

533. The total number of deaths during the year being 12,222, it follows that the death of 1 out of every 6 persons who died took place in a penal or charitable institution. This is the same proportion as obtained in 1873. Proportion in public institutions.

534. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1874 was returned as 22,291. It was, at the same time, stated that the vaccinators in a few small districts had omitted to send in returns. The number of births during the year being 26,800, it follows that the provisions of the Vaccination Statute were effective in the case of upwards of 83 per cent. of the children born in the colony. This is an improvement upon the experience of the previous year, when the returns showed that only 80 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Vaccinations

535. The following are the results of the meteorological observations taken at the different stations throughout the colony during 1874. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night:— Meteorological observations, 1874.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1874.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
		Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	ft.	°	°	°	in.	No.	in.	0—1	0—10
Portland ...	37·0	...	...	61·5	29·971	170	32·11	·78	4·4
Melbourne ...	91·3	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·930	134	28·10	·72	6·1
Cape Otway	270·0	95·0	37·0	54·7	29·749	157	42·44	·89	7·5
Sandhurst ...	758·0	109·5	30·0	58·3	29·220	80	19·58	·75	4·6
Ararat ...	1,050·0	...	...	...	...	80	23·17	...	...
Ballarat ...	1,438·0	107·3	25·0	55·2	28·470	130	27·83	·65	5·7

NOTE.—For an extended account of the meteorology of Victoria, see par. 54 to par. 95 ante.

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

536. 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 accord- Abolition of State aid to religion.

ing 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. No monetary aid to religion will therefore be given by the State after the termination of the present year.

Churches
and clergy.

537. The following is a return of the number of registered clergy of different denominations during 1874, the number of churches and other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons for whom there is accommodation, and the number usually attending at the principal Sabbath or Sunday service and the number of services performed during the year:—

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1874.

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.	Usually Attending.	
Church of England ...	137	445	65,929	41,180	24,352
Roman Catholics ...	91	347	87,125	66,726	35,461
Presbyterians ...	147	600	73,465	62,615	31,815
Wesleyans ...	148	783	129,824	89,091	79,408
Independents ...	48	105	16,598	8,776	8,236
Baptists ...	44	63	12,665	8,890	8,183
Evangelical Lutherans	10	43	3,700	2,000	2,100
Welsh Calvinists ...	3	7	1,250	855	906
Church of Christ ...	8	34	7,000	3,428	4,154
Other Christians ...	12	16	2,960	1,109	3,068
Jews ...	6	7	1,350	531	1,263
Other sects ...	...	5	1,260	400	220
Total ...	654	2,455	403,126	285,601	199,166

Sabbath
schools.

538. The following is the number of Sunday or Sabbath schools connected with each of the same denominations, also the number of teachers and the number of scholars in such schools:—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1874.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England ...	273	2,187	20,711
Roman Catholics ...	205	1,212	24,048
Presbyterians...	314	2,318	26,351
Wesleyans ...	492	5,065	42,550

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1874—continued.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Independents	70	775	6,045
Baptists	50	476	4,126
Evangelical Lutherans	13	50	530
Welsh Calvinists	7	81	600
Church of Christ	12	139	1,055
Other Christians	7	32	305
Jews	3	17	244
Other sects	3	32	163
Total	1,449	12,384	126,728

539. 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 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 Vice-Chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate to be presided over by a warden, as soon as the superior degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Music, should number not less than 100;* also for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue. It further provides that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the University.

Melbourne University.

540. 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, as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

University ranks with English Universities

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

Date of founding University.

542. A wealthy and public spirited colonist, the Hon. Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., has recently given the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of building a hall to the University. It is expected that this amount will

Gift of £30,000.

* This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th June of that year.

be sufficient to provide for the erection of a hall 160 feet long and 53 feet wide. Intelligence has since been received that the liberal donor has received the honor of knighthood from Her Majesty.

