

# Victorian Year-Book 1954-58

## PART VIII.

### SOCIAL CONDITION.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

**University of Melbourne.** The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria, the Royal assent having been given on 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of 32 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act 1923*.

Other State Government grants received by the University for the years 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57 were:—

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£
Supplementary Grant for General Fund ..	564,550	663,550	752,354
School of Agriculture .. .. .	19,350	19,350	22,750
Veterinary School .. .. .	24,000	24,000	28,000
Research .. .. .	2,100	2,100	2,100
Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	5,000	5,000	5,000
Extension Committee .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000
Public Health Laboratory .. .. .	31,000	34,000	39,000
Dental College .. .. .	27,000	35,000	41,000
Brown Coal Research .. .. .	6,000	6,000	6,000
Anthropology Department .. .. .	..	..	2,046
Meteorology Department .. .. .	..	..	750
<b>Total State Government Grants (excluding £45,000 Annual Endowment) .. .. .</b>	<b>680,000</b>	<b>790,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>

The Commonwealth Government grant for general purposes was £509,600 for 1957 (£414,649 in 1955 and £453,000 in 1956), and the Council also derived income from fees paid for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. Further income was derived from endowments of various kinds, but most of these were for special purposes.

The University maintains Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows: Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture, Anatomy, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (The *Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Commerce (Sydney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Fine Arts (The *Herald* Professor), French, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, History (Ernest Scott Professor), Jurisprudence, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine, Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Organic Chemistry, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies, Statistics, Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments, under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge, or other officer are Anthropology, Criminology, Forestry, History and Philosophy of Science, Indonesian and Malayan Studies, Industrial Relations, Languages (Science Course), Medical Jurisprudence, Meteorology, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Statistics, Surveying, Town and Regional Planning, and Veterinary Science.

The annual fees payable by any student to the University in any year do not in general, exceed £100. There are schemes in operation for financial assistance to students, based partly on academic merit and partly on a means test, by the University and both State and Federal Governments, the latter including the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme for ex-servicemen and the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of a Students' Loan Fund, established in 1923.

Fees include a small Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred round the University Union. The student body, through its Students' Representative Council, has a large measure of self government in all matters concerning the University Union. There is, in addition, a voluntary organization of the University graduates known as the Graduate Union.

Scholarships, exhibitions and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests.

The University Trust Fund Investments at 31st December, 1957, amounted to £2,075,825.

The total amount received by way of donations and bequests in 1957 was £339,635.

**Public Examinations.** The University, through a Schools' Board (on which the Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff, and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. The appended tables give the results of the examinations for the years 1955 and 1956, when the total entrants (December and February examinations) numbered 21,409 and 23,680 respectively; in December 1957, entrants totalled 23,685. February Leaving Examinations have been discontinued since 1957.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, 1955 TO 1957.

Examination.	Number who Attempted to Pass Fully.	Number who Passed Fully (including Supplementary Examinations).	
		Total.	Percentage.
School Intermediate—			
1955 .. .. .	11,742	7,915	67·41
1956 .. .. .	13,162	8,738	66·39
1957 .. .. .	14,812	9,404	63·49
School Leaving—			
1955 .. .. .	7,079	4,858	68·63
1956 .. .. .	7,564	5,293	69·98
1957 .. .. .	8,615	5,442	63·17

NOTE.—Examinations are held in December of each year and Supplementary Examinations for School Leaving were held in February of the succeeding year up to December, 1956. The February School Leaving Examination has been discontinued, the last one being held in February 1957.

Of the number who passed fully, 5,199 in 1955, 5,673 in 1956, and 6,240 in 1957 satisfied the requirements of the School Intermediate Examination by submitting a Headmaster's certificate from an approved school. Corresponding figures for the School Leaving Examination were 2,306, 2,473, and 2,787 respectively.

**Matriculation Examinations 1955, 1956, and 1957.**

For many years prior to 1944, the University's matriculation qualification had been gained by the passing of the School Leaving Examination in a prescribed manner. Then, a new Matriculation Examination, to which the obtaining of the School Leaving Certificate is pre-requisite, was introduced, and the matriculation qualification is now gained primarily at this examination. Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations 1955, 1956, and 1957 are as follows:—

**VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS, 1955 TO 1957.**

Candidates.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Total Entries .. .. .	4,702	5,264	6,070
Number who attempted to pass fully	3,045	3,328	3,760
Number who passed fully .. .. .	2,069	2,180	2,442
Percentage who passed fully .. .. .	67·95	65·50	64·95

**Under-graduates Admitted and Degrees Conferred.**

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the three years 1955-1957 was as follows:—1955, 1,439; 1956, 1,661; and 1957, 1,773. The number of degrees taken during those years was 1,055, 1,106, and 1,018, respectively. Of the total of 29,726 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 6,230 have been conferred on women.

**Students Enrolled 1955, 1956, and 1957.**

The following table shows the number of full-time, part-time, and external students who attended the University during the period 1955 to 1957:—

**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—ENROLMENTS FOR PERIOD 1955 TO 1957.**

Year.	Full Time.	Part Time.	External.	Total.
1955 .. .. .	4,260	2,400	420	7,080
1956 .. .. .	4,574	2,566	448	7,588
1957 .. .. .	4,934	2,518	464	7,916

NOTE.—The number of women students included above is 1,660 in 1955, 1,850 in 1956, and 1,878 in 1957.

Enrolments by Faculties for the same three years are as follows :—

**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES  
FOR PERIOD, 1955 TO 1957.**

Faculty.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Agriculture .. .. .	156	196	215
Architecture .. .. .	241	218	232
Arts .. .. .	1,967	2,106	2,170
Commerce .. .. .	803	888	1,007
Dental Science .. .. .	172	156	153
Education .. .. .	440	553	603
Engineering .. .. .	479	502	543
Journalism .. .. .	27	25	29
Law .. .. .	697	764	841
Medicine .. .. .	970	978	903
Music .. .. .	154	165	155
Physical Education .. .. .	55	76	90
Public Administration .. .. .	36	39	32
Research (Post Graduate) .. .. .	..	..	..
Science .. .. .	826	853	974
Social Studies .. .. .	57	69	102
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>7,588</b>	<b>8,049</b>
Less Adjustment for Combined Courses*	..	..	133
<b>Student Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>7,588</b>	<b>7,916</b>

\* Students taking combined courses were counted in both faculties in 1957, i.e., 133 students were counted twice.

University  
Finance.A statement of income and expenditure for the years  
ended 31st December, 1955, 1956 and 1957, is given below:—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF MELBOURNE, FOR 1955, 1956 AND 1957.

Particulars.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>GENERAL INCOME.</b>			
	£	£	£
State Government Grants—			
General .. .. .	689,218	755,734	818,704
Other (except for Buildings) .. ..	141,003	159,484	182,602
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—			
General .. .. .	414,649	453,000	509,600
Other (except for Buildings) .. ..	76,234	84,683	89,000
Students' Fees—			
Lectures .. .. .	385,778	416,922	452,283
Other .. .. .	94,036	129,228	151,388
Public, Music Examination and Certificate Fees .. .. .	75,925	83,865	114,277
Bequests and Donations (other than for New Buildings or Increasing Endowments)	99,727	151,494	165,621
Interest, Dividends and Rent .. ..	74,753	90,189	98,379
Other Income .. .. .	68,894	79,880	109,563
<b>Total General Income .. ..</b>	<b>2,120,217</b>	<b>2,404,479</b>	<b>2,691,417</b>
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE.</b>			
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Provident Fund Contributions ..	1,480,808	1,655,962	1,765,242
Apparatus and Laboratory Materials ..	122,721	136,879	146,677
Books, Periodicals and Music .. ..	39,305	39,547	42,929
Examiners' Fees .. .. .	31,545	30,063	43,027
Exhibitions and Bursaries .. .. .	8,614	12,318	12,376
Furniture, Furnishings and Office Machines	20,491	23,318	23,458
Payment of Students' Fees to Allied Institutions .. .. .	67,617	70,413	94,043
Payroll Tax .. .. .	35,786	39,858	41,202
Printing and Stationery .. .. .	46,344	43,425	53,540
Repairs, Alterations and Grounds .. ..	63,668	94,379	78,568
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, Telephones .. .. .	32,591	39,092	42,473
Other .. .. .	175,802	251,409	239,940
<b>Total General Expenditure .. ..</b>	<b>2,125,292</b>	<b>2,436,663</b>	<b>2,583,475</b>
<b>INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS.</b>			
State Government Grants .. .. .	103,908	60,741	263,183
Commonwealth Government Grants .. ..	6,000	..	..
Donations .. .. .	529,932	152,799	83,500
Income from Investments .. .. .	30,050	16,779	20,651
<b>Total Income of Building Funds .. ..</b>	<b>669,890</b>	<b>230,319</b>	<b>367,334</b>
Expenditure on New Buildings and the Purchase of Land .. .. .	296,859	578,384	657,763
Donations and Bequests to Increase Endowments .. .. .	40,488	48,124	90,514

NOTE.—The statement above covers all University Funds. Much of the University's income is available for specific purposes only, and may not be used to meet general running expenses. At 31st December, 1957, the accumulated deficit in the University General Fund was £117,935.

**Affiliated Colleges.** There are four residential colleges for men affiliated with the University. Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges were established by the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches respectively. Janet Clarke Hall and St. Mary's Hall are colleges established for women students and attached to Trinity College and Newman College respectively. The University Women's College (not a Church foundation) was affiliated during 1937. Information about the foundation and progress of the colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

**College of Dentistry.** In 1906, the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control and, in return, undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Science. Particulars about the establishment of this College were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 and 517.

**University Library.** With the exception of a small amount from endowments Library expenditure is met from University general funds. The total annual expenditure during the year ended 31st December, 1957, was £81,568, (books, periodicals, binding and sundries £38,268, and the balance in salaries and services). During the year 1957 the Library acquired, mainly by purchase, 2,900 periodicals, and added to its shelves about 9,715 bound volumes. Total book stocks were 233,889 volumes at the end of 1957.

**Canberra University College.** The Canberra University College was established under an Ordinance of the Australian Capital Territory in 1929. While the administration is quite separate from that of the University, a temporary agreement exists whereby students of the College may in certain Faculties become external students of the University, take University examinations, and proceed to Melbourne degrees. Teaching appointments in the College are required to be approved by the University.

**University Extension.** The University's responsibility for adult education has diminished with the formation of the Council of Adult Education, and continues as such only in the activities of an Extension Committee and the Melbourne University Association. The University does provide, however, for the matriculation, under special conditions, of adult persons over the age of 20 years who have shown aptitude for higher education as determined by psychological tests.

**Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.** The total number of students attending the University, who were assisted, either as full-time or part-time students under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was 17 in 1957.

### VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

**Victorian  
College of  
Pharmacy.**

The Victorian College of Pharmacy, formerly known as the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, was established in 1880. It provides instruction in the subjects of the Apprenticeship Course of Studies set out in the Pharmacy Regulations, under Part III of the *Medical Act*. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria and is recognized by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a School of Pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with Part III of the *Medical Act* for persons seeking to qualify as pharmaceutical chemists. It is the only institution providing such a course.

Information in regard to enrolment of students and subjects of the Pharmacy Course included in the curriculum was published in the *Year-Book* 1942-43, page 226.

Until 1921, an annual grant was made by the State Government for the purpose of carrying on the work of the College. Since then the institution has been self-supporting, revenue being from students' fees, examination fees, &c. Substantial amounts have been voluntarily contributed by members of the Pharmaceutical Society from time to time for the purpose of additions and alterations to the College building.

The number of students attending the College from 1953 to 1957 is shown below:—

#### ENROLMENTS, 1953 TO 1957.

Course.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Pharmacy .. .. .	603	546	526	546	536
Medical .. .. .	169	154	143	128	124
Post Graduate (Pharmacy) ..	9	21	14	17	12
Total .. .. .	781	721	683	691	672

Principal items of receipts and expenditure from 1953 to 1957 were:—

#### RECEIPTS, 1953 TO 1957.

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Lecture Fees .. .. .	31,254	31,073	37,420	38,956	43,749
Examination Fees .. .. .	839	860	1,168	1,352	1,670



## EXPENDITURE, 1953 TO 1957.

Particulars.	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers ..	11,379	14,035	15,988	16,257	18,068
Drugs and Chemicals .. ..	1,667	1,953	1,960	2,466	1,853
Administration and other Ex- penses .. ..	16,221	13,700	18,684	18,125	22,548

**THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.**

**The  
Educational  
System of  
Victoria.**

The present system of education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the *Education Act* 1872, education to all willing to accept it was made "free, compulsory and secular"—free, because fees were not to be charged; compulsory, in the sense that, whether the children attend or do not attend State Schools, evidence must be produced that they are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, for the reason that no teacher is allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State School building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State School teachers to give religious instruction to the children of those parents who wish their children to receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day. In practice the actual hours of instruction in the smaller primary schools are from 9.15 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch, and in the larger primary schools from 9.15 a.m. to 4 p.m. with 1½ hours for lunch.

The *Education Act* 1910 marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, in that it laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

**Compulsory  
Attendance.** In accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928, parents or guardians of children of not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children to attend school on every school half-day in each week, unless there is a reasonable excuse within the meaning of section 25 (3) of the Act for non-attendance. Failure to comply with these provisions renders a parent or guardian liable for a first offence to a penalty of not more than Two pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term of not more than seven days, and for a second or

any subsequent offence in respect of the same or any other child to a penalty of not less than Two pounds nor more than Five pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term of not more than fourteen days. Attendance Officers are appointed to ensure compliance with the compulsory attendance provisions of the Education Act. The school leaving age is to be raised to fifteen years on a day to be proclaimed.

**Free Subjects.** The elementary school subjects in which instruction is free are contained in a statement published in the *Year-Book* 1943-44, page 434.

Instruction is free also to approved students in secondary and technical schools. In secondary schools no fees are charged to full-time students who make satisfactory progress. Where single subjects are taken, or where the student has already failed in the work for the fourth, fifth, or sixth year as the case may be, moderate fees are charged.

Secondary school subjects include—English, French, German, Latin, Italian\*, Dutch\*, Japanese\*, Russian\*, Greek and Roman History, British History, History of the British Empire, History of Australasia and the Pacific, Social Studies, Musical Appreciation, Agricultural Science, Domestic Science (including Cookery), General Science, Geography, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Accounting, Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Pure Mathematics, Calculus and Applied Mathematics), Art, Craftwork, Home Management, Dressmaking, Needlework, Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Principles, Commercial Practice, Shorthand and Typewriting and Physical Education.

No tuition fees are charged for the four years Junior Technical School course which leads to the Junior Technical School Certificate (third year) and the Intermediate Technical Certificate (fourth year). In senior technical schools free tuition may be granted to full-time students who possess the prescribed qualifications for entry to approved courses and maintain satisfactory progress. Senior courses available under these conditions include Applied Chemistry, Applied Science, Architecture, Engineering (Aeronautical, Automotive, Civil, Communication, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining, Metallurgical, Chemical), Metallurgy, Textiles, Commercial Subjects, Cookery and Institutional Management, Needlecrafts, Dressmaking, Art and Applied Art, Building and Pre-nursing.

**Conveyance Allowance for Primary School Pupils.** An allowance for conveyance of up to one shilling for each day's attendance at a State or registered primary school is granted to children between the ages of six and fourteen years whose residence is not less than three miles distant from the

\* Small classes held only at University High School each Saturday morning.

nearest existing State school in the case of a State primary school pupil or from the nearest existing registered primary school of the appropriate denomination in the case of a registered school pupil. In special cases the allowance is granted for the conveyance of children over fourteen years of age.

Pupils attending a State school established for mentally or physically handicapped children may be granted an allowance for conveyance irrespective of age, distance travelled, or fares incurred.

**Conveyance of Post-Primary Pupils.** Believing that the system of conveying groups of children from outlying districts to large educational centres is preferable to the establishment of small State secondary and technical schools, the Education Department decided, at the beginning of 1944, to provide a number of bus services and to defray the full cost of the transport of pupils conveyed.

During the year 1956-57 there were 862 school buses in operation and 37,034 pupils were conveyed to State and registered secondary and primary schools. The cost of these services was £1,492,483.

An allowance for conveyance not exceeding £39 per annum is paid on behalf of a pupil attending a State secondary school provided the place of residence is not less than three miles from the nearest State school providing the required standard of education.

A similar allowance is paid on behalf of a pupil attending a registered secondary school provided the place of residence is not less than three miles from the school attended and that school is the nearest registered secondary school of the appropriate denomination.

**School Committees.** Under Act No. 2301 (incorporated in the *Education Act 1928*, No. 3671) provision was made for the appointment of a school committee for each school, consisting of not more than seven persons. The members of school committees are nominated by the parents of children attending the school for which the committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such committees are—

- (a) to exercise a general oversight of the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary;
- (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to the buildings; and
- (c) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school regularly and punctually.

**Handicapped Children.** For children who are prevented by disabilities from obtaining full benefit from the ordinary schools, special educational facilities are provided. These include hospital schools, schools for children with physical handicaps, schools for the deaf, a school for epileptics, an open-air school for children of lowered vitality, a sight-saving class for partially sighted children, eight schools for mentally handicapped children, and correspondence and itinerant teaching services for home-bound pupils. Some of the schools are residential. Corrective gymnastics, speech therapy and remedial teaching are provided at special centres. The school medical officers and the Education Department's psychology branch and supervisors are closely in touch with the work being done.

**School Savings Banks.** The number of depositors at 30th June, 1957, was 358,256 with a balance at Credit amounting to £1,946,326.

**Social Service Leagues.** Over 80 per cent. of State schools—primary, secondary and technical—are members. Cash received in 1957 was £62,868 and value of goods was £32,450. Cash and goods were sent to State Schools' Relief Committee, Red Cross, appeals for handicapped children and adults, hospitals and other appeals.

**School Forestry and Horticulture.** In 1923 the Education Department introduced a school endowment scheme for Victorian schools.

With the assistance of the Lands Department and the Department of State Forests, areas of land in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for plantation purposes, and these are planted under commercial timber-trees, principally *pinus radiata*.

At 30th June, 1957, established plantations numbered 434, with a total area of approximately 3,752 acres. During the planting season, 54,614 pines and 2,585 other species were planted.

The total net value of timber sold was £5,448 bringing the total net revenue since 1937 to £44,392.

The Victorian State Schools' Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to schools. The society has established a nursery from which seedlings, shrubs, and many thousands of packets of seeds are distributed annually to schools throughout the State.

Both the Victorian State Schools' Horticultural Society and the School Forestry Branch do much to encourage the practical teaching of horticulture and forestry by the preparation of films and film strips, and by the provision of vacation schools for teachers.

**Young Farmers' Clubs.**

For many years Young Farmers' Clubs have existed in the schools of Victoria, interesting pupils and young people generally in the agricultural and pastoral life of the community. Projects are established at school and at home by the members who, through them, aim to reach a more thorough understanding of their rural environment. Each club is controlled by a local committee and is under the leadership of the teacher of the school concerned.

Consolidated and group schools have taken the place of many rural schools, and although thereby many clubs have ceased to exist, the larger schools should afford opportunities for the development of strong clubs.

**School Broadcasts.**

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of schools, both State and registered, taking part in school broadcasts. The first regular school broadcasts commenced in 1931. In that year 30 schools were equipped with radio receiving sets. By December, 1957, this number had increased to 2,673 including 2,064 State schools. Schools having both well-defined primary and secondary sections have been regarded as two schools. Over 95 per cent. of State schools have receiving sets for broadcasts.

The rapid post-war increase in the numbers of equipped schools has tapered off as practically all schools are now equipped with radio. Consolidated and new building programmes are the main factors which affected the numbers of equipped schools over the past five years. The following are comparative figures for the five years ended December, 1957, showing the numbers of radio-equipped schools:—

Particulars.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Radio-equipped schools ..	2,381	2,443	2,469	2,422	2,673

During 1957, 35 broadcasts were available each week for primary and secondary schools.

**Music and Speech Training.**

There are 46 members of the Music and Speech Training Branch, 43 Music and 3 Speech Training. One member of the Music and Speech Training Staff is attached to Bendigo Teachers' College.

Thirty-four work in the Metropolitan area, 11 having obtained nominated courses for the Bachelor of Music Degree. One senior member is in charge of fife and recorder bands.

Classes to enable teachers to qualify for the Singing Teachers' Primary Certificate and Certificate of Competency in Speech Training are held at a metropolitan centre.

There are weekly broadcasts in music for both junior and post-primary grades.

**Visual Education.** The Education Department's Visual Education Centre possesses 1,451 motion picture films. Multiple copies of each title are now included in the library. Eight film circuits operate in the metropolitan area and another eight circuits cover the districts of Ballarat, Geelong, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Beechworth, Wangaratta, South Gippsland, Western District, Bendigo, Dandenong, Peninsula, Gippsland and Eltham. They serve 295 selected schools (primary, technical and high), and operate each day. Over 50,000 pupils see films every week in Victorian schools. Films are lent to 341 schools with their own equipment and 28,969 reels of film were sent out in the year.

Over 300 teachers were trained as 16 mm. projectionists at the Visual Education Centre. Special screenings and guidance have been given to teachers at group meetings called by district inspectors, and lectures have been given at teachers' colleges.

There are 1,530 departmental schools with film-strip projectors. The film-strip library contains 2,722 separate titles of which 720 were produced at the Centre. In 1957 over 21,420 film-strips were supplied to schools from the lending library. Technical specifications for many radio installations have been prepared during the year.

Forty wall charts have been produced. Numerous requests have been received for advice and guidance on the purchase of suitable projection equipment.

**Physical Education.** The organization of physical education is in charge of an organiser with a staff of 37 women and 47 men in 1957, all of whom work in metropolitan districts, post-primary schools, in large provincial centres or in country inspectorates.

The training of teachers is carried out by:—

- (a) regular visits to schools in the metropolitan area, the provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Maryborough and Shepparton and, from 1957 on, the Latrobe Valley inspectorate;
- (b) refresher classes in country inspectorates and vacation schools; and
- (c) lectures and practical work in the teachers' colleges;

From these visits or classes of instruction, teachers are assisted in carrying out normal school programmes.

Three posture-corrective gymnasiums function in the metropolitan area for children with posture defects; they cater for a limited number of children from surrounding schools and are conducted under medical supervision by qualified physical educationists.

Folk dancing broadcasts are arranged and conducted by the staff on a fortnightly basis.

**School Orchestras.** Four high schools—MacRobertson Girls', Melbourne, University and Northcote—have full orchestras, as have Camberwell Girls' Secondary School and Footscray Technical School.

**School Bands.** There are eight brass bands, 28 drum and fife bands and 35 recorder bands in schools.

**Teachers' Colleges.** Teachers for primary schools are trained at the Melbourne, Toorak, Burwood, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong Teachers' Colleges. Applicants who have gained the Leaving Certificate or passed in five Leaving Certificate subjects including English, or their equivalents, may be admitted to a one-year, two-year or three-year course of training if they are sixteen and a half years of age and have been recommended by the Recruitment Officer or a district inspector.

A one-year course for the Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate is available for adult applicants; the two-year course for the trained Primary Teacher's Certificate is compulsory for applicants under 21 years of age; and the three-year course is for the Trained Infant Teacher's Certificate. The first year of this course can be taken at any college but the second and third years are available only at the Melbourne, Burwood, Toorak, Geelong and Ballarat Teachers' Colleges. Another three-year course is for intending teachers of physical education. It consists of the two years' Diploma of Physical Education at the University and the one year Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate course at the Melbourne Teachers' College.

Qualified applicants who are under age are appointed as temporary student teachers until old enough to enter training. There is a mid-year intake of students to Melbourne and Burwood Teachers' Colleges in addition to the beginning of the year intake at all colleges.

