

## PART 10.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Clergy and  
services.

1609. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1893 and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years:—

## CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.\*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c., 1893.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1892.	1893.	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
Church of England ... ..	243	55,351	55,879	+ 528
Presbyterians ... ..	234	54,956	55,066	+ 110
Methodists ... ..	225	103,364	108,680	+ 5,316
Bible Christians ... ..	42	15,802	16,270	+ 468
Independents ... ..	59	6,399†	6,401	+ 2
Baptists ... ..	53	7,580	7,858	+ 278
Church of Christ ... ..	20	8,600	9,000	+ 400
Evangelical Lutherans ... ..	20	3,172	2,967	- 205
Moravians ... ..	3	156	312	+ 156
Welsh Calvinists ... ..	4	600	520	- 80
Society of Friends ... ..	2	344	344	...
Salvation Army ... ..	558	46,748	47,684	+ 936
Unitarians ... ..	1	104	104	...
Seventh Day Adventists ... ..	5	650	936	+ 286
Protestants unattached ... ..	5	1,088	572	- 516
Roman Catholics ‡ ... ..	195	43,194	39,870	- 3,324
New Church (Swedenborgians) ... ..	4	117	126	+ 9
Catholic Apostolic ... ..	32	961	279	- 682
Christian Israelites ... ..	1	104	104	...
Spiritualists ... ..	..	40	104	+ 64
Jews ... ..	11	1,092	1,145	+ 53
Total ... ..	1,717	350,422	354,221	+ 3,799

Increase or  
decrease in  
services of  
different  
sects.

1610. In 1893, as compared with 1892, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists, Bible Christians, Independents, Baptists, Church of Christ, Moravians, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, New Church (Swedenborgians), Spiritualists, and Jews; and decreases in the case of the Evangelical Lutherans, Welsh Calvinists, Protestants unattached, Roman Catholics, and Catholic Apostolic Church.

\* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.

† Figures for 1891.

‡ Approximate figures only. Returns not having been furnished for 1893 for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Ballarat, the figures for that diocese for 1892 have been used.

1611. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending Sunday services :—

## CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.\*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.		
	1892.	1893.	Inc. + Dec. -	1892.	1893.	Inc. + Dec. -	1892.	1893.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England ..	1,066	1,084	+18	125,511	122,716	-2,795	76,597	67,914	-8,683
Presbyterians ..	920	928	+8	97,630	98,476	+846	72,010	73,536	+1,526
Methodists ..	1,129	1,186	+57	133,834	141,515	+7,681	117,983	130,309	+12,326
Bible Christians ..	164	160	-4	18,990	18,870	-120	9,764	12,282	+2,518
Independents † ..	115	176	+61	20,559	20,970	+411	12,475	13,100	+625
Baptists ..	121	129	+8	21,550	19,310	-2,240	13,947	12,022	-1,925
Church of Christ ..	85	90	+5	11,150	12,000	+850	5,600	6,000	+400
Evangelical Lutherans ..	58	61	+3	5,790	6,560	+770	3,465	3,750	+285
Moravians ..	3	5	+2	270	330	+60	110	200	+90
Welsh Calvinists ..	5	7	+2	700	700	..	500	390	-110
Society of Friends ..	4	4	..	230	230	..	67	67	..
Salvation Army ..	324	327	+3	63,450	60,000	-3,450	59,718	63,000	+3,282
Unitarians ..	1	1	..	600	600	..	170	170	..
Seventh Day Adventists ..	6	9	+3	1,250	900	-350	750	550	-200
Protestants unattached ..	15	11	-4	5,025	4,225	-800	2,645	2,650	+5
Roman Catholics ‡ ..	562	567	+5	129,316	126,995	-2,321	123,797	123,862	+65
New Church (Swedenborgians) ..	2	2	..	230	230	..	80	60	-20
Catholic Apostolic ..	3	3	..	450	450	..	180	215	+35
Christian Israelites ..	1	1	..	200	200	..	190	190	..
Spiritualists ..	1	2	+1	400	2,000	+1,600	140	800	+660
Jews ..	6	7	+1	2,450	2,620	+170	905	725	-180
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>+169</b>	<b>639,585</b>	<b>639,897</b>	<b>+312</b>	<b>501,093</b>	<b>511,792</b>	<b>+10,699</b>

1612. It will be seen that the Church of England, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, Church of Christ, Evangelical Lutherans, Moravians, Welsh Calvinists, Roman Catholics, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Spiritualists, and Jews returned more, the Bible Christians and the Protestants unattached returned fewer, church edifices in 1893 than in 1892; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Church of England, Bible Christians, Baptists, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Protestants unattached, and the Roman Catholics; and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Church of England, Welsh Calvinists, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, New Church, and Jews. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstances that halls, school-houses, and even private dwellings in which services are held, are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

\* See footnote (\*) on previous page.

† In the columns for 1892 the figures relate to 1891, no returns having been received for 1892.

‡ Approximate only.

Sunday  
schools.

1613. The number of Sunday Schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1893 :—

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1893.

Denominations.	Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Church of England ...	540	4,125	45,859	33,533
Presbyterians ...	527	3,793	37,964	34,497
Methodists ...	717	6,770	61,760	41,094
Bible Christians ...	103	819	6,183	4,284
Independents ...	72	821	6,317	5,603
Baptists ...	70	884	7,668	5,265
Lutherans ...	32	66	965	790
Unitarians ...	1	4	16	16
Welsh Calvinists ...	4	44	389	265
Church of Christ ...	53	438	4,448	3,895
Moravians ...	3	9	95	53
Protestants unattached ...	5	83	1,052	958
Roman Catholics ...	317	1,409	...	21,420
Swedenborgians ...	1	8	53	32
Seventh Day Adventists (Saturday schools)	13	52	897	695
Spiritualists ...	1	11	307	270
Salvation Army ...	87	300	3,200	2,000
Jews (Saturday schools)	6	22	436	326
Total ...	2,552	19,658	...	154,996

Ages of  
Sunday  
school  
children.

1614. According to the ages of Sunday school children enumerated at the census of 1891,\* 58 per cent. were at school age (6 and under 13), and 13 per cent. were below, and 29 per cent. above, that age. Applying these proportions to the number of Sunday school children in average attendance in 1893, as shown in the last table, the following would be the numbers at the various ages :—

## PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1893.

Under 6 years ...	20,149
6 to 13 " ...	89,898
13 years and upwards ...	44,949
Total ...	154,996

Proportion  
of Sunday  
school  
children to  
population.

1615. The estimated number of children living in the colony between 6 and 13 years of age, during the year 1893, was about 179,268 ; the proportion of these regularly attending Sunday school in 1893 was thus about 50 per cent.

Candidates  
at matricu-  
lation ex-  
amination.

1616. During the year 1893 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination at the Melbourne University† was 1,450, or fewer by 122 than in 1892. Of these

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 673.

† For full particulars relating to this Institution, and its affiliated Colleges, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 701 to 711 and 722.

160 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 1,290 who attempted to pass. Of this number 535 or 41·5 per cent. were successful.

1617. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to pay a fee of one guinea, and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Five hundred and thirty-five persons passed the matriculation examination in 1893, but only 134 matriculated, as against 220 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1893, the total number who matriculated was 3,625. Matriculated students.

1618. In 1893, 639 students, of whom all but 28 had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 656 in 1892, and only 389 ten years previously. Of the number in 1893, 188 attended lectures in Arts, 126 in Laws, 98 in Engineering, 201 in Medicine, 6 in Science, and 20 in Music. Attendance at lectures.

1619. The number of degrees taken in 1893 was 120, of which 116 were direct, and 4 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered 127 in 1892, and 122 in 1891. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 8 in 1892, and 15 in 1891. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1892, also those in the year 1893:— Degrees.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES\*, 1855 TO 1893.

Degrees.	Prior to 1893.			During 1893.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	482	96	578	26	1	27	508	97	605
Master of Arts ...	247	134	381	12	2	14	259	136	395
Bachelor of Medicine	301	11	312	23	1	24	324	12	336
Doctor of Medicine ...	43	89	132	1	...	1	44	89	133
Bachelor of Surgery	233	2	235	18	...	18	251	2	253
Master of Surgery ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bachelor of Laws ...	171	8	179	10	...	10	181	8	189
Master of Laws ...	33	2	35	...	...	...	33	2	35
Doctor of Laws ...	10	19	29	1	...	1	11	19	30
Bachelor of Engineering	25	2	27	13	...	13	38	2	40
Master of Engineering	27	...	27	8	...	8	35	...	35
Bachelor of Science ...	5	2	7	3	...	3	8	2	10
Master of Science ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Doctor of Science ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2,071</b>

\* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals.

University  
graduates,  
1891.

1620. According to the returns of the census of 1891, there were, in that year, 663 male and 9 female university graduates in Victoria. Of these 248 graduated at Melbourne, 56 at Cambridge, 48 at Trinity (Dublin), 43 at Edinburgh, 31 at Glasgow, 34 at Oxford, and the remainder at other universities or colleges. Of the same number 184 were Bachelors and 164 Masters of Arts, and 103 Bachelors and 139 Doctors of Medicine, but only 32 in all had taken degrees in law.\*

University  
receipts  
and expen-  
diture.

1621. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. A decrease of £2,750 will be observed in the Government Grant and £647 in the college fees :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1892 ... ..	£ 17,000	£ 16,991	£ 982	£ 34,973	£ 35,011
1893 ... ..	£ 14,250	£ 16,344	£ 1,092	£ 31,686	£ 32,531
Decrease ... ..	2,750	647	+110†	3,287	2,480

University  
extension.

1622. The following account of the University Extension movement in Victoria has been kindly furnished for this work by Professor Baldwin Spencer, of the Melbourne University, Secretary of the Extension Board :—

The University Extension Board was finally constituted on the 5th June, 1891, the Statute of Incorporation having passed the University Council on the 6th April. The Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Council, four by the Professorial Board, and four are co-optative. The secretaryship, which is not at present a paid office, does not carry with it a seat on the Board.

The fourth season (1894) was naturally as much affected as the third by the prevailing depression. The total number of centres was 6, that of courses 7, and that of students 1,080. Owing to the drain upon the resources of the Board, consequent upon the publication of the journal, the year closed with a small deficit, and it was decided to cease the issue of the journal.

The fifth season now in progress (1895) will probably show a slight improvement upon the last one, as though the number of centres is the same, viz., 6, there are 9 courses in progress.

The system of lectures has been recently widened, and courses are now offered, consisting of 3, 6, 9, or 12 lectures. The course of three lectures is strictly preliminary and formative. Examinations are held where desired at the close of courses of from 6 to 12 lectures, and certificates (pass and distinction) are awarded.

The fees payable to the Board are £15, £30, £42, and £50 for courses of 3, 6, 9, and 12 lectures respectively. The payment of fees must be guaranteed by the centre before a lecturer can be appointed; in every other respect the Board leaves to the local committee the entire management of its centre.

\* For further particulars, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 716 to 720.

† Increase.

