

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

719. 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 1877 :—

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1877.

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 ...	146	463	67,902	42,814	25,193
Roman Catholics ...	85	491	103,093	65,314	41,321
Presbyterians ...	153	603	74,100	63,545	32,199
Wesleyans ...	144	797	132,895	95,207	85,717
Independents ...	47	99	16,516	8,505	9,838
Baptists ...	45	61	12,960	9,230	9,503
Bible Christians ...	17	93	9,000	4,200	6,200
Evangelical Lutherans	13	41	4,615	3,083	2,776
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	7	1,250	420	870
Church of Christ ...	11	39	7,350	3,600	4,450
Other Christians ...	14	13	2,030	844	3,627
Jews ...	7	6	1,889	519	1,382
Other sects ...	...	2	1,600	1,400	26
Total ...	684	2,715	435,200	298,681	223,102

720. All the totals in the above table show increase as compared with similar totals for 1876. The clergy increased by 20, the church buildings by 113, the sittings by 20,255, the persons usually attending by 5,269, and the services performed by 7,903.

721. As compared with the returns of 1876, the average number of persons usually attending the services of the Church of England increased by 4,320 ; and of the Wesleyans and Bible Christians, which in 1876 were included under one head, by 5,121. Those attending Roman Catholic churches, however, decreased by 3,072. Increases also occurred in the attendance at the places of worship of the Baptists, "Church of Christ," and the Jews ; and decreases at those of the Independents, Lutherans, and Welsh Calvinists. The principal body of Presbyterians has furnished no fresh returns since last year, therefore the figures relating to that sect remain almost unchanged.

722. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1877 :—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1877.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England	286	2,323	21,558
Roman Catholics	243	1,566	19,124
Presbyterians	316	2,363	26,505
Wesleyans	487	4,778	31,262
Independents	63	803	5,978
Baptists	60	403	4,162
Bible Christians	50	562	3,183
Evangelical Lutherans	13	44	562
Welsh Calvinists	7	79	788
Church of Christ	19	157	1,315
Other Christians	7	33	311
Jews	5	14	311
Other sects	2	21	95
Total	1,558	13,146	115,154

Increase of
schools,
teachers,
and scho-
lars.

723. As compared with the numbers in 1876, the Sabbath schools had increased by 106, the teachers by 1,087, and the scholars by 4,361.

Increase of
attendance
at schools of
different
sects.

724. The scholars increased in the Church of England schools by 1,904; in the Roman Catholic schools by 1,232; in the Independent schools by 1,239. Fair increases are also shown in the numbers attending the schools of the Welsh Calvinists and of the "Church of Christ"; a considerable decrease in the case of the Baptists and slight decreases in that of the Lutherans, and Jews. The scholars in the schools of the Wesleyans and Bible Christians are slightly in excess of those published under the head of Wesleyans last year. The figures relating to Presbyterian schools are almost identical with those then published.

Proportion
of Sabbath
school
children to
population.

725. The children at the school age in the colony during 1877 probably amounted to about 198,000. The children attending Sabbath schools during the same year were in the proportion of 58 per cent. of that number.

Melbourne
University.

726. 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 amount to not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year.

727. 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 Uni-
versities.

728. 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.

729. The number of students who matriculated in 1877 was 103, as against 73 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1877 were more numerous than in any year since the University was opened, except 1874, when they numbered 118. From the opening of the University to the end of 1877 the total number of students who matriculated was 1,099.

Matriculated
students.

730. In 1877, as compared with 1876, an increase of 35, and as compared with 1875, an increase of 14, 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, 1877.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	48	...	48
Laws	59	...	59
Engineering	32	...	32
Medicine	72	2	74
Total	211*	2	213

731. In 1877 the number of graduates was 31, of whom 26 took direct and 5 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 28 in 1876 and 29 in 1875. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 10 in 1876 and 5 in 1875. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1876, also those in the year 1877 :—

Graduates.

* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1877, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 199.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1877.

