

855. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the four last years, with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits, but of these no returns are furnished:—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1876 TO 1879.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£	£	£	£
Amount deposited with—				
Banks ...	14,850,148	16,503,528	16,106,581	16,326,165
Savings banks ...	1,507,235	1,575,305	1,510,273	1,520,296
Building societies ...	611,598	748,253	703,463	742,542
Total ...	16,968,981	18,827,086	18,320,317	18,589,003

Total moneys on deposit.

856. It will be observed that the moneys on deposit about the close of each of the last three years have amounted in the aggregate to between eighteen and nineteen millions sterling.

Moneys on deposit in last three years.

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

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 This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict.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

Abolition of State aid to religion.

858. 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 1879:—

Churches and clergy.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1879.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Approximate Number of Services during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Persons usually Attending at Principal Service.	
Church of England ...	156	505	71,533	44,667	27,612
Roman Catholics* ...	94	450	94,760	60,260	39,976
Presbyterians † ...	156	678	75,850	66,215	37,077
Wesleyans ...	139	872	113,269	73,208	84,696
Independents † ...	48	97	16,721	8,660	9,916
Baptists* ...	40	76	13,800	7,925	8,473
Bible Christians ...	16	103	10,603	4,272	6,690
Evangelical Lutherans ...	12	45	4,480	2,910	3,096
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	5	900	370	275
Church of Christ* ...	14	31	4,065	1,703	3,022
Other Christians ...	18	21	2,940	1,512	4,451
Jews ...	8	6	1,909	501	1,468
Spiritualists ...	...	1	1,500	900	52
Total ...	703	2,890	412,330	273,103	226,804

Increase or decrease in churches, clergy, &c.

859. The returns, as compared with those of the previous year, show an equal number of clergy, an increase of 75 in the number of places of worship, of 461 in the number of services performed, and of over 20,000 in the congregations at the principal services on the Sabbath, but a falling-off, equal to that for 7,721 persons, in the accommodation.

Diminution in church accommodation explained.

860. With reference to the diminished accommodation shown by the returns, it must be remembered that the buildings used for holding divine service are not only those specially constructed with that object, but also halls, school-houses, and sometimes even private dwellings, and the same edifices are not always used from year to year. It does not therefore follow, because more places of worship are returned, that the sitting accommodation should increase in a similar ratio, or even that it should not become less.

Increase or decrease of churches, &c., of different sects.

861. The church returns, although obtained direct from the heads of the different denominations, are nevertheless, I regret to say, not always reliable, and are in some instances stated to be only approximate. Taking the figures as they stand, however, and excluding the Presbyterians and Independents, who did not furnish returns for 1879, an increase took place in the number of, accommodation in, and attendance at, places of worship, and in the number of services performed, in the case of the Church of England, Bible Christian, and "Other Christian" churches; an increase in the buildings, accommodation, and

* Figures, except those of the number of clergymen, stated to be only approximate.

† As most of the Presbyterian and Independent churches have failed to furnish returns for 1879, the figures for the previous year are republished.

services in the case of the Church of Christ; an increase in the accommodation and services in the case of the Jews and "Other sects"; an increase in the buildings and services in the case of the Wesleyans; a falling-off in the accommodation in the case of Roman Catholics and Baptists; and an increase in the buildings in the case of the Lutherans; but a falling-off in the other items respecting these, and in all the items respecting the remaining denominations.*

862. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1879 :— Sabbath schools.

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1879.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Number of Scholars Attending.
Church of England	306	2,507	22,064
Roman Catholics †	254	1,039	19,331
Presbyterians ‡	328	2,658	27,128
Wesleyans	495	4,856	33,230
Independents †	61	800	5,973
Baptists †	50	527	5,570
Bible Christians	50	558	3,077
Evangelical Lutherans	15	50	712
Welsh Calvinists	5	87	589
Church of Christ †	17	130	915
Other Christians	11	75	672
Jews	5	12	369
Spiritualists	1	21	140
Total	1,598	13,320	119,770

863. As compared with the numbers in 1878, the Sabbath schools increased by 41, and the scholars by 3,628; but the teachers decreased by 129. Increase of teachers and scholars.

864. According to the figures, which in some instances are stated to be only approximate, and omitting the Presbyterians and Independents, who did not furnish returns for 1879, a reduction, as compared with the previous year, took place in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars attached to the Welsh Calvinists, and of the schools and teachers of the Bible Christians; of the teachers attached to the schools of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, and of scholars connected with the Church of Christ; but, with the exception of the schools of the last-named sect, "Other Christians," and Jews, and the schools and teachers of the Spiritualists, of which the number was the same as in the previous year, an increase appears in the other Increase or decrease in schools, &c. of different sects.

