

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

526. It was prescribed in a measure passed by the colonial Legislature, and duly assented to by Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Abolition of State Aid to Religion" (34 Vict. No. 391), that from and after the 31st day of December 1875 no moneys should be set apart for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria under the provisions of the 53rd section, and for public worship under the 8th part of Schedule D, of the Constitution Act. In 1876, therefore, for the first time since the Victorian Constitution was proclaimed twenty years previously, no monetary assistance was given to religion by the State.

Abolition of State aid to religion.

527. The following are 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 during the year 1876 :—

Churches and clergy.

**CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1876.**

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Number of Services during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Persons usually Attending.	
Church of England ...	135	424	64,640	38,494	26,036
Roman Catholics ...	96	423	91,403	68,386	38,032
Presbyterians ...	157	602	73,535	63,220	32,158
Wesleyans ...	138	849	135,814	94,286	85,424
Independents ...	47	112	16,998	8,956	8,459
Baptists ...	47	68	12,615	9,070	10,738
Evangelical Lutherans	12	53	6,800	4,700	3,800
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	8	1,650	1,100	1,005
Church of Christ ...	11	36	7,250	3,500	4,300
Other Christians ...	13	19	2,530	1,070	3,731
Jews ...	6	7	1,410	430	1,464
Other sects ...	...	1	300	200	52
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>414,945</b>	<b>293,412</b>	<b>215,199</b>

528. As compared with the returns of 1875, the church buildings increased by 83, and the services performed by 8,316 ; but the clergy are stated to have decreased by 5, the sittings by 6,432, and the persons usually attending by 2,850.

Increase or decrease of churches, clergy, &c.

529. The following table shows the number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars in 1876 :—

Sabbath schools.

## SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1876.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England ... ..	251	2,156	19,654
Roman Catholics ... ..	221	1,073	17,892
Presbyterians ... ..	316	2,356	26,456
Wesleyans ... ..	492	5,062	34,305
Independents ... ..	54	639	4,739
Baptists ... ..	67	400	4,606
Evangelical Lutherans ... ..	15	51	570
Welsh Calvinists ... ..	7	107	651
Church of Christ ... ..	16	152	1,210
Other Christians ... ..	8	34	336
Jews ... ..	4	12	315
Other sects ... ..	1	17	59
Total ... ..	1,452	12,059	110,793

Increase of Sabbath schools.

530. The totals in the above table show a slight increase as compared with similar totals for 1875. The Sabbath schools were more numerous by 22, the teachers by 4, and the scholars by 2,405, than those in that year.

Proportion of Sabbath school children to population.

531. The children at the school age in the colony during 1876 probably amounted to about 196,000. The children attending Sabbath schools during the same year were in the proportion of 57 per cent. of that number.

Melbourne University.

532. 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 of master of arts, doctor of medicine, doctor of laws, or doctor of music should number not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year.

University ranks with British Universities.

533. 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.

534. 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.

535. The number of students who matriculated in 1876 was 73, as against 93 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1876 were fewer than in any year since 1869. From the opening of the University to the end of 1876 the total number of students who matriculated was 996. Matriculated students.

536. In 1876, as compared with 1875, a falling off of 22, and as compared with 1874 a falling off of 1, 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:— Attendance at lectures.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1876.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts ... ..	48	...	48
Laws ... ..	45	...	45
Engineering ... ..	24	3	27
Medicine ... ..	56	2	58
Total ... ..	173*	5	178

537. The number of direct graduates in 1876 was 28, as against 29 in 1875, and 24 in 1874. The *ad eundem* graduates in the same year numbered 10, as against 5 in each of the two previous years. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1876, those taken in the last-named year being distinguished:— Graduates.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, 1855 TO 1876.

Degrees.	Prior to 1876.			During 1876.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.†	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	102	49	151	11	2	13	113	51	164
Master of Arts ...	61	64	125	6	5	11	67	69	136
Bachelor of Medicine	26	6	32	9	...	9	35	6	41
Doctor of Medicine	11	57	68	...	2	2	11	59	70
Bachelor of Laws	38	5	43	2	...	2	40	5	45
Doctor of Laws ...	1	10	11	...	1	1	1	11	12
Total ... ..	239	191	430	28	10	38	267	201	468

\* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1876, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 170.

† These figures do not always refer to distinct individuals. Of the 267 in the total, 61 received more than one degree.

538. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. An increase will be noticed in the revenue, chiefly resulting from the larger amount received from Government, as a falling off took place in the receipts from college fees, but a decrease in the expenditure:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1875 ...	£ 9,000	£ 5,947	£ 232	£ 15,179	£ 15,907
1876 ...	11,250	5,473	277	17,000	14,667
Increase ...	2,250	...	45	1,821	...
Decrease ...	...	474	...	...	1,240

539. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) came into operation on the 1st January 1873. The following is a statement of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, at the end of the year prior to and of each of the years which have elapsed since that period:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1876.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			On the Rolls.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,048	2,416	135,962	68,436	118,498
1873 ...	1,078	3,149	207,826	98,746	181,131
1874 ...	1,111	3,715	216,144	104,375	188,380
1875 ...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495	195,252
1876 ...	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758	194,018*

540. By comparing the figures on the lowest line with those on the uppermost, it will be ascertained that since the present Education Act has been in force the following increases have taken place in and in connection with the schools aided or supported by the State:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1876.

Schools ...	...	...	...	450
Instructors	...	...	...	1,356
Scholars on the rolls	...	...	...	95,598
„ in average attendance	...	...	...	38,322
Distinct children attending (estimated)	...	...	...	75,520

\* The Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction has pointed out in his report for 1876-7, page iv., that the mode of computing the distinct children in 1876 was different from that adopted in former years. If the latter had been continued, the estimate for 1876 would have been 201,817.

541. By making a comparison between the figures in the two last lines of the same table, the increase or decrease in 1876 will be shown as follows :—

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1876.**

							INCREASE.	
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	
Scholars on the rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,027	
Scholars in average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,263	
							DECREASE.	
Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
Distinct children attending (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,234*	

542. The falling off in the number of teachers during 1876 was in the assistants and pupil-teachers, both male and female. The masters increased by 41, the mistresses by 10, and the workmistresses by 9. Taking the male instructors as a whole, they increased by 7, but the female instructors fell off by 61. The following is a return of male and female teachers employed in 1876 and in the former year :—

**TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1875 AND 1876.**

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
1875 ...	1,184	263	365	1,812	109	625	547	733	2,014
1876 ...	1,225	239	355	1,819	119	572	556	706	1,953
Increase ...	41	...	...	7	10	...	9	...	...
Decrease ...	...	24	10	...	...	53	...	27	61

543. The following is a statement of the number of private schools, of the instructors employed therein, and of the scholars attending during the five years ended with 1876 :—

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1876.**

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

544. The first of the years shown in the table is the one immediately prior to that in which the Education Act came into operation. It will be observed that in 1876 the private schools and instructors connected with them were fewer than the number in that year, but the scholars

\* It is probable that this decrease did not really take place. See footnote to table following paragraph 539 ante.

attending private schools exceeded by upwards of 4,000 the number in that year. The following figures show the decrease of the two former and the increase of the latter:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.—INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN  
1872 AND 1876.

	Increase.		Decrease.
Scholars ... ..	4,066	Schools ... ..	243
		Instructors ... ..	195

Increase,  
1876.

545. By comparing the two lowest lines of the same table it will be found that in 1876 an increase took place in the number of private schools and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith. These increases are indicated by the following figures:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1876.

Schools ... ..	80
Instructors ... ..	135
Scholars ... ..	1,366

Teachers in  
private  
schools.

546. The male teachers in private schools numbered 542 and the female teachers 1,104 in 1876, as against 524 and 987 in the previous year.

Denomina-  
tions of  
private  
schools.

547. In 1876, for the first time, an attempt was made to ascertain the religious denominations, if any, the various private schools were connected with. The following is the result:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876—RELIGIOUS SECTS CONNECTED WITH.

Religious Sect.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England ... ..	41	159	1,491
Presbyterian ... ..	4	46	612
Wesleyan ... ..	2	12	221
Independent ... ..	1	1	20
Lutheran ... ..	3	4	68
Protestant (undefined) ... ..	9	27	338
Roman Catholic ... ..	111	338	13,430
Jewish ... ..	2	10	270
Not any, or not stated ... ..	472	1,049	12,397
Total ... ..	645	1,646	28,847

Proportion  
of denomi-  
national  
schools.

548. By these figures it may be ascertained that, in 1876, 173 private schools, or 27 per cent., employing 597 instructors, or 36 per cent., and educating 16,450 children, or 57 per cent. of the total numbers, were connected with some religious denomination; also that 13,430 children, or about 46 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.