An extended course of training for one year is available at the Melbourne Teachers' College for teachers who have completed Trained

Primary Teacher's Certificate and who wish to specialize in teaching mentally-handicapped children or in opportunity grades. At the end of the course the Trained Special Teacher's Certificate is awarded. Extended courses are also available for University courses in arts, science, commerce, engineering, music; for a diploma course in agriculture at Dookie or Longerenong Agricultural Colleges; for training as teacher librarians; for training as art and crafts teachers or as domestic arts teachers in consolidated schools; and for training as teachers of the deaf. The last course is taken at the Training Centre for Teachers of the Deaf at Kew.

Secondary studentships are awarded to matriculated students for a degree course at the University in arts, science, commerce, engineering or music, followed by the first year of the Bachelor of Education course. Graduates and under-graduates are also eligible for these studentships to complete their courses. These students are attached to the Secondary Teachers' College at the University and when they have completed their courses they are appointed to secondary schools.

Teachers of art and crafts in secondary schools are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College, although part of their three-year course of training is taken at technical schools. Teachers of domestic arts in secondary schools are trained at "Larnook" Domestic Arts Teachers' College and they also attend classes at the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy and the Melbourne Teachers' College during their three-year course of training. Teachers of trade subjects for technical schools are trained on a part-time basis at the Technical Teachers' College.

**Post-primary  
Classes.**

Four schools in Victoria have post-primary classes.

These schools have been provided for children who have completed the primary course and who have not gained admission to a secondary school or a junior technical school. The course of study is an extension of the primary school course and is arranged to assist pupils who desire to strengthen their claims for subsequent enrolment at a secondary or a junior technical school. However, the course specially aims at providing a general training for pupils who do not intend to enter secondary or junior technical schools.



**State Primary Schools, Teachers and Scholars, 1953 to 1957.** The following table shows the number of State Schools, teachers, and scholars for the period 1953 to 57 :—

**VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1953 TO 1957.**

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Schools at End of Year*	Number of Teachers.†	Number of Scholars.‡		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Estimated Net Enrolment.
1953 .. ..	1,908	7,790	262,404	203,302	232,875
1954 .. ..	1,893	8,053	276,380	212,154	245,604
1955 .. ..	1,887	8,485	288,619	223,306	257,992
1956 .. ..	1,892	9,170	299,374	237,272	267,892
1957 .. ..	1,908	9,946	312,468	244,113	277,586

\* Includes Post Primary classes.

† Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 1,443 on 31st December, 1957 (1945 in 1953, 2,107 in 1955, 1,754 in 1954 and 1,765 in 1953).

‡ Excludes Correspondence School.

**State Secondary Schools, Enrolment, and Attendance, 1955, 1956, and 1957.** The following table gives the enrolment and attendance for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957 :—

**VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS: ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955, 1956, AND 1957.**

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.‡		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Estimated Net Enrolment.
Central Schools* and Classes	1955	28	5,666	4,824	5,481
	1956	28	5,448	4,681	5,288
	1957	26	4,885	4,203	4,749
Higher Elementary Schools*	1955	32	3,293	2,762	3,055
	1956	27	2,887	2,476	2,780
	1957	25	2,730	2,353	2,628
Girls' Secondary Schools ..	1955	15	7,054	5,925	6,897
	1956	16	7,219	6,057	7,069
	1957	18	7,737	6,443	7,578
Junior Technical Schools † ..	1955	39	20,496	17,695	19,742
	1956	41	22,594	19,567	22,014
	1957	44	24,898	21,326	23,810
District High Schools ..	1955	84	39,818	34,819	38,460
	1956	97	45,502	39,416	43,826
	1957	109	52,898	44,941	51,935
Total .. ..	1955	198	76,327	66,025	73,635
	1956	209	83,650	72,197	80,977
	1957	222	93,148	79,266	90,700

\* Central Schools and Higher Elementary Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Primary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

‡ Excludes Correspondence School.

**Tuition by  
Correspondence.**

In addition to the foregoing, there were 2,099 pupils enrolled during 1957 for tuition by correspondence in primary and secondary courses, with a net enrolment of 667.

**Ages of State  
School  
Scholars.**

The following table shows the number of pupils attending State schools (senior technical schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (from six to fourteen years) during the years ended 31st December, 1955, 1956, and 1957:—

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1955,  
1956, AND 1957.

Class of School.	Year.	Under Six Years.	From Six to Fourteen Years.	Over Fourteen Years.	Total.
Primary .. .. .	1955	14,133	240,058	2,768	256,959
	1956	14,253	250,410	2,392	267,055
	1957	17,053	257,226	2,576	276,855
Central School (Post Primary) .. .. .	1955	..	422	611	1,033
	1956	..	324	513	837
	1957	..	389	342	731
Central Schools and Classes (Secondary) .. .. .	1955	..	4,075	1,406	5,481
	1956	..	3,990	1,298	5,288
	1957	..	3,571	1,178	4,749
Higher Elementary Schools	1955	..	1,599	1,456	3,055
	1956	..	1,471	1,309	2,780
	1957	..	1,166	1,462	2,628
Girls' Secondary Schools ..	1955	..	3,333	3,564	6,897
	1956	..	3,388	3,681	7,069
	1957	..	3,324	4,254	7,578
Junior Technical Schools ..	1955	..	8,633	11,109	19,742
	1956	..	9,455	12,559	22,014
	1957	..	9,968	13,842	23,810
District High Schools ..	1955	..	15,863	22,597	38,460
	1956	..	18,892	24,934	43,826
	1957	..	21,606	30,329	51,935
Pupils Receiving Tuition by Correspondence ..	1955	57	755	159	971
	1956	48	602	127	777
	1957	50	526	91	667
Total .. .. .	1955	14,190	274,738	43,670	332,598
	1956	14,301	288,532	46,813	349,646
	1957	17,103	297,776	54,074	368,953

**State Secondary Education.** The purpose of the higher elementary schools and of the district high schools is to provide secondary education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in primary schools.

The former are established in the smaller country centres and provide four years of secondary education up to the School Intermediate Certificate; if the number of pupils is sufficient, the course is extended by one year to the School Leaving Certificate. The high schools provide a course of six years up to the Matriculation examination of the University of Melbourne, the School Leaving Certificate being taken at the end of the fifth year. In both types of school provision is made for the teaching of practical subjects and thus a variety of courses is available. No tuition fees are charged except in the School Leaving Certificate and Matriculation forms and then a fee of £6 per annum is payable only when pupils have failed to make satisfactory progress and wish to repeat the year's work.

**Higher Elementary Schools.** There are 25 higher elementary schools in which a four-year course up to the School Intermediate standard is provided. In a few such schools pupils may proceed as far as the School Leaving Certificate. The total number of pupils in attendance in higher elementary schools in February, 1957, was 2,603 (1,190 boys, 1,413 girls). The decrease in attendances was mainly due to the fact that some higher elementary schools were proclaimed high schools and their enrolment figures were included in the total for high schools and excluded from that for higher elementary schools.

**Central Schools and Classes (Secondary).** In central schools in the metropolitan area and in schools with central classes in country centres a two-year preparatory course of secondary education is available. In a limited number of these schools instruction is available up to sub-intermediate standard. The total number of pupils in attendance in these schools in February, 1957, was 4,675 (2,125 boys and 2,550 girls).

**Girls' Secondary Schools.** There are eighteen girls' secondary schools of which fifteen are in the metropolitan area and one each in Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong. In February, 1957, there were 7,500 girls in attendance at these schools compared with 6,827 in 1955 and 7,039 in 1956. All girls' secondary schools provide courses leading to the Proficiency Certificate (third year); nearly all prepare girls for the Girls' Secondary School Intermediate Certificate (fourth year); a few have begun to provide for a course leading to the Girls' Secondary School Leaving Certificate (fifth year).

**District High Schools.** There are 110 district high schools, including the Correspondence School, in all of which a five-year course is provided and in nearly all a six-year course. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the School Leaving Certificate and at the conclusion of the sixth year they may qualify for Matriculation. The total number of pupils attending high schools in February, 1957, was 50,679 (23,382 boys and 27,297 girls).

### SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES.

At the beginning of 1957, scholarships were awarded as follows:—

Number and Kind.	Age Requirements of Candidates.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
1,050 Junior Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1957	4 years	School requisites allowances of— Form III., IV. £7 Form V. .. £8 Form VI. .. £10 and £25 towards fees at registered schools; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
650 Free Places at State secondary schools open to candidates attending State schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1957	4 years	School requisites allowances of— Form III., IV. £7 Form V. .. £8 Form VI. .. £10 and also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
100 Public Service Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools who will enter the Public Service	Not over 15½ years on 1st January, 1957	1 or 2 years	£25 p.a. (all schools) and school requisites allowances of Form IV. .. £7 Form V. .. £8 Form VI. .. £10
900 Leaving Certificate Bursaries open to candidates in attendance at State and registered schools who will become teachers	No age limit	1 year ..	£50 p.a. towards cost of schooling; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
450 Matriculation Bursaries open to candidates attending State and registered schools who will become teachers	No age limit	1 year ..	£50 p.a. towards cost of schooling; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES—*continued.*

Number and Kind.	Age Requirements of Candidates.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
150 Diploma Bursaries open to candidates attending State and registered schools who will become teachers	No age limit	Up to 2 years	£50 p.a. towards cost of schooling; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
250 Intermediate Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 15½ years on 1st January, 1957	1 year . .	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £10 p.a.; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
220 Senior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State, technical, and registered schools	No age limit	Up to 5 years	Free tuition at a senior technical school; also £30 p.a. in case of day scholars and £10 p.a. or £5 p.a. in case of evening scholars; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
50 Senior Scholarships open to candidates attending State, registered and technical schools	Not over 18½ years on 1st January, 1957	Up to 6 years	£40 p.a. towards expense of course at University; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
70 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to candidates attending State, registered, and technical schools	No age limit	Up to 6 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
10 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to officers (other than teachers) of the Government of Victoria	Not over 25 years on 1st January, 1957	Full length of approved course	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University. Leave on full pay to attend lectures and examinations
Free Courses at University of Melbourne open to teachers of Education Department	No age limit	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University

NOTE.—The same scholarships were available at the beginning of 1955 and 1956.

**Technical  
Schools.**

The technical schools in the State were originally under the control of local school councils. In 1910, however, legislation was enacted which provided for all schools established after that year to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on the 30th June, 1957, was 50 of which 36 have been established since the passing of the *Education Act* 1910. The gross enrolment for the year 1957 comprised 24,569 junior and 48,154 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of science and art, as applied to industries. They also give instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, and domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, textiles, art and applied art, commercial work, foremanship work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also available in trades connected with electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, food trades, textiles, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Royal Melbourne Technical College, the William Angliss Food Trades School, the Melbourne School of Printing and Graphic Arts, the Melbourne Textile School, and the Melbourne School of Hairdressing, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a four-years' course of study. In six country high schools there are junior technical sections, while five private schools (two metropolitan and three country) teach the junior technical school course. The private schools are open to inspection by departmental officers.

Pupils who have completed either the sixth or seventh grade course in a primary school are eligible for admission to Form I. in a junior technical school. Entrance is by recommendation from the primary school. Where there is a shortage of accommodation, an entrance examination, which is open to all schools, both State and private, may be held.

Those who fail to attain entry may do so after further study in a primary school or in special post-primary classes. Primary school pupils who complete the eighth-grade course may be admitted to Form II.

The junior school course is of four years' duration. After the satisfactory completion of Form III., pupils are eligible for the award of the Junior Technical Certificate, the recognized pre-requisite for apprenticeship in most trades. The Intermediate Technical Certificate may be obtained after an additional year's satisfactory work. This certificate is issued either in an unendorsed form or marked "Diploma Entrance Standard". The needs of the trades or artistic occupations may be served by the ordinary certificate (English being a compulsory requirement), while the "Diploma Entrance Standard" requires, *inter alia*, passes in English, Mathematics, and Science.

Certain senior technical schools—the Royal Melbourne Technical College, the Swinburne Technical College (Hawthorn), the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong), the Bendigo and Ballarat Schools of Mines, and the Footscray and Caulfield Technical Schools, and thirteen schools in some of the larger country centres—are general purpose schools, providing full day and evening professional courses, and full-time and part-time day and evening trade apprenticeship and commercial courses. In the country centres specialized instruction is given, such as at Geelong in textile, wool classing and sorting, and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo, in mining, and at several schools in full-time or part-time form utility courses adapted to the needs of the local district.

In the metropolitan area there are also eighteen senior schools giving a wide range of part-time training, including that for apprentices in proclaimed trades under the Apprenticeship Commission. The latter training is in general of four years' duration and is conducted on a part-time basis by day with opportunities for further study in the evening classes. Five other new schools established in 1956 and 1957 are developing senior courses. The William Angliss Food Trades School, the Melbourne School of Hairdressing, and the Melbourne Textile School are mono-technical institutions for apprentices.

The technical courses for women's industries are at the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy and the Box Hill Girls' Technical School, and there are also women's classes at Ballarat, Brighton, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Echuca, Bairnsdale, Wangaratta, Maryborough, Prahran, Preston, Sale, Shepparton, Sunshine, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi Technical Schools, the Swinburne Technical College (Hawthorn), and the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong). There are junior technical schools for girls associated with the schools at Ballarat, Box Hill, Brighton, Sunshine, Prahran, Preston, Swinburne (Hawthorn), Wonthaggi, Maryborough, Sale and Warrnambool.

Fees in technical schools range from 25s. per term per subject (elementary grades) to £10 per term for advanced courses.

No fees are charged in junior technical schools and free tuition is available to all qualified students undertaking full-time approved courses in senior technical schools, provided a satisfactory standard of attainment is maintained.

Living allowances up to £169 per annum are also available to senior technical scholarship holders under certain conditions subject to a means test.

*Teacher-Training*—Teachers of mathematics, science, art, cookery, needlework and commercial subjects for technical schools are trained at the Technical Teachers' College.

The training of one year's duration follows completion of an approved diploma or degree course and a period of one or two years' industrial experience. It comprises half time practical teaching in a technical school and half time attendance at the Technical Teachers' College.

Bursaries, carrying an annual allowance of £50, are awarded for the first two years of the diploma course, whilst studentships, carrying liberal allowances, are awarded for the remainder of the diploma or degree course, industrial training and teacher training period. During 1957, 79 such studentships were awarded.

Teachers of trade subjects are selected from tradesmen with at least ten years' experience including apprenticeship. Training is given during a period of two years teaching in a temporary capacity at a technical school (for which full teaching rates are paid) and is undertaken at the Technical Teachers' College for one day a week during the first year and one and a half days during the second year. Eighty-eight were selected for training in 1957.

Courses at the Technical Teachers' College in the theory and/or practice of teaching are also available for teachers in departmental and council controlled technical schools who have not previously had such training.

A limited number of teachers trained at the Secondary Teachers' College, particularly in humanities, are appointed to technical schools.

**Royal Melbourne Technical College Foundation.** Royal Melbourne Technical College (formerly known as the Working Men's College) was founded in the year 1882. The Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) in the previous year publicly announced that he would donate £5,000, contingent upon a similar amount being subscribed by the citizens of Melbourne, for the establishment of a Technical College in Melbourne. He further stipulated that the Government should provide a site. The resolution, which led to the foundation of the College, was moved by Judge Higinbotham at a public meeting in the Town Hall. The resolution read: "That it is



desirable to found a Working Men's College for the promotion of general education and technical training". The scheme was approved and public subscriptions sought by an enthusiastic band of workers. The money was eventually subscribed, the Government donated the site, a provisional governing Council was appointed, and the first building erected and opened in June, 1887. Over 900 students had enrolled in single subjects by the end of that year.

The Working Men's College was the first technical school to be established in Melbourne, and it is not altogether incorrect to add in Victoria, for though the Schools of Mines in Ballarat and Bendigo were opened a decade or more before, they were schools of mines whose single aim was the teaching of mining engineering and related subjects and not training and teaching craftsmen.

Since its inception the College enrolment has grown from 600 to 18,215 students, and its accommodation has increased from eleven class rooms to 16 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture rooms.

On the first day of July, 1954, a little more than 70 years after the founding, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorized the use of the Royal Cypher on the College Diplomas—a worthy tribute to one whose chief ambition was to help those who were willing to help themselves, and who selected for the College motto the words "Perita Manus: Mens Exulta"—a skilled hand and a cultivated mind.

The Provisional Council 1882–1887 was replaced by a permanent Council of 17 members in 1887 representative of the following interests:—The Government, 2; The University, 2; The Public Library, 2; The Founder of the College, 2; The Town Hall Council, 2; Subscribers, 6. These, with the Founder, comprised the governing council of 17 members. Later, when more Government financial assistance was needed, it was given on condition that the Government representatives be increased to seven members. The Council was accordingly enlarged to 22 and to-day its constitution consists of the following representatives:—Government, 7; University, 2; Executors of the Founder, 2; Trades Hall Council, 4; Chamber of Manufacturers, 1; Chamber of Commerce, 1; Victorian Federation of Employers, 1; Australian Natives' Association, 1; Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, 1; Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 1; City of Melbourne Council, 1.

The Council is responsible for the control of the College, appointment of staff, and administration of its funds.

**Finance of  
the College.**

From its inception the Government granted an annual subsidy to assist in financing the College. In 1898, eleven years after the College opened, the Government subsidy was £2,600, whilst £3,000 was received in fees from 1,800 students in attendance in that year. In 1902 the Government grant was £5,500 and fees from students £7,500. In 1957 fees amounted to £184,876 (excluding fees for correspondence courses) and the Government grant was £601,404.

For some years the members of the Council, as trustees, were personally liable for the College finance. The College Council in 1904 took steps to convert the College into a limited liability company, which it remains to-day, the financial liability of its Council members being limited to £1 per member.

The income of the College is derived from the Government grant, fees, interest on various investments, rent and income earned by its various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

**College  
Courses of  
Instruction.**

The College provides courses of instruction in three broad fields associated with Industry, namely: Applied Science, Applied Art and Commerce. It offers, in these three major fields, courses of three general types, namely: Trade Courses, Technicians' Courses, and Professional Courses. In addition, it offers Special Courses and Courses by Correspondence.

*Professional Courses.*—Professional Diploma Courses, both full time and part-time, are offered in the three divisions of Applied Art, Technology, and Commerce. The major courses provided in these fields of study are the following: ENGINEERING—Electrical, Mechanical, Civil, Automotive, Communication, Production, Mining, Radio, Aeronautical Engineering, and Land Surveying; METALLURGY—Primary Metallurgy and Metallurgical Engineering, Geology; CHEMISTRY—Applied Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Petroleum Engineering; PHYSICS—Applied Physics and Instrument Technology; ARCHITECTURE—Architecture, Building Construction, Interior Design, Quantity Surveying; ART—Painting, Sculpture, Advertising, Industrial Design, Book Production, Gold and Silversmithing, Pottery, Printed Textiles, Photography; COMMERCE—Accountancy, Management, Public Administration, Real Estate Management.

For students who can attend part-time only, evening courses are offered. Usually a lower Certificate Course is provided as well as a more advanced Diploma Course.

Tuition for diploma courses is regarded in general as teaching to a level or standard which is recognized by professional bodies as satisfactory for entry to their institutions, and so giving professional standing to successful students.

Institutions recognizing College diplomas are :—

Australian Institute of Cartographers.  
 Australian Society of Accountants.  
 Institution of Automotive and Aeronautical Engineers.  
 Institution of Engineers, Australia.  
 Institute of Metallurgists (London).  
 Institution of Production Engineers (London)  
 Institution of Radio Engineers, Australia.  
 Royal Australian Chemical Institute.  
 Royal Australian Institute of Architects.  
 Institution of Surveyors, Australia.  
 Institute of British Foundrymen.  
 Licensed Surveyors Board.  
 Institute of Civil Engineers (London).  
 Institute of Electrical Engineers (London).  
 Institute of Mechanical Engineers (London).  
 Municipal Engineer's Board.  
 Water Supply—Victorian Examinations.

The course of instruction does not necessarily cease at the level required for recognition by, and entrance to, the appropriate professional institution. This level is the minimum which all diploma courses must reach, but many extend beyond this minimum.

*Recognition of Associate Courses by the University of Melbourne.*—Although the Associate diploma course was planned as a terminal course of study as far as essential technology was concerned, the general level is equal to that of the second year of a University engineering course.

By arrangement with the University of Melbourne, students who complete the full-time Associate diploma course in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, and are recommended by the Principal, are admitted to the third year of the corresponding course at the University.

*Fellowship Diploma.*—Industrial leaders made requests over many years for a course which would carry a man further than the two years post-matriculation study necessary for the Associate diploma.

It was stressed by industrialists that when they required research men or designers for their staffs they chose a suitable University graduate, because a University training aimed at producing men interested in making original contributions to science and engaging in pure research.

However, there were many situations which called for services of men skilled in technology or the application of science to industry.

The prime requisite in every case was the ability to make factories increase production irrespective of the product.

To accomplish this, something more than the content of the usual diploma was necessary. Production planning, work methods, management principles, and the strategic use of horsepower were necessary to take a project from the laboratory or draughting room to the production line, and produce it competitively.

In developing professional courses, the College ensured that every school responsible for a professional course was supported by an appropriate trade department with fully equipped workshops and staffed by men having an intimate knowledge of the requirements of industry.

One year of additional full-time study was provided as from 1946, and those students who successfully complete the course are awarded the Fellowship diploma, admitted to Fellowship of the College, and permitted the use of the letters, F.R.M.T.C.

The additional subjects increased the mathematical and technological content of the course, provided guided experience in research and industrial projects, showed the necessity for effective management, and, to preserve balance, the Humanities coverage was extended.

It was necessary to standardize the Fellowship diploma against other awards to assist employers and students, particularly overseas students who ultimately return to their own countries.

The duration of the Fellowship course is three years from the accepted British matriculation level, and the content is such that the academic subject syllabuses parallel those for the University of London External Examinations B.Sc. course in the appropriate branch of Engineering.

In addition, there are management, production and industrial subjects which cannot be equated to those in University courses of study.

*Technicians' Courses.*—These courses are distinct from the trade courses in that they do not lead to competency in any skilled trade or craft, nor, on the other hand, do they reach the standard of technical knowledge demanded by the professional course. They are therefore intermediate in character, giving to the successful student the skill and knowledge required for a technical occupation, and, as evidence of this, a certificate is issued. The entrance standard to such courses varies, but in general requires Intermediate Certificate.

*Trade Courses.*—These are courses of instruction complementary to trade experience leading to competency in a skilled craft or trade. Most skilled trades are under the control of the Apprenticeship Commission, and this body prescribes the details of the courses of

instruction, which are of four to five years' duration, and accompany the period of apprenticeship. The minimum educational standard for entrance is the Junior Technical Certificate.

Apprentice Trade Classes are offered in a large number of skilled crafts and trades, including Engineering, Building, Constructional and Applied Art. Post-Apprenticeship courses and classes are also offered in many of the Trade Groups.

*Special Courses.*—In addition to these diploma, technicians' and trade courses, a number of short courses is offered, intended to enhance the efficiency of persons who are engaged in work associated with the calling in which the course is given. Such courses, for example, as Concrete, Diesel Engines, Plastics Technology, Shop Inspection, Timber Roofing, belong to this category.

*Correspondence Courses.*—Finally, through its Correspondence School, the College offers a large number of courses of instruction in art and commercial subjects, in mathematics, physics, and in literary, technical and trade subjects.

*Teaching by Correspondence.*—The Correspondence School provides technical education for those students who, because of distance, physical disability or shift-work, are unable to attend College classes. This important section of the College provides professional, technician and trade courses through the mail for students who are distributed over a wide area of the Pacific as well as Australia. The groups include Navy, Army and R.A.A.F. personnel abroad or in remote areas of Australia, or ex-service men completing rehabilitation training. Disabled civilians are assisted by the Social Service section of the Department of Labour and National Service to learn a trade by correspondence, and so become self-supporting.