* For the numbers in 1878, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, page 307.
 † Figures stated to be only approximate.
 ‡ As most of the Presbyterian and Independent churches have failed to furnish returns for 1879, the figures for the previous year are republished.

items in respect to these, and in all items in respect to the remaining denominations.*

Proportion
of Sabbath
school
children to
population.

865. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many are no doubt below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the numbers at the school age in the population, estimated to amount to 211,200, the proportion would be 57 per cent.

Melbourne
University.

866. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January 1853. This Act provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the appointment of a council consisting of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate, to be presided over by a warden, as soon as the superior degrees† should amount to not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. By the Act of Incorporation, the Council were empowered to grant degrees in arts, medicine, laws, and music, to which degrees in surgery were added by Act 39 Vict. No. 525, assented to on 7th April 1876.

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

867. 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.

Date of
founding
University.

868. 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.

University
thrown open
to females.

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

Wilson Hall.

870. The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October 1879, in the presence of

* For the numbers in 1878, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, page 308.
Comprising degrees of master of arts and doctors of laws, music, and medicine.

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

871. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connection with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. The Church of England was the first denomination to take advantage of this privilege, their institution, which is named Trinity College, having been affiliated in 1876. The Presbyterians will, before long, also be represented, as they are at present erecting a building to be called Ormond College, after Mr. Francis Ormond, who contributed £10,000 towards the edifice, and a further sum of £2,500 towards its endowment. In Trinity College, the payments per term for matriculated students are £4 4s., and for non-matriculated students, £9 9s. Affiliated colleges.

872. The number of persons who matriculated in 1879 was 112, as against 114 in 1878. The matriculations in the latter year 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 1879 the total number who matriculated was 1,325. Number matriculated

873. In 1879, as compared with 1878, an increase of 15, and as compared with 1877, an increase of 60, 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. It will be observed that the greatest number were medical students :— Attendance at lectures.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1879.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	72	1	73
Laws	51	...	51
Engineering	39	1	40
Medicine	108	1	109
Total	270*	3	273

* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1879, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 260.

Graduates.

874. In 1879 the number of graduates was '65, of whom 56 took direct and 9 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 24 in 1878, and 26 in 1877. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 6 in 1878 and 5 in 1877. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1878, also those in the year 1879. It will be observed that degrees in surgery and music were granted in 1879 for the first time :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1879.

Degrees.	Prior to 1879.			During 1879.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	133	52	185	13	3	16	146	55	201
Master of Arts ...	75	75	150	7	2	9	82	77	159
Bachelor of Medicine	44	7	51	7	1	8	51	8	59
Doctor of Medicine	12	60	72	1	1	2	13	61	74
Bachelor of Surgery	...	...	...	20	1	21	20	1	21
Bachelor of Laws	51	5	56	7	...	7	58	5	63
Doctor of Laws ...	2	13	15	1	...	1	3	13	16
Doctor of Music ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Total ...	317	212	529	56	9	65	373	221	594

University receipts and expenditure.

875. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1878 ...	£ 11,250	£ 6,694	£ 192	£ 18,136	£ 15,293
1879 ...	9,000	7,571	63	16,634	17,005
Increase ...	...	877	...	...	1,712
Decrease ...	2,250 †	...	129	1,502	...

Public schools.

876. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January 1873. The following is a statement, based

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 425; of these, 283 received 1 degree only, 118 received 2 degrees, 21 received 3 degrees, and 3 received 4 degrees.

† This is only an apparent decrease. The Government grant is £9,000 per annum (*see* paragraph 866 *ante*), the excess in 1878 being the balance due for the previous year.

upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1879.

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

877. It will be observed that, whilst the schools, instructors, and scholars in average attendance were more numerous in 1879 than in any previous year, the scholars on the rolls were fewer than in the three previous years, and the estimated number of distinct children was less than in 1877. It is probable, however, that the decrease in enrolments is due merely to a falling-off in the number of duplicate attendances, and that the distinct scholars during 1877 and previous years were somewhat over-estimated, as it was assumed, in making the calculation for those years, that the proportion of attendance at more than one school was the same in night as day schools, whereas in 1878 it was ascertained that it amounted to nearly 44 per cent. in the former case, and only to a little over 16 per cent. in the latter.||

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

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

Increase in public schools, 1872-79.

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

† The figures in this column, from 1872 to 1877, were obtained by reducing the numbers on the rolls by 16·8 per cent., which was considered by the Education Department to be an equitable allowance for children attending more than one day or night school. In 1878, however, the reduction for the numbers on the rolls was ascertained to be 16·63 per cent. in the case of day schools, and 43·65 per cent. in that of night schools, on which basis the estimates of distinct children in 1878 and 1879 were arrived at.

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

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

|| See footnote † to last table.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1879.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	664	63·30
Instructors	1,714	70·94
Scholars on the rolls	91,720	67·41
„ in average attendance	50,803	74·21
Distinct children attending (estimated)	80,391	71·02

Increase or decrease in public schools, 1879.

