

## PART VI.

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne. The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria. The Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of a Council of 32 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings (to which large additions have recently been made), together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act 1923*. Under its provisions, as amended by the *University (Grant) Act 1933*, a further grant of £6,000 for research in Science and University extension was made payable annually. Other annual statutory grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,550 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics. For the financial year 1941-42 the additional appropriations included in the Budget amounted to £14,050, bringing the total Government Grant to £77,600. In addition to grants from the Government, the Council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas. Further income is derived from endowments of various kinds.

By Act of Parliament in 1923, a University Students' Loan Fund was established and a transfer of £10,000 thereto from the Assurance Fund under the *Transfer of Land Act* was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made to the Fund from the Consolidated Revenue. The Fund is administered by a special committee. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability and that, without assistance from the Fund, he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at rates of 4-5 per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any student in any year shall not exceed £100.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. The investments at present held as the result of private benefactions amount to £811,536. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to £154,830.

The University through a Schools Board (on which the **Public Examinations.** Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff and the business community are represented) conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and the School Leaving Certificates. The appended table gives the result of the examinations held in December, 1941, (when the entries totalled 13,185) and in February, 1942, (when they totalled 1,420) :—

**PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1941, AND FEBRUARY, 1942.**

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
School Intermediate .. .. .	7,378	4,488	60·00
School Leaving .. .. .	4,959	2,247	46·53

Of the successful candidates, 2,381 satisfied the requirements of the School Intermediate examination and 849 those of the School Leaving examination by submitting a Headmaster's certificate from an approved school.

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. **Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred.** The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the five years, 1937-1941, was as follows:—1937, 728; 1938, 888; 1939, 857; 1940, 979; and 1941, 929. The number of degrees taken in 1941 was 496, as against an average of 532 per annum for the preceding six years. Of the total of 15,318 degrees granted since the establishment of the University 3,355 have been conferred on women.

There were 4,623 students enrolled in 1941 (2,987 as **Students enrolled.** attending day lectures, 1,117 as attending evening lectures, and 519 for external study), taking courses as follows:—Agriculture, 73; architecture, 80; arts, 1,169; commerce, 676; dental science, 119; education, 126; engineering, 251; journalism, 19; law, 269; medicine, 783; postgraduate medical courses, 12; music, 217; physical education, 29; public administration, 47; science, 650; research, 42; veterinary science, 6; social studies, 29; and languages, 26. The number of women students included in these figures was 1,335.

University  
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1941, is given below:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1941.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
State Government Grants—		Salaries .. .. .	183,870
General Account ..	61,200	Examiners' Fees .. ..	11,789
Other .. .. .	23,850	Examination Expenses ..	5,753
Commonwealth Grants (Re- search, &c.) .. .. .	11,869	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	6,366
Bequests and Donations ..	9,724	Apparatus .. .. .	12,213
Fees—		Books and Periodicals ..	4,857
Lecture .. .. .	79,900	Printing and Stationery ..	3,962
Examination, &c. ..	46,669	Buildings and Grounds ..	10,535
Interest and Dividends ..	39,061	All other .. .. .	40,777
Other Receipts .. .. .	14,046		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>286,319</b>	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>280,122</b>

**Affiliated Colleges.** There are five residential colleges affiliated with the University. Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges were established by the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Roman Catholic Churches respectively; the University Women's College (not a Church foundation) was affiliated during 1937. Information relating to the foundation and progress of the colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

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

**University Extension.** Tutorial and lecture classes, and study circles are organized and maintained by the University Extension Board in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association. These classes are held in the city and suburbs and in a number of country towns. The Board also provides an extensive series of public lectures in the larger country towns, maintains reading and discussion circles in the smaller towns, and is the means through which persons seeking advice or information from the University may be served. The Board's work is cultural and educational in the broadest sense. Its courses are not intended for those proceeding to degrees, but for the ordinary citizen of the State.

## MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Particulars relating to the establishment of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 517 and 518.

## THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The  
educational  
system of  
Victoria.

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

Under the *Education Act* 1872, education to all willing to accept it was made "free, compulsory and secular"—free, because fees were not to be charged; compulsory, in the sense that, whether the children attend or do not attend State Schools, evidence must be produced that they are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, for the reason that no teacher is allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State School building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of those parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day. In practice the actual hours of instruction in the smaller primary schools are from 9.15 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch, and in the larger primary schools from 9.15 a.m. to 4 p.m. with  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours for lunch.

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

Free  
subjects.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (speech arts, reading—oral and silent—reading range and appreciation, written expression, handwriting, spelling, functional grammar, poetry), mathematics (accuracy and speed, knowledge of processes, problem solving), social studies (geography, history, civics and stories), nature knowledge (general science, rural science, horticulture, forestry or nature study), manual work (art, needlework, woodwork and other forms of handwork such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), cookery and domestic arts for girls, music and physical education (physical training and organized games, health knowledge, swimming). Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

**Compulsory attendance.** In accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928, parents or guardians of children of not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children to attend school on every school half-day in each week unless there is a reasonable excuse within the meaning of section 25 (3) of the Act for non-attendance. Failure to comply with these provisions renders a parent or guardian liable to a fine of not less than 2s. nor more than 10s. for each offence or, in default, imprisonment for a term of not more than three days. Attendance officers are appointed for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the compulsory attendance provisions of the *Education Act*.

**Conveyance allowance.** An allowance for conveyance up to fourpence per day for each day's attendance at a State or Registered primary school may be granted to a child between the ages of six and fourteen years whose residence is more than four miles distant from the nearest existing State school and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances. Special conditions apply to children who are actually in attendance at a State school which is closed on account of low attendance.

**Correspondence tuition.** In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Correspondence school for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standards of the School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates without having had any teaching except that given by correspondence tuition. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number of children enrolled for correspondence tuition on 30th June, 1942, was 1,308 (Primary 884, Secondary 424).

**School Committees.** Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1928 (No. 3671), provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. A statement of the main duties of these committees was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. School committees with mothers' clubs and other school bodies have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in Girls' Schools, District High Schools, and Technical Schools.

**Special schools**

Special schools have been established for those children whose disabilities make the ordinary schools unsuitable or undesirable. Such special schools include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, five schools for the feeble-minded (three residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, and the schools in connexion with the institutions under the Children's Welfare Department. Two special schools for youthful prisoners have been provided (one in Pentridge Gaol and one in Castlemaine Reformatory) and a school established for young constables at the Police Depot.

**Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities.**

On 30th June, 1942, there were in operation 87 woodwork centres, having an attendance of 9,319 boys; and 70 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 3,759 girls. Physical education is taught in all schools and field sports have been organized and encouraged as a successful adjunct to education. Instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is given at schools that have the necessary facilities. For the purposes of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Social Service Leagues, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

**School Savings Banks.**

At 30th June, 1942, there were 2,800 School Savings Banks and 203,878 depositors with £256,300 to their credit.