549. If, for the five years of which mention has already been made, the totals shown in the public schools table be added to those in the table relating to private schools, the growth of the school system since the year prior to that in which the Education Act came into operation will be readily observed :—

Public and private schools.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1876.**

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls.
1872 ...	1,936	4,257	160,743
1873 ...	1,731	4,595	226,254
1874 ...	1,721	5,224	238,592
1875 ...	1,885	5,337	248,014
1876 ...	2,143	5,418	260,407

550. By comparing the first and last lines of the table, it appears that in 1876 there were upwards of 200 more schools, with about 1,160 more teachers, and nearly 100,000 more children on the rolls, than there were in the year prior to that in which the present State School system was introduced. The following are the exact figures :—

Increase of schools, &c.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE FROM 1872 TO 1876.**

Schools ...	207
Instructors ...	1,161
Scholars on the rolls ...	99,664

551. The increase in 1876, as shown by the difference between the two last lines in the table, was as follows :—

Increase in 1876.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1876.**

Schools ...	258
Instructors ...	81
Scholars on the rolls ...	12,393

552. The following table shows the sexes of the scholars in both public and private schools during each of the last two years :—

Sexes of scholars.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—SEXES OF SCHOLARS, 1875 & 1876.**

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1875 ...	115,774	104,759	13,106	14,375	128,880	119,134
1876 ...	122,350	109,210	13,455	15,392	135,805	124,602
Increase	6,576	4,451	349	1,017	6,925	5,468

553. Boys in public schools were slightly more numerous than girls in both years, but in private schools the reverse was the case. The proportions in 1876 were 92 girls to 100 boys in public and private schools combined, or 89 girls to 100 boys in public schools, and 114 girls to 100 boys in private schools.

Proportions of the sexes in schools.

Teachers in  
public and  
private  
schools.

554. The numbers of male and female teachers have been already given.\* It will be observed that in public schools more females were employed than males, and that in private schools the females employed were more than twice as numerous as the males. The proportion of the sexes in the two descriptions of schools combined were 130 females to 100 males; or in public schools 107 females to 100 males, and in private schools 204 females to 100 males.

Scholars,  
1876.

555. The number of children receiving education in Victoria at the end of 1876 may be estimated as follows :—

CHILDREN AT ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1876.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	194,018
In private schools	...	...	...	28,847
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	...	1,191†
At home ‡ (estimated)	...	...	...	20,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>244,056</u>

Scholars at  
school age.

556. The age prescribed by the Education Act 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. Of the children just named it may be estimated that the following were at those ages :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1876.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	152,147§
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	...	1,006
In private schools and at home (estimated)	...	...	...	38,323
Total	...	...	...	<u>191,476</u>

Scholars and  
others at  
school age.

557. Supposing the number at the school age living at the last census brought on by proportion to represent the children in the colony at that age at the end of 1876, the number would be 196,047, and the following would be the numbers and percentage of these receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1876.

	Numbers.	Percentage.
Being educated ...	191,476	97·67
Not being educated	4,571	2·33
Total at school age	<u>196,047</u>	<u>100·00</u>

\* See paragraphs 542 and 546 ante.

† Including all of three years old and upwards.

‡ At the last census the children returned as being educated at home numbered 20,309. The sub-enumerators were directed to enter as such only those who were under a regular master or governess, but it is probable that some were included who were being educated by parents. I have therefore not increased, in fact have slightly reduced, the census number.

§ Figures taken from Education Report, 1876-7, page v.

558. By these figures it would appear that all but  $2\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the children at the school age were attending school at the end of 1876. It should, however, be borne in mind that the estimate of the total number of children at that age is based upon the assumption that they exist in the colony in the same proportion as they did when the census was taken, which is by no means certain or even likely. Should there be more children, as is most probably the case, the proportion being educated would of course be smaller than that here given.

Proportion of scholars at school age.

559. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in the last two years. 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, 1875 AND 1876.

