

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council of 31 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act 1923*. Provision was also made in this Act for an additional annual grant of £8,500 for special purposes for a period of ten years commencing on 1st July, 1923. This additional grant was not paid during 1933-34, but under the provisions of the *University (Grant) Act 1933*, the grant was reduced to £6,000 and was made payable annually as from 1st July, 1934. Other annual grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,500 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics: all of which are, however, now being subjected to a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. In addition to grants from the Government the council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas.

A University Students Loan Fund was established by Act of Parliament in 1923 when a transfer of £10,000 to it from the Assurance Fund under the *Transfer of Land Act* was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made from the Consolidated Revenue at the rate of £2,000 annually for a period of five years commencing from 1st July, 1923. The Fund is administered by a special committee of three members. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability, and that without assistance from the Fund he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any one student in any year shall not exceed £100.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of large individual gifts from private persons the Melbourne University does not compare favorably with other Universities. Still, the investments at present

held as the result of private benefactions amount to about £595,000. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to about £54,600.

Examinations. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during December, 1934, and February, 1935 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1934, AND FEBRUARY, 1935.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Intermediate	4,084	1,615	39·54
Leaving	2,380	960	40·33
Candidates entered for Certificates by Headmasters of Approved Schools—			
Intermediate	2,060	1,166	56·60
Leaving	880	436	49·54
Total—			
Intermediate	6,144	2,781	45·26
Leaving	3,260	1,396	42·82

Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred. Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the last five years was as follows :—1930, 678 ; 1931, 686 ; 1932, 693 ; 1933, 697 ; and 1934, 672. The number of degrees taken in 1934 was 493, all of which were direct, as against an average of 457 per annum for the preceding five years. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 14,473 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 2,416 have been conferred on women.

Students attending lectures. Of the 3,136 students who attended lectures in 1934, 922 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 298 in Laws, 169 in Engineering, 609 in Medicine, 290 in Science, 203 in Music, 73 in Dental Science, 365 in Commerce, 69 in Agriculture, 53 in Architecture, 1 in Veterinary Science, 15 in Public Administration, 6 in Medical Post-graduate Diplomas, and 63 were doing Science Research Work.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1934, is given below:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1934.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Government Grants—		Salaries	126,139
General Account ..	36,000	Examiners' Fees	8,616
Other	15,450	Examination Expenses ..	5,501
Bequests and Donations ..	11,951	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	6,897
Fees—		Apparatus	8,761
Lecture	57,946	Books and Periodicals ..	3,453
Examination, &c. ..	36,594	Printing and Stationery ..	2,881
Interest and Dividends ..	29,305	Buildings and Grounds ..	9,552
Other Receipts	19,899	All other	21,050
Total	207,145	Total	192,850

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges are affiliated with the University. These colleges were established by the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria respectively.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of these four colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted in the city, suburbs, and country by the University Extension Board. In addition to these classes the Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence on social and cultural subjects for the benefit of country students. This advice is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the social functions of his daily life and citizenship.

College of
Dentistry and
Pharmacy.

Particulars relating to the Australian College of Dentistry and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 to 519.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

Free
subjects.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, general science, nature-study), health, history and civics, manual work (art, needlework, woodwork, and other forms of handwork such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), music, physical training, and, where practicable, rural science or horticulture for boys, cookery and domestic arts for girls, physical training, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

Compulsory
Clauses.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend school on every school half-day in each week. If they fail to make a child attend as provided they may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Conveyance allowance.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. Allowances are also granted in necessitous cases where children are conveyed more than four miles to school.

Correspondence tuition.

In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Centre for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standard of the Intermediate Certificate without having any teaching except that given by post. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number enrolled for correspondence tuition in July, 1935, was 2,360.

School Committees.

Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1928, No. 3671, provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. A statement of the main duties of these committees is given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. The movement resulting in the formation of Mothers' Clubs has assumed great importance. The school committees and clubs have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in Girls' Schools and High Schools.

Special schools.

Special schools established for those for whom the ordinary school cannot provide include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, three schools for the feeble-minded (one residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, the Children's Welfare Department School, the school for youthful prisoners in Pentridge Gaol, and a school for young constables at the Police Depot.

Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities.

On 30th June, 1934, there were in operation 78 wood-work centres, having an attendance of 7,778 boys; and 65 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 3,614 girls. Physical training is taught in all schools and field sports have proved to be a successful adjunct to education as a result of encouragement and organization. Instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is given at schools that have the necessary facilities. For the purpose of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Junior Red Cross, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

At 30th June, 1935, there were 188,089 depositors in School Savings Banks with £276,529 to their credit.

Patriotic Fund. During the Great War a sum of £440,000 was raised for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920. At the end of 1922, the balance of the fund, £84,910, was transferred to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered to expend the money for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. To the 30th June, 1935, the following disbursements had been made :—£56,593 to alleviate distress, £19,067 under the housing scheme, and £13,556 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1935, there was a sum of £26,000 invested, and £240 to the credit of the general account.

Free Kindergarten Union. There are 33 kindergarten centres in which 2,138 children below school age are enrolled. The movement receives an annual subsidy from the Education Department. The amount allotted for the year 1935-36 was £2,250.

School forestry and horticulture. A scheme for the utilization of waste lands by the establishment of school plantations of hardwood and soft-wood trees was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. Up to 30th June, 1935, there were established 344 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,925 acres. Of this area 1,395 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 76,000 trees were planted. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to pupils and teachers. The Society has established a nursery from which many thousands of packets of seeds, seedlings and shrubs are distributed annually to the schools throughout the State.

Medical inspection. Medical Inspection was established in 1909. The present staff consists of seven full-time medical officers; in addition some assistance is given by three district health officers, who examine some of the children in their districts in conjunction with their duties for the Public Health Department.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1934-35.

<i>School Medical Officers—</i>			
Children examined	..	..	37,225
Teachers	..	..	1,274
<i>School Dentists—</i>			
Children treated	..	..	28,330
<i>School Nurse—</i>			
Homes visited	..	..	7,888
<i>Total Cost</i>	..	..	£13,739

The work of school medical inspection continues to be carried out on the same principle as in previous years, that is in the elementary and technical schools visited each child is examined once in every three years, and in high schools once in two years. In each case the

child is undressed to the waist, and then is given a thorough medical examination, including the testing of vision and hearing. During this overhaul special attention is given in any direction where the child seems to be below standard, so that the cause may be detected and remedied. It is necessary to discover whether the defect is due to medical, psychological, or educational causes, or to home conditions.

In spite of a comparatively small staff, the above programme has been well maintained. Nearly all country schools and some schools in the densely populated inner metropolitan area are visited once in three years; but still there is a large group of schools in the outer suburban better-class residential districts which have never yet been visited by a school medical officer.

To reach schools beyond railway communication, the medical officers depend on the transport generously provided by the school committees, and with their interest and co-operation in the work even the most distant country schools are reached.

The only school nurse renders invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers and also by remedying many of the distressing conditions found in the homes.

Dental Treatment.

In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of eight full time, fully qualified dentists, each having the assistance of a dental attendant. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life—provided that they are not more than seven years of age—by the dentist putting the child's mouth in good order. When required treatment is repeated at least once a year until the child is twelve years of age. At this age all the temporary teeth have gone, and all the permanent teeth are erupted except the "wisdom" tooth. Thus each treated child leaves school "dentally fit," and it is hoped so educated and trained to the value of a good set of teeth and to the necessity of continued dental treatment.

In Melbourne the School Dentist works in a fully equipped dental centre, to which the children travel by train from the various schools. To provincial districts the dentist and his attendant travel by train with their dental equipment in a travelling kit, and the most convenient school is used as a temporary centre at which children from the schools in the district attend.

Since 1925 work in rural districts has been made much easier for the dentist by the use of dental motor vans. With their use much time is saved in travelling and moving from school to school. At present there are three dental motor vans in constant use in country work. These vans are as fully equipped as a dental surgery, and give every facility for work without disturbing the school or classroom, as they draw up outside the school building.

Teachers' College. At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College for teaching in the various types of schools. The Bendigo and Ballarat Colleges were closed at the end of 1931.

Student Teachers who have passed School Leaving Examination and Intermediate Arithmetic or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience, and satisfactory reports have been received from their Inspectors regarding their teaching abilities.

Teachers' remuneration and classification. Under the provisions of the *Public Service Act* No. 3757, teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. This Act also provides that at least half of the male teachers shall be in classes above the Fifth Class in certain ratios. The annual salaries of males, excluding student teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding student teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £480.

Teachers in schools other than elementary are included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men and five classes for women. Excluding rates for student teachers which are the same as those for elementary schools, salaries for teachers on the Secondary Roll range from £192 to £650 per annum for men and from £168 to £528 per annum for women.

No definite ratio was provided in the Act for the Secondary Division, but the number in each class is determined by the Public Service Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division.

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1933. The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE 1872 TO 1933.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.*	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct. Children (estimated).
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st Dec.)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1929	2,601	7,448	258,872	180,274	226,659
1930	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931	2,590	7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286
1932	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586
1933	2,609	7,371	264,697	190,977	234,174

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 226 on 31st December, 1933.

State Secondary Schools—
Enrolment and attendance.

The enrolment and attendance at State secondary schools are as follow :—

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children. (Estimated).
Central Schools*	28	4,581	3,861	4,319
Higher Elementary Schools	46	4,494	3,528	4,268
Girls' Schools and Schools of Domestic Arts	12	3,598	2,569	3,379
Junior Technical Schools†	25	6,562	5,073	6,353
High Schools	36	11,145	9,519	10,669
Total	147	30,380	24,550	28,988

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Elementary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

Ages of State school scholars.

The following table shows the number of children attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year ended 31st December, 1933 :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1933.