**Victorian State Schools' War Relief Fund.**

A Victorian State Schools' War Relief Committee consisting of Departmental officials and representatives of organizations connected with the Department has been appointed by the Minister and has the authority of the Patriotic Funds Council to raise money for the following objects:—

- (1) To assist in the maintenance and education of children in Victoria (and such other children as it may be found possible to assist) adversely affected by the existing national emergency.
- (2) To purchase materials to be used in the schools to make articles of value to the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross.
- (3) To assist in the provision of comforts for members of the Australian Defence Forces on service or in hospitals.
- (4) To assist members of the Australian Defence Forces and their dependants if in need.
- (5) Such other purposes of special appeals in connexion with the war as may be considered desirable by the Committee

The Victorian State Schools' War Relief Depot began operations on the 18th June, 1940, and continued to despatch large quantities of wool and other material to schools to be made up into articles for the Australian Comforts Fund and the Australian Red Cross Society. At 30th June, 1942, the amount of money raised was £134,993, and the total number of articles supplied was 215,179.

**Free Kindergarten Union.** At 30th June, 1942, there were 32 kindergartens and nursery schools affiliated with the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria at which 2,038 children below school age were enrolled. There were also two holiday homes. The movement receives from the Education Department an annual subsidy which in 1941-42 amounted to £4,500.

**School forestry and horticulture.** A scheme for the establishment of school tree plantations was inaugurated in 1923 with the co-operation of the Lands and State Forests Departments. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. At 30th June, 1942, there were established 391 of these plantations. During the past planting season 38,125 trees were planted. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to pupils and teachers. The Society has established a nursery from which many thousands of packets of seeds, seedlings and shrubs are distributed annually to the schools throughout the State.

**Young Farmers' Clubs.** These have been established to interest pupils and young people generally in the agricultural life of the community. They are controlled by local committees of experts under the leadership of the head teacher of the school concerned. The movement is controlled by the Young Farmers' Clubs Association, on which body the Education Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Railways Department, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Rotary Club of Victoria are represented. Three full-time supervisors are employed. On the 30th June, 1942, there were 348 affiliated clubs in operation.

**Medical inspection.** Medical inspection was established in 1909. The present staff consists of seven full-time medical officers; in addition some assistance is given by a district health officer, who, in conjunction with the duties performed by him as a member of the staff of the Public Health Department, examines some of the children in his district.

In 1941-42, 50,524 children and 1,927 teachers were examined by School Medical officers.

**Work of the School Nurses.** Three school nurses render invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and in persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers. In 1941-42, they made 4,975 visits to 3,559 homes.

In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of nine full-time fully qualified dentists, having the assistance of ten dental attendants. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life.

In 1941-42, 29,678 children received treatment by the school dentists.

The total cost of the Medical, Dental, and Nursing Services in 1941-42 was £18,125.

At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College. Those who have passed the School Leaving Examination and in Arithmetic for the School Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience and that their teaching abilities have been satisfactorily reported on by their Inspectors. In special cases Student Teachers without the School Leaving Certificate, but with very long service and good reports, may be admitted provided that they possess the School Intermediate Certificate.

The following table shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1880.

#### VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1880 TO 1941.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.*	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
1880 .. ..	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 .. ..	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900 .. ..	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 .. ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st December)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1930 .. ..	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931 .. ..	2,590	7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286
1932 .. ..	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586
1933 .. ..	2,609	7,371	264,697	190,977	234,174
1934 .. ..	2,617	7,397	259,750	185,082	230,470
1935 .. ..	2,606	7,353	256,564	182,442	226,728
1936 .. ..	2,600	7,314	250,070	179,420	219,645
1937 .. ..	2,589	7,394	234,228	153,381	209,043
1938 .. ..	2,591	7,242	227,233	159,022	201,457
1939 .. ..	2,585	7,316	221,219	155,441	194,725
1940 .. ..	2,569	7,271	217,941	151,674	189,807
1941 .. ..	2,542	7,222	211,434	150,517	183,987

\* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 87 on 31st December, 1940, and 405 on 31st December, 1941.



VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940, AND 1941.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
Central Schools* and Classes	1940	30	6,928	5,757	6,797
	1941	30	7,906	6,475	7,658
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1940	48	4,952	3,935	4,829
	1941	48	4,940	3,983	4,902
Girls' Schools .. .. .	1940	13	4,445	3,362	4,418
	1941	13	4,564	3,426	4,532
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1940	27	10,521	8,434	10,385
	1941	27	10,600	8,625	10,507
District High Schools ..	1940	37	17,343	13,906	16,668
	1941	37	17,826	14,290	17,110
Total .. .. .	1940	155	44,189	35,394	43,097
	1941	155	45,836	36,799	34,709

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

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

**Ages of State school scholars.** The following table shows the number of children attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (from 6 to 14 years), during the years ended 31st December, 1940 and 1941 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1940 AND 1941.

Class of School.	Year.	Under 6 Years.	From 6 to 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Primary Schools .. .. .	1940	15,986	165,783	8,577	190,346
	1941	16,458	160,024	7,995	184,477
Central Schools .. .. .	1940	..	5,104	1,693	6,797
	1941	..	5,708	1,950	7,658
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1940	..	2,423	2,406	4,829
	1941	..	2,639	2,263	4,902
Girls' Schools .. .. .	1940	..	2,367	2,051	4,418
	1941	..	2,470	2,062	4,532
Junior Technical Schools ..	1940	..	4,400	5,985	10,385
	1941	..	4,540	5,967	10,507
District High Schools ..	1940	..	5,902	10,227	16,129
	1941	..	6,544	10,076	16,620
Total .. .. .	1940	15,986	185,979	30,939	232,904
	1941	16,458	181,925	30,313	228,696
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools ..	1940	15,878	183,373	30,456	229,707
	1941	16,340	178,977	29,706	225,023

**Council of  
Public  
Education.**

The Council of Public Education is appointed under Section 83 of the *Education Act* 1928 and is mainly concerned with schools other than State schools. Its chief functions relate to the registration of teachers and schools under Part VI. of the Act, i.e., to ensure that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that only persons who are registered or have been granted temporary permission to teach are employed therein.

In such Part of the Act "school" is defined as "An assembly at appointed times of three or more persons between the ages of six years and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely:—

Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, bookkeeping, shorthand, accountancy;

but 'school' does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State, or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of this Act."

A person may not teach in a school unless he is registered or has obtained the express permission of the Council to be employed temporarily therein.

**Registered schools, teachers and pupils, 1940 and 1941.**

As at 31st December, 1940 and 1941, the number of registered schools was 518, and the number of persons employed therein 2,733 and 2,744 respectively. The number of individual pupils was 75,743 in 1940 and 76,305 in 1941. Particulars of registered schools for the years 1872 to 1928 were published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder:—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1940, AND 1941.**

Age Groups.	Gross Enrolment.		Net Number of Pupils (Estimated).	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Under 6 years .. .. .	6,905	7,514	6,510	7,196
From 6 to 14 years .. .. .	56,227	55,978	51,354	51,568
Above 14 years .. .. .	18,245	17,816	17,879	17,541
Total .. .. .	81,377	81,308	75,743	76,305

**Percentage of scholars attending registered schools.** Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1941, approximately 25 per cent. attended registered schools.