Apprentices who are employed in towns where there are no suitable technical school classes learn the theoretical aspects of their trades by postal tuition. In many instances such students attend the College in person once a year for a concentrated course of practical instruction in the workshops or laboratories.

The correspondence courses are designed in such a way that a complete year's work can be accomplished by 250 hours' study.

The demand for technical training in South East Asian countries has resulted in many students making application to attend classes in Australia. To assist the Commonwealth Government in this project the College has established a Division of External Studies. The Division avails itself of the conjoint facilities of the Correspondence School and the relevant professional Schools such as Engineering, Science or Art. The students take the first-year subjects such as mathematics, physics, and draughting, by correspondence tuition. The scheme enables the Government to assess students' capabilities before assisting them to attend classes in Australia.

The Division of External Studies is responsible for all extra-mural activities, including public lectures, correlation of class and correspondence courses, and T.W.I. (Training Within Industry) programmes.

The College arranges for staff from the Management School to visit factories and other industrial establishments to train foremen and supervisors, and develop training within industry.

In addition, Royal Melbourne Technical College provides certain classes as its own special contribution to adult education.

All departments of the College are encouraged to give the utmost assistance to Industry and to other Technical Schools. Technical Schools must be closely linked with Industry for successful work and can best win the full support of Industry by giving assistance whenever this is sought. It is a College policy to give any assistance in its power to other Technical and Departmental Schools.

**Service to Industry.**

This is given by teaching, professional advice, testing and research. It is impracticable to give in full detail the assistance given by each department. The following, however, sets out in detail the service given by the Test Section of the Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil Engineering Department of the College :

(1) *Metals*.—Tension, Compression, Cross-breaking, Cold bend, Hardness (Vickers, Brinell, Shore, and Rockwell), Impact, Ductility, Elasticity (Machining of specimens if necessary).

(2) *Concrete*.—Compression, Cross-breaking, Hardness, Resistance to (a) water penetration ; (b) fire ; (c) acids, &c. Mix determination (S.A.A.), preparation of specimens where necessary.

(3) *Bricks*.—Building blocks and non-metallic building materials generally. (See Concrete.)

(4) *Concrete Aggregates, &c.*—Suitability, presence of injurious impurities. Sieve analysis, Design of mixes, Suitability of supply water.

(5) *Meters, Gauges, Electrical Instruments, &c.*—Calibration and checking.

(6) *Machine Design and Stress Problems*.—Experimental Stress Analysis Laboratory.

(7) *Machines, Motors, Engines, Pumps, &c.*—Tests as required.

(8) *Fluid Flow Investigations in the Fluid Mechanics Laboratory*.—The equipment of the Laboratory includes a wind tunnel of 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. working section capable of producing an air stream of 250 ft. per sec. velocity and a fluid channel of 5 ft. x 3 ft. section

with a maximum discharge of 50 cusecs, together with a smaller wind tunnel, smaller channel and reservoirs and incidental equipment. The Laboratory carries out tests on hydraulic structures, flow-meters, aircraft and vehicle shapes, ventilation of industrial buildings, &c.

*Special tests* will always be catered for within the limits of the equipment. Services are approved by:—

- (a) Lloyd's Register of Shipping (1) above;
- (b) Melbourne City Council with regard to Mix Determination of Concrete (2) above;
- (c) Navy Office;
- (d) Aeronautical Inspection Department;
- (e) Department of Army.

The Radio Research Laboratory similarly provides a valued service to Industry, to Commonwealth and State Government Departments and to various authorities. The Welding Department supplies a crack detection service to those industries requiring such assistance.

Practically all departments give service of some kind, depending upon their resources. It might be of interest to relate that the Applied Physics Department tests pearls for jewellers by X-ray diffraction methods, to determine whether they are natural or cultured, and the Metrology Section of the Production Engineering Department is the test authority of the Customs Department for "precision" of lathes.

Details relating to the College during the years 1953 to 1957 are shown in the following table:—

ROYAL MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1953 TO 1957.

Particulars.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Individual Students Enrolled—					
Males .. .. .	13,667	13,412	14,750	15,176	15,782
Females .. .. .	1,992	2,284	2,365	2,327	2,433
Total .. .. .	15,659	15,696	17,115	17,503	18,215
Number of Classes .. .. .	929	964	1,100	1,111	1,201
Number of Instructors .. .. .	719	719	799	903	869
Salaries Paid to Instructors £	305,050	326,450	380,515	441,105	477,557
Government Grant .. .. . £	392,936	426,510	499,083	582,411	601,404
Fees Received during the Year* £	108,501	116,343	124,711	134,092	184,876
Average Fee per Student per Year	138s. 7d.	148s. 3d.	145s. 9d.	153s. 2d.	203s.

\* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £16,560 in 1953, £16,199 in 1954, £18,558 in 1955, £19,567 in 1956, and £32,527 in 1957. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During 1956-57, expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria, as published in the Report of the Minister of Education, together with the payment by the Treasury to the University (less that for Bacteriological Laboratory Services) totalled £32,949,452. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for education purposes (particulars of which are not available), payroll tax, and expenditure on School Medical and Dental services. Comparative figures for each of the years 1952-53 to 1956-57 were as follows:—

#### VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1952-53 TO 1956-57.

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (including Special Sub-jects) .. .. .	8,086,111	8,750,364	9,576,782	11,469,073	12,574,981
Secondary .. .. .	2,804,573	3,068,823	3,517,131	4,324,797	5,006,863
Buildings and Land .. .. .	2,595,075	3,524,776	3,990,732	5,015,785	5,214,270
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools .. .. .	2,333,933	2,580,599	2,922,608	3,556,662	4,036,890
Buildings and Land .. .. .	307,514	858,624	1,056,052	930,330	1,087,012
Training of Teachers .. .. .	1,019,469	1,222,490	1,387,785	1,723,020	2,047,444
Administration .. .. .	367,119	369,261	415,092	491,049	540,699
Pensions .. .. .	362,371	440,585	465,437	599,173	631,549
General Expenditure .. .. .	444,455	431,718	570,244	698,255	781,339
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c. .. .. .	625,451	584,246	817,643	901,000	1,018,075
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c. .. .. .	8,491	11,165	10,941	9,534	10,330
Total .. .. .	18,954,562*	21,842,651*	24,730,447*	29,718,678*	32,949,452*
Per Head of Population .. .. .	£ s. d. 8 0 6	£ s. d. 9 0 3	£ s. d. 9 18 9	£ s. d. 11 11 9	£ s. d. 12 9 7
* The Above Totals Exclude—	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£	£	£
Pay Roll Tax .. .. .	253,508	281,354	301,059	368,780	426,606
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services .. .. .	163,636	198,674	204,548	239,857	281,836

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils as shown:—

1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
£ 304,794	£ 245,283	£ 257,864	£ 272,557	£ 470,719



The following statement shows expenditure under various headings relating to State Schools :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: STATE SCHOOLS, 1956-1957.

Classification.	General Expenditure.	Primary Education.	Secondary Education.	Technical Education.	Correspondence Schools.	Teachers' Colleges.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Administration ..	323,100	125,357	43,793	44,591	2,008	1,850	540,699
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities (Attendance Branch) ..	..	24,862	..	..	..	..	24,862
Cost of Instruction	254,859	10,201,745	3,767,945	3,627,444	76,474	367,766	18,296,233
Operation of School Plant (Cleaning, &c.) ..	1,340	636,157	219,842	73,549	890	14,211	945,989
Maintenance of School Plant (Repairs, &c.) ..	2,691	926,218	204,785	121,766	153	33,705	1,289,318
Auxiliary Costs (Transport, Allowances, Scholarships, &c.) ..	519,506	749,972	723,250	206,929	176	1,630,248	3,830,081
Fixed Charges (Pensions, Rents, &c.)	634,492	54,023	21,437	13,768	255	4,571	728,546
Capital Expenditure (Purchase of Land and Buildings) ..	..	2,822,067	2,017,969	1,080,446	..	344,837	6,265,319
Total ..	1,735,988	15,540,401	6,999,021	5,168,493	79,956	2,397,188	31,921,047

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Council of Public Education is appointed under Section 8 of the *Education Act* 1957. Its chief functions relate to the registration of teachers and schools under Part III. of the Act, and to ensuring that schools under this part are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed therein are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach.

Part III. of the Act deals with schools other than State Schools. "School" is defined as "An assembly at appointed time of three or more persons between the ages of six years and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely :—

Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, bookkeeping, shorthand, accountancy; but 'School' does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State, or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of this Act".

A person may not teach in a school any of the subjects named above unless he is registered or has obtained the express permission of the Council to teach temporarily.

The Act makes it possible for qualified teachers, if they so desire, to be registered as teachers of Art, Art and Crafts, Music, or Physical Education. Such registration is not compulsory.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND  
TEACHERS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955 TO 1958.

Particulars.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Denominational—								
Roman Catholic ..	385	400	413	424	2,125	2,219	2,340	2,482
Church of England	35	35	34	34	682	694	690	724
Presbyterian ..	15	15	15	14	314	330	349	340
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	165	165	171	177
Other .. ..	23	23	24	23	154	163	179	187
Undenominational ..	44	44	42	34	335	349	318	330
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>4,240</b>

## VICTORIA--REGISTERED SCHOOL ENROLMENTS BY AGE GROUPS AND DENOMINATIONS.

Particulars.	Under 6 Years.				Between 6 and 14 Years.				Over 14 Years.			
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
<b>Gross Enrolment.</b>												
Denominational--												
Roman Catholic .. .. .	6,162	6,270	6,526	7,471	83,974	90,258	95,395	99,675	11,397	12,263	13,558	14,830
Church of England .. .. .	737	806	746	656	7,860	8,009	7,867	7,378	4,192	4,069	4,423	5,145
Presbyterian .. .. .	290	302	296	256	3,888	3,776	3,857	3,537	2,339	2,651	2,598	2,970
Methodist .. .. .	130	118	67	72	1,771	1,779	2,108	2,183	1,639	1,686	1,451	1,485
Other .. .. .	153	150	262	256	2,110	2,417	2,603	2,688	516	516	611	781
Undenominational .. .. .	957	960	872	549	3,399	3,306	3,244	3,243	2,193	2,080	1,982	2,350
Total .. .. .	8,429	8,615	8,769	9,260	103,002	109,545	115,074	118,704	22,276	23,265	24,623	27,561
<b>Net Enrolment.</b>												
Denominational--												
Roman Catholic .. .. .	5,886	5,888	5,974	7,084	79,035	84,852	89,929	94,191	11,215	12,092	13,383	14,680
Church of England .. .. .	730	794	738	648	7,763	7,925	7,788	7,303	4,188	4,059	4,406	5,126
Presbyterian .. .. .	286	301	296	256	3,818	3,743	3,828	3,506	2,328	2,644	2,589	2,961
Methodist .. .. .	125	118	61	69	1,761	1,770	2,082	2,157	1,627	1,684	1,444	1,477
Other .. .. .	153	158	262	250	2,073	2,401	2,563	2,640	512	515	610	781
Undenominational .. .. .	949	952	867	515	3,322	3,260	3,160	3,206	2,123	2,014	1,906	2,267
Total .. .. .	8,129	8,211	8,198	8,822	97,773	103,951	109,350	113,003	21,993	23,008	24,338	27,292

*Social Condition.*

## VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: GROSS ENROLMENT, 1955 TO 1958.

Particulars.	1955.			1956.			1957.			1958.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Denominational—												
Roman Catholic ..	49,993	51,540	101,533	54,578	54,213	108,791	58,343	57,136	115,479	61,622	60,354	121,976
Church of England ..	6,035	6,754	12,789	6,408	6,476	12,884	6,336	6,700	13,036	6,445	6,734	13,179
Presbyterian ..	3,598	2,919	6,517	3,700	3,029	6,729	3,625	3,126	6,751	3,827	2,936	6,763
Methodist .. ..	1,076	2,464	3,540	1,079	2,504	3,583	1,096	2,530	3,626	1,129	2,611	3,740
Other .. ..	1,526	1,253	2,779	1,749	1,343	3,092	1,998	1,478	3,476	2,107	1,618	3,725
Undenominational ..	2,033	4,516	6,549	1,834	4,512	6,346	1,842	4,256	6,098	1,821	4,321	6,142
Total .. ..	64,261	69,446	133,707	69,348	72,077	141,425	73,240	75,226	148,466	76,951	78,574	155,525

State and Registered Schools, 1955 to 1957.

The gross and net enrolments of State and registered schools (excluding commercial colleges) in sexes and age groups are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS, 1955 TO 1957.

Particulars.	1955.			1956.			1957.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gross Enrolment by Sex.									
State Schools .. ..	192,614	174,215	366,829	202,037	182,919	384,956	214,561	193,154	407,715
Registered Schools .. ..	64,261	69,446	133,707	69,348	72,077	141,425	73,240	75,226	148,466
Net Enrolment by Age Groups.									
	Under 6 Years.	6-14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Under 6 Years.	6-14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Under 6 Years.	6-14 Years.	Over 14 Years.
State Schools .. ..	14,190	274,738	43,670	14,301	288,532	46,813	17,103	297,776	54,074
Registered Schools .. ..	8,129	97,773	21,993	8,211	103,951	23,008	8,198	109,350	24,338

NOTE :—In addition to figures above State Senior Technical Schools had a gross enrolment as follows :—

Particulars.	1955.			1956.			1957.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Senior Technical Schools .. ..	37,152	15,374	52,526	39,796	14,784	54,580	42,224	16,082	58,306

### COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION.

The Council of Adult Education, established by the *Adult Education Act* of 1946, is a body of not more than twenty members, four of whom are *ex-officio*.

The functions of the Council as set down in the Act are:—

- (a) to advise the Minister on matters of general policy relating to Adult Education;
- (b) to report to the Minister on methods or developments in Adult Education which, in its opinion, should be introduced;
- (c) to plan and supervise the administration and development of Adult Education and to assist other bodies engaged in such work;
- (d) to exercise such powers and to carry out such duties as are conferred or imposed on the Council by the Act.

The Council receives an annual statutory grant of £25,000 which is supplemented by receipts from its own activities. The balance in the Adult Education Fund at 30th June, 1957, was £93 5s. 4d.

The Council's activities can be briefly summarized in the following tables:—

#### VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: LECTURE CLASSES, 1955 TO 1957.

Lecture Classes.	1955.		1956.		1957.	
	Autumn Term.	Spring Term.	Autumn Term.	Spring Term.	Autumn Term.	Spring Term.
Courses Offered ..	68	26	69	26	75	30
Students Enrolled ..	3,647	1,286	3,463	1,174	3,524	1,013

#### VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: DISCUSSION GROUPS, PERFORMANCES, ETC., GIVEN; RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, 1954-55, 1955-56 AND 1956-57.

Details.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups .. ..	302*	218	236
Students Enrolled .. ..	2,640*	2,200	2,514
Performances, &c., Given—			
Music .. .. .	125	202	127
Drama .. .. .	48	130	137
Ballet and Dance Recitals .. ..	63	..	62
Art Exhibitions .. .. .	30	29	33
Residential Schools—			
Country .. .. .	1	2	2

\* Includes drama groups which in 1955-56 and 1956-57 were serviced by the Victorian Drama League.

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.**

**Public  
Library of  
Victoria.**

The Library's book collections provide two distinct services, viz., the Reference Library and the Lending Library—the latter being subdivided into a Metropolitan Section and a Country Section. At 30th June, 1957, the Reference Library contained 643,929 volumes including 36,223 bound volumes of newspapers and 102,421 pamphlets. The Lending Library, which is also free to readers, contained 106,665 volumes in the Metropolitan Section at the same date and issued 240,302 volumes to 19,383 readers during the year ended 30th June, 1957. The Country Section, which also includes the Travelling Libraries box service, contained 44,443 volumes and during the year despatched 63,609 books to individual readers and, in bulk loans, to libraries situated in the rural areas.

**Free Library  
Service Board.**

The Free Library Service Board was established by the Victorian Government in 1947 to assist in the promotion of Adult and Children's Municipal Public Libraries throughout the State.

The Board offers both financial and technical advisory assistance to councils which maintain libraries in accordance with prescribed standards. Financial assistance is in the form of a pound for pound subsidy in respect of a council's annual expenditure on its library service, provided expenditure is not less than the equivalent of 1/- per head of the resident population of the municipality. Country libraries share in an additional Country Library Grant of £7,000 and a special Establishment and Regional Library Grant of £10,000.

A further grant of £5,000 is also available to all approved children's libraries which are conducted, or assisted, by municipal councils.

Library subsidy paid to councils by the Board since its inception in 1947-48 amounts to £928,145. For the year 1957-58, £220,850 was paid as subsidy and a total amount of £440,000, including councils' own expenditure, was expended on municipal libraries for the year. The average total expenditure per person (including Government grant) in the municipalities concerned was five shillings and tenpence.

During the year 1957-58, 80 councils in Victoria, representing a population of 1,567,340, received a library subsidy.

Book collections totalling 852,878, covering a comprehensive range of subjects, are available in each instance and are being added to constantly. The Board assists materially in this aspect of library service by distributing each month to all municipal libraries classified book lists, of new and forthcoming publications in all fields, from which librarians can make their selections easily and quickly.

During the year ended 30th September, 1957, registered borrowers, including children, numbered 244,951. This represents 21·7 per cent. of the total number of persons served by libraries for that period. Book issues were 5,649,948 for the same year.

The following table gives some statistics relating to libraries subsidized by the Free Library Service Board for the years 1952-53 to 1956-57:—

**MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES SUBSIDIZED BY THE FREE  
LIBRARY SERVICE BOARD, 1952-53 TO 1956-57.**

Year Ended September 30th—	Amount Contributed by Municipalities.	Total Government Grants.	Total Expenditure on Library Services.	Number of Books in Libraries at 30th Sep- tember.	Number of Registered Borrowers at 20th Sep- tember.	Number of Book Issues.
	£	£	£			
<b>METROPOLITAN.</b>						
1953 .. .. .	47,052	47,711	94,763	239,026	86,963	1,659,831
1954 .. .. .	60,457	61,340	121,797	298,946	107,205	1,911,781
1955 .. .. .	71,415	72,418	143,833	335,788	117,888	2,156,347
1956 .. .. .	79,904	79,044	158,948	379,380	135,121	2,365,249
1957 .. .. .	132,978	99,139	232,117	418,661	148,883	2,847,022
<b>RURAL.</b>						
1953 .. .. .	30,383	45,909	76,292	252,732	72,876	1,587,874
1954 .. .. .	36,821	53,122	89,943	284,519	79,185	1,693,708
1955 .. .. .	44,798	63,807	108,605	330,446	93,287	1,975,022
1956 .. .. .	53,301	70,921	124,222	378,938	97,300	2,242,946
1957 .. .. .	70,796	82,606	153,402	434,217	96,068	2,802,926
<b>TOTAL.</b>						
1953 .. .. .	77,435	93,620	171,055	491,758	159,839	3,247,705
1954 .. .. .	97,278	114,462	211,740	583,465	186,390	3,605,489
1955 .. .. .	116,213	136,225	252,438	666,234	211,175	4,131,369
1956 .. .. .	133,205	149,965	283,170	758,318	232,421	4,608,195
1957 .. .. .	203,774	181,745	385,519	852,878	244,951	5,649,948

**National Gallery.** The National Gallery of Victoria contains the most comprehensive collection of works of art in the southern hemisphere. The various collections embrace pictures, sculpture prints, European furniture, glass, silver and porcelain, Oriental sculpture, bronzes and porcelain, &c.

At 30th June, 1957 the oil paintings numbered 1,087, water colours, drawings, etchings and engravings 8,048 and art museum items 7,600.

During the year ended 30th June, 1957 exhibits acquired by purchase numbered 105, at a cost of £3,125. Exhibits acquired by gift or exchange numbered 76 in 1956-57, valued at £89,058, the Trustees of the Felton Bequest providing £87,201 of that amount.



The National Gallery Art School was attended during the year 1956-57 by a daily average of 51 students. There were five students under Commonwealth Reconstruction Training in 1957.

**National  
Museum  
of Victoria.** The National Museum of Victoria, founded in 1854, forms part of the eastern section of the Public Library block. Its collections embrace natural history, geology, and ethnology and include the Baldwin Spencer collection of Central and Northern Australian Ethnology, the G. Lyell collection of Australian butterflies and moths, the H. L. White collection of Australian birds' skins and eggs, the Bassett Hull collection of Chitons, the J. H. Gatliff collection of Australian Marine Mollusca, and the F. A. Cudmore collection of Cainozoic Fossils.

On exhibition are to be seen 23 dioramas illustrating Australian Aborigines and Australian natural history studies.

**Museum of  
Applied  
Science.** The Museum originally known as the Industrial and Technological Museum was founded in 1870. In 1944, the name was changed to the Museum of Applied Science of Victoria. It is housed in the Queen's Hall of the Public Library block.

The exhibits, which comprised 24,250 separate items on the 30th June, 1957, cover applied and economic aspects of all branches of science.

Worthy of special mention are sectioned steam, aero and car engines (many of which may be operated by visitors), electrical equipment, the atomic energy working display, operating electronic devices, the Askew bequest of time measurement instruments, the ship and aircraft models, the arms collection, the metallurgy and economic geology collection, agricultural implements, animal products, the biological wax model collection, the timber specimens and numerous industrial displays. Special temporary exhibitions are arranged from time to time, featuring topical items or scientific anniversaries.

Among the many interesting historical exhibits may be seen a primitive model, said to have been made by the inventor, William Symington, of the "Charlotte Dundas," the first practical steamboat (1802). The first motor car imported into Australia (1897), the first Australian made aeroplane to fly (1910), and a replica of Leeuwenhoek's microscope with which germs were first seen in 1673, are also on display.

A recently established section deals with preventive medicine. Its community value continues to grow as new additions are made.

In the museum workshops and laboratories the preparation of up-to-date exhibits on physics, chemistry and biology receives special attention.

Regular demonstrations of the 8-in. refracting telescope are conducted in conjunction with the Astronomical Society of Victoria, enabling visitors to see the night sky through high-grade equipment.

### **THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.**

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra River. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Shrine, the Domain, the former Observatory, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

### **ZOOLOGICAL BOARD OF VICTORIA.**

The gardens of the Zoological Board of Victoria are situated in Royal Park, on the northern side of the city of Melbourne. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden, and the rest in deer paddocks and spacious lawns for the convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world are represented there, as well as many native animals.

### **HOUSING COMMISSION.**

The history of events leading up to the appointment of the Housing Commission, together with an epitome of the provisions of the *Housing Act 1937* and the *Slum Reclamation and Housing Act 1938*, will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 224 and 225. The initial operations of the Commission are summarized in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39.

The Commission's activities are spread over both metropolitan and country centres. The present policy of the Commission is that 45 per cent. of all dwelling units erected shall be built in country centres.

Up to 30th June, 1958, 182 centres, including 125 in the country, have been developed by the Commission and 37,199 dwellings provided thereon. In addition, 1,468 dwelling units were in various stages of construction or contracts have been let. These figures relate to

Government-sponsored construction of dwellings for Victoria in accordance with agreements made between the Commonwealth and State Governments and construction under State Housing Funds. At 30th June, 1958, these dwelling units numbered 38,667, allocated as follows :—

## VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION ACTIVITIES, 1954 TO 1958.

Dwellings.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
METROPOLITAN.					
Completed .. .. .	14,322	16,423	18,904	20,342	21,731
Under Construction .. .. .	1,345	1,786	717	535	708
Contracts Let (Work Not Started)	575	489	116	213	74
Sub-Total .. .. .	16,242	18,708	19,737	21,090	22,513
COUNTRY.					
Completed .. .. .	9,771	11,620	13,301	14,443	15,468
Under Construction .. .. .	1,144	1,012	615	513	485
Contracts Let (Work Not Started)	413	245	70	89	201
Sub-Total .. .. .	11,328	12,877	13,986	15,045	16,154
Total .. .. .	27,570	31,585	33,723	36,135	38,667

Expenditure by the Commission on its normal dwelling programme to 30th June, 1958, had amounted to £103,056,657; in addition, a further £866,159 had been spent on the acquisition and clearance of slum reclamation areas.