	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.	
1. Elementary Schools	17,286	205,168	11,720	234,174	
2. Central Schools .. ..	..	3,366	1,029	4,395
3. Higher Elementary Schools .. ..	..	2,447	1,943	4,390
4. Schools of Domestic Arts .. ..	..	2,176	1,381	3,557
5. Junior Technical Schools .. ..	..	2,835	3,649	6,484
6. High Schools .. ..	..	4,540	6,380	10,920
Total	17,286	220,532	26,102	263,920	
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	1	17,286	204,876	11,604	233,766
	2	..	3,298	1,021	4,319
	3	..	2,354	1,914	4,268
	4	..	2,041	1,338	3,379
	5	..	2,772	3,581	6,353
	6	..	4,357	6,312	10,669
	17,286	219,698	25,770	262,754	

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools. All schools (other than State schools) and teachers (other than State school teachers) are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education in accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928. The chief functions of the Council in this regard are to see that only qualified persons are employed in registered schools; and that such schools are adequately staffed.

Registered schools, 1932 and 1933. According to the latest available information relating to registered schools, the number of such schools increased from 504 in 1932 to 508 in 1933, whilst the number of instructors increased from 2,309 in 1932 to 2,400 in 1933. The number of individual scholars was 66,225 in 1932 and 67,861 in 1933. Particulars of registered schools 1872 to 1928 appear in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

Number and ages of pupils in registered schools. The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder:—

NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

Age-groups.	Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years	6,226	5,660
Between 6 and 14 years	54,009	49,225
Above 14 years	13,610	12,976
Total	73,845	67,861

Percentage of scholars attending registered schools. Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1933, approximately 20 per cent. attended registered schools.

Ages of children in all schools. After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the year was as follows:—

NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER
INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Under 6 years of age	22,777
Between 6 and 14 years of age	267,315
Above 14 years of age	38,371
Total	328,463

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

At the request of the Joint Council for Religious Instruction in Day Schools, circulars were sent in 1923 by the Education Department to all head teachers requesting the furnishing of information in respect to religious instruction in State schools. A summary of the particulars supplied is given on page 371 of the *Year-Book*, 1928-29.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at school a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. A statement appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, showing the nature of these schools.

Higher Elementary Schools and Classes. On 31st December, 1933, there were 46 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1933, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,528 pupils, of whom 1,839 were boys and 1,689 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to Intermediate Certificate is provided.

There were also 28 schools, principally in the metropolitan area, in which a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 3,861 pupils in 1933. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to high schools.

District High Schools. There are 36 district high schools, three of which, in addition to providing other courses of secondary education, have school farms attached. In high schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the Leaving Certificate which under certain conditions qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1933, there were in attendance at these schools 9,519 pupils, of whom 5,424 were boys and 4,095 were girls.

University High School. For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction made available the following scholarships at the beginning of 1935 :—

- 80 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 20 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 67 Senior Technical Scholarships.

Particulars of the age requirement of candidates, the periods of tenure, and the annual values of the scholarships are given on pages 369 and 370 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The Minister also made available 75 free places in prescribed courses at the Melbourne University, 70 of which were open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools, and 5 to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria. Each year also there is a number of free places available for specially selected certificated teachers. The total number of such teachers must not exceed 60 in any one year.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum, may be granted to enable pupils who show special capacity and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, to attend district high schools, higher elementary schools, schools of domestic arts, central schools, central classes and technical schools. Free tuition is allowed also to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers attending district high schools or technical schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical schools. The technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for all schools established since 1910 to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1934, was 27, of which 13 have been established since the passing of the 1910 Act. The gross enrolment for 1933 was 6,993 junior and 15,390 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of Science and Art, as applied to industries. They also provide instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, or domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, agriculture, art and applied art, commercial work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with the electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy and the Yallourn Technical School, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three-years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

The larger schools, such as the Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College, the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial centres, such as Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time or part-time farm utility courses specially adapted to the needs of the local district, in addition to the junior preparatory and certain full-time and part-time senior courses associated with engineering, building, commerce, and art and applied art.

The technical schools for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Technical School, and women's sections at Swinburne, Ballarat, Prahran, Sunshine, Brighton, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Sale, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1933-34 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Locality.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	4,000	3,546	2,503	2,185	2,658
Ballarat	22,263	20,133	16,215	14,801	13,723
Beechworth*	507	..	..	..	..
Bendigo	13,490	13,001	10,943	9,666	10,312
Box Hill	5,152	5,016	4,201	3,858	4,303
Brighton	14,621	13,583	11,469	10,522	10,991
Brunswick	12,751	11,628	8,967	7,736	7,836
Castlemaine	7,653	6,617	5,001	4,311	4,662
Caulfield	14,474	13,559	11,865	9,572	9,228
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	6,546	5,900	5,152	4,949	5,011
Collingwood	18,246	17,802	16,086	14,765	15,946
Daylesford	3,124	3,166	2,564	2,442	2,436
Echuca	4,544	4,201	3,940	3,236	3,371
Footscray	18,152	16,810	13,167	11,436	11,999
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	17,685	15,389	12,400	10,563	11,056
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	27,430	26,407	21,064	19,750	19,444
Maryborough	8,319	8,096	6,638	6,109	5,992
Melbourne (Technical College) ..	73,265	56,965	36,011	32,556	42,957
Prahran	10,849	10,183	8,003	7,156	8,478
Richmond	17,427	8,831	7,942	8,187	8,524
Sale	5,005	4,115	3,445	3,419	3,510
South Melbourne	13,087	12,316	9,916	7,941	8,706
Stawell	4,434	3,778	2,692	2,257	2,789
Sunshine	6,669	5,777	4,733	4,711	4,247
Wangaratta	5,579	5,365	4,019	3,431	3,755
Warrnambool	7,415	7,528	5,700	4,891	4,574
West Melbourne†	15,659	14,529	10,899	7,898	..
Wonthaggi	6,938	6,364	4,850	4,469	4,628
Yallourn	1,614	1,477	1,220	1,387	1,707
Other votes for technical schools	5,718	5,686	6,461	4,668	4,267
Miscellaneous	6,913	3,340	2,797	2,769	2,490
Total	379,529	331,108	260,863	231,641	239,600

* Closed 31st December, 1929.

† Amalgamated with Melbourne Technical College from 1st January, 1933.

THE MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

(Incorporated as The Working Men's College.)

**Melbourne
Technical
College.** The Melbourne Technical College was founded in 1887, as the Working Men's College, by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. It is open to both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. The minimum age for admission to the Junior Day School is 12 years and for admission to the Day Course for Diploma 15 years. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Scholarships and Prizes. Several scholarships are awarded each year to eligible students of the Junior Day School and in addition the College Council awards three scholarships annually to students of Junior Technical Schools. Various other scholarships which have been donated by manufacturers, commercial associations, and other bodies are available to senior students of the College.

The Council awards a prize each year to the best student of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. Several valuable prizes are also given annually by employers and others interested in technical education.

Day Courses and Fees. All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The following statement shows the day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1936 :—

Diploma Courses.	Fee per Term.	Other Day Courses.	Fee per Term.
Applied Chemistry ..	£5 10s. for the first and second years and then £6 10s. thereafter	Architecture	£ s. d. 4 10 0
„ Science ..		Commercial—Full Day ..	5 0 0
Industrial Metallurgy		Five Half-days	3 0 0
Civil Engineering ..		Engineering Machine Shop—	
Electrical Engineering		Special Full Day ..	3 0 0
Mechanical Engineering ..		Electrical Trades—Special	
Metallurgical Engineering ..		Full Day	3 0 0
Mining Engineering ..		Art Course—Full Time ..	4 0 0
Municipal Engineering }		Five Half-days	3 0 0
		Wool-sorting—Full Courses	8 0 0
	Special Course	6 15 0	
	Photography—Full Day ..	6 0 0	
	Motor Mechanics—Trade		
	Course	5 0 0	

Evening Courses and Classes. In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation :—Assayers ; geologists ; civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers ; armature winders ; aviation warrant officers ; land surveyors ; mechanical draughtsmen ; wireless experts ; public analysts ; art ; architects ; industrial chemists ; evening course for diploma of chemistry ; heat treatment ; mine managers ; mine surveying ; and primary and secondary metallurgy. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £3 10s. per term according to the course taken.

The evening classes are also open to students who, instead of undertaking a full course, receive instruction in any one or more subjects of any course. Correspondence tuition is also conducted by the College.

The following table gives an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1930 to 1934 :—

STUDENTS AT MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
1930 TO 1934.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	3,135	2,845	3,050	3,266	3,691
Males over 21	586	560	508	706	975
„ under 21—Apprentices	783	673	621	657	677
„ „ Others	1,469	1,293	1,463	1,476	1,552
Females	287	319	458	427	487
Government Grant	£41,462	£35,598	£31,238	£31,180	£33,000
Fees received during the year*	£13,372	£12,184	£13,721	£16,210	£19,741
Average fee per student ..	85s. 4d.	85s. 7d.	90s.	99s. 2d.	106s. 11d.
Number of classes	189	186	206	210	220
„ instructors	159	165	175	172	178
Salaries paid instructors ..	£39,224	£33,135	£31,103	£36,415	£37,672

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £902 in 1930, £618 in 1931, £581 in 1932, £854 in 1933, and £1,028 in 1934. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £438,865. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament. The moneys expended on buildings and maintenance (including salaries) amounted to £2,275,654 at the end of 1934. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 5,575 volumes were purchased, 2,971 volumes presented, 300 volumes obtained under the “Libraries Act,” and 50,379 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1934. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 412,534 volumes. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 238,624 volumes during 1934, a decrease of 50,483 compared with 1933, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 13,549, which was 2,140 less than the number in 1933. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 70,748, of which 4,365 were added during the year.

The National Gallery at the end of 1934 contained 26,635 works of art, viz., 871 oil paintings, 6,419 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 19,345 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 36 students, and the school of drawing by 127 students. The allocation for the year 1934 from the Felton bequest for purchase of paintings, statuary, and other works of art amounted to £20,000.

National
Gallery.

National and Industrial Museums.