Degrees.	Prior to 1877.			During 1877.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	113	51	164	11	...	11	124	51	175
Master of Arts ...	67	69	136	4	4	8	71	73	144
Bachelor of Medicine	35	6	41	6	...	6	41	6	47
Doctor of Medicine	11	59	70	...	...	...	11	59	70
Bachelor of Laws	40	5	45	5	...	5	45	5	50
Doctor of Laws ...	1	11	12	...	1	1	1	12	13
Total ...	267	201	468	26	5	31	293	206	499

732. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. A decrease will be noticed in the revenue, resulting from the smaller amount received from Government, but an increase in the expenditure :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	11,250	5,473	277	17,000	14,667
1877 ...	6,750	6,110	282	13,141	15,448
Increase ...	...	637	5	...	781
Decrease ...	4,500	...	...	3,859	...

733. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) 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, at the end of the year prior to and of each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1877.

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	113,120
1873 ...	1,078	3,149	207,826	98,746	172,911
1874 ...	1,111	3,715	216,144	104,375	179,832
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

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 377 ; of these 270 received 1 degree only, 92 received 2 degrees, and 15 received 3 degrees.
† The figures in this column were obtained by reducing the numbers on the rolls by 16·8 per cent., which was ascertained by the Education Department in 1877 to be a fair allowance for children attending more than one school during the year.

734. 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 :—

Increase in public schools, 1872-1877

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1877.

Schools ...	...	...	...	...	578
Instructors	...	...	...	...	1,444
Scholars on the rolls	...	...	...	...	98,557
„ in average attendance	...	...	...	...	47,579
Distinct children attending (estimated)	...	...	...	...	81,874

735. By making a comparison between the figures in the two last lines of the same table, the increase in 1877 will be shown as follows :—

Increase in public schools, 1877.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1877.

Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	88
Scholars on the rolls	...	...	...	...	...	2,959
„ in average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	9,257
Distinct children attending (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	2,336

736. The following is a return of the teachers of both sexes employed in 1877 and in the former year. An increase in the number of female teachers took place under all the heads, but a decrease of 15 will be observed in the total number of male teachers, confined, however, entirely to the assistant and pupil teachers, the masters, on the other hand, having increased by 32 :—

Teachers in public schools.

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
1876 ...	1,225	239	355	1,819	119	572	556	706	1,953
1877 ...	1,257	221	326	1,804	174	586	571	725	2,056
Increase ...	32	...	...	...	55	14	15	19	103
Decrease ...	...	18	29	15	...	...	...	...	...

737. The statistics of private schools form portion of the returns supplied by the municipal bodies under the Local Government Statute (38 Vict. No. 506). Since the present Education Act has come into operation, some of the Common schools theretofore in existence have been carried on by religious bodies, at first, perhaps, with partial assistance from the State in the shape of capitation grants, but eventually as private schools. The change has possibly not always been realized by the persons employed to collect the returns, and some schools

Private schools.

may have been missed under the impression they were still State or capitation schools, which being included in the statistics of the Education Department, the collectors are not called upon to visit.

738. With a view of securing returns from all the private schools connected with religious bodies, a circular was sent by the Government Statist at the beginning of the present year to the head of each religious denomination throughout the colony, asking for the addresses of all the schools connected therewith, and if possible the names of the head teachers and the numbers of the scholars. It was not intended that this should supersede the work of the collectors, but that the information obtained should be available as a check thereon. This circular was responded to in many instances, but not in all, the authorities of the three Roman Catholic dioceses being amongst the exceptions. This is much to be regretted, since the Roman Catholic is the only denomination which has a large number of private schools attached to it, and, as many of these were formerly Common schools, some might very possibly be omitted by the collectors. It is intended to renew this application to the heads of denominations on the occasion of the statistics being collected for the ensuing year, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the particulars asked for may, as far as possible, be supplied. If this be done, a fair basis will be obtained for the collectors to start from, and almost perfect accuracy may be expected thereafter. In the meantime it is well to remember that the returns of private schools may possibly to a certain extent understate the truth.

739. A statement, according to the returns obtained, of the number of private schools, of the instructors employed therein, and of the scholars attending,* during the six years ended with 1877, will be found in the following table :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1877.

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

* The numbers given are 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.

740. 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 the succeeding quinquennial period, the private schools and instructors connected with them diminished considerably, but the scholars in attendance increased by upwards of 3,600. 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 1877.

	Increase.		Decrease.
Scholars ...	3,641	Schools ...	358
		Instructors ...	384

741. Fewer private schools were returned in 1877 than in 1876. A falling off also took place in the number of teachers and scholars connected therewith. These decreases are indicated by the following figures :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—DECREASE IN 1877.