879. By making a comparison between the figures in the last two lines of the same table, the schools, instructors, scholars in average attendance, and distinct children, are found to have increased, whilst the scholars on the rolls diminished. The following are the differences :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1879.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Schools	49	—
Instructors	224	—
Scholars on the rolls	—	3,394
„ in average attendance	2,651	—
Distinct children (estimated)	4,133	—

Falling-off in scholars at day and night schools.

880. Of the falling-off in 1879 of the number of children enrolled, which amounts to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., over half is chargeable to night schools, which enrolled 1,765 fewer scholars, or 11 per cent. less, than during the previous year. The enrolment of day scholars shows a decrease of 1,629, being a falling-off of not quite 1 per cent. on the enrolment of 1878.

Increase in average attendance.

881. The average attendance at public schools in 1879 was higher than in any previous year, and exhibits an increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the attendance in 1878. If the day schools be regarded separately, the increase in average attendance amounts to 3 per cent., whilst in night schools a falling-off is shown of $12\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Teachers in public schools.

882. The following table shows the teachers of both sexes employed in public schools in 1879 and the former year. An increase of 26 will be observed in the total number of male and of 198 in that of female teachers. Under the head of masters, a falling-off of 14 took place; the male assistants number the same in both years; but an increase occurred under all the other heads :—

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
1878	1,278	231	315	1,824	182	603	543	754	2,082
1879	1,264*	231	355	1,850	277*	667	563	773	2,280
Increase ... ..	...	...	40	26	95	64	20	19	198
Decrease	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures for 1879 include 7 masters and 1 mistress who were head teachers of night schools, but were not employed in day schools.

883. The following is a statement, according to returns collected by the municipal bodies under the Local Government Statute (38 Vict. No. 506), of the number of private schools, of the instructors employed therein, and of the scholars attending,* during the eight years ended with 1879 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1879.

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

Private schools, 1872 to 1879.

884. 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, whilst the private schools were fewer in 1879 than in any of the preceding years, except 1875 and 1877, the instructors connected with them were exceeded only in 1872, 1876, and 1878, and the scholars in attendance were much more numerous than in any previous year, except 1878. The following figures show the decrease of the two former and the increase of the latter in 1879 as compared with 1872 :—

Private schools : increase or decrease.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.—INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1879.

Increase.		Decrease.	
Scholars ...	10,043	Schools ...	320
		Instructors ...	254

885. A considerable decrease took place in 1879 as compared with 1878 in all the items relating to private schools, as will be observed by the following figures :—

Private schools : decrease, 1879.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—DECREASE IN 1879.

Schools ...	17
Instructors ...	69
Scholars ...	1,049

886. The male teachers in private schools numbered 554 and the female teachers 1,033 in 1879, as against 586 and 1,070 in the previous year.

Teachers in private schools.

887. Female teachers exceeded male teachers in public schools by 14 per cent. in 1878, and 23 per cent. in 1879, but in private schools by 83 per cent. in 1878, and by 87 per cent. in 1879.

Proportion of male and female teachers.

* 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. As there is some doubt as to whether schools may not have been missed by the collectors, it is contemplated next year to collect the returns by means of the census officers, so that not only will accuracy for that year be obtained, but a starting point will be acquired for securing correct returns in future years.

† The numbers in this line are smaller than those given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, as by a close examination of the schedules it was found that some of the schools had been returned in duplicate.

Proportion
of scholars
to each
teacher.

888. Under the State school system many more pupils are allotted to each instructor than is generally found to be the case in private schools. In public schools the proportion of scholars to each instructor, male and female, was, if the average number in attendance be taken, 30 in 1878 and 29 in 1879; if the estimated number of distinct children be taken, 48½ in 1878 and 47 in 1879; and, if the total number on the roll be taken, as many as 59 in 1878 and 55 in 1879. During 1878 and 1879, in private schools, the average number of scholars to each instructor was about 22 in both years.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

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

PRIVATE SCHOOLS,* 1876 TO 1879—RELIGIOUS SECTS CONNECTED WITH.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.				Number of Scholars.†			
	1876.	1877.	1878.‡	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.‡	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.‡	1879.§
Church of England	41	47	62	75	159	20	242	270	1,491	1,730	2,055	2,200
Presbyterian ..	4	4	7	6	46	32	43	50	612	633	744	793
Wesleyan ..	2	7	6	5	12	19	18	18	221	333	314	327
Independent ..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	20	..	22	23
Baptist ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	30	..
Lutheran ..	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	68	142	183	108
Unitarians ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16
Moravians ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40
Protestant (undefined)	9	7	1	1	27	10	1	2	338	123	57	69
Roman Catholic	111	115	179	163	338	345	539	473	13,430	15,631	23,225	22,514
Jewish ..	2	4	3	2	10	13	11	7	270	293	231	190
Not any, or not stated	472	343	320	310	1,049	824	795	758	12,397	9,537	9,012	8,544
Total ..	645	530	585	568	1,646	1,457	1,656	1,587	28,847	28,422	35,873	34,824

* Schools connected with public institutions are not included in any of the years.