Items of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875.	1876.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries ... ..	258,474	274,126	15,652	...
Results ... ..	67,874	77,844	9,970	...
Bonuses ... ..	3,253	4,288	1,035	...
Training ... ..	1,938	2,959	1,021	...
Books and requisites ... ..	2,073	4,449	2,376	...
Cleaning ... ..	22,418	24,361	1,943	...
Boards of Advice ... ..	247	680	433	...
Exhibitions ... ..	921	1,054	133	...
Singing ... ..	5,155	7,108	1,953	...
Drawing ... ..	2,128	2,878	750	...
Buildings ... ..	169,382	96,391	...	72,991
Rent ... ..	10,895	10,247	...	648
Extra subjects ... ..	3,659	4,023	364	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>548,417</b>	<b>510,408</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>Net Decrease. 38,009</b>

560. It will be observed that an increase took place in the expenditure under all the heads except rent and the erection of buildings, but that the total expenditure of the department in 1876 was less by £38,000 than that in 1875.

Increase or decrease of items.

561. Five of the schools included in all the years with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They are all connected with some religious denomination, and in connection with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest pupils to complete their education at the University. The following is the return of these institutions for the year under review :—

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

## COLLEGES, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,\* ETC.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Year 1876.	
			Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
Melbourne Grammar School	Church of England	£ 13,784	10	209
Geelong Grammar School	"	7,000	8	132
Scotch College ...	Presbyterian ...	6,445	15	330
Wesley " ...	Wesleyan ...	2,769	11	199
St. Patrick's " ...	Roman Catholic...	2,500	9	165
	Total ...	32,498	53	1,035

Melbourne  
Public  
Library.

562. The Melbourne Public Library was opened on the 11th February 1856, at which time only a small portion of the building had been completed. Very important additions have, however, been made to it since, but it is still unfinished. The total cost of the buildings to the end of 1876 was £111,604. These funds were provided by the State, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to £248,255, of which £16,317 was received in 1876. From the period of its opening, the library has received presents from private persons of nearly 80,000 objects, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c. Of these, about 50,000 were donations, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £11,429. The total number of volumes in the institution, at the end of 1876, was 93,967, of which 6,387 were added during the year. The library, which is kept open to the public without payment on all working days from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., was visited during 1876 by 214,165 persons. This number is slightly less than that in the two previous years.

National  
Gallery.

563. The National Gallery is in the same building as the Melbourne Public Library. It contained, at the end of 1876, 77 oil paintings, 162 statues and works of art, and 5,908 watercolor drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. Schools of painting and design, established in 1870, are attached to this institution, the former of which was attended in 1876 by 8 male and 42 female students, and the latter by 45 male and

\* 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.

77 female students. The public are admitted on working days, without charge, from the hour of noon to 5 p.m. in the summer and to 4 p.m. in the winter.

564. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 725 publications; 19,850 specimens; and 112 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1876, on chemistry, were attended by 32; on mining and mineralogy, by 15; and on telegraphy, by 30 students. Industrial  
Museum.

565. 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 1876 was visited by 96,558 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £1,031, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,358. National  
Museum.

566. 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 250 models of patented or protected inventions, and 120 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £1,000, and of the models £200. 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.

567. 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 1875 was 12,557. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £13,128, of which £812 was spent in 1876. Supreme  
Court  
Library.

568. 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 forty-three furnished returns for 1876 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total Free  
libraries,  
&c.

receipts in that year amounted to £22,937, of which £5,917 was contributed by Government and £17,020 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 196,840, and that during the year, 1,251,644 visits were paid to 74 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1876 must have amounted to at least 2,800,000.

Charitable institutions.

569. The principal charitable institutions in Victoria affording indoor relief are situated in and around Melbourne. Here there are 2 general hospitals; lying-in, eye and ear, and children's hospitals; asylums for lunatics, for orphans, for the blind, and for the deaf and dumb; a benevolent asylum, and an institution of a similar character called an Immigrants' Home; the principal industrial schools, and 2 refuges for fallen women. There are besides in the principal towns 30 general hospitals, 4 benevolent and 2 lunatic asylums; several industrial schools and 2 female refuges.

Accommodation of charities.

570. The amount of accommodation contained in these institutions for the reception of inmates is shown in the following table\* :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Wards or Rooms.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals ...	32	230	2,266,884	2,060	1,100
Lying-in Hospital † ...	1	20	70,200	64	1,097
Blind Asylum ...	1	9	112,788	103	1,095
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	72	977
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	4	32,672	40	817
Benevolent asylums ...	5	116	814,387	1,168	697
Immigrants' Home ...	1	42	383,882	430	893
Orphan asylums ...	7	69	723,427	1,163	622
Industrial and reformatory schools	10	52	897,825	1,715	524
Hospitals for the insane ...	4	72	2,904,568	2,613	1,112
Female refuges ...	4	51	119,860	205	585
Total ...	68	672	8,407,499	9,655	870

Cubic space in wards.