1623. *The Education Act* 1872 (36 Victoria No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing or not, all children of school age must attend school unless educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for 1872, 1875, and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

## STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).‡
1872 ... ..	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1875 ... ..	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495	183,484
1880 ... ..	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1885 ... ..	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1890 ... ..	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1891 ... ..	2,233	4,862	253,469	141,126	218,082
1892 ... ..	2,140	4,977	249,786	141,864	215,020
1893 ... ..	2,038	4,968	236,508	129,678	206,075

NOTE.—For an account of the growth of the education system in Victoria, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraph 724. For the State Schools teachers and scholars during each year, from 1872 to 1891, see issue for 1892, Volume II., paragraph 697.

1624. In 1893, as compared with the previous year, the number of scholars in average attendance decreased by 12,186, the number of instructors by 9, the number of schools by 102, the number of distinct scholars by 8,945, and the number of scholars on the rolls by 13,278.

1625. The decrease in the number of scholars since 1891—viz., nearly 17,000 in the gross enrolment, about 11,450 in the average attendance and about 12,000 in the distinct children—was entirely due to the non-enrolment since the 1st August, 1892, under an Order in Council, of children between 3 and 4½ years of age, and to payments for conveyance being restricted to those between the ages of 5 and 13. Thus the gross enrolment of children under 6 in day schools fell off by about 14,400, and those over 13 by 2,600; whilst the number of distinct scholars under 6 fell off by about 12,000, and those over 13 by about 1,900.

\* Each night school as well as each day school (whether carried on in the same building or not) is considered as a separate school and is included as such in this column. There were only 9 night schools in 1892, and only 5 in 1893, but formerly they were much more numerous, for instance there were 216 in 1877.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 474 in 1893.

‡ Derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, by which it appears the gross enrolment exceeded the number of distinct children by the following proportions in the last two years :—In 1892, 16.10 per cent. for day schools, and 27.85 for night schools; in 1893, 14.72 and 24.90 per cent. respectively.

Increase in teachers since 1891.

1626. In 1893, as compared with 1891, it will be noticed that the number of teachers increased by 106; their emoluments, however, fell off from an average of £118 each in 1891 to £102 in 1893.\*

Net decrease of schools in two years.

1627. Owing to the amalgamation and closing of schools by reason of retrenchment and travelling facilities afforded to school children, there was a net decrease of schools during the last two years amounting to 195, made up of 271 old schools closed or amalgamated, less 76 new schools opened.

Increase in State schools, 1872-93.

1628. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1623 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force,† the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State:—

STATE SCHOOLS—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1893.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools ... ..	989	94·28
Instructors ... ..	2,552	105·63
Scholars on the rolls ... ..	100,453	73·83
"    in average attendance	61,222	89·43
Distinct children attending (estimated)	92,878	82·05

Teachers, 1892 and 1893.

1629. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, it appears that the policy is to largely reduce the number of masters and mistresses, and assistants, and to replace them with pupil teachers; thus in 1893, there was an increase of 98 in the male and 226 in the female pupil teachers, but an almost corresponding decrease under other heads:—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.†	Assistants.	Pupil Teachers.§	Total.	Mistresses.†	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil teachers.§	Total.
1892 ... ..	1,422	226	262	1,910	743	739	504	1,081	3,067
1893 ... ..	1,377	174	360	1,911	677	599	474	1,307	3,057
Increase ... ..	...	...	98	1	...	...	...	226	...
Decrease ... ..	45	52	...	...	66	140	30	...	10

\* See also paragraph 1648 and table following paragraph 1647 *post*.

† During this period the number of children at the school age in the colony increased by about 25 per cent., and the total population by 57 per cent.

‡ Including 66 relieving teachers in 1892, and 59 such teachers—viz., 27 males and 32 females—in 1893.

§ Including 222 monitors, viz., 64 males and 158 females, in 1893.

1630. In every one of the Australasian Colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.\* Children are often allowed, however, to attend at above and below those ages. They are not enrolled under the age of 4½ in Victoria.

State education systems of Australasian Colonies.

1631. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian Colony during the year 1893, also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population:—

Schools, teachers, and scholars in Australasian Colonies.

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria ... ..	2,038	4,968	129,678	11·08
New South Wales ... ..	2,520	4,527	128,322	10·60
Queensland ... ..	691	1,484	44,432	10·41
South Australia ... ..	606	1,135	34,038	10·12
Western Australia ... ..	127‡	227	4,625	7·40
Total ... ..	5,982	12,341	341,095	10·64
Tasmania ... ..	253	517	10,175	6·62
New Zealand ... ..	1,355	3,266	98,615	14·02§
Grand Total ... ..	7,590	16,124	449,885	11·07

1632. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand; Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the

Order of colonies in respect to State school scholars.

\* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., Appendix B.

† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies except New Zealand.

‡ Including 21 assisted schools.

§ As Maori children are included amongst the scholars, persons of that race have been also included in the population by means of which this proportion was obtained.



circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Zealand.     | 5. South Australia.   |
| 2. Victoria.        | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. New South Wales. | 7. Tasmania.          |
| 4. Queensland.      |                       |

School attendance in Australasian Colonies.

1633. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales, Tasmania, or South Australia, but lower than in any of the other Australasian Colonies :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia ... ..	6,338	4,625	72.97
2. New Zealand ... ..	163,105	98,615	60.46
3. Queensland ... ..	78,330	44,432	56.72
4. Victoria ... ..	236,508	129,678	54.83
5. South Australia ... ..	62,309	34,038	54.63
6. New South Wales ... ..	238,951	128,322	53.70
7. Tasmania ... ..	20,475	10,175	49.69

Ages of State school scholars.

1634. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1893, 235,469, or 99½ per cent., were in day, and 1,039, or about ½ per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children at each age :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1893.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
4 Years ... ..	2,667	...	2,667
5 " ... ..	15,059	...	15,059
6 " ... ..	24,089	...	24,089
7 " ... ..	26,241	...	26,241
8 " ... ..	26,822	...	26,822
9 " ... ..	26,814	...	26,814
10 " ... ..	25,811	...	25,811
11 " ... ..	24,365	...	24,365
12 " ... ..	22,525	...	22,525
13 " ... ..	19,072	141	19,213
14 " ... ..	11,940	216	12,156
15 " ... ..	5,690	211	5,901
16 " and upwards ... ..	2,782	249	3,031
Unspecified ... ..	1,592	222	1,814
Total ... ..	235,469	1,039	236,508
Total, 6 and under 13 years ... ..	176,667	...	176,667

1635. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 13), and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to\*—to allow for children who attended more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year are obtained. For reasons already explained† the proportion of children under 6 fell from nearly 11½ per cent. in 1892 to 7½ in 1893; whilst those between 6 and 13 rose from 71¼ to 75¼ per cent. :—

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1893.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	15,556	7·58	...	...	15,556	7·55
6 to 13 ...	155,038	75·54	...	...	155,038	75·23
13 years and upwards ...	34,650	16·88	831	100·00	35,481	17·22
Total ...	205,244	100·00	831	100·00	206,075	100·00

1636. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In 1892 the proportion was 92 of the latter, and in 1893 91 of the latter, to every 100 of the former. In 1893 there was a decrease in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table† :—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892 ...	73,921	67,943	141,864
1893 ...	68,034	61,644	129,678
Decrease ...	5,887	6,299	12,186

1637. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1890 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of six and thirteen shall cause such children to attend school for at least 40 days in each quarter of a year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing.

State school attendance.

\* See footnote (‡) to table following paragraph 1623 ante.  
 † See paragraph 1625 ante.

In 1893 the returns bearing on this provision formerly applied to children of all ages, but from the commencement of the second quarter of 1893 they have been restricted to those at the prescribed age only. Those for the last three quarters show that, of the number set down as attending State schools, the highest proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (64 per cent.) was in the December quarter; the next highest (62 per cent.) was in the June quarter; the next (56 per cent.) was in the September quarter. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1893, also the average for the last three quarters of the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1893.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in each Quarter.	
31st March (4½ and upwards) ...	187,577	78,772	41·99
30th June (6 to 13) ...	147,206	90,948	61·78
30th September (6 to 13) ...	144,855	81,741	56·42
31st December (6 to 13) ...	144,058	92,542	64·23
Average for last three quarters	145,373	88,410	60·81

Reasons for non-attendance.

1638. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 51,516 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but 45,021 of these were provided with reasonable excuses—23,284 being exempt under the provisions of the Act, as they were living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, or were educated up to the standard, 10,412 on account of having attended 80 days in the last half-year, and 11,325 having entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 6,495, or to 4½ per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the last nine months as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 3·8 per cent.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

1639. In 1893, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 10,088, or 1,071 less than in 1892. During the 21 years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 152,278 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

1640. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 4,856 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1893, with the result that 4,182 convictions were obtained, whilst in 569 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 105 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £847, also costs amounting to £18. More than three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice. Prosecution for non-attendance at school.

1641. In 1893, military drill was taught in 245 schools to an average attendance of 17,438 pupils, and in 17 of these schools instructions in gymnastics was also given to 1,368 pupils; singing was taught in 293 schools, in 96 of which instructions was given by qualified members of the ordinary staff to 31,906 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 229 schools, to 23,657 pupils. All these are free subjects. Free subjects.

1642. The system of kindergarten instruction has been widely tried in the colony, it being included in the programme of instruction where practicable, with the happiest results in brightening the intellect of little children, in making their fingers dexterous, and quickening their interest in school life.\* Kindergarten instruction.

1643. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1893 was 88 as against 107 in 1892, and 106 in 1891; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £1,538 in 1893, as against £2,216 in 1892. As compared with the previous year, there was a small increase in the number of pupils seeking instruction in shorthand and geometry; whilst 13 pupils were specially instructed, apparently for the first time, in carpentry. On the other hand, there was a marked falling-off in the numbers instructed in all other subjects, whilst no special instruction appears to have been given in 1893 in physical geography, elocution, or mechanical engineering. The falling-off is probably due to the prevailing depression, and to the consequent necessity for economy on the part of the parents; whilst pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now generally pursue their studies at secondary schools. The following is a list of the extra Extra subjects.

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\* See Education Report, 1892-3, Parliamentary Paper No. 41, Session 1893, page xx.

subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject, in 1892 and 1893 :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

	1892. Pupils.	1893. Pupils.		1892. Pupils.	1893. Pupils.
Advanced English	30	5	Shorthand	32	34
French	537	361	Painting	48	29
German	62	13	Fancy work	—	2
Latin	488	329	Science	95	28
Euclid	575	441	Geometry	16	14
Algebra	773	587	History	45	30
Mensuration	35	33	Elocution	17	—
Bookkeeping	1,176	1,084	Botany	8	3
Physiology	60	27	Mechanical	4	—
Physics	64	53	Engineering	—	—
Physical Geography	2	—	Carpentry	—	13

State school  
scholar-  
ships.