† The returns express the numbers on the rolls in the months of February or March of the years following those named.

‡ The numbers in these columns are less than those given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, as by a close examination of the schedules it was found that some schools had been returned in duplicate.

§ In addition to the numbers in this column, 962 Protestant, and 977 Roman Catholic children in 1879 were being educated in orphanages, industrial and reformatory schools, and in the deaf and dumb and blind asylums.

890. By the figures relating to 1879 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 258 private schools, or 45 per cent., employing 829 instructors, or 52 per cent., and educating 26,270 children, or 75 per cent. of the total numbers, were connected with some religious denomination; also that 22,514 children, or about 65 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 85 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

891. 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 1879 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 32 scholars.

” not attached ” ” ” 11¼ ”

892. 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 each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 48 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 8 scholars.

”	Unitarians	”	”	8	”
”	Independents	”	”	11½	”
”	Presbyterians	”	”	16	”
”	Wesleyans	”	”	18	”
”	Moravians	”	”	20	”
”	Jews	”	”	27	”
”	Lutherans	”	”	36	”
”	Roman Catholics	”	”	48	”

893. 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 29. 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.

894. If, for the eight 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.

* See paragraph 888 ante.

† See table following paragraph 884 ante.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Distinct Scholars.*
1872 ...	1,937	4,257	137,978
1873 ...	1,760	4,595	192,664
1874 ...	1,777	5,224	206,458
1875 ...	1,885	5,337	210,965
1876 ...	2,143	5,418	221,505
1877 ...	2,156	5,317	223,416
1878 ...	2,249	5,562	225,328
1879 ...	2,281	5,717	228,412

Increase of schools, &c.

895. By comparing the first and last lines of the table, it appears that in 1879 there were 344 more schools, with 1,460 more teachers, and 90,434 more children, than there were in the year prior to that in which the present State school system was introduced.

Increase in 1879.

896. As compared with the previous year, the schools in 1879 increased by 32, the instructors by 155, and the scholars by 3,084.

Sexes of scholars.

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

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—SEXES OF SCHOLARS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1878 ...	99,552	89,903	16,923	18,950	116,475	108,853
1879 ...	100,676	92,912	16,432	18,392	117,108	111,304
Increase	1,124	3,009	...	...	633	2,451
Decrease	...	...	491	558	...	...

Proportions of the sexes in schools.

898. In public schools boys were slightly more numerous than girls in both years, but in private schools the reverse was the case. The proportions in 1878 were 93 girls, and in 1879, 95 girls, to 100 boys in public and private schools combined ; or 90 girls in 1878, and 92 in 1879, to 100 boys in public schools, and 112 girls in both 1878 and 1879 to 100 boys in private schools.

Teachers in public and private schools.

899. 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

* For method of calculating the number of distinct children in State schools, see footnote (†) to table following paragraph 836 *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 year succeeding those named in the first column.

† See paragraphs 882 and 886 *ante*.

were more than twice as numerous as the males. The proportion of the sexes in the two descriptions of schools combined was 131 females in 1878, and 138 in 1879, to 100 males; or, in public schools, 114 females to 100 males in 1878, and 123 in 1879, and in private schools 183 females in 1878, and 187 in 1879, to 100 males.

900. The age prescribed by law as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the estimated numbers at, above, and below those ages in both descriptions of schools :—

Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1879.*

Ages.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	25,199	5,168	30,367
6 years to 15 years ...	154,149	26,653	180,802
15 years and upwards ...	14,240	3,003	17,243
Total ...	193,588	34,824	228,412

901. 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, 1878 AND 1879.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries ...	294,036	305,512	11,476	...
Results ...	89,539	89,851	312	...
Bonuses ...	4,722	6,105	1,383	...
Training ...	3,994	2,980	...	1,014
Books and requisites ...	6,864	5,202	...	1,662
Cleaning ...	28,265	28,941	676	...
Boards of Advice ...	410	804	394	...
Exhibitions ...	1,360	1,552	192	...
Singing ...	4,444	7,783	3,339	...
Drawing ...	1,698	3,546	1,848	...
Buildings ...	149,135	70,256	...	78,879
Rent ...	6,079	5,411	...	668
Extra subjects ...	3,601	3,699	98	...
Total ...	594,147	531,642	...	Net Decrease. 62,505

* The numbers in this table are those of "distinct children;" see footnote to table following paragraph 894 ante.

Decrease of
expenditure.

902. It is thus shown that the amount expended on State education was in 1879 less than in 1878 by nearly a ninth, owing to a large decrease in the expenditure on school buildings, which, it may be expected, will still further diminish from year to year.