571. 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

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

† Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It will, however, be remembered that few of the institutions are always crowded, and some are probably never occupied to the full extent of their capacity.

572. 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 Blind Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or the Eye and Ear Hospital :—

**CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1876.**

Name of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Average at one time.		
General hospitals ... ..	14,857	1,536·2	1,544	per cent. 10·39
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ... ..	660	41·0	13*	1·97
Blind Asylum ... ..	113	102·5	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	88	75·0	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	192	21·0	...	...
Children's Hospital ... ..	118	13·0	17	14·41
Benevolent asylums ... ..	1,647	1,118·5	152	9·23
Immigrants' Home ... ..	8,915	470·9	67	·75
Orphan asylums ... ..	1,227	1,006·4	22	1·79
Industrial and reformatory schools	2,391	1,352·5	27	1·13
Hospitals for the insane ... ..	3,268	2,575·0	185	5·66
Female refuges ... ..	336	179·5	1	·30
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>33,812</b>	<b>8,491·5</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>6·00</b>

573. The birthplaces of the inmates of all the institutions which furnish the return are given in the following table, and in the lowest line the numbers are compared with those of the same birthplaces according to the proportions which existed at the last census. It will be noticed that the Irish get the largest amount of benefit from the institutions, and next to them the English, and next the Scotch; that supposing relief was distributed to each nationality in proportion to its numbers, which would only be equitable, if each nationality contributed in the same ratio to the support of the institutions, which cannot be ascertained, it would follow that the proportion these three nationalities received was more than they were entitled to; also, that upon the same supposition the Chinese and the Australian born got less than their share :—

\* Not including the deaths of 34 infants born in the institution.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1876.

Name of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,123	4,646	3,322	1,285	336	1,145	14,857
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	266	184	163	29	...	18	660
Blind Asylum ...	91	16	3	2	...	1	113
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	84	1	1	2	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	66	42	38	28	...	18	192
Benevolent asylums ...	60	759	515	173	40	100	1,647
Immigrants' Home ...	1,052	3,768	2,647	1,035	4	409	8,915
Orphan asylums ...	1,114	38	10	3	...	62	1,227
Industrial schools *	907	11	14	2	...	51	985
Hospitals for the insane ...	278	930	1,149	340	88	483	3,268
Total ...	8,041	10,395	7,862	2,899	468	2,287	31,952
Proportions per 1,000 of the population } ...	19·68	53·43	68·60	45·27	23·21	...	38·46

Religions of inmates.

574. A statement of the religions of the inmates of the same institutions is given in the following table. The figures in the lowest line express the proportions which those of each sect bear to the estimated living population of the same sect, brought on from the census in the same manner as has been explained in the case of the birthplaces. By these it will be observed that the Roman Catholics get the largest proportion of relief, and next to them the Protestants, next the Pagans, and least of all the Jews. It is possible, however, that all the sects do not contribute in an equal ratio to the support of the institutions :—

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1876.

Name of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,786	4,602	33	320	116	14,857
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	428	229	1	...	2	660
Blind Asylum ...	93	19	1	...	...	113
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	14	...	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	122	66	1	...	3	192
Benevolent asylums ...	1,102	489	12	11	33	1,647
Immigrants' Home ...	6,025	2,855	5	5	25	8,915
Orphan asylums ...	641	576	...	...	10	1,227
Industrial schools *	427	555	2	...	1	985
Hospitals for the insane ...	1,750	1,097	18	79	324	3,268
Total ...	20,448	10,502	73	415	514	31,952
Proportions per 1,000 of the population } ...	34·05	53·02	17·62	20·41	...	38·46

\* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 522 *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 2,071.

575. With reference to the two last tables, it should be remembered that I pointed out last year,\* in respect to similar statements, 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 return. Duration and extent of relief not known.

576. By the following table, which shows the receipts and expenditure of the same institutions, it will be observed that the amounts received from Government are, in the aggregate, about equal to three-fourths of the total revenue of the institutions. This is about the same proportion of Government aid as that shown in the returns of the two previous years :— Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1876.