1644. Prior to 1891, 200 scholarships were awarded annually by the Education Department to enable the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools to continue their education at the best grammar schools; but, owing to the necessity for retrenchment, these were gradually reduced, and in 1893 were discontinued altogether. This decision having been announced, several of the leading colleges agreed to continue the system at their own expense, the examination being conducted as heretofore by the Department, and accordingly 56 scholarships were awarded in 1893 to the successful competitors out of 231 candidates who presented themselves. There were also two private prizes awarded by the Department in accordance with the terms of its trusts, viz., the Waxman and the Percy Walker prizes.

State school  
exhibitions.

1645. Twelve exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. For the examination held in January, 1894, there were 70 competitors, and of the 12 successful students all but 3 had been attending grammar schools in and around Melbourne, whilst 3 of the number were female students. In October, 1894, there were 57 exhibitioners, viz., 44 attending at the University, 6 at various approved grammar schools, and 7 had their exhibitions suspended for a year.

School  
books and  
requisites.

1646. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow :—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the

Department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The cost of printing and publishing school books was about £1,048, but portion will be recouped by their sale.\* In 1893-4 the cost of free stock amounted to £1,932, or, on the average, about 19s. for each school, as compared with £3,642, or an average of £1 14s. per school in 1892-3.

1647. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1892-3 and 1893-4. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

Expenditure on State education.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1892-3 AND 1893-4.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-3.	1893-4.		
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE.</b>	£	£	£	£
Office staff † ... ..	21,217	17,797	...	3,420
Inspection ... ..	20,635	18,286	...	2,349
Teachers' salaries ... ..	398,580	368,571	...	30,009
„ payments on results	152,445	137,429	...	15,016
Singing ... ..	7,778	78	...	7,700
Drawing ... ..	5,292	845	...	4,447
Drill and gymnastics ... ..	3,089	...	...	3,089
Bonuses ... ..	6,015	1,548	...	4,467
Training Institute ‡ ... ..	5,098	1,920	...	3,178
Stores, books, and requisites	5,140	3,305	...	1,835
Maintenance of schools ... ..	37,574	32,020	...	5,554
Conveyance of children ... ..	2,137	2,451	314	...
Compulsory clause ... ..	3,346	1,946	...	1,400
Cadet Officers ... ..	...	343	343	...
Boards of Advice ... ..	112	298	186	...
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.	43,152	50,536	7,384	...
Other expenditure § ... ..	4,153	3,556	...	597
Extra subjects    ... ..	2,216	1,538	...	678
<b>Total exclusive of buildings</b>	<b>717,979</b>	<b>642,467</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>75,512 ¶</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.</b>				
Maintenance ... ..	16,619	6,780	...	9,839
Rent ... ..	2,877	2,056	...	821
Cost of erection or removal ... ..	8,776	94	...	8,682
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>746,251</b>	<b>651,397</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>94,854 ¶</b>

\* See Education Report, 1893-4, page xvi.

† Including non-clerical division and temporary clerical assistance.

‡ Including allowance for board of students.

§ Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1892-3 to £2,579 and £761 respectively, and in 1893-4 to £3,197 and £5.

|| This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1892 and 1893.

¶ Net decrease.

Savings on closing and amalgamation of schools, &c.

1648. In order to effect savings in the cost of education, a scheme of payment to parents for the cost of conveyance of their children to schools was introduced at the end of 1891, which permitted of 158 schools, in districts where very small or unclassified schools were from two to four miles distant from another school, being closed by the end of June, 1894, at a saving, after deducting cost of conveyance (£2,451), of about £10,000 per annum. All arrangements for conveyance are left in the hands of the parents, the Department agreeing to pay at the rate of 6d. for the daily attendance of each child between the ages of 5 and 13 residing more than three miles from a school, and in the cases of closed schools, with certain conditions as to age, at the rate of 3d. for children living between two and three miles from school. Moreover, by amalgamating schools in centres of population, without impairing their efficiency, a saving of about £30,000 per annum was effected up to the 30th June, 1894. Other savings have been effected by reducing the staff of assistant teachers, and increasing that of pupil teachers as already shown;\* by discontinuance of payments for teaching singing, drawing, drill, and gymnastics, and also for bonuses for the instruction of pupil teachers; as well as by *pro rata* reductions, in common with other sections of the public service, in salaries.

State expenditure on primary education, 1880 to 1894

1649. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1893-4 was £651,397, of which only £1,538 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£649,859) was made up of £640,929, cost of management, inspection, instruction, &c.; of £8,836 for maintenance and rents of private buildings; and of £94—provided from the general revenue—for the erection of buildings. The expenditure (exclusive of buildings) in 1893-4 was reduced by nearly £75,000—three-fifths being in the emoluments of teachers†—as compared with 1892-3, and by close on £100,000 as compared with 1891-2; that on the maintenance of buildings and rents by nearly £11,000 and £24,000 as compared with the same years respectively; whilst only

\* See paragraph 1629 *ante*.

† See also paragraph 1626 *ante*.

£94 was paid towards the capital cost of buildings in 1893-4, as against nearly £9,000 in 1892-3, and £32,500 in 1891-2. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last fifteen years:—

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880-94.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, &c.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80 ...	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-81 ...	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,831
1881-2 ...	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3 ...	525,405	20,000	3,725	...	56,651
1883-4 ...	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	36,923
1884-5 ...	535,347	19,900†	2,400	...	69,995
1885-6 ...	575,799‡	19,949	2,700	...	45,438
1886-7 ...	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,284
1887-8 ...	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,265	...
1888-9 ...	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889-90 ...	687,651	30,790	4,341	93,468	...
1890-91 ...	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...
1891-2 ...	740,554	28,597	4,065	32,508	...
1892-3 ...	715,763	16,619	2,877	8,776	...
1893-4 ...	640,929	6,780	2,056	94§	...

1650. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1893-4 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 3d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Amount paid for extra subjects.

1651. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian Colonies during the year ended 31st December, Cost of primary instruction in Australasian Colonies.

\* Including expenditure on erection of Training College for teachers, viz., £8,000 in 1888-9; £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2. Including also £26,307 in 1891-2, and £8,776 in 1892-3, out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

† Approximate.

‡ The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.

§ For removal of unused schools.



1893, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:—

COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION\* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1893.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, &c.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	678,346	1,538	679,884
New South Wales ... ..	641,952	73,267	715,219
Queensland ... ..	175,479	...	175,479
South Australia ... ..	125,170†	702	125,872
Western Australia ... ..	12,408	1,537	13,945
Total ... ..	1,633,355	77,044	1,710,399
Tasmania ... ..	35,991	9,904	45,895
New Zealand ... ..	386,858†	2,902	389,760
Grand Total ... ..	2,056,204	89,850	2,146,054

1652. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1893 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 11s. 6d. in New South Wales and £5 4s. 10d. in Victoria to £3 0s. 4d. in Western Australia. In the previous year Victoria was at the head of the list. Of the total cost 19s. 5d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 11s. 5d. in New South Wales, and 6s. 8d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-tenth, and in South Australia about one-fifteenth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost

\* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings, and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.  
† Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was £8,469, and in New Zealand £37,170.

per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.\*

Colony.	Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.					
	Paid by State.		Paid by Parents, &c.		Total.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. New South Wales ...	5	0	1	0	11	5
2. Victoria ...	5	4	7	0	0	3†
3. Tasmania ...	3	10	9	0	19	5
4. Queensland ...	3	19	0	...		
5. New Zealand ...	3	18	5†	0	0	7†
6. South Australia... ..	3	13	7†	0	0	5
7. Western Australia§ ...	2	13	8	0	6	8

1653. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stood in 1893 third on the list, the amount being 11s. 7d.; New South Wales and New Zealand—which were considerably below her in 1892—having slightly higher proportions; whilst Western Australia stood at the bottom with only 4s. 6d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.\*

	Amount paid per Head of Population.			Amount paid per Head of Population.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
1. New South Wales ...	11	10	5. South Australia ...	7	6
2. New Zealand ...	11	9	6. Tasmania... ..	6	0
3. Victoria ...	11	7	7. Western Australia	4	6
4. Queensland ...	8	3			

1654. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £5 0s. 3d.; and the cost per head of population 10s. 8d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 15s. 5d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 8d.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Austr

\* See footnote (\*) on preceding page.  
 † In South Australia about 5s., and in New Zealand about 7s. 6d., of the amounts entered in this column, was derived from Education reserves.  
 ‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.  
 § Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 6s. 6d.

Expenditure  
on secondary  
education.

1655. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1893-4 was less by £10,141 than that so expended in 1892-3, by £28,456 than that expended in 1891-2, and by nearly £39,500 as compared with 1890-91, the greatest decrease being under the head of technical schools and schools of mines :—

#### EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£	£	£
Exhibitions and Scholarships ...	9,973	9,007	7,943	6,024
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines	38,613	29,316	17,065	10,843
Melbourne University Endowment ...	16,500	17,250	14,750	13,750
"    "    Buildings ...	5,000	3,500	1,000	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>70,086</b>	<b>59,073</b>	<b>40,758</b>	<b>30,617</b>

State school  
buildings  
held in fee.

1656. About the middle of 1894 the Department of Education possessed 1,992 school-houses, having accommodation for 194,195 children ; also 1,432 teachers' residences.\*

Teachers of  
each class.

1657. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter, was fully explained in a previous issue of this work.† The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1893, and their classification under *The Public Service Act 1883* :—

#### TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS 1893.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class ...	50	...	...	...	112	639
Second class ...	33	...	...	42	78	180
Third class ...	77	...	44	40	39	193
Fourth class ...	312	3	44	92	67	137
Fifth class ...	721‡	418§	79	277	...	...
Juniors ...	...	...	7	148	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1,149</b>

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 474 sewing-mistresses ; 184 male and 256 female temporary unclassified head teachers; and 64 male and 158 female monitors. The grand total was 4,968, viz., 1,911 males and 3,057 females.

\* For particulars of the materials of which State schools are built, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.

‡ Including 27 relieving teachers

§ Including 32 relieving teachers.

1658. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of 1872, 1875, 1881, 1885, and the last four years :—

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1893.

Year.* (4th quarter.)	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†
1872 ... ..	888	1,841	24,781
1875 ... ..	565	1,511	27,841
1881 (Census)... ..	643	1,516	28,134
1881 (Ordinary Returns)	645	1,553	34,062
1885 ... ..	665	1,645	34,787
1890 ... ..	791	2,037	40,181
1891 ... ..	759	1,995	37,203
1892 ... ..	745	1,973	36,344
1893‡ ... ..	826	2,042	35,742

1659. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 62 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 201 in the number of instructors, and of 10,961 in the number of scholars.

1660. For the last eighteen years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any

\* The figures for the last four years represent the numbers attending during the fourth quarter; which, it is believed, is practically what was returned for previous years. Formerly the year when the statistics were collected was shown; now the year to which the information most probably relates.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year; hence they differ from those in the other lines which relate to the numbers on the rolls.

‡ The Education Report for 1893-4 gives a return of 823 private schools, but in these there were said to be 43,233 scholars, or nearly 7,500 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number enrolled during a single quarter.

connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the last four and three previous years:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876 TO 1893.

