

**PART VIII.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL
PROGRESS.**

800. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) reserved for the Royal Assent on the 15th July 1870 and assented to on the 6th January 1871, the repeal to take effect from and after the 31st December 1875. Therefore since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

801. The numbers of registered clergy, of buildings used for public worship, of persons such buildings could accommodate, of those usually attending divine service, and of the services performed in connection with each religious denomination, were returned as follow for the year 1880:—

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1880.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Approximate Number of Services during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Persons usually attending at Principal Service.	
Church of England ...	172	573	76,402	44,825	29,199
Presbyterians ...	161	860	82,730	72,839	44,035
Methodists ...	144	912	98,071	70,000	106,122
Independents ...	49	107	18,005	9,360	10,062
Baptists ...	47	77	13,400	7,325	8,238
Bible Christians ...	20	112	11,372	4,875	7,111
Evangelical Lutherans	12	45	4,630	3,350	3,088
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	5	900	520	688
Church of Christ ...	14	46	6,380	2,288	3,693
Society of Friends ...	...	2	200	50	208
Moravians ...	3	2	300	140	1,500
Protestants unattached	7	19	3,525	2,700	1,518
Roman Catholics ...	93	531	98,791	70,780	48,638
Unitarians ...	2	1	200	90	78
Swedenborgians ...	1	2	150	63	110
Catholic and Apostolic	3	4	530	190	1,328
Christian Israelites ...	1	1	200	65	156
Spiritualists ...	...	2	1,800	400	80
Jews ...	5	6	1,784	489	1,274
Total ...	736	3,307	419,370	290,349	267,126

Abolition of State aid to religion.

Churches and clergy.

802. The returns, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 33 in the number of clergy, of 417 in the number of places of worship, of sitting accommodation equal to that for 7,040 persons, of 17,246 in the attendance at the principal services on the Sabbath, and of no less than 40,000 in the number of services performed. Increase in churches, clergy, &c.

803. In most of the denominations the numbers of the clergy returned in 1880 were higher than those in 1879; thus, the clergy of the Church of England were more numerous by 16, the Presbyterians by 5, the Methodists by 5, the Independents by 1, the Baptists by 7, and the Bible Christians by 4. The Lutherans, Welsh Calvinists, and Church of Christ had the same number of clergy in both years; the Roman Catholics had 1 less, and the Jews 3 less, in 1880 than in 1879. Increase in clergy.

804. As compared with the previous year, the returns of the Church of England, Presbyterian, Independent, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic Churches, and "Church of Christ" show an increase in the number of accommodation in and attendance at places of worship; those of the Methodist and Baptist Churches show an increase in the number of buildings, but a falling-off in the accommodation and attendance; those of the Lutheran Church show an increase in the accommodation and attendance, but the same number of buildings; and those of the Welsh Calvinists show an increase in the attendance, but the same number of buildings and amount of accommodation. Increase in churches, attendance, &c.

805. The large increase, already referred to, in the number of services performed during the year is distributed over the following religious bodies:—Methodists, 21,426 more services than in 1879; Roman Catholics, 8,662 more; Presbyterians, 6,958 more; Church of England, 1,587 more; "Church of Christ," 671 more; Bible Christians, 421 more; Welsh Calvinists, 413 more; and Independents, 146 more. The Baptists returned 235 less, and the Lutherans 8 less services in 1880 than in 1879. Increase in religious services.

806. Of the buildings used by the various denominations for public worship in 1880, as many as 353 were State schools, in 30 of which religious services were held on weekday evenings. In the previous year only 39 distinct congregations assembled in State schoolrooms for religious worship.* State schools used for public worship.

807. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1880:— Sabbath schools.

* See Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, 1880-81, page xiv., Parliamentary Paper No. 19, Session 1881.

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1880.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Number of Scholars Attending.
Church of England	316	2,540	23,418
Presbyterians	345	2,723	27,763
Methodists	541	4,950	36,216
Independents*	61	797	5,922
Baptists	51	507	5,210
Bible Christians	58	616	2,282
Evangelical Lutherans	20	64	884
Welsh Calvinists	5	77	575
Church of Christ	23	184	1,280
Society of Friends	1	2	10
Moravians	2	4	47
Protestants unattached	10	98	1,203
Roman Catholics	300	1,454	24,933
Unitarians	1	4	24
Swedenborgians	1	6	33
Christian Israelites	1	5	39
Spiritualists	1	19	105
Jews	5	13	330
Total	1,742	14,063	130,274

808. As compared with the numbers in 1879, the Sabbath schools increased by 144, the teachers by 743, and the scholars by 10,504. The increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars extended over all the principal denominations and many of the minor ones. In the case of the Welsh Calvinists, the number of schools remained the same as in 1879, but a slight falling-off took place in both teachers and scholars.

809. In the year 1880, 167 of the Sabbath schools, or nearly 10 per cent., were held in State school buildings.†

810. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January 1853. This Act provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the appointment of a council consisting of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate, to be presided over by a warden, as soon as the superior degrees‡ should amount to not less than 100.

* The Independents have not furnished any returns since 1877; the figures, therefore, are those for that year.

† See Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, 1880-81, page xv.

‡ Comprising degrees of master of arts and doctors of laws, music, and medicine.

Increase of
Sabbath
schools in
1880.

Sabbath
schools in
State school
buildings.

Melbourne
University.

This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. By the Act of Incorporation, the council were empowered to grant degrees in arts, medicine, laws, and music, to which degrees in surgery were added by Act 39 Vict. No. 525, assented to on 7th April 1876.

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

University ranks with British Universities.

812. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July 1854, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

Date of founding University

813. On the 22nd March 1880 the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

University thrown open to females.

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

University fees.

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

	£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination ...	0	10	0
For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such examination	0	5	0

BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course	3	0	0
--	---	---	---

Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.

Engineering students may attend the three Arts courses of the first year on payment of the fees for two such courses, and three Arts courses prescribed in their second year, and be examined therein, on payment of the fees for two such courses.