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

903. In public schools 80 per cent., and in private schools 76 per cent., of the scholars are at the school age. In the former 7 per cent., and in the latter 9 per cent., are above that age; in the former 13 per cent., and in the latter 15 per cent., are below that age.

Scholars,
1879.

904. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during 1879 may be estimated as follows :—

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children)	...	...	...	193,588
In private schools	...	...	...	34,824
In public institutions*	...	...	...	1,939
At home † (estimated)	...	...	...	20,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>250,351</u>

Scholars at
school age.

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

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1879.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	154,149†
In private schools	...	...	...	26,653†
In public institutions*	...	...	...	1,939
At home (estimated)	...	...	...	10,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>192,741</u>

Scholars and
others at
school age.

906. The average number of children at the school age living in Victoria during the year 1879 may be estimated to have been 211,200. If this be correct, the following would be the numbers and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1879.

	Numbers.	Percentage.
Being educated	192,741	91·26
Not being educated	18,459	8·74
Total at school age (estimated)	<u>211,200</u>	<u>100·00</u>

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

907. By these figures it would appear that all but $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the children at the school age were attending school during some portion of

* Including children at school age in orphan asylums, industrial and reformatory schools, deaf and dumb institution, and blind asylum.

† At the census of 1871 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.

‡ See table following paragraph 900 *ante*.

1879. It should, however, be borne in mind that the estimate of the total number of children at that age, although based upon the best information obtainable, is not absolutely to be relied upon. 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.

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

Colleges,
grammar
schools, &c.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1879.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	10	216
Scotch College „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	11	298
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	11	186
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	6	80
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	9	137
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	8	76
	Total ...	40,000	55	993

909. Of the scholars at the colleges and grammar schools, only 1 was under 6 years of age, 613 were at the school age between 6 and 15, and 379 were beyond that age.

Ages of
pupils at
colleges, &c.

* 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.

School of
Mines and
Industries,
Sandhurst.

910. The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, was opened on 21st April 1873. Some of its class rooms are in the same building with the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories, having become too small for the students in attendance, were enlarged to twice the size during the year 1879. Classes have been established in mathematics, mechanics, mining, geology (including geological plan drawing), mineralogy; mechanical, plan, and architectural drawing; surveying (mining and land, with exercise in the field); chemistry (lectures and laboratory practice, metallurgy and assaying); materia medica, telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping, design in its various branches. All these subjects are treated with especial reference to their application to mining and the arts and manufactures. Classes are also forming in physics, physiology, botany, building and machine construction, microscope work, &c. The method of instruction is by lectures with demonstrations, and by tutorial classes, in which each student is separately directed and assisted. Examinations are held half-yearly for certificates as captain of shift, engine-driver, underground manager, and general mining manager, and for certificates of competency in the separate subjects taught in the school. In addition to the school's library, which includes a supply of scientific journals, the students have access to the scientific works in the Free Library. The museum contains some very valuable collections of minerals, the specimens numbering between two and three thousand, also samples illustrating industrial processes, and a collection of mining and other models. Plans, surveys, reports of mines, analyses and assays, are undertaken by the instructors. The fees range from 5s. to 21s. per quarter; laboratory instruction, according to a scale beginning with 21s. per quarter for two lessons a week. During 1879, 167, 177, 216, and 211 students attended lectures in the January, April, July, and October terms respectively. The number of lecturers was 7. The receipts amounted to £2,046, of which £1,701 was received from Government, and the expenditure to £2,497.

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

911. The School of Mines at Ballarat was opened on the 26th October 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by 9 lecturers, are formed in euclid, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, mining and land surveying, mechanical engineering, metallurgy and assaying; elementary, inorganic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, and telegraphy; at a cost to the student of one guinea per term of ten weeks for each subject. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them paying

even the small fee mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for increased tuition. The terms (of ten weeks' duration) begin about the second weeks of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions, are holden at the school in both scientific and practical subjects. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present himself for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable the council grant him a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1879, 215 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, and mineralogy, also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. During the year 1879, the number of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 67, 68, 73, and 58. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £1,757, including a sum of £862, portion of the Parliamentary vote of £2,000 for the year 1878-9, and the expenditure amounted to £1,815.

912. Schools of Design have been established at 22 places in Victoria in connection with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December 1879 was 1,801, of whom 1,369 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.

Schools of Design.

913. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £297,557, of which £17,241 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 120,543, of which 70,232 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £12,821. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1879 was 108,208. It is open

Melbourne Public Library.

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 266,839 persons, which is 10,439 more than in the previous year.

National
Gallery.

914. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1879, 7,533 works of art, viz., 91 oil paintings, 172 objects of statuary, &c., and 7,270 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 6 male and 44 female students, and the school of design by 48 male and 113 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

915. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,402 publications, 28,949 specimens, and 150 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1879, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 27, on engineering by 23, and on telegraphy by 31 students. Of the last named, 26 were females.