Matriculated students.

543. The number of students who matriculated in 1874 was 118, as against 98 in the previous year. Since the University was opened the total number of students who have matriculated has been 830.

Attendance at lectures.

544. The following are the students who attended lectures in the various branches taught at the University during 1874:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS, 1874.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	71	1	72
Laws	43	...	43
Engineering	18	...	18
Medicine	42	2	44
Total	174	3	177

Graduates.

545. The number of graduates in 1874 was 29, of whom 24 received direct and 5 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the former, 12 graduated B.A., 6 M.A., 2 M.B., and 4 LL.B. The *ad eundem* degrees were all M.A. From the first opening of the University to the end of 1874 the following degrees have been taken:—

NUMBER OF GRADUATES, 1855-1874.

Degrees.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	92	46	138
Master of Arts	55	63	118
Bachelor of Medicine	23	6	29
Doctor of Medicine	10	57	67
Bachelor of Laws	29	5	34
Doctor of Laws	1	9	10
Total	210	186	396

Receipts and expenditure.

546. The revenue of the University during 1874 amounted to £14,516, of which £9,000 was derived from Government aid, £5,302 from college fees, and £214 from other sources. The total expenditure during the year was £16,393.

Education Act.

547. Prior to the year 1862, two systems of education, named respectively the denominational and the national, were supported by the State in Victoria; but in the September of that year they were blended into one system under the Common Schools Act (25 Vict. No. 149). That

Act was repealed by the Education Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), which came into force on the 1st January 1873.

548. The present Act provides for the forming of a Department of Education, to be presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown, styled the Minister of Public Instruction, and for the appointment, by the Governor in Council, of a Secretary, Inspector-General, and other officers necessary for the conduct of such department. Education department.

549. The education to be given under the Act is to be purely secular, and no teacher is allowed to impart other than secular instruction in any State school building. Secular education.

550. The education is to be compulsory, each child between six and fifteen years of age being required to attend at a State school for a period of sixty days in each half-year, unless such child has already been educated up to a certain standard, is under efficient instruction elsewhere, or is prevented from attending by reason of sickness, distance, or other unavoidable cause. A parent not sending a child to school, unless exempted as above, is liable to a penalty of 5s. for the first offence and 20s. for each subsequent offence, or in default to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding seven days. Compulsory education.

551. The education is to be free, so far as the following subjects are concerned :—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drill, and, where practicable, gymnastics; also sewing and needlework for girls. To these, singing and drawing are generally added, although not required to be taught free by the Act. Free education.

552. In addition to the free education provided by the State, extra subjects, at the option of the parent, are allowed to be taught and charged for at certain rates to be prescribed by regulation, but in no case to exceed 1s. per week for each subject. The following are the extra subjects at present on the list, and the maximum weekly rates of payment :—Latin or French, 1s.; Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry, each 6d.; mensuration, book-keeping, and the elements of natural science, each 3d. Instruction in these subjects must be given so as not to interrupt the course of free instruction prescribed by law. Extra subjects.

553. The following is a statement of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools during the two years since the new Act has been in operation, and in the last year under the former system. It will be observed that there is a large increase in the number of scholars, and, as a necessary consequence, of instructors; but there is only a slight increase in the number of schools, it having been the policy of the State to close small schools and to favor the establishment of large ones, for which purpose Public schools.

capacious school buildings have been erected or are in course of erection in all suitable places:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	District Children (estimated).
1872	1,048	2,416	135,962	118,498
1873	1,078	3,149	207,026	181,131
1874	1,111	3,715	216,144	188,380

554. In addition to the schools aided or supported by the State there have always been a number of private schools in different parts of the colony. These have suffered in consequence of the free system of education provided by the Government, and a number have been closed for lack of support. The returns, therefore, of the first year of the introduction of the new system showed a considerable falling off in these schools and in the teachers and scholars attending them. Of the schools there was a further falling off in 1874, but of teachers and scholars there was an increase as compared with the numbers in the former year. The following are the figures in the same three years:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872, 1873, AND 1874.