For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course	6	6	0
---	---	---	---

For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof	4	4	0
--	---	---	---

For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course	12	0	0
--	----	---	---

For examination in any subject in which the candidate has not paid the fee for attendance on a course of lectures concluded within six months of that examination, the same fee as would have been payable by such candidate for attendance on the course of lectures.

	£	s.	d.
For each year for the degree of LL.B.	24	0	0
<i>These fees shall include the examinations for such degrees in the October Term of such year and in the next following February Term, and all lectures in such year upon the subjects of such examinations, and shall be payable, at the option of the candidate, either in one sum or in three equal instalments, at such times as the council shall from time to time direct.</i>			
For examination for the degree of LL.D.	12	0	0

BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.

For certificate of any examination prescribed for matriculation or for the completion of any year	0	2	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures	0	10	6
For certificate of Engineer	5	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Arts	5	0	0
For degree of Master of Arts	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Medicine	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Medicine	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Surgery	5	0	0
For degree of Master of Surgery	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Laws	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Laws	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Music	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Music	10	0	0
For graduates of other Universities admitted to the same degree in the University of Melbourne	5	5	0
For undergraduates of other Universities admitted to the same standing in the University of Melbourne	3	3	0

Wilson Hall.

815. The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by the Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building is to be of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost will exceed £40,000.

Affiliated colleges.

816. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connection with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has only been taken advantage of by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond.

817. Trinity College, which is connected with the Church of England, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was built by means of voluntary contributions of members of the Church of England, supplemented by a loan from Bishop Perry. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th February 1870, and the college was opened for the reception of students in July term 1872. The affiliation of this college to the University did not however take place until the 19th April 1876; and towards the close of the following year an increase of accommodation for students having been found to be necessary, additional buildings were erected. The new structure contains rooms for twenty-four students, together with a lecture hall and billiard room. A chapel, library of 3,000 volumes, dining hall, reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals, and a lawn tennis court have also been provided. The whole cost of the buildings was about £14,000. Since the first opening of the college about 100 students have been entered on its books. At the present time (October 1881) the number of students is 28, of which only 2 are non-matriculated. Several endowed scholarships have been founded in connection with the college. The total cost of residence, commons, and tuition is about £80 per annum, exclusive of a mid-day meal, also of furniture for sitting-room, towels, and bed linen. The following is a statement of the college charges, all of which are payable in advance* :—

Trinity
College.

ENTRANCE CHARGES.				£	s.	d.
Enrolment fee	...	...	...	2	2	0
Caution money	...	...	...	3	3	0
TERMINAL PAYMENTS.						
Residence and commons, † first term	...	...	...	18	0	0
" " second ditto	...	...	...	12	0	0
" " third ditto	...	...	...	20	0	0
Tuition, matriculated students	...	...	...	6	6	0
" non-matriculated ditto	...	...	...	9	9	0

818. Ormond College is named after its founder, Mr. Francis Ormond. Although allied to the Presbyterian body it is open to members of all religious denominations. The whole amount spent on the building, &c., up to the present time has been £23,726, and subscriptions for its endowment have been received besides, amounting to upwards of £10,000. Of the former sum, Mr. Ormond contributed the entire cost of the building, amounting to £22,571. The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November 1879;

Ormond
College.

* For a full account of Trinity College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*, 1881-82, page 279 et seq.; also *Calendar of Trinity College*, 1881.

† Exclusive of mid-day luncheon, for which £11 per annum extra is charged.

and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations; a complete course of theological lectures is also given by a staff of lecturers chosen from ministers of the Presbyterian Church. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1881 there were 27 students in residence, all matriculated. Seven of these were theological students, and 20 University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of about £50 per annum, is held at the beginning of March in each year. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence is £81 8s., which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for bed linen, towels, laundry, and fuel. The following is a list of the fees payable* :—

				FEES.	£	s.	d.
Registration fee	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Tuition fee—per term	...	...	...	...	6	6	0
Use of furniture—per term	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Residence and commons—first term	...	...	...	...	22	0	0
”	”	second ditto	...	...	15	0	0
”	”	third ditto	...	...	24	0	0

819. In the year 1880, 738 males and 216 females presented themselves for the matriculation and Civil Service examinations† at the University. Of these, 255, or 35 per cent. of the males, and 79, or 37 per cent. of the females, passed the former; and 368, or 50 per cent. of the males, and 123, or 57 per cent. of the females, passed the latter. Three males and 3 females passed the matriculation examination with credit.

820. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, involving taking a declaration and signing the matriculation book, the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 334 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1880 only 151 matriculated, as against 112 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1880 were more numerous than in any year since the University was established. From the date of its opening to the end of that year, the total number who matriculated was

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*, 1881, page 287 *et seq.*

† The examination papers are the same in both examinations; the minimum of subjects it is necessary to pass in being, however, six for the matriculation and four for the Civil Service examination. For the latter, two of the subjects passed in must be English and arithmetic, and as these are also generally taken up by the candidates at the matriculation examination, it follows that most of those who pass that also pass the Civil Service examination.

Matricula-
tion and
Civil
Service
examina-
tions.

Matriculated
students.

1,476. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,* 11 of the persons who matriculated in 1880 were females, but several of these had passed the matriculation examination long before that period.

821. In 1880, as compared with 1879, an increase of 28 took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1880.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	72	1	73
Laws	52	...	52
Engineering	34	1	35
Medicine	136	5	141
Total	294†	7	301

822. In 1880 the number of graduates was 51, of whom 49 took direct and 2 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 56 in 1879, 24 in 1878, and 26 in 1877. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 9 in 1879, 6 in 1878, and 5 in 1877. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1879, also those in the year 1880 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, † 1855 TO 1880.

Degrees.	Prior to 1880.			During 1880.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	146	55	201	13	1	14	159	56	215
Master of Arts ...	82	77	159	4	1	5	86	78	164
Bachelor of Medicine	51	8	59	9	...	9	60	8	68
Doctor of Medicine	13	61	74	3	...	3	16	61	77
Bachelor of Surgery	20	1	21	12	...	12	32	1	33
Bachelor of Laws	58	5	63	8	...	8	66	5	71
Doctor of Laws ...	3	13	16	...	...	...	3	13	16
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	373	221	594	49	2	51	422	223	645

823. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and

* Paragraph 813 ante.