National
Museum.

916. 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 1879 was visited by 96,827 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £470, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365.

Patent
Office
Library.

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

Supreme
Court
Library.

918. 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 1879 was 13,632. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £15,427, of which £702 was spent in 1879.

919. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. One hundred and eighty furnished returns for 1879 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £27,314, of which £7,418 was contributed by Government, and £19,896 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 245,068, and that during the year 1,532,863 visits were paid to 112 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1879 must have amounted to about 2,500,000.

920. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1879, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	34	232	2,362,622	2,204	1,072
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	62	1,132
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	107,086	97	1,104
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	75	938
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	4	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Benevolent asylums ...	5	118	818,004	1,159	706
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	42	383,882	430	893
Orphan asylums ...	7	53	604,479	989	611
Industrial and reformatory schools	11	53	750,329	1,018	737
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	757	1,730,248	3,009	575
Female refuges ...	5	81	228,135	284	803
Total ...	73	1,376	7,175,660	9,402	763

921. 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.*

† A list of the General hospitals is given in table following paragraph 439 *ante.*

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

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

of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It may, however, be remarked that some authorities consider so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentions 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as the proper allowance.

Inmates and deaths in charities.

922. 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, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals	14,976	1,611·3	1,451	9·69
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	1,042	51·0	22†	2·11
Blind Asylum	108	93·0	2	1·85
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	88	75·5	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital	242	13·0	...	...
Children's Hospital	389	32·5	25	6·43
Benevolent asylums	1,524	1,149·8	176	11·55
Immigrants' Home	2,866	594·0	76	2·65
Orphan asylums	1,252	1,035·2	3	·24
Industrial and reformatory schools	1,605	825·5	13	·81
Hospitals for the insane	3,590	2,934·0	225	6·27
Female refuges	560	225·0	3†	·54
Total	28,242	8,639·8	1,996	7·07

Inmates in excess of beds.‡

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

Birthplaces of inmates.

924. 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 estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population.‡ It will be noticed that, supposing relief were distributed to each nationality according to its numbers,

* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† Exclusive of the deaths of infants. Forty-seven infants died in the Lying-in Hospital, and 8 in female refuges.

‡ For estimated numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 54 ante.

the proportion some nationalities receive would be more than they are entitled to :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,415	4,709	1,162	3,290	304	1,096	14,976
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	581	197	66	164	...	34	1,042
Blind Asylum ...	88	14	1	3	...	2	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	84	3	...	1	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	66	53	25	53	2	43	242
Benevolent asylums ...	84	717	158	443	37	85	1,524
Immigrants' Home ...	515	1,157	277	815	...	102	2,866
Orphan asylums ...	1,137	16	7	23	...	69	1,252
Industrial schools *	689	6	1	7	...	78	781
Hospitals for the insane ...	301	1,079	398	1,223	94	495	3,590
Total ...	7,960	7,951	2,095	6,022	437	2,004	26,469
Proportions per 1,000 of estimated population }	15·02	48·07	38·60	62·36	24·71	...	29·79

925. 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, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,725	4,764	31	296	160	14,976
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	710	329	3	...	...	1,042
Blind Asylum ...	80	26	2	...	...	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	79	9	...	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	146	76	...	2	18	242
Benevolent asylums ...	1,033	444	7	35	5	1,524
Immigrants' Home ...	1,879	980	1	1	5	2,866
Orphan asylums ...	606	646	...	...	...	1,252
Industrial schools *	314	465	2	...	...	781
Hospitals for the insane ...	1,998	1,174	19	93	306	3,590
Total ...	16,570	8,913	65	427	494	26,469
Proportions per 1,000 of estimated population }	25·80	42·08	14·68	19·59	...	29·79

* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 687 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 1,605.

† For estimated number of each sect, see table following paragraph 56 ante.

Duration and extent of relief not known.

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

Ages of inmates of charities.

927. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow, also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the estimated numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	193	451	841	2,886	2,014	2,559	2,670	1,920	1,397	45	14,976
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	..	..	2	572	306	128	28	6	..	..	1,042
Blind Asylum ..	..	5	18	68	14	1	2	..	..	..	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	15	37	34	..	1	..	1	..	..	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	15	18	51	42	33	36	25	22	..	242
Benevolent asylums ..	33	1	1	43	38	92	174	264	821	57	1,524
Immigrants' Home ..	225	82	20	357	487	567	471	388	269	..	2,866
Orphan asylums ..	82	501	616	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,252
Industrial schools ..	42	164	509	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	781
Hospitals for the insane ..	..	67	63	520	815	766	541	236	84	498	3,590
Female refuges ..	..	..	5	88	133	126	91	72	38	7	560
Total ..	575	1,301	2,130	4,737	3,850	4,273	4,013	2,912	2,631	607	27,029
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population	4·81	9·86	20·13	27·78	36·79	39·09	45·91	71·52	139·95	..	30·42

Receipts and expenditure.