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

555. Taking public and private schools together, a considerable falling off is observed in the number of schools, but a large increase in the number of teachers and scholars.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872, 1873, AND 1874.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1872	1,936	4,257	160,743
1873	1,731	4,595	226,254
1874	1,721	5,224	238,592

556. In public schools the number of boys has always been greater than that of girls, but in private schools, the reverse has been the case.

The total number of boys receiving school education has also been always greater than that of girls. The following table shows the number of scholars of either sex in the three years :—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS, 1872, 1873, AND 1874.

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1872 ...	73,826	62,136	11,186	13,595	85,012	75,731
1873 ...	109,560	98,266	8,400	10,028	117,960	108,294
1874 ...	111,408	104,736	10,652	11,796	122,060	116,532

557. Included with the private schools are five schools of a superior character, called colleges or grammar schools, at which a high class of education is imparted, and in connection with several of which there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest pupils to complete their education at the University. These schools are all connected with some religious denomination, and all, some years since, received grants from the State for the erection of their school buildings. The following table shows the names of these schools and of the religious denomination with which each is connected, the amounts of money each has received from Government in aid of building, and the number of teachers and scholars in each during the year 1874 :—

COLLEGES, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, ETC.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received from Government in aid of Building.	Number of Masters, 1874.	Number of Scholars, 1874.
		£		
Melbourne Grammar School ...	Church of England	13,784	7	123
Geelong Grammar School ...	”	7,000	8	137
Scotch College, Melbourne ...	Presbyterian ...	6,445	15	335
Wesley College, Melbourne ...	Wesleyan ...	2,769	11	271
St. Patrick's College, Melbourne ...	Roman Catholic ...	2,500	9	158
	Total ...	32,498	50	1,024

558. The Melbourne Public Library was opened on the 11th February 1856. At the time of its opening, only a small portion of the building had been completed. Very important additions have, however, been

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

Public Library.

made to it since, but it is still unfinished. The total cost of the building to the end of 1874 was £107,990, all of which was provided by the Government. The further aid it received from the State in the same period was £107,269, of which £14,876 was received during 1874. Since its opening the library has received donations from private persons of nearly 60,000 objects, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., valued altogether at something less than £11,000. The total number of books at the end of 1874 was 83,231. The library is kept open to the public free of charge on week days, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and was visited in 1874 by 239,188 persons, or by about 10,000 more than in 1873.

National
Gallery.

559. The National Gallery is in the same building as the Melbourne Public Library. It contained, at the end of 1874, 69 oil paintings, 158 statues and works of art, and 5,650 water-color drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The general public are admitted, without charge, on week days, between the hours of noon and 5 p.m. in summer, and noon and 4 p.m. in winter.

Schools of
painting
and design.

560. In connection with the National Gallery there is a school of painting, which was attended in 1874 by 3 male and 24 female students; and a school of design, which was attended in the same year by 54 male and 135 female students.

Technologi-
cal Museum.

561. The Industrial and Technological Museum is in the same building, and is open to the public during the same hours as the National Gallery. It contained, at the end of 1874, 182 books, pamphlets, maps, &c., 15,035 specimens, and 107 drawings. Class lectures delivered in 1874 on chemistry were attended by 22 students, on mining and mineralogy by 11 students, on mathematics by 2 students, and on telegraphy by 85 students, of whom 10 were females.

National
Museum.

562. The National Museum is in a building attached to the Melbourne University. It is open to the public, without payment, on week-days, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and was visited by 100,514 persons in 1874, as against 89,491 in 1873. The cost of erecting the building was £8,475. The amount spent on maintenance in 1874 was £2,047, of which £712 was expended on purchases, &c., and £1,335 on salaries and wages.

Supreme
Court
Library.