† These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1880, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 286.

‡ The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 456; of these, 298 received 1 degree only, 130 received 2 degrees, 25 received 3 degrees, and 3 received 4 degrees.

expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879 ...	9,000	7,571	63	16,634	17,005
1880 ...	9,000	8,640	553	18,193	17,682
Increase ...	...	1,069	490	1,559	677

State
schools.

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

STATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			On the Rolls.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).†
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873 ...	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874 ...	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875 ...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495‡	183,484
1876 ...	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758‡	192,658
1877 ...	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878§ ...	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879 ...	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, and 186 in 1880.

† The figures in this column, from 1872 to 1877, were obtained by reducing the numbers on the rolls by 16·8 per cent., which was considered by the Education Department to be an equitable allowance for children attending more than one day or night school. The reduction for the numbers on the rolls was, however, ascertained to be in 1878, 16·163 per cent. in the case of day schools, and 43·65 per cent. in that of night schools—which percentages were also allowed in 1879; and in 1880, 13·67 in the case of day schools, and 33·75 in the case of night schools, and upon these bases the estimates of distinct children in those years were arrived at.

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

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

825. It will be observed that, whilst the schools, instructors, distinct scholars, and scholars in average attendance were more numerous in 1880 than in any previous year, the scholars on the rolls were fewer than in the three years ended with 1878. It should be explained, however, that a child attending at several schools during the year appears on the rolls of each, and the decrease in enrolments may be due merely to a falling-off in the number of duplicate attendances.

Falling-off in scholars on the roll and distinct children.

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

Increase in State schools, 1872-80.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1880.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	761	72.55
Instructors	1,799	74.46
Scholars on the rolls	93,668	68.85
„ in average attendance	51,064	74.60
Distinct children attending (estimated)	82,539	72.92

827. By making a comparison between the figures of the two last lines of the same table, the increase in 1880 will be shown as follows:—

Increase in State schools, 1880.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1880.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	97	5.66
Instructors	85	2.06
Scholars on the rolls	1,948	.86
„ in average attendance	261	.22
Distinct children attending	2,148	1.11

828. According to the following table, which has been taken from the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, 1880-81, it appears that, in proportion to the numbers enrolled, the average of school attendance was greater in Queensland than in Victoria; but in the latter it was greater than in New Zealand, South Australia, or New South Wales:—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.*
	On the Rolls.	In Average Attendance.	
Queensland	43,305	23,818	55.00
Victoria	229,723	119,520	52.02
New Zealand	117,418	60,625	51.63
South Australia	40,578	19,658	48.44
New South Wales	149,112	70,505	47.28

829. The following table shows the teachers of both sexes employed in State schools in 1880 and the former year. An increase of 13 will

Teachers in State schools.

* The accounts of the Education systems published in Appendix B give different figures for some of the colonies, also figures for the colonies not named in this table. According to those accounts the percentage for Western Australia is 77, for South Australia 54, for New Zealand 53, and for Tasmania 9.

be observed in the total number of male and of 72 in that of female teachers. Under the head of male pupil-teachers, a falling-off of 25 took place; and a falling-off of 5 under that of female assistants; but an increase occurred under all the other heads:—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1879 ...	1,264	231	355	1,850	277	667	563	773	2,280
1880 ...	1,296	237	330	1,863	335	662	580	775	2,352
Increase ...	32	6	...	13	58	...	17	2	72
Decrease ...	...	...	25	...	...	5	...	...	...

830. By regulations issued under the 20th section of the Census Act, it was ordained that the sub-enumerators should obtain from every school, whether State, private, industrial, reformatory, orphan, or of any other kind whatever, particulars as to the religious denomination with which it was connected, the number of teachers, and the number and ages of the scholars who attended during any portion of Monday the 4th April 1881, and the average number who attended during the five days ended with the 1st April 1881.

831. This attempt to collect school returns in connection with those of the census was not, in the first instance, entirely successful, and much correspondence has been necessary in order to rectify omissions and correct mistakes made by the sub-enumerators; very complete and satisfactory information has, however, at length been obtained. The following is the result of the enumeration of the State schools:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS—CENSUS OF 1881.

Number of Schools 1,711			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of teachers	1,894	2,397	4,291
Average number of scholars during the five days ended 1st April 1881 }	60,523	57,021	117,544
Number of scholars attending on Monday the 4th April—			
Under 6 years	10,762	9,722	20,484
6 to 15 years	53,643	52,369	106,012
15 years and upwards	1,273	1,282	2,555
Total	65,678	63,373	129,051

School returns collected by census officers.

Census returns of State schools.

832. It will be observed that more scholars attended on the day succeeding the census than the average number attending during the week which preceded it. By this it would appear probable that a special effort had been made to muster the children on the first-named day which had been publicly given out as that on which the school attendance would be ascertained, whereas the fact that the average of the previous week would also be taken was not so generally known. State school attendance on census day.

833. This is borne out by comparing the table with a previous one,* for whilst, according to the census return, the average attendance is less than that shown by the returns of the Education Department, the scholars, on Monday the 4th April, are nearly 10,000 in excess of the number that department returns. It must, however, be borne in mind that the census return was made three months later than the other one, and this may perhaps explain some other discrepancies, and may especially account for the fact that the census return gives 99 fewer schools,† and 76 more instructors, viz., 31 males and 45 females, than the return of the Education Department. Census and official school returns compared.

834. The following is a table of private schools, in which, it is believed, nearly if not quite all which existed in Victoria when the census was taken are accounted for :— Private schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS—CENSUS OF 1881.

Number of Schools				...	...	...	643
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of teachers	...	...	...	425	1,091	1,516	
Average number of scholars during the five days ended 1st April 1881				12,665	13,913	26,578	
Number of scholars attending on Monday the 4th April 1881—							
Under 6 years	...	...	...	1,935	2,273	4,208	
6 to 15 years	...	...	...	10,053	11,384	21,437	
15 years and upwards	...	...	...	1,320	1,169	2,489	
Total	...	...	...	13,308	14,826	28,134	

835. The private schools returned at the census are in excess of those returned by the local bodies in the three previous years ; but the teachers are fewer than in any other year since 1877, and the scholars than in any other year since 1875. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith according Private schools, 1872 to 1881.