The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former museum comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology, while in the latter museum more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

OTHER LIBRARIES.**Free Libraries.**

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1934, were collected from 74 of the more important of these libraries, 26 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 48 in the cities and chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 74 libraries were £51,730; the Government contributed £23,031 and municipal councils £9,523. The total expenditure was £51,783, of which £13,812 was expended on the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 1,000,630 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1934; of that number 497,660 were in the Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.**Botanic Garden.**

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY**Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city of Melbourne. 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, and spacious lawns for convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world are exhibited there, as well as many native animals.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawkner, and has been in continuous activity to the present date. A brief statement of its history and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

According to returns received from municipal councils in 1935, the total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 8,627 acres, of which 2,377 acres were acquired by the councils at a cost of £665,888.

RELIGIONS.

The following statement shows the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933:—

Religion.	Census of—		Increase 1921-1933.
	4th April, 1921.	30th June, 1933.	
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
Christian—			
Baptist	32,305	31,427	— 878
Catholic, Roman	315,718	315,516	— 202
Catholic, undefined	6,847	26,619	19,772
Church of Christ	22,250	26,274	4,024
Church of England	601,809	626,172	24,363
Congregational	15,893	12,458	— 3,435
Lutheran	8,684	8,759	75
Methodist	183,829	193,096	9,267
Presbyterian	257,072	276,699	19,627
Protestant, undefined	18,636	25,231	6,595
Salvation Army	9,183	8,711	— 472
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	14,782	16,381	1,599
Total Christian	1,487,008	1,567,343	80,335
Non-Christian—			
Jews	7,677	9,500	1,823
Other Non-Christian	1,988	565	— 1,423
Total Non-Christian	9,665	10,065	400
Indefinite *	6,515	3,752	— 2,763
No Religion	5,810	3,535	— 2,275
No Reply	22,282	235,566	213,284
Total	1,531,280	1,820,261	288,981

* Includes Agnostic, Freethinker, No Denomination, Rationalist, Spiritualist, and other indefinite.

The large increase from 1.5 to 12.9 per cent. in the number of "No Reply" in 1933 compared with 1921 is apparently due to the variation in the Census return of 1933 from that of 1921 in the form of the question relating to religion. In the Census return of 1933 it was stated that with regard to the question of religion "There is no legal obligation to answer this Question," whilst in the return of

1921 the instruction provided that if a person objected to state religion to reply "object." In consequence of the increase in the number of persons who did not state their religion, a comparison on a percentage basis of the particulars obtained at the Census of 1933 with those of 1921 is not advisable.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act 1928*, a summary of which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Under the provisions of this legislation the amount of the invalidity benefit payable was limited to 60s. per week and consequently societies were unable to afford members an opportunity of making provision for the cost of hospital treatment. This restriction was removed by the *Friendly Societies Act 1934*, which provides that in addition to existing benefits a friendly society may make provision in respect of certain specified persons:—

(1) For payment to be made towards the cost of accommodation and maintenance in hospitals. The weekly amount which any society may contract to pay in respect of any one person shall not exceed 63s. for a period of not more than thirteen weeks in any one year.

(2) For payments to be made to legally qualified medical practitioners or hospitals towards the cost of surgical, therapeutic or other medical treatment by legally qualified medical practitioners in hospitals. Such payments in respect of any one person are limited to £10 10s. per annum.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there are only four societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £, and in these four the ratio is 19s. 10d., 18s. 10d., 16s., and 14s. 7d. respectively. The last-mentioned society has now been amalgamated with another society.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be a fully qualified actuary.

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased during the ten years 1924-25-1933-34 by 6,976 members—from 153,840 to 160,816. The number of female members at the end of June, 1934, was 16,999, of whom 2,976 were associated with male branches of societies which did not have a separate section for female members. The total funds increased during the same period from £3,838,052 to £5,589,769, there being an addition of £1,751,717. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1933-34 was 4.52 per cent. The funds

Legislation
1928-1934.

Progress of
Friendly
Societies.

relating to female members in some societies are not kept separately from those relating to male members.

The statement which follows contains information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1929-30 to 1933-34 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of societies ..	55	52	52	50	49
Number of branches at end ..	1,471	1,469	1,473	1,443	1,449
Number of members at end of year	164,899	161,448	158,920	158,516	160,816
Number of members sick ..	32,674	31,474	37,816	34,045	37,117
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	349,691	373,657	423,910	428,203	446,617
Deaths of members	1,608	1,426	1,724	1,641	1,699
Deaths of registered wives ..	581	571	628	579	670
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	471,392	475,181	450,852	425,560	434,116
Income of medical and management fund ..	462,687	388,963	405,518	493,395	454,440
Other Income	44,686	53,115	43,819	41,290	46,247
Total Income	978,765	917,259	900,189	960,245	934,803
<i>Deduct inter-fund transfers</i> ..	93,519	37,934	43,305	134,062	92,689
Net Income	885,246	879,325	856,884	826,183	842,114
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	356,842	310,926	351,917	463,458	400,713
Expenditure of medical and management fund ..	395,851	391,320	386,249	383,060	387,320
Other Expenditure	39,675	44,192	42,107	38,831	43,051
Total Expenditure	792,368	746,438	780,273	885,349	831,084
<i>Deduct inter-fund transfers</i> ..	93,519	37,934	43,305	134,062	92,689
Net Expenditure	698,849	708,504	736,968	751,287	738,395
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	4,223,699	4,387,954	4,486,889	4,448,991	4,482,394
Amount to credit of medical and management fund ..	785,188	782,831	802,100	912,435	979,555
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	4,196,459	4,365,971	4,468,805	4,434,568	4,469,210
Amount invested—medical and management fund ..	776,228	775,192	791,314	902,383	969,034
Amount invested—other funds	107,654	118,215	119,782	122,027	124,797
Total invested	5,080,341	5,259,378	5,379,901	5,458,978	5,563,041
„ funds	5,120,417	5,291,238	5,411,154	5,486,050	5,589,769

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

During the twelve months ended in June, 1934, the societies lost by secession 9,684 members; this was equal to 6·1 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1932-33, 1931-32 and 1930-31 were 6·4, 7·1 and 7·2, respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. The cost of management in the year 1933-34 was 15s. 4d. per member, which was 2d. per member more than the cost in the year 1932-33.

The following statement shows, in regard to male members of friendly societies other than dividing societies, the number of weeks' sickness experienced in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1918, 1919, and 1920 (years in which there was a large number of claims due to war service) and in each of the five years, 1929-30 to 1933-34; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.			Deaths.	
		Number.	Number per Effective Member		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
			Weeks.	Weeks.			Days.
1914 ..	125 952	216,520	1	4	1,263	10·03
1918 ..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19·55
1919 ..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17·43
1920 ..	114,797	278,401	2	3	1,313	11·44
1929-30	131,655	321,779	2	3	1,515	11·51
1930-31	129,596	345,687	2	4	1,331	10·27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3	1	1,615	12·79
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3	1	1,562	12·50
1933-34	126,471	411,979	3	2	1,599	12·64

The large increase in the sickness rate of 1919 was due chiefly to members who had been on active service having deferred until their return to the Commonwealth their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year. It will be observed that the rate experienced in each of the years 1931-32, and 1932-33 was as high as that of 1919 and that the rate in the year 1933-34 exceeded it. This was probably due to a large extent, to the prevailing industrial conditions.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Labour legislation. The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working.

Since that year further legislative provisions have been made for the regulation of conditions of labour, and the community has gradually recognised the necessity of securing the health, the comfort of, and safety for the workers.

A description of the legislation relating to conditions of labour appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 218. Amendments thereto were made by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934. These are described hereunder.

Wages Boards. The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced by the late Sir Alexander Peacock in 1896. Each Board is composed of equal numbers of employers and employees and a chairman nominated by the members of the Board (not being one of such members). In the event of a nomination not being made the Minister appoints the chairman. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board.

The powers and functions of Wages Boards, described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, on pages 393 and 394, were extended by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934. This Act empowers any Wages Board to determine that the wages rates and piecework prices fixed in any determination made by it shall be automatically adjusted, at prescribed periods, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation from time to time of the cost as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate.

It also provides that where under any Commonwealth Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or a Conciliation Commissioner makes or has made an award with respect to employers and employees in any industry, the Wages Board for every trade concerned as soon as may be shall incorporate in any of its determinations those provisions of such award as are, in the opinion of the Board, proper to be included.

Previous legislation provided that representatives on Wages Boards must be *bona fide* and actual employers and *bona fide* employees. This qualification has been relaxed to the extent to permit of a person being nominated to represent employers in the trade concerned which are corporations or public bodies. If a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or an association of employers is so nominated, then one of the representatives of the employees shall be an officer of the trade union concerned.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW BOARDS.

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were, during the year 1934, exercised as follows :—

Two new Boards were appointed, viz. :—

The Asbestos-Cement Board, which provides for persons making portable articles of material containing asbestos and cement in the proportion of not less than one part by weight of asbestos in each twenty parts by weight of the material. The Cement Articles Board was deprived of the power to provide for these employees.

The Tennis Strings Board, which provides for persons employed in the process, trade, or business of making strings for tennis rackets.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 180 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 199,550 employees.

A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards and of the fees payable to members thereof appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 395.

WEEKLY HOURS FIXED BY WAGES BOARDS.

Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed.

During the year 1934, determinations made by 171 Boards were in force. Of these, 132 Boards adopted one set of hours for all Employees, and 39 Boards fixed different sets of hours according to the class of work done or to the sex of the workers. The particulars are summarized in the following statement :—

Boards which Determined Fixed Hours for all Employees.		Boards which Determined Differential Hours for Employees.	
Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.	Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.
2*	Less than 44	1	44 and 42
38	44	1	46 " 43
1	45½	1	46 " 44
3	46	20	48 " 44
2	46½	4	48 " 45
3	47	4	48 " 46
82	48	2	48 " 47
1†	More than 48	6	48 and over

* Law Clerks and Musicians.

† Watchmen's.

Appeals.

A description of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure relating to appeals against a determination of a Wages Board appears on page 396 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Eighty-five applications have been made to the Court of Industrial Appeals for alterations of determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons; the President being, as required by law, a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Court since its re-constitution in 1915 has dealt with 48 appeals.