**Number and ages of children in all schools.** After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools, it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the years 1940 and 1941 was as follows:—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940 AND 1941.**

Age Groups.	1940.	1941.
Under 6 years .. .. .	22,250	23,704
From 6 to 14 years .. .. .	233,602	233,835
Above 14 years .. .. .	47,970	47,166
Total .. .. .	303,822	304,705

**STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION.**

The purpose of the higher elementary school and the district high school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in primary schools, and who are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at secondary schools, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their chosen careers in life. A statement in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, shows the nature of these schools.

**Higher elementary schools.**

There are 48 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1940, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,935 pupils, of whom 1,940 were boys and 1,995 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1941, the attendance was 3,983, of whom 1,946 were boys and 2,037 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to School Intermediate Certificate is provided.

**Central schools and classes.**

In 21 central schools in the metropolitan area and nine schools with central classes in country centres a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education is provided. This course was attended by 5,757 pupils in 1940 and by 6,475 in 1941. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to district high schools.

There are 13 girls' schools, of which ten are in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne, and one each in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. During the term ended 31st December, 1941, there were 3,426 girls in attendance at these schools, compared with 3,362 during the corresponding term in 1940. A three-years' course is provided which leads to the certificate of proficiency in home arts and crafts at the age of fifteen years.

**District high schools.**

There are 37 district high schools. In these schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the School Leaving Certificate which, under certain conditions, qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for School Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1940, there were in attendance at these schools 13,906 pupils, of whom 7,401 were boys and 6,505 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1941, the attendance was 14,290, comprising 7,215 boys and 6,975 girls.

**University High School.**

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers, the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910. In addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools, the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching. This is the official practising school for the work of the Diploma of Education of the University of Melbourne.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction awarded scholarships at the beginning of 1942 as under:—

Number and Kind.	Age Requirements of Candidates.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
600 Junior Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1942	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £16 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 for transit
300 Free Places at State secondary schools open to candidates attending State schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1942	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 p.a. for transit
100 Teaching Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Between 14½ years and 16½ years on 1st January, 1942	3 years	As for Junior Scholarships
50 Junior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 12½ years on 1st January, 1942	3 years	Free tuition at a junior technical school or approved State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £16 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 p.a. for transit
50 Intermediate Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1942	1 year	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £10 p.a.; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or £5 p.a. for transit
135 Senior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State, technical and registered schools	No age limit	Up to 5 years	Free tuition at senior technical schools; also £30 p.a. in case of day scholars and £10 p.a. or £5 p.a. in case of evening scholars
44 Senior Scholarships open to candidates attending State, registered and technical schools	Not over 18½ years on 1st January, 1942	Up to 6 years	£40 p.a. towards expense of course at University
70 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to Student Teachers and candidates attending State, registered, and technical schools	No age limit	Up to 6 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at University
5 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to officers (other than teachers) of the Government of Victoria	Not over 25 years on 1st January, 1942	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University. Leave on full pay to attend lectures and examinations
15 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to teachers of Education Department	No age limit	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University

In addition to these scholarships, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum may be granted to enable pupils who show special aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances to attend State secondary and technical schools. Free tuition is granted to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers, attending State secondary or technical schools.

#### TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools in the State were originally under the control of local school councils. In 1910, however, legislation was passed which provided for all schools established after that year to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1942, was 30, of which sixteen have been established since the passing of the *Education Act* 1910. The gross enrolment for the year 1940 comprised 10,521 junior and 29,706 senior students and, for the year 1941, 10,600 junior and 30,276 senior students.

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

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

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Melbourne Technical College, and the William Angliss Food Trades School, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment in metropolitan schools an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

Senior technical schools, such as the Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong), the Ballarat School of Mines, the Bendigo School of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial centres, such as at Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and

Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time or part-time farm utility courses specially adapted to the needs of the local district, in addition to the junior preparatory and certain full-time and part-time senior courses associated with engineering, building, commerce, and art and applied art.

The technical schools for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Technical School, and women's sections at Ballarat, Brighton, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Prahran, Sale, Sunshine, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi technical schools, the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), and the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong).

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1941-42 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1937-38 TO 1941-42.

School.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale .. .. .	3,375	3,479	3,855	4,292	4,202
Ballarat .. .. .	16,877	17,453	26,160	16,756	18,279
Bendigo .. .. .	12,121	12,609	13,485	13,218	14,380
Box Hill .. .. .	5,851	6,201	6,540	6,328	27,405
Brighton .. .. .	14,358	15,161	22,005	17,719	17,871
Brunswick .. .. .	13,212	13,768	18,494	21,001	20,618
Castlemaine .. .. .	6,057	6,886	7,114	8,773	10,365
Caulfield .. .. .	15,029	25,136	16,493	15,631	15,851
Collingwood .. .. .	25,749	33,618	26,822	22,959	23,602
Daylesford .. .. .	3,036	3,065	3,431	3,464	3,678
Echuca .. .. .	5,454	5,333	5,409	5,611	6,191
Essendon .. .. .	467	29,437	13,780	13,407	14,437
Footscray .. .. .	39,626	27,712	27,489	27,197	37,047
Geelong (Gordon Institute of Technology) .. .. .	16,125	23,150	17,684	20,240	25,112
Maryborough .. .. .	8,957	9,492	9,059	9,952	9,252
Melbourne—					
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy .. .. .	7,998	9,319	10,646	10,273	11,532
Swinburne Technical College .. .. .	28,696	30,322	30,528	31,065	31,717
Technical College .. .. .	110,758	76,363	53,430	52,871	66,968
William Angliss Food Trades .. .. .	..	496	26,336	11,479	5,632
Prahran .. .. .	13,021	13,820	17,608	14,667	15,276
Preston .. .. .	10,548	12,017	14,397	16,439	13,676
Richmond .. .. .	13,348	11,985	13,745	13,549	13,223
Sale .. .. .	5,566	6,017	6,168	6,379	6,742
South Melbourne .. .. .	12,599	12,216	13,422	13,073	13,594
Stawell .. .. .	4,218	6,175	4,172	4,120	4,737
Sunshine .. .. .	6,391	19,541	10,555	9,356	10,334
Wangaratta .. .. .	4,930	5,547	5,540	6,058	6,120
Warrnambool .. .. .	7,138	6,673	6,854	7,240	7,649
Wonthaggi .. .. .	6,480	6,639	6,760	7,743	7,446
Yallourn .. .. .	4,907	5,843	6,420	7,086	13,846
Other votes for technical schools .. .. .	7,933	9,489	11,513	12,168	16,989
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,957	3,677	3,769	6,357	4,019
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>433,782</b>	<b>468,739</b>	<b>459,683</b>	<b>436,471</b>	<b>497,790</b>

**The Melbourne Technical College.** The Melbourne Technical College, as the Working Men's College, was founded in 1887 by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. It is open to both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

**Scholarships and Prizes.** The College Council awards scholarships annually to students of Junior Technical Schools. Various other scholarships which have been donated by manufacturers, commercial associations, and other bodies are available to senior students of the College.