Gross revenue for rents for the year ended 30th June, 1958, amounted to £5,631,373, against which £203,906 was allowed for rental rebates.

During the year ended 30th June, 1958, 767 houses were investigated by the Housing Standards Branch. Demolition orders were issued in 513 cases where the houses were considered to be unfit for human habitation; a further 76 houses were declared unfit for human habitation and ordered to be repaired. The remaining 178 were declared to be in a state of disrepair and compliance with regulations was ordered.

Throughout the State a total of 440 houses were demolished during the year as a result of orders by the Commission, and another 591 houses were repaired in order to comply fully with the Housing Regulations.

### CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The law relating to co-operative housing societies is contained in the *Co-operative Housing Societies Acts*, which constitute the first Victorian legislation dealing with the financing of home building and purchase on a purely co-operative basis. The *Principal Act*, No. 5055 of 1944, which was brought in to operation on 5th September, 1945, authorizes societies to raise loans and to make advances to their members for the purchase of land and the erection of homes thereon or for the erection of homes on land already owned by them. By Act No. 5357, assented to on 21st December, 1948, the scope of operations of societies was extended to include the making of advances to members for the purchase of existing dwellings, meeting charges for street-making and sewerage installation, and effecting additional permanent improvements.

An outline of the method of operation of these societies appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1945-46, pages 433-435.

The first society to be incorporated under the Act was registered on 15th October, 1945. At 30th June, 1958, there were 442 societies on the register which had adopted notional terms varying from 22-2/3rd. years to 31 years.

The regional distribution of societies, based on the situation of the registered office, was as follows: Metropolitan and Outer Metropolitan 289, Urban 46, and Country 107.

The Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, which came into operation on 1st July, 1956, and which operates for a period of five years, provides that a percentage of each State's housing loan allocation shall be made available solely for home ownership.

In this State, co-operative housing societies are to be allocated £2 million in each of the first two years and £3 million in each of the remaining three years. The account from which this money is drawn is known as the Home Builders' Account. Eighty-nine societies have been allocated funds from this account and, as a government guarantee has not been issued in these cases, the amount is shown separately in the next statement.

The following statement gives particulars relating to membership and operations of societies as at 30th June of each of the five years 1954 to 1958 :—

Particulars.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Number of Societies Registered ..	250	266	288	400	442
Number of Members ..	23,697	24,422	25,507	31,687	33,024
Number of Shares Subscribed ..	811,343	860,142	905,989	1,210,271	1,291,014
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed £	42,767,419	45,178,814	47,352,693	62,488,439	66,924,924
Number of Advances Approved ..	18,498	20,240	21,773	24,824	26,929
Amount of Advances Approved .. £	33,675,058	38,076,208	42,168,629	50,268,833	56,435,760
Number of Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	2,540	2,627	2,670	2,848	3,103
Amount of Indemnities Subsisting £	288,187	315,456	330,217	371,788	433,650
Number of Government Guarantees Executed ..	249	264	280	305	345
Amount of Government Guarantees Executed ..	£41,854,000	44,953,000	47,137,500	50,862,000	54,777,000
Home Builders' Account ..	£	..	..	2,000,000	4,000,000
Number of Dwelling-houses Completed ..	15,691	18,830	21,420	24,607	27,691
Number in Course of Erection ..	5,337	4,945	4,797	5,195	4,912

### HOME FINANCE ACTS.

The *Home Finance Act 1958* empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to execute a guarantee in favour of any institution approved by the Treasurer for the repayment of part of a loan made by the institution on first mortgage over land on which is erected or is to be erected a dwelling-house.

Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent. of the value of the security, where the value does not exceed £3,000. Where the value exceeds £3,000, there is a graduated scale whereby the percentage loan decreases by 1 per cent. for every £100 increase in the valuation up to £4,500, which is the upper limit under the Act.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent. of the value of the security.

Particulars of approved institutions and guarantees executed to 30th June, 1957, are as follows :—

No. of Approved Institutions .. ..	8
No. of Guarantees Executed and Subsisting ..	18
Aggregate Amount of Treasurer's Guarantees Executed .. .. ..	£11,032

Amending legislation provided for the constitution of the Home Finance Trust to administer the Acts. The Trust consists of:—

- (a) the Registrar under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Acts*, who shall, *ex officio*, be the chairman of the Trust ;
- (b) an officer of the Treasury nominated from time to time by the Treasurer of Victoria ;
- (c) a person appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Trust was constituted on 8th August, 1956.

Any institution, person or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate may, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, deposit money with the Trust.

The Treasurer of Victoria with the approval of the Governor in Council may execute a guarantee in favour of the institution, person or body for the repayment of any money so deposited and of any interest thereon.

The Trust may grant a loan on first mortgage of a dwelling-house but no such loan shall exceed 95 per cent. of the value of the dwelling-house.

Loans may be granted under the same conditions as apply to guarantees under the Principal Act except that the dwelling-house may not be more than two years old.

The following statement gives particulars as at 30th June, 1957 :—

Amount Deposited with Trust..	..	..	£1,900,000
Number of Government Guarantees Executed	..	..	6
Amount of Government Guarantees Executed	..	..	£1,250,000
Number of Loans Approved	..	..	490
Amount of Loans Approved	..	..	£1,340,150

### **SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT.**

The *Co-operation Act* 1953 (No.5769) which came into operation on the 2nd August, 1954, provides for the formation, registration and management of various kinds of co-operative societies as follows:—

#### (a) *Producers' Society.*

A Producers' Society is intended in the main as an organization of producers, but it is also given authority to act in many respects as a trading society.

*(b) Trading Society.*

A Trading Society may be registered to carry on any business, trade, manufacture or industry, whether wholesale or retail, specified in its rules. It may buy and sell agricultural products and live stock, but it is precluded from disposing of agricultural products as agent for its members or other persons as is provided for a producers' society.

*(c) Community Settlement Society.*

A Community Settlement Society may be formed for the objects of settling and retaining people on the land and providing any community service or benefit.

*(d) Community Advancement Society.*

The object of a Community Advancement Society is to provide any community service or benefit calculated to improve the conditions of community life as the regulations allow.

*(e) Credit Society.*

A Credit Society may make, arrange or guarantee loans to assist members to purchase certain types of goods, to pay expenses of various kinds, to discharge any financial liabilities or for any other purposes prescribed by regulation.

*(f) Investment Society.*

An Investment Society provides a means whereby individuals with small amounts of money may combine in order to secure jointly investments which would otherwise be impracticable. The sphere of investment is restricted in order to minimize the risk or loss.

*(g) Association of Co-operative Societies.*

Three or more societies of the same kind may form an Association. An Association may be formed to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component societies and may do anything as incidental to its objects that a component society may do.

*(h) Union of Associations.*

Any two or more Associations of Co-operative Societies may form a Union of Co-operative Associations. A Union may supervise the affairs of and render services to its component Associations and promote co-operation generally.

The first society to be incorporated under the *Co-operation Act* was registered on the 23rd August, 1954. By the 30th June, 1958, a total of 76 societies had been registered. Those societies were made up as follows :—Producers' Societies 6; Trading Societies 20; Community Settlement Societies 2; Community Advancement Societies 20; Credit Societies 26; Associations 2.

A summary of the operations of Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1958, is given in the following statement:—

**SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT  
FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1958.**

Kind of Society.	No.	No. of Members.	Liabilities.				Assets.	
			Members' Funds.		External.		Land, Buildings, &c.	Other.
			Share Capital.	Other.	Bank.	Other.		
Producers' Societies .. ..	6	1,985	£ 39,640	£ 11,986	£ 39,406	£ 70,138	£ 64,420	£ 96,750
Trading Societies .. ..	20	7,654	156,286	53,568	74,787	179,766	242,910	221,497
Community Settlement Societies ..	2	109	4,824	-4,487	549	44,659	21,242	24,303
Community Advancement Societies	20	2,050	26,705	19,027	24,894	35,207	89,931	15,902
Credit Societies .. ..	26	2,009	13,181	1,375	..	96,823	..	111,379
Associations .. ..	2	19	120	-17	..	..	..	103
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>13,826</b>	<b>240,756</b>	<b>81,452</b>	<b>139,636</b>	<b>426,593</b>	<b>418,503</b>	<b>469,934</b>



The Treasurer of Victoria may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, execute a guarantee in favour of a lender, guaranteeing the repayment of any loan to be made by the lender to any society registered under this Act. The number and amount of guarantees executed by the Treasurer and subsisting at the 30th June, of each year 1955-1958 were as follows:—

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF GUARANTEES, 1955 TO 1958.

Guarantees.	At 30th June—			
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Number .. ..	1	4	6	7
Amount .. ..	£25,000	£84,960	£106,460	£115,460

The regional distribution of societies, based on the situation of the registered office was as follows:—

Metropolitan 46, Urban 4, and Country 26.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**

**Legislation, 1928 to 1957.** The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act* 1928, a summary of which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Amending Acts were passed in 1934, 1938, 1946, and 1951. The main provisions of the 1934 amending Act were published in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213, those of the 1938 Amending Act in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 237, those of the 1946 Amending Act in the *Year-Book* for 1945-46, page 436, and those of the 1951 Amending Acts in the *Year-Book* for 1951-52, page 509.

An amending Act of 1957 increased the amount which a society can contract with any member, payable at death or on the attainment of a specified age to £3,000 exclusive of any sum added by way of distribution of surplus.

On the 1st January, 1952, the Commonwealth scheme of subsidies to members of approved hospital funds came into operation. On 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth Medical Benefit Scheme to subsidize medical benefits to approved organizations registered under the *National Health Act* 1953, came into force. In Victoria, most of the friendly societies have made arrangements to ensure that their members participate in the benefits of these schemes. Some of the societies have made provision for new classes of members covering medical and hospital benefits only. Participation in the schemes has resulted in large increases in the amounts paid to members for medical services and hospital benefits.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. There are 30 friendly societies in Victoria which are required by the statute to have made a quinquennial valuation of their assets and liabilities by an actuary. The latest valuation reports show that all societies have a ratio of assets to liabilities in excess of 20s. in the £.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be a fully qualified actuary.

The following table shows the number and classification of members of Victorian friendly societies at 30th June, 1955, 1956 and 1957.

Progress of  
Friendly  
Societies.

#### VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS, 1955 TO 1957.

Classification of Membership.	Males.			Females.			Total.		
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Sick, Funeral, and Endowment Benefit	163,216	161,170	159,090	11,190	11,145	10,851	174,406	172,315	169,941
Medical and Hospital Benefit (including Widows)	27,002	31,850	36,277	16,200	17,559	19,709	43,202	49,409	55,986
Honorary (no benefit) ..	1,646	1,593	1,484	1,934	2,062	2,087	3,580	3,655	3,571
Grand Total	191,864	194,613	196,851	29,324	30,766	32,647	221,188	225,379	229,498

During the five years ended June, 1957, there was a net decrease of 7,286 in the number of members contributing for sick, funeral and endowment benefits; this decrease was about 4.1 per cent. of the number of such members at the beginning of the period. From June, 1952 to June, 1957, the number of members (including widows), contributing for medical and hospital benefits only, increased from 17,864 to 55,986 or 213.4 per cent. This increase was due to the provisions of the *National Health Act* which provides that, to obtain the subsidies payable under the Act, it is necessary to be a contributor to an approved fund providing medical and/or hospital benefits. The total funds, exclusive of those dispensaries and specially authorized societies, increased during the period of five years ended June, 1957, by £1,570,267 or 17.8 per cent., to £10,384,284. The funds are well invested. The average rate of interest obtained on the total funds for the year 1956-57 was 4.28 per cent.

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that dealing with dispensaries and specially authorized societies) about friendly societies in Victoria for the five years 1952-53 to 1956-57.

There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included below:—

**VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—MEMBERSHIP, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND FUNDS, 1952-53 TO 1956-57.**

Particulars.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Number of Societies .. .. .	150	142	151	150	149
Number of Branches .. .. .	1,397	1,377	1,325	1,296	1,281
Number of Sick, Funeral and Endowment Benefit Members at End of Year .. .. .	179,845	177,620	174,406	172,315	169,941
Number of Medical and Hospital Benefit Members (including Widows) at End of Year .. .. .	21,262	36,316	43,202	49,409	55,986
Number of Members who Received Sick Pay .. .. .	36,599	38,069	36,268	33,938	33,121
Weeks for which Sick Pay was Allowed .. .. .	462,388	473,603	474,184	464,573	462,815
Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members .. .. .	2,398	2,426	2,372	2,392	2,529
Deaths of Wives Entitled to Funeral Benefits .. .. .	605	635	580	584	554
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	493,747	524,951	505,683	651,496	534,124
Medicine and Management Funds and Medical Services Funds .. .. .	763,211	1,271,281	1,511,347	1,559,767	1,653,158
Other Funds .. .. .	402,343	428,176	539,536	522,483	690,813
Less Inter-fund Transfers .. .. .	-162,210	-168,725	-198,128	-268,846	-138,018
Total Receipts .. .. .	1,497,091	2,053,683	2,358,438	2,404,900	2,740,077
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	421,366	421,130	431,110	518,710	412,558
Medicine and Management Funds and Medical Services Funds .. .. .	792,151	1,081,298	1,362,620	1,464,579	1,539,973
Other Funds .. .. .	279,193	368,795	414,319	435,319	538,728
Less Inter-fund Transfers .. .. .	-162,210	-168,725	-198,128	-268,846	-138,018
Total Expenditure .. .. .	1,330,500	1,702,498	2,009,921	2,149,762	2,353,241
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure .. .. .	166,591	353,185	348,517	315,138	386,836
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	6,879,030	6,982,851	7,057,424	7,190,210	7,311,776
Medicine and Management Funds and Medical Services Funds .. .. .	513,991	703,974	852,701	947,889	1,061,074
Other Funds .. .. .	1,587,587	1,646,968	1,772,185	1,859,349	2,011,434
Total Funds .. .. .	8,980,608	9,333,793	9,682,310	9,997,448	10,384,284
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts Invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	6,867,329	6,968,192	7,046,537	7,180,727	7,302,985
Medicine and Management Funds and Medical Services Funds .. .. .	504,020	694,011	843,053	935,868	1,046,506
Other Funds .. .. .	1,569,832	1,633,338	1,763,819	1,850,491	2,007,510
Amounts Uninvested—					
All Funds .. .. .	39,427	38,252	28,901	30,362	27,283

NOTE.—The figures given above for "Other Funds" include all monetary transactions of societies other than ordinary friendly societies.

The following statement shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding dispensaries and specially authorized societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits, during each of the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57:—

VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—AMOUNTS DISBURSED,  
1954-55 TO 1956-57.

Nature of Benefit.	Year Ended 30th June--		
	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£
Sick-pay .. .. .	275,597	268,456	266,038
Funeral and Mortuary .. .. .	67,531	68,437	74,541
Endowment .. .. .	20,109	25,450	47,585
Medical Services* .. .. .	879,062	982,018	1,031,271
Medicine .. .. .	125,335	124,553	127,862
Hospital† .. .. .	148,098	171,848	222,670

\* Includes Commonwealth subsidies, £436,689 in 1954-55, £494,102 in 1955-56, and £518,053 in 1956-57.

† Includes Commonwealth subsidies, £48,662 in 1954-55, £54,637 in 1955-56, and £56,781 in 1956-57.

**Cost of Management.** The cost of management in all ordinary societies for the year 1956-57 amounted to £401,152, being 15·30 per cent. of the total receipts compared with 15·28 per cent. for 1954-55 and 15·31 per cent. for 1955-56.

**Sickness and Mortality Experience.** The following statement shows in regard to members of societies (other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature) the average number of effective members, and the number of weeks of sickness in respect of which claims for sick-pay were granted for the years 1934-35, 1939-40, 1944-45, and

for each of the last five years. The statement also shows the number of weeks of sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number of deaths per 1,000 effective members.

### VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—SICKNESS AND MORTALITY EXPERIENCE.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.*	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.		
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.*	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.*	
		weeks	weeks days			
MALE SOCIETIES.†						
1934-35 .. ..	130,152	424,341	3 2	1,732	13.31	
1939-40 .. ..	146,832	463,033	3 1	1,974	13.44	
1944-45 .. ..	158,563	421,570	2 4	2,128	13.42	
1952-53 .. ..	130,108	408,526	3 1	2,075	15.95	
1953-54 .. ..	126,070	416,657	3 2	2,098	16.64	
1954-55 .. ..	123,250	416,201	3 2	1,984	16.10	
1955-56 .. ..	120,903	409,982	3 2	2,008	16.61	
1956-57 .. ..	119,171	408,954	3 2	2,113	17.73	
FEMALE SECTIONS AND A FEMALE SOCIETY.						
1934-35 .. ..	12,318	30,414	2 3	56	4.55	
1939-40 .. ..	15,163	36,490	2 3	69	4.55	
1944-45 .. ..	16,454	35,476	2 1	87	5.29	
1952-53 .. ..	9,099	29,837	3 2	96	10.55	
1953-54 .. ..	8,497	29,754	3 3	85	10.00	
1954-55 .. ..	8,142	29,911	3 4	83	10.19	
1955-56 .. ..	7,916	29,104	3 4	80	10.11	
1956-57 .. ..	7,699	29,158	3 5	96	12.47	

\* Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

† Under this sub-heading are included particulars concerning female members of societies which have not separate sick funds for female members.

At the end of 1956-57 there were 35 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Acts of Victoria as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of these registered friendly societies' dispensaries. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to their members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with the dispensaries at the end of 1956-57 was 88,625. As the greater portion of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of the ordinary friendly societies, they are not given here.

The assets and liabilities of the dispensaries at the end of 1956-57 amounted to £658,199 and £124,980 respectively. Details of assets and liabilities for the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' DISPENSARIES—ASSETS  
AND LIABILITIES, 1955 TO 1957.

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
	£	£	£
Freehold Property ..	197,030	258,539	295,812
Stock, Fittings and Sundry Debtors .. ..	215,130	228,672	239,607
Cash .. ..	76,582	80,462	63,179
Securities .. ..	40,964	41,296	53,661
Mortgages .. ..	6,575	6,225	5,940
	536,281	615,194	658,199
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Mortgages .. ..	31,251	48,071	68,540
Sundry Creditors .. ..	33,810	37,168	42,170
Bank Overdrafts .. ..	5,697	17,403	14,270
	£70,758	£102,642	£124,980

**Specialty Authorized Societies.** The First Amending Act of 1951 (No. 5538) provided that certain societies registered under the Friendly Societies Statute of 1865 and still in existence were deemed to be registered under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1928. Because their objects are different from those of ordinary friendly societies their registration is specially authorized under a separate section of the Act. At the end of 1956-57, there were four societies (which were known as Total Abstinence Societies) registered under this section. Their membership was 92 and their assets amounted to £74,863.

### FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

**Labour Legislation.** The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse-power is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where

no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

The industrial legislation formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has been revised and amended from time to time and the most important of the amendments have been noted in earlier editions of the *Year-Book*. It has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

**Number of Factories.** At December, 1957, there were 17,560 factories registered in which 332,767 persons were employed.

**Closing Hours of Shops.** The trading hours for shops under the Labour and Industry Acts in both metropolitan and country areas are generally between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., Mondays to Fridays, and 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Shops which are permitted certain extensions to their hours of trading, and, in some cases, to operate during certain hours on Sundays are :—

1. Booksellers and Newsagents.
2. Butchers.
3. Bread, Pastry and Confectionery.
4. Cooked Meat (Other than tinned Meat).
5. Fish and Oyster.
6. Flower.
7. Fruit and Vegetable.
8. Hairdressers and Tobacconists.
9. Motor Oil, Motor Spirit and Accessories.
10. Motor Car and Motor Cycle.
11. Chemists.

However, because some shops' Wages Boards have fixed penalty rates for work done, for example, before 9.5 a.m. and after 5.30 p.m., these times are the effective trading hours for many shops particularly within the metropolitan area.

The classes of shops numbered (1) to (7) above, with the exception of butchers' shops belong to the category known as Fifth Schedule Shops and in these shops the following kinds of foods may be sold without involving any modification of trading hours :—

- Non-intoxicating Beverages.
- Butter.
- Eggs.
- Milk.
- Cream.
- Tea.

Coffee.  
 Cocoa.  
 Tobacco.  
 Cigarettes.  
 Cigarette Papers.  
 Matches.  
 Toilet Soap.  
 Shaving Soap.  
 Razor Blades.  
 Powders and Tablets used for relief of pain.

**Registration of Shops.** Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. Particulars of the shops registered and numbers of workers in them for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING THEREIN (INCLUDING SHOPKEEPERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES), 1955 TO 1957.

Class of Shop.	1955.		1956.		1957.	
	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.
Booksellers and News-agents .. ..	1,317	3,911	1,206	3,692	1,275	3,786
Boot Dealers .. ..	701	2,053	672	2,061	683	2,212
Boot Repairers .. ..	672	836	676	827	704	919
Bread and Confectionery	6,386	15,301	6,289	15,497	6,742	16,800
Butchers .. ..	2,110	6,740	2,124	6,797	2,210	7,080
Chemists .. ..	1,160	4,135	1,193	4,487	1,248	4,630
Crockery .. ..	53	176	51	219	45	186
Cycle and Motor and Motor Requisites. ..	2,933	10,552	3,036	10,869	3,205	11,108
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meats .. ..	938	2,469	901	2,472	1,027	2,737
Drapery and Men's Clothing .. ..	4,249	23,979	4,219	22,794	4,318	23,396
Electrical and Radio .. ..	902	2,693	912	2,605	1,003	3,169
Fancy Goods and Toys .. ..	619	5,785	577	5,736	561	5,541
Fish .. ..	510	1,129	473	965	513	1,077
Florists .. ..	459	989	418	895	454	998
Fruit and Vegetables .. ..	2,512	5,737	2,356	5,201	2,278	5,336
Fuel and Fodder .. ..	612	1,492	517	1,150	515	1,108
Furniture .. ..	690	3,411	734	3,578	747	3,633
Grocers .. ..	4,980	15,092	4,833	14,422	4,655	14,648
Hairdressers .. ..	2,379	4,476	2,369	4,842	2,473	5,172
Hardware (including Plumbers' Shops) ..	1,359	5,861	1,260	5,641	1,337	5,856
Jewellery .. ..	546	1,478	567	1,509	561	1,484
Leather Goods (including Saddlery). .. ..	218	437	172	325	175	358
Musical Instruments .. ..	56	232	55	270	59	372
Tobacconists .. ..	711	1,213	349	532	297	514
Mixed Trades and Shops not classified .. ..	4,324	10,145	5,062	11,197	5,111	11,444
<b>Total All Shops ..</b>	<b>41,366</b>	<b>130,322</b>	<b>41,021</b>	<b>128,583</b>	<b>42,196</b>	<b>133,564</b>



**Wages  
Boards.**

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in the year 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it. Each Board consists of an even number of members and a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was modified to permit a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wages rates or piecework prices, take into consideration relevant awards of or agreements certified by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations concerning any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such a board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to—

- (a) work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;
- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any sex or age ;
- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) all questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association, or body.

On 31st December, 1957, there were 227 Wages Boards existing or authorized.