Factories. A definition of a factory under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 is given on pages 398 and 399 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. This definition has been amended in the following manner by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, which provides that a place where electric power not exceeding one-half horse power is used and which does not otherwise come within the meaning of a factory is exempt from the provisions of the Act. Previously a minimum with regard to electric power was not prescribed.

Any place in which any person is employed in any manufacturing process involving the use of a compound of lead is now defined as a factory.

In order to strengthen the legislation relating to the supervision of the making of bread, the definition of a bread factory is now any place where bread is baked for trade as well as for sale.

In 1934 there were registered 11,753 factories in which 148,155 persons were employed.

Factory legislation. A summary of factory legislation existing at the date of the Consolidating Act of 1928 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

Factories and Shops Act 1934. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1934 made important alterations in the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories and shops. The principal provisions of these alterations (apart from those described under Wages Boards) are as follow :—

The prohibition of work in the manufacture of boots and shoes in factories on any day before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m. or on a Saturday after 2 p.m. Work on a Sunday is prohibited. Power is given to the Minister of Labour to suspend, for not more than two months, the operation of this prohibition to meet the exigencies of trade.

The prohibition of the carting or delivery of bread in the Metropolitan District on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day and the making (other than dough-making) or baking of bread on a Sunday.

The prohibition of the carting of goods, etc., on a Sunday, except perishable and certain other goods, unless a permit to do such carting has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The forbidding of a premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any Wages Board (other than the Chemists' Board) applies. The sum of £100 is fixed as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement.

The demanding or receiving of any premium or consideration is prohibited, except in certain cases, for teaching any person the trade or business of hairdressing. The owners or occupiers of schools registered under the Education Act and persons who, on the 17th October, 1934, were owners and occupiers of beauty parlours or like establishments are exempt from this prohibition. This exemption only applies in cases where a contract in writing has been entered into to teach a person the trade or business of hairdressing for a period of not less than two years and for not less than thirty hours in every week during such period.

The conditions have been amended under which work may be issued from factories for the manufacture of wearing apparel or boots to licensed outside workers. No persons other than outside workers shall be employed on such manufacture except members of each outside worker's own family who are under fourteen years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary of Labour to be so employed. Factory occupiers are not permitted to employ a greater number of licensed outside workers than one for every ten or fraction of ten workers employed in the factory. Occupiers of factories are required to keep a complete record of work issued to outside workers.

The occupier of every factory where more than 600 persons are employed or when work of a hazardous nature is performed and more than 300 persons are employed shall, if directed, provide an ambulance room properly equipped and under the charge of a qualified attendant.

The most important provision is designed to prevent the contravention of the determination of Wages Boards in the Bread Trade by the performance of work under contract. A Bread Trade Tribunal may be established consisting of a judge of the County Court, one representative of employers and one of employees. Power is given to the Tribunal to deal with any case where proceedings are taken against any person for contravention of a determination and such person alleges that under the contract the relation between himself and the person in respect of whom such determination is alleged to have been contravened is not the relation of employer and employee. All questions of law or of the amount of any penalty to be imposed or of the costs to be awarded shall be decided by the President alone, but in all other matters the decision of the majority shall be the decision of the Tribunal. Penalties varying from £20 to £200 may be imposed for breaches of determinations. The Governor in Council may by proclamation extend to other trades the provisions relating to the Bread Trade Tribunal.

The hours for closing of shops in both these Districts, Metropolitan District and outside thereof, as defined by the *Shops and Factories Act 1928*, are stated in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 401-403.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 28 classes. There was, during the year 1934, an increase compared with 1933 of 307 shops, and of 2,595 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below:—

SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1934.

Class of Shop.	Metropolitan.		Country and Provincial Cities.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	4,334	1,255	2,425	603	6,759	1,858
Booksellers, News Agents	979	721	478	317	1,457	1,038
Boot Dealers	337	895	333	332	670	1,227
Boot Repairers	889	28	656	59	1,545	87
Butchers	1,236	2,285	1,017	1,469	2,253	3,754
Chemists	533	797	339	371	872	1,168
Crockery	44	133	18	21	62	154
Cycle and Motor	463	698	276	299	739	997
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	798	547	176	103	974	650
Drapery	1,814	7,910	1,131	2,396	2,945	10,306
Electrical and Radio	281	303	183	70	464	373
Fancy Goods Dealers	235	1,114	206	175	441	1,289
Fish	429	127	102	31	531	158
Florists	326	208	87	41	413	249
Fruit and Vegetable	1,682	299	1,039	304	2,721	603
Fuel and Fodder	1,128	463	299	212	1,427	675
Furniture	374	996	153	177	527	1,173
Grocers	2,726	2,653	1,402	1,498	4,128	4,151
Hairdressers	1,426	958	952	296	2,378	1,254
Hardware	479	1,221	486	584	965	1,805
Jewellery	266	331	188	92	454	423
Leather Goods	144	159	283	77	427	236
Men's Clothing	291	938	263	173	554	1,111
Motor Requisites	504	648	794	522	1,298	1,170
Musical Instruments	51	237	42	33	93	270
Tobacconists	1,146	101	254	69	1,400	170
Mixed	316	46	1,425	3,255	1,741	3,301
Shops not classified	1,233	1,285	817	285	2,050	1,570
Total 1934	24,464	27,356	15,824	13,864	40,288	41,220
Total 1933	24,112	25,438	15,869	13,187	39,981	38,625
Total 1932	24,213	24,255	15,288	12,451	39,501	36,706
Total 1931	22,676	22,703	14,879	11,694	37,555	34,397
Total 1930	22,569	25,936	14,553	13,151	37,122	39,087

THE BASIC WAGE.

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration at £2 2s. per week in Melbourne and was popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment."

This basis was varied from time to time by the Court in accordance with the variation in the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series—food, groceries and rent of all houses) prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician.

An amount known as the "Powers' 3s." was added in 1921 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard.

In accordance with the judgment of the Court of 22nd January, 1931, the rates became subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.

On 5th May, 1933, the Court made an award which ordered that the variations in the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series—Food, Groceries, Housing—4 and 5 rooms only—Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure) of the Commonwealth Statistician be applied in a certain manner to the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series) for the adjustment of all wages under the award. The resultant Index Numbers became known as the "D" Series.

The Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 resulted in a further change respecting the method of calculating the basic wage. The judgment of the Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, 1934, provided that the "All Items" Index Numbers be used as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. For use in the process of adjustment appropriate tables are included in the schedule to the judgment. The Court also considered that the addition of the Powers' 3s. was no longer justifiable.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the seven years 1929–1935 :—

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
1929 ..	£ s. d. 4 6 0	£ s. d. 4 9 6	£ s. d. 4 10 0	£ s. d. 4 10 0
1930 ..	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 5 6	4 3 0
1931 ..	3 10 2*	3 8 5	3 5 8	3 3 5
1932 ..	3 3 5	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 1 8
1933 ..	3 0 4	3 3 4†	3 2 5	3 2 10
1934 ..	3 3 4	..	..	..
	1st March.	1st June.	1st September.	1st December.
1934 ..	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 3 4 0‡	£ s. d. 3 4 0	£ s. d. 3 4 0
1935 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0

* 10 per cent. reduction became operative and continued to operate until 1st June 1934.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction).

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April, 1934.

**Basic Wage—
Outside
Metropolitan
Area.** With reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the metropolitan area the judgment of the Court made provision that except in certain specified districts where the cost of living seems to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicate that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provisional places shall be a constant 3s. per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision is made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL ITEMS.

("C" SERIES.)

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
"C" Series.** The following table shows the "C" Series of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, which comprise food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure. This series applies to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934. The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, as *Base* = 1,000.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. "All Items."	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. "All Items."
November, 1914 ..	671	1931	846
November, 1921 ..	1003	1932	813
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1933	789
1929 ..	1017	1934	801
1930 ..	956	1935	824

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL HOUSES.

("A" SERIES.)

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
"A" Series.** The "A" series of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown hereunder. Prior to the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on 17th April, 1934, this series was used for all periodical adjustments of wages controlled by that court—the series now, however, applies to comparatively

few awards. In calculation these numbers the prices of food, groceries, and the rent of all houses are taken into account. The weighted average for the six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base = 1,000 :—

Year.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.	Year.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.
1911	..	..	950	1930	..	..	1672
1914	..	..	1105	1931	..	..	1448
1917	..	..	1294	1932	..	..	1378
1920	..	..	1788	1933	..	..	1319
1923	..	..	1749	1934	..	..	1367
1926	..	..	1801	1935	..	..	1420
1929	..	..	1812				

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1928* (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission, consisting of five members, was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder. The depressed condition of industry in recent years has adversely affected the operation of the apprenticeship system.