Name of Institution.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	From Government.	From Private Contributions.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	68,163	29,807	10,787	108,757	102,072
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,912	1,206	1,213	4,331	3,746
Blind Asylum ...	2,200	4,144	...	6,344	4,937
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	2,200	2,018	...	4,218	3,483
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	600	799	...	1,399	1,233
Children's Hospital ...	500	802	...	1,302	1,317
Benevolent asylums ...	23,930	6,713	4,653	35,296	32,853
Immigrants' Home ...	5,325	522	1,646	7,493	7,692
Orphan asylums ...	13,956	5,576	722	20,254	17,953
Industrial and reformatory schools	27,251	...	3,615	30,866	28,724
Hospitals for the insane ...	87,992	...	4,199	92,191	92,191
Female refuges ...	1,395	...	4,977	6,372	6,684
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>235,424</b>	<b>51,587</b>	<b>31,812</b>	<b>318,823</b>	<b>302,885</b>

577. The average expenditure in proportion to the number of individuals relieved varies in the different kinds of institutions. In the hospitals, where the inmates only remain for short periods, and in the Immigrants' Home, where they sometimes remain for only one night, the cost of maintenance per head is naturally much less than in other institutions in which the same individuals are kept throughout the year. It will be observed by means of the following table that, for the whole of the institutions, the average expenditure per inmate was about £9, and that in the different institutions it ranged from 17s. 3d. in the Immigrants' Home to £39 11s. 7d. and £43 13s. 10d. in the Deaf Expenditure per inmate.

\* See Victorian Year-Book, 1875, paragraph 483.

and Dumb Institution and the Asylum and School for the Blind respectively :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1876.

Name of Institution.	Total Number of Inmates.	Total Expenditure.	Average Cost of each Inmate.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals ... ..	14,857	102,072	6	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lying-in Hospital ... ..	660	3,746	5	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blind Asylum ... ..	113	4,937	43	13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	88	3,483	39	11	7
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	192	1,233	6	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Children's Hospital ... ..	118	1,317	11	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Benevolent asylums ... ..	1,647	32,853	19	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Immigrants' Home ... ..	8,915	7,692	0	17	3
Orphan asylums ... ..	1,227	17,953	14	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Industrial and reformatory schools ... ..	2,391	28,724	12	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hospitals for the insane ... ..	3,268	92,191	28	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Female refuges ... ..	336	6,684	19	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total ... ..	33,812	302,885	8	19	2

Blind  
Asylum.

578. The number received into the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind during 1876 was 5, making, with the previous inmates, a total of 67; 8 were discharged during the year, and 59 remained at its close. During the year a supply of lesson books and apparatus for instructing the blind was received from England. The committee report good progress in the industrial department, there being 21 employed in the basket shop, and 19 in the brush shop, 9 of the latter being females; several were also employed in netmaking and in mat-making, but the want of a competent instructor in the latter industry was much felt. The amounts realised by the sale of manufactures during the year were the following :—£623 for basketware, £191 for brushware, £22 for mats, and £63 for woolwork, netting, and knitting, making a total of £899. The sum of £827 was also obtained from the proceeds of concerts given by the pupils in different parts of the colony.

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Asylum.

579. The Deaf and Dumb Institution commenced the year with 76 pupils. During its progress 12 were admitted and 14 discharged, and at its end 74 remained in the institution. The inspector reports that the children take an interest in their lessons, and some of the elder ones work with accuracy sums in the compound rules and reduction, also that the writing generally exhibits care. The committee state that, in the industrial department, 5 boys are learning bootmaking, 10 tailoring, and 22 gardening, while all the girls are regularly employed either in household duties or needlework.

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

580. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital received 103 in-patients during the year, making, with 12 in the institution at its commencement,

a total of 115 treated. The patients discharged numbered 104, of whom 75 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 25 to be incurable. The committee report that 182\* capital operations were performed during the year, which were in the majority of cases successful, and not one death occurred.

581. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 1 indoor patient at the beginning of the year. During the year, 117 patients were admitted, and 25 remained at its close. Seventeen deaths occurred in the institution during the year. Children's Hospital.