* See table following paragraph 824 ante.

† This may possibly have been owing to day and night schools, when held in the same building, being sometimes returned as one school. See first footnote to table following paragraph 824 ante.

to the returns of the eight years 1872 to 1879, and of those collected at the census of 1881 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.*
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1873	653	1,446	18,428
1874	610	1,509	22,448
1875	565	1,511	27,481
1876	645	1,646	28,847
1877	530	1,457	28,422
1878	585	1,656	35,873
1879	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (4th April)	643	1,516	28,134

Falling-off
of teachers
and
scholars.

836. It should be pointed out in explanation of the apparent falling-off in the number of teachers that, in the returns collected in 1879 and former years by the local bodies, it is probable that many of the schools entered visiting teachers who attended at other schools, which the sub-enumerators were expressly enjoined not to do ; and in explanation of the apparent decrease in the number of scholars, that in ordinary years the number of scholars on the school books were returned, whilst at the census the numbers were those who actually attended school on a particular day.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

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

* The numbers given for the years from 1872 to 1879 are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in the month of February or March of the years following those named in the first column of the table. The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876 TO 1881.

Year.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any, or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1876 ...	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1877 ...	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1878 ...	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1879 ...	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (4th April)	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
TEACHERS.											
1876 ...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1877 ...	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1878 ...	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1879 ...	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (4th April)	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
SCHOLARS.											
1876 ...	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1877 ...	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,537
1878 ...	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1879 ...	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (4th April)	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430†	276	26	8,068

838. By the figures relating to 1881 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 291 private schools, or 45 per cent., employing 817 instructors, or 54 per cent., and educating 20,066 children, or 71 per cent. of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination ; also that 16,430 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 82 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

839. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally greater than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1881 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 25 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 12 „

840. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 30 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

* Including, in 1878, 2 Baptist schools with 2 teachers and 30 scholars ; in 1879, 1 Unitarian school with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars ; and in 1881, 1 school connected with the " Brethren " with 3 teachers and 26 scholars.

† From the smallness of this number, as compared with previous returns, it appears probable that the usual practice of the denomination had been to enter the whole number of scholars enrolled during the course of each year instead of the number at the time of the collector's visit.

In schools of the Brethren ...	there was 1 teacher to 9 scholars.
„ Church of England	„ „ 11 „
„ Independents ...	„ „ 13 „
„ Wesleyans ...	„ „ 14 „
„ Protestants (undefined)	„ „ 14 „
„ Presbyterians ...	„ „ 17 „
„ Jews ...	„ „ 21 „
„ Lutherans ...	„ „ 23 „
„ Roman Catholics ...	„ „ 30 „

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

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

Average attendance, and on 4th April.

842. The scholars referred to in the line of the last table which relates to 1881 are those who attended school on the 4th April. These, in the case of the Roman Catholics, numbered 1,587 in excess of the average of the previous week, but this appears to be the only body which made a special effort to collect its scholars on the census day, as in the case of the other denominations the difference between the attendance at the two periods was generally in the contrary direction, the weekly average being in several instances much in excess of the numbers on the 4th April. The following are the figures for the two periods :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1881.—SCHOLARS AT TWO PERIODS.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Scholars Attending.		Five Days' Average in excess of number on the 4th April.	Number on the 4th April in excess of Five Days' Average.
	Average of Five Days ended with the 1st April.	On the 4th April.		
Church of England ...	1,588	1,582	6	...
Presbyterian ...	843	836	7	...
Wesleyan ...	246	248	...	2
Independent ...	13	13	...	...
Lutheran ...	272	206	66	...
Brethren ...	30	26	4	...
Protestant (undefined)	447	449	...	2
Roman Catholic ...	14,843	16,430	...	1,587
Jewish ...	311	276	35	...
Not any, or not stated	7,985	8,068	...	83
Total ...	26,578	28,134	...	1,556*

Sexes of teachers.

843. In both State and private schools the number of female teachers much exceeds that of male teachers ; and in both, the employment of the former, as compared with the latter, is from year to year largely increasing. The excess of female over male teachers in State schools was 14 per cent. in 1878, 23 per cent. in 1879, and 27 per cent. in 1880. In private schools the excess of females was 83 per cent. in 1878, 87 per cent. in 1879, and no less than 157 per cent. in 1881.

* Net figures.

844. In State schools male scholars are slightly more numerous than female scholars, but in private schools the reverse is the case. The proportions in 1878 were 93 girls, in 1879, 95 girls, and in 1881, 99 girls to 100 boys in State and private schools combined; or 90 girls in 1878, 92 in 1879, and 96 in 1881 to 100 boys in State schools; and 112 girls in both 1878 and 1879, and 111 girls in 1881 to 100 boys in private schools.

Sexes of scholars.

845. The age prescribed by law as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages returned as attending on the 4th April 1881; but the proportion to the total numbers living at the same ages in the colony cannot be known until the census return of ages has been compiled:—

Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS—CENSUS OF 1881.

Ages.	State Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	20,484	4,208	24,692
6 to 15 years ...	106,012	21,437	127,449
15 years and upwards ...	2,555	2,489	5,044
Total ...	129,051	28,134	157,185

846. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in 1879 and 1880. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents; all the remainder was granted by the State:—

Expenditure on public instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1879 AND 1880.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries ...	305,512	317,463	11,951	...
Results ...	89,851	96,775	6,924	...
Bonuses ...	6,105	5,202	...	903
Training ...	2,980	3,129	149	...
Books and requisites ...	5,202	3,984	...	1,218
Cleaning ...	28,941	29,901	960	...
Boards of Advice ...	804	533	...	271
Exhibitions ...	1,552	1,302	...	250
Singing ...	7,783	7,797	14	...
Drawing ...	3,546	3,784	238	...
Buildings ...	70,256	86,729	16,473	...
Rent ...	5,411	5,436	25	...
Extra subjects ...	3,699	4,083	384	...
Total ...	531,642	566,118	Net increase, 34,476	...