Year (4th Quarter).	Total.	Religious Denominations.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
<b>SCHOOLS.</b>											
1876 ...	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1881 (Census)	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1885 ...	665	40	5	3	2	4	...	182	2	3	424
1890 ...	791	28	2	2	...	7	...	203	4	1	544
1891 ...	759	32	3	2	...	6	...	208	2	...	506
1892 ...	745	34	2	2	...	7	...	196	3	...	501
1893 ...	826	27	2	2	...	7	...	199	2	...	587
<b>TEACHERS.</b>											
1876 ...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1881 (Census)	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1885 ...	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1890 ...	2,037	107	27	23	...	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
1891 ...	1,995	115	29	22	...	7	...	705	3	...	1,114
1892 ...	1,973	122	24	21	...	8	...	689	6	...	1,103
1893 ...	2,042	97	21	18	...	9	...	691	6	...	1,200
<b>SCHOLARS.</b>											
1876 ...	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1881 (Census)	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1885 ...	34,787	1,466	799	387	39	129	...	20,315	133	118	11,401
1890 ...	40,181	1,442	562	358	...	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744
1891 ...	37,203	1,323	576	419	...	188	...	21,799	51	...	12,847
1892 ...	36,344	1,248	509	310	...	261	...	21,042	162	...	12,812
1893 ...	35,742	1,034	386	251	...	216	...	20,973	151	...	12,731

Proportion  
of denomi-  
national  
schools.

1661. By the figures relating to 1893 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 239 private schools or 29 per cent., employing 842 instructors or 41 per cent., and educating 23,011 children or 64 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 20,973 children, or about 59 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 91 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious denomination, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Teachers in  
private  
schools.

1662. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1893 were more numerous by 6 and the female teachers more so by 81, than those in 1892, the result being an increase of 87. The number and sexes of

\* For particulars of "Other Sects" see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., footnote to table following paragraph 735.

the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1892	...	...	...	416	1,539	1,955
1893	...	...	...	422	1,620	2,042
Increase				6	81	87

1663. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1893 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 27 scholars.  
 „ not attached „ „ „ 11 „

1664. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 30 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denominations.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.  
 „ Wesleyans ... „ „ 14 „  
 „ Presbyterians ... „ „ 18 „  
 „ Lutherans ... „ „ 24 „  
 „ Jews ... „ „ 25 „  
 „ Roman Catholics ... „ „ 30 „

1665. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 26.\* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1666. In 1893, as compared with 1892, there was a decrease of 610 in the number of boys, but an increase of 226 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :—

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892	...	...	...	17,350	18,776	36,126
1893	...	...	...	16,740	19,002	35,742
Increase				...	226	...
Decrease				610	...	384

\* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 29.

Proportion  
of male to  
female  
scholars.

1667. In 1893, the number of boys educated in private schools was lower than that of girls, the proportion being 88 boys to 100 girls, as against 92 boys to 100 girls in the previous year. It has been already shown\* that in State schools the scholars were in the proportion of 91 girls to 100 boys.

Ages of  
scholars.

1668. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

#### AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1893.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ... ..	15,556†	4,749	20,305
6 to 13 years (school age)	155,038	22,136	177,174
13 years and upwards ...	35,481	8,857	44,338
Total ... ..	206,075	35,742	241,817

Proportion  
of scholars  
at school  
age.

1669. In public schools,  $75\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst  $17\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. were above, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were below it. In private schools, only 62 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst  $24\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. were above, and  $13\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. were below it.

Scholars,  
1893

1670. The number of children of all ages stated to be receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1893 was as follows :—

#### CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1893.

Being educated—

In State Schools (distinct children)...	...	...	206,075
In private schools ... ..	...	...	35,742
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	12,419
Total ... ..	...	...	<u>254,236</u>

Scholars at  
school age.

1671. Of these children the following were said to be at the school age (6 and under 13):

#### CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1893.

Being educated—

In State schools ... ..	...	...	155,038
In private schools ... ..	...	...	22,136
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	5,612
Total ... ..	...	...	<u>182,786</u>

\* See paragraph 1636 ante.

† Now restricted to the ages of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6. See paragraph 1625 ante.

1672. According to the official estimate for 1893, the mean number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria in 1893 was 179,268\*; but the above figures would make it appear that about 3,518 more children at that age were receiving education than there were in the colony. It is possible, however, that the figures of distinct children furnished by the Education Department—which are confessedly only estimates—may overstate the truth; that some of those returned as attending private may have also attended State schools during the year; which will account for the discrepancy. But, in any case, it is pretty certain that very nearly all the children in the colony at the school age were receiving education, at any rate, during part of the year.

Children at school age receiving education.

1673. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The number of scholars in these schools at the end of 1893 was 887, as compared with 1,056 in 1892, and 1,242 in 1891. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions, for the year under review :—

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, 1893.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Scholars on Rolls at end of Year.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	13	207
Scotch College, Melbourne	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	230
Wesley " "	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	8	122
St. Patrick's " "	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	8	95
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	" ...	...	14	130
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	7	103
	Total ... ..	40,000	62	887

1674. At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships giving exemption from tuition fees for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years;

Scholarships and exhibitions at colleges and grammar schools.

\* According to the census of 1891, the number aged 6 and under 13 years was then 173,368.



and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. Other scholarships are offered by the head master for open competition in February of each year, their number depending on the number of candidates. There is also "a Witherby Scholarship," which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years, and several choral scholarships. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for:—Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination. In connexion with the Wesley College eight scholarships are offered for competition, one for each form in the upper and middle schools, and two entrance. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

Education at  
school age,  
1891.

1675. The returns of the census of 1891 showed 173,368 children\* at the school age (6 and under 13), of whom 87,654 were boys and 85,714 were girls. The following are the numbers of those who could read, who could also write, and who could not read:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891.

	Boys.	Girls.
Could read ... ..	82,002	80,724
Could write ... ..	76,151	75,858
Could not read ... ..	5,652	4,990

Education at  
school age,  
1871 and  
1891.

1676. The *Education Act* 1872 came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1891 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods:—

\* Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1891.\*

Educational Attainments.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 13 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.
Could read ...	8,783	9,355	8,861	9,418	8,822	9,386
Could write ...	6,593	8,688	6,597	8,850	6,595	8,768
Could not read ...	1,217	645	1,139	582	1,178	614

1677. In 1891, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the proportion of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being over 6 per cent., whilst that of the latter was about 33 per cent.; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Improvement in twenty years.

1678. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the proportions of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the proportions unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

Education of boys and girls.

1679. The degree of education of children is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of, and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by, children between the ages of 5 and 15 belonging to each of the principal sects are shown:—

Education of children of different denominations, 1891.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS,† 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Numbers between 5 and 15 years old who—			Proportions per 10,000 living between 5 and 15 years old who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	79,440	73,708	10,567	8,826	8,189	1,174
Presbyterians ...	31,867	29,507	3,676	8,965	8,302	1,035
Methodists‡ ...	36,905	34,532	3,909	9,042	8,461	958
Independents... ..	4,401	4,170	514	8,954	8,484	1,046
Baptists ... ..	5,554	5,159	724	8,846	8,216	1,154
Lutherans ... ..	2,110	1,979	421	8,336	7,819	1,664
Other Protestants ...	5,579	5,112	787	8,764	8,030	1,236
Total Protestants...	165,856	154,167	20,598	8,895	8,268	1,105
Roman Catholics ...	44,759	41,282	5,829	8,848	8,160	1,152
Jews ... ..	1,203	1,132	111	9,155	8,615	845
Residue ... ..	5,789	5,347	970	8,565	7,911	1,435
Grand Total ...	217,607	201,928	27,508	8,878	8,236	1,122

\* Inclusive of a few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

† Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

‡ Including Bible Christians.

Denomina-  
tions  
compared.

1680. According to the table, the children of the Jews, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read and to write was concerned; then followed, in order of their ability to read, the children of the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents, but those of the Independents surpassed the others in their ability to write. A larger proportion of the children of Roman Catholics, with those of the Baptists, could read, than those of the Church of England, but in regard to writing, the children of the last were better instructed than those of the first named, whilst the Baptists stood before both. The children of the Lutherans were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of other Protestants.

Education of  
children in  
Austral-  
asian  
Colonies.

1681. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian Colonies.\* All of the colonies, however, publish their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria ... ..	8,878	8,236	1,122
2. New Zealand ... ..	8,456	7,469	1,544
3. New South Wales ... ..	8,174	7,372	1,826
4. Queensland ... ..	8,116	7,237	1,884
5. South Australia ... ..	7,781	7,210	2,219
6. Western Australia ... ..	7,700	6,785	2,300
7. Tasmania ... ..	7,534	6,704	2,466

Colonies  
compared.

1682. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. In New South Wales and Queensland the proportion of illiterate children was about two-thirds higher than in Victoria, and also much higher than in New Zealand, whilst that in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania was twice as high, or upwards, as in Victoria.

\* When the census of 1891 was taken the prescribed school age was in Victoria from 6 to 13 years, in New South Wales and Western Australia from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years.

† Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

1683. The persons above 15 years of age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :—

Adult  
education,  
1891.

### EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1891.\*

			Males.		Females.
Could read	...	...	381,399	...	338,813
Could write	...	...	375,938	...	329,722
Could not read	...	...	8,809	...	7,968

1684. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population; and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them could do, the view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the numbers so obtained the following proportions have been based :—

Adult  
education  
in Austral-  
asian  
Colonies.

### EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.\*

Colony.	Proportion per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,785	9,581	215
2. Victoria	9,772	9,575	228
3. South Australia	9,617	9,359	383
4. New South Wales	9,512	9,216	488
5. Tasmania	9,219	8,861	781
6. Queensland	9,204	8,932	796
7. Western Australia	8,915	8,591	1,085

1685. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list,† but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being above New South Wales and Queensland, and Tasmania above Queensland and Western Australia. New South Wales occupies the fourth place on the list, or one place lower

Colonies  
compared.

\* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.  
† See paragraphs 1681 and 1682 *ante*.

than in the case of the education of children, and stands below all the other colonies except Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia.

Working  
Men's  
College.

1686. The Working Men's College was closed during the first quarter of 1893, in consequence of the committee declining to undertake the pecuniary responsibility of continuing the college work upon the lines laid down in the new regulations issued by the Education Department for the management of technical schools; but some concessions having afterwards been obtained, and arrangements made with the staff to accept reduced terms, the classes were re-opened at the beginning of the second quarter. Owing to the prevailing depression the number of students fell to less than half that of the year previous; and the following classes were discontinued owing to the paucity of enrolments:—Agriculture, agricultural chemistry, elocution, horticulture, geography, deductive logic, lithography, physiology, surveying, history, harmony and voice production. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the last three years\* :—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1891 TO 1893.