## THE BASIC WAGE.

**Basic Wage—Melbourne.** The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage."

In 1913 the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index-Numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rent of all houses ("A" series), and thereafter the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

An amount known as the "Powers three shillings" was added in 1922 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker, during a period of rising prices, the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was also instituted in that year.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court in its judgment of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of Index Numbers—Harvester—All Items Index ("D" Series). This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the "Powers three shillings" was superseded by the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series) as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage and the 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers. This is based upon and corresponds with the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" series, but it is specially numbered for convenience in the adjustment of the basic wage. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" of six shillings to the existing wage, payable in two instalments.

Applications by organizations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration.

Pending the hearing and final determination of the claims which had already been lodged and of such claims as may in the near future be lodged by unions in respect of their several awards for a full review of the basic wage, the Arbitration Court, in its Basic Wage (Interim) Inquiry of 13th December, 1946, decided that, by way of interim award or interim order for variation as may be appropriate in each case, there shall be an immediate increase of 7s. per week in the present "needs" portion (93s.) of the Court's basic wage for the Weighted Average index number of the Six Capital Cities for the September quarter 1946.

The Arbitration Court, as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1949-50, decided to increase the basic wage by 20s. per week. At the same time the "prosperity" loading was incorporated in the new wage at a uniform amount throughout Australia of 5s. As a result the basic wage payable in Melbourne was increased by 19s. per week as from the first full pay period after 1st December, 1950. The female basic wage was increased from 54 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the male rate.

Following the hearing of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Case, the Arbitration Court decided, on 12th September, 1953, to discontinue the automatic adjustment to the basic wage. The last quarterly wage adjustment made was based on the Court Series Index Numbers for June Quarter 1953 and became payable as from the first full pay period in August, 1953.

In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1955-56 the Arbitration Court increased the basic wage by ten shillings as from June 1956. Since then, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, has granted the following increases to the weekly basic wage:—May 1957, ten shillings; May 1958, five shillings; and June 1959, fifteen shillings.

Basic weekly rates of wage in Melbourne for the years 1929 to 1938 are shown on page 374 of the 1946-47 *Year-Book*. The following table outlines the changes since March, 1939:—

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE.  
(Adult Males).

Commencing Date.	Basic Wage.	Commencing Date.	Basic Wage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1939—		1949—	
March .. ..	3 19 0	February .. ..	6 3 0
June .. ..	4 1 0	May .. ..	6 5 0
December .. ..	4 0 0	August .. ..	6 8 0
1940—		November .. ..	6 10 0
February .. ..	4 1 0	1950—	
May .. ..	4 2 0	February .. ..	6 14 0
August .. ..	4 4 0	May .. ..	6 17 0
1941—		August .. ..	7 0 0
February .. ..	4 6 0	November .. ..	7 3 0
May .. ..	4 7 0	December† .. ..	8 2 0
November .. ..	4 8 0	1951—	
1942—		February .. ..	8 10 0
February .. ..	4 9 0	May .. ..	8 17 0
May .. ..	4 12 0	August .. ..	9 9 0
August .. ..	4 14 0	November .. ..	9 19 0
November .. ..	4 17 0	1952—	
1943—		February .. ..	10 9 0
February .. ..	4 18 0	May .. ..	10 12 0
August .. ..	4 19 0	August .. ..	11 4 0
November .. ..	4 18 0	November .. ..	11 8 0
1944—		1953—	
February .. ..	4 17 0	February .. ..	11 9 0
August .. ..	4 18 0	May .. ..	11 12 0
1946—		August‡ .. ..	11 15 0
August .. ..	4 19 0	1956—	
December* .. ..	5 6 0	June† .. ..	12 5 0
1947—		1957—	
February .. ..	5 7 0	May† .. ..	12 15 0
August .. ..	5 8 0	1958—	
November .. ..	5 9 0	May† .. ..	13 0 0
1948—		1959—	
February .. ..	5 13 0	June† .. ..	13 15 0
May .. ..	5 15 0		
August .. ..	5 17 0		
November .. ..	6 0 0		

\* Increased by interim judgment.

† Increase due to Basic Wage Inquiry.

‡ On 12th September, 1953, the Arbitration Court decided to discontinue the automatic adjustments to the basic wage and increases granted since that date resulted from Basic Wage Inquiries held by the Court and its successor, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

**Basic Wage—  
Outside  
Metropolitan  
Area.** Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in that year, the Court made special reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the metropolitan area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant three shillings per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision was made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

#### RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

**"C" Series  
Index.** Full particulars relating to the construction, items, weights and method of tabulation of the "C" Series Retail Price Index were published in Labour Report No. 41, 1952.

The index covers household expenditure grouped as follows:—

Food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing and miscellaneous items, including fuel and light.

It is compiled quarterly and the annual figures shown in the following table represent the mean of the four quarters. From the September quarter 1956 to March quarter 1957 the abnormally large seasonal fluctuations in the price of potatoes and onions had a major effect on the movement of the price indexes in most cities. In order to provide an indication of the recent trend of the indexes apart from these abnormally large seasonal fluctuations, index numbers excluding the effects of price movements of potatoes and onions have been shown separately for Melbourne (see columns B in the following table) since the September quarter 1956:—

**RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—"C" SERIES:  
MELBOURNE.**

(Base of each group—Weighted average, six capital cities of Australia,  
1923-27 = 1,000).

Period.	Food and Groceries.(a)		Rent of 4 and 5 Roomed Houses.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.(a)	
	A.	B.				A.	B.
Year—1929	1,004	..	1,094	992	986	1,017	..
1933	713	..	801	811	916	789	..
1939	942	..	955	832	977	924	..
1945	1,057	..	973	1,431	1,159	1,135	..
1949	1,418	..	976	1,975	1,321	1,415	..
1950	1,605	..	979	2,259	1,426	1,565	..
1951	2,088	..	980	2,697	1,668	1,880	..
1952	2,509	..	984	3,085	1,949	2,170	..
1953	2,684	..	988	3,201	2,090	2,285	..
1954	2,687	..	998	3,196	2,090	2,288	..
1955	2,854	..	1,008	3,230	2,129	2,365	..
1956	3,180	..	1,195	3,267	2,309	2,567	..
1957	3,039	3,019	1,229	3,378	2,382	2,562	2,555
1958	3,009	3,018	1,272	3,447	2,459	2,590	2,595
Quarter—							
1958—							
Mar. (b)	2,999	3,002	1,246	3,419	2,401	2,564	2,566
June ..	2,993	3,010	1,264	3,457	2,401	2,574	2,581
Sept. ..	2,998	3,019	1,279	3,457	2,448	2,588	2,597
Dec. ..	3,046	3,039	1,298	3,456	2,585	2,635	2,634

(a) Indexes in Columns A include, and those in Column B exclude, the price movement of potatoes and onions.

(b) In respect of food, the indexes are an average for the three months of the quarter; in other groups, the indexes are as at the middle of the quarter.

**Interim Index.** This index provides the interim results of researches designed to measure retail price variations for each of six capital cities individually (with 1952-53 = 100 as base year for each city) on the basis of:—

- (a) a current pattern of wage earner expenditure using recent consumption weights for foods and recent expenditure weights for combining groups of items into the aggregate index;
- (b) a wider range of commodities and services than that covered by any existing price index in order to provide greater representativeness; and
- (c) individual city weights for such items as electricity, gas and fares.

The components and weighting of the Interim Retail Price Index are being reviewed in the light of data derived from the Census of Retail Sales as to consumer expenditure on various kinds of goods, estimates of consumer expenditure on services relevant to construction of a retail price index of this type and data as to rents and housing derived from the Census at 30th June, 1954 and additional special surveys. It is proposed to cast the index into final form as soon as possible and this may entail some revision in the index.

The main differences between the structure of the Interim Retail Price Index and that of the "C" Series Retail Price Index are (a) the group weights and item weights of the Interim Index relate broadly to the consumption pattern 1950-53, while those of the "C" Series Index relate to pre-war years; and (b) the Interim Index includes a large number of items not included in the "C" Series Index.

Full particulars relating to this index were published in Labour Report No. 46, 1958.

#### INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—MELBOURNE

(Base of each Index—Year 1952-53 = 100).

Period.	Food.		Clothing and Drapery.	Rent of 4 and 5 Roomed Houses.	Other Items.	All Groups.	
	Including Potatoes and Onions.	Excluding Potatoes and Onions.				Including Potatoes and Onions.	Excluding Potatoes and Onions.
Year Ended June—							
1953 .. ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954 .. ..	104.6	103.8	101.3	100.8	100.9	102.4	102.1
1955 .. ..	104.3	104.7	102.2	102.3	101.3	102.7	102.9
1956 .. ..	112.9	109.9	103.9	111.9	109.6	109.5	108.4
1957 .. ..	118.6	114.2	106.4	123.3	116.4	115.1	113.5
1958 .. ..	115.1	114.9	110.5	127.1	117.7	115.5	115.5
Quarter—							
1958—March ..	114.9	114.8	110.5	127.3	117.7	115.5	115.5
June .. ..	114.9	115.1	111.6	128.8	118.0	116.0	116.1
September ..	114.9	115.3	111.6	130.5	119.7	116.7	116.8
December ..	115.7	115.2	111.6	132.7	127.7	119.4	119.2

## APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

**Apprenticeship Commission.** Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928 (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades below.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1953 to 1957 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES,  
1953 TO 1957.

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Plumbing and Gasfitting ..	1,223	1,359	1,616	1,693	1,745
Carpentry and Joinery ..	2,285	2,415	2,439	2,473	2,236
Painting, Decorating and Sign-writing .. ..	217	211	260	296	303
Plastering .. ..	48	49	45	58	58
Printing .. ..	950	1,031	1,016	1,054	1,114
Electrical .. ..	1,600	1,704	1,853	1,945	2,163
Motor Mechanics .. ..	1,838	2,047	2,380	2,473	2,434
Bootmaking .. ..	355	428	427	394	413
Moulding .. ..	94	94	115	105	105
Engineering .. ..	2,069	2,259	2,422	2,605	2,693
Fibrous Plastering .. ..	128	140	177	207	235
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction .. ..	182	208	263	305	354
Sheet Metal .. ..	108	134	177	173	202
Breadmaking and Baking ..	54	45	49	47	53
Pastrycooking .. ..	85	90	84	76	85
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making .. ..	444	532	609	707	738
Cooking .. ..	27	24	27	23	27
Hairdressing .. ..	634	638	689	720	812
Aircraft Mechanics .. ..	58	76	86	90	93
Bricklaying .. ..	72	92	111	134	125
Electroplating .. ..	10	11	12	12	12
Dental Mechanics .. ..	27	27	27	29	28
Watchmaking .. ..	30	35	28	33	31
Furniture .. ..	180	268	335	421	487
Radio Tradesman .. ..	19	36	57	95	146
Instrument Making .. ..	5	25	42	50	57
Refrigeration Mechanic ..	..	..	5	29	37
Silverware and Silver Plating ..	..	8	11	13	12
Vehicle Industry .. ..	..	130	216	413	603
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>14,116</b>	<b>15,578</b>	<b>16,673</b>	<b>17,401</b>



The following table shows the trades or groups of trades which have been proclaimed together with the date and area of proclamation in respect of each trade:—

VICTORIA—APPRENTICESHIP TRADES PROCLAIMED.

Trade.	Area.	Date of Proclamation.
<i>Building Trades.</i>		
Plumbing and Gasfitting .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	10.10.28
	Ballarat and Geelong .. .. .	23.3.38
	Remainder of State .. .. .	27.7.49
Carpentry and Joinery .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	28.11.28
	Remainder of State .. .. .	9.7.47
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	Metropolitan .. .. .	28.11.28
Plastering .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	28.11.28
Fibrous Plastering .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	17.2.37
Bricklaying .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	18.12.46
<i>Metal Trades.</i>		
Engineering .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	1.4.36
	Geelong .. .. .	25.6.41
	Remainder of State .. .. .	7.11.45
Electrical Mechanic .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	17.7.29
	Remainder of State .. .. .	1.11.44
Electrical Fitter and Armature Winder	Metropolitan .. .. .	17.7.29
	Remainder of State .. .. .	12.5.48
Motor Mechanics .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	5.3.30
	Remainder of State .. .. .	30.3.49
Moulding .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	13.1.32
Boilermaking .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	1.12.37
Sheet Metal .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	25.5.38
Electroplating .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	7.5.47
Aircraft Mechanic .. .. .	Whole State .. .. .	16.10.46
Radio Tradesman .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	15.1.52
Instrument Making .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	3.6.52
Silverware and Silver-Plating Trades	Metropolitan .. .. .	9.6.53
Vehicle Industry .. .. .	Whole State .. .. .	15.12.53
Refrigeration Mechanic .. .. .	Whole State .. .. .	16.3.55
<i>Food Trades.</i>		
Bread .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	14.12.38
Pastrycooking .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	14.12.38
Butchering .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	11.10.39
Cooking .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	8.5.40
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Bootmaking Trades .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	13.1.32
Printing and Allied Trades .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	27.2.29
	Remainder of State .. .. .	25.6.41
Hairdressing .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	3.12.41
Dental Mechanic .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	10.12.47
Watchmaking .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	3.11.48
Furniture Trades .. .. .	Metropolitan .. .. .	25.3.52

NOTES.—1. "Metropolitan District" is as defined by Proclamation under the Apprenticeship Acts. 2. Some Proclamations have been varied from time to time.

## THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945*. The principal functions of the Service, as set out in Section 48 of this Act, are to provide services and facilities for the benefit of persons seeking employment or to change employment, or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a decentralized Service operating within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Employment Division and other elements are under the control of a Departmental Regional Director responsible to the permanent head of the Department. In the State of Victoria the Regional Office Headquarters is located in Melbourne, and there are 17 District Employment Offices in the metropolitan area and 14 in various country centres. In addition, there are also 4 part-time offices and a number of agents in country towns who work in conjunction with the District Employment Officer responsible for the area in which the part-time offices and agencies are located.

In assisting persons to obtain employment and to engage labour, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides specialist facilities for persons with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, rural workers, young people, and persons with professional and technical qualifications.

It assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act 1947-1957* and of the Re-employment Allowance provisions of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1956* for certain classes of discharged members of the forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances are required to register at a District Employment Office, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In this State, and in fact all States, with the exception of New South Wales, vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. (In New South Wales a similar service is provided by the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare which acts as agent for the Commonwealth Employment Service in this regard). Whilst vocational guidance is available to any persons, it is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped.

The Service is responsible for placing in employment all Commonwealth nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage schemes from the United Kingdom and

other countries, and, as required, it provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Commonwealth nomination arrive in Australia, the Service arranges for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth controlled hostels.

Since 1951, the Service has been responsible for recruiting experts for the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with its placement activities, the Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries and supplies detailed information to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for the medical examination, interview and call-up of young men for training in the armed forces under the *National Service Act 1951-57*, which is administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Department also administers the provisions of the Act concerning the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

Particulars of the major activities of the Service during the five years ended 30th June, 1957, are given in the following table :—

**COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—ACTIVITIES,  
1952-53 TO 1956-57.**

Details.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Applications for Employment* .. .. .	144,391	111,261	116,109	132,327	159,881
Number Placed in Employment .. .. .	58,877	61,702	72,277	80,818	64,562
Number of Vacancies Notified .. .. .	80,691	105,295	114,700	102,313	89,721
Vacancies at 30th June .. .. .	8,880	15,343	21,160	11,402	6,292

\* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

**WORKERS COMPENSATION.**

The first Workers Compensation legislation in this State was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included and the extent of the benefits have all been greatly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated by the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* (No. 6419).

Since 1946 compensation has been payable for injuries arising out of or in the course of employment thus removing from the worker the onus of proof of a causal connection between the employment and the injury.

As the law now stands all workers whose remuneration does not exceed £2,000 a year, excluding overtime, are included and such workers are also protected whilst travelling to and from work and during recess periods. Injuries also include the aggravation or acceleration of diseases which in themselves are unassociated with the employment, in addition to employment diseases. The extent of the benefits is seen from the following brief summary:—

- (a) Where death results from the injury—if the worker leaves a widow or any children under sixteen years of age or any dependant wholly dependent on his earnings—the sum of £2,240 plus £80 for each such child. If the worker leaves dependants only partially dependent on his earnings the amount of compensation shall be such sum (not exceeding £2,240) as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board;
- (b) Where total incapacity for work results from the injury—the compensation for total incapacity of an adult worker is a weekly payment during incapacity of £8 16s. in respect of the worker plus £2 8s. for his wife or relative standing in *loco parentis* to the children if the wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker plus 16s. for each dependant child under sixteen years of age.

The total weekly payment in respect of the worker, his wife and children is limited to his average weekly earnings or £12 16s. per week whichever is the lesser and the whole amount payable is limited to £2,800 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines;

- (c) Costs of medical, hospital, and other services—in addition to compensation payable for death or for incapacity the employer is liable to pay the reasonable costs of all medical, hospital, and other treatment services necessitated through the injury to an unlimited amount.

**Compulsory Insurance.**

It is obligatory on every employer (with the exception of certain Schemes approved by the Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30th June, 1958, was 115.

Insurers, and employers in respect of whom a certificate of a Scheme of Compensation is in force, are required to furnish a statistical return to the Government Statist annually, and the following table shows details of Workers Compensation business transacted during each of the years 1952-53 to 1956-57:—

**VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS,  
1953 TO 1957.**

Year.	Wages on which Premiums were Charged.	Gross Premiums Received, less Adjustments.	New Claims Arising during Year.		Claims Paid during Year.	Claims Outstanding at End of Year.
			Fatal.	Non-Fatal.		
	£'000	£'000			£'000	£'000
1952-53 ..	471,803	5,530	262	116,889	2,572	2,285
1953-54 ..	511,698	6,093	292	125,247	4,180	3,277
1954-55 ..	574,778	6,733	459	155,050	5,464	4,518
1955-56 ..	617,569	8,236	513	174,511	6,183	5,599
1956-57 ..	674,345	10,115	512	164,579	6,502	7,362

The amount paid in claims during 1956-57, viz £6,501,879 was allocated as follows:—

A. Under Workers Compensation Act—

(a) Compensation	£	£
1. Weekly compensation ..	2,963,084	
2. Lump sum—death ..	955,723	
3. Lump sum—maim ..	830,105	4,748,912

(b) Medical, etc., services

1. Doctor .. .. .	774,960	
2. Hospital .. .. .	377,755	
3. Chemist or registered nurse	50,755	
4. Ambulance .. .. .	26,838	
5. Other curative, etc., services	91,199	1,321,507

(c) Legal costs, etc. .. .. . 149,038

B. Under other Acts and at Common Law Damages, etc. .. .. .

	282,422
	<u>6,501,879</u>

Figures for premiums and claims in the previous table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 133 and 134 of this *Year-Book*. In that section Schemes of Compensation are not included and also the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year as some insurance companies close their books at other times. With regard to claims paid, the figures on pages 133 and 134 refer to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

### HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION.

Prior to 1864, public hospitals in Victoria were very few, unorganized as a State service, of extremely limited scope and capacity and dependent for finance almost entirely on charitable contributions.

Legislation of 1864 brought in a small measure of State control in that it required all charities to be registered and provided certain rules for the election of Committees, but made no demands for improvement or reform in the service. From 1881 until 1923, centralized control of public hospitals was limited to the activities of a Government-appointed inspector assisted by an Advisory Council of four other members. The inadequacy of this was apparently realised in 1890, when a Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions recommended "the appointment of a Central Board of Charity to allocate the Government grants to the various districts and have general control of all charities within the colony". This recommendation was not implemented until 1923, when the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1922* brought into being the Charities Board of Victoria. The Board, which commenced to function on 1st July, 1923, consisted of fourteen honorary Members (increased to sixteen in 1939), the Secretary and Chief Executive Officer being the Inspector of Charities. From its inception until 1st July, 1944 (when the *Ministry of Health Act* was proclaimed), the Charities Board of Victoria came under the Department of the State Treasurer, but from that date the Minister of Health became the Governmental authority.

The Board had extensive responsibilities and powers of control over the activities of charities supported by and seeking the voluntary contributions of the public. To increase the usefulness of the Public Hospitals and as an aid in determining the relative amounts of Governmental subsidy to be paid, the Board classified them as Metropolitan and Country, the latter being graded into Base Hospitals (A and B Grades), District Hospitals and Cottage Hospitals. By a system of zoning and the establishment of a Base Hospital in each zone, much was done to improve Hospital facilities.

With the proclamation of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1948*, the Charities Board of Victoria ceased to exist and the Hospitals and Charities Commission became its successor. Consisting of three full-time Commissioners (and staff), it assumed office on 15th November, 1948.

**Functions of  
Hospitals and  
Charities  
Commission.**

The Commission's powers and responsibilities include the following—

- (1) To recommend payment of Maintenance and Capital subsidies to registered Institutions and Benevolent Societies ;
- (2) To investigate for the Minister any matters relating to administration under the Act ;
- (3) To inspect subsidized Institutions and their management ;
- (4) To control and administer temporarily a Hospital in which the Committee of Management ceased to exist ;
- (5) To control appropriately the location, accommodation and bed allocation in Hospitals and other Institutional building works ;
- (6) To advise upon and approve the erection of new buildings and the alterations of existing ones ;
- (7) To determine (after consultation with the Nurses' Board) what Hospitals should be used for nurse training and the standards of nursing staff for Hospitals ;
- (8) To establish preliminary schools for nursing trainees ;
- (9) To classify Medical Staffs of Hospitals ;
- (10) To establish and maintain a bureau to assist the admission of patients to Hospitals ;
- (11) To establish and maintain ambulance services ;
- (12) To promote—
  - (a) collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings and supplies ;
  - (b) Administrative training schemes ;
  - (c) Post-Graduate training of nurses ;
- (13) Administration of private hospitals—under the *Health (Hospitals) Act 1948*, which came into operation on 1st July, 1951.
- (14) Administration of Commonwealth Hospital Benefits—by arrangement with the Commonwealth authorities.

The Commission interprets these functions liberally, particularly those of an advisory character. It has established departments to assist hospital committees and staffs in all matters covering the wide fields of hospital buildings and equipment, services, finance, administration and organization.

The Commission's building plan embraces hospitals, benevolent homes (including geriatric hospitals) and charitable institutions of all types. The building programme is conditioned primarily by two important policies—

- (a) to utilize existing buildings wherever possible by restoration or by additions; and
- (b) to build and equip according to an overall State regional hospital pattern developed by the Commission and accepted by the hospital committees.

Works now in progress, or approved and about to commence, will cost approximately £11,000,000; many others are in the planning stage.

**Finance.** The Hospitals and Charities Fund is established at the Treasury and into it are paid—

- (1) Moneys appropriated by Parliament (now fixed under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1948*, at £800,000);
- (2) Special appropriations by Parliament.

In the year 1956-57 the Government paid £10,322,388 into the Fund for allocation to registered Institutions and Societies. In addition, £1,441,212 was available from the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Fund for distribution to Institutions for maintenance.

In making recommendations to the Minister as to what sums of money from Hospitals and Charities Fund should be paid to each subsidized Institution or Benevolent Society in any financial year, matters such as the following are taken into consideration—

- (a) The financial position of such Institution or Benevolent Society and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the financial year other than that from the Fund;
- (b) The probable net receipts and expenditure for the financial year;



- (c) The actual number of persons relieved during the preceding financial year;
- (d) The average number of beds (if any) occupied during the preceding financial year and the average cost per bed;
- (e) The average length of stay of each in-patient during the preceding financial year;
- (f) The general conditions and management.

In addition, Capital Funds to the extent of £4,580,000 were spent in the year 1956-57, on the Commission's building programmes, and the purchase of plant, equipment, furnishings and fittings.