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

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	63,695	36,513	100,208	98,731
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	2,150	1,368	3,518	3,558
Blind Asylum ...	2,000	1,952	3,952	4,802
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,750	2,055	3,805	3,691
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1,012	872	1,884	1,320
Children's Hospital ...	600	1,542	2,142	2,672
Benevolent asylums ...	22,155	11,331	33,486	33,119
Immigrants' Home ...	6,750	2,251	9,001	7,637
Orphan asylums ...	12,238	7,156	19,394	19,864
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	20,900	3,196	24,096	22,997
Hospitals for the insane ...	85,141	4,077*	89,218	89,218
Female refuges ...	2,115	6,502	8,617	8,459
Total ...	220,506	78,815	299,321	296,068

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1879 by the Master in Lunacy, on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

929. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1879, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,611·3	85,076	52	16	0
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	51·0	2,663	52	4	3 ³ / ₄
Blind Asylum	93·0	3,383	36	7	6 ¹ / ₄
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	75·5	3,567	47	4	10 ³ / ₄
Eye and Ear Hospital	13·0	1,320	101	10	9 ¹ / ₄
Children's Hospital	32·5	2,672	82	4	3 ³ / ₄
Benevolent asylums	1,149·8	23,897	20	15	8 ¹ / ₄
Immigrants' Home	594·0	7,169	12	1	5 ¹ / ₄
Orphan asylums	1,035·2	17,512	16	18	3 ³ / ₄
Industrial and reformatory schools	825·5	22,997	27	17	1 ³ / ₄
Hospitals for the insane	2,934·0	89,218	30	8	2
Female refuges	225·0	8,459	37	11	11
Total	8,639·8	267,933	31	0	2³/₄

930. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in General hospitals. In 1879, the Eye and Ear Hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of over £100, and the Children's Hospital stood next with £82. After these the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £53. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12, and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £17 per inmate.

931. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November 1866. Its objects are to provide a home for the blind during the period of their education, after which they are transferred again, if possible, to the care of their parents or friends. A considerable number of the present inmates, however, were originally received from the Industrial Schools, who, together with several others, are destitute of home and friends. The majority of these appear likely to remain a permanent charge upon the charity. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music,

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

both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. The number of inmates at the close of 1879 was 97, of whom 16 were learning basket-making, 20 brush-making, and 3 mat-making, so that the entire number employed in the industrial department was 39. A number of the females assist in the laundry, others in ordinary household duties, and all the girls are taught knitting and needlework. The choir and band continued to improve during the year, the former numbering 28 and the latter 15 members. Seven of the boys, who evince unusual aptitude for music, are being trained as professional musicians, giving their attention principally to the piano and organ, some of these also to tuning. The total amount received during the year was £3,952—viz., Government grant, £2,000; private contributions, £1,060; sales of manufactures, proceeds of concerts, &c., £893. The institution is situated on the St. Kilda road, about three miles from Melbourne Post Office, and is open to visitors on Tuesday and Friday of every week, from 3 until 5 o'clock p.m.

Deaf and
Dumb
Asylum.

932. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that 77 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1879, that 11 more were received during the year, that 14 were discharged, of whom 10 were "educated," and that there were 85 inmates when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 7 boys are learning bootmaking, 6 tailoring, and 14 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needlework; also that an instructor of lip-reading and articulation was appointed during the year. Since the asylum was founded in 1860, 181 inmates have been received into the institution, and it appears that 112, or 62 per cent. of this number, were born with their infirmity, whilst in most of the other cases it arose from a fever; in 18 cases, embracing 42 persons, or 23 per cent. of the whole number of inmates, two or more belonged to the same family, viz., 13 cases where there were two of the same family, 4 cases where there were three, and 1 case where there were four—all but three of these inmates had been born deaf or dumb.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

933. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where uncured, produce much helplessness and poverty arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 224 in-patients during the year, making, with 18 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 242 treated. The patients discharged numbered 234, of whom 144 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 65 to be incurable.

934. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 27 indoor patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 362 patients were admitted, 326 were discharged, 25 died, and 38 remained at its close. A bequest of £902 added to the amount of a former bequest enabled the committee to reduce the debt due on the building by the amount of £1,500 and to erect additional rooms for the accommodation of nurses. The sum of £287 was received during the year from the proceeds of two amateur dramatic performances, and the sum of £408 from the Hospital Sunday fund. A small amount has been deposited in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund. Children's Hospital.

935. The children received into the industrial schools in 1879 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced numbered 1,605, viz., 835 boys and 770 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	708	...	729
Living in a brothel or with bad characters	60	...	29
Having committed a punishable offence	38	...	5
Unable to be controlled by parents	24	...	7
Absconded in a former year and re-taken in 1879	5	...	—
	—		—
Total	835	...	770
	—		—

936. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 820, viz., 430 boys and 390 girls. These were discharged under the following circumstances :— Discharges from industrial schools.