Averages per Term.	1891.	1892.	1893†.
Students enrolled—	2,393	2,267	1,054
Males over 21 ... ..	677	587	255
„ under 21—Apprentices ...	289	268	118
„ „ Others ...	772	697	343
Females ... ..	655	715	338
Fees received ... .. £	3,263	3,381	1,180
Average fee per student ... ..	27s. 3d.	29s. 10d.	22s. 4d.
Number of classes ... ..	120	127	96
„ Instructors ... ..	51	55	38
Salaries paid Instructors ... .. £	4,325	4,645	1,487

Gordon  
Technical  
College.

1687. At the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, the subjects taught in 1894 numbered 18, and owing to the depressed condition of things generally no new subjects have been added to the list. The total enrolment for 1894 was 507. The fees ranged from 5s. to 21s. The amount received in fees paid by students for 1894 was £220; in public subscriptions, £28; and the Government capitation, £330. On the other hand, the amount paid to Instructors for same period was £285, and for general maintenance, £310.‡

\* For further information see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraphs 761 and 762.

† For three quarters only.

‡ For further information as to establishment and subjects taught, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraphs 761 and 762.

1688. All technical schools, including the two just described, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has devised and established a new scheme for promoting and directing secondary education generally, by which schools will be recognized in certain authorized centres only, and State grants restricted to certain specified subjects which bear a distinct relation to the industrial arts and the success with which they are taught. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally;\* whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1893, there were altogether 25 technical schools in the colony, viz., 3 working men's or technical colleges—including the two just referred to—10 schools of art, and 12 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of Mines, has been affiliated to the Melbourne University since April, 1887, the privileges conferred by the affiliation, however, being restricted to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 112 lecturers, and had, during 1893, an enrolment of 2,401 pupils; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. 6d. to £8 15s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1893-4 amounted to £10,843, viz., £9,952 for maintenance, and £891 for buildings, furniture, &c.; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £2,478; the Ballarat School of Mines, £1,441; the Bendigo School of Mines, £936; and the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery, £998. The principles by which the Education Department is guided in its administration of technical instruction was briefly summarized in the issue of this work for 1892.†

Technical  
schools.

1689. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £185,204. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £597,047, of which £15,499 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 714,488, of which 398,010 were presented to the institution,

Melbourne  
Public  
Library.

\* For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 748 to 751.

† Vol. II., paragraph 763.

and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £30,884. At the end of 1893 the library contained 133,301 volumes, and 233,367 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 423,769 persons. The librarian reports that, of 3,878 volumes added to the institution in 1893, 2,593 were donations; and that £962 was spent during the year in the purchase of books, and £740 for binding. By means of the new catalogue, and the system of cards, readers are enabled without delay to ascertain the resources of the library on any given subject. The library consists of three distinct sections, viz.:—The Public Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. During the year 1893 93,608 volumes, extending over the whole range of English literature, were given out by the Lending Branch, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 8,530, as against 4,721 in 1892. Only six books were lost, and four were paid for. The inconvenience caused by the want of sufficient accommodation for the books is being more seriously felt year after year, and the Trustees strongly renew their advocacy of the building of a new reading room on the site of the old Technological Museum.

National  
Gallery.

1690. The National Gallery, at the end of 1893, contained 16,209 works of art, viz., 405 oil paintings, 2,600 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,204 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, also on Saturday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 8 male and 26 female students, and the school of design by 38 male and 85 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of which the subjects are purely Australian. A representative exhibition of students' work was opened on the 14th December, and at the same time the "travelling scholarship" was awarded.

Industrial  
Museum.

1691. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 51,979 specimens, of which only 237 were added during 1893. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. All the collections, with the exception of the Botanical, were removed to the new museum in March last, where they were re-arranged and thoroughly cleaned.

1692. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity, of which 55,519 specimens have been entered in the catalogue, labelled, and classified. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1893 was visited by 110,350 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £1,023. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,843. The Director renews his strong representations as to the inadequacy of the buildings under his care (for the completion of which the sum of £12,000 has been voted but not appropriated).

National  
Museum.

1693. The Trustees of the Exhibition Building report that a commencement has been made with fish-hatching this season. The necessary ova trays and appliances have been constructed and the formation of a series of ponds will be proceeded with. These will allow of a considerable number of fry being hatched, reared, and made available for distribution. The receipts amounted to £2,967, consisting of rent £1,611, Aquarium admissions £1,032, and sundries £324; and the expenditure to £5,530, viz., Aquarium £1,115, buildings and grounds—maintenance £1,981 and improvements £542, general charges £1,539, and charges in connexion with letting the building £353.

Aquarium  
and  
Museum in  
Exhibition  
Building.

1694. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains 6,100 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works relating to Patents and Trade Marks. About 400 models of patented inventions may also be seen on application to the officer in charge. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £300. The library is open to the public on each week-day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Patent Office  
Library.

1695. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1893 was 21,628. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £33,627, of which £1,325 was spent in 1893.

Supreme  
Court  
Library.



1696. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Four hundred and twenty-six furnished returns for 1893 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £368,591; that their total receipts in 1893 amounted to £43,949, of which £11,486 was contributed by the Government, and £32,463 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 587,116; and that during the year about 2,981,696 visits were paid to 395 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1893 must have amounted to about 3,216,000.

1697. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,329 acres. Of these reserves 1,730½ acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew, 482½ in South Melbourne, 446¼ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, 80¼ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 53¼ in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 65½ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9½ in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 in extra-urban municipalities.

1998. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,\* 1894.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	444
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	24
"	Park (Model Farm)	81
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	235
"	Zoological "	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Spring "	21
"	Flagstaff Garden	18
"	Argyle Square	3¼
"	Curtain "	3½
"	Darling "	2

\* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1315.

Free  
libraries,  
&c.

Public  
reserves in  
Greater  
Melbourne.

Public  
reserves.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1894—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Lincoln Square	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison "	1
"	University "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	University Grounds	106
"	Friendly Societies' Grounds	33
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depot	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	East Melbourne "	7*
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond "	6
"	Carlton "	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Military Parade Ground	5
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Melbourne Town	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
Richmond City	Richmond Park	150
"	Horticultural Gardens	33
"	Barkly Square	7
Northcote Town	Jika Park	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
"	Ornamental Plantations	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Park and Garden...	56
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Recreation	23
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation	54
"	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	11
"	"	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" Dandenong Road	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	85
"	Recreation (Elsternwick)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon Town	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Ornamental Plantations	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Water Reserve	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioners, but still used for cricket.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1894—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.				Area.
					Acres.
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Race-course	...	...	...	301
"	Recreation	...	...	...	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hawthorn City	"	...	...	...	15
Kew Borough	Studley Park	...	...	...	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	384
"	Cemetery	...	...	...	31
"	Recreation	...	...	...	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens	...	...	...	26
"	"	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	...	...	...	5
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	...	...	...	5
"	" (Footscray West)	...	...	...	15
Williamstown Town	Park	...	...	...	36
"	"	...	...	...	20
"	Beach Park	...	...	...	20
"	Cemetery	...	...	...	15
"	Rifle Range	...	...	...	332
"	Cricket Ground	...	...	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Public Garden	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	...	...	...	13
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	...	...	...	350
	Malvern Recreation	...	...	...	5
	" "	...	...	...	8
	" Park and Garden	...	...	...	16
	Caulfield Park	...	...	...	62
	" Race-course	...	...	...	144
	Camberwell Gardens	...	...	...	7
	Williamstown Race-course	...	...	...	190
	Total	...	...	...	5,329

Botanic Gardens.

1699. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, and is as large as that of the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined. The Melbourne Garden, together with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it, covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 52 years, was virtually created in 1857 by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, the present Government Botanist of Victoria, who was for sixteen years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances at the time new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.\*

\* Vol. II., paragraph 891.

1700. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes, or by rail. 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. An interesting account of the operations of this Society, contributed for this work by the director of the gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.\*

Zoological  
and Accli-  
matisation  
Gardens.

1701. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,† and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1893, was available for indoor patients :—

Accommo-  
dation of  
charities

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.‡—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1892-3.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic feet.		
General Hospitals § ...	42	335	3,382,891	2,563	1,320
Women's Hospital ...	1	20	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital ...	1	9	59,176	72	822
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	6	1,049	2,423,232	3,706	654
Idiot Asylum    ...	1	13	54,218	144	377
Benevolent Asylums ...	5	139	1,027,841	1,448	710
Immigrants' Home ¶ ...	1	24	390,256	738	529
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	123	742
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan Asylums ...	7	58	544,108	976	557
Infant Asylum ...	1	9	34,482	56	616
Female Refuges ...	7	126	324,478	496	654
Total ...	75	1,797	8,557,087	10,509	814

NOTE. Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 60 inmates, and a Consumptive Sanatorium, at Echuca, with accommodation for 14 inmates. There were also Industrial and Reformatory schools. Particulars of some of these institutions will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

1702. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not

Cubic space  
in wards.

\* Vol. II., paragraph 764.

† For particulars relating to the Report of the last Royal Commission on Charities, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 766.

‡ Only two of the kinds treated of are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane and the Idiot Asylum.

§ A list of the General Hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 706 ante.

|| The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.

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

attained in the case of any of the institutions except the General Hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his Report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,\* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping-room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Inmates and  
Deaths in  
charities.

1703. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions together with Industrial and Reformatory Schools during the year ended 30th June, 1893, also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1892-3.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per cent.
General Hospitals ... ..	17,332	1,825·2	1,847	10·66
Women's Hospital † ... ..	1,276	50·4	26	2·03
Children's Hospital ... ..	807	82·0	64	7·93
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	390	34·6	3	·77
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	4,725	3,855·0	259	5·48
Idiot Asylum ... ..	163	141·0	12	7·36
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	1,924	1,391·8	200	10·40
Immigrants' Home ... ..	1,457	744·0	87	5·97
Blind Asylum ... ..	108	93·8	1	·93
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	65	59·5	...	...
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,502	1,176·1	7	·47
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ‡	4,139	3,613·5	54	1·31
Infant Asylum § ... ..	81	41·5	5	6·17
Female Refuges † ... ..	879	476·0	6	·68
Total ... ..	34,848	13,584·4	2,571	7·38

1704. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Children's Hospital, the Hospitals for the Insane, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan Asylums.

\* Parliamentary Paper No 36, Session 1879.

† Exclusive of infants.

‡ Including those boarded out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.

§ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 34 were admitted during the year, and 8 remained at its end.

Inmates in  
excess of  
beds.

1705. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the mean population:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1892-3.\*

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Residue.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	7,495	4,128	1,148	2,773	451	1,337	17,332
Women's Hospital ...	993	135	38	78	...	32	1,276
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	219	78	17	55	2	19	390
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	1,200	982	402	1,210	89	1,005	4,888
Benevolent Asylums ...	206	799	237	509	60	113	1,924
Immigrants' Home ...	228	557	138	432	...	102	1,457
Blind Asylum ...	97	7	...	2	...	2	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	58	4	1	...	...	2	65
Orphan Asylums ...	1,409	25	11	24	...	33	1,502
Total ...	11,905	6,715	1,992	5,083	602	2,645	28,942
Proportions per 1,000 of } mean population†	13·99	44·84	42·68	64·41	79·75	...	24·73

Birthplaces of inmates.