Schools ...	115
Instructors ...	189
Scholars ...	425

742. The male teachers in private schools numbered 481 and the female teachers 976 in 1877, as against 542 and 1,104 in the previous year.

743. In public schools during 1877 female exceeded male teachers by 14 per cent. In private schools the females exceeded the males by as much as 103 per cent.

744. Under the State school system many more pupils are allotted to each instructor than is generally found to be the case in private schools. During 1877, in public schools the proportion of scholars to each instructor, male and female, was 30, if the average number in attendance be taken, 51 if the estimated number of distinct children be taken, and as many as 61 if the total number on the roll be taken. During the same year, in private schools, the average number of scholars to each instructor was only 19½.

745. The religious denominations, if any, the various private schools claimed to be connected with have been returned as follow in the last two years. An increase in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars attached to most of the sects will be observed :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876 AND 1877*—RELIGIOUS SECTS CONNECTED WITH.

Religious Sect.	Number of Schools.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Scholars.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Church of England ...	41	47	159	210	1,491	1,730
Presbyterian ...	4	4	46	32	612	633
Wesleyan ...	2	7	12	19	221	333
Independent... ..	1	...	1	...	20	...
Lutheran ...	3	3	4	4	68	142
Protestant (undefined)	9	7	27	10	338	123
Roman Catholic † ...	111	115	338	345	13,430	15,631
Jewish ...	2	4	10	13	270	293
Not any, or not stated	472	343	1,049	824	12,397	9,537
Total ...	645	530	1,646	1,457	28,847	28,422

746. By the figures relating to 1877 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 187 private schools, or 35 per cent., employing 633 instructors, or 43 per cent., and educating 18,885 children, or 67 per cent. of the total numbers, were connected with some religious denomination ; also that 15,631 children, or about 55 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 83 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

747. 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 1877 :—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars.
" not attached " " " 11½ "

748. 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 8 scholars to every teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 45 scholars. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 8 scholars.
" Protestants, undefined " " 12 "
" Wesleyans " " 17½ "
" Presbyterians " " 20 "
" Jews " " 22½ "
" Lutherans " " 35 "
" Roman Catholics " " 45 "

* The returns should express the numbers on the rolls in the months of February or March of the years following these.
† The numbers in this table, and in this line especially, may possibly be under the truth. See paragraphs 737 and 738 ante.

749. It has been already shown* that in State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 30. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

750. If, for the six 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 1877.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Distinct Scholars.‡
1872 ...	1,936	4,257	137,901
1873 ...	1,731	4,595	191,339
1874 ...	1,721	5,224	202,280
1875 ...	1,885	5,337	210,965
1876 ...	2,143	5,418	221,505
1877 ...	2,156	5,317	223,416

751. By comparing the first and last lines of the table, it appears that in 1877 there were 220 more schools, with 1,060 more teachers, and 85,515 more children, than there were in the year prior to that in which the present State school system was introduced.

Increase of schools, &c.

752. As compared with the previous year, the schools in 1877 increased by 13, and the scholars by 1,911, but a reduction of 101 took place in the number of instructors.

Increase or decrease in 1877.

753. 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,‡ 1876 AND 1877.

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1876 ...	101,795	90,863	13,455	15,392	115,250	106,255
1877 ...	102,697	92,297	13,128	15,294	115,825	107,591
Increase	902	1,434	...	...	575	1,336
Decrease	...	...	327	98	...	...

754. Boys in public schools were slightly more numerous than girls in both years, but in private schools the reverse was the case. The

Proportions of the sexes in schools.

* See paragraph 744 ante.
 † See table following paragraph 733 ante.
 ‡ For method of calculating the number of distinct children in State schools, see footnote to table following paragraph 733 ante. These are here added to the scholars in private schools, which are those connected with such schools at the time of the collector's visit in the month of February or March of the years succeeding those named in the first column.

proportions in 1877 were 92 girls to 100 boys in public and private schools combined, or 90 girls to 100 boys in public schools, and 116 girls to 100 boys in private schools.

Teachers in
public and
private
schools.

755. The numbers of male and female teachers have been already given.* It has been shown 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 was 133 females to 100 males; or in public schools 114 females to 100 males, and in private schools 203 females to 100 males.

Ages of
scholars.