The following statement shows the trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in 1934 and in 1935 :—

Trade.	Date of Proclamation.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on—	
		30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.
Building Group—			
Plumbing and Gasfitting	10.10.1928	119	120
Carpentry and Joinery	28.11.1928	93	100
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	28.11.1928	32	32
Plastering	28.11.1928	11	12
Printing Group	27.2.1929	344	463
Electrical Group	17.7.1929	163	183
Motor Mechanics' Group	5.3.1930	76	112
Bootmaking Group	13.1.1932	399	511
Moulding Group*	13.1.1932	15	22
Total .. ..	..	1,252	1,555

* Conditions governing apprenticeship and form of indenture have not yet been prescribed for this group of trades.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Government Labour Exchange. Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by an exchange under the control of the Labour Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are selected for employment when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to provide workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts. The cost of these advances is subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

During the year 1934 the number of railway tickets advanced was 7,740, valued at £5,718, of which £4,860 has been refunded. During the past thirty-four years 125,256 railway tickets have been advanced, to the value of £106,345; of this sum £81,380 has been refunded.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1934 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.	Applications for Employment in the Metropolis.		Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.	
	Number Registered during each Month.	Number remaining on Register at end of each Month.	In the Metropolis.	In the Country.
1934—January	6,899	23,540	1,167	584
February	4,785	22,882	378	437
March	5,272	22,698	308	312
April	5,414	23,541	376	537
May	5,837	23,418	819	491
June	4,343	23,251	440	394
July	4,605	22,863	1,290	785
August	4,995	20,720	1,811	753
September	3,553	19,283	1,083	842
October	5,437	18,622	800	864
November	4,124	18,821	355	842
December	3,422	18,937	1,059	863
Total	58,686	..	9,886	7,704

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1934 :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1930	107,856	30,139	21,043
1931	117,084	36,573	12,269
1932	81,322	21,689	13,566
1933	83,023	17,084	19,834
1934	58,686	14,269	17,590

With regard to the number of registrations effected, it must be understood that these figures do not represent distinct individuals, as there is a large number of men who are regular applicants at the Exchange during each year. Although it is known that these duplications are numerous, the actual extent cannot be ascertained. In connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year, allowance must therefore be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year and also for the fact that the figures quoted do not include the big numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following statement shows the number of male persons registered as unemployed at the Government Labour Exchange and its Branches in the last week of each month of the period of twelve months ended on the 30th June, in each of the four years 1931-32 to 1934-35 :—

Last Week of Month of—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
July	52,166	61,214	36,551	34,679
August	57,100	58,089	37,340	32,744
September	57,246	53,397	36,840	30,756
October	54,157	47,205	34,841	29,478
November	51,843	39,811	32,111	28,912
December	50,347	40,742	32,577	28,349
January	50,532	39,691	33,275	27,764
February	53,926	38,478	32,507	27,351
March	54,299	36,039	32,981	27,409
April	55,981	36,642	35,335	30,685
May	58,149	36,443	35,881	32,441
June	61,155	36,877	35,679	32,078

The highest number of registrations was recorded, during the period under review, in the month of July, 1932. The improved condition in respect of employment is shown by the marked decrease in the number of registrations during 1934-35 as compared with the three preceding years.

Relief of Unemployment. There was a rapid and distressing increase in the rate of unemployment in 1930, and steps were taken for raising money by way of tax on incomes, and stamp duty on wages, for the purpose of providing relief.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, appear on pages 255 and 256 of the *Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment instead of by stamp duty. The tax payable on incomes earned during the year 1934-35 is at the same rate as for the year 1933-34. Particulars of the tax are given in part "Finance" of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

In addition to the revenue from tax on incomes and on wages for the relief of unemployment, moneys were raised by way of loan. The revenue obtained from the unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1935, amounted to £8,054,112, of which £165,713 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £7,888,399. The yearly net collections of tax were as follow :—1930-31, £1,234,463 ; 1931-32, £1,622,400 ; 1932-33, £1,730,867 ; 1933-34, £1,615,371 ; and 1934-35, £1,685,298.

Loans for relief purposes were first raised during the year 1932-33. The loan expenditure during the three years 1932-33 to 1934-35 was £3,789,860. The total cost of relief during the six years, 1929-30 to 1934-35, was £13,119,106, of which £7,888,399 was raised by taxation, £3,789,860 by loans ; £1,130,186 from Commonwealth loan contributions and grants, £296,372 in 1934-35 was charged to Public Account pending revenue from taxes, and £14,289 was provided by interest on advances, &c. The following is a detailed statement of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Fund, Loan and other Funds from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1935 :—

EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1934-35.

11241-17

Allocation of Expenditure.	Expended during 1929-30 to 1933-34 from—			Expended during 1934-35 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1935, from—		
	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work Municipalities	4,271,441	..	4,271,441	1,536,198	35,869	1,572,067	5,807,639	35,869	5,843,508
Departmental, &c.—	547,043	153,214	700,257	28,019	61,448	89,467	575,062	214,662	789,724
Public Works and Mines ..	325,011	322,315	647,326	55,576	96,658	152,234	380,587	418,973	799,560
Railways	12,250	935,108	947,358	..	305,585	305,585	12,250	1,240,693	1,252,943
Lands	111,991	16,925	128,916	13,430	..	13,430	125,421	16,925	142,346
Treasurer	123,565	210,718	334,283	20,592	134,598	155,190	144,157	345,316	483,473
Country Roads Board ..	200,542	564,905	765,447	14,365	120,097	134,462	214,907	685,002	899,909
Forests and Foresters' Quarters	192,035	248,129	440,164	2,413	128,189	130,602	194,448	376,407	570,855
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	181,247	474,843	656,090	11,709	386,300	398,009	192,956	861,143	1,054,099
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	14,904	14,904	..	16,956	16,956	..	31,860	31,860
State Electricity Commission ..	..	..	..	..	121,024	121,024	..	121,024	121,024
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	100,000	100,000	..	200,000	200,000	..	300,000	300,000
Sewerage Authorities .. .. .	..	127,037	127,037	..	30,954	30,954	..	157,991	157,991
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	..	29,606	29,606	..	21,572	21,572	..	51,178	51,178
Miscellaneous	32,199	54,171	86,370	1,858	8,832	10,690	34,057	63,003	97,060
Expenditure on Relief ..	5,997,324	3,251,875	9,249,199	1,684,160	1,668,082	3,352,242	7,681,484	4,920,046	12,601,530
Administration	213,250	..	213,250	86,803	..	86,803	300,053	..	300,053
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	90,354	..	90,354	127,169	..	127,169	217,523	..	217,523
Refund of Taxes	156,440	..	156,440	9,273	..	9,273	165,713	..	165,713
Total Expenditure	6,457,368	3,251,875	9,709,243	1,907,405*	1,668,082	3,575,487	8,364,773*	4,920,046	13,284,819

* Of this amount £296,372 was charged to Public Account pending revenue from taxes.

Social Condition.

Sustenance. Every male person who receives sustenance is required, on demand, and in return for such sustenance to perform work (of such a class as is prescribed on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria) for the municipality within whose municipal district sustenance is received.

On the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria a scheme was brought into operation, on 3rd July, 1933, under which genuine unemployed male persons will, as far as practicable, be provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table :—

Month of—	1934.		1935.	
	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.†	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.†	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.
January ..	23,911	18,164	21,307	17,109
February ..	23,635	18,501	20,639	16,531
March ..	24,077	18,267	19,912	15,828
April ..	25,903	19,404	23,073	17,800
May ..	26,507	20,295	25,169	18,919
June ..	26,966	21,127	25,703	19,072
July ..	27,588	21,616	23,506	17,279
August ..	25,366	20,896	22,884	16,974
September ..	23,155	19,689	21,860	16,579
October ..	22,158	18,347	20,346	15,496
November ..	21,953	17,732	18,133	13,915
December ..	22,163	16,981	17,344	13,514

† Including number working in return for sustenance.

Sustenance is provided at the same rates in every part of Victoria and is distributed through the agency of public assistance committees appointed under the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932*.

The scale of weekly sustenance allowances in force on and from 13th May, 1935, is as follows :—

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance that may be granted to—			
		Unemploy-ables for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Honorable the Minister.	Employ-able Applicant for whom Work in Return for Sustenance is not Provided.	Employable Male Working in Return for Sustenance, <i>vide</i> Section (8) of the Act.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	..	10 0	16 0	
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	10 0		
Individual residing with strangers or relatives (other than parents) unable to support him or her	12 0	6 0	10 0	16 0	
Single unemployed, employable male, 21 years of age or over as member of family unit the head of which is in receipt of sustenance	In accordance with family unit of which he is a member	..	5 0	10 0	
Two	20 0	9 0	17 0	28 0	An extra 2s. 6d. for each— (a) Unemployed male dependant 16 and under 21 years of age residing with applicant. (b) Each unemployed female child or dependant 16 years of age or over residing with applicant : Provided in each instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 50s. per week.
Three	25 0	11 6	19 6	30 6	
Four	27 6	14 0	22 0	33 0	
Five	30 0	16 6	24 6	35 6	
Six	32 6	19 0	27 0	38 0	
Seven	35 0	21 6	29 6	40 6	
Eight	37 6	24 0	32 0	43 0	
Nine	40 0	26 6	34 6	45 6	
Ten	42 6	29 0	37 0	48 0	

The total amount of income and sustenance received by a family unit shall in no case exceed 65s. in any one week.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 643 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1934. The total receipts of all these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1934, amounted to £2,453,696, of which £1,156,227 was contributed by the Government and £1,297,469 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,456,076. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £3,053,247 during 1933-34, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 20,394, and there were 397,116 cases of out-door relief during the year. With regard to the out-door relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the number of cases of sickness or accident as the books of the institutions do

Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c.

not show the particulars of the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars in relation to all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and shows the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of cases of out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1933-34.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients or Inmates.	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
HOSPITALS.							
Special—				£	£	£	£
Austin Hospital	1	318		19,605	31,568	51,173	44,374
Children's Hospital	1	321	18,674	13,742	48,866	62,608	59,586
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	128	11,210	10,463	57,124	67,587	65,560
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	122		928	5,675	6,603	6,572
Eye and Ear Hospital	1	98	31,058	5,717	16,423	22,140	23,141
Women's Hospital	1	252	9,590	10,454	37,114	47,568	44,626
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	468		37,293	43,506	80,799	83,911
General Hospitals	54	2,659	163,773	178,965	454,984	633,949	665,429
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	259	3,928	13,927	23,138	37,065	32,012
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes	5	355		7,430	21,850	29,280	33,114
Convalescent Homes	2	44		500	3,825	4,325	2,800
Sanatoria	3	333		18,111	10,023	28,134	28,643
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	11	6,067		348,067	36,810	384,877	384,877
Total	84	11,424	238,233	665,202	790,906	1,456,108	1,474,645
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes	10	1,960	2,175	38,980	64,162	103,142	101,333
Orphanages	23	2,890		33,487	79,183	112,670	113,080
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	3	243		4,510	41,296	45,806	45,930
Total	36	5,093	2,175	76,977	184,641	261,618	260,343
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	13	973		6,263	54,788	61,051	55,004
Inebriates' Institutions ..	2	76		2,868	3,220	6,088	5,811
Children's Welfare Department	6	1,453	12,497	251,774	12,584	264,358	264,358
Gaols and Penal Establishments	12	1,375		106,332		106,332	106,332
Total	33	3,877	12,497	367,237	70,592	437,829	431,505
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Free Dispensaries	2		11,376	800	1,479	2,279	2,081
Benevolent Societies	164		25,640	31,649	46,223	77,872	77,838
Other Societies	324		107,195	14,862	203,628	217,990	209,664
Total	490		144,211	46,811	251,330	298,141	289,583
Grand Total	643	20,394	397,116	1,156,227	1,297,409	2,453,696	2,456,076

Income of Charitable Institutions.