Every year the Council awards a prize to the best student of each of the day courses, and in each of the evening classes. Several valuable prizes are also given annually by employers and others interested in technical education.

**Day Courses and Fees.** All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1943 are shown in the following table:—

Diploma Courses.	Fee per Term.	Other Day Courses.	Fee per Term.
Applied Chemistry ..	£5 10s. for the first and second years and £6 10s. thereafter	Architecture .. ..	4 10 0
Chemical Engineering		Commercial—Full Day ..	5 0 0
Metallurgy .. ..		Five Half-days	3 0 0
Metallurgical Engineering .. ..		Engineering Machine Shop—Special Full Day ..	3 0 0
Mining Engineering ..		Electrical Trades—Special Full Day .. ..	3 0 0
Applied Science .. ..		Five Half-days	3 0 0
Mechanical Engineering .. ..		Art Course—Full Time ..	4 0 0
Electrical Engineering		Five Half-days	3 0 0
Civil Engineering .. ..		Wool-sorting—Full Courses	8 0 0
Municipal Engineering		Special Course	1 15 0
Communication Engineering .. ..	Photography—Full Day ..	6 0 0	
Automotive Engineering .. ..	Motor Mechanics—Trade Course .. ..	5 0 0	

**Evening Courses and Classes.** In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers; geologists; aero, civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers; communication and production engineering; land surveyors; mechanical draughtsmen; public analysts; art; architects; industrial chemists; heat treatment; mine managers; mine surveying; primary and secondary metallurgy; and building, constructional engineering and printing trades. Evening courses for the diploma of chemistry, applied science, mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering, metallurgy and accountancy are also in operation. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £4 10s. per term according to the course taken.



The evening classes are also open to students who, instead of undertaking a full course, receive instruction in any one or more subjects of any course. Tuition is also given by correspondence.

During 1942 the College accommodated 6,909 Defence trainees from the R.A.A.F., the Army, the Navy, the Department of Aircraft Production and the Factory Board.

Details relating to the College during the years 1937 to 1941 are shown in the following table:—

## MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1937 TO 1941.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Individual students enrolled ..	8,807	9,958	9,926†	9,450	9,516
Males .. .. .	8,103	8,804	8,671	8,190	7,981
Females .. .. .	704	1,154	1,255	1,260	1,535
Number of classes .. .. .	388	396	396	396	398
Number of Instructors .. .. .	306	360	408	448	384
Salaries paid to Instructors ..£	55,228†	63,721†	58,744†	53,563	53,779
Government grant .. .. .	£ 42,456	44,861	44,016	44,154	51,032
Fees received during the year* ..£	31,376	37,818	38,620	37,421	39,012
Average fee per student per year	71s. 3d.	75s. 11d.	77s. 10d.	79s. 2d.	82s. 0d.

\* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,513 in 1937, £1,768 in 1938, £1,556 in 1939, £1,591 in 1940, and £1,988 in 1941. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

† Includes salaries paid to those instructors employed at the Melbourne Technical College but under the control of the Education Department.

‡ Junior school conducted at West Melbourne closed to permit of erection of Food Trades School. Staff transferred to new Essendon Technical School.

## LIBRARIES.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—

Public  
Library of  
Victoria.

The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending (Travelling) Library. In regard to the

Reference Library, the librarian reports that 3,383 volumes were purchased, 2,364 volumes presented, 414 volumes obtained under the "Libraries Act," and 44,200 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1941. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 529,187 volumes and 84,938 pamphlets. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 255,339 volumes during 1941, an increase of 1,554 compared with 1940, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 14,462, which was 1,224 greater than the number in 1940. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1941 was 94,864, of which 4,781 were added during the year. At the same date there were 22,609 volumes in the Travelling Libraries.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £446,143. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament.

**National Gallery.** The National Gallery at the end of 1941 contained 29,483 works of art, viz., 961 oil paintings, 7,831 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 20,691 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. During 1941, the Trustees of the Felton Bequest provided the sum of £23,500 for the purchase of works of art, the total of such purchases to the end of the year amounting to £538,700. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 28 students and the school of drawing by 97 students.

**National and Industrial Museums.** The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology, while, in the latter, more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

#### FREE LIBRARIES.

The collection of library statistics has been temporarily discontinued. Particulars for the year ended 31st December 1940—the latest available—were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, page 258.

#### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1896, is situated on the south side of the River Yarra. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Shrine, the Domain, the Observatory, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

#### ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

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

**PUBLIC RESERVES.**

On 1st October, 1941, the area (to nearest acre) devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 9,621 acres, of which 3,093 acres were acquired by the municipal councils at a cost of £803,265.

The particulars for each municipality comprising Greater Melbourne were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, page 259.

**HOUSING.**

The history of events leading up to the appointment of the Housing Commission, together with an epitome of the provisions of the *Housing Act* 1937 and the *Slum Reclamation and Housing Act* 1938, will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 224 and 225. The initial operations of the Commission are summarized in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39. Since its inception twenty estates totalling 1,247 houses have been developed by the Commission. Of these, fifteen estates, totalling 1,112 houses, are in the metropolitan area, and five estates, 135 houses, are in country centres.

At Sunshine and Coburg 234 houses have been erected for munition workers. In addition, the Commission has carried out much work for the Commonwealth War Workers' Housing Trust in the fitting and conversion of homes to hostels and the provision of temporary additions to homes to accommodate war workers.

In its normal house programme to the 30th June, 1942, the Commission had expended £903,016. At that date, 1,140 families had been rehoused, with a total of 3,333 children. There are seven or more children in 97 of these families. The largest family on the Commission's Estates is one of 14 children, while there are several with 10 children or more.

Rent collection totalled £42,978.

During the year a further 1,245 substandard houses were dealt with, repairs being effected in 809 houses. The balance of 436 houses were considered to be beyond repair and were ordered to be demolished. Because of house shortage, however, the majority of these orders will be deferred until a more appropriate time.

Apart from the direct improvement to houses occasioned by the Commission's orders for repairs, the regulations have effected vast indirect improvement in the general condition of rented houses.