563. The Supreme Court Library is supported by fees paid by barristers and attorneys on admission to practise at the Supreme Court, and is free to both branches of the legal profession between the hours of 9 to 12 on Saturdays, and 9 to 4 on other days. Besides the library in Melbourne, there are 9 branches in circuit towns. The total number of volumes at the end of 1874 was 11,365, and the amount expended from the commencement to that date was close upon £10,000.

564. Free Libraries, Athenæums, or Mechanics' or Literary Institutes, exist in most of the towns of the colony. These institutions numbered 130 in 1874, and over a million visits were paid in that year to 68 of their number, which kept visitors' books. The number of volumes they possessed in 1874 was 174,103, of which over 13,000 were presented by private persons. The cost of the buildings was £90,280, the amount of aid received from Government from the first commencement was £50,388, and the amount from private sources was £158,510. Mechanics' institutes, &c.

565. There is no poor law in Victoria, but a very complete organization exists for the relief of the sick, the infirm, and the necessitous, by means of the many excellent charitable institutions which are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the colony. These establishments are for the most part subsidized by the State. Many of them are also largely contributed to by private persons. Charitable institutions.

566. The most important charitable institutions are the general hospitals, of which there are 32 in existence. Two of these institutions are situated in Melbourne, and the remainder at the following places:—Alexandra, Amherst, Ararat, Ballarat, Beechworth, Belfast, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Clunes, Creswick, Daylesford, Dunolly, Geelong, Hamilton, Heathcote, Horsham, Inglewood, Kilmore, Kyneton, Maldon, Mansfield, Maryborough, Pleasant Creek, Portland, Sale, St. Arnaud, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Wood's Point. All the institutions afford relief both to in-door and out-door patients. General hospitals.

567. The Lying-in Hospital is in Melbourne; attached to it is a hospital for the diseases of women and children, which affords out-door as well as in-door relief. Lying-in hospitals.

568. There are five Benevolent Asylums, where aged and infirm persons are received as inmates, and out-door relief is also given. These institutions are situated at Ballarat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Castlemaine and Melbourne. A small maternity hospital is attached to the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum. Benevolent asylums.

569. In Melbourne there is a second institution partaking of the nature of a Benevolent Asylum, called the Immigrant's Home. It was founded in the first instance, as its name implies, for the purpose of affording relief and accommodation to new arrivals, but it now assists all who are in want without reference to the period of their residence in the colony. Immigrants' Home.

570. The Orphan Asylums are seven in number, namely, one for children of all denominations at Ballarat, a Protestant and two Roman Catholic asylums in Melbourne, and the same number belonging to each of those divisions of the population at Geelong. The duplicate Orphanages.

Roman Catholic institutions at Melbourne and Geelong are accounted for by the fact that one institution at either of those places is for boys, and the other for girls.

Lunatic asylums.

571. The Hospitals for the Insane, four in number, are State institutions; two are situated in the neighborhood of Melbourne, one at Ararat, and one at Beechworth. The bulk of the patients are taken in gratuitously, but payment is required on behalf of such as are known to be in good circumstances.

Industrial and Reformatory schools.

572. The Industrial and Reformatory Schools are also State institutions and are nine in number. The former are situated in Melbourne, Sunbury, Geelong, Ballarat, and Sandhurst. The *Nelson* training ship, moored in Hobson's Bay, is also an industrial school. The reformatories are at Sunbury and Coburg, and in the Roman Catholic Convent at Abbotsford.* The children from the Sunbury schools are about to be removed to a new building in the Royal Park, Melbourne. A portion of the children received in all the industrial schools are boarded out with suitable families. The number so placed out, at the end of 1874, was 648.

Refuges.

573. Refuges for fallen women have been established at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Geelong, and one, called a Magdalen Asylum, at Abbotsford. The last-named institution is connected with the Roman Catholic denomination.

Blind asylum.