* See also table following paragraph 436 ante.

Increase of
expenditure.

847. It will be observed that in 1880 the expenditure on State education exceeded that in 1879 by nearly £35,000, or about 6½ per cent., the principal items of increase being salaries, results, and school buildings.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, &c.

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

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1880.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	10	179
Scotch College „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	290
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	11	182
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	6	88
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	9	122
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	7	74
	Total ...	40,000	55	935

Sandhurst
School of
Mines.

849. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by the Registrar, Mr. A. Mica Smith :—

The School of Mines and Industries, Bendigo, was opened on the 21st April 1873. Some of the class-rooms are in the same building with the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. These rooms have lately been entirely renovated. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Lecture-room and the Metallurgical and Physical Laboratory are situated at the back of the main building, and are furnished with balance-room and chemical library convenient for entrance from either laboratory. Store-room and outhouses have also lately been built, and the ground laid out as a botanical garden for purposes of

* At the Melbourne Grammar School are three scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the same annual value tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the books of the school, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*. It is of the value of £25, tenable for one year. There are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband. They are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20.

instruction in *materia medica* and general botany. The establishment of workshops for practical instruction is under contemplation, for which a portion of this ground will be utilised.

Classes have been already established in mathematics, mechanics, mining, geology (including geological plan drawing and field excursions), mineralogy, mechanical plan and architectural drawing, architecture and building construction surveying (mining and land, with exercise in the field), mining manager's class, chemistry (lectures and laboratory practice), metallurgy with assaying, physics (magnetism and electricity, sound, light, heat), *materia medica*, telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping, freehand drawing, with the applications of design to industries. All these subjects are treated with especial reference to their application to mining and the arts and manufactures, and further classes are in course of formation. Free courses of lectures are being given in chemistry, physics, and other subjects to the upper class State school pupils, and one of the lecture-classes in geology applied to mining is free to the general public.

A science society is forming in connection with the school to promote the study and practice of natural science, and to perform the work, as far as possible, of a microscopical society, a field club, and a health society.

The method of instruction is by lectures, with demonstrations, and by tutorial classes, in which each student is separately directed and assisted. Examinations are held half-yearly for certificates as captain of shift, engine-driver, underground manager, and general mining manager, and for certificates of competency in the separate subjects taught in the school. In addition to the school's library, which includes a supply of scientific journals, the students have access to the scientific works in the Free Library. The museum contains some very valuable collections of minerals, the specimens numbering between two and three thousand; also samples illustrating industrial processes, and a collection of mining and other models. Plans, surveys, reports of mines, analyses, and assays are undertaken by the instructors. The fees range from 5s. to 21s. per quarter; laboratory instruction, according to a scale, beginning with, for chemistry, 21s. per quarter; for metallurgy, 42s. per quarter for two lessons a week, all apparatus and materials being found.

During 1880, 194, 209, 266, 298 students attended the classes in the January, April, July, and October terms respectively. The number of lecturers was 7. The number of individuals who attended during the year was 402.

The receipts amounted to £2,449, of which £2,069 was received from Government, and the expenditure to £2,674.

850. Mr. W. H. Barnard, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution :—

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

The School of Mines at Ballarat was opened on the 26th October 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by 9 lecturers, are formed in euclid, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, mining and land surveying, mechanical engineering, metallurgy and assaying; elementary, inorganic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, *materia medica*, and telegraphy; at a cost to the student of one guinea per term of ten weeks for each subject. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them paying even the small fee mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction arrangements are made for increased tuition. The terms (of ten weeks' duration) begin about the second weeks of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions, are holden at the school in both scientific and practical subjects. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present himself for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable the council grant him a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1880, 257 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, and mineralogy, also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. During the year 1880 the number of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 71, 86, 100, and 104. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £2,799, of which £2,000 was from the Government, and the expenditure amounted to £3,006.

Schools of
Design.

851. Schools of Design have been established at 22 places in Victoria in connection with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December 1880 was 1,716, of whom 1,315, or more than three-fourths, had attended 8 or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

852. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £313,162, of which £15,606 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 131,992, of which 75,331 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £13,020. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1880 was 111,594. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 261,886 persons.

National
Gallery.

853. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1880, 8,290 works of art, viz., 93 oil paintings, 177 objects of statuary, &c., and 8,020 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 5 male and 33 female students, and the school of design by 46 male and 107 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

854. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,433 publications, 30,472 specimens, and 150 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1880, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 43, and on engineering by 36, students.

National
Museum.

855. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of

specimens of minerals, stuffed animals and birds, insects, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1880 was visited by 96,247 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £745, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365.

856. There is a free library in connection with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent
Office
Library.

857. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has branches in the ten assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1880 was 13,811. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £16,051, of which £624 was spent in 1880. Supreme
Court
Library.

858. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. One hundred and eighty-eight furnished returns for 1880 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £26,805, of which £7,128 was contributed by Government, and £19,677 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 254,168, and that during the year 1,602,240 visits were paid to 115 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1880 must have amounted to more than 2,600,000. Free
libraries,
&c.

859. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers 300 acres. It is an Botanic
Garden.

institution of great importance, both from a scientific standpoint and as a popular place of public resort. The principal features are the extensive undulating green lawns; the botanically classified groups of plants, which number 42, representing 500 genera, and nearly 2,000 species; the systematic nomenclature of plants by means of labels or tablets on which is written the botanical name, authority, common name, natural order, and habitat of each plant; the fern ground and gully where hundreds of tree ferns and thousands of smaller ferns, both native and imported, are growing luxuriantly; the lake, which is a beautiful sheet of water, 8 acres in extent, containing many islands and diversified by rockeries, rustic bridges, &c.; the conservatories with their valuable collection of exotic plants; and the well grown types of Australian, as well as introduced vegetation, including large species of eucalypti, acacias, palms, and other trees and shrubs. This beautiful garden is open to the public daily free of charge.*

International
Exhibition.