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£
Loan Fund .. .. .	3,999,993	4,000,000	4,580,000
Hospital Benefit Fund .. .. .	6,885	..	..
Surplus Revenue .. .. .	20,000	..	..
Total .. .. .	4,026,878	4,000,000	4,580,000

The Commission control of State funds is exercised—

- (a) in capital funds: through Commission approval being required at all stages of building projects from the preliminary sketch plan stage to supervision by Commission officers of the actual project;
- (b) in maintenance funds: through budgetary control. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operations. These are amended, usually after consultation, and the Commission grants based on the approved amended budgets.

**Hospitals and Accommodation.** The growth of public hospital services throughout Victoria is indicated by the following table:—

**VICTORIA—POPULATION: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND NUMBER OF BEDS, 1836 TO 1957.**

Year.	Population (Estimated at 31st December).	Number of Hospitals (Functioning).	Number of Beds (including Private and Intermediate Sections).
1836 .. .. .	224	..	..
1840 .. .. .	10,291	1	20
1850 .. .. .	76,162	1	20
1862 .. .. .	551,338	19	1,037
1870 .. .. .	723,925	26	1,574
1880 .. .. .	858,605	34	2,202
1890 .. .. .	1,133,728	34	2,094
1900 .. .. .	1,196,213	42	2,470
1910 .. .. .	1,301,408	44	2,896
1920 .. .. .	1,527,909	53	3,774
1930 .. .. .	1,792,605	63	4,678
1940 .. .. .	1,914,918	64	7,122
1950 .. .. .	2,237,182	91	8,930
1951 .. .. .	2,299,538	93	9,112
1952 .. .. .	2,366,719	96	9,237
1953 .. .. .	2,416,035	103	9,732
1954 .. .. .	2,480,877	109	10,152
1955 .. .. .	2,555,021	114	11,121
1956 .. .. .	2,632,623	122	11,350
1957 .. .. .	2,700,635	127	11,695

**Number of Institutions and Societies.** At 30th June, 1957, the Commission had on its register 1020 institutions and societies. Details of the registrations for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 are shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Hospitals .. .. .	135	139	140
Benevolent Homes and Hostels .. .. .	57	67	68
Children's Homes .. .. .	52	53	51
Foundling and Rescue Homes .. .. .	17	16	16
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls .. .. .	104	130	155
Crèches and Kindergartens .. .. .	86	86	90
Bush Nursing Centres .. .. .	18	17	16
Ambulance Organizations .. .. .	72	71	37
Relief Organizations .. .. .	114	115	114
Miscellaneous Organizations .. .. .	78	90	101
Private Hospitals .. .. .	237	233	232
	970	1,017	1,020

**The Citizens  
Welfare  
Service of  
Victoria.**

Incorporated under the *Hospitals and Charities Act*, controlled and managed by a committee elected by contributors each year at the annual meeting, maintained entirely by voluntary gifts and inheriting the experience and traditions of the Charity Organization Society of Melbourne, the Citizens Welfare Service of Victoria, with the aid of a skilled staff, offers advice and practical help to troubled citizens.

The functions fulfilled by the Citizens Welfare Service are—

1. *A Family Casework Agency—*

- (a) providing a skilled service to citizens finding themselves in any sort of trouble or difficulty which may be eased or removed through experienced advice and friendly co-operation;
- (b) providing assistance in cash or kind for citizens whose material needs cannot be met from any statutory, voluntary or other source;
- (c) offering skilled investigation and advisory co-operation to other welfare agencies and to the community generally.

2. *A Citizens Advice Bureau* carried on as a centre of advice or guidance to citizens generally, irrespective of economic position.

3. *Student Training*, providing facilities for practical training of students from the University Social Studies Department.

Every client seeking the assistance of the C.W.S. is assured of complete privacy and confidence in his relationship with the agency.

Some of the circumstances which give rise to a need for a skilled casework service are—domestic difficulties which threaten family unity; problems of unmarried or expectant mothers; difficulties created by desertion or death of the bread-winner; financial anxieties arising from money lending, cash order, hire purchase, or other debts; problems arising from sickness or injury as, for instance, the need of artificial limbs, invalid chairs and other expensive surgical appliances; circumstances involving the transfer of families or individuals to the country, to other States, or overseas.

The following table shows receipts and expenditure, and the number of cases dealt with, during the five years ended on 30th June, 1957 :—

Details.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts .. .. .	5,931	6,003	5,831	6,377	11,255
Expenditure .. .. .	7,643	6,873	8,431	9,700	17,504
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cases Dealt With .. .. .	1,424	945	1,267	1,180	1,415

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Information relating to receipts, expenditure, accommodation and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidized) in Victoria during the years 1952-53 to 1956-57 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of indoor and outdoor patients refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

#### VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., 1952-53 TO 1956-57.

Institution.	For the Year Ended 31st March—		For the 15 Months Ended 30th June.	For the Year Ended 30th June—	
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>Hospitals—</b>					
Special Hospitals *	9	9	10	10	10
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan † ..	12	14	15	17	19
Country ..	81	85	86	93	98
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	2	2	2	2
Convalescent Homes	2	1	1	1	1
Sanatoria ‡ ..	3	3	3	2	2
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	11	13	13	13	14
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Other Institutions and Societies—</b>					
Infants' Homes ..	6	7	8	8	8
Children's Homes ..	35	34	36	36	35
Maternity Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Rescue Homes ..	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes	9	9	8	9	9
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institutions	2	2	2	4	5
Benevolent Societies	38	33	35	27	26
Hostels for the Aged	8	7	12	10	10
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>

\* Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for woman and/or children exclusively. They comprise:—The Austin (for cancer and chronic diseases), Children's, Eye and Ear, Dental, Queen Victoria, Royal Women's, Caritas Christi Hospice (for the dying), Talbot Colony for Epileptics, Airlie (maternity) and from 1954-55, The Cancer Institute.

† Includes Fairfield Hospital.

‡ Greenvale Sanatorium closed 29th February, 1956, reopened as Benevolent Home.

|| In addition there were a number of institutions, including maternal and infant welfare institutions, bush nursing hospitals, youth clubs, &c.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1952-53 TO 1956-57.

Particulars.	For the Year Ended 31st March—		For the 15 Months Ended 30th June.	For the Year Ended 30th June—	
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>INSTITUTIONS.</b>					
Hospitals—	£	£	£	£	£
General, Special and Auxiliary, &c.					
Receipts—					
from Government	8,947,996	10,097,714	15,135,350	13,592,464	15,517,230
" Patients ..	879,510	1,220,068	1,792,753	1,598,035	1,608,719
" Other ..	2,433,067	2,947,385	3,589,404	3,031,505	4,273,700
Total Receipts ..	12,260,573	14,265,167	20,517,507	18,222,004	21,399,649
" Expenditure	12,768,665	14,267,871	20,422,144	19,249,165	21,765,464
Sanatoria—					
Total Receipts ..	644,809	637,269	621,959	574,731	504,697
" Expenditure	644,809	637,269	621,959	574,731	504,697
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Homes—					
Total Receipts ..	3,638,071	4,268,994	5,014,348	6,049,227	6,787,377
" Expenditure	3,638,071	4,268,994	5,014,348	6,049,227	6,787,377
Other Institutions—					
Total Receipts ..	2,781,854	3,091,076	4,066,082	4,092,014	5,592,555
" Expenditure	3,009,324	3,166,737	3,983,580	4,154,948	5,525,444
Total Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions—					
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	19,325,307	22,262,506	30,219,896	28,937,976	34,284,278
" EXPENDITURE	20,060,869	22,340,871	30,042,031	30,028,071	34,582,982
<b>DETAILS.</b>					
Receipts—					
From Government..	14,479,865	16,389,218	22,691,340	22,186,452	25,751,491
Contributions from					
Inpatients or					
Inmates ..	925,713	1,259,280	1,796,117	1,678,591	1,930,550
Outpatients ..	348,318	406,820	558,485	521,712	559,394
Other ..	3,571,411	4,207,188	5,173,954	4,551,221	6,042,843
Total ..	19,325,307	22,262,506	30,219,896	28,937,976	34,284,278
Expenditure—					
Maintenance (Inpatients) ..	14,156,695	15,880,810	21,266,832	21,180,063	23,941,959
Outpatients (Public Hospitals) ..	1,141,315	1,251,593	1,793,708	1,695,072	1,927,151
Extraordinary ..	257,389	290,054	393,732	423,994	790,241
Capital (Bldg. &c.)	4,505,470	4,918,414	6,587,759	6,728,942	7,923,631
Total ..	20,060,869	22,340,871	30,042,031	30,028,071	34,582,982

The next tables show the bed provision and the actual number of inmates maintained in institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1957 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS: ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1956-57.

Institution.	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in Public Section.	Total Treated in—		Outpatients (including Casualties) Persons Treated.
	Public Section.	Inter-mediate and Private Section.		Public Section.	Inter-mediate and Private Section.	
Special Hospitals ..	2,127	171	1,739·7	44,065	5,057	144,228
General Hospitals—						
Metropolitan ..	2,507	706	2,412·5	44,750	25,595	207,615
Country ..	3,086	2,595	3,321·6	35,563	70,328	164,848
Auxiliary Hospitals	557	..	529·6	7,953	2	9,394
Convalescent						
Hospitals ..	44	..	26·2	421	..	..
Sanatoria ..	481	..	340·0	986	..	..
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	7,706	..	7693·0	13,503	..	..
Total Hospitals ..	16,508	3,472	16,062·6	147,241	100,982	526,085

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.: ACCOMMODATION, 1956-57.

Institution.	Number of Beds for—		Daily Average.	Accommodated during Year.	
	Children.	Adults.		Children.	Adults.
Infants' Homes ..	392	95	358·2	1,063	215
Children's Homes ..	3,145	..	2600·6	4,354	..
Maternity Homes ..	164	124	161·6	688	641
Rescue Homes ..	*459	..	424·8	*615	..
Benevolent Homes ..	..	2,818	2,632·4	..	4,724
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions ..	*286	..	218·1	*272	..
Hostels for the Aged ..	..	394	324·9	..	475

\* Details as to children and adults not available.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME.

**Public Hospitals.** The existing agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, for the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth to the State in respect of persons treated in public hospitals, is authorized by the *Commonwealth National Health Act, 1953-1957* and the *Victorian Hospital Benefits Act 1952* (No. 5662).

For the year ended 30th June, 1958, total payments by the Commonwealth to the State amounted to £2,006,563 of which £1,118,790 was on account of public wards. On 1st July, 1948, the Hospital Benefits Rate was increased from 6s. to 8s. per day.

**Private Hospitals.** The agreement mentioned above related wholly to public hospitals, but the Commonwealth Act also provided that "the regulations may make provision for and in relation to payments by the Commonwealth of hospital benefits, at such rates and subject to such conditions as are prescribed in respect of patients in private hospitals as defined by the regulations".

Such regulations, which are administered in Victoria by the Hospitals and Charities Commission, provide for hospital benefit at the rate of 8s. per day, to be allowed as a deduction from the hospital accounts of qualified patients in approved hospitals.

Payments made to private hospitals in Victoria under the scheme for the year ended 30th June, 1958, amounted to £489,733.

The following table shows the Hospital Benefit payments by the Commonwealth Government to the State on account of Victorian Hospitals:—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS, 1953 TO 1958.

Payments on Account of—	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public Hospitals—						
Capital Works ..	16,828	280	6,885	..	..	..
Public Beds ..	867,162	987,573	1,030,643	1,089,514	1,080,419	1,118,790
Non-public Beds ..	501,169	308,902	319,455	342,893	360,793	398,040
Total ..	1,385,159	1,296,755	1,356,983	1,432,407	1,441,212	1,516,830
Private Hospitals ..	458,398	464,128	479,419	494,462	484,578	489,733
Grand Total ..	1,843,557	1,760,883	1,836,402	1,926,869	1,925,790	2,006,563

**Additional Benefits.** Commonwealth Statutory Rules No. 119 of 11th October, 1951, introduced an Additional Benefit of 4s. per day (i.e., additional to the 8s. per day mentioned before) payable to public hospital patients and "approved" private hospital patients who are "qualified" and are contributors of a registered Hospital Benefits organization. The Additional Benefits are paid by the Hospital Benefits organizations which are reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

### PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS.

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth National Health Act* 1953-1957, the Commonwealth reimburses through the State, the cost of pharmaceutical benefits supplied free of charge to all patients in Public Hospitals and Mental Institutions.

Payments to Hospitals and Mental Institutions for the year ended 30th June, 1958, totalled £530,857.

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIST MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Alfred, Fairfield, Prince Henry's, Royal Melbourne and St. Vincent's. Hospitals providing specialised facilities are the Austin, Dental, Fairfield, Queen Victoria, Royal Children's, Royal Women's and the Victorian Eye and Ear. Twelve other metropolitan hospitals also accommodate public patients.

Base hospitals are situated in ten of the larger country centres and over 80 smaller country towns have district hospitals with facilities for public patients.

Details of accommodation, numbers of inmates, finances, &c., of hospitals and charitable organizations registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission are to be found in the Annual Reports published by the Commission.

*The Cancer Institute Act* 1948 (No. 5341) incorporating the Cancer Institute was proclaimed on 29th March, 1949, and is described in the preamble as—

“ An Act relating to the establishment and management of a Cancer Institute for the purposes of research into and treatment of cancer and allied conditions and for other purposes ”.

The objects for which the Institute is established are as follows :—

1. Provision of facilities for research ;
2. Undertaking such research ;
3. Special training of persons to undertake such research ;
4. Provision of out-patient and in-patient treatment ;
5. Provision of special clinics at any hospitals within the meaning of the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948 ;
6. Hostels for out-patients undergoing treatment at the Institute ;
7. Provision of teaching facilities for medical students, post-graduate instruction for medical practitioners and instruction to nurses and technicians.



The title "Cancer Institute" is used for all official purposes, but that portion of the Institute in contact with patients uses the registered name "Peter MacCallum Clinic".

The Institute occupies premises at the corner of William and Little Lonsdale Streets, Melbourne, which have been temporarily reserved by the Government for the purposes of the Institute.

The work of the Institute has been expanding rapidly over the last twelve months. The constructional work on the building to house the 4 MeV., Linear Accelerator was completed in December, 1956, and this Unit has been in operation since January, 1957. Two additional 250 K.V. Therapy Machines and one 140 Superficial Therapy Machine have been installed in the basement of the new suite.

For an Institute which is engaged primarily in the treatment of cancer by radiation, the most significant advance is the development of Mega Voltage Equipment. This type of equipment may be in the form of a Linear Accelerator or units with Cobalt 60 as the source of energy.

The X-ray Therapy equipment now consists of—

- One 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator ;
- Nine 250 K.V. Therapy Units, and
- Three Superficial Therapy Units.

In addition, a Superficial Therapy Unit has been installed in the Peter MacCallum Clinic at the Ballarat and District Base Hospital and another will shortly be installed at the Mildura Base Hospital. These installations are in accordance with Board policy to treat superficial cases in the Base Hospitals and is an extension of the Board's work to country centres in Victoria.

There is in-patient accommodation for sixty (60) patients which will be increased to one hundred and ten (110) patients in the near future.

Other buildings on the Little Lonsdale street site have been reconstructed to provide additional research facilities and a Radio-biological Research Unit was commenced during 1956-57.

An ambulance service organized and maintained by the Institute for out-patients unable to use public transport has been in operation since its inception.

A valuable adjunct to the services of the Institute is the Visiting Nursing Service which provides skilled nursing service within the home of the patient who may otherwise require in-patient accommodation at a hospital.

The Institute provides medical and technical training for students referred under the Colombo Plan and a Post-Graduate training school in Radiotherapeutic Nursing was approved by the Victorian Nursing Council during 1957.

Statistics of services in operation for the year ended 30th June, 1957, include the following :—

Particulars.	Out-patient Attendances.	X-ray Treatments.
Melbourne .. .. .	16,496 (William-street)	55,141
Clinics at Country Hospitals ..	4,119	(Included above)
Visiting Nursing Service .. ..	16,774 (Total visits paid)	..

### BUSH NURSING CENTRES.

Bush nursing centres are distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 31st March, 1957, there were 56 centres including 43 hospitals supplying 491 beds employing approximately 148 trained nurses and 24 partly-trained nurses. During the year ended 31st March, 1957, the total number of cases attended by Bush Nurses was 29,189. The 43 hospitals admitted 13,202 in-patients and treated 10,681 out-patients.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing centres for the years ended 31st March, 1955, 1956 and 1957 are shown in the following table :—

### VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES.

Particulars.	Year Ended 31st March—		
	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
Grants—			
Government .. .. .	99,499*	112,076*	190,407*
Municipalities .. .. .	789	244	315
Collections, donations, &c. .. ..	73,391	50,413	71,778
Proceeds from Entertainments .. ..	10,046	8,460	10,761
Patients' fees .. .. .	169,148	188,480	211,095
Members' fees .. .. .	18,710	18,399	18,733
Interest and rent .. .. .	384	232	314
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7,353	7,539	17,332
<b>Total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>379,320</b>	<b>385,843</b>	<b>520,735</b>

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES—*continued.*

Particulars.	Year Ended 31st March—		
	1955.	1956.	1957.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£
Salaries—			
Nurses (Paid to Central Council) ..	111,878	138,000	134,714
Other .. .. .	76,039	81,899	100,178
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c. .. .. .	64,459	70,904	79,709
Surgery and Medicine .. .. .	10,128	11,803	14,017
Repairs and Maintenance .. .. .	10,035	15,022	13,899
Furniture and Equipment .. .. .	15,900	15,846	13,596
Printing, Stationery, &c. . . . .	8,932	8,855	10,202
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c. .. .	1,005	1,971	1,165
Miscellaneous .. .. .	13,907	12,082	30,614
Loan and Interest Repayments .. .. .	1,492	1,739	2,081
Land and Buildings .. .. .	62,724	13,509	32,336
Alterations and Additions .. .. .	17,879	14,607	18,344
Total Expenditure .. .. .	394,378	386,237	450,855

\* Includes £36,736 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1955, £35,741 for 1956 and £31,058 for 1957.

## RED CROSS SOCIETY, VICTORIAN DIVISION.

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all Red Cross service and activities throughout the State of Victoria.

Under the Royal Charter, the Society's objects (in addition to specific war-time activities) are "the improvement of health, the mitigation of suffering and the prevention of disease".

A voluntary organization, sustained by public subscription, the Division's primary function in war-time is to provide supplementary service to sick or wounded service personnel, prisoners of war and their dependants. Such services range from hospital services, the provision of convalescent homes, and various welfare services to assist the restoration of health and fitness of those suffering from their war service.

In peace-time the organization's responsibilities continue in caring for the welfare of ex-service personnel discharged medically unfit, and their dependants. In addition, under the terms of its Charter, the Society undertakes many community services such as the Blood Transfusion Service, handcrafts, hospital visiting and library services in civilian hospitals, transport for ex-service patients and civilian out-patients, and the maintenance of three homes—"Rockingham" for repatriation patients; "Lady Dugan Red Cross Home" for children

and young women from the country who needs after-care treatment for poliomyelitis or cerebral palsy; "John Newman Morris Red Cross Home" for convalescent ex-service men and women, for widows of ex-servicemen and widowed mothers, and a limited number of serving personnel.

Particular attention is given to the problems of the disabled ex-servicemen or women with a view to the utmost rehabilitation possible in each case.

The governing body of the Division is the Council, which is constituted as follows:—

The President (the wife of the State Governor); the Deputy President (the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor); the wife of the Premier; a person nominated by the State Government; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of the City of Melbourne; the Principal Medical Officer in Victoria, R.A.N.; The Deputy Director, Army Medical Service, Southern Command; The Principal Medical Officer, Training Command, R.A.A.F.; The Senior Medical Officer, Repatriation Commission; nominee of the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia, Victorian Branch; 45 other members of the Division elected at the Annual Meeting, and 15 elected by the Divisional Council.

The following figures give some indication of the continuing nature and scope of the work:—

### VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY, 1952-53 TO 1956-57.

Details.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Income .. .. .	£ 279,036	291,859	297,802	325,400	368,036
Expenditure .. .. .	£ 275,992	257,990	288,527	341,036	398,354
Gross Expenditure over Income .. .. .	£ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15,636	30,318
Gross Income over Expenditure .. .. .	£ 3,044	33,869	9,275	.. .. .	.. .. .
Accumulation Account .. .. .	£ 540,191	596,398	626,305	629,731	630,162
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service .. .. .	£ 58,507	59,080	72,870	105,660	129,367
Convalescent Homes and Hostels .. .. .	£ 68,707	54,062	56,636	71,384	78,456
Handcraft and Curative Training .. .. .	£ 9,325	9,002	11,643	15,816	15,104
Social Service and Welfare .. .. .	£ 15,138	13,182	17,128	24,989	31,022
Service and Repatriation Hospitals including Recreation Centres .. .. .	£ 20,727	21,135	22,111	21,447	20,739
Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief .. .. .	£ 8,150	8,816	10,313	11,605	16,159
Red Cross Branches and Companies .. .. .	£ 458	463	407	436	475
Junior Red Cross Circles .. .. .	No. 173	175	202	230	252
Blood Donations .. .. .	No. 39,131	41,152	45,871	56,078	62,463
Blood Distributed .. .. .	pints 28,195	33,791	38,662	44,548	47,649
Serum Distributed .. .. .	litres 2,164	2,310	1,748	2,075	2,250
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries .. .. .	No. 33,083	34,061	40,254	43,787	44,113
Transport Mileage .. .. .	322,328	317,237	334,748	349,987	372,218
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No. .. .. .	.. .. .	814	908	925	1,076

## TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX AND SANATORIA.

Nursing and Medical Services attached to metropolitan and country Tuberculosis Chest Clinics supervise patients in Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong. Country tuberculosis nurses (6) continue to visit notified cases of tuberculosis and contacts in the Health areas and arrange for Mantoux testing of children.

The following table shows the accommodation of, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths of persons in Sanatoria during the years 1953 to 1957 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA:  
ACCOMMODATION, ETC., 1953 TO 1957.

Sanatoria.	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
ACCOMMODATION.					
Metropolitan ..	997	997	785	577	558
Country ..	219	219	211	211	211
Total ..	1,216	1,216	996	788	769
ADMISSIONS.					
Metropolitan ..	1,550	1,283	1,065	1,005	844
Country ..	289	272	282	275	239
Total ..	1,839	1,555	1,347	1,280	1,083
DISCHARGES.					
Metropolitan ..	1,539	1,280	1,222	870	804
Country ..	290	265	230	237	192
Total ..	1,829	1,545	1,452	1,107	996
DEATHS.					
Metropolitan ..	38	44	43	69	31
Country ..	15	14	29	12	16
Total ..	53	58	72	81	47

The following table illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the three years ended 31st December, 1957 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES, 1955 TO 1957.

Type of Service.	Metropolitan.						Country.		
	Central.			Prahran.			Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.		
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1955.	1956.	1957.
New Cases Applying Re-attendances (Old and New Cases) ..	6,250	6,912	6,637	2,312	2,281	3,474	1,549	1,858	2,117
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	43,915	44,072	44,201	6,219	8,710	10,968	7,603	8,032	9,365
X-ray Examination— Films—	10,152	10,378	10,177	396	433	677	1,995	2,173	2,116
Large .. ..	31,258	31,966	31,407	8,302	6,432	5,899	5,454	6,527	6,576
Micro .. ..	4,797	4,978	5,540	1,302	1,359	1,538	..	..	..

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during each of the years 1948 to 1957 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS AT TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX.