### VICTORIA—RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

A statement showing the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects, as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, page 226.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act* 1928, a summary of which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Amending Acts were passed in 1934, 1938, and 1939. The main provisions of the first of these amending Acts were published in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213, and those of the remaining two amending Acts in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 237. The amending Act of 1939 refers to the contributions and benefits of members engaged outside Australia or the territorial waters thereof in service with the naval or military forces in connexion with the present war. The provisions of this Act with regard to the sum of money payable at the death of a member have since been affected, to some extent, by the National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations, Statutory Rule No. 61, made in 1941 by the Commonwealth Government. If a member of a society, to whom the amending Act of 1939 applies, was, prior to 3rd September, 1939, paying a distinct contribution for a sum of money payable at his death in addition to the sum which was provided for by his contributions for normal sickness and funeral benefits, the Commonwealth Regulations preserve to him the right of continuing to contribute for, and remaining entitled to, that additional sum. The Regulations also set out the procedure to be followed by a society in respect to the additional sum if such a member should die within a prescribed period and have failed to continue paying the contribution for the additional sum.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. There are 29 friendly societies in Victoria which are required by the statute to have made a quinquennial valuation of their assets and liabilities by an actuary. The latest valuation reports show that there were only four societies with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1; two of these were societies of small membership.

Legislation  
1928-1941.

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

**Progress of Friendly Societies.** The total membership of Victorian Friendly Societies at 30th June, 1941, was 229,598, classified as follows:—

Members Contributing for—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sick and Funeral benefit .. ..	175,891	20,011	195,902
Medical benefit only (including widows) .. ..	13,793	14,181	27,974
No benefits (honorary) .. ..	3,377	2,345	5,722
Grand Total .. ..	193,061	36,537	229,598

During the five years ended June, 1941, there was a net increase of 24,596 in the number of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits; this increase was about 14 per cent. of the number of such members at the beginning of the period. There was a fall of 1,712 in this class of membership during 1938-39 as the result of a marked decline in the number of admissions and of an increase in the number of departures due, probably, to the passing of the *National Health and Pensions Insurance Act 1938*.

The total funds, exclusive of those of dispensaries, increased during a period of five years ended June, 1941, by £778,326, or more than 13 per cent. The funds at the end of the period amounted to £6,626,562. The funds are well invested, the average rate of interest obtained on the sick and funeral funds during 1940-41 being 4.44 per cent.

The total assets of the dispensaries at the end of 1940-41 amounted to £231,187.

Separate funds to provide for payments to hospitals for treatment received by members and their dependants have been established by all societies with the exception of a few small societies, dividing societies, and societies of a special nature. The benefit payments made from these funds in 1940-41 amounted to £21,039.

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries) in regard to the societies for the five years, 1936-37 to 1940-41:—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

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

	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of societies .. .. .	67	76	77	83	83
Number of branches .. .. .	1,459	1,478	1,477	1,475	1,471
Number of members contributing at end of year for sick and funeral benefits*	180,462	189,042	187,330	191,864	195,902
Number of members (including widows) contributing at end of year for medical benefits only ..	..	23,510	24,754	26,458	27,974
Number of members who received sick pay .. .. .	40,451	41,883	45,012	50,138	54,320
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed .. .. .	471,676	478,305	500,111	511,550	519,086
Deaths of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits ..	1,929	1,985	2,096	2,159	2,203
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits .. .. .	646	669	712	683	626
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	469,383	516,639	499,013	505,905	514,337
Medical and Management Funds .. .. .	414,964	439,968	456,659	456,072	467,942
Other Funds .. .. .	143,628†	118,224	187,588	161,853‡	198,486
Less inter-fund transfers .. .. .	— 79,697	— 56,225	— 112,762	— 75,829	— 98,761
Total Receipts .. .. .	948,278†	1,018,606	1,030,498	1,048,001‡	1,082,004
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	329,986	352,024	397,885	383,992	414,075
Medical and Management Funds .. .. .	410,281	425,479	444,861	446,795	452,877
Other Funds .. .. .	156,803	113,122	158,403	138,970	146,782
Less inter-fund transfers .. .. .	— 79,697	— 56,225	— 112,762	— 75,829	— 98,761
Total Expenditure .. .. .	817,373	834,400	888,387	893,928	914,973
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure .. .. .	130,905†	184,206	142,111	154,073‡	167,031
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	4,849,499	5,014,114	5,115,242	5,237,155	5,337,417
Medical and Management Funds .. .. .	314,278	228,767	240,565	249,842	264,907
Other Funds .. .. .	915,364†	920,466	949,651	972,534‡	1,024,238
Total Funds .. .. .	5,979,141†	6,163,347	6,305,458	6,459,531‡	6,626,562
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	4,834,827	4,994,356	5,100,290	5,218,481	5,322,740
Medical and Management Funds .. .. .	205,461	218,525	230,910	239,761	257,651
Other Funds .. .. .	910,534†	912,544	922,162	950,257‡	1,003,769
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds .. .. .	28,319	37,922	52,096	51,032	42,402

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

\* The figures shown for 1936-37 include about 1,000 members contributing for medical benefits only. † After the deduction of an overstatement of £407. ‡ After the deduction of an overstatement of £856.

**Secessions and expenses.**

During the twelve months ended June, 1941, the societies lost by secession 9,777 sick and funeral benefit members; this was equal to about 5.1 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40 were 5.0, 4.6, 5.6, and 5.5 respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions were those of new members who allowed their membership to lapse before they had time to appreciate its value. The cost of management per member in the year 1940-41, was 15s. 1d., which was 4d. less than the cost in the year 1939-40.

**Sickness and mortality experience.**

The following statements show in regard to members of societies (other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature) the number of weeks' sickness in respect of which claims for sick pay were granted since 1926-27. The years 1927-28 and 1928-29 immediately preceded the financial depression. The statements show also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, MALE BRANCHES.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2 2	1,423	11.04
1928-29	130,733	315,499	2 2	1,484	11.35
1929-30	131,655	321,799	2 3	1,515	11.51
1930-31	129,596	345,687	2 4	1,331	10.27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3 1	1,615	12.79
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3 1	1,562	12.50
1933-34	126,471	411,979	3 2	1,599	12.64
1934-35	130,152	424,341	3 2	1,732	13.31
1935-36	134,336	432,467	3 1	1,671	12.44
1936-37	139,413	434,234	3 1	1,794	12.87
1937-38	143,583	434,073	3 0	1,823	12.70
1938-39	146,137	450,925	3 1	1,910	13.07
1939-40	146,832	463,033	3 1	1,974	13.44
1940-41	149,733	467,680	3 1	2,000	13.36

## VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. FEMALE BRANCHES.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
1927-28 ..	9,957	17,571	1 5	50	5.02
1928-29 ..	10,228	19,510	1 5	47	4.60
1929-30 ..	10,717	21,288	2 0	45	4.20
1930-31 ..	10,897	22,250	2 0	51	4.68
1931-32 ..	10,935	25,103	2 2	47	4.30
1932-33 ..	11,246	27,248	2 3	40	3.56
1933-34 ..	11,759	28,448	2 3	44	3.74
1934-35 ..	12,318	30,414	2 3	56	4.55
1935-36 ..	12,761	30,553	2 2	56	4.39
1936-37 ..	13,166	30,441	2 2	64	4.86
1937-38 ..	14,940	36,054	2 2	86	5.76
1938-39 ..	15,165	37,733	2 3	80	5.28
1939-40 ..	15,163	36,490	2 2	69	4.55
1940-41 ..	15,342	37,293	2 3	84	5.48

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

The rate of sickness per average effective male member rose steadily after 1928-29 until it became three weeks and two days in 1933-34, at which it remained during the following year. Since 1934-35, with the exception of 1937-38, in which the rate fell by one day, it has remained at three weeks and one day; this is the same as in 1919. The rate in the last-mentioned year was abnormal; this was due chiefly to members who had been on active service in the Great War having deferred until their return to Victoria their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year.