756. 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. A return of the number of scholars in State schools under, at, and above this age is published each year by the Education Department, and similar information has this year for the first time been obtained from private schools. The following are the numbers at those ages in both descriptions of schools :—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1877.†

Ages.		Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years	...	25,782	4,458	30,240
6 years to 15 years	...	151,265	21,128	172,393
15 years and upwards	...	17,947	2,836	20,783
Total...	...	194,994	28,422	223,416

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

757. In public schools 78 per cent. and in private schools 74 per cent. of the scholars are at the school age. In the former 9 per cent. and in the latter 10 per cent. are above that age; in the former 13 per cent. and in the latter 16 per cent. are below that age.

Scholars,
1877.

758. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during 1877 may be estimated as follows :—

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children)	...	194,994
In private schools†	...	28,634
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	1,197§
At home || (estimated)	...	20,000
Total	...	244,825

* See paragraphs 736 and 742 ante.

† The numbers in this table are those of "distinct children"; see footnote to table following paragraph 750 ante.

‡ Mean of scholars in private schools according to returns collected in February or March 1877 and 1878.

§ 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.

759. Of the children just named it is probable that the following Scholars at school age.
were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1877.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	151,265*
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	...	969
In private schools	...	...	...	21,128*
At home (estimated)	...	...	...	10,000
Total	...	...	...	183,362

760. Supposing the number of children at the school age returned at the last census brought on by proportion to represent the average number at that age during the year 1877, these would amount to 198,431, and the following would be the numbers and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1877.

			Numbers.		Percentage.
Being educated †	...	...	183,362	...	92·41
Not being educated	...	...	15,069	...	7·59
Total at school age (estimated)			198,431	...	100·00

761. By these figures it would appear that all but $7\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. of the children at the school age were attending school during some portion of 1877. 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 there is no means of verifying. Should there be more children, the proportion being educated would of course be smaller, and should there be fewer, it would be greater than that here given. Proportion of scholars at school age.

762. 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, 1876 AND 1877.

Items of Expenditure.				Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
				1876.	1877.		
				£	£	£	£
Salaries	...	...	...	274,126	289,521	15,395	...
Results	...	...	...	77,844	87,155	9,311	...
Bonuses	...	...	...	4,288	5,588	1,300	...
Training	...	...	...	2,959	4,072	1,113	...
Books and requisites	...	...	...	4,449	6,887	2,438	...
Cleaning	...	...	...	24,361	26,686	2,325	...

* See table following paragraph 756 ante.

† The numbers in this line are lower than similar ones published last year. There is reason to believe that the estimate then given was too high.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1876 AND 1877—*continued.*

Items of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1876.	1877.		
	£	£	£	£
Boards of Advice	680	300	...	380
Exhibitions	1,054	1,159	105	...
Singing	7,108	7,224	116	...
Drawing	2,878	2,893	15	...
Buildings	96,391	232,131	135,740	...
Rent	10,247	9,128	...	1,119
Extra subjects	4,023	4,586	563	...
Total	510,408	677,330	Net Increase. 166,922	...

Increase of
expenditure.

763. The sums expended in 1877 exceeded by a third those in 1876. Upwards of 80 per cent. of this increase was in the amount for school buildings, and 15 per cent. in payments for salaries and results.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, &c.

764. 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 a return derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions for the year under review :—

COLLEGES, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* ETC.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Year 1877.	
			Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	10	216
Scotch College ...	Presbyterian ...	6,445	12	324
Wesley " ...	Wesleyan ...	2,769	11	222
St. Patrick's " ...	Roman Catholic...	2,500	8	171
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	8	129
Total ...		32,498	49	1,062

* 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.