860. An International Exhibition was held in Melbourne in 1880-81. The undertaking was legalized under the Victorian Exhibitions Act 1878 (42 Vict., No 619), which became law on the 14th November 1878. Commissioners were appointed, and a site selected for the building in Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, where the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor of Victoria, on the 19th February 1879. The buildings, when finally completed, consisted of a permanent nave 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, with galleries, and large cellars; two permanent annexes 460 feet long and 138 feet wide; one main temporary hall 820 feet long and 490 feet wide; a temporary annexe for British machinery, containing about 21,000 square feet of space; and German and Austrian annexes, containing about 20,000 feet of space. In addition, spaces were reserved outside for machinery and agricultural implements, refreshment rooms, kiosks, buildings showing the working of the Victorian school system, offices for the administration of the Exhibition, for the Customs, police and post office, a hospital, retiring rooms, &c. Altogether the total space occupied was about 907,408 square feet. The total cost of the buildings was £246,365; of which the permanent building cost £132,951, the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; organ, £5,560; miscellaneous, £547. The total number of exhibitors was 12,791, and there were about 32,000 exhibits forwarded from the following countries:—Algiers, Austria, Belgium, British India, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Manilla,

* A fuller account of these gardens was kindly supplied for this work by the director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., but too late for insertion. It is, however, proposed to publish it next year.

Mauritius, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, South African Settlements, South Australia, South Sea Islands, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Victoria, and Western Australia. The Exhibition was opened on the 1st October 1880, by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, who had succeeded Sir George Bowen, as Governor of Victoria, in the presence of the Governors of the various Australian colonies, the British, Foreign, and Colonial Commissioners, the Ministers of the Crown, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly, the judges of the Supreme Court, the foreign consuls, the captains and officers of the British, Dutch, French, German, and Italian men of war in port, the officers—naval, military, and civil—of the Victorian Government, and a numerous and brilliant assemblage. The Exhibition was kept open until the 30th April 1881, or for a period of seven months; during that period the total attendance was—adults, 853,819; children, 114,986; season ticketholders, 16,061*; miscellaneous, 344,431; total, 1,329,297; of whom 984,866 paid for admission. The charge for entrance on ordinary occasions was—adults, one shilling; children, sixpence; season tickets for males, three guineas; for females, two guineas. The amount realized for admissions to the Exhibition was £47,110, and to the dome about £1,900. The accounts are not finally closed, but it is estimated that the net cost of the Exhibition to the consolidated revenue will be about £250,000. The total number of awards made by jurors was—3,270 first class, 2,486 second class, 1,877 third class, 1,036 fourth class, 733 fifth class, and 269 honorable mentions. In consequence of these awards the Commissioners granted 499 gold medals, 1,501 silver medals, 1,013 bronze medals, and 6,663 diplomas; and, in addition, 118 gold medals, 292 silver medals, 420 bronze medals, 5 copies of the "Official Record," bound in morocco, 246 diplomas, and 48 albums were granted for services rendered.

861. Since the closing of the Exhibition, the annexes have been removed and the permanent building has been vested in trustees, who have the power of determining the purposes for which it shall be used. It is probable that portions of it will be devoted to the reception of the objects now kept in the Technological Museum, with additions,

Exhibition
building.

* The number of season tickets issued was only 263, viz., 203 for females, and 60 for males; therefore each season ticketholder must have attended the Exhibition 61 times on the average.

and that the remainder will be available for balls, concerts, and entertainments of a similar character, also for future exhibitions.

862. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1880, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet provided for each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	34	319	2,407,539	2,202	1,093
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	62	1,132
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	103	764
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	75	937
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Benevolent asylums ...	5	123	905,040	1,274	710
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	42	383,882	430	893
Orphan asylums ...	7	56	604,479	997	606
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	43	486,256	792	614
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	783	1,904,331	2,803	679
Female refuges ...	5	76	220,771	293	753
Total ...	71	1,484	7,181,831	9,106	789

863. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It may, however, be remarked that some authorities consider so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,|| mentions 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as the proper allowance.

864. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum :—

* For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 565 *et seq.*

† A list of the General hospitals is given in table following paragraph 617 *ante*.

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

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

|| Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

Accommodation of charities.

Cubic space in wards.

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals	15,079	1,680·3	1,418	9·40
Lying-in Hospital, &c.*	994	50·5	6	·60
Blind Asylum	116	96·8	3	2·59
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	84	80·5	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital	244	15·5	1	·41
Children's Hospital	484	32·5	36	7·44
Benevolent asylums	1,538	1,142·8	141	9·17
Immigrants' Home	2,690	642·0	84	3·12
Orphan asylums	1,305	1,060·9	9	·69
Industrial and reformatory schools	1,394	758·5	25	1·80
Hospitals for the insane	3,870	3,025·0	221	5·71
Female refugees *	644	246·0	3	·47
Total	28,442	8,831·3	1,947	6·84

865. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates was in the year under review greater than the number of beds in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, the Orphan asylums, and the Hospitals for the Insane. Inmates in excess of beds.

866. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table:— Birthplaces of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals	4,768	4,541	1,232	3,160	273	1,105	15,079
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	545	201	53	170	...	25	994
Blind Asylum	93	15	1	3	...	4	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	79	4	...	1	...	...	84
Eye and Ear Hospital	84	64	21	38	3	34	244
Benevolent asylums	103	709	154	448	36	88	1,538
Immigrants' Home	522	1,079	262	716	5	106	2,690
Orphan asylums	1,225	11	2	9	...	58	1,305
Industrial schools †	365	4	...	3	...	20	392
Hospitals for the insane	323	1,153	443	1,352	98	501	3,870
Total	8,107	7,781	2,168	5,900	415	1,941	26,312

* Exclusive of infants.

† The birthplaces of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 796 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 1,152.

Religions of inmates.

867. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,907	4,647	45	260	220	15,079
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	666	327	1	...	...	994
Blind Asylum ...	85	28	2	...	1	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	10	...	...	...	84
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	131	90	...	3	20	244
Benevolent asylums ...	1,039	444	7	17	31	1,538
Immigrants' Home ...	1,780	905	2	...	3	2,690
Orphan asylums ...	648	651	1	...	5	1,305
Industrial schools *	76	314	2	...	...	392
Hospitals for the insane ...	2,170	1,281	22	92	305	3,870
Total ...	16,576	8,697	82	372	585	26,312

Duration and extent of relief not known.