The trend of sickness per average effective female member followed closely that of male members during the corresponding period.

At the end of 1940-41 there were 33 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered, under the Friendly Societies Acts of Victoria, as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of a number of registered friendly societies' dispensaries. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to their members and to persons claiming through members. Some of the dispensaries provide also the services of medical officers. The number of members connected with the dispensaries at the end of 1940-41 was 147,467. As the greater portions of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of the ordinary friendly societies, they are not given here. The assets.



and liabilities of the dispensaries at the end of 1940-41 amounted to £231,187 and £34,304 respectively. The assets consisted of freehold property, £133,397; stock, fittings, and sundry debtors, £81,822; cash, £14,270; and securities, £1,698. The liabilities consisted of bank overdrafts, £16,989; sundry creditors, £10,240; and mortgages, £7,075.

### CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

**Labour  
legislation.**

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day.

The abovementioned Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. That definition has since been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse power is in use or in which four or more persons are engaged in any handicraft or in preparing articles for trade or sale. (In some circumstances, notably where bread or pastry is baked for trade or sale, or where a process involving the use of a compound of lead is employed, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where no mechanical power is used.)

Since the passing of the original Act, the general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, the comfort and the safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

**Number of  
Factories.**

In 1941 there were registered 11,587 factories in which 224,347 persons were employed.

**Amending  
Factory  
Legislation.**

The *Factories and Shops Act 1934* made important alterations in the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories and shops. The principal alterations (apart from those described under Wages Boards) are as follow:—

Work in the manufacture of boots and shoes in factories from Monday to Friday before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m., on a Saturday before 7.30 a.m. or after 2 p.m., or on a Sunday is prohibited. To meet the exigencies of trade, power is given to the Minister of Labour to suspend, for not more than two months, the operation of this prohibition.

The carting or delivery in the Metropolitan District of bread on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day is prohibited.

The carting of goods, &c., on a Sunday, except perishable and certain other goods, unless a permit to do such carting has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories, is prohibited.

A premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any Wages Board (other than the Chemists' Board) applies is forbidden. The sum of £100 is fixed as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement.

The conditions have been amended under which material may be issued from factories or other places for the manufacture of wearing apparel or of boots to licensed outside workers. An outworker is not permitted to employ any person other than members of his own family who are under 14 years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary for Labour. Factory occupiers are not permitted to employ a greater number of licensed outside workers than one for every ten or fraction of ten workers employed in the factory. Occupiers of factories are required to keep a complete record of work issued to outside workers.

The occupier of every factory where more than 600 persons are employed, or where work of a hazardous nature is performed and more than 300 persons are employed, shall, if directed, provide an ambulance room properly equipped and under the charge of a qualified attendant.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 provides that the Chief Inspector of Factories, after due inquiry, may refuse to register or may cancel the registration of any factory or shop. If the Chief Inspector refuses to register, or if he cancels the registration of a factory or shop, the occupier thereof may appeal in respect of such refusal or cancellation to a Court of Petty Sessions consisting of a police magistrate sitting alone. The decision of the Court is final. The provisions of earlier Acts which restricted the powers of Wages Boards have been repealed, and the 1936 Act gives the Boards authority to deal with any industrial matter other than the preferential employment of unionists. An important provision in this Act is that all legal proceedings for offences against the Factories and Shops Acts within the Metropolitan District shall be heard by the Metropolitan Industrial Court instead of by various Courts of Petty Sessions as formerly. The legislation has as its object uniformity in the manner of dealing with offenders and in the imposition of penalties.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1938 (No. 4578) which became operative on the 28th November, 1938, deals with two matters only—restriction of the hours of trading in motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories, and restriction of the hours of carting aerated waters, cordials, or ice cream.

Section 2 restricts the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories to definite hours set out in the Act, but allows the trade in case of emergency to supply petrol, &c., outside the hours fixed, on the signed statement by the traveller as to the circumstances. The traveller's statement must be written and signed in a prescribed book. Penalties are provided both for selling in contravention of the Act and for making a false statement in the emergency book.

Both within and outside the Metropolitan District, petrol, oil, and accessories may be sold until midnight on the days immediately preceding Good Friday and Anzac Day, but on these two holidays, shops must be closed and no sales effected.

The *Factories and Shops (Garages) Act 1941*, as a temporary measure to meet the altered conditions brought about by the rationing of motor spirit, further restricted the hours during which motor spirit and oil may be sold.

Section 3 of the 1938 Act places further restrictions on the carting and delivery of goods. The Section amends the original provisions of Section 130 of the Principal Act and Section 18 of Act 4275 (1934) by providing that aerated waters, cordials or ice cream may not be carted on Sunday from the place of manufacture or any depot of the manufacturer to any shop. On days other than Sundays, from the 16th April to the 31st October, the goods referred to may not be carted outside the hours fixed for carting ordinary merchandise.

The *Factories and Shops Act 1941* is the most important industrial legislation enacted during recent years. It is based on unanimous recommendations of a Board of Inquiry set up by the Government in 1940, and makes material changes in the working of the Wages Board system. The Act operated from 10th August, 1942, which date was fixed by Proclamation. The main provisions of the measure are summarized here:—

Section 2 provides that Wages Boards shall consist of a maximum of six representatives instead of ten and directs the appointment of Wages Boards for nurserymen and market gardeners to be operative within a radius of forty miles from Melbourne. The appointment of such Boards to include country districts within the forty-mile radius was not possible under earlier legislation.

Sections 3 to 10 make important alterations in the qualifications of representatives on Wages Boards and in the manner of their appointment.

Section 11 alters the system of appointing Wages Board Chairmen. The new Act provides for the appointment by the Governor-in-Council of a panel of two permanent salaried chairmen to perform this work exclusively.

Sections 17 to 29 deal with the appointment and functions of an Industrial Appeals Court.

The new Court has three main duties as follows:—

- (i) to decide appeals against determinations of Wages Boards (in this respect it supersedes the Court of Industrial Appeals as constituted under the Principal Act);
- (ii) to deal with proceedings ordered to be transferred to it from a Court of Petty Sessions in cases where the defendant alleges that the relationship of employer and employee does not exist (in this respect it supersedes the Trade Tribunals set up under the provisions of an earlier Act);
- (iii) to hear appeals against convictions or orders of the Metropolitan Industrial Court or any other Court of Petty Sessions for offences under the *Factories and Shops Acts*, or against any refusal to make an order.