574. In Melbourne, there is an asylum and school for the blind, the objects of which are to provide blind persons with suitable education of a "religious, general, and industrial character." Baskets, mats, fishing, fruit, and horse nets, manufactured by the blind inmates, are sold at the institution. The sales of such articles in 1874 amounted to £534 and in the previous year to £228. In addition to the articles sold, 95 mattresses for use in the asylum were made in 1874. At the end of that year, the value of the stock in hand of unsold articles, was £138.

Deaf and Dumb institution.

575. There is also a Deaf and Dumb institution in the metropolis, the objects of which are to provide a home and instruction for deaf mutes, and to assist in the maintenance of any such persons whose parents or friends may not be able to pay the required fees. Deaf and dumb children of persons in good circumstances are received as private pupils into the family of the superintendent. In the industrial department, all girls are instructed in needle and household work, and some of the elder girls assist in the laundry. Some of the boys are learning the boot and shoe trade, others tailoring, and some are employed

* For further information respecting reformatories, see paragraph 323 *ante*.

gardening. Bequests from three persons, amounting in the aggregate to £122, were bequeathed to the institution during the year.

576. Besides the institutions already named, there is an Eye and Ear Hospital and a Children's Hospital in Melbourne. The last-named institution received no aid from the State in 1874.

Eye and Ear
and Chil-
dren's hos-
pitals.

577. The following is a statement of the amount of accommodation for indoor patients in these institutions :—

Accommoda-
tion in
charities.

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	224	2,151,758	1,970	1,092
Lying-in Hospital *	1	18	62,850	64	982
Blind Asylum ...	1	9	112,788	99	1,139
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	63	1,116
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	10,694	21	509
Children's Hospital ...	1	4	8,897	19	468
Benevolent Asylums ...	5	113	802,914	1,139	705
Immigrants' Home ...	1	37	247,588	396	625
Orphan Asylums ...	7	67	716,642	1,160	618
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	9	82	1,283,474	1,834	700
Hospitals for the Insane ...	4	395	2,343,331	2,378	985
Female Refuges ...	4	51	119,860	182	659
Total ...	67	1,007	7,931,108	9,325	851

578. It will be observed that, supposing all the beds to be full, the number of cubic feet to each inmate would vary from 1,139 in the Blind Asylum, 1,116 in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and 1,092 in the General Hospitals, to 468 in Children's Hospital, and 509 in the Eye and Ear Hospital; also that the average amount of space in all the institutions would be 851 feet. According to the best authorities, the smallest amount of space which should be allowed to each individual is 1,200 cubic feet. This standard is not reached in any of the institutions respecting which particulars are given in the table.

Cubic capa-
city of
wards.

579. In the Cremorne Private Lunatic Asylum there are 32 rooms, the cubic capacity of which is 138,600 feet. The number of beds being 30, the number of cubic feet to each inmate is 4,620.

Cremorne
Asylum.

580. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in these institutions during the year; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to the inmates :—

Inmates and
deaths.

* Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to—	
	Total during the Year.	Average at one time.		Total Number of Inmates.	Average Number of Inmates.
General Hospitals ...	14,311	1,448·5	1,441	per cent. 10·07	per cent. 99·48
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	736	28·0	18*	2·45	64·29
Blind Asylum ...	106	85·5	2	1·89	2·34
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	84	73·0	...	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	143	20·5	...	...	...
Children's Hospital ...	78	9·5	9	11·54	94·74
Benevolent Asylums ...	1,656	1,079·5	169	10·21	15·66
Immigrants' Home ...	9,436	445·5	92	·97	20·65
Orphan Asylums ...	1,260	991·0	10	·79	1·01
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	2,784	1,799·5	37	1·33	2·06
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,914	2,392·5	168	5·76	7·02
Female Refuges ...	293	151·5	3	1·02	1·98
Total ...	33,801	8,524·5	1,949	5·76	22·86

Cremorne Asylum.