The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings for the year 1933-34 are shown hereunder :—

SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN VICTORIA, 1933-34.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refugees.	Other Institutions.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	291,094	7,430	38,980	33,487	4,510	6,263	668,181	1,049,895
Municipal Grants ..	81,016	179	892	774	2,063	94	27,106	112,124
Private Contributions ..	92,164	6,500	5,185	20,402	18,016	2,649	54,551	199,467
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	21,259	449	1,149	3,059	1,803	..	60	27,779
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	150,457	9,271	7,999	16,835	7,214	8,336	1,545	201,657
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	22,340	612	2,015	1,788	411	504	354	28,024
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	115,411	1,898	34,473	11,481	3,076	3,839	49,323	219,501
Out-patients' Fees ..	39,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,407
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	16	735	8,106	2,228	38,926	193	50,204
Interest or Rent ..	30,197	2,329	9,734	11,828	3,685	173	94	58,040
Other Sources ..	166,147	596	1,980	4,910	2,800	267	184,566	361,266
Total ..	1,009,492	29,280	103,142	112,670	45,806	61,051	985,923	2,347,364

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies.

Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.

Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions during each of the last three years ended on 30th June, 1934, is given in the following table. Of the total receipts, Government aid was equivalent to 47·01 per cent. in 1931-32 and 44·73 per cent. in 1933-34. In the same years municipal grants and payments amounted to 4 per cent. and 4·78 per cent., while patients and inmates provided 11·97 per cent. and 11·03 per cent. respectively.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1931-32 TO 1933-34.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	1,045,411	1,046,700	1,049,895
Municipal Grants and Payments ..	88,961	104,926	112,124
Patients and Inmates' Contributions ..	266,271	253,320	258,908
Private Contributions ..	146,742	176,118	199,467
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	285,745	175,108	201,657
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	27,008	35,867	28,024
Interest or Rent ..	59,202	61,884	58,040
Loan Receipts ..	250	22,499	129,945
Other Sources ..	304,367	288,686	309,304
Total Receipts ..	2,223,957	2,165,108	2,347,364
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Ordinary ..	1,926,238	1,873,442	1,949,965
Extraordinary ..	61,394	60,111	60,029
Building ..	168,142	223,787	339,750
Total Expenditure ..	2,155,774	2,157,340	2,349,744

Charitable
Institutions—
Accommoda-
tion and
inmates.

The next statement shows the accommodation available and the number of inmates maintained in these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION, AND
INMATES, 1933-34.

Description of Institution.	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during the Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital	328	875	318
Children's Hospital	359	4,901	321
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	128	3,469	128
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	138	187	122
Eye and Ear Hospital	114	3,108	98
Women's Hospital	275	7,665	252
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	720	5,650	468
General Hospitals	4,032	52,616	2,659
Auxiliary Hospitals	295	5,328	259
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	240	315	207
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	100	238	95
Tweddle Hospital for Babies	20	84	6
Bethany Home, Geelong	20	37	20
Arms of Jesus, Babies' Home	35	78	27
Convalescent Homes	67	929	44
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	100	288	97
Heatherton Sanatorium for Consumptives	124	280	113
Gresswell Sanatorium for Consumptives	144	403	123
Mental Hospitals	6,197	8,101	6,067
Benevolent Homes	2,355	3,802	1,960
Orphanages	3,070	4,161	2,890
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	260	316	243
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,193	1,795	973
Inebriates' Institutions	93	254	76
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	..	17,574*	13,950*
Total	20,407	122,454	31,516

* Number under control.

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 27 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 94 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 88 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, and 509 infants in the Female Refuges during the year.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928, and was proclaimed on 18th December, 1929. A summary of its provisions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 418 and 419.

No charitable institution or benevolent society may be established without the consent in writing of the Charities Board.

A Fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" was established in the Treasury in 1923, and to this Fund Parliament voted a sum of £190,000 for the financial year 1934-1935 for the payment of salaries and other expenses of the Board and towards the maintenance and building works of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies. The matters which are to be considered when making payments from the Fund are set forth on page 231 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30. The *Totalizator Act* 1930, as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934 provides that any racing club using a totalizator shall deduct as commission 10 per cent. out of the moneys paid into the totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race and that 50 per cent. of the amount so deducted, where the races are held on courses within a radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and 25 per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue and transferred therefrom each year to the Hospital and Charities Fund. Since the date of the operation of the Act, the sum of £407,864 has been transferred to the Fund. The annual transfers were as follow:—1930-31, £8; 1931-32, £50,519; 1932-33, £110,184; 1933-34, £123,312; and 1934-35, £124,251.

Extensive building works were carried out during 1934-35. Loans for this purpose amounting to £134,565 were made to institutions from Commonwealth-State Joint Loan Fund and National Recovery Loan Fund.

When the Board commenced its operations in 1922 only one country hospital had maternity wards. In 1935 there were 31 such hospitals either in existence or in process of construction.

The Board has framed regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. A brief statement of these regulations appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 232.

In the metropolis the scheme for the admission of intermediate and private patients was initiated by the committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. At this institution a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital" was opened for reception of such patients on 1st December, 1931.

The Alfred Hospital was the next institution to provide accommodation under this scheme when "Hamilton Russell House" was opened on 22nd May, 1933.

At St. Vincent's Hospital one floor of a section of the building was set aside for this purpose and patients were first admitted on 1st February, 1934. Under the Community Hospital Scheme the benefits to the public and to the finances of the institutions will be substantial.

The erection of new buildings on community lines has been completed at the Gippsland (Sale), Wangaratta, Colac, Stawell and Mildura Hospitals. The following country hospitals have been granted permission to admit intermediate patients:—

Alexandra.	Gippsland (Sale).	Orbost.
Ararat.	Hamilton.	Ouyen.
Bairnsdale.	Heathcote.	Ovens (Beechworth).
Bendigo.	Horsham.	Port Fairy.
Camperdown.	Inglewood.	Portland.
Casterton.	Kilmore.	St. Arnaud.
Castlemaine.	Kyneton.	Stawell.
Clunes.	Maldon.	Swan Hill.
Colac.	Mansfield.	Wangaratta.
Creswick.	Maryborough.	Warracknabeal.
Daylesford.	Mildura.	Warrnambool.
Dunolly.	Mooroopna.	West Gippsland (Warragul).
Echuca.	Nhill.	Wycheproof.
Geelong.	Omeo.	Yarram.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, and St. Vincent's. The social services rendered through each of these hospitals is briefly described in the following paragraphs:—

The origin of this institution belongs to the earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in 1910. During the year 1934 Their Majesties the King and Queen bestowed their patronage on this Hospital.

It has always been the most important of the general hospitals of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. In the year 1934-1935 the number of in-patients treated was 8,177, the daily average number being 396, which was 18 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year 49,615 persons were treated in the out-patients and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 226,938.

The usefulness of this hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1935, numbered 385,754, and the out-patients, 1,852,819.

In 1934-35 the total income of the Maintenance Account was £96,162, the Government grant for maintenance was £30,064, the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,059; annual subscriptions amounted to £6,747; donations to £7,599; bequests to £10,297; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,590; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation to £1,190; visitors' fees to £3,991; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £8,752; and out-patients' fees to £10,005; interest yielded a revenue of £11,687; and £2,180 was received from all other sources.

The total of the ordinary expenditure of the Account was £101,156.

The hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 236. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to medical science.

To relieve the pressure on the City Hospitals the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. In seven wards there are 175 beds open, 156 of which are occupied daily. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. The total expenditure for the year 1934-35 was £17,583.

Alfred Hospital. This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of this hospital is 13 acres. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. On the 22nd May, 1933, the Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. The following particulars relate to the public section only:—On 30th June, 1935, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1934-35 was 6,447, and in the out-patients and casualty departments, 34,494 persons were treated. The number of attendances of patients in these departments was 181,236. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1934-35 amounted to £75,113. The principal items of receipts were:—Government grants, £29,365; municipal grants, £1,689; private contributions, £3,710; special donations and bequests, £9,961; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,288; Lord Mayor's Fund, £944; in-door patients' fees, £8,299; out-door patients' fees, £6,997; general clinic fees, £1,049; visitors' contributions, £3,684; proceeds of entertainments, £458; transfers from other accounts, £3,995; sales refunds, &c., £1,77½; miscellaneous receipts, £1,902 (including £1,153 interest). The total expenditure on maintenance was £79,661.

St. Vincent's Hospital. This institution was founded by the Religious Congregation of the Sisters of Charity from St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, in November, 1893. The beginning was humble—fourteen beds in a small cottage. Within a few months a terrace house was secured which increased the accommodation for patients to 36 beds.

So much appreciated was the work of the medical and the nursing staffs that in November, 1905, the rear section of the new hospital was opened with 120 beds. From this date, events moved rapidly.

In 1914 a new Out-patients' Department and Nurses' Home was erected. As this building was made possible mainly by the generous efforts of the United Ancient Order of Druids, it is known as the Druids' Wing.

In 1924, St. Vincent's was recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the conjoint Board of Examiners, England, as a Hospital at which clinical work might be done by those entering for the degree of F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.P. London and England.

