certificate, to those students who pass the examination with credit.
- "3. Technical Certificate, to those students who pass all the examinations in the 2 years' course.
- "4. Expert Certificates, to those students who have passed all the examinations in the 3 years' course.

"Before gaining Expert and Technical Certificates, the students must produce evidence of having been engaged in practical work for some time.

"The progress of this institution since 1888 is shown in the following table:—

The Working Men's College.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Average per term of—			
Enrolments (individual students) ...	1,767	2,064	2,178
Females ...	225	358	460
Juniors under 18 and apprentices under 21...	671	...	...
Males under 21—Apprentices ...	...	236	253
„ „ Others ...	...	810	811
Fees received ...	£ 1,753	2,455	2,747
Average fees per student ...	19s. 10d.	23s. 4d.	...
Number of classes ...	74	93	101
Number of instructors ...	29	37	44
Salaries paid instructors... ..	£ 1,855	2,849	3,443

"The following is a list of subjects taught:—

Algebra.	Elementary Drafting.
Applied Electricity.	Elementary Mechanics.
Applied Mechanics—Construction.	Elocution.
„ Design.	Freehand Drawing.
„ Machines.	French.
Architectural Drawing.	Geography.
Arithmetic.	Geology and Mineralogy.
Book-keeping.	Geometry.
Botany.	German.
Building Construction.	Graining.
Carpentry.	Grammar.
Coach Making and Carriage Drafting.	Grammar of Music.
Cookery.	Harmony.
Dress Cutting.	History.
Dressmaking.	Latin.

Logic.  
Marbling.  
Mechanical Drawing.  
Mensuration.  
Mental Philosophy.  
Modelling.  
Photography.  
Physics.  
Physiology.  
Plaster Casting.  
Plumbing.  
Practical Plane Geometry.  
Shorthand.

Sign Writing.  
Singing.  
Solid Geometry.  
Steam and the Steam Engine.  
Surveying and Levelling.  
Tailor's Cutting and Fitting.  
Telegraphy.  
Tonic Sol Fa.  
Trigonometry.  
Turning and Fitting.  
Violin.  
Voice Production.  
Writing and Correspondence.

"The largest number of individual students enrolled for any one term was 2,400. The average enrolment for 1890 was 2,178, and the average attendance 1,586. 811 students were examined for first and second year certificates in 39 subjects; 551, or 68 per cent., passed, and 252, or 31 per cent., passed with credit."

752. The following account of the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, which is an institution of which the objects are in many respects identical with those of the Melbourne Working Men's College, has been supplied for this work:—

Gordon  
Technical  
College.

The college is splendidly situated both for town and country students, occupying a portion of that area in Fenwick Street formerly known as Johnstone Park. It is almost adjoining the central railway station, which is found very convenient for students travelling to and from the college by rail, of whom there is a large number on the class rolls.

The workshops for practical instruction in carpentry, plumbing, and other trade subjects, are now open and promise to be a great success.

The total number of students attending the college for the quarter ending 30th June, 1891, was 266. This number is made up chiefly of the artizan class.

The total amount received in students' fees, to date, is £1,005 17s., and in public subscriptions, £1,200. This is exclusive of the Ormond bequest (£1,000 less probate duty). The Government grants to date amount to £7,000. The total expenditure on buildings has been £7,907.

The subjects taught are:—Building construction, bookkeeping, chemistry, carpentry (practical), electrical engineering, English, French, freehand and model drawing, German, Latin, mathematics, mechanical drawing, modelling, physics, phonography, painting, practical geometry, perspective, plumbing (practical), telegraphy, writing and correspondence, and wool-sorting. The fees range from 3s. 3d. to 21s.

Through the liberality of the publishers, a large number of scientific and other useful publications are sent to the college gratis. These are well used and appreciated by students.

The Field Science, Photographic, and Sketching Clubs, associated with the College, are all in a flourishing condition and doing excellent work.

753. The Ormond and Gordon Working Men's Colleges, as well as other technical schools, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has been devising a scheme to provide for the best method of promoting and directing secondary education generally, by

Technologi-  
cal schools.

which schools will be recognized in certain authorized centres only, and payments will be provided in accordance with amounts raised locally. Hitherto, schools of design have been under the control of a Royal Technological Commission, which was dissolved on the 30th June, 1890; the other technical schools were practically independent, and were not subject to Government supervision, although receiving State aid, which was given without regard to the merits of the different institutions. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand hand 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 subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1890, there were altogether 26 technological schools in the colony, viz., 3 working men's or technical colleges—two of which have been just described, 11 schools of art, and 12 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of Mines, was affiliated to the Melbourne University by a statute passed by the senate in April, 1887, which, however, restricts the privileges conferred by the affiliation to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 195 lecturers, and had, during 1890, an enrolment of 6,899 pupils, of whom 3,818 attended eight or more times during the last quarter of the year; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. to £3 3s. The local South Kensington examinations, which are conducted under the supervision of the Education Department, were attended by 339 students, of whom nearly 200 were successful in obtaining the Science and Art Department's certificate of merit†; moreover, the Working Men's College (Melbourne) issued 551, and the Gordon Technical College 78, prizes or certificates. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1890-91, amounted to £38,613, viz., £19,113 for maintenance, and £19,500 for building purposes; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £7,000; the Sandhurst School of Mines, £6,350; and the Ballarat School of Mines, £5,000.‡

\* For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see last edition of this work, Vol. II, paragraphs 748 to 751.

† The South Kensington examinations are to be henceforth discontinued, and the Education Department will establish its own examinations in their stead.

‡ A digest of some of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction in Great Britain, 1881 to 1884, together with valuable comments thereon by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, LL.D., M.P., Minister of Public Instruction in Victoria, was laid before the Parliament of Victoria in 1888, and will amply repay perusal. (See Parliamentary Paper B. 579, Session 1888.)



754. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £147,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £530,105, of which £65,508 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, etc., have amounted in all to 506,503, of which 264,695 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the *Copyright Statute*. The estimated value of these contributions is £26,276. At the end of 1890 the library contained 122,834 volumes, and 153,548 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 474,435 persons. The trustees report that, of 4,278 volumes added to the institution in 1890, 1,142 were donations; these embrace a valuable donation of 467 volumes from the British Government, which also presented 3,075 pamphlets and 1,568 maps; also a gift of 181 volumes, besides 427 maps, from the Government of the United States. It is, moreover, reported that, although the new dictionary catalogue has not yet been completed, the cards upon which it has been written will soon be made available to the public, and will prove of great value to the researches of readers in enabling them to ascertain with the least possible delay the resources of the library on any given subject. The erection of the new reading-room, the funds for which the trustees expect will be soon provided, and which is the next work to be undertaken, will afford ample space for a long time to come for the storage and shelving of a very large number of volumes.

755. The National Gallery, at the end of 1890, contained 15,769 works of art, viz., 171 oil paintings, 2,573 objects of statuary, etc., and 13,025 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 12 male and 19 female students, and the school of design by 48 male and 101 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 which the subjects are purely Australian. The most important contribution to the National Gallery during 1890 was Mr. Longstaff's copy of the "Æsop" of Velasquez in the Royal Gallery of Madrid, as his second year's work under the terms of the travelling scholarship awarded to him in 1887. Mr. Aby Altson succeeds Mr. Longstaff

in this scholarship, the latter gentleman's tenure having expired during the year.

Industrial  
Museum.

756. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 617 publications, 51,275 specimens, of which 2,300 were added during 1890, and 261 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. During the year a fine exhibit of prize wools was presented to the Museum by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co.; moreover, the whole foreign mineral collection was re-arranged, and 655 specimens were received either as donations, exchanges, or purchases; the section of economic botany was also largely added to by donations from private sources, and from agricultural societies.

National  
Museum.

757. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1890 was visited by 129,253 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £1,402. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,877. The total amount of aid from Government during the year 1889-90 was £1,836. The Director again complains of the delay which is taking place in the completion of the buildings, for which the sum of £12,000 has been voted but not appropriated.

Patent  
Office  
Library.

758. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains about 5,530 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 333 models of patented or protected inventions, and 220 models of designs under the *Copyright Act*. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. 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.

Supreme  
Court  
Library

759. 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 rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1890 was 20,148. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £30,090, of which £1,668 was spent in 1890.

760. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Three hundred and seventy-nine furnished returns for 1890 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £302,111; that their total receipts in 1890 amounted to £55,048, of which £16,195 was contributed by the Government, and £38,853 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 445,900; and that during the year about 2,405,056 visits were paid to 338 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1890 must have amounted to fully 2,690,000.

Free libraries, etc.

761. A full account of the late Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, 1888, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.\* The accounts have since been closed and audited, and the final cash statement of the Commission shows—after allowing for £21,788 repaid, and £15,508, for which credit is taken as the value of permanent improvements effected—the net cost of the Exhibition to be £239,702. To this, however, the Audit Commissioners consider £7,694—the authorized cost of restoring the buildings and grounds—should be added.†

Net cost of Centennial International Exhibition.

762. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,314 acres. Of these reserves 1,723 acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew, 482½ in South Melbourne, 446½ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, 180½ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 45¾ in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 65½ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9½ in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 in extra-urban municipalities.

Public reserves in Greater Melbourne.

763. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

Public reserves.

\* Vol. II., paragraph 760.

† See Parliamentary Paper, No. 102, Session 1891.

## PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,\* 1891.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	444
"	Yarra	155
"	Prince's	97
"	Fawkner	102
"	Flinders	24
"	Park (Model Farm)	81
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	235
"	Zoological	55
"	Carlton	63
"	Fitzroy	64
"	Spring	21
"	Flagstaff	18
"	Argyle Square	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Curtain	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Darling	2
"	Lincoln	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Macarthur	1
"	Murchison Square	1
"	University	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	University Grounds	106
"	Friendly Societies' Grounds	33
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	East Melbourne	7†
"	Scotch College	7
"	Richmond	6
"	Carlton	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Military Parade Ground	5
North Melbourne Town	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
Richmond City	Richmond Park	150
"	Horticultural Gardens	33
"	Barkly Square	7
Northcote Town	Jika Park	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
"	Ornamental Plantations	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Borough	Cricket Ground	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Park and Garden	56
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Recreation	23

\* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1,315.

† Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioners, but still used for cricket.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,\* 1891—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation	54
"	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	11
"	"	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" (Dandenong Road)	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	85
"	Recreation (Elsternwick)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon Town	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Ornamental Plantations	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Water Reserve	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Racecourse	301
"	Recreation	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hawthorn City	"	15
Kew Borough	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens	26
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket Ground, etc.	5
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Brown's Hill)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Williamstown Town	Park	36
"	"	20
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	15
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Public Garden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	13
"	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
"	Malvern Recreation	5
"	"	8
Outside urban municipalities	" Park and Garden	16
	Caulfield Park	62
	" Racecourse	144
	Camberwell Gardens	7
	Williamstown Racecourse	190
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,314</b>

764. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, and is as large as the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane

Botanic Garden.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 430.

combined; but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 48 years, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9\*.

765. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tramcars starting from Elizabeth Street South, close to the Hobson's Bay Railway Station, every few minutes. A transfer has to be made at the south entrance to the Royal Park to a short horse tram running from the Sydney Road to the Society's gardens, but only one fare of 3d. for adults and half-price for children is made. The gardens can also be reached from Spencer Street by the Coburg, Fitzroy, or Heidelberg trains, all of which stop at the Royal Park Station, close to the railway gates on the north side of the gardens. 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. An interesting account of the operations of this society, contributed for this work by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.†

766. On the 18th March, 1890, a Royal Commission, consisting of 11 members, was appointed to enquire into and report upon the condition and management of the charitable institutions of the colony. The Commission made a progress report‡ on the 11th November, 1890, and a final report towards the end of 1891§ embodying the following recommendations:—

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. Removal of the depôts of the Immigrants' Home on St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.
2. Establishment of a casual ward on the north bank of the Yarra, near Prince's Bridge.
3. Transfer of the permanent inmates now in the buildings on the St. Kilda Road to the Royal Park.
4. Removal of the Benevolent Asylum to Cheltenham.
5. Removal of the Melbourne Hospital.
6. Erection of the Melbourne Hospital on the site known as the "Pig Market."

\* Vol. II., paragraph 89'.

† Vol. II., paragraph 764.

‡ Parliamentary Paper, No. 203, Session 1890.

§ Parliamentary Paper, No. 210, Session 1891.

7. The immediate establishment of infectious diseases hospitals.
8. The employment of female nurses in hospitals wherever practicable.
9. The establishment of a board, from which nurses should obtain a certificate of competency.
10. The provision of a better accommodation for nurses, relief from menial work, and the raising of their status.
11. Calling upon persons in good circumstances to show cause why they should not contribute to the support of their indigent relations who are burdens on the charitable institutions. Magistrates to hear cases privately at discretion.
12. Regular inspection of all the charitable institutions of the colony by competent firemen, and the enforcement of methods for the safety of the inmates of charitable institutions in case of fire.
13. The printing of all the reports of the Inspector of Charities as Parliamentary papers.
14. Removal of the Blind Asylum to a country site.
15. Removal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution to a country site.
16. Amalgamation of the Benevolent Asylum and Immigrants' Home; receiving house only being left in the city.
17. Amalgamation of metropolitan refuges for fallen women, other than Abbotsford; removal of them to a country site or distant suburb; proper classification of inmates; and establishment of receiving-houses in town.
18. Appointment of duly qualified medical men of junior standing to the positions of resident medical officers in all cases where the services of consulting medical men can be obtained.
19. Provision for the appointment of honorary medical officers to be made by the District Boards.
20. Division of the colony into charitable districts administered by District Boards, the members of which shall be elected by the municipalities within the several districts, to have full powers in the allocation of the Government grant and other funds.
21. The appointment of a Central Board of Charity to allocate the Government grant to the various districts and have general control of all charities within the colony.
22. Such Central Board to consist of nine honorary members, four appointed by the Government and five elected by the District Boards. The Board to choose its own chairman, and to have control of the present office of the Inspector of Charities.
23. The Central Board to have powers to transfer inmates from and to any benevolent asylum or hospital in any part of the country.
24. That half the expense of supporting charitable institutions be borne by the Government grant; that, if necessary funds for the other half cannot be obtained by private subscription, the balance be paid by the municipalities out of the general rate upon the precept from the District Board.\*
25. The transformation of some of the country hospitals into benevolent asylums by agreement of the various committees of the different institutions within the districts, or in the event of the committees not agreeing, by order of the District Board.†
26. The extension of the time during which ship-owners shall be compelled to give bonds to the Central Board to indemnify the State for introducing into the colony persons, who, within three months after their arrival, become a burden upon the State.
27. The classification of the various ladies' benevolent societies, throughout the colony, and more equal distribution of the grant to them.
28. The establishment of dispensaries in the suburbs of Melbourne, to relieve the pressure on existing charitable institutions.
29. The establishment of a more extensive ambulance service.