581. In the Cremorne Asylum the total number of inmates in 1874 was 68, and the average number, 14. One death occurred; this was, therefore, in the proportion of 1·47 to the total, and 7·14 to the average number of inmates.

Birthplaces of inmates.

582. The birthplaces of the inmates of most of the charitable institutions are given in the following table; also the proportions of those of each birthplace to the numbers of the same birthplace in the total population. It will be noticed that the Irish benefited by the public charities much more than persons of any other nationality, and next to them the English, then the Scotch, then the Chinese, and the natives of the Australian colonies least of all:—

BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England & Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	China.	Other countries and unknown.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	3,227	4,793	3,537	1,410	316	1,028	14,311
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	212	217	217	41	...	49	736
Blind Asylum ...	100	2	1	2	...	1	106
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	80	1	...	3	...	...	84
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	56	40	37	9	...	1	143
Benevolent Asylums ...	81	796	497	156	29	97	1,656
Immigrants' Home ...	952	4,399	2,733	867	1	484	9,436
Orphan Asylums ...	1,074	44	35	22	...	85	1,260
Industrial Schools †	1,387	17	23	4	...	141	1,572
Hospitals for the Insane ...	146	672	804	242	71	324	2,259‡
Total ...	7,315	10,981	7,884	2,756	417	2,210	31,563
Proportions per 1,000 of the population	18·58	58·48	71·42	44·63	21·25	...	39·52

* Not including the deaths of 31 infants born in the institution.

† The birthplaces of inmates of reformatories are given par. 323 ante.

‡ These figures are less than those in the previous table, since in one of the asylums the return of birthplaces was only given respecting patients admitted during the year.

583. The following is a return of the religions of the inmates of such of the charitable institutions as furnished the return ; also the proportion of the inmates of each sect to the numbers of the same sect in the total population. It will be observed that Roman Catholics get much more benefit from charitable institutions, and Jews less, than either Protestants or Pagans :—

Religions of inmates.

RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects and of no Sect.	Unknown.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	9,472	4,375	30	304	92	38	14,311
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	602	131	3	...	...	...	736
Blind Asylum ...	89	16	1	...	...	...	106
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	72	12	...	...	...	...	84
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	83	52	...	...	8	...	143
Benevolent Asylums ...	1,107	508	6	16	5	14	1,656
Immigrants' Home ...	6,459	2,841	3	4	127	2	9,436
Orphan Asylums ...	655	585	...	...	...	20	1,260
Industrial Schools* ...	800	772	...	...	...	...	1,572
Hospitals for the Insane ...	1,255	713	10	70	211	...	2,259†
Total ...	20,594	10,005	53	394	517	...	31,563
Proportions per 1,000 of the population }	35·67	52·57	13·31	20·01	...	...	39·52

584. By the following table, which shows the receipts and expenditure of the various institutions, it will be observed that about three-fourths of the revenue of all the institutions is derived from State grants :—

Receipts and expenditure.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	From Government.	From Private Contributions.	From other sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals ...	59,040	31,642	8,617	99,299	106,952
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	2,545	1,640	...	4,185	3,156
Blind Asylum ...	1,645	1,097	1,406	4,148	5,363
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	2,969	1,850	729	5,548	5,349
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	600	467	...	1,067	761
Children's Hospital ...	...	531	...	531	471
Benevolent Asylums ...	22,089	7,230	4,341	33,660	34,389
Immigrants' Home ...	5,000	809	975	6,784	6,759
Orphan Asylums ...	14,105	5,387	4,328	23,820	22,112
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	38,441	...	4,222	42,663	39,927
Hospitals for the Insane ...	87,632	...	2,830	90,462	87,632
Female Refuges ...	1,495	...	5,472	6,967	7,120
Total ...	235,561	50,653	32,920	319,134	319,891

* The religions of inmates of reformatories are given par. 323 ante.