Period.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
Year Ended 30th June—						
1948 .. ..	29,187	4,398	1,911	1,159	870	37,525
1949 .. ..	30,603	7,403	2,164	1,299	767	42,236
Year Ended 31st December—						
1950 .. ..	34,599	6,029	3,340	1,096	1,617	46,681
1951 .. ..	31,792	5,003	3,215	1,842	1,471	43,323
1952 .. ..	33,048	5,734	3,287	1,893	1,338	45,300
1953 .. ..	28,673	5,821	3,117	2,098	1,176	40,885
1954 .. ..	40,653	5,354	2,599	2,459	1,471	52,536
1955 .. ..	43,915	6,219	3,237	2,797	1,569	57,737
1956 .. ..	44,072	8,710	3,356	3,040	1,636	60,814
1957 .. ..	44,201	10,968	4,014	3,520	1,831	64,534

**MENTAL HYGIENE AUTHORITY.**

The following table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Mental Hygiene Authority for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 :—

**VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE AUTHORITY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1955, 1956 AND 1957.**

Location.	On the 31st December—		
	1955.	1956.	1957.
In State Hospitals .. .. .	6,705	6,718	6,699
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals .. .. .	911	1,044	1,198
Boarded Out .. .. .	293	287	320
Absent Without Leave .. .. .	25	23	29
Total Number of Certified Insane .. .. .	7,934	8,072	8,246
In Receiving Institutions .. .. .	57	72	59
On Trial Leave, &c. from Receiving Houses .. .. .	3	68	177
Total .. .. .	7,994	8,212	8,482
Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	667	870	1,179
Military Mental Cases, Bundoora (not included in other statistics) .. .. .	265	267	258

The number of admissions to State Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1953 to 1957 was as follows :—

**VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS: ADMISSIONS, 1953 TO 1957.**

Year.	Direct Admissions.			From Receiving Houses.			Total Admissions.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1953 .. .. .	119	82	201	611	606	1,217	1,418
1954 .. .. .	104	86	190	480	483	963	1,153
1955 .. .. .	130	103	233	474	475	949	1,182
1956 .. .. .	143	98	241	653	558	1,211	1,452
1957 .. .. .	142	119	261	681	651	1,332	1,593

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, State mental hospitals for each of the years 1953 to 1957 are given below:—

**VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS: DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1953 TO 1957.**

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1953 .. ..	374	300	674	257	258	515	1,189
1954 .. ..	372	389	761	254	279	533	1,294
1955 .. ..	293	223	516	224	303	527	1,043
1956 .. ..	369	240	609	311	394	705	1,314
1957 .. ..	438	275	713	310	396	706	1,419

**CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.**

The Department is responsible for the care of children admitted or committed as wards of the Children's Welfare Department pursuant to the provisions of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1954 and the *Children's Court Act* 1956.

**Wards of the Children's Welfare Department.**

Children become wards of the Department—

- (i) (a) by admission of Children's Courts as being in need of care and protection ;
  - (b) by committal of Children's Courts for offences :
- (ii) if under 14 years of age on application—
- (a) by parents or guardians on the ground that the children are without sufficient means of support ;
  - (b) by persons in charge of children's homes where parents or guardians have failed to pay for their maintenance for six months or longer :
- (iii) if, having boarded out as infants by their parents in a registered home (see " Infant Life Protection " below) at a rate not greater than that paid for children placed out in approved children's homes, payments of maintenance fall into arrears for a period of four weeks.

On admission or committal, the Department arranges for the future placement and supervision of each ward. With the exception of those children committed for a specific period, departmental control of State wards continues until eighteen (18) years of age, unless discharge is effected earlier, and may be continued in special circumstances for any period up to 21 years of age. Legal guardianship of wards of the Children's Welfare Department is vested in the Director.



According to their needs, the children are—

- (1) boarded out in private foster homes, or placed in children's homes or juvenile schools ;
- (2) placed in the care of approved persons ;
- (3) placed in private homes with a view to legal adoption ;
- (4) placed in employment with accommodation in subsidized hostels- or in private board where, if necessary, their earnings are subsidized until they are self-supporting, or placed in live-in situations.

Departmental establishments are—

“Turana”, West Brunswick	.. Reception Centre and Children's Home ;
“Winlaton”, Nunawading ..	.. Girls' Juvenile School ;
“Sutton Grange”, Mornington	.. Children's Home ;
Family Group Homes ..	.. Ten (10) family group homes, each accommodating eight children under the care of a “cottage mother”, are established in several Melbourne suburbs.

Children's homes and four juvenile schools approved under the *Children's Welfare Act* 1954 are conducted by the various religious denominations or private charitable committees and a boarding-out fee is paid for wards maintained there.

**Subsidized Hostels.**

To provide ex-institutional inmates and wards of the Children's Welfare Department with suitable accommodation and guidance until they reach the self-supporting stage, several institutions conduct hostels for boys and girls under the Government Subsidy Scheme. Under this plan, the Department subsidizes the weekly earnings of inmates where necessary, to the extent of the differences between their earnings after deduction of fares, pocket money and clothing, and the average weekly cost per head over all hostels of maintaining an inmate. An initial outfit allowance of £20 for boys and £16 10s. for girls is granted. The hostels are eligible for grants up to a certain amount from the Department on a £2 for £1 basis for approved capital expenditure.

The following hostels were operating under the plan at 31st December, 1957 :—

Name of Hostel.	Location.	Sex.	Management.
Ballarat Orphanage ..	Ballarat ..	Boys	Ballarat Orphanage
Lyndon Lodge ..	Auburn ..	Boys	Salvation Army
Menzies Boys' Hostel ..	Frankston ..	Boys	Menzies Boys' Home
McAuley House ..	South Melbourne ..	Girls	St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage
St. Martin's House ..	Canterbury ..	Boys	St. John's Homes for Boys
St. Vincent de Paul's ..	South Melbourne ..	Boys	St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage
The Palms ..	Hawthorn ..	Boys	Burwood Boys' Home
Y.C.W. ..	Albert Park ..	Boys	Young Christian Workers' Association

### LOCATION OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

31st December—	Boarded Out In Foster Homes.	In Foster Homes With a View to Legal Adoption.	On Probation With Friends or Relatives.	In Live-in Employment.	In Departmental Institutions.	In Government Subsidized Hostels.	In Non-Governmental Institutions.	Total.
1953* ..	381	†	642	161	147	112	1,694	3,137
1954* ..	391	†	805	147	165	102	1,486	3,096
1955 ..	407	71	437	106	231	87	1,673	3,012
1956 ..	449	60	433	142	294	88	1,715	3,181
1957 ..	492	67	527	135	341	90	1,893	3,545

\* Figures shown in 72nd issue of the *Year Book* under the Department of Reformatory Schools for the years 1953, 1954 have been included in this table under respective headings. The Department of Reformatory Schools was abolished under *Children's Welfare Act 1954*.

† Figures included in "On Probation, etc."

Part V of the *Children's Welfare Act 1954* (previously Part III of the *Maintenance Act 1928*) enables a parent or any other person having care and custody of any child who is without sufficient means of support for such child, and is unable by any available legal proceedings to obtain sufficient means of support for such child, to apply in the prescribed form to the Director of the Children's Welfare Department for a weekly sum towards the child's maintenance. "Child" means any person under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory.

**Allowances for Children in Necessitous Circumstances.**

The number of children in respect of whom assistance was being afforded at the 31st December in the years 1953 to 1957, and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DETAILS OF ALLOWANCES PAID FOR CHILDREN  
IN NECESSITOUS CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER PART V OF  
*CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT* 1954 FOR THE YEARS  
1953 TO 1957.

Year.	Number of Children Assisted.	Total Amount of Assistance Payments.
		£
1953 .. .. .	2,238	86,789
1954 .. .. .	2,478	105,181
1955 .. .. .	2,759	124,314
1956 .. .. .	3,177	153,229
1957 .. .. .	3,659	161,608

**Infant Life Protection.**

Part VII of the *Children's Welfare Act* (Infant Life Protection) provides that no person shall, for payment or any reward, retain in or receive into her charge in any house infant under the age of five years for the purpose of rearing, nursing or maintaining such infant apart from its parents, unless such person and such home are registered by the Department (Section 59). The provisions of this Part do not apply to a hospital or to an educational establishment. Where the infant is in the care of a relative exemption may be made by the Minister (Section 58).

Where, under Section 66, payments which are required to be made through the Department fall into arrears for a period of four weeks, the child becomes a ward of the Children's Welfare Department (Section 66d).

The following is a statement of the operations of this part for the years ended 31st December, 1955, 1956, and 1957:—

Particulars.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Children already placed at 1st January .. ..	241	215	236
Children placed during year .. ..	478	528	576
Total .. ..	719	743	812
Discharged from operations of Part VII. during year—			
Custody resumed by parents .. ..	367	367	398
Made wards through arrears .. ..	56	70	115
Deaths .. ..	2	2	1
Attained five years of age .. ..	48	46	55
Adopted .. ..	31	32	28
Total .. ..	504	517	597
Under supervision at 31st December .. ..	215	226	215

**Employment  
of Children  
in Public  
Entertainment.**

Part VIII of the *Children's Welfare Act* provides that no child, unless the holder of a permit, shall be employed, whether for reward or not, in places of public entertainment or amusement, circuses, broadcasting and the like. There is exemption for occasional entertainment, the net proceeds of which are wholly devoted for the benefit of any school or to any charitable object. No permit can be granted for any child under seven years of age or for employment between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning or on any Sunday.

**Street Trading  
Act 1928.**

The *Street Trading Act* regulates trading by juveniles in the municipality of the City of Melbourne. It is policed by an inspector of the Department. No boy under the age of 12 years is permitted to engage in street trading, and boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years must be licensed by the Street Traders' Licence Board. No female under the age of 21 years is permitted to engage in street trading. Hours during which the licensed street traders may operate are prescribed and have regard to school hours and the physical strain on the boys.

## CHILD MIGRATION.

The *Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act* lays down the procedure to be adopted with respect to migrant children. The Act defines an immigrant child as any person under the age of 21 years who enters Australia unaccompanied by a relative and not for the purpose of living with a relative. Legal guardianship of such children is vested in the Minister for Immigration, who may delegate his powers under the Act to a State Authority. Such delegation in Victoria has been conferred on the Director of the Children's Welfare Department.

To develop further the flow of immigrant children to Australia, the Act referred to authorizes the Minister for Immigration to approve of organizations who are willing to act as custodians of such children. Organizations recruit suitable children in the United Kingdom and are responsible, under the supervision of the Minister and the State Authority, for their accommodation, welfare, care, education, and training. The State and Commonwealth Governments have contributed to approved organizations one third of the capital cost of accommodation provided for children from the United Kingdom. In addition, an approved organization receives the following per capita maintenance payments for immigrant children :—

United Kingdom Government	..	10s. (sterling) per week.
Commonwealth Government	..	10s. per week (Child endowment).
State Government	..	12s. 6d. per week.

The United Kingdom and State Government contributions are payable to age 16 years provided the children are at school.

The following are approved child migration organizations :—

Northcote Training Farm, Bacchus Marsh.

Nazareth House, Camberwell.

Presbyterian Social Service Committee " Dhurringhile ", Tatura.

Methodist Peace Memorial Homes for Children, Burwood.

St. John's Home for Boys, Canterbury.

Church of England Boys' Society Training Farm, Tatura.

The financial operations of the Children's Welfare Department for the years ended 31st December, 1955, 1956, and 1957 are shown below:—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT :  
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, YEARS ENDED 31ST  
DECEMBER, 1955, 1956 AND 1957.

Particulars.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>			
Boarded-out Children (Foster Homes) ..	36,936	45,842	53,549
Boarded-out Children (Children's Homes) ..	122,385	159,425	205,818
Juvenile Schools .. .. .	9,628	17,200	25,468
Departmental Homes .. .. .	156,270	196,721	244,220
Hostels .. .. .	4,830	2,922	3,368
Service Outfits .. .. .	3,265	4,375	4,503
Maintenance of Children .. .. .	123,746	153,229	161,608
Migrant Children .. .. .	3,262	3,044	2,759
General Maintenance Items .. .. .	7,670	9,039	11,856
Administration .. .. .	66,483	90,386	94,460
Gross Expenditure .. .. .	544,475	682,183	807,609
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
Maintenance Collections .. .. .	22,266	25,677	33,472
Child Endowment .. .. .	5,599	5,608	4,472
Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	1,168	1,467	1,682
Net Expenditure .. .. .	515,442	649,431	767,983

## THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The Society, dating back to 1896, is the only welfare agency in Victoria which exists specifically for the purpose of befriending children who are suffering from ill-treatment or gross neglect by their parents or guardians.

The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and number of cases dealt with during the five years ended 30th June, 1957:—

Details.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts .. .. .	2,625	2,873	3,433	2,313	5,834
Expenditure .. .. .	2,455	2,594	2,778	3,143	3,328
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cases Investigated .. .. .	506	469	507	576	477

## MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE.

The Maternal and Infant Welfare Movement commenced in Victoria with the establishment of Infant Welfare Centres in 1917.

These Centres are maintained by municipalities and subsidized by the Government. They are staffed by specially qualified sisters.

On the 31st December, 1957, 201 municipalities were maintaining 529 centres, 144 of which were in the metropolitan area. During the twelve months prior to that date, 138,939 individual infants and children attended the centres. A service is now being provided for migrant hostels and camps in the metropolitan and rural areas.

Vans have been provided for seven mobile services so that with the Victorian Baby Health Centres' Association Travelling Baby Health Centre in the Mallee, a mobile service is provided for seven sparsely populated areas. An additional service for mothers in the "outback" is provided by the Department's Correspondence Scheme with enrolments during the past year of 27 expectant mothers and 461 new babies.

**Ante-Natal.** Ante-natal medical supervision centres, subsidized by the Government, were established in 1945, and now operate in 26 municipalities. During the year ended 31st December, 1957, 7,424 individual expectant mothers paid 36,768 visits to these centres. Advice on pre-natal hygiene is also available in all Infant Welfare Centres.

**Pre-School.** At the 31st December, 1957, 276 Free Kindergartens, with an enrolment of approximately 17,224 children of pre-school age, were in receipt of subsidies from the Department of Health. In addition to £238,580 paid to individual kindergarten and play centres, the Kindergarten Training College received a grant of £10,000 in 1955 and £10,000 in 1956. In July 1956, the Education Department assumed responsibility for a maintenance grant and £15,000 was given by that Department to the College for 1957. This College provides tuition for 141 students.

Pre-school Play Centres are subsidized by the Government and function under the supervision of the Department of Health. One hundred and fourteen (114) of these centres had been established by 31st December, 1957.

**Crèches.** There are thirteen day nurseries supported by Government subsidies, voluntary effort and money derived from trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The total attendances for the year ended 31st December, 1957 were 101,524.

The total Government subsidy paid to crèches and day nurseries amounted to £39,792.

A child care course of one year's duration for students on nursing bursaries who are too young to commence nursing training is conducted by this Department. Students work in crèches and kindergartens and attend a weekly course of lectures arranged by this Department.

**Capital Grants.** Capital grants are available for Infant Welfare and Pre-school buildings on a £2 for £1 basis with a maximum grant of £2,250. Where a combined centre is erected a separate grant is given for each service.

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres for the four years 1954 to 1957, are given in the following table:—

#### VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Particulars.	Year Ended 31st December—			
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Municipalities .. .. .	202	196	198	201
Centres .. .. .	515	527	543	569
Nurses in Centres .. .. .	234	247	259	265
Home Visits .. .. .	105,459	103,649	118,600	131,783
Total Individual Children .. .. .	107,631	123,666	132,459	138,939
Total Attendances .. .. .	1,096,907	1,128,292	1,172,916	1,222,820



**Infant  
Welfare and  
Mothercraft  
Nurses.**

There are nine Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Training schools for nurses. Of these schools which are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies, only four train Infant Welfare nurses.

Since the inauguration of the Department of Health Mothercraft Nurses' examinations in 1930, 2,483 trainees had satisfactorily passed to the end of December, 1957. The number of Mothercraft nurses who passed the examination during the year ended 31st December, 1957, was 145. Since the coming into force of the *Mothercraft Nurses Act* in February, 1951, 820 nurses have been registered.

During the year 1957, 8 Mothercraft nurses received Department of Health certificates for pre-school Mothercraft nursing. One hundred and thirty-four (134) nurses have received certificates since the course was inaugurated in 1942.

There were 2,300 Infant Welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 31st December, 1957.

**SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.****School  
Medical  
Services.**

Medical inspection of school children was established in 1909, one of the objectives being to examine medically each child in the State three times during its school life.

At the routine inspection each child is weighed and measured, eyesight and hearing tested, and defects of teeth, throat, skin and posture noted. The child is undressed and examined as for life assurance, advised *re* general hygiene, cleanliness, etc. A school nurse assists each medical officer at the examination and is also responsible for the sending of defect notices to the parent. In many cases she also interviews the mother either at the school or in the home, thus acting as liaison between medical officer, parent, and teacher. School nurses also visit metropolitan schools at regular intervals to examine for pediculosis, cleanliness, and infectious skin conditions.

Special classes or schools are provided by the Education Department for physically and mentally handicapped children, such as the partially sighted, partially deaf, under-nourished, those with minor postural defects, speech handicaps, mentally retarded, etc. Children attending these classes are referred by the School Medical Officers and kept under regular medical supervision during their school career. Many children are given special appointments at headquarters on account of behaviour problems, truancy, etc. These cases are also investigated by a school nurse and, if necessary, sent on to the appropriate psychiatric clinic.

Visits to State Schools within the metropolitan area are maintained regularly. Extension of the service to children attending Registered primary schools in metropolitan districts and country areas, as medical staff became available, was agreed upon in April, 1950, and these schools are now included in the regular itineraries.

**School Dental Service.** The School Dental Service was instituted as a section of the School Medical Service with the appointment of two dentists in 1921, increasing to nine in 1925, when dental treatment was afforded to children attending schools in the inner industrial suburbs of Melbourne and certain country districts.

Treatment was commenced in the first year of the child's school life and repeated regularly until 12 years of age, i.e. over the transition period during which the deciduous teeth are lost and the permanent teeth (except the "wisdom" teeth) are erupted.

In Melbourne, the children were brought to the School Dental Centre. In provincial districts, a convenient school was used as a temporary centre for the district, while rural areas were served by three dental vans, each equipped as a dental surgery.

Loss of staff during World War II. period curtailed activities until 1951 when the dental service was established as a separate Division in the Health Department, and expansion of the service, was commenced.

The Central School Dental Centre was transferred to larger premises in 1951, and a second centre opened in North Fitzroy in 1953. Children are transported from schools to these centres by a contract bus service for dental treatment which includes general anaesthetics administered by a medical officer of the School Health Service.

Six dental vans and six semi-trailer (two surgery) units were added to the mobile service during the period 1952-56, and the country service with these units extended considerably in the Mallee, Gippsland and East Gippsland Regions, and parts of the Goulburn, Upper Goulburn, Port Phillip, Loddon and Corangamite Regions.

Dental care is also provided for homes, orphanages, and other institutions, and special groups of physically handicapped and mentally retarded children.

At 31st December, 1958, 40 dentists were engaged in these services, providing treatment for some 50,000 children.

**MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the latter fund, subscriptions and donations amounting to £3,495,008 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £603,865.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1947-48 to 1956-57 were as follows:—

**RECEIPTS—LORD MAYOR'S FUND : HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND,  
1948 TO 1957.**

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
1948 .. .. .	110,298	21,291	131,589
1949 .. .. .	103,763	24,468	128,231
1950 .. .. .	148,354	23,091	171,445
1951 .. .. .	142,588	27,535	170,123
1952 .. .. .	147,841	28,595	176,436
1953 .. .. .	175,795	31,318	207,113
1954 .. .. .	172,195	32,027	204,222
1955 .. .. .	206,326	27,749	234,075
1956 .. .. .	180,846	29,517	210,363
1957 .. .. .	199,478	31,070	230,548

**St. John Ambulance Association.**

The work carried on by this Association is described in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and of the injured. During the year ended 31st December, 1957, 6,084 students were instructed in first aid and nursing and of these, 4,540 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 178,535 persons have received awards. The Association medallion has been awarded to 15,436 students.

The following table shows various particulars relating to the Association's activities during each of the five years 1953 to 1957:—

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, 1953 TO 1957.

Particulars.	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Receipts .. .. £	4,995	6,009	6,429	7,461	9,710
Expenditure .. .. £	3,815	4,782	5,435	5,352	7,403
Students Instructed .. No.	3,858	3,766	4,645	4,961	6,084
Certificates Issued .. No.	2,803	2,865	3,314	3,769	4,540

**Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.**

The history of this Service and its objects are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1952-53 and 1953-54.

The following table furnishes information relating to the activities of the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service from 1st April, 1952, to 30th June, 1957:—

VICTORIAN CIVIL AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Details.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55†	1955-56.	1956-57.
<b>Metropolitan—</b>					
Stations .. No.	7	7	7	7	7
Officers .. No.	132	150	147	179	158
Ambulances .. No.	38	43	43	46	45
Calls .. No.	62,740	73,624	103,722	88,852	90,298
Accidents attended No.	9,913	8,845	12,507	10,208	11,853
Mileage .. ..	588,524	746,216	1,090,676	1,018,934	1,011,564
Patients Conveyed without Payment .. No.	26,099	26,588	46,815	51,155	33,458
Receipts* .. £	122,876	165,895	242,725	243,439	268,886
Government Grant (Maintenance) .. £	10,500	11,228	29,926	25,000	30,000
Expenditure .. £	124,137	171,330	242,729	234,276	286,075
<b>Country—</b>					
Stations .. No.	46	42	42	..	..
Ambulances .. No.	47	42	42	..	..
Calls .. No.	3,046	2,694	..	..	..
Mileage .. ..	157,295	137,235	..	..	..

\* Includes Government Grants.

† Ceased to be part of Victorian Civil Ambulance Service at 30th June, 1955.

‡ Period of 15 months, 1st April, 1954 to 30th June, 1955.

**Royal Humane Society.**

The objects of the Royal Humane Society of Australia were published in the *Year-Book* for 1942-43, page 295.

During the year ended 30th June, 1958, 73 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 26 certificates of Merit, 21 bronze medals, 3 silver medals and 1 gold medal were granted.

**Royal Life Saving Society.**

With the object of minimizing the loss of life from drowning, a branch of the Royal Life Saving Society was established in Melbourne in 1904. A statement of the aims

of the Society was published in the *Year-Book* for 1920-30 on page 237.

During the year ended 31st May, 1958, the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 10,466; the total income £3,954 and the expenditure £2,674.

**Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.**

The objects of this Society were given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June,

1957, 1,790 cases were dealt with, of which 249 were connected with cruelty to horses and 873 to dogs. There were 51 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, and fines were imposed in 25 instances. The receipts for the year ended 30th June, 1957, amounted to £9,726 and the expenditure £9,554.

**COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SERVICES.**

The *Social Service's Consolidation Act* (No. 26 of 1947) which came into operation on 1st July, 1947, and which has since been amended by Nos. 38 and 69 of 1948, No. 16 of 1949, Nos. 6 and 26 of 1950, No. 22 of 1951, Nos. 41 and 107 of 1952 and No. 51 of 1953, repealed the various legislative enactments relating to Age (previously Old-age), Invalid and Widows' Pensions, Maternity Allowances, Child Endowment, and Unemployment and Sickness Benefits and, while following in general the Acts repealed, considerably liberalized many of their provisions. By No. 34 of 1954, the title of the Act was changed to the *Social Service Act* and further amendments were also made at the same time. Other amendments were made by Nos. 15 and 38 of 1955, and by Nos. 67 and 98 of 1956.

The history and details of the legislation relating to the pensions and allowances covered by the *Social Service Act* will be found in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

All benefits are paid out of the National Welfare Fund. This is financed by annual appropriations from Consolidated Revenue of amounts equal to the expenditure from the Fund. Total expenditure in Victoria on payment of benefits provided under the *Social Service Act* for the year ended 30th June, 1957, was £46,220,003. The rates of benefits and allowances payable at 30th June, 1957, are shown in the following paragraphs.