\* Two Commissioners did not approve of this, considering it undesirable to place the burden upon ratepayers who are possessors of one kind of property, or to tax occupants of small homesteads, or, in other words, to tax thrift; whilst they were of opinion that the obnoxious imposition of a poor tax should be deferred as long as possible.

† One Commissioner considered it an unwise policy to close hospitals and multiply benevolent asylums. If some of the former were no longer required as hospitals, they should be closed altogether, whilst the latter might well be amalgamated into two or three institutions with financial gain to the country.

30. The abolition of special pay wards provided out of charitable funds in any charitable institution in the colony. All patients to be compelled to contribute according to their means.

31. The boarding-out system to be adopted for orphans in country homes wherever practicable, adequate provision being made for inspection and for the protection of religious faith.\*

32. The proceeds of the sites of any institutions which may be sold to be invested as endowments for charitable purposes, unless required for building purposes.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATION (SIGNED BY THREE COMMISSIONERS).

Where racing and other clubs are permitted by the State to occupy valuable reserves and other Crown lands in the metropolitan district free of charge, in all cases where payment is demanded for admission to such reserves and Crown lands, a percentage of all such receipts should be paid over to the treasurer of the proposed Central Board of Charity.

767. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria, and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1890, was available for indoor patients:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. †—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1889-90. ‡

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals § ...	39	355	3,135,562	2,421	1,295
Women's Hospital ...	1	21	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital ...	1	9	59,176	70	845
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	982	2,151,871	3,457	622
Idiot Asylum    ...	1	12	43,999	89	494
Benevolent asylums ...	5	145	1,061,627	1,423	746
Immigrants' Home ¶ ...	1	24	390,256	683	571
Blind Asylum ...	1	6	82,764	111	746
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums ...	7	61	532,566	988	539
Industrial Schools ...	5	16	184,752	326	567
Reformatory Schools ...	4	20	226,522	210	1,079
Infant Asylum ...	1	9	34,482	61	565
Female refuges ...	7	127	317,078	487	651
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>80</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>8,445,742</b>	<b>10,513</b>	<b>803</b>

NOTE.—Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 64 inmates. Particulars of these institutions will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

\* With reference to the relative merits of the "boarding-out" and "barracks" systems, one Commissioner dissented from the view that, under the latter, when boys are brought up to the knowledge of a trade, or when girls are carefully trained for domestic service, they are not so well fitted to fight the battle of life, or to become as good citizens as those children who are boarded out.

† Only three of the kinds described are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and four of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

‡ Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

§ A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 697 in Volume I.

|| The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.

¶ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.



768. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,\* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Cubic space in wards.

769. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1890; also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates:—

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1889-90.

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	18,440	1,902·7	2,118	11·49
Women's Hospital†	1,162	50·0	26	2·24
Children's Hospital	880	48·0	72	8·18
Eye and Ear Hospital	373	40·5	3	·80
Hospitals for the Insane	4,413	3,605·0	254	5·76
Idiot Asylum	110	93·0	10	9·09
Benevolent asylums	2,093	1,336·0	272	13·00
Immigrants' Home	2,364	718·2	109	4·61
Blind Asylum	124	109·5	1	·81
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	69	59·0		
Orphan asylums	1,444	1,170·6	6	·42
Industrial and Reformatory Schools‡	3,807	3,330·0	38	1·00
Infant Asylum §	110	52·0	22	20·00
Female refugees	902	432·0	6	·67
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,291</b>	<b>12,946·5</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>8·09</b>

\* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† Exclusive of infants.

‡ Including those boarded-out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.

§ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 59 were admitted during the year, and 17 remained at its end.

Inmates in  
excess of  
beds.

770. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan Asylums. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded out, the institutions are not overcrowded.\*

Birthplaces  
of inmates.

771. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the totals are compared with the numbers of the same birthplaces in the population as enumerated at the census of 1891:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES† OF INMATES, 1889-90.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries & Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	7,162	4,797	1,312	3,232	353	1,584	18,440
Women's Hospital ...	852	152	28	102	...	28	1,162
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	170	98	25	64	1	15	373
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ... }	904	976	371	1,184	98	990	4,523
Benevolent asylums ...	176	900	246	569	61	141	2,093
Immigrants' Home ...	407	731	481	657	...	88	2,364
Blind Asylum ...	109	9	1	3	...	2	124
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	60	6	...	...	...	3	69
Orphan asylums ...	1,352	18	8	31	...	35	1,444
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ‡	218	6	...	1	...	7	232
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>11,410</b>	<b>7,693</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>30,824</b>
Proportions per 1,000 of } population § ... }	14.38	47.22	48.79	68.49	60.71	72.74	27.03

Religions of  
inmates.

772. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the living population of each sect as enumerated at the recent census:—

\* See paragraphs 796 to 798 *post*.

† Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, and Female refuges, are not given in this table.

‡ The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, etc.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,807.

§ For numbers of each birthplace, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see Appendix D., Table I., *post*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS\* OF INMATES, 1889-90.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud-dhists, Confu-cians, etc.	Of other Sect, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	12,035	5,577	56	346	426	18,440
Women's Hospital ...	768	387	5	..	2	1,162
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	258	111	1	1	2	373
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	2,510	1,437	22	84	470	4,523
Benevolent asylums ...	1,423	584	4	45	37	2,093
Immigrants' Home ...	1,618	736	1	7	2	2,364
Blind Asylum ...	100	23	1	..	..	124
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	58	10	1	..	..	69
Orphan asylums ...	740	704	..	..	..	1,444
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	126	105	..	..	1	232
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>19,636</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>30,824</b>
Proportions per 1,000 of } population †	23·46	38·92	14·09	71·60	22·51	27·03

773. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population as returned at the recent census:—

Ages of inmates of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1889-90.

Description of Institution.	Ages.									Total.	
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.		Unknown.
General hospitals ...	222	513	844	4,158	3,471	2,151	2,314	2,385	2,337	45	18,440
Women's Hospital ...	..	..	..	700	368	71	17	5	1	..	1,162
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	46	35	62	53	33	35	78	31	..	373
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	20	25	403	856	784	971	635	310	409	4,413
Idiot Asylum ..	..	18	36	49	4	..	..	..	..	3	110
Benevolent asylums ..	67	..	..	68	30	48	110	362	1,404	4	2,093
Immigrants' Home ...	139	59	16	85	264	345	390	433	633	..	2,364
Blind Asylum ...	..	7	21	52	32	9	2	1	..	..	124
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	..	7	34	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Orphan asylums ...	118	619	627	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,444
Industrial and Reforma-tory Schools †	6	15	93	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	232
Infant Asylum ..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Female refuges ..	..	..	6	327	235	123	133	37	..	41	902
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>6,129</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>31,836</b>
Proportions per 1,000 } of population †	4·43	10·12	14·90	25·43	25·79	34·35	47·34	55·04	120·01	..	27·92

\* See footnote (†) on page 436.  
 † See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 771 ante.  
 ‡ For numbers of each sect, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see Appendix D., Table III., post.

Receipts and expenditure.

774. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1889-90 amounted to £429,756, of which £250,294, or about four sevenths, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £388,506. Of the Government contribution, £138,542 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£111,752) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table:—

**CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1889-90.**

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
General hospitals	£62,698	£83,774	£146,472	£134,750
Women's Hospital	2,500	4,319	6,819	6,917
Children's Hospital	100	4,560	4,660	5,438
Eye and Ear Hospital	800	1,983	2,783	2,653
Hospitals for the Insane	98,860	11,205*	110,065	110,065
Idiot Asylum	23,586	17,679	41,265	32,862
Benevolent asylums	6,724	2,348	9,072	9,651
Immigrants' Home	2,100	8,906	11,006	6,857
Blind Asylum	1,600	6,464	8,064	3,280
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	9,474	22,769	32,243	19,458
Orphan asylums	39,682	1,740†	41,422	41,422
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	250	961	1,211	1,214
Infant Asylum	1,920	12,754	14,674	13,939
Female refugees				
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,294</b>	<b>179,462</b>	<b>429,756</b>	<b>388,506</b>

Average cost per inmate.

775. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1890, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

\* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1890 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† Of this amount, £1,454 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £286 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,740. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1889-90.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,902.7	114,139	59	19	7
Women's Hospital	50.0	6,599	131	19	7
Children's Hospital	48.0	5,087	105	19	6
Eye and Ear Hospital	40.5	2,147	53	0	3
Hospitals for the Insane	3,605.0	110,065	29	15	3
Idiot Asylum	93.0				
Benevolent asylums	1,336.0	24,442	18	5	11
Immigrants' Home...	718.2	8,867	12	7	0
Blind Asylum	109.5	6,723	61	2	4
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	59.0	3,080	52	4	1
Orphan asylums	1,170.6	18,522	15	16	5
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	3,330.0	41,422†	12	8	9
Infant Asylum	52.0	1,145	22	0	4‡
Female refuges	432.0	13,404	31	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,946.5</b>	<b>355,642</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>

776. In 1889-90 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£132), the next in the Children's Hospital (£106), the next in the Blind Asylum (£61), and next in the General Hospitals (£60). The Eye and Ear Hospital followed with an average per inmate of £53; then the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £52. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of nearly £12 10s.; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of less than £16; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £18 per inmate. The children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Orphan Asylums, are, however, for the most part not a tax on the institutions, being boarded-out or licensed.

777. In the following table the ordinary occupations or callings of persons who were inmates of Hospitals and Benevolent Asylums during the year ended 30th June, 1891, are specified under various heads:—

\* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of building and repairs and of out-door relief.

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £1,480 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

‡ If, however, allowance be made for an average of 18 mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £16 7s. 2d.

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.</b>				
Actor, actress, theatre employé	8	4		
Architect, draftsman	2		4	
Army officer, soldier	5		43	
Artist, engraver, photographer	8		3	
Bailiff, rabbit inspector	3			
Clergyman, missionary, Salvation Army officer, sexton	3	1	1	
Journalist, reporter, book agent, librarian	7	1	2	
Lawyer	6		2	
Medical man or student, chemist, dentist, midwife	20		11	3
Musician, music teacher, singer	24			
Police constable, warder	25		5	
Postmaster, mistress, letter carrier, sorter	9	1		
Printer, compositor	97		27	
Schoolmaster or mistress, teacher, truant inspector	12	21	9	12
Student (undefined)	6			
<b>BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE, ETC.</b>				
Billiard marker	9			
Boarding-house keeper, registry office keeper	2	1	2	
Caretaker, gatekeeper, watchman	9	1	4	
Cook	164	54	109	60
Domestic duties, married woman, widow		1,788		58
Domestic servant	76	1,111	2	618
Hospital attendant, nurse, wardsman	17	7		
Hotel-keeper	19		8	35
Hotel servant	25	13	1	
Laundress, washerwoman		74		90
Waiter, waitress, sculleryman	13	12	24	2
<b>COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.</b>				
Actuary, auctioneer, accountant	8			
Book-keeper, clerk, commercial traveller	178		74	
Broker, agent, canvasser, collector	46		8	
Dealer, hawker, pawnbroker	99	1	54	2
Ironmonger and assistant	6		3	
Merchant, financier	1		3	
Office boy	1			
Shopkeeper, storekeeper	14	3	14	9
Shop—man, woman; sales—man, woman	15	16	2	
Warehouse—man, woman, storeman, bellman, packer	34	1	8	
<b>CARRYING AND MESSAGES.</b>				
Bullock driver	6		2	
Cab driver, owner, coachman, carman	85		16	
Carrier, carter, drayman	300		12	

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>CARRYING AND MESSAGES—continued.</b>				
Errand boy, messenger ...	8	...	3	...
Lumper, stevedore ...	12	...	...	...
Pilot, sailor, seaman, mariner ...	214	...	97	...
Steward, stewardess ...	1	...	20	1
Porter ...	31	...	2	...
Railway service ...	59	...	...	...
Tram service ...	15	...	...	...
Telegraph operator, messenger ...	7	...	...	...
<b>AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.</b>				
Farmer, selector ...	224	...	45	...
Farm labourer, ploughman, servant ...	41	...	10	...
Florist, nurseryman, gardener ...	213	...	101	...
Vinegrower ...	5	...	2	...
Surveyor, chainman ...	5	...	2	...
<b>PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.</b>				
Cattle dealer, drover, cowboy ...	29	...	11	...
Fisherman, opossum hunter, rabbit catcher ...	24	...	3	...
Farrier ...	6	...	7	...
Grazier, squatter ...	7	...	...	...
Horse dealer, trainer, jockey, veterinary surgeon ...	35	...	1	...
Livery stable keeper, groom, stable boy ...	199	...	47	...
Poundkeeper ...	1	...	...	...
Station manager, shearer, shepherd, stockman, herdsman, boundary rider ...	75	...	34	...
<b>ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.</b>				
Apprentice (undefined) ...	6	...	...	...
Barometer maker, watchmaker ...	20	...	3	...
Bookbinder ...	7	...	4	3
Brushmaker ...	1	...	1	...
Builder, contractor, bricklayer, plasterer, slater ...	157	...	42	...
Cabinet maker, carpenter, joiner, carver and gilder, frenchpolisher, turner ...	374	...	103	...
Coachbuilder, painter, trimmer, smith, wheelwright ...	31	...	12	...
Cooper ...	9	...	3	...
Cutler, filemaker, sawmaker, sharpener ...	13	...	2	...
Dyer ...	2	...	1	...
Engineer, engine fitter, machinist, millwright, smith, gas stove maker, gunsmith ...	73	...	19	...
Labourer (undefined) ...	5,672	...	1,029	...
Marble, stone—cutter, mason ...	72	...	16	...
Modeller ...	2	...	...	...
Painter, plumber, paperhanger, signwriter ...	180	...	95	...
Powder manufacturer ...	1	...	...	...
Saddler, harness, collar, whip—maker ...	24	...	6	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>ARTIZANS, ETC.—continued.</b>				
Saltmaker	...	...	2	...
Ship, boat—builder	7	...	5	...
Tradesman, mechanic (undefined)	7	...	...	...
Undertaker, upholsterer, mattress maker	17	1	1	...
Wire fencer	2	...	...	...
<b>TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</b>				
Boot and shoe maker	153	64	4	...
Clothmaker, weaver, spinner	5	1	3	...
Draper, clothier	35	2	13	...
Dressmaker, milliner, seamstress	...	215	82	...
Hairdresser	29	...	3	...
Hat and cap maker	3	...	2	1
Tailor, tailoress, clothes presser	55	46	18	44
<b>FIBROUS MATERIALS.</b>				
Ropemaker	2	...	...	...
Sailmaker	3	...	2	...
<b>ANIMAL FOOD.</b>				
Butcher, slaughterman	142	3	1	...
Dairy—man, woman, milkman	28	...	2	...
Fishmonger	2	...	...	...
<b>VEGETABLE FOOD.</b>				
Baker, biscuit maker	115	...	36	...
Confectioner, pastrycook	10	...	9	...
Fruiterer, greengrocer, produce merchant	3	7	...	...
Miller	5	...	12	...
<b>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.</b>				
Aërated water, cordial manufacturer	2	...	...	...
Brewer, maltster, distiller	11	...	3	...
Cellarman, bottler	5	...	1	...
Cigar, tobacco—manufacture, engaged in	12	...	...	...
Grocer, tea packer	45	1	15	1
Wine merchant	2	...	...	...
<b>ANIMAL MATTERS.</b>				
Carrier, fellmonger, leather dresser, parchment maker, tanner	12	...	5	...
Soap, candle, tallow—maker	1	...	...	...
Wool—classer, sorter	6	...	2	...
<b>VEGETABLE MATTERS.</b>				
Axeman, bushman, wood cutter, splitter, sawyer, sawmill worker	143	...	32	...
Basket maker	...	...	1	...
Chaff, cork—cutter	...	...	2	...
Paper—engaged in the manufacture of articles made of	12	...	...	...



OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>MINING, ENGAGED IN.</b>				
Miner	1,309	...	318	...
Mining manager	2	...	...	...
<b>COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.</b>				
Brickmaker, potter	41	...	10	...
Charcoal burner, lime burner	...	...	...	...
Chimney sweep, nightman	6	...	2	...
Glassblower	7	...	...	...
Lamplighter	4	...	...	...
Platelayer, line repairer	74	...	...	...
Quarryman, stonebreaker, asphalt	8	...	19	...
<b>MINERALS AND METALS.</b>				
Blacksmith, whitesmith, locksmith	137	...	41	...
Boilermaker, hammerman	6	...	...	...
Brass founder, finisher	4	...	1	...
Coppersmith	7	...	4	...
Engine driver, cleaner, furnaceman, stoker	65	...	4	...
Gasfitter	4	...	...	...
Goldsmith, jeweller, plater, silversmith	4	...	11	...
Iron—moulder, founder, dresser, rivetter	57	...	2	...
Tinsmith, tinker.	24	...	5	...
Wire worker, nailmaker	1	...	1	...
<b>INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.</b>				
Boy, girl, under 15 years of age	949	592	127	132
Fireman	30	...	34	...
Gentleman, speculator	5	...	...	...
Inspector, ganger, overseer	2	...	1	...
No stated occupation (including single women)	387	1,207	14	172
Pensioner	2	...	1	...
Pugilist	1	...	...	...
Traveller (undefined)	17	...	24	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,247</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>1,327</b>

778. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who, on Sunday, preach sermons in aid thereof, and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday and head masters of State schools, and the proprietors and persons employed in many places of business, also render important assistance

in the collection of funds. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

**HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED, 1873 TO 1890.**

£		£	
1873	4,219	1883	7,091
1874	5,542	1884	8,253
1875	5,493	1885	9,516
1876	5,171	1886	9,222
1877	6,195	1887	10,289
1878	6,203	1888	14,416
1879	5,583	1889	11,459
1880	6,053	1890	11,248
1881	6,984		
1882	7,022	<b>Total</b>	<b>£139,959</b>

Distribution of moneys collected.

779. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby:—

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND, 1873 TO 1890.**

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1889.	1890.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	42,262	3,165	45,427
Alfred Hospital	18,120	1,557	19,677
Benevolent Asylum	13,097	920	14,017
Women's Hospital	10,901	1,041	11,942
Hospital for Sick Children	12,985	1,306	14,291
Eye and Ear Hospital	6,350	576	6,926
Homœopathic Hospital	5,319	869	6,188
Immigrants' Aid Society	5,060	341	5,401
Richmond Dispensary	850	50	900
Collingwood Dispensary	1,185	100	1,285
Austin Hospital for Incurables	4,372	562	4,934
Convalescent Home for Women	190	150	340
Men	175	100	275
<b>Total distributed</b>	<b>120,866</b>	<b>10,737</b>	<b>131,603</b>
<b>Total collected</b>	<b>128,711</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>139,959</b>

Lunatics in Australasia and England compared.

780. In his report for 1890, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Dick, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 304, or rather less than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 300. He adds that in New South Wales there is 1 insane person in every 377, in South Australia, 1 in 410, and in England 1 in 344, of the general population.

Dr. Dick suggests the following influences as perhaps explaining the comparatively high rate in Victoria:—(1) The facilities afforded by the Victorian lunacy system for safely and cheaply disposing of weak-minded persons who may have become a burden to their proper guardians. (2) The poor-house system of Great Britain having no equivalent here. (3) The standard of mental unsoundness in use, which leads to many persons suffering only from old age, and harmless as regards themselves or others, being certified to as insane. (4) The mortality amongst patients being low, which results in an accumulation of the old and incurable. (5) The nomadic tendencies of the population, whereby they become exposed to some of the most potent causes of mental disease.

781. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was not so high in 1890 as in most previous years, the proportion having been 3,925\* per 10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 4,423 in 1889, 4,737 in 1888, and an average during the ten years ended with 1887 of 4,451. The proportion of recoveries was higher than in two of the other Australasian colonies, or than in England and Wales, as is shown by the following figures:—

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.†

Colonies	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.	England and Wales	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. New South Wales	4,676	4. England and Wales	3,856
2. Queensland	4,163	5. South Australia	3,847
3. Victoria (1890)	3,925	6. New Zealand	3,766

782. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse has been the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

Recoveries of male and female lunatics.

783. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1890 was higher than that during the year 1886 in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales, as is thus shown:—

Deaths of lunatics, Australasia and England.

\* Males, 3,835; females, 4,051 per 10,000 admissions of either sex.  
 † Figures for the neighbouring colonies, and for England and Wales, taken from page 14 of Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1886 and 1888.

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.*		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1. England and Wales ...	1,070	824	937
2. Victoria (1890) ...	824	648	745
3. New South Wales ...	761	497	658
4. Queensland ...	712	572	657
5. South Australia ...	700	560	640
6. New Zealand ...	756	416	636

Deaths of male and female lunatics.

784. It will be noticed that the proportion of deaths of female patients was in all cases smaller than that of male patients; also that the order of the colonies was not the same for males as for females.

Causes of insanity.