1706. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each denomination:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1892-3.\*

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	Residue.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	11,481	5,117	61	425	248	17,332
Women's Hospital ...	844	431	1	...	...	1,276
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	248	136	4	2	...	390
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	2,762	1,547	26	79	474	4,888
Benevolent Asylums ...	1,274	514	1	46	89	1,924
Immigrants' Home ...	969	485	1	2	...	1,457
Blind Asylum ...	88	19	1	...	...	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	57	7	1	...	...	65
Orphan Asylums ...	795	707	...	...	...	1,502
Total ...	18,518	8,963	96	554	811	28,942
Proportions per 1,000 of } mean population‡	21·38	34·84	14·37	80·13	...	24·73

Religions of inmates.

\* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Female Refuges are not given in this table.

† For numbers of each birthplace, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 75 and 76 ante.

‡ For numbers of each religion, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 80 and 81 ante.

Ages of inmates of charities.

1707. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow ; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1892-3.\*

Description of Institution.	Ages.									Total.	
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.		Unknown
General Hospitals ..	238	511	861	3,397	3,320	2,073	2,074	2,445	2,404	9	17,332
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	..	732	417	110	14	3	..	..	1,276
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	48	38	72	50	50	50	38	44	..	390
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	18	25	432	1,003	818	950	685	403	391	4,725
Idiot Asylum ..	..	34	42	73	8	1	..	..	..	5	163
Benevolent Asylums ..	78	..	..	67	28	45	89	311	1,306	..	1,924
Immigrants' Home ..	54	7	1	32	85	152	253	362	511	..	1,457
Blind Asylum ..	..	6	23	39	28	8	2	1	1	..	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	16	34	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Orphan Asylums ..	128	648	697	27	..	2	..	..	..	..	1,502
Infant Asylum ..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Female Refuges ..	..	..	7	335	199	155	110	67	1	5	879
Total ..	579	1,288	1,728	5,221	5,138	3,414	3,542	3,912	4,670	410	29,902
Proportions per 1,000 } of mean population }	3.74	9.50	14.53	23.03	23.24	29.70	43.34	54.04	105.39	..	25.55

Receipts and expenditure.

1708. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1892-3 amounted to £359,469, of which £222,377, or about three-fifths, was contributed by Government ; and the expenditure amounted to £359,511. Of the Government contribution, £114,870 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions ; and the balance (£107,507) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. The receipts were less than in the previous year by about £27,100. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals ...	62,229	55,105	117,334	117,456
Women's Hospital ...	2,500	3,580	6,080	6,056
Children's Hospital ...	..	4,346	4,346	5,213
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	700	1,616	2,316	2,160
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	76,371	29,517†	105,888	105,888

\* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital and Industrial and Reformatory Schools are not given in this table.

† This represents the amount collected and appropriated in 1893 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients ; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1892-3  
—continued.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	20,151	11,020	31,171	31,244
Immigrants' Home ... ..	7,300	1,129	8,429	8,126
Blind Asylum ... ..	2,400	4,238	6,638	6,807
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	1,600	1,857	3,457	2,932
Orphan Asylums ... ..	8,437	11,098	19,535	19,945
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	38,499	1,218*	39,717	39,717
Infant Asylum ... ..	250	898	1,148	993
Female Refuges ... ..	1,940	11,470	13,410	12,974
Total ... ..	222,377	137,092	359,469	359,511

1709. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1893, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

Average cost per inmate.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1892-3.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance. †	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General Hospitals ... ..	1,825·2	98,650	54	1	0
Women's Hospital ... ..	50·4	5,581	110	14	8
Children's Hospital ... ..	82·0	5,053	61	12	5
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	34·6	1,998	57	14	11
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	3,855·0	105,888	26	10	0
Idiot Asylum ... ..	141·0				
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	1,391·8	22,421	16	2	2
Immigrants' Home ... ..	744·0	7,880	10	11	10
Blind Asylum ... ..	93·8	4,993	53	4	7
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	59·5	2,724	45	15	8
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,176·1	18,258	15	10	6
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,613·5	38,499‡	10	13	1‡
Infant Asylum ... ..	41·5	947	22	16	5§
Female Refuges ... ..	476·0	12,463	26	3	8
Total ... ..	13,584·4	325,355	23	19	0

\* Of this amount, £1,139 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, £69 was derived from the sale of articles produced, and £10 from other receipts, making a total of £1,218. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

† The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less interest paid, cost of buildings and repairs, and cost of out-door relief.

‡ Cost to the State only of all children, including those licensed and boarded out. The assisted schools, which received about £2,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions. See also paragraph 1732 post.

§ If, however, allowance be made for an average of thirteen mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £17 7s. 6d.



Expenditure  
per inmate.

1710. In 1892-3, the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£111), the next in the Children's Hospital (£62), the next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£58), and the next in the General Hospitals (£54). The Blind Asylum followed with an average per inmate of £53; then the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £46. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and the Immigrants' Home, with averages of about 10 guineas each; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of about £15; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £16 per inmate. Many of the children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Orphan Asylums are, however, not a tax on the institutions, being boarded out or licensed.\*

Hospital  
Saturday  
and Sunday.

1711. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who on Hospital Sunday preach sermons in aid thereof and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday schools, head masters of State schools, and the proprietors of many places of business also render important assistance in the collection of funds. In consequence of the prevailing depression the amount collected has fallen off by half as compared with the years 1889 and 1890, and by three-fifths as compared with 1888, and was lower than in any year since 1879. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED,  
1873 TO 1893.

				£					£
1873	...	...	...	4,219	1885	...	...	9,516	
1874	...	...	...	5,542	1886	...	...	9,222	
1875	...	...	...	5,493	1887	...	...	10,289	
1876	...	...	...	5,171	1888	...	...	14,416	
1877	...	...	...	6,195	1889	...	...	11,459	
1878	...	...	...	6,203	1890	...	...	11,248	
1879	...	...	...	5,583	1891	...	...	9,407	
1880	...	...	...	6,053	1892	...	...	7,240	
1881	...	...	...	6,984	1893	...	...	5,794	
1882	...	...	...	7,022					
1883	...	...	...	7,091					
1884	...	...	...	8,253					
						Total	...	£162,400	

\* See paragraph 1732 post.

1712. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby :—

Distribution of moneys collected.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND, 1873 TO 1893.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1892.	1893.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital ... ..	50,617	1,336	51,953
Alfred Hospital ... ..	21,762	657	22,419
Benevolent Asylum ... ..	15,295	530	15,825
Women's Hospital ... ..	13,882	551	14,433
Hospital for Sick Children ... ..	16,094	680	16,774
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	7,767	295	8,062
Homœopathic Hospital ... ..	7,304	375	7,679
Immigrants' Aid Society ... ..	5,846	140	5,986
Richmond Dispensary ... ..	1,000	50	1,050
Collingwood Dispensary ... ..	1,485	100	1,585
Austin Hospital for Incurables ... ..	6,110	437	6,547
Convalescent Home for Women ... ..	640	150	790
"    "    Men ... ..	475	100	575
Melbourne District Nursing Society ... ..	20	51	71
Total distributed ... ..	148,297	5,452	153,749
Total collected ... ..	156,606	5,794	162,400

1713. The Lunacy Act authorizes the removal of patients from the Asylums under approved guardianship, or for boarding them out with paid guardians. In 1893 there were in all 515 patients out on probation, and of these 131 were discharged during the year, 16 died, 64 were written off the books, 142 were returned to the Asylums, and 162, viz., 61 males and 101 females, were still on probation on the 31st December. The number boarded out during the year was 35, of whom 9 returned to the Asylums, whilst 26—10 males and 16 females—remained out at the close of the year. Of 15 boarded out for the first time, 5 had to be brought back to the Asylum.\*

Lunatics out on probation, and boarded out.

1714. The average numbers of patients employed during the year in the workshops was 542, viz., 110 males and 432 females, the former being engaged chiefly as shoemakers, tailors, painters, carpenters, and in mat and mattress making; the latter being nearly all engaged in sewing, fancy work, or mattress making. At the same time 956 male and 733 female patients were occupied with miscellaneous occupations, 162 males being on the farm, 101 in the garden, 45 in the kitchen, 434

Employment of lunatics in asylums.

\* For particulars relating to the Inebriate Asylums—closed in 1892—see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraph 822; also previous issues.

in the wards and airing court, and 62 on roads and ornamental grounds; 246 females were in the laundry, and 383 in the wards and airing grounds. Active employment is especially encouraged amongst the inmates; the greater part of the male and female clothing used in the institutions is made by them under the supervision of skilled attendants

1715. In his Report for 1894, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. McCreery, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 286, or rather more than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 290. He adds that in England, in the same year, there was 1 insane person in every 326 of the general population; and in New South Wales 1 in every 348.

1716. Since the opening of the first Asylum in 1848, 23,390 persons have been admitted, viz., 13,700 males and 9,690 females. The proportion who recovered was  $29\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of males and 35 per cent. of females, whilst  $3\frac{3}{4}$  and nearly  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. respectively were relieved, 21 per cent. of both sexes were not improved, 30 and 19 per cent. died, and  $15\frac{3}{4}$  and  $19\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. still remain under the care of the Institution. Of those discharged recovered in 1893, as many as 76 per cent. had been in the Asylum for less than 12 months, 16 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 6 per cent. from 2 to 5 years; whilst of those who died 44 per cent. had not been resident 12 months, 26 per cent. had been resident between 1 and 5 years, 9 per cent. between 5 and 10 years, 6 per cent. between 10 and 15 years,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. between 15 and 20 years,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. between 20 and 25 years, and about 5 per cent. were in longer than 25 years. About two-fifths of those who died were between the ages of 60 and 90 years.

1717. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was lower in 1893 than in 1892, and considerably below the average—the proportion having been 3,750\* per 10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 4,051 in 1892, and an average during the ten years ended with 1891 of 4,542. The proportion of recoveries is lower than in two of the other Australasian Colonies, and slightly lower than in England, as is shown by the following figures:—

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.†

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. New South Wales (1890) ...	4,206	4. Victoria (1891-3) ...	3,974
2. Queensland ...	4,163	5. New Zealand ...	3,766
3. England and Wales (1891) ...	4,104	6. South Australia (1890) ...	3,340

\* Males 3,984, females 3,446, per 10,000 admissions of respective sexes.

† Figures taken from the Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

Lunatics in  
Australasia  
and  
England  
compared.

Percentage  
of  
recoveries  
and deaths,  
and dura-  
tion of  
residence in  
asylums.

Recoveries  
of lunatics,  
Australia  
and  
England.

1718. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse has been the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

Recoveries of male and female lunatics.

1719. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1893 was 702 per 10,000, as compared with 759 in 1892, and 711 for the past eleven years. The proportion for both sexes was higher than that during the years 1886 or 1890 in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales and South Australia, as is thus shown:—

Deaths of lunatics, Australasia and England.