In October, 1928, the foundation stone of the new building was laid, and on the 8th December, 1934, the New Wing of the hospital was opened. This addition, which created a heavy financial burden, increased the normal accommodation from 120 to 230 beds, and 47 beds for Intermediate patients. The hospital is one of the clinical schools for medical students of the University of Melbourne and a training school for nurses. During the year 1934-35 the number of in-patients treated was 4,261 and of out-patients and casualties 30,080. Since the opening of the hospital in 1893, treatment has been provided for 80,498 in-patients, and for 763,311 out-patients and casualties. The total amount received by the Maintenance Account during 1934-35 was £43,341. The Government Grant was £16,533, municipal grants amounted to £583, annual subscriptions to £1,137, allocation from Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund was £993, donations and collections to £2,374, Auxiliaries' efforts to £2,358, proceeds of entertainments to £644, in-patients' contributions to £7,477, out-patients' contributions to £4,983, visitors' fees to £3,065, profit from intermediate section to £1,190, interest to £399, bequests to £1,121, and other receipts to £484. The total expenditure on maintenance during 1934-35 was £43,061.

Other Hospitals, &c. Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of this Act, now included in the Consolidated Act of 1928, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

In connexion with the Sanatoria, modern methods have been introduced. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay in Sanatorium, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous population.

In 1933 a new Sanatorium at Mont Park (Gresswell) was opened and accommodation provided for 144 male patients. With the opening of this Sanatorium the Janefield and Amherst Sanatoria were closed. During the year 1934-35 the State Sanatoria Board has carried out many building and other improvements at Gresswell and Greenvale Sanatoria. A branch bureau, under the clinical charge of the District Health Officer, was opened in Ballarat in December, 1934. The Board has also been successful in its endeavours to have the Gresswell, Greenvale, and Heatherton Sanatoria registered as part-time and special training schools for nurses.

The following table shows the accommodation, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1935 :—

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale .. ..	..	100	2	201	..	167	..	34
Austin	80	32	185	65	107	47	77	17
Heatherton .. ..	..	120	..	184	..	131	..	53
Royal Park	16	..	10	..	6	..	5	..
Gresswell	144	..	314	..	306	..	32	..
Bendigo Chalet ..	10	10	19	23	14	18	8	2
Total	250	262	530	473	433	363	122	106

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work, and the work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 10,370 in 1933-34 and 10,836 in 1934-35. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. An increasing number of patients is being sent to the Bureau for early diagnosis by doctors in private practice for examination and report. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, 8,437 domiciliary visits to tuberculous patients were made by the 7 nurses attached to the various Bureaux.

The following statement illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying	905	893	40	35	331	204
Re-attendance	3,506	5,532	174	225	902	1,132
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions ..	473	438	21	20	35	40
Contacts—						
Examined	225	317	17	25	93	100
Re-examined	171	147	10	12	51	112
Found Tuberculous	12	24	..	..	3	2
Under Tubercular Suspicion ..	..	..	1	3	11	23
Infecting Cases	475	..	24	..	176	..
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Medical Officers .. ..	..	..	2	2	42	6
By Nurses	2,832	3,293	292	284	977	759
X-Ray Screen Examinations ..	576	688	..	..	3	..
X-Ray Film Examinations ..	556	847	..	..	147	171
Pneumothorax Refills	349	471	9	..	103	105

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended on 30th June in each of the nine years 1927 to 1935 was as follows :—

Year.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
1927 ..	596	..	..	..	..	596
1928 ..	1,115	..	..	..	..	1,115
1929 ..	3,309	..	..	..	..	3,309
1930 ..	6,088	177	..	..	..	6,265
1931 ..	8,212	316	512	..	..	9,040
1932 ..	9,235	285	543	164	..	10,227
1933 ..	9,527	370	838	944	..	11,679
1934 ..	10,370	365	939	1,028	..	12,702
1935 ..	10,836	474	1,204	926	439	13,879

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

Department
of Mental
Hygiene.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1933 and 1934 :—

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1933 AND 1934.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (—).
	1933.	1934.	
In State Hospitals	5,910	5,967	+ 57
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	771	790	+ 19
Boarded Out	131	170	+ 39
In Licensed Houses	68	61	— 7
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	19	17	— 2
Total Number of Registered Insane ..	6,899	7,005	+ 106
In Receiving Institutions	122	111	— 11
Total	7,021	7,116	+ 95
Voluntary Boarders	123	152	+ 29
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	215	219	+ 4

There was an increase in the year 1934 compared with 1933, in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1934, proportionately to the population was 1 in 262. At 31st December, 1934, there were 219 military mental cases known to the Department, and 152 voluntary boarders in various institutions. The boarding out of patients is being extended to certain benevolent homes in country districts.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1930 to 1934 is as follows :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1930	393	394	787	32	62	94	881
1931	384	364	748	40	47	87	835
1932	407	319	726	25	31	56	782
1933	368	411	779	37	32	69	848
1934	357	425	782	40	40	80	862.

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in Mental Hospital of the Department for each of the years 1930 to 1934 are given below :—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1930	169	199	368	181	185	366	734
1931	161	170	331	260	205	465	796
1932	159	176	335	218	176	394	729
1933	148	185	333	230	206	436	769
1934	149	191	340	196	204	400	740

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

There were at the end of 1934 two industrial and four reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing dépôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Children's Welfare Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1934, numbered 6,028—5,803 neglected and 225 reformatory children—and there were 15 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by

the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the five years 1930-1934 :—

WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	NUMBER OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.*
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1930 ...	4,171	1,745	329	689	18	6,952
1931 ...	3,775	1,749	270	750	10	6,554
1932 ...	3,330	1,566	270	1,116	...	6,282
1933 ...	3,151	1,301	299	1,265	...	6,016
1934 ...	2,692	1,249	340	1,522	...	5,803

Year.	NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
	In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1930 ...	116	90	12	2	...	220
1931 ...	119	128	8	...	...	255
1932 ...	102	103	25	1	...	231
1933 ...	100	99	20	...	...	219
1934 ...	96	110	19	...	...	225

* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, children, who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged in 1919 as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1934 there were 7,300 such children.

Children boarded out, &c. The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, which furnish reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for each child under the age of 18 months, and 7s. per week for each child over that age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

MAINTENANCE ACT 1928.

This Act consolidates the law relating to the maintenance of destitute or deserted wives and children. A statement of its provisions in respect of maintenance of children without sufficient means of support is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1934, assistance was granted under the Maintenance Act in respect of 2,248 children, and at the end of the year there were 7,300 children boarded out to their mothers, a decrease of 1,037 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 8,337.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Children Boarded Out at End of Year.				Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children Boarded Out.
	To Foster Mothers.	With Mothers.	Total.	Cost of Maintenance During Year.		
				£		
1930 ..	4,171	10,919	15,090	361,945	3,001	18,091
1931 ..	3,775	10,178	13,953	335,907	2,779	16,732
1932 ..	3,330	9,538	12,868	293,001	3,183	16,051
1933 ..	3,151	8,337	11,488	249,738	3,084	14,572
1934 ..	2,692	7,300	9,992	218,016	3,336	13,328

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1934 to £244,666, and that for reformatory school children to £4,769; the expenses of administration amounted to £14,736, making a total gross expenditure of £264,171. A sum of £8,350 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £4,234 from other sources, making the net expenditure £251,587. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1934, was 5,803; of this total, 2,692 were maintained in foster homes, 269 were in Government receiving dépôts, 1,211 were in other institutions, 340 were at service earning their own living, 42 were in hospitals, and 1,249 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1934, was 225. Of this number 96 were maintained in private schools, 19 were in service earning their own living, and 110 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children during the ten years, 1925-1934, is shown in the statement which follows :—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1925 TO 1934.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1925	..	..	322,710	1930	..	..	413,439
1926	..	..	348,868	1931	..	..	382,968
1927	..	..	368,172	1932	..	..	332,886
1928	..	..	417,361	1933	..	..	286,254
1929	..	..	429,098	1934	..	..	251,587

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1928 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council. A statement showing the names of the approved societies appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 246.

The number of children under supervision in these societies on 31st December, 1933, was 1,849. The admissions during the year 1934 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 57; Transfer of Guardianship, 60; Voluntary Admissions, 656. The number of children under supervision in the societies on 31st December, 1934, was 1,811.

Children in Registered Homes.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 170 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the *Children's Welfare Act*. There were 5 deaths of such children during the year. The work of inspection of registered homes is performed by 4 female inspectors. During the year 65 children, in respect of whom the weekly payments for maintenance by the responsible persons had fallen into arrears, became wards of the *Children's Welfare Department* by the operation of section 103 of the Act.

Orphans in Victoria, Census, 1933.

Particulars of orphanhood of children in Victoria under sixteen years of age were collected at the date of the last Census (30th June, 1933). The Census disclosed that there were in the State 503,025 children under that age, of whom 466,065 had both parents living, while in the case of 7,342 children the condition in respect of parentage was not stated. The particulars, as enumerated, are shown in the following table:—

CHILDREN IN VICTORIA UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Sex of Children.	Orphans.				Both Parents Living.	Not Stated.	Total Children.
	Both Parents Dead.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Total.			
Male ..	924	9,216	4,941	15,081	237,437	3,780	256,298
Female ..	778	8,796	4,963	14,537	228,628	3,562	246,727
Total ..	1,702	18,012	9,904	29,618	466,065	7,342	503,025

INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.

Infant
Welfare.

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £100 per annum for each full-time and proportionately for each part-time nurse employed. On the 30th June, 1935, there were 88 municipalities maintaining 150 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 69 centres, and 59 in the country were supporting 81 centres. There was also one municipality not subsidized maintaining two centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 39,147, compared with 37,999 in 1934. Their attendances numbered 421,390 in 1935 and 414,007 in 1934, and the nurses made 66,749 and 68,117 visits in 1935 and 1934 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 95 but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 113 in all.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

—	1917-18.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Nurses in centres ..	1	93	92	92	94	95
Home visits ..	1,407	73,347	72,219	65,744	68,117	66,749
Total individual babies	913	32,320	34,283	35,647	37,999	39,147
Total attendances ..	4,116	332,886	386,336	403,205	414,007	421,390

There are six infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses, of which four train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, and two train mothercraft nurses only. These schools, which are as follow, are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies :—

Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Training School	}	Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses	
Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne.. .. .			
Presbyterian Babies' Home	}		Training Mothercraft Nurses
Tweddle Baby Hospital			
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows.. .. .			
Methodist Babies' Home			

There were 466 infant welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1935, and 240 mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven crèches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The usual charge is 3d. to 4d. per child per day, varying with different crèches. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended June, 1935, were 63,934.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At the end of June, 1935, the bush nursing centres numbered 69, inclusive of 45 bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 77 on permanent staff and 10 on relieving staff, the majority of whom hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

Bush Nursing.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS.