785. The following are stated to have been the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in the last four years:—

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1890.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
<b>MORAL.</b>										
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	3	8	3	9	23	21	18	14	14	67
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	15	21	12	15	63	...	3	5	2	10
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork	18	11	18	10	57	14	5	13	9	41
Religious excitement	7	7	8	13	35	10	8	6	12	36
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	2	1	3	7	3	10	5	4	22
Fright and nervous shock	1	1	1	3	6	9	2	10	4	25
<b>PHYSICAL.</b>										
Intemperance in drink	69	71	60	52	252	27	14	20	13	74
"    sexual	1	...	1	1	3	2	3	...	...	5
Venereal disease ...	1	...	1	3	5	...	2	...	1	5
Self-abuse	17	22	20	18	77	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke	14	19	9	13	55	5	2	1	4	12

\* Figures for the neighbouring colonies, and for England and Wales, taken from page 14 of Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1886 and 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 to 1890  
—continued.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
<b>PHYSICAL—continued.</b>										
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	14	16	8	8	46	2	1	2	5	10
Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Parturition and the puerperal state	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	15	25	68
Lactation...	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	9
Uterine and ovarian disorders	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	10	5	27
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Change of life	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	9	16
Fevers	3	4	5	9	21	1	2	2	8	11
Privation and starvation	3	4	4	..	11	..	2	2	2	6
Old age	9	23	23	10	65	10	15	18	7	50
Epilepsy	1	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other bodily diseases or disorders	8	16	37	17	78	6	8	15	14	43
Previous attacks	36	49	55	33	173	17	51	42	10	120
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	4	12	15	7	38	11	15	1	10	37
Congenital defect ascertained	9	10	10	6	35	12	8	14	1	35
Habitual use of opium	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other ascertained causes	4	4	1	6	15	10	..	5	22	37
Unknown	129	73	110	198	510	101	78	56	124	359
Not Insane	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1,128</b>

786. An Act was passed in 1888\* authorising the establishment of Inebriate Asylums, where persons addicted to the excessive use of alcohol could be received either as voluntary patients or under legal compulsion, the general direction and control of these establishments being vested in the Lunacy Department. There are two of these asylums in Victoria, one at Beaconsfield for both men and women, and the other at Northcote, for women only. The number of patients admitted during the year to these institutions was 57, viz., 38 males and 19 females. Of those admitted, 45 entered voluntarily; 25 had been constant, and 20 had been periodical drinkers; 11 had had *delirium tremens*; 28 had been accustomed to the use of tobacco, and thirteen were known to have had intemperate parents. Forty patients were discharged during the year, and 18 remained in the institutions at its close. The following particulars

Inebriate asylums.

\* The Inebriate Asylums Act 1888, now embodied in Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1,101.)

respecting these institutions have been taken from the report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1890 :—

#### BEACONSFIELD.

The buildings, having been originally intended for objects other than the accommodation of inebriate patients, do not afford the conditions to be desired in a complete institution of the kind. The building of a new Asylum, however, having been so long delayed, and there being no immediate prospect of its commencement, it would now appear desirable to carry out some improvements at Beaconsfield, where accommodation has more than once been taxed to the utmost, and the safety of patients strongly inclined to escape cannot be guaranteed. Additional single rooms and one or more strong rooms should be added, and it would also be advantageous to have a portion of the ground securely fenced. The regulations have been modified so as to reduce the minimum rate of maintenance from £2 to £1 per week, patients being now charged from £1 to £5 weekly, according to their circumstances.

#### RESULTS.

As far as we have any reliable knowledge the results of the first 46 cases are that 19 were cured, 10 improved,\* 4 not known, 1 was sent to another asylum, 2 died since discharge (of ovarian dropsy and ulcer of stomach respectively), and 10 relapsed. The remaining cases (about as many more) are either too recent to form an opinion as yet, or are still connected with the house. The diseases, other than those caused by drunkenness, treated in the asylums were:—Scabies, herpes circinatus, pemphigus, chronic hepatitis, diarrhœa, dysentery, Bright's disease, gout, chronic rheumatism, and conjunctivitis. Of these hepatitis, diarrhœa, and dysentery are very common when patients are first admitted. The others mentioned are only occasional, and there were a number of prescriptions for minor or temporary ailments not worth recording. The skin diseases named were on some of the patients when they came in, and were, of course, discovered at once, showing how careless people even of good position will get in their habits when they give way to intemperance. Notwithstanding the weak condition of many of the patients when they first come in not a single death has yet occurred in the asylum.

It is specially recommended that, if there is any additional legislation for the asylums, it would be advisable to have some clause inserted under which patients who are physically fit for it could be put to some light labour, and principally such as are sent in at the lowest rate, as these are obviously the worst cases, having lost all habits of industry and application. The better paying patients, of course, may be supposed to purchase some immunity from work, but, moreover, as a rule, they are persons sincerely desirous of a cure. It is painful at present to see able-bodied men of all classes spending the entire day in total idleness. There is always enough work that no man may be ashamed to do here, but very few will take to it. Those who have worked hitherto have all, as far as we know, turned out well. The others go out in good bodily health, but with scarcely any improvement in habit of thought.

#### NORTHCOTE.

The Inebriate Retreat at Northcote, for many years conducted by Dr. McCarthy, was taken over by the Government on the 1st July, 1890. The services of Dr. McCarthy and a few subordinate officers were retained; and the institution was opened for female inebriates unable to contribute towards their maintenance, and its existence and objects made known through the press. Only a few persons have responded by seeking admission. Under the circumstances, the original object having failed, it may be necessary to convert the buildings to another use.

787. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind, henceforth to be known as "The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind," occupies

\* "Improved" means that the patient, though not a total abstainer, has, to the best of our knowledge, been temperate up to the present, and continued to work at his profession or business.

a site on the St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, which is valued by the Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions at £13,325. The Commission was of opinion that proximity to the metropolis results in an injurious effect upon discipline and morals, and that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed into the country. The following information respecting this Asylum has been taken from the report of the Committee for the year ending 30th June, 1891:—

At the commencement of the year the number of inmates was 111, and 4 former pupils were then employed as journeymen, making a total of 115. During the year 24 have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, and 2 died. At the close of the year there were 123 inmates and 4 journeymen, making a total of 127 then enjoying the benefits of the institution. The total number received into the institution since its establishment is now 352.

The year commenced with an overdraft of £650 against the maintenance account, and at its close the amount was increased to £1,051. Considering the crisis that the institution has passed through, this may be considered fairly satisfactory. The income of the building fund for the year was £1,273, inclusive of the sum of £833, being a further distribution of the surplus funds in the estate of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., which, with the sum brought forward from the previous year, amounted to £4,773. The disbursements for the year were £7,361, thus leaving an overdraft of £2,588, which, together with that on the maintenance account, makes the total indebtedness £3,639.

The number of pupils in the school at the close of the year was 49, viz., 26 boys and 23 girls. The subjects taught in all the classes by means of the Braille System are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, history, grammar, composition, and lessons in the Old and New Testament. A promising matriculation class is in existence, in which, in addition to the ordinary subjects, the following are taught, viz., French, Greek, history, botany, algebra, and physical geography. It is with pleasure that we report that one of the female pupils of this class, aged 17, has been successful in passing the matriculation examination at the Melbourne University. Having been entirely taught in the institution, this achievement reflects great credit on the teaching staff as well as on the pupil herself. By the kind exertions of the members of the Austral Salon, as well as a number of her friends, a special fund has been raised to enable her still further to pursue her studies.

It is intended shortly to send up other pupils for matriculation examinations. The pupils display considerable intelligence, and their progress and general conduct during the year has been very satisfactory.

The number of music pupils under tuition is 56, 5 of whom assist in teaching; 40 are learning the piano, 10 string instruments, 12 wind instruments (who, together with the two drummers, form the brass band), 9 piano tuning, and 7 the organ; 26 also receive special vocal training. The senior choir consists of 23 members, and the junior choir of 24. During the past year 22 concerts and 16 band performances have been given in aid of the funds of the institution, and the aggregate net profit amounted to £427 3s. 1d.

In the Industrial Department 16 of the inmates are taught basket-making, 7 brush-making, 7 mat-making, and almost all the elder female inmates are engaged to some extent with wool-work, etc. The domestic work also is carried on largely by them. The total proceeds of sales for the year were £1,291 5s. 8d. This amount would also doubtless be largely increased had the projected concerts taken place.

788. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, which is valued by the Commission on Charities at £22,000, and that Commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Institution.

relating to the institution has been taken from its report for the year 1890-91 :—

The number of pupils on the 1st July, 1890, was 55. Since then 17 have been admitted and 13 discharged, leaving on the roll on 30th June, 1891, 59—viz., 33 boys and 26 girls. The total number of deaf mutes received into the institution since its commencement in the year 1860 is now 308.

Of the 59 pupils now in the institution, 21 are in the oral and 38 in the manual departments. Seven pupils, who have been receiving oral instruction for some time, have been transferred to the manual school on account of their inability to be successfully taught the oral system. The committee have decided that in case of new pupils the advice of the honorary medical officer be obtained as to whether they should be instructed under the manual or oral system.

The health of the inmates has been fairly good. About November last three girls were taken ill, one with rheumatism, one with bronchitis, and the third with hæmorrhage from a lung (this girl died some months after her removal from the institution). In April last a small outbreak of diphtheria occurred, affecting one child very severely, and two or three others but slightly.

The receipts for the past year, including the Government grant of £1,600, amounted in the aggregate to £3,612. The expenditure for the same period was £3,441, viz. :—Building account, £517; maintenance account, £2,924. The liabilities at the close of the year were £269. The endowment fund, which was reported at the last annual meeting to amount to £7,478, has been increased by further bequests received during the year, and now amounts to £8,718. Of this sum, £7,428 has been invested in Victorian Government 4 per cent. stock, £1,000 deposited in the bank, and the balance (£290) is awaiting investment. The interest received from this account during the year amounted to £294, and has been paid over to the maintenance fund.

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

789. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus 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. It received 333 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1890, making, with 40 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 373 treated. The patients discharged numbered 332, of whom 311 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 10 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 22,934.

Children's  
Hospital.

790. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 55 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1890, 825 patients were admitted; and 767 were discharged, 72 died, and 41 remained at its close.

Victorian  
Infant  
Asylum.

791. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum 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. During the year ended 30th June, 1890, the number of infants admitted was 58, besides which 52 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 22, and 36 were discharged; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 52, of whom 27 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 78 mothers in the institution during the year, of whom 61 were discharged, and 17 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,211, of which £250 was from Government, and £961 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,214.

792. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, also of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed the title of "The Royal Humane Society," and in 1885 it was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." Its objects are stated to be—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own 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 rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 1,017 cases, and made 720 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1891, 103 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 58 certificates, 22 bronze medals, 1 silver medal, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,342 6s. 8d., and the expenditure to £610 0s. 2d. The institution has placed and maintains 366 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies—(its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies)—and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1891, 56 were for deeds of bravery performed

Royal  
Humane  
Society of  
Austral-  
asia.

in Victoria, 20 for similar acts in New South Wales, 7 in Queensland, 11 in New Zealand, 4 in Tasmania, and 4 in South Australia. The society has 184 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz. :—37 in New South Wales, 30 in New Zealand, 33 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 6 in Western Australia, and 65 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. The exertions of the society to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea induced the Board of Trade to appoint a Special Committee to consider the subject. The Hon. the Premier, Mr. Duncan Gillies, on the 3rd March, 1887, at the request of the directors, telegraphed to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to ask him to lay the question before the Imperial Conference. The matter was accordingly brought under the notice of the conference by a memorandum from the Colonial Office, and was ably discussed by the conference. A Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons, to enquire into the existing laws and regulations regarding boats, life buoys, and other life-saving apparatus to be carried by British merchant ships, and to report what amendments are required, etc. Their report fully endorsed the views which the directors of this society have persistently advocated for the last ten or twelve years. On the 22nd March, 1888, Lord Onslow, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, introduced a bill entitled *The Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Bill* into the House of Lords, which was passed and sent to the House of Commons, and on the 10th August, 1888, received Her Majesty's assent. The title of the Act is *The Merchant Shipping Act 1888 (Life-saving Appliances)*. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bite, etc., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required; and, to give practical effect to their views, the society offers annually the "Queen's Medallion" to the best in any competing school for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools throughout Australasia. Efforts are still being made to induce the Education departments of the other colonies to adopt the plan followed in Victoria by making the instructions for saving life, etc., a part of the curriculum in the public schools."

Health  
Society.

793. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875, and still maintains a vigorous existence. It consists of about 400 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and fifteen members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate 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 the recognized laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures, the annual recurrence of which is considered by many a welcome event, as is evidenced by the large audiences they succeed in attracting. Recently the ladies' committee organized a weekly class

for ladies at Prahran, at which, during seven weeks, lectures were given by Dr. Godfrey Howitt on hygiene generally, including also domestic economy and the abuse of drugs. About fifty attended the class, and thirteen passed a rather severe subsequent examination, and were presented with certificates at the society's half-yearly public meeting. It is intended to hold similar classes and examinations in other suburbs. The receipts of the society for 1889-90 amounted to £153, and the expenditure to about the same amount. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

794. A Charity Organization Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief, and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members to be elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The number of subscribers during the fourth year of the society's existence, which ended on the 30th June, 1891, was 315. The income of the year, excluding an amount of £336 brought forward, was £671, the expenditure £643, and the balance on hand at the end of the financial year was £359. The new cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 501, the result of the inquiry being that 180 were set down as satisfactory, 177 as unsatisfactory, and 144 as doubtful. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and 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 recognize natural claims in a community where no legal

Charity Organization Society.

obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife, and of parent to infant. The society has rendered important service by organizing intercolonial conferences on charity, which have proved highly successful, both in point of number of delegates attending, in the merit of the papers contributed, and in the value of the suggestions made to the Colonial Legislatures. The society was also prominently before the public last year in connexion with the "unemployed" agitation. It investigated the whole question, at the invitation of the Hon. the Premier of the colony, and claims to have reduced the difficulty to its true dimensions. The principles of the society are spreading, and efforts are being made to establish similar associations in the up-country centres.

795. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne 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, 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 colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1890-91 was 334. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,251—viz., £100 grant from Government, £626 from the Penal Department, and £525 from private sources; and the expenditure to £1,233.

796. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly, and 3 partly, maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The two Government schools are merely Receiving Depôts, it being the long-established policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to foster-homes. The Government Experimental Farm at Dookie\* and the Macedon State Nursery were formerly, but are not now, included with the Industrial Schools. The wards of the Department for Neglected Children at the end of 1890 numbered 3,063, viz., 1,749 males and 1,314 females. Of these, only 45 were in the Government Receiving Depôts, and 60 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 1,761 were boarded-out or adopted, 544 were placed with relatives on probation, and 653 were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1890 numbered 377, viz.,

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid  
Society.

Industrial  
Schools.

\* For particulars of this farm, see paragraph 466 *ante*.

217 boys and 160 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	198	159
Having committed a punishable offence	17	1
Uncontrollable	2	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>160</b>

797. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Department during the year was 219. These were discharged as follow:—

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools, and boarded-out homes	35	27
From situations, on expiration of term	75	47
Died (in schools, 8; while boarded out, 25; in hospital, 2)	18	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>91</b>

Discharges from Industrial Schools.

798. Children, however young, are boarded-out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1890 was 1,761, or 111 fewer than at the end of the previous year; and there were besides 544 in 1890, as against 421 in 1889, who were placed with friends on probation, without wages. In addition to these, 653 children at the end of 1890, as against 513 at the end of 1889, were at service or apprenticed.