The constitution of the Industrial Appeals Court differs from that of the Court of Industrial Appeals in that its members are appointed permanently and not for each individual case. The Act provides that the President of the Court shall be a judge of two courts having experience in industrial matters and that, of the two other members, one shall be a person having industrial experience appointed to represent employers and one with similar qualifications appointed to represent employees. The appointments are for a period of five years and provision is made for the appointment of deputies to act in the event of the inability of the President or members to do so.

The hours of closing of shops in both metropolitan and country districts, as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts, are as set out in the following tables:—

VICTORIA—CLOSING HOURS FOR ALL SHOPS SITUATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Class of Shop.	Hours of Closing.						Effect of Closing Shop for the whole of a Public Holiday which falls on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.	
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.		
1. Booksellers and Newsagents*	p.m. 8	p.m. 8	p.m. 8	p.m. 8	p.m. 9.30	p.m. 1 Can re-open 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. 12 noon.	May remain open on half-holiday	
2. Butcher .. .. .	5	5	5	5	5		No effect	
3. Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	Closing hours not fixed by law. The shopkeeper may therefore decide for himself when his shop shall close						No effect	
4. Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)*	6	6	6	6	9	1	Same as No. 1	
5. Fish and Oyster* .. .. .	7	7	7	..	..	..	No effect	
6. Flower .. .. .	7	7	7	7	..	1	No effect	
7. Fruit and Vegetable* †	During May, June, July, August, September, and October							No effect
8. Hairdressers and Tobacconists	7	7	7	7	9	7 1	No effect. May remain open on preceding day till 9 p.m.	
9. Motor oil, motor spirit and accessories	Special provisions under <i>Factories and Shops Act 1933</i> (No. 4578) and <i>Factories and Shops (Garages) Act 1941</i> (No. 4836.)							
10. All shops of any kind not mentioned above	6	6	6	6	9	1	May remain open on preceding day till 9 p.m.	

NOTE.—On the Thursday preceding Good Friday and on the last day on which the shop is open preceding Christmas Day a shopkeeper may keep his shop open one hour later than the hour fixed for closing.

\* These hours were fixed by Regulation under section 84.

† Regulation not applicable to central portion of City of Melbourne.

VICTORIA—CLOSING HOURS FOR ALL SHOPS OUTSIDE THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Class of Shop.	Hours of Closing.						Effect of Closing Shop for the whole of a Public Holiday which falls on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	
1. Booksellers and Newsagents	Closing hours not fixed by law The shopkeeper may therefore decide for himself when his shop shall close						No effect
2. Butchers .. .. .	7	7	7	7	9	1	May remain open preceding day until 9 p.m.
3. Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	Same as No. 1						No effect
4. Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)	Same as No. 1						No effect
5. Fish and Oyster .. . .	Same as No. 1						No effect
6. Flower .. .. .	Same as No. 1						No effect
7. Fruit and Vegetable .. .	Same as No. 1						No effect
8. Hairdressers or Tobacconists at Ballarat, Bendigo, Warrnambool, Geelong District, Castlemaine, Eaglehawk, Sebastopol, and Kyneton	7	7	7	7	10	1	May remain open preceding day until 10 p.m.
9. Hairdressers or Tobacconists in other parts of Victoria	7	7	1	7	7	10	} May remain open preceding day until 10 p.m.
	7	7	7	7	10	1	
10. Motor oil, motor spirit and accessories	Special provisions under <i>Factories and Shops Act 1938</i> (No. 4578) and <i>Factories and Shops (Garages) Act</i> (No. 4836).						
11. All shops of any kind not mentioned above	7	7	7	7	9	1	May remain open preceding day until 9 p.m.

NOTE.—The hours given in this table are the shop closing hours as fixed by law. The Factories Acts, however, provide for their alteration and variation by regulation wherever a majority of shopkeepers sign a petition. There are so many regulations in force throughout the country districts of Victoria applying to different localities that it would be impracticable to print them here. The hours given above must therefore be taken to be varied wherever such a regulation is in force.

On the Thursday preceding Good Friday and on the last day on which the shop is open preceding Christmas Day a shopkeeper may keep his shop open one hour later than the hour fixed for closing. The Minister has power to vary the hours of closing in certain circumstances when Christmas Day is observed on a Monday.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The annual registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 25 classes. During the year 1941, there was a decrease compared with 1940 of 3,862 shops, and a decrease of 2,714 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below:—

### VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1941.

Class of Shop.	Metropolitan.		Provincial Cities and Country.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Employees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Employees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Employees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry .. ..	4,032	1,655	2,304	930	6,336	2,585
Booksellers, Newsagents .. ..	905	824	350	307	1,255	1,131
Boot Dealers .. ..	288	996	233	363	521	1,359
Boot Repairers .. ..	732	55	466	62	1,198	117
Butchers .. ..	1,139	2,397	897	1,428	2,036	3,825
Chemists .. ..	549	880	344	455	893	1,335
Crockery .. ..	28	120	14	15	42	135
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites .. ..	860	1,239	1,047	995	1,907	2,234
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat .. ..	744	706	156	165	900	871
Drapery and Men's Clothing .. ..	1,979	11,385	1,118	2,886	3,097	14,271
Electrical and Radio .. ..	240	627	205	211	445	838
Fancy Goods Dealers .. ..	274	1,787	148	419	422	2,206
Fish .. ..	389	160	112	45	501	205
Florists .. ..	378	223	81	48	459	271
Fruit and Vegetable .. ..	1,478	418	773	437	2,251	855
Fuel and Fodder .. ..	828	435	250	251	1,078	686
Furniture .. ..	374	1,315	155	365	529	1,680
Grocers .. ..	2,554	2,813	1,363	1,574	3,917	4,387
Hairdressers .. ..	1,581	1,480	856	421	2,437	1,901
Hardware .. ..	427	1,497	379	721	806	2,218
Jewellery .. ..	201	379	148	94	349	473
Leather Goods .. ..	107	157	166	49	273	206
Musical Instruments .. ..	35	207	24	20	59	227
Tobacconists .. ..	1,339	184	286	46	1,625	230
Mixed Trades and Shops not classified .. ..	1,294	1,767	2,116	3,409	3,410	5,176
Total 1941 .. ..	22,755	33,706	13,991	15,716	36,746	49,422
Total 1940 .. ..	24,534	34,922	16,074	17,214	40,608	52,136
Total 1939 .. ..	24,799	32,515	16,453	17,290	41,252	49,805
Total 1938 .. ..	24,739	31,769	16,388	16,816	41,127	48,585
Total 1937 .. ..	24,659	30,223	16,140	15,469	40,799	45,692

**Wages  
Boards.**

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in the year 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch thereof. Each Board shall consist of not less than four nor more than six members and, in addition, a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, this qualification was relaxed to permit of a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The Act of 1934 empowers a Board to determine that the wages rates and piecework prices fixed in any determination made by it shall be automatically adjusted, at prescribed periods, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation in the cost of living, as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Board considers appropriate. This Act, as amended by the *Factories and Shops Act 1936*, also provides that where, under any Commonwealth Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or a Conciliation Commissioner makes or has made an award with respect to employers and employees in any industry, the Wages Board for every trade concerned, as soon as may be, shall incorporate in any of its determinations those provisions of such award which the Board is, under the *Factories and Shops Acts*, empowered to include.