868. In regard to the last two tables, it should be pointed out that the share the members of each nationality or sect obtain in the benefits of the Charitable Institutions depends as much upon the duration and extent of the relief afforded as upon the actual numbers relieved. Respecting this matter, however, no information is given in the returns.

Ages of inmates of charities.

869. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	279	504	902	3,118	1,992	2,463	2,641	1,867	1,296	17	15,079
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	..	..	1	514	272	162	36	9	..	..	994
Blind Asylum ..	..	4	26	67	16	2	1	..	..	..	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	15	38	29	..	..	1	1	..	..	84
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	3	11	22	61	34	42	31	20	20	..	244
Benevolent asylums ..	38	1	1	50	38	76	177	274	883	..	1,538
Immigrants' Home ..	205	85	21	332	482	519	425	331	290	..	2,690
Orphan asylums ..	84	498	648	74	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,305
Industrial schools* ..	24	115	224	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	392
Hospitals for the insane ..	..	71	72	570	878	832	619	257	83	488	3,870
Female refuges ..	..	..	6	221	277	81	44	15	..	..	644
Total ..	633	1,304	1,961	5,065	3,990	4,177	3,975	2,774	2,572	505	26,956

* The religions and ages of inmates of reformatories are given in paragraphs 796 and 797 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 1,152.

870. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	61,980	34,801	96,781	97,032
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,550	1,683	3,233	3,597
Blind Asylum ...	2,400	2,525	4,925	5,055
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	2,000	1,904	3,904	3,855
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1,000	968	1,968	1,356
Children's Hospital ...	1,000	2,327	3,327	2,763
Benevolent asylums ...	19,000	11,800	30,800	30,284
Immigrants' Home ...	5,250	2,428	7,678	7,397
Orphan asylums ...	12,135	7,521	19,656	19,022
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	14,572	3,141	17,713	16,649
Hospitals for the insane ...	80,967	4,741*	85,708	85,708
Female refuges ...	1,720	6,319	8,039	7,751
Total ...	203,574	80,158	283,732	280,469

871. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1880, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate:—

Average cost per inmate.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE OF COST OF EACH INMATE, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.†	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals ...	1,680·3	85,350	50	15	10
Lying-in Hospital ...	50·5	3,125	61	17	7½
Blind Asylum ...	96·8	4,593	47	8	11½
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	80·5	3,232	40	3	0
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	15·5	1,043	67	5	9½
Children's Hospital ...	32·5	2,763	85	0	3¾
Benevolent asylums ...	1,142·8	22,231	19	9	0¾
Immigrants' Home ...	642·0	7,150	11	2	9
Orphan asylums ...	1,060·9	17,831	16	16	1¾
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	758·5	16,649	21	19	0
Hospitals for the insane ...	3025·0	89,218	29	9	10½
Female refuges ...	246·0	7,751	31	10	2
Total ...	8,831·3	260,936	29	10	11¼

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1880 by the Master in Lunacy, on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions, less the cost of buildings and repairs and of outdoor relief.

Expenditure
per inmate.

872. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in General hospitals. In 1880, the Children's Hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £85, the Eye and Ear Hospital stood next with £67, then the Lying-in Hospital with £62. After these the most expensive institutions were the General hospitals, with an average per inmate of £51. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £11, and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £17 per inmate.

Blind
Asylum.

873. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November 1866. Its object is to provide a home for the blind during the period of their education, after which they are transferred again, if possible, to the care of their parents or friends. A considerable number of the present inmates, however, were originally received from the Industrial Schools, who, together with several others, are destitute of home and friends. The majority of these appear likely to remain a permanent charge upon the charity. The work of instruction in the past year has been greatly facilitated by lesson books, copies of standard works, and apparatus for writing, published in Braille, which were received from England. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music, both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. The number of inmates at the close of 1880 was 105, of whom 18 were learning basket-making, 17 brush-making, and 3 mat-making, so that the entire number employed in the industrial department was 38. A number of the females assist in the laundry, others in ordinary household duties, and all the girls are taught knitting and needlework. During the year the instruction and employment of the elder girls in fancy work have been rendered more systematic and efficient, by the formation of a class for that purpose. The choir now numbers 25, and the band 13 members. Thirteen of the inmates are learning the piano and 4 the organ. The total amount received during the year was £4,925—viz., Government grant, £2,400; private contributions, £872; sales of manufactures, proceeds of concerts, &c., including £119 realized at a Doll Show, £1,653. The institution is situated on the St. Kilda road, about three miles from Melbourne Post Office, and is open to visitors on Tuesday and Friday of every week, from 3 until 5 o'clock p.m.

874. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that 74 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1880, that 10 more were received during the year, that 4 having completed their education were discharged, and that there were 80 inmates when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 7 boys are learning bootmaking, 7 tailoring, and 17 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needle and fancy work; also that the instructor of lip-reading and articulation, who had been appointed in the previous year, has continued his labors, his class being composed of six pupils, four of whom had been nearly two years, one for a year and a half, and another for about six months, under his tuition, but the result had not been such as to enable the committee to form a decided opinion as to the merits of his system. Since the asylum was founded in 1860, 203 inmates have been received into the institution, and it appears that 124, or 61 per cent., of this number, were born with their infirmity, whilst in most of the other cases it arose from a fever; in 18 cases, embracing 42 persons, or 23 per cent. of the whole number of inmates, two or more belonged to the same family, viz., 13 cases where there were two of the same family, 4 cases where there were three, and 1 case where there were four—all but three of these inmates had had their infirmity from birth.

Deaf and
Dumb
Asylum.

875. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 236 in-patients during the year, making, with 8 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 244 treated. The patients discharged numbered 222, of whom 194 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 14 to be incurable.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

876. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 36 indoor patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 448 patients were admitted, 426 were discharged, 29 died, and 29 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Children's
Hospital.

877. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing the mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

name and the date of its birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. In 1880 the number of infants admitted was 27, besides which 12 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 13, and 15 were remaining at its close. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,665, of which £650 was from Government, and £1,015 from private sources, and the expenditure was £1,164.

878. A Humane Society was established in 1874, for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods and providing suitable apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and to bestow rewards on those who risk their own lives to rescue those of their fellow-creatures. Since its establishment the Society has dealt with 185 cases, and made 154 awards for the rescuing of upwards of 270 lives. During the year ended with July 1881, 36 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 26 certificates, and 2 silver and 3 bronze medals were granted for saving upwards of 40 lives. The ordinary receipts during the year amounted to £319, of which £100 was from Government, and the expenditure to £298. The Hon. W. J. Clarke also generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society.

879. A society has been established in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners. The number of individuals it relieved in 1880 was 291, of whom 282 were males and 9 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £951, of which £100 was from Government, £509 from the Penal Department, and £342 from private sources, and the expenditure to £845.

880. The children received into the industrial schools in 1880 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced numbered 1,689, viz., 863 boys and 826 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children	471	556
Living in a brothel or with bad characters	44	23
Having committed a punishable offence	26	6
Unable to be controlled by parents	15	11
Re-admissions after boarding-out	307	230
Total	863	826

Victorian
Humane
Society.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

Children in
industrial
schools.

881. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 1,297. These were discharged under the following circumstances:—

Discharges from industrial schools.

Placed in service or apprenticed	...	...	295
Absconded and not re-taken	...	...	20
Died	...	...	25
Placed out under boarding-out regulations	...	...	739
On other grounds	...	...	218
Total	...	...	<u>1,297</u>

882. Children are boarded out from the industrial schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to the foster parents of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children during 1880 was 739, as against only 347 in the previous year. In addition to these, 295 children in 1880 and 192 in 1879 were placed at service or apprenticed.

Children boarded out, &c., from industrial schools.

883. Of the 644 females who were inmates of refuges during 1880, 264 were at the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women at Collingwood, 263 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford, 87 at the Madeline-street Refuge, 16 at the Ballarat, and 14 at the Geelong Refuge. Of the women in the Collingwood Home, 104 were fallen, and the remainder merely friendless. Besides the women in the Madeline-street Refuge there were 52 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. Seven inmates of the Collingwood Home were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 3, and from the Ballarat Refuge 1 were discharged for misconduct, and in the former institution 3 died. Besides these numbers, 265 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 120 left voluntarily, or on other grounds. At the end of the year 245 inmates remained in the institutions.

Refuges for fallen women.

884. Forty-five patients—viz., 29 males and 16 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1880, as against 22 males and 13 females in 1879. Of those admitted in 1880, 41 entered voluntarily and 4 compulsorily; 30 had been constant and 12 periodical drinkers; 23 had had delirium tremens; and 23 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Forty-three patients were discharged during the year, and 6 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Inebriate Retreat.

885. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31

Melbourne Home. beds. The inmates in 1880 numbered 154, of whom 114 were needle-women and servants, and 40 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £674, and the expenditure to £630.

Cremorne asylum. 886. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 22 patients remaining from 1879, and received 66 during the year, of whom 24 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 74, and of these, 63 were stated to be cured, 4 to be improved, 4 were sent to a Government asylum, and 3 died. Fourteen patients, of whom 5 were supposed to be curable and 9 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 9 males and 5 females.

Sailors' Home. 887. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 40,639. The number of inmates in 1880 was 1,494. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £2,861, and the expenditure to £2,826.

Free dispensaries. 888. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1880. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year numbered 3,927, viz., 1,313 males and 2,614 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 16,789. The total receipts amounted to £718, of which £275 was from Government and £443 from private sources. The total expenditure was £646.

Benevolent societies. 889. Thirty-seven benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1880. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connection with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The acts of relief during the year numbered 11,378; the receipts amounted to £14,016, of which £6,530 was from Government and £7,486 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,802.

Friendly Societies, 1876 to 1880. 890. Friendly Societies in Victoria are associations chiefly of working men, whose object it is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. They are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society

* This is not a charitable institution.

shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished for the last five years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1880.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Number of societies	34 ..	33 ..	34 ..	34 ..	32
Number of branches	761 ..	703 ..	759 ..	766 ..	748
Average number of members	45,957 ..	43,330 ..	45,692 ..	45,933 ..	46,074
Number of members sick	8,385 ..	7,370 ..	8,207 ..	8,519 ..	8,310
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	52,817 ..	48,206 ..	55,289 ..	58,974 ..	58,443
Number of deaths of members	452 ..	442 ..	467 ..	452 ..	425
Number of deaths of registered wives	239 ..	194 ..	291 ..	240 ..	218
Total income	£163,593 ..	£152,508 ..	£163,192 ..	170,835 ..	£171,987
Total expenditure	£140,689 ..	£132,793 ..	£140,917 ..	146,221 ..	£144,506
Amount to credit of benefit funds*	£340,139 ..	£342,320 ..	£372,598 ..	£392,343 ..	£417,375
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£11,145 ..	£12,468 ..	£16,310 ..	£20,489 ..	£22,353
Amount invested*	£309,938 ..	£317,953 ..	£340,707 ..	£376,282 ..	£384,744

891. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 6·9 in 1876, 6·7 in 1877, 7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, and 7·6 in 1880. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 9·84 in 1876, 10·20 in 1877, 10·22, in 1878, 9·84 in 1879, and 9·23 in 1880.

Sickness and death rates.

PART IX.—PRODUCTION.

892. The laws and regulations under which land passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies. In almost all, however, provision is made for persons † desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to his Crown grant. A complete account of the land system of each colony was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879–80, ‡ and the principal features of that portion of each system which relates to the manner in which Crown lands are acquired by selection are given under nine heads in the following table :—

Land systems in Australasian colonies.

* Exclusive of widows' and orphans' funds, which are possessed by only two of the societies.

† Married women and minors under the age of 18 are ineligible to select land in nearly all the colonies.

‡ Appendix A of that work, page 394 *et seq.*