765. Schools of Mines are in existence at Ballarat and Sandhurst, Schools of
Mines. their object being to afford instruction in mining and industrial pursuits, to examine into the qualifications of persons engaged in such pursuits, and to test the products of their industry. The Ballarat institution was opened on the 26th October 1870, and enrolled its first student on the 25th January of the following year. Classes, conducted by 9 lecturers, have been formed in euclid, algebra, logarithms and trigonometry; mechanical engineering; mining; mining and land surveying; chemistry, metallurgy, and assaying; telegraphy; French, and German. The chemical laboratory is furnished with 20 tables for students, each having about 70 re-agents and articles described as apparatus. The metallurgical laboratory contains 12 reducing furnaces for the use of students. The lecture apparatus includes air-pump, thermopile, batteries, gasometers, diagrams, &c. Pyrites works are in course of erection. During 1877, 48, 58, 79, and 60 students attended lectures in January, April, July, and October terms respectively, and twenty-one certificates were granted in the year. A museum is attached to the institution, containing 1,594 mineralogical and geological specimens, 19 models of nuggets, 15 of diamonds, and 6 of machines, the whole being valued at £500. There is also a library containing about 300 volumes of bound books, besides a large number of unbound books and pamphlets, and a case of standard works lent by the Public Library, Melbourne. The visitors' book in 1877 was signed by 512 persons. Analyses and assays are undertaken for the public. The receipts in 1877 amounted to £2,134, of which £1,192 was voted by Parliament, and the expenditure to £1,902.

766. Schools of Design have been established at 22 places in Victoria Schools of
Design. 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 of the figure, ornament, and plants, both from models 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 30th June 1877 was 1,457, of whom 1,186 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. At the last examination in Melbourne 206 students presented themselves for competition.

767. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from Melbourne
Public
Library. 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 £263,639, of which £15,385 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 94,007, of which 58,274 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £12,079. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1877 was 101,276, of which 7,309 were added during the year. 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 234,559 persons, which is 20,394 more than in the previous year.

National
Gallery.

768. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1877, 6,190 works of art, viz., 81 oil paintings, 166 objects of statuary, &c., and 5,943 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, and is closed at 5 p.m. in summer and at 4 p.m. in winter. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 5 male and 48 female students, and the school of design by 45 male and 134 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

769. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,100 publications, 23,725 specimens, and 112 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1877, on chemistry, were attended by 40, on mining and mineralogy by 16, and on telegraphy by 56 students.

National
Museum.

770. 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 1877 was visited by 102,300 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £640, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365.

Patent
Office
Library.

771. 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.

772. 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 1877 was 12,838. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £13,896, of which £768 was spent in 1877.

773. 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 fifty-two furnished returns for 1877 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £22,531, of which £4,956 was contributed by Government and £17,575 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 210,912, and that during the year 1,345,380 visits were paid to 82 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1877 must have amounted to about 2,500,000.

774. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1877, was available for indoor patients :—

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	229	2,283,734	2,062	1,110
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	64	1,097
Blind Asylum ...	1	9	112,788	109	1,035
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	72	977
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	6	38,409	48	800
Benevolent asylums ...	5	117	817,088	1,184	690
Immigrants' Home ...	1	42	383,882	430	893
Orphan asylums ...	7	70	710,590	1,165	610
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	46	818,198	1,319	620
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	79	3,019,612	2,732	1,105
Female refugees ...	5	67	194,150	240	809
Total ...	69	692	8,529,657	9,447	903

* 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 339 *ante*.

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

Cubic space
in wards.

775. 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 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.

Inmates and
deaths in
charities.

776. 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 or the Eye and Ear Hospital :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1877.

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.		
				per cent.
General hospitals	14,858	1,557·2	1,550	10·43
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	866	46·3	22*	2·54
Blind Asylum	109	102·0	1	·92
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	87	73·0	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital	181	20·0	...	...
Children's Hospital	273	29·5	17	6·23
Benevolent asylums	1,616	1,136·2	157	9·72
Immigrants' Home	2,584	545·0	70	2·71
Orphan asylums	1,205	986·1	6	·50
Industrial and reformatory schools	2,127	1,207·0	25	1·18
Hospitals for the insane	3,260	2,666·0	197	6·04
Female refuges	514	212·5	2	·39
Total	27,680	8,580·8	2,047	7·40

Birthplaces
of inmates.

777. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and in the lowest line are compared with the numbers of the same birthplaces in the population† according to the proportions which existed at the last census. It will be noticed that, supposing relief were distributed to each nationality according to its numbers, the proportion some nationalities receive would be more than they are entitled to :—

* Not including the deaths of 33 infants born in the institution.
† For these numbers, see table following paragraph 49 ante.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1877.