† In the return from one of the asylums the religions were given of those patients only who were admitted during the year.

Benevolent societies.

585. Returns were received during the year from 28 benevolent or philanthropic societies. These associations are for the relief of distressed and 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 designations of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 9,143 ; the receipts amounted to £18,858, of which £4,915 was from the Government ; and the expenditure to £13,003.

Retreat for inebriates.

586. A Retreat for Inebriates has been established in the neighborhood of Melbourne, and was opened in October 1873. Habitual drunkards may apply to be admitted to this institution, or they may be committed to it by Judges of County Courts.* The following is a statement of the number of inmates in 1874 :—

RETREAT FOR INEBRIATES, 1874.

At the beginning of the Year.	Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.			Remaining at the end of the Year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died.	Otherwise.	Total.	
4	21	2	23	2	19	21	6

Particulars respecting inebriates.

587. The following particulars have been received respecting the 23 persons who entered this institution in 1874 :—18 had been educated at a common school and 5 at a university ; 14 had had delirium tremens ; all used tobacco ; 17 were married and 6 single ; 11 were natives of England, 7 of Ireland, 2 of Scotland, 2 of Victoria, and 1 of Tasmania ; 5 were hotelkeepers, 2 bookkeepers, 2 squatters, 2 farmers, 1 ironmonger, 1 attorney, 1 student, 1 pawnbroker, 1 sodawater manufacturer, 1 teacher, 1 mariner, 1 poulterer, 1 had been in the army, and 3 were of no occupation ; 17 had been constant and 6 periodical drinkers ; the age of the oldest was 55, of the youngest 23, and the average age was 40 ; 4 had had intemperate parents ; 20 entered voluntarily and 3 compulsorily ; 8 were ordered to be detained for 1 month, 1 for 2, 7 for 3, 1 for 4, and 6 for 6 months. Of the 19 discharged, 5 left with great hopes of a permanent cure, 7 were much improved ; 2 returned, of whom 1 was cured and 1 remained in the Retreat ; 3 reverted to their indulgence ; 2 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Receipts and expenditure.

588. The receipts of this institution in 1874 amounted to £1,819, of which £500 was from Government, £611 from subscriptions and dona-

* Under Act 36 Vict. No. 449.

tions, £690 from patients, and the remainder from the sale of hay, grazing horses, &c. The expenditure amounted to £1,869.

589. The Melbourne Home for Governesses, Needlewomen, and Servants contains 20 wards, or rooms, with 22,694 feet of space, and makes up 31 beds. It accommodated 170 inmates—namely, 136 servants and 34 governesses—during 1874, the daily average of inmates during the year being 20. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £555, and the expenditure to £605. Home for females.

590. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 84,371. The total number of inmates in 1874 was 1,764; the amount received, all from private sources, was £3,492, namely, £3,434 for maintenance, and £58 for building; and the amount expended was £3,341. Sailors' Home.

591. Four Free Dispensaries furnished returns for 1874. These treated 4,509 persons, viz., 1,833 males and 2,676 females during the year. The total receipts amounted to £1,206, of which £500 was from Government, and £706 from private sources. The total expenditure was £1,138. Free dispensaries.

592. The Friendly Societies which sent in returns relating to 1874 numbered 32, embodying 710 lodges or courts. The average number of members during the year was 42,664. The total period of sickness for which aliment was allowed to members was 45,964 $\frac{2}{3}$ weeks, or an average of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ days to each member. The deaths of members during the year numbered 395, and the deaths of registered wives 227. The total number of registered wives at the end of the year was 25,648. Friendly societies.

593. The income of these societies in 1874 amounted to £138,034, and the expenditure to £122,428. The amount to the credit of funds at the end of the year was £266,073. Income, expenditure, &c.

594. The whole subject of Friendly Societies in Victoria is now under the consideration of a Royal Commission. Friendly Societies Commission.