The Lord Mayor's Fund, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930, was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor's Fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £773,524 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £137,037.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1934-35 were as follows:—

Year.	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
1923-24 to 1926-27	159,334	51,483	210,817
1927-28	60,015	13,277	73,292
1928-29	69,708	12,039	81,747
1929-30	65,458	11,596	77,054
1930-31	95,416	12,064	107,480
1931-32	70,606	9,500	80,106
1932-33	80,716	10,170	90,886
1933-34	93,554	8,275	101,829
1934-35	78,717	8,633	87,350

St. John Ambulance Association. The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. During the past year 2,975 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 2,149 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 59,811 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 4,534 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service. This service attended to 16,073 calls, of which 3,444 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1935; the mileage travelled was 163,524. In 5,212 cases no fee was paid. The decentralisation of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 22 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

Charity Organization Society. A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £5,821; private subscriptions amounted to £1,655, municipal grants to nil, and all other receipts to £4,166. The total expenditure during the year was £5,713, of which £2,896 was expended in relief and £2,817 in administration and on buildings. At the end of the year the amount of capital invested was £7,230, and of cash on hand £1,988. The number of individuals relieved by the society during the year was 1,936.

Royal Humane Society. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 236-237.

Royal Life Saving Society. With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning, a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." A statement of the objects of the society appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1934-35 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 950 and was, owing to unseasonable conditions, considerably less than the number granted in each of the previous ten years. The total income of the Centre for 1934-1935 was £474, and the expenditure £597.

**Society for
the Protection
of Animals.**

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, 4,059 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,116 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,839 to dogs. There were 45 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,333, and the expenditure to £2,157.

**National
Safety
Council of
Australia.**

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work, in the home, and in the air. Its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need of reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. The Council is governed by an Executive assisted by traffic, factories and workshops, air safety, and film committees.

Junior Safety Councils have been formed in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Junior Safety Councils, and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the School to conduct the scholars across in safety.

**Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief Fund.**

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in a mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. At the end of 1934, there remained on the Fund two widows receiving an allowance of 15s. per week each. In addition to these allowances, grants amounting to £910 were made during the year 1934 to persons permanently disabled as the result of mining accidents, and to relatives of persons who were killed or injured by any such accident. The investments of the Fund on 31st December, 1934, amounted to £24,684.

**Victorian
Coal Miners'
Accidents
Relief Fund.**

A statement on the establishment of this Fund appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

Including the moneys received by the Accidents Committee of each mine, the total revenue of the Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was £3,417. The details of the revenue are as follow :—Interest, £1,248; contributions by employees, £1,022; by the mine-owners, £512; by the Government, £512; and miscellaneous receipts, £123. The total expenditure in connexion with the Fund during 1934 was £3,433. The items of expenditure were—allowances to beneficiaries £3,184, and cost of administration £249. The investments of the Fund at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £33,390.

During the year 1934, there were 341 accidents at the mines, none of which was fatal. From the date of the establishment of the Fund on 2nd April, 1910, to 31st December, 1934, the number of accidents recorded was 9,224—61 fatal and 9,163 non-fatal.

**The Watson
Sustentation
Fund.**

Information in relation to the establishment of this Fund is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612.

During the year 1934 relief was granted to 10 members and 8 were on the Fund at the end of the year. The receipts for the year amounted to £200. Expenditure was £282, of which sick pay was £149, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members £93, and expenses of administration £40. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1934 was £506.

Queen's Fund. This Fund was instituted in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is provided that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1934-35 was 89, to whom £703 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £137. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1935, was £18,934. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£915) for the year 1934-35 an amount of £179 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust and distributed to governesses, nurses, and others in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Cost of Social Services. Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds of the State of Victoria on social services during the years 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1934-35, exclusive of interest on loans (other than for unemployment relief) raised for such purposes, amounted to £7,144,915, £7,927,504, and £8,087,682 respectively. The amount so expended on each service is shown in the following statement:—

Social Service.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£
Unemployment Relief	2,643,566	3,432,787	3,397,362
Education	2,397,993	2,408,932	2,543,414
Police	604,373	620,570	665,750
Department of Mental Hygiene	379,085	383,743	396,763
Charities (including General Hospitals)	336,045	338,632	339,843
Children's Welfare	310,699	279,208	261,049
Law and Justice	306,464	310,136	323,669
Health Commission—Administration	141,204	128,992	134,029
Regulation of Conditions of Labour	25,486	24,454	25,803
Total	7,144,915	7,927,504	8,087,682

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

**Federal
Invalid and
Old-age
Pensions Act.**

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the persons entitled to receive them.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is 18s. per week. This rate was paid from 4th July, 1935. The commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women.

The *Financial Relief Act* 1933 provides that the maximum rate of pension shall be reviewed annually and determined on the weighted average retail price index number for food and groceries for the six capital cities of the States for a prescribed period. The maximum rate of pension paid as from 26th October, 1933, was £45 10s. per annum, or 17s. 6d. per week. This was increased to £46 16s. per annum from 4th July, 1935.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1935, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 22,748; women, 35,311; total, 58,059. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,332; women, 9,921; total, 17,253.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1935, are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1925-26	36,800	14,062	50,862	£ 2,382,819
1926-27	38,702	15,327	54,029	2,688,366
1927-28	40,642	16,398	57,040	2,917,180
1928-29	42,795	17,557	60,352	3,004,907
1929-30	45,495	18,641	64,136	3,182,375
1930-31	49,999	19,925	69,924	3,445,803
1931-32	52,795	20,785	73,580	3,255,709
1932-33	49,449	20,191	69,640	3,059,773
1933-34	57,253	15,193	72,446	3,053,247
1934-35	58,059	17,253	75,312	3,213,895

* This includes payments of pensions of 3s. per week (increased to 4s. per week from 8th October, 1925, and to 5s. 6d. per week from 4th October, 1928, reduced to 5s. per week from 23rd July, 1931, and to 3s. 9d. per week from 13th October, 1932, increased to 5s. per week from 26th October, 1933) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,385 and 298 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1935.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity Allowance. An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. Under the *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act* 1931, assented to on 17th July, 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4 and became payable only if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed £260. The *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act* 1932, to which assent was given on 3rd October, 1932, placed a further restriction on claims for allowances by reducing the income limitation from £260 to £208 per annum. By the *Commonwealth Financial Relief Act* 1934, assented to on 1st August, 1934, the Maternity Allowance Act was amended—

- (a) to increase the income limit of £208 per annum by £13 per annum (5s. per week) in respect of each previous child under the age of fourteen years living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made, and
- (b) to increase the rate of Maternity Allowance by 5s. in respect of each previous child under fourteen years of age living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made.

The maximum income limit is now £299 and the maximum amount of allowance payable is £5.

The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1935, was 733,283, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,591,810.

For the year ended 30th June, 1935, the number of claims granted was 19,940, and the amount paid in allowances was £85,834.

REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the Great War. Its objects were to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the

dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

Activities of Department. On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have now been altered.

Alteration of Pension Rates. The rates of war pension in respect of certain classes of dependants of members of the Forces differ from those published on page 385 of the *Year-Book* for 1920-21. Owing to various provisions, but mainly in consequence of the passing of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, the maximum rate of pension for a wife of a totally incapacitated member, which ranged from 18s. to £1 10s. per week according to the rate of pay received by him as a member of the Force, was reduced to 13s. 11d. per week, irrespective of the rate of pay. The maximum rate of this pension was increased to 16s. 2d. per week by the *Financial Relief Act* 1933, and to 18s. per week by the *Financial Relief Act* 1934. The allowance for his children (up to the age of 16 years), is 6s. per week each, instead of the amounts paid prior to the passing of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, viz., 10s. per week for the first child, and 7s. 6d. per week for each of the remaining children. The pensions of widows and children of deceased members, and of widowed mothers of deceased unmarried members remain unaltered. All other dependants of members who received varying rates according to the circumstances of their cases, had their pensions reduced by at least 22½ per cent. by the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, but the provision for such deduction was repealed by the *Financial Relief Act* 1933.

Sustenance Rates. Sustenance is now granted by the Department only where the necessities of medical treatment or clinical investigation prevent a soldier from following his usual occupation. The rates of sustenance have been revised so as to provide an income, inclusive of war pension and other income, equivalent to the full rate of pension in respect of a totally incapacitated soldier, viz., 42s. per week for himself, 18s. per week for his wife, and 6s. per week for each child.

Current
Work of
Department.

The following statistics for the year 1934-35 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in the State of Victoria :—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1935—	
Members of the Forces	25,455
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces ..	9,174
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	54,938
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions).. ..	£2,238,734
Medical Treatment—	
Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1935, in Repatriation Institutions—	
General Hospitals	213
Sanatoria	52
Anzac Hostels	14
Mental Hospitals	236
(Some few patients are being treated in own homes.)	
Attendances of Out-patients during 1934-35 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 177 in rural areas)	
	50,202
Expenditure on treatment, &c.—	
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions ..	£72,740
Maintenance of Patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals) ..	£17,412
Sustenance during medical treatment	£13,270
Conducting Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory	£8,731
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	£35,071
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—	
Number of children at school	742
" " in professional training	64
" " in industrial training	1,275
" " in agricultural training	15
Expenditure for year 1934-35	£83,391

As from 1st June, 1929, tribunals were created to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the Forces or their dependants, that an incapacity or death of an ex-member arose out of war service.

Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the Forces which had been accepted as arising out of war service.

Appeal
Tribunals.