Name of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,199	4,612	3,475	1,241	298	1,033	14,858
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	396	205	202	44	...	19	866
Blind Asylum ...	96	8	3	2	...	...	109
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	83	2	1	1	...	...	87
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	65	44	45	15	...	12	181
Benevolent asylums ...	91	751	469	162	37	106	1,616
Immigrants' Home ...	476	1,092	637	255	1	123	2,584
Orphan asylums ...	1,092	35	14	4	...	60	1,205
Industrial schools *	877	12	11	...	...	70	970
Hospitals for the insane ...	283	959	1,125	349	94	450	3,260
Total ...	7,658	7,720	5,982	2,073	430	1,873	25,736
Proportions per 1,000 of the population }	18.32	38.79	51.02	31.64	20.84	...	30.28

778. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect.† By these it will be seen that the proportion of relief afforded to the members of some denominations differs greatly to that afforded to others. It is possible, however, that all the sects do not contribute to the support of the institutions in an equal ratio :—

Religions of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1877.

Name of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,743	4,649	29	288	149	14,858
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	536	328	2	...	...	866
Blind Asylum ...	91	17	1	...	...	109
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	74	13	...	...	...	87
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	105	70	1	...	5	181
Benevolent asylums ...	1,114	443	12	33	14	1,616
Immigrants' Home ...	1,747	826	1	4	6	2,584
Orphan asylums ...	589	616	...	...	...	1,205
Industrial schools *	422	529	2	...	17	970
Hospitals for the insane ...	1,782	1,079	17	89	293	3,260
Total ...	16,203	8,570	65	414	484	25,736
Proportions per 1,000 of the population }	26.37	42.29	15.34	19.90	...	30.28

779. In regard to the two last 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

Duration and extent of relief not known.

* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 607 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 1,772.

† For estimated number of each sect, see table following paragraph 49 ante.

783. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, Expenditure per inmate. 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 1877, the Lying-in hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £70. The Eye and Ear hospital stood next with £69, and the Children's hospital next with £67 per inmate. After these and before the general hospitals, the most expensive institutions were the Female refuges, with an average per inmate of £64. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £14 8s., and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £21 11s. per inmate.

784. The objects of the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind Blind Asylum. are, according to the constitution of the institution, "to provide a home for the blind, with suitable education of a religious general and industrial character." The number of blind persons received in 1877 was 2, making, with previous inmates, a total of 109; 11 were discharged during the year, 1 died, and 97 remained at its close. Six of those who left are said to have acquired sufficient knowledge of basket-making to enable them to maintain themselves; and for this purpose they were honorably discharged by the committee, who also granted them a set of tools. Of the other pupils discharged, one repaired to Sydney to engage in teaching the adult blind in that city, and another obtains a livelihood as an organist and teacher of music near Melbourne. The amount realized during 1877 by the sale of articles made in the institution was £924—viz., £472 for basketware; £208 for brushware; £236 for netting; and £8 for mats.

785. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution Deaf and Dumb Asylum. report that 74 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1877, that 13 more were received during the year, that 15 were discharged, of whom 3 were "educated," and that there were 72 inmates when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 6 boys are learning bootmaking, 9 tailoring, and 14 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needlework. A legacy of £10 was bequeathed to the institution during the year, which was added to the endowment fund, making a total of £222 which has been deposited at interest.

786. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital received 161 in-patients Eye and Ear Hospital. during the year, making, with 20 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 181 treated. The patients discharged numbered 161,

of whom 112 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 42 to be incurable. The committee report that a legacy of £50 and another of £40 were bequeathed to the institution during the year.

Children's
Hospital.

787. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 25 indoor patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 248 patients were admitted, 222 were discharged, 17 died, and 34 remained at its close. A bequest of £750 was made to the endowment fund during the year.

Children in
industrial
schools.

788. The children received into the industrial schools in 1877 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced numbered 1,772, viz., 1,004 boys and 768 girls. They were placed in the schools in the first instance for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children	733	566
Living in a brothel or with bad characters	58	50
Having committed a punishable offence	50	5
Unable to be controlled by parents	31	15
Absconded in a former year and re-taken in 1877	16	1
On other grounds	116	131
Total	1,004	768

Discharges
from indus-
trial schools.

789. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 802, viz., 461 boys and 341 girls. These were discharged under the following circumstances :—

	Boys.	Girls.
At expiration of sentence, or on attaining the age of 16 years	66	28
Placed in service or apprenticed	134	131
Absconded and not re-taken	32	1
Died	12	13
Placed out under boarding-out regulations	118	85
Placed out to wet-nurse	18	20
On other grounds	81	63
Total	461	341

Absconders
from indus-
trial schools.