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.
1. England and Wales (1890) ... ..	1,033
2. South Australia (1890) ... ..	790
3. Victoria (1882-92) ... ..	711
4. Queensland (1886) ... ..	657
5. New South Wales (1890) ... ..	652
6. New Zealand (1886) ... ..	636

1720. The following are stated to have been the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in 1892 and 1893, and in the seven years ended with the latter:—

Causes of insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1893.

Probable Causes.*	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1892.	1893.	Total 1887-93.	1892.	1893.	Total 1887-93.
<b>MORAL.</b>						
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) ... ..	4	13	47	11	16	114
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	20	22	118	4	8	29
Mental excitement and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork	12	5	84	7	14	73
Religious excitement ... ..	8	3	52	13	6	65
Love affairs (including seduction) ... ..	...	3	11	6	3	36
Fright and nervous shock ... ..	3	...	10	6	3	41
Paresis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1

\* For causes of insanity during each of the five years ended with 1891 see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., page 423.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1893  
—continued.

Probable Causes.*	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1892.	1893.	Total 1887-93.	1892.	1893.	Total 1887-93.
<b>PHYSICAL.</b>						
Intemperance in drink ... ..	35	32	372	19	12	120
"    sexual ... ..	5	3	14	1	...	6
Venereal disease ... ..	1	3	11	3	...	7
Self-abuse ... ..	25	13	135	2	...	5
Sunstroke ... ..	15	12	100	4	...	22
Accident or injury (including surgical operations) ... ..	10	8	81	1	...	19
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pregnancy ... ..	...	...	...	2	4	9
Parturition and the puerperal state... ..	...	...	...	20	11	121
Puberty ... ..	2	...	5	3	9	17
Lactation ... ..	...	...	...	3	7	21
Uterine and ovarian disorders ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	36
Typhoid fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Change of life ... ..	...	1	1	6	8	41
Fevers ... ..	2	1	27	2	2	21
Privation and starvation ... ..	...	7	24	5	15	26
Old age ... ..	18	17	139	10	21	94
Epilepsy... ..	1	2	8	1	2	6
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	8	...	...	5
Other bodily diseases or disorders ... ..	28	33	154	15	19	91
Previous attacks ... ..	33	17	288	12	31	205
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral) ... ..	13	9	70	8	26	94
Brain disease ... ..	...	...	7	...	...	...
Congenital defect ascertained ... ..	5	5	58	13	3	57
Habitual use of opium ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes ... ..	4	7	33	7	2	51
Unknown ... ..	153	161	921	116	67	606
Not Insane ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1
Over-exertion ... ..	2	7	9	2	6	8
Total ... ..	399	384	2,792	307	296	2,049

1721. The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, which was valued by the late Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions at £13,325. The Commission gave it as their opinion that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed into the country. The following information respecting this institution for the year ending 30th June, 1894, has been furnished by the superintendent and secretary:—

The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the

\* See footnote (\*) previous page.

colony, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which, on completion of their term of training, they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind work-people who may be unable to get work elsewhere, such being required to live outside the institution, which is, however, neither intended nor suitable for being a home for such blind people as from age, sickness, or other causes are unsuitable for such training as is described above.

The past year has been marked by increasing financial difficulty, due to the falling-off in several sources of income, notably in the Government grant, and the heavy interest charge of £400 necessitated by the overdraft, which at this date amounts to considerably over £5,000.

At the commencement of the year the number of pupils and journeymen, &c., was 92, and 10 were received during the year, 15 discharged, and 1 died, leaving at its close 73 resident and 3 non-resident pupils, 9 journeymen, and 1 journeywoman, making a total of 86. The total number received since its inception has been 375.

In the musical department all pupils who display any talent for music are trained in that art. The number of pupils under tuition was 50, who are taught to play the organ, piano, wind or stringed instruments, piano-tuning, &c. Special vocal training is given to the more prominent members of the senior and junior choirs, the former of which comprises 18 members and the latter 31. A new system of tonic sol-fa notation adapted to Braille type for the use of the blind has been taught the pupils by the inventor, Dr. S. H. McBurney, of Melbourne. During the year 49 concerts were given by the blind choir in different parts of the colony, realizing a net profit of £468.

In the educational department the tuition given is similar in every way to that in the State schools, differing only in the means employed to overcome the difficulty of the absence of sight. The inspector's report on the annual examination was of a most satisfactory nature.

In the industrial department 9 of the pupils are being taught basket-making, 15 brush-making, 6 mat-making, all the female pupils knitting, woolwork, &c., and the males netting; 9 journeymen and 1 journeywoman who reside outside are also employed. The industrial department is by far the most important, since in it so many of the blind must earn a living. Great difficulty is experienced in finding an outlet for the goods made owing to the depressed condition of trade; the board have therefore determined to open a depôt for the sale of their manufactures in a central position in the city as soon as suitable premises can be obtained. The total amount of sales during the year was £1,613.

1722. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, which was valued by the late Commission on Charities at £22,000, and that commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information has been supplied by the superintendent for the year 1893-4:—

At the commencement of the year there were 58 pupils on the roll. During the year 11 new pupils have been admitted and 11 have been discharged, thus leaving the number of pupils on the 30th June, 1894, the same as at the beginning of the year, viz., 58 (31 boys and 27 girls). Since the commencement of the institution, nearly 34 years ago, there have been received into it 331 children. During the year the Education Department, at the instance of the board, sent out circulars to the head teachers of the State schools asking for a return of deaf and dumb children of whom they might have personal knowledge. A return has recently been received from the Department showing that there are between 40 and 50 children of school age who are receiving no suitable instruction. The whole matter is receiving consideration, and it is probable that some steps will be taken to have the compulsory clause of the Education Act made applicable to the deaf and dumb.

The work in the school has been carried on with unabated energy, and with very gratifying results. There are 28 pupils in the oral class, and good progress has been made in both articulation and lip-reading.

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Institution

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good throughout the year. The fine play-grounds and well-appointed gymnasium give ample exercise and recreation, and the regular habits, liberal dietary of good wholesome food, and the excellent sanitary condition of the establishment, all combine to build up a strong and healthy constitution.

The class in carpentry, commenced last year, is still being carried on, 14 of the boys being under the instruction of a competent teacher. A new workshop has just been erected, and the class will now be carried on with much greater comfort and efficiency. The boys also learn gardening. The girls learn laundry work, sewing, and knitting, and assist in the ordinary household duties.

There are four of the former pupils employed by the institution, namely, collector, wardsman, assistant laundress, and assistant gardener, all of whom are paid for their services.

The appointment of one of the old pupils as collector has proved advantageous, as during the year he visited nearly all the principal cities and towns in the colony, and his collections amounted to £637 10s. 6d. The Government grant was reduced by £300, and the income from school fees shows a decrease of over £100. The utmost economy, consistent with the effectual carrying on of the work, has been practised, with the result that the expenditure has been less than for many years past, and the financial statement shows that the institution is free from debt, and a credit balance is carried forward to the new year.

The endowment account, which was not added to during the year, now amounts to £9,593, which is invested, and a sum of £391 has been received as interest and placed to the credit of the maintenance fund. Very satisfactory reports were received from the Government Inspector and the Inspector of Charities.

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

1723. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 348 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1893, making, with 42 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 390 treated. The patients discharged numbered 358, of whom 329 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 21 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 3,412.

Children's  
Hospital.

1724. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 79 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1893, 728 patients were admitted; and 658 were discharged, 64 died, and 85 remained at its close.

Victorian  
Infant  
Asylum.

1725. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1893, the number of infants

admitted was 36, besides which 45 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 5, and 38 were discharged; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 38, of whom 13 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 53 mothers under the care of the institution during the year, of whom 45 were discharged, and 8 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,148, of which £250 was from Government, and £898 from private sources; and the expenditure was £993.

1726. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follow:—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 1,355 cases, and made 1,117 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1894, 123 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 45 certificates, 27 bronze medals, and 7 silver medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,149 4s. 2d., and the expenditure to £472 0s. 9d. The institution has placed and maintains 389 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian Colonies and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1893, 22 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 17 for similar acts in New South Wales, 20 in Queensland, 14 in New Zealand, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Tasmania. The society has 208 honorary correspondents, residing as follow, viz.:—75 in Victoria, 44 in New South Wales, 36 in New Zealand, 34 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 4 in South Australia, and 5 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. The exertions of the society to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea induced the Board of Trade to appoint a Special Committee to consider the subject. On the 22nd March, 1888, Lord Onslow, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, introduced a Bill entitled the Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Bill into the House of Lords, which was subsequently passed and sent to the House of Commons."

1727. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875. It consists of about 300 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being



a lady), and fifteen members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means ; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented ; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease ; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members ; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures annually. During the year 1894, a comprehensive course of health lectures to ladies was given in East Melbourne by Dr. Herman Laurence. At the subsequent examination, five candidates won the society's certificate. The ladies' committee also co-operated with the committee of the Girls' Leisure Hour Club in arranging for a course of health lectures. The lecturers were Dr. Constance Stone, Dr. Mary Page Stone, and Mrs. Sadlier-Forster. At the examination, four passed, two with credit. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

Charity Or-  
ganization  
Society.

1728. A Charity Organization Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work ; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving ; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving ; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors ; (5) adequate inquiry before relief and compilation of records ; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities ; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution ; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries ; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1894, was £624, the expenditure £613, and the balance carried forward was £11. The new cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 1,074, the result of the inquiry being that 628 were set down as satisfactory, 195 as unsatisfactory, and 251 as doubtful. The society claims to

have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was being wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The society, in 1890 and 1891, rendered important services by organizing intercolonial conferences on charity, which have proved highly successful, both in point of number of delegates attending, in the merit of the papers contributed, and in the value of the suggestions made to the Colonial Legislatures. It also last year organized a conference of Victorian charities, with the object of urging upon the Government the necessity for early legislation regarding the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to charitable institutions. The society is always prominent in assisting the Government or any organization that may be brought into existence during the winter months in connexion with the "unemployed" difficulty. The Leongatha Labour Colony, to which reference has been already made,\* has now been taken over by the Government, and appears to be established on a permanent basis. The advisability of establishing such a colony was first brought under notice by this society. The motto of the Charity Organization is "work rather than alms," and its principles are being gradually appreciated and understood by all classes in the community.

1729. Since 1872 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessities, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1893-4 was 596. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,215, including grant from Government, the Penal Department, and private sources; and the expenditure to £1,276.

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid  
Society.

\* See paragraph 1194 *ante*; also issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 805.

Industrial  
and Re-  
formatory  
Schools.