Children boarded-out, etc., from Industrial Schools.

799. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 4 Reformatory Schools, 2 of which are Protestant institutions, and 1 a Roman Catholic institution. The other (boys) receives both Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to Industrial Schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not found to need reformatory restraints may be transferred to the care of the Department for Neglected Children. The number of children belonging to reformatories at the commencement of the year 1890 was 354, and during the year there were 171 new committals, etc., thus making a total of 525. Of these 187 were discharged, viz., 34 at the request of relatives, 150 on expiration of term, and 3 died.

Reformatories.

Inmates of reformatories.

At the end of the year 338 children—208 boys and 130 girls—remained in connexion with the institutions. Of the boys, 67 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, 88 were at service, and 53 were placed with relatives on probation; and of the girls, 18 were in the reformatory at Coburg, 20 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, 22 in the Brookside Protestant school, 67 were at service, and 3 were placed with relatives on probation.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

800. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1890 to £41,422, as against which £1,454 was received for maintenance from parents, and £286 was derived from the sale of farm produce, etc., or £1,740 in all, which leaves £39,682 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 3,330; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £11 18s. 4d.

Refuges for fallen women.

801. Of the 902 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1890, 114 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 425 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 84 at the Melbourne Refuge; 34 at the Ballarat Home; 20 at the Geelong Refuge; 114 at the South Yarra Home; and 111 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 58 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 13 to the Ballarat Home, and 5 to the Geelong Refuge, but of the total number 3 died during the year. Five women from the Magdalen Asylum, 10 from the South Yarra Home, and 10 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, were discharged for misconduct; and 6 in the Magdalen Asylum died. Besides these numbers, 272 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 115 left voluntarily, 18 were sent to other institutions, 1 at the Melbourne Refuge was married, and 24 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 441, of whom 309 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are (1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission on Charities, in their final report, drew attention to the waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency.

The Commission also considered that the site of the Melbourne Refuge, valued at £10,400, was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place women within prison-like walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend far more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

802. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for about 64 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1889-90 was 16; 476 were admitted, and 474 were discharged, during the year; and 18 remained at its close. The receipts in 1889-90 amounted to £3,287, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £9,518, of which £1,439 was for maintenance, and £8,079 for buildings.

Con-  
valescent  
Homes.

803. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1890 numbered 128, of whom 69 were needle-women and servants, and 59 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £829, and the expenditure to £830.

Governesses'  
Institute  
and Mel-  
bourne  
Home.

804. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 96 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1889 was 1,310. No aid was received from Government during the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £4,497, and the expenditure to £5,371. The objects of the institution are to provide seamen frequenting the port of Melbourne with board and lodging at moderate charges, to encourage them in provident habits, and to promote their professional improvement.

Sailors'  
Home.

805. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1889-90. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1890, numbered 5,099, viz., 2,290 males and 2,809 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 17,941. The total receipts amounted to £722, of which £250 was from Government and £472 from private sources. The total expenditure was £794.

Free Dispen-  
saries.

Benevolent  
Societies.

806. Forty-six benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1890. 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 the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered about 14,800;\* the receipts amounted to £16,119, of which £5,683 was from Government and £10,436 from private sources; and the expenditure to £16,118.

Night  
Shelters.

807. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 20,968 cases were accommodated during the year 1890-91, viz., 8,757 of men, 11,599 of women, and 612 of children. The receipts during the year, partly in kind and partly in cash, were equivalent to £800, and the expenses to £689.

Society for  
the Protec-  
tion of  
Animals.

808. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 19 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. In 1889-90 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 684, of which 531 were for cruelty to horses; whilst there were 210 prosecutions, which resulted in 194 persons being fined, 5 sent to prison without the option of a fine, and 11 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £435, and the expenditure to £442.

Pauperism  
in England  
and Wales.

809. There is no poor law in Victoria, nor is one required, as happily pauperism does not exist here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons relieved exclusive of vagrants, and of pauper inmates of lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years:—

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\* In the case of one Society, the number of families only was returned, viz., 350, and these have been reduced to individuals on the assumption that there were 5 persons to a family.



## PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1890.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers Relieved in last week of each year.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857 ... ..	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862 ... ..	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867 ... ..	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872 ... ..	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877 ... ..	24,699,539	685,218	27·7
1882 ... ..	26,413,861	740,907	28·0
1887 ... ..	28,247,151	758,146	26·8
1888 ... ..	28,628,804	738,388	25·8
1889 ... ..	29,015,613	715,587	24·7
1890 ... ..	29,407,649	703,951	23·9

810. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878 and the last three years :—

Friendly Societies.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Number of Societies ... ..	34	32	32	32
„ Branches ... ..	756	930	969	1,003
Average number of members ... ..	45,552	75,586	81,710	86,450
Number of members sick ... ..	8,207	11,227	12,243	14,806
Weeks for which aliment was allowed ... ..	55,289	89,602	99,230	115,906
Deaths of members ... ..	467	790	883	925
„ of registered wives ... ..	291	383	437	434
Income of sick and funeral fund ... ..	£78,863	£149,838	£161,922	£172,434
„ incidental fund* ... ..	£83,016	£132,090	£140,085	£147,729
Total income ... ..	£161,879	£281,928	£302,007	£320,163
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ... ..	£59,325	£96,027	£101,712	£121,068
„ incidental fund ... ..	£80,725	£131,715	£139,929	£147,639
Total expenditure ... ..	£140,050	£227,742	£241,641	£268,707
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ... ..	£372,598	£727,918	£788,128	£839,494
„ „ incidental fund ... ..	£16,310	£40,329	£40,485	£40,575
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund ... ..	...	£675,220	£738,117	£787,775
„ „ Incidental fund ... ..	...	£29,662	£29,997	£30,647
Total invested ... ..	£348,703	£704,882	£768,114	£818,422

\* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicines, and expenses of general management.

Growth of  
Friendly  
Societies.

811. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the twelve years ended with 1890 the number of members increased by 90 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 92 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 119 per cent. ; also that no less a sum than £466,896 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 125 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness  
and Death  
Rates.

812. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness remains tolerably steady from year to year. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed numbered 9·9 in 1890, as compared with 8·9 in 1889, and an average of 9·0 during the eight years ended with 1890. The death rate in 1890 was slightly below the average, the deaths per 1,000 members having numbered 10·70 in 1890, as compared with 10·81 in 1889, and 10·93 on an average during the ten years ended with 1890.

Valuations  
of Friendly  
Societies.

813. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,232), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary was some years since appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.\*

\* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operations of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Government Statist of the Proceedings in connexion with Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

814. In all the Australasian colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 223,000, and they possess funds to the value of over 2 millions sterling, or about £9 13s. per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies, in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied:—

Friendly Societies in Australasia.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1890	32	1,003	88,134	909,504	10 6 5
New South Wales *	1890	10	652	53,795	394,620	7 6 9
Queensland ...	1889	15	203	15,165	102,914	6 15 9
South Australia ...	1888	9	344	30,289	249,832	8 5 0
Western Australia *	1888	4	17	771	9,301	12 0 2
Tasmania ...	1889	17	89	8,692	59,523	6 17 0
New Zealand ...	1889	13	364	26,013	430,544	16 11 0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>222,859</b>	<b>2,156,238</b>	<b>9 13 5</b>

\* Approximate.

APPENDICES