790. Besides the 32 boys and 1 girl mentioned above as having absconded from the industrial schools and not having been re-taken during the year, 176 children—viz., 168 boys and 8 girls—absconded and were recovered. At the end of the year, 543 boys and 427 girls remained in the institutions.

Refuges for
fallen
women.

791. Of the 514 females who were inmates of refuges during 1877, 248, or 48 per cent., were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford. The Madeline-street refuge had 72 regular inmates during the year, and 33 infants who were allowed to accompany their mothers. In the refuges at Geelong and Ballarat there were 26 and 18 inmates respectively.

during the year, and the number in the temporary home for friendless and fallen women at Collingwood* was 150. From the Collingwood Home 7 inmates were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 6; from the Geelong refuge 2; and from the Madeline-street refuge 2 were discharged for misconduct. In the Abbotsford institution 1; and in the Geelong institution 1 died. Besides these numbers, 166 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 71 left voluntarily, and 40 were discharged or sent to a hospital or other institution. At the end of the year 218 inmates remained in the institutions.

792. The ages of the inmates of refuges, excepting the Collingwood Home, irrespective of the children, were returned as follow:—Under fifteen, 7; fifteen to twenty, 71; twenty to twenty-five, 71; twenty-five to thirty, 66; thirty to thirty-five, 54; thirty-five to forty-five, 52; forty-five to fifty-five, 28; fifty-five to sixty-five, 15. Of those under fifteen, 2 were at the Abbotsford and 5 at the Geelong institution. Of the 150 inmates of the home at Collingwood, 125 were returned as under 30 years, and 25 as between 25 and 45 years of age.

Ages of females in refuges.

793. Thirty-one patients—viz., 24 males and 7 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1877, as against 15 males and 11 females in 1876. Of those admitted in 1877, 26 entered voluntarily and 5 compulsorily; 24 had been constant and 6 periodical drinkers; 28 had had delirium tremens; 3 were descended from intemperate parents; and 22 had been accustomed to use tobacco. No death occurred in the retreat, but 28 patients were discharged during the year. At the close of the year 8 inmates remained in the institution.

Inebriate Retreat.

794. The receipts of the Inebriate Retreat amounted in 1877 to £1,070, of which £42 was from subscriptions or donations, £1,001 from patients, and £27 from other sources. The expenditure during the year amounted to £1,575, or £505 more than the revenue.

Receipts and expenditure.

795. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 20 rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The total number of inmates in 1877 was 173, of whom 125 were needle-women and 48 governesses, and the average number of inmates was 19½. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £858, and the expenditure to £791. Classes for teaching cookery were held at this institution during the year.

Melbourne Home.

796. 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

Cremorne asylum.

* This institution is the only one of the refuges which receives no aid from Government.
† This is not a charitable institution.

19 patients remaining from 1876, and received 49 during the year, of whom 9 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 42, and of these, 35 were stated to be cured, 3 to be improved, 3 were sent to a Government asylum, and 1 absconded and was not retaken. Twenty-six patients, of whom 16 were supposed to be curable and 10 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 14 males and 12 females.

Sailors'
Home.

797. 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 1877 was 1,900. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £4,027, and the expenditure to £4,008.

Free dispen-
saries.

798. Four free dispensaries furnished returns for 1877. Two of these were homœopathic institutions, one being in connection with a homœopathic hospital. The persons treated during the year numbered 4,559, viz., 1,739 males and 2,820 females. The total receipts amounted to £2,177, of which £760 was from Government and £1,417 from private sources. The total expenditure was £2,181.

Benevolent
societies.

799. Thirty-four benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1877. 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 9,589; the receipts amounted to £13,309, of which £5,230 was from Government and £8,079 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,431.

Friendly
Societies,
1875, 1876,
and 1877.

800. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished by the Friendly Societies which sent in returns of their operations for the last three years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1875, 1876, AND 1877.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Number of societies	34	34	35
Number of branches	757	761	765
Average number of members	45,920	45,957	47,352
Number of members sick	8,873	8,385	8,184
Number of cases of sickness	9,862	9,297	9,096
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	53,647	52,817	53,071
Number of deaths of members	427	452	525
Number of registered wives	28,425	27,919	29,276
Number of deaths of registered wives	170	239	217