1730. There are 6 Industrial (including 1 Probationary School) and 10 Reformatory Schools in the colony, of which 3 in each case are wholly, and the others partly, maintained by the State. Two of the assisted Industrial Schools, and one of the assisted Reformatories are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination; and 1 of the former and 4 of the latter are Protestant institutions, whilst one of the former is a Servants' Training School. The Government Industrial Schools are merely Receiving depôts, it being the long-established policy of the Department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to foster homes; and as many of the inmates of reformatories as possible are placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the Department at the end of 1893 numbered 3,613. Of these, 128 were in Industrial Schools, viz., 47 in the Government Receiving Depôts, 9 in the Probationary School, and 72 in assisted schools; and 143 in Reformatories, viz., 5 in Government schools, and 138 in assisted schools;\* of the remainder, 1,825 were boarded out or adopted, 602 were placed with relatives on probation, and 915 were at service. Of 525 new admissions in 1893, 303 had both parents, and 167 one parent, living; whilst the parents of 25 were both dead, and of 30 both unknown. Of the same number, 61 had been entirely deserted by the parents or surviving parent; whilst 119 had been deserted by one parent (the father in all but 3 cases). The children committed to the Reformatory Schools in 1893 numbered 88, whilst those committed to Industrial Schools numbered 437, viz., 257 boys and 180 girls. The latter were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected ... ..	250	178
Having committed a punishable offence ...	6	2
Uncontrollable ... ..	1	...
Total ... ..	257	180

1731. Children, however young, are boarded out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child; besides children from either Industrial or Reformatory Schools may be placed with friends on probation without wages or at service. The number of children boarded out at the end of 1893 was 1,825, or 84 more than at the end of the previous

Children  
boarded  
out, &c.

\* The following were the numbers in each of the assisted schools:—*Industrial* (for girls only).—Abbotsford Convent (R.C.), 62; Geelong Convent (R.C.), 2; Training School, Yarra Park, 8. *Reformatory*.—Girls—Brookside (Prot.), 43; Oa-leigh Convent (R.C.), 41; Albion, at Brunswick (Prot.), 13. Boys—Heidelberg (Prot.), 14; Excelsior, 12; Wandin Yallock, 11; Kingsbury (Prot.), 4.

year; the number placed with friends on probation was 602 in 1893, as against 632 in 1892, and the number at service or apprenticed, 915 children at the end of 1893, as against 959 at the end of 1892.

1732. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1893 to £39,717, as against which £1,139 was received for maintenance from parents, and £79\* was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,218 in all, which leaves £38,499 as the net amount expended by Government. The average number of children under supervision during the year was 3,614, who were being maintained, either in the Government or assisted schools or at foster homes, at an average annual net cost per head to the State of £10 13s. Of the total number referred to, 109 were being maintained in Government schools, at a net annual cost to the State of £27 4s. 4d.† per head, and 209 in private schools at £23 12s. 5d. per head; whilst 1,783 were boarded out at an average cost of £16 6s. 4d. per head, and 1,513 licensed at a cost of 18s. per head.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

1733. Of the 879 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1893, 137 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 440 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 83 at the Melbourne Refuge; 33 at the Ballarat Home; 25 at the Geelong Refuge; 82 at the South Yarra Home; and 79 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 60 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 18 to the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood, 27 to the Ballarat Home, and 12 to the Geelong Refuge; but of the total number 8 died during the year. Eight women from the Magdalen Asylum, 4 from the South Yarra Home, 3 from the Ballarat Home, and 10 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat were discharged for misconduct; and 6 in the Magdalen Asylum died. Besides these numbers, 140 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends; 93 left voluntarily; 72 were sent to other institutions; 1 from the Melbourne Refuge was married; and 74 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year the number remaining in the institutions was 468, of whom 326 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are—(1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission on Charities, in their final report, drew attention to the

Refuges for fallen women.

\* No allowance is made for the value of labour performed by inmates, viz., £146.

† In Government schools, the gross average cost per head was £29 16s. 4d.

waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency. The Commission also considered that the site of the Melbourne Refuge, valued at £10,400, was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place them within prison-like walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

Convalescent  
Homes.

1734. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 60 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1893 was 35 ; 770 were admitted, and 774 were discharged, during the year; and 31 remained at its close. The receipts in 1893 amounted to £1,419, of which £300 was from Government ; and the expenditure to £1,391, of which £1,195 was for maintenance, and £188 for buildings and repairs.

Governesses'  
Institute  
and Mel-  
bourne  
Home.

1735. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 cubic feet of space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1893 numbered 68, of whom 36 were needle women and servants, and 32 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £651, and the expenditure to £552.

Free Dispen-  
saries.

1736. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1893. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1893, numbered 6,659. The visits to or by these persons numbered 23,421. The total receipts amounted to £790, of which £250 was from Government and £540 from private sources. The total expenditure was £771.

Benevolent  
Societies.

1737. Fifty-five benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1893. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of two of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered about 45,553 ; the receipts amounted to £26,087, of which £5,984 was from Government and £20,103 from private sources ; and the expenditure to £22,123.

Night  
Shelters.

1738. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 26,689 cases were accommodated during the year 1893-4, viz., 14,541 of men, 11,552 of women, and 596 of children. The expenses were £100, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

1739. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 21 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. In 1893 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 676, of which 418 were for cruelty to horses; in connexion with these, there were 133 prosecutions, which resulted in 126 persons being fined, and 7 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £536, and the expenditure to £460.

Society for  
the Protec-  
tion of  
Animals.

1740. There is no poor law in Victoria, nor has one been required, as happily pauperism has not existed here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians. The total amount of poor rates, together with receipts in aid, in 1892-3 was £18,971,121; and the amount expended was £19,411,887, of which £9,217,500 was in "relief of the poor," and the balance for "other purposes." The total expenditure is equivalent to 13s. 1d. per head of population, or of £23 18s. to each pauper in receipt of relief. Of the total number of paupers at end of 1893, a little over a fourth were in-door, and the remainder out-door paupers; whilst one-seventh of the whole were able-bodied adults. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years:—

Pauperism  
in England  
and Wales.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1893.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief at end of each Year.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877	24,699,539	742,703	30·0
1882	26,413,861	799,167	30·3
1887	28,247,151	825,509	29·2
1891	28,999,107	754,485	26·0
1892	29,403,346	776,458	26·4
1893	29,729,506	812,441	27·3

NOTE.—At the end of 1893 the number of poor of all classes (including vagrants) in Scotland was 95,196, or 23 to every 1,000 of the population; and in Ireland (inclusive of inmates of blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, and extern hospitals), 104,031, or 23 to every 1,000 of the population.

1741. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is to provide, by means of small periodical payments, for medical and monetary relief during sickness, and for defraying the funeral expenses of themselves or their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878, 1888, and the last two years:—

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1888.	1892.	1893.
Number of Societies ... ..	34	33	33	33
„ Branches ... ..	756	930	1,061	1,064
Average number of members ...	45,552	75,586	88,703	84,504
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,227	13,968	16,611
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	89,602	124,668	138,706
Deaths of members ... ..	467	790	915	838
„ of registered wives ... ..	291	383	417	359
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£149,838	£173,513	£166,768
„ incidental fund* ... ..	£83,016	£132,090	£146,036	£138,383
Total income ... ..	£161,879	£281,928	£319,549	£305,151
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£59,325	£96,027	£119,841	£128,343
„ incidental fund ... ..	£80,725	£131,715	£151,103	£141,387
Total expenditure ... ..	£140,050	£227,742	£270,944	£269,730
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£727,918	£943,966	£982,391
„ „ incidental fund	£16,310	£40,329	£34,963	£31,959
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£675,220	£889,409	£933,195
„ „ incidental fund	...	£29,662	£30,542	£30,949
Total invested ... ..	£348,703	£704,882	£919,951	£964,144

1742. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the sixteen years ended with 1893 the number of members increased by 86 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 93 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 111 per cent. ; also that no less a sum than £609,793 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 164 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

1743. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1893 was somewhat above the average. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed numbered 11·8 in that year, as compared with 10·2 in 1892, and an average of 9·5 during the eleven years ended with 1893. The death rate in 1893 was below the average, the deaths per 1,000

\* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicine, and expenses of general management.

members having numbered 9·92 in 1893, as compared with 10·32 in 1892, and 10·64 on an average during the sixteen years ended with 1893.

1744. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1232), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary was, some years since, appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.\*

Valuations  
of Friendly  
Societies.

1745. The following important facts, elicited from the returns of the Census of 1891, should be taken special note of by those who guide the operations of Friendly Societies, who, in view of them, will at once recognise the desirability of encouraging young men to join their ranks, and the absolute necessity, if they are to remain solvent, of accumulating funds before the members advance in life. The census day being accepted as a normal one in point of the illness prevailing, the figures show that in this colony men between 20 and 30 years are liable to be laid up by reason of sickness or accident for something less than 3, and men between 30 and 40 for about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  working days in the year; whereas men between 40 and 50 would probably be laid up for  $5\frac{1}{4}$  working days in the year, men between 50 and 60 for  $9\frac{1}{4}$  such days, men between 60 and 70 for  $17\frac{1}{4}$  such days, and men of 70 and upwards for  $42\frac{3}{4}$  such days.

Liability to  
disablement  
annually.

1746. The average number of working days for which members of Friendly Societies received sick pay in 1891 was 10·45. Assuming the census day to have been a normal one in point of the prevalence of illness, the average number of such days during which men of 20 years and upwards might expect to be laid up in twelve months would be

Sickness  
higher in  
Friendly  
Societies  
than in  
other  
adults.

\* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operation of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Government Statist of the Proceedings in connexion with Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.



7·05. The period of sickness for which payment was claimed by members of Friendly Societies was thus considerably higher than that experienced by the male portion of the general population living at the period of life named, although the average age of members of Friendly Societies was almost identical with that of the men living at that period; whence it follows that members of Friendly Societies were disabled for a longer time than might have been expected from the results of the census. The result, however, is the reverse of that experienced in 1881, when the census gave 9·3 working days as the period of disablement which might be expected during the year for men of 20 and upwards, or a day and a half more than the time for which sick pay was claimed by members of Friendly Societies in that year.

1747. It is probable that sick pay is in many cases allowed by Friendly Societies to paralyzed persons, as well as to those suffering from ordinary illness, but even if such persons (returned separately at the census) be added to the sick and injured, the number of working days' disablement experienced according to the census by men aged 20 and upwards (7·58) would be found to be much less than the average number of days' sick pay disbursed by Friendly Societies in 1891.

1748. In all the Australasian Colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 250,000, and they possess funds to the value of about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling, or about £11 per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies, in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied:—

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
Victoria ...	1893	33	1,064	82,004	£ 1,048,744	£ s. d. 12 15 10
New South Wales ...	1892	19	787	71,218	499,637	7 0 4
Queensland ...	1893	18	231	16,198	139,380	8 12 1
South Australia ...	1892	14	469	40,316	440,962	10 18 9
Western Australia ...	1893	10	22	2,025	27,041	13 7 1
Tasmania ...	1893	16	113	10,139	77,294	7 12 6
New Zealand ...	1893	31*	372	29,763	530,557	17 16 6
Total ...	...	...	3,058	251,663	2,763,615	10 19 8

\* Not including lodges separately registered.

Paralysis included with sickness.

Friendly Societies in Australasia.