582. The children received into the industrial schools in 1876 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced, numbered 2,071, viz., 1,155 boys and 916 girls. They were placed in the schools in the first instance for the following reasons :— Children in industrial schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children ... ..	913	706
Living in a brothel or with bad characters ... ..	66	57
Having committed a punishable offence ... ..	51	5
Unable to be controlled by parents ... ..	47	16
Absconded in a former year and re-taken in 1876	1	...
On other grounds ... ..	77	132
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,155</b>	<b>916</b>

583. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 1,086, viz., 597 boys and 489 girls. These were discharged under the following circumstances :— Discharges from industrial schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
At expiration of sentence, or on attaining the age of 16 years ... ..	81	48
Placed in service or apprenticed ... ..	190	172
Absconded and not re-taken ... ..	23	...
Died ... ..	11	15
Placed out under boarding-out regulations ... ..	181	177
Placed out to wet-nurse ... ..	11	17
On other grounds ... ..	100	60
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>597</b>	<b>489</b>

584. Besides the 23 boys mentioned above as having absconded from the industrial schools and not having been re-taken during the year, 86 children—viz., 84 boys and 2 girls—absconded and were recovered. At the end of the year, 558 boys and 427 girls remained in the institutions. Absconders from industrial schools

585. Of the 336 females who were inmates of refuges during 1876, 236, or 70 per cent., were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford. The Madeline-street refuge had 60 regular inmates during the year, and 14 Refuges.

\* Some of these were probably upon out-patients.

children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. The Geelong and Ballarat institutions had each 20 inmates in the year. Of the inmates of all the refuges, 1, from the Madeline-street institution, was married; 5, from the Magdalen Asylum, were discharged for misconduct; and 1 died at the same institution; 51 left the institutions voluntarily, or for reasons not stated; and 196 remained at the end of the year.

586. The ages of the inmates of refuges, irrespective of the children, were returned as follows:—Under fifteen, 9; fifteen to twenty, 62; twenty to twenty-five, 62; twenty-five to thirty, 67; thirty to thirty-five, 57; thirty-five to forty-five, 44; forty-five to fifty-five, 24; fifty-five to sixty-five, 11. Of those under fifteen, 5 were at the Abbotsford and 4 at the Geelong institution.

587. Twenty-six patients—viz., 15 males and 11 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1876, as against 28 males and 8 females in 1875. Of those admitted in 1876, 21 entered voluntarily and 5 compulsorily; 22 had been constant and 4 periodical drinkers; 5 had had delirium tremens; 3 were descended from intemperate parents; and 9 had been accustomed to use tobacco. No death occurred in the retreat, but 26 patients were discharged during the year. At the close of the year, as at its commencement, 5 inmates remained in the institution.

588. The receipts of the Inebriate Retreat amounted in 1876 to £1,142, of which £72 was from subscriptions or donations, £965 from patients, and £105 from other sources. The expenditure during the year amounted to £1,377, or £235 more than the revenue.

589. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 18 rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The total number of inmates in 1876 was 163, of whom 127 were needlewomen and 36 governesses, and the average number of inmates was 19. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £953, and the expenditure to £923. Classes for teaching cookery were held at this institution during the year.

590. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne\* has 32 rooms, containing 138,600 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 19 patients remaining from 1875, and received 50 during the year, of whom 6 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 50, and of these, 42 were stated to be cured, 6 to be improved, and 2 were sent to a Government asylum. Nineteen patients, of whom 10 were supposed to be curable and 9 to be incurable, remained in the

\* This is not a charitable institution.

Ages of  
females in  
refuges.

Inebriate  
Retreat.

Receipts and  
expendi-  
ture.

Melbourne  
Home.

Cremorne  
asylum.

institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 9 males and 10 females.

591. 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 84,371. The number of inmates in 1876 was 1,820. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £3,935, and the expenditure to £3,941. Sailors' Home.

592. Four free dispensaries furnished returns for 1876. Two of these were homœopathic institutions, one being in connection with a homœopathic hospital. The persons treated during the year numbered 4,678, viz., 1,746 males and 2,932 females. The total receipts amounted to £1,276, of which £260 was from Government and £1,016 from private sources. The total expenditure was £1,175. Free dispensaries.

593. Thirty-four benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1876. 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. One of the societies is devoted to the assistance of discharged prisoners. The acts of relief during the year numbered 11,131; the receipts amounted to £14,132, of which £5,775 was from Government and £8,357 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,505. Benevolent societies.

594. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished by the Friendly Societies which sent in returns of their operations for 1875 and 1876 :— Friendly Societies, 1875 and 1876.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1875 AND 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Number of societies	34	34
Number of branches	757	770
Average number of members	45,920	46,024
Number of members sick	8,873	8,346
Number of cases of sickness	9,852	9,242
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	53,647	51,873
Number of deaths of members	427	456
Number of registered wives	28,425	26,680
Number of deaths of registered wives	170	232

595. A Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Friendly Societies is now (September 1877) under the consideration of the Legislature. Friendly Societies Bill.