## AGE PENSIONS.

**Eligibility and Rate of Pension.** *Persons Eligible.*—Men, 65 years of age and over, and women, 60 years of age and over, who have resided in Australia for a continuous period of twenty years. Any periods of absence during which a person's home remained in Australia, and absences in certain other circumstances, are counted as residence. Absence in a Territory of the Commonwealth does not break continuity of residence.

*Persons Disqualified.*—

- (a) Aliens (except women who, prior to marriage, were British subjects);
- (b) Any person who has deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension;
- (c) Any person, except a blind person, in receipt of income of £7 10s. per week or more, or £15 per week for a married couple. See "Effect of Income" below as to income disregarded. See "Blind Persons" below for provisions relating to the blind;
- (d) Any person who owns property, including cash or money in bank, to the value of more than £1,750 (£3,500 for married persons). The value of a home, furniture and personal effects is disregarded, also surrender values of life assurance policies up to £750, the capital value of any contingent interest, the present value of any reversionary interests, certain interests in the estates of deceased persons, and the amount of any Commonwealth war gratuity;
- (e) Any person who is not of good character, is not deserving of a pension, who has deserted his wife (or her husband) or children for six months or upwards immediately preceding the date of the claim.

*Aboriginal Natives.*—Pensions may be granted only to those aboriginal natives of Australia who have been granted exemption from State control laws or who, in any State where exemption is not provided for, are considered suitable persons to receive pensions by virtue of character, standard of intelligence, and social development.

*Maximum Rate of Pension.*—£208 per annum (£4, plus 10s. per week for each child except the first if the pensioner is an invalid).

**Effect of Income.** Permissible income is £182 per annum (£3 10s. per week). Any income in excess of this amount is deducted from the pension. The income of a married person is deemed to be half the total income of husband and wife. Thus a married couple where only one is a pensioner, may have an income between them of

£7 per week from other sources, in addition to the full single pension of £4 per week, making their total receipts £11 per week. Where the joint income from other sources exceeds £7 per week, the pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess.

If both husband and wife are pensioners, they may have an income between them of £7 per week from other sources and receive both pensions in full, making their total receipts £15 per week. Where their joint income from other sources exceeds £7 per week each pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess. Where the joint income exceeds £15 per week, no pension is payable.

“Income” does not include income from property gifts or allowances from children or parents, benefits from friendly societies, payments in respect of illness, infirmity or old-age from any trade union, the value of State food relief, child endowment or other payments for or in respect of children, benefits under the Hospital Benefits, Pharmaceutical Benefits, and Tuberculosis Acts and interest on Commonwealth war gratuities.

Additional income of £26 per annum (10s. per week) is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

**Effect of Property.** The annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of the net value of property (excluding the home, etc.) above £200 up to £1,750. The value of property of a married person is deemed to be half the total value of property of husband and wife.

*Blind Persons.*—Blind persons are eligible to receive, free of means test, a pension of £4 per week provided other conditions of eligibility are satisfied. Additional pension of 10s. per week for each child after the first may also be granted, but this is subject to the means test applicable to persons who are not blind.

A blind person receiving a war pension cannot receive more by way of invalid or age pension than the amount which would be payable to a person who is not blind and is receiving the “Special Rate” war pension for total and permanent incapacity.

### INVALID PENSIONS.

**Eligibility and Rate of Pension.** *Persons Eligible.*—Persons 16 years of age and over, who have resided in Australia for a continuous period of five years, and who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind. For the purposes of the residential qualification, the position in regard to absences is the same as for age pensions.

A person is deemed to be permanently incapacitated for work if the degree of his permanent incapacity is not less than 85 per cent. The claimant must have become permanently incapacitated or permanently blind while in Australia or during a temporary absence from Australia, but this condition is waived if he has resided in Australia continuously or otherwise for not less than twenty years.

*Persons Disqualified.*—

(a) The same as in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) for age pensions.

(b) A person who has an enforceable claim against any person under any law or contract, for adequate compensation in respect of his permanent incapacity or blindness.

*Aboriginal Natives.*—The same as for age pensions.

*Maximum Rate of Pension.*—£4 per week, plus 10s. per week for each child except the first.

*Effect of Income and property.*—The same as for age pensions.

*Blind Persons.*—See details of means test under Age Pensions.

**Wife's Allowance.** An allowance, not exceeding £91 per annum (£1 15s. per week), may be granted to the wife of an invalid pensioner (or age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind) if she is living with her husband and is not receiving an invalid or age pension or a service pension. The rate of the allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as an age or invalid pension.

**Child's Allowance.** An allowance of £29 18s. per annum (11s. 6d. per week) in respect of the first or only child under the age of sixteen years may be granted to the wife of an invalid pensioner, or age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, if she is living with her husband and has the custody, care and control of the child and is not receiving a service pension. This allowance may be granted where the wife is ineligible on account of income or property for a wife's allowance.

A child's allowance may also be granted to any invalid pensioner for the first or only child under the age of sixteen years, but where both husband and wife are invalid pensioners (living together) the child's allowance is payable only to the wife.

**Funeral Benefits.** A funeral benefit of £10, or the actual cost of the funeral if less than £10, is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner or a claimant who, but for his death, would have been granted an age or invalid pension.



Where the cost of the funeral has been partly met by a payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund (other than a contributory funeral benefit fund of a friendly society), funeral benefit is payable to the extent of the amount by which the cost of the funeral exceeded the amount paid from the fund, but not exceeding £10. Funeral benefit is not payable to a person administering a contributory funeral benefit fund.

The number of funeral benefits paid in Victoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1957, was 9,262, the total cost being £93,433.

The numbers of age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1957, were as follows:—Age pensioners—men, 35,351; women, 83,437; total, 118,788. Invalid pensioners—men, 10,807; women, 8,400; total, 19,207.

The numbers of age and invalid pensioners and the amount expended as at 30th June, for each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1957, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS,  
1947-48 TO 1956-57.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Pensioners at End of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
				£
1948 .. .. .	78,057	15,165	93,222	9,144,961
1949 .. .. .	81,753	15,575	97,328	10,244,132
1950 .. .. .	84,831	14,328	99,159	10,783,587
1951 .. .. .	86,210	13,977	100,187	11,958,534
1952 .. .. .	87,845	13,973	101,818	14,448,996
1953 .. .. .	93,353	15,019	108,372	17,475,838
1954 .. .. .	98,210	15,882	114,092	19,978,458
1955 .. .. .	106,406	17,074	123,480	21,527,396
1956 .. .. .	112,649	18,113	130,762	24,836,007
1957 .. .. .	118,788	19,207	137,995	26,772,524

\* Includes payments to Benevolent Homes and Hospitals for maintenance of pensioners, and to pensioner inmates of these institutions and allowances to wives of invalid pensioners.

### REHABILITATION.

Treatment and training are provided for suitable persons receiving, or qualified for, invalid pensions, unemployment or sickness benefits or tuberculosis allowances, and young people aged 14 and 15 years who, without treatment or training would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension when they reach 16 years of age.

The pension, benefit, or allowance continues during treatment. When training is commenced a rehabilitation allowance is paid (on the same scale as invalid pension, with allowances for wife and child), together with a training allowance of £1 10s. per week.

Fares and living away from home allowances may also be paid.

A person undergoing treatment or training may be provided with artificial replacements, surgical aids and appliances, also with books, equipment and tools of trade costing not more than £40. He is, however, required to pay the cost of any such article which he retains for his own use, but payment may be made by small instalments after he has commenced employment.

Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1957, was £175,635.

#### WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

**Eligibility and Rates of Pension.**

*Persons Eligible.*—A widow's pension is payable to a woman according to the following qualifications:—

Class A.—A widow who has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years. Maximum pension £4 5s. per week plus 10s. per week for each child except the first under 16 years;

Class B.—A widow, not less than 50 years of age, who has not the custody, care and control of a child under the age of 16 years. Or a widow of at least 45 years of age whose class A pension ceases because she no longer has a child in her care. Maximum pension £3 7s. 6d. per week;

Class C.—A widow, under 50 years of age, who has not the custody, care and control of a child under 16 years, but is in necessitous circumstances within 26 weeks after the death of her husband. Maximum pension £3 7s. 6d. per week (payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately after death of husband);

Class D.—A woman whose husband has been serving a term of imprisonment for at least six months, and who has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or is not less than 50 years of age. Maximum pension £3 7s. 6d. per week.

The term "Widow" includes, in appropriate cases, a deserted wife, a divorcee, a woman whose husband is an inmate of a hospital for the insane, and certain dependent females under conditions specified by the Act.

No woman may receive at the same time both a widow's pension and an age pension or an invalid pension.

The residential qualification is five years' continuous residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of lodgement of the claim. This period is reduced to one year where the claimant and her husband were residing in Australia when the husband died. Certain absences may be regarded as periods of residence.

Widows' pensions are payable subject to a means test which operates on both income and property.

**Effect of Income.** Class A.—Income of up to £3 10s. per week does not affect the rate of pension. A pensioner may, in certain circumstances, have an extra income of 10s. per week for each child under 16 years. If the pensioner's income is more than £3 10s. per week plus the extra amount allowed for children, her pension is reduced by the amount of the excess.

Class B.—Income of up to £3 10s. per week does not effect the rate of pension. If the pensioner's income is more than £3 10s. per week, her pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. No pension is paid if the income is £6 17s. 6d. per week or more.

Class D.—With Children : see Class A above.

Without children : see Class B above.

Any income over 15s. per week received by a deserted wife or divorcee from her husband, or former husband, for the maintenance of a child is taken into account as part of her income.

**Effect of Property.** Class A.—If a woman owns property worth more than £1,750, she is disqualified from receiving pension. Property valued at less than this amount does not effect the rate of her pension.

Classes B and D.—Property to the net value of £211 does not affect the pension. If the pensioner has property valued at £200 or more, the annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every £12 above £200 up to £1,750. No pension is paid if the net value of property is more than £1,750.

The above provisions do not apply to a Class C widow who is entitled to a pension only if she is in necessitous circumstances.

The definitions of "income" and "property" for widows' pensions purposes are the same as those for age pensions.

*Persons Disqualified.*—In addition to disqualifications arising from certain income and property, the following persons are also disqualified from receiving widows' pensions :—

- (a) aliens (except women who, prior to marriage, were British subjects);

- (b) any claimant who has deprived herself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension;
- (c) a deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband;
- (d) a woman who is in receipt of an age or invalid pension or a war widow's pension.

The number of widow pensioners and the amount expended as at 30th June, for each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1957, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS, 1947-48 TO 1956-57.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Widow Pensioners.	Amount Paid in Pensions.
		£
1948 .. .. .	11,259	1,022,432
1949 .. .. .	11,164	1,120,589
1950 .. .. .	11,060	1,099,158
1951 .. .. .	10,631	1,195,631
1952 .. .. .	10,222	1,390,309
1953 .. .. .	10,173	1,534,582
1954 .. .. .	9,827	1,567,098
1955 .. .. .	9,795	1,622,173
1956 .. .. .	10,246	1,799,184
1957 .. .. .	10,879	2,035,597

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Australia came into operation on 7th January, 1954.

Former residents of the United Kingdom living in Australia and receiving United Kingdom retirement or contributory old-age pensions are entitled generally, subject to the means test and other conditions apart from residence, to have their United Kingdom pension supplemented by an Australian pension to bring the total up to the rate for Australian citizens.

The requirement of twenty years' continuous residence is waived in all cases.

Widows' pensions, invalid pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits are also covered by the agreement.

In return, the United Kingdom grants insurance credits based on residence in Australia to all persons who become permanently resident in the United Kingdom, thus giving them eligibility for the various United Kingdom benefits;

There is also provision to enable Australian age and widow pensioners or recipients of child endowment to receive their pensions or endowment while temporarily absent in the United Kingdom.

#### RECIPROCITY WITH NEW ZEALAND.

A reciprocal scheme exists between the Commonwealth and New Zealand Governments with regard to age, invalid, and widows' pensions, child endowment and unemployment and sickness benefits, covering both permanent and temporary change of residence.

Residence in one country counts as residence in the other in relation to entitlement to benefits in which a residential qualification applies.

#### MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

**Persons Eligible.** A maternity allowance is payable to a woman who, at the date of giving birth to a child is residing in Australia, or is in Australia and satisfies the Director-General of Social Services that she intends to remain in Australia.

The allowance is payable in respect of a birth which occurred on board a ship proceeding from a port in Australia or a Territory of the Commonwealth to another port in Australia or a Territory of the Commonwealth. The allowance is also payable in respect of a birth which occurred on board a ship proceeding to Australia, provided the mother has not received and is not entitled to receive a maternity benefit in respect of the birth under the law of any other country.

Payment may be made in respect of the birth of a stillborn child, or a child which lived for less than twelve hours, if the period of intra-uterine life of the child was not less than five and a half calendar months.

(Payment may be made to qualified Australians temporarily abroad who fulfil particular requirements.)

There is no means test.

*Alien Mothers.*—Payment may be made to an alien mother if—

- (a) she was a British subject prior to her marriage, or
- (b) she or her husband resided in Australia for at least twelve months immediately prior to the birth of the child. Payment in respect of a birth which occurs within twelve months after the mother's arrival in Australia may be made at the end of that twelve months, unless the Director-General is satisfied that the woman is likely to remain in Australia, in which case it may be paid immediately.

*Aboriginal Natives.*—Payment may be made only to those aboriginal natives of Australia who have been granted exemption from State control laws or who, in any State where exemption is not provided for, are considered suitable persons to receive the allowance by virtue of character, standard of intelligence, and social development.

Allowances which may be paid are as follows :—

Amount of Allowances.

- (a) where there are no other children—£15 ;
- (b) where there are one or two other children—£16 ;
- (c) where there are three or more other children—£17 10s.

“ Other children ” means children born prior to the birth which is the subject of the claim, who, on the date of that birth, are under the age of sixteen years and of whom the claimant has the custody, care and control.

An extra £5 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

An advance payment of £10 on account of a maternity allowance may be made, upon application, four weeks prior to the expected date of the birth. The balance is payable immediately after the birth.

Details of allowances granted during the ten years ended 30th June, 1957, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY \* ALLOWANCES GRANTED, 1947-48 TO 1956-57.

Year Ended 30th June—					Number Granted during Year.	Amount Paid in Allowances during Year.
						£
1948	..	..	..	..	46,027	744,232
1949	..	..	..	..	46,309	732,621
1950	..	..	..	..	49,035	777,920
1951	..	..	..	..	50,210	807,030
1952	..	..	..	..	52,144	835,643
1953	..	..	..	..	55,297	872,085
1954	..	..	..	..	54,219	874,376
1955	..	..	..	..	55,720	893,693
1956	..	..	..	..	58,385	935,155
1957	..	..	..	..	59,648	948,575

\* Maternity allowances became payable from 10th October, 1912. A survey of the legislative enactments affecting maternity allowances during the period 1912-1944 appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1944-1945, page 456.

## CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26th June, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d., and, from 9th November, 1948, to 10s. Amending legislation passed in June, 1950, provided endowment for the first child under 16 years of age at the rate of 5s. per week from 20th June, 1950. The rate for each additional child under that age is 10s. per week. Endowment of 10s. per week is paid for all children under 16 years of age in approved institutions. The total amount paid in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1957, was £15,168,740.

## VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1955, 1956 AND 1957.

Rate per Endowment Period (Four Weeks).	Number of Claims—		
	1955.	1956.	1957.
£1 (one child family) .. ..	129,204	131,249	133,451
£3 (two child family) .. ..	123,673	127,267	130,644
£5 (three child family) .. ..	59,600	62,593	65,681
£7 (four child family) .. ..	24,045	25,864	27,418
£9 (five child family) .. ..	8,751	9,256	10,020
£11 (six child family) .. ..	3,083	3,427	3,509
£13 (seven child family) .. ..	1,175	1,263	1,381
£15 (eight child family) .. ..	560	580	621
£17 (nine child family) .. ..	176	221	242
£19 (ten child family) .. ..	94	89	104
£21 (eleven child family) .. ..	23	28	40
£23 (twelve child family) .. ..	9	8	7
£25 (thirteen child family) .. ..	2	1	1
£27 (fourteen child family) .. ..	—	—	2
£29 (fifteen child family) .. ..	—	2	—
Total claims current .. ..	350,395	361,848	373,121
Number of endowed children .. ..	729,399	760,667	791,026
Average number of endowed children per claim .. ..	2.082	2.102	2.120
Average annual liability per claim .. ..	£ s. d. 41 2 6	£ s. d. 41 13 1	£ s. d. 42 2 5

NOTE.—Figures in the above table exclude endowment in respect of children in institutions who numbered 4,709 in 1955, 4,840 in 1956 and 4,852 in 1957.

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.**

Males, over 16 and under 65 years of age, and females, over 16 and under 60 years of age, who have been resident in Australia for the twelve months immediately preceding a claim for benefit or satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they intend to remain permanently in Australia, are eligible to receive benefits. A person in receipt of an age, invalid, or widow's pension or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act* is ineligible for benefit.

*Unemployment Benefit.*—In order to qualify for an unemployment benefit a person must establish that he—

- (a) is unemployed and that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike ;
- (b) is capable and willing to undertake suitable work ; and
- (c) has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work (registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Officer is necessary).

*Sickness Benefit.*—In order to qualify for a sickness benefit a person must establish that he—

- (a) is temporarily incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or accident ; and
- (b) has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages, or other income.

*Married Women.*—A married woman is not qualified to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, benefit may be paid at such rate as the Director-General considers reasonable in the circumstances.

*Aboriginal Natives.*—Benefit may be paid only to those aboriginal natives of Australia who are considered suitable by reason of character, standard of intelligence and social development.



**Rates of Benefit.**

The weekly rates of benefit and limits of other permissible income are shown in the following table:—

**AUSTRALIA—UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.**

Age and Conjugal Condition.	Maximum Weekly Benefit.				Permissible Weekly Income.
	Claimant.	Dependent Spouse.	One Child.	Total.	
Unmarried—	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
16 years and under	30	..	..	30	5
17 years ..					
17 years and under	40	..	..	40	10
18 years ..					
18 years and under	50	..	..	50	15
21 years ..					
21 years and over	50	40	5	95	20
Married .. ..					
					20

NOTE.—When an unmarried or widowed person has the custody, care, and control of, or maintains a child under the age of sixteen years, the total benefit may be increased by 5s. per week.

Additional benefit (not exceeding £2 per week) may be paid in respect of a claimant's housekeeper where no such benefit is payable in respect of his wife, provided there are one or more children under sixteen years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but is not employed by him.

**Effect of Income.** Any income in excess of the permissible income shown in the preceding table is deducted from the rate of benefit. For unemployment benefit purposes, the income of the claimant and his spouse and the unearned income of any children under the age of sixteen years living with them are taken into account, but where the claimant and his spouse are permanently separated any income received by the spouse may be disregarded.

“Income” does not include child endowment or other payments for or in respect of children, or benefits under the Hospital Benefits, Pharmaceutical Benefits, and Tuberculosis Acts.

For sickness benefit purposes, there is disregarded £2 per week of any payment received from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable.

**Compensation.** For sickness benefit purposes, any amount received, or which a claimant is entitled to receive, in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable, by way of compensation (including Workers' Compensation), damages, or payments under any law (except those for which a claimant has made contributions) is not taken into account as income but is deducted

from the rate of sickness benefit otherwise payable. Pending the determination of a claim for compensation, damages, &c., sickness benefit may be paid subject to the condition that the whole or any part of the benefit shall be repaid to the Commonwealth out of any compensation, damages, etc., recovered.

**Payment of Benefit.** Unemployment benefit is payable from and including the seventh day after the day on which the claimant became unemployed or lodged his claim, whichever is the later, and continues only so long as he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and is otherwise qualified.

Sickness benefit is payable from and including the seventh day after the day on which the claimant became incapacitated, provided a claim is lodged within six weeks after that day. If the claim is not lodged within six weeks, payment commences from the date of lodgement of the claim except where the Director-General determines otherwise.

**Vocational Training.** A claimant for unemployment or sickness benefit or a person receiving benefit may be required to undergo a course of vocational training as a condition to the grant of benefit or continuance of payment.

**Special Benefit.** A special benefit may, at the discretion of the Director-General, be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit and who is not in receipt of any age, invalid, or widow's pension, or a service pension, if by reason of age, physical or mental disability, or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants, if any.

The following table gives particulars of claims, amounts paid, etc., during the years ended 30th June, 1955, 1956 and 1957:—

**VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS  
DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955, 1956  
AND 1957.**

Benefit.	1955.		1956.		1957.	
	Claims Granted.	Benefits Paid.	Claims Granted.	Benefits Paid.	Claims Granted.	Benefits Paid.
		£		£		£
Unemployment ..	2,398	99,305	4,143	74,664	23,938	530,959
Sickness ..	13,095	387,452	12,310	345,171	11,750	339,414
Special* ..	988	80,358	1,019	83,878	1,050	84,630
Total ..	16,481	567,115	17,472	503,713	36,738	955,003

\* Excluding special benefits to migrants in reception and training centres.

## REPATRIATION.

An outline of the activities leading up to the formation of the Commonwealth Repatriation Commission appears in Commonwealth *Year-Books* Nos. 15 page 931 and 17 page 598. The main activities of the Commission in 1956-57 were confined to the grant, review and assessment of war and service pensions, the provision of medical treatment, payment of re-employment allowances, vocational training, renewal and repair of artificial replacements and surgical appliances, the grant and review of sustenance and living allowances and the administration of the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria are shown below:—

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS,  
1947-48 TO 1956-57.

Year Ended 30th June—	Members of Forces.	Dependants—		Total.	Amount Paid during Year.
		Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
<i>War Pensions.</i>					
1948 .. ..	41,931	51,648	13,285	106,864	4,436,021
1949 .. ..	44,025	55,737	13,486	113,248	5,249,295
1950 .. ..	46,553	61,297	13,743	121,593	5,857,536
1951 .. ..	49,115	69,054	13,730	131,899	7,303,282
1952 .. ..	51,045	75,486	13,735	140,266	9,184,196
1953 .. ..	52,785	81,464	13,817	148,066	9,918,742
1954 .. ..	54,213	86,456	13,941	154,610	10,600,721
1955 .. ..	56,011	92,344	13,998	162,353	11,975,025
1956 .. ..	57,452	97,402	13,974	168,828	12,718,047
1957 .. ..	58,204	101,319	14,131	173,654	13,372,248
<i>Service Pensions.</i>					
1948 .. ..	2,793	822	370	3,985	288,084
1949 .. ..	2,736	781	373	3,890	322,659
1950 .. ..	2,784	735	364	3,883	347,274
1951 .. ..	2,696	715	356	3,767	332,924
1952 .. ..	2,661	757	368	3,786	382,584
1953 .. ..	3,029	846	398	4,273	503,946
1954 .. ..	3,308	909	409	4,626	601,579
1955 .. ..	3,614	925	426	4,965	684,636
1956 .. ..	5,279	2463	446	8,188	958,825
1957 .. ..	6,058	2717	492	9,267	1,089,529

Further statistical details relating to repatriation for the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 are as follows:—

VICTORIA—REPATRIATION, 1954-55 TO 1956-57.

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	No.	No.	No.
Medical Treatment—			
Repatriation In-patients at end of year ..	1,414	1,247	1,356
In-patients treated in Institutions operated by the Repatriation Department—*			
Repatriation cases .. .. .	8,619	7,976	8,307
Service personnel, etc. .. .. .	1,763	1,555	1,515
Admissions of Repatriation cases to insti- tutions operated by other authorities ..	1,199	764	966
Attendances of Out-patients* .. .. .	123,814	126,133	125,719
	£	£	£
Medical treatment expenditure .. .. .	2,696,493	2,817,615	3,108,107
Soldiers' children education expenditure ..	99,220	92,714	114,217

\* Due to a change in the basis of compilation, these figures are not strictly comparable with figures prior to 1952-53.