	Boys.		Girls.
At expiration of sentence	36	...	22
Placed in service or apprenticed	77	...	115
Absconded and not re-taken	33	...	—
Died	8	...	5
Placed out under boarding-out regulations	197	...	150
Placed out to wet-nurse	15	...	13
On other grounds	64	...	85
	—		—
Total	430	...	390
	—		—

937. Besides the 33 boys mentioned above as having absconded from the industrial schools and not having been re-taken during the year, 167 boys absconded and were recovered. At the end of the year, 397 boys and 384 girls remained in the institutions. Absconders from industrial schools.

938. Children are now boarded out from the industrial schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to the foster parents of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. Children boarded out from industrial schools.

Refuges for
fallen
women.

939. Of the 560 females who were inmates of refuges during 1879, 253, or 45 per cent., were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford. The Madeline-street refuge had 84 adult inmates during the year, and 49 infants who were allowed to accompany their mothers. In the refuges at Geelong and Ballarat there were 19 and 27 inmates respectively during the year, and the number in the temporary home for friendless and fallen women at Collingwood was 177. Five inmates were married during the year—3 from the Collingwood Home, 1 from the Magdalen Asylum, and 1 from the Madeline-street refuge. From the Magdalen Asylum 3 were discharged for misconduct. In the Abbotsford institution 3 died. Besides these numbers, 219 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 84 left voluntarily, or on other grounds. At the end of the year 246 inmates remained in the institutions.

Inebriate
Retreat.

940. Thirty-five patients—viz., 22 males and 13 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1879, as against 34 males and 6 females in 1878. Of those admitted in 1879, 28 entered voluntarily and 7 compulsorily; 22 had been constant and 13 periodical drinkers; 31 had had delirium tremens; and 20 had been accustomed to use tobacco. One death occurred in the retreat, and 38 patients were discharged during the year. At the close of the year 4 inmates remained in the institution. The receipts during the year amounted to £743, of which £662 was received from patients, and £81 from other private sources; the expenditure amounted to £784.

Melbourne
Home.

941. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1879 numbered 125, of whom 97 were needle-women and servants, and 28 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £704, and the expenditure to £682. This includes cost of classes for teaching cookery which were held at this institution during the year.

Cremorne
asylum.

942. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 19 patients remaining from 1878, and received 76 during the year, of whom 17 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 73, and of these, 62 were stated to be cured, 5 to be improved, 5 were sent to a Government asylum, and 1 died. Twenty-two patients, of whom 16 were supposed to be curable and 6 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 11 males and 11 females.

* This is not a charitable institution.

943. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 40,639. The number of inmates in 1879 was 1,340. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £3,123, and the expenditure to £3,249. Sailors' Home.

944. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1879. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The persons treated during the year numbered 3,955, viz., 1,617 males and 2,338 females. The total receipts amounted to £652, of which £275 was from Government and £377 from private sources. The total expenditure was £689. Free dispensaries.

945. Thirty-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1879. 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 11,937; the receipts amounted to £14,949, of which £6,596 was from Government and £8,353 from private sources, and the expenditure to £15,122. Benevolent societies.

946. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished by the Friendly Societies which sent in returns of their operations for the last five years :— Friendly Societies, 1875 to 1879.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1875 TO 1879.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Number of societies	34 ..	34 ..	33 ..	34 ..	34
Number of branches	757 ..	761 ..	703 ..	759 ..	766
Average number of members	45,920 ..	45,957 ..	43,330 ..	45,692 ..	45,933
Number of members sick	8,873 ..	8,385 ..	7,370 ..	8,207 ..	8,519
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	53,647 ..	52,817 ..	48,206 ..	55,289 ..	58,974
Number of deaths of members	427 ..	452 ..	442 ..	467 ..	452
Number of deaths of registered wives	170 ..	239 ..	194 ..	291 ..	240
Total income	£161,653 ..	£163,593 ..	£152,508 ..	£163,192 ..	170,835
Total expenditure	£143,124 ..	£140,689 ..	£132,793 ..	£140,917 ..	146,221
Amount to credit of benefit funds	£320,899 ..	£340,139 ..	£342,320 ..	£372,598 ..	£392,343
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£12,158 ..	£11,145 ..	£12,468 ..	£16,310 ..	£20,489
Amount invested	£280,481 ..	£309,938 ..	£317,953 ..	£348,429 ..	£386,134

947. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 7·7 in 1879, 7·3 in 1878, 6·7 in 1877, 6·9 in 1876, and 7 in 1875. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 9·84 in 1879, 10·22 in 1878, 10·20 in 1877, 9·84 in 1876, and 9·30 in 1875. Sickness and death rates.