The *Factories and Shops Act 1936* gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations that are not inconsistent with awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Any Wages Board has now the power to determine any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to—

- (a) work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;
- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any sex or age ;

- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees; and
- (h) all questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

The Act also empowered the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to appoint a Wages Board known as the "General Board" to determine the wages, &c., of persons in any trade specified by the Governor in Council in which no Wages Board Determination was operative. This provision had for its object the protection of persons engaged in industries which previously were unregulated by any Determination. Forty-two separate trades have been so specified.

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

Important alterations to the legislation controlling the Wages Board system are mentioned on an earlier page.

**Enforcement of determinations.**

A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, on page 395.

**Court of Industrial Appeals.**

The Court of Industrial Appeals, described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 396, has been replaced by an Industrial Appeals Court constituted under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1941. Details of the constitution and function of the Court are set out on page 221.

**New Boards and Alterations of Powers.**

Three new Boards were appointed during 1941. In each case the area within which the Determination is to operate is the whole of the State. The powers conferred by Order in Council on these Boards are as follows:—

*Entertainment Employees (Performers) Board.*—"To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons subject to the jurisdiction of any Wages Board heretofore appointed) engaged as performers in radio or other entertainments conducted for private gain."

*Industrial Life Assurance Canvassers Board.*—"To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons subject to the jurisdiction of any Wages Board heretofore appointed) engaged canvassing for or soliciting industrial life assurance business or collecting premiums payable thereon."



*Non-ferrous Metals Board.*—"To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade or business of producing rods, bars, sections, angles, sheets, strips or ingots from brass, copper, or other non-ferrous metals."

The powers now exercised by the Non-ferrous Metals Board were previously included in the scope of the Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board. Employees subject to the two remaining new Boards were not previously controlled by any Wages Board.

The following alterations were made in the powers of Boards:—

*Agricultural Implements Board.*—The whole of the powers of the Country Agricultural Implements Board were taken away by Order in Council and conferred on this Board.

*Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board.*—Power to deal with persons employed in the trade of manufacturing or preparing lead and shot was taken from the General Board and conferred on this Board. This action was taken at the desire of a majority of employees in the trade in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1936*. Certain powers were also taken from the Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board and conferred on the Non-ferrous Metals Board mentioned above.

*Entertainment Employees (Non-performers) Board.*—An order in Council was passed depriving this Board of the power to deal with persons employed in the maintenance of grounds used in the business of conducting for private gain outdoor entertainments, outdoor shows, outdoor sports meetings, or outdoor amusements of any kind. Such persons are now subject to the Determination of the Garden Employees Board.

*Farriers Board.*—The whole of the powers of the Country Farriers Board were taken away by Order in Council and conferred on this Board.

*Garden Employees Board.*—A considerable addition to the powers of the Garden Employees Board was made during 1941, the following classes of employees being brought within its jurisdiction:—

Gardeners or garden labourers employed in connexion with registered schools—

Persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of—

- (a) private paths, drives and ornamental features such as rockeries, &c.;
- (b) brick-dust or porous tennis courts;

- (c) grounds or enclosures used in the business of conducting for gain outdoor entertainments, outdoor shows, outdoor sports meetings or outdoor amusements of any kind.

*General Board.*—The manufacturing or preparing of mineral earths by milling, grinding or pulverizing rocks, earths, or clays other than mineral ores was added to the trades subject to the Board. Certain classes of metal workers were removed from the jurisdiction of this Board and placed under the control of the Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board.

*Grocers Sundries Board.*—The powers of this Board were varied by adding to its jurisdiction persons employed manufacturing or preparing maize products, glucose, matches and match boxes.

*Leathergoods Board.*—To bring the powers of the Leathergoods Board into line with the scope of the Award of the Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration an important variation was made by Order in Council. The new powers of the Board are:—

To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons subject to the Determination of any Wages Board heretofore appointed) employed in the trade of—

(a) manufacturing or repairing—

- (1) leather or fabric gloves ;
- (2) ladies' evening bags ;
- (3) articles made wholly or partly of leather or a substitute for leather including bags, braces, cases, cricket balls, pads or other sporting goods, garters, pocket book covers, portmanteaux, purses, trunks, wallets, travel goods, suit and attache cases ;
- (4) machine belting of all descriptions ;
- (5) any other kind of leather goods ;

(b) covering or lining with leather or a substitute for leather spectacle cases, portable gramophones, wireless cabinets, travellers' sample cases, music cases, surgical cases, or similar goods.

*Musical Instruments Board.*—The making or repairing of brass or reed musical instruments or parts thereof was added to the powers of this Board.

*Poster-hangers Board.*—This Board, previously known by the short title of Bill-posters Board, was re-named and its powers varied so that they now include "poster-hanging" as well as "bill-posting".

*Shops Board No. 3 (Butchers).*—The Shops Board No. 4 (Butchers—Country) and the Shops Board No. 5 (Butchers—Provincial) were deprived of the whole of their powers and such powers were conferred on the No. 3 Board.

*Slaughtering for Export Board.*—By an addition to its powers this Board has been authorized to deal with persons employed in the meat export trade as drovers, stockmen or penners-up.

*Tar and Bitumen Board.*—The manufacturing or preparing of enamel made from tar pitch was added to the processes subject to the jurisdiction of the Tar and Bitumen Board.

**Fixation of weekly hours by Boards.** Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine, almost invariably, the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed. The Commercial Travellers Board, however, has departed from this practice.

During the year 1941, the determinations were in force of 182 Boards, in 163 of which a uniform set of hours for all employees was prescribed. In 18 determinations, however, varying sets of hours according to the class of work or to the sex of the worker were fixed by the Boards. The particulars are summarized in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS—DETERMINATIONS OF HOURS.

Boards which Determined Fixed Hours for all Employees.			Boards which Determined Differential Hours for Employees.		
Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.		Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.	
4 .. ..	Less than 44		1 .. ..	46 and 44	
129 .. ..	44		1 .. ..	47 „ 44	
12 .. ..	46		1 .. ..	47 „ 46	
1 .. ..	47		6 .. ..	48 „ 44	
16 .. ..	48		2 .. ..	48 „ 47	
1 .. ..	More than 48		1 .. ..	49 „ 46	
5 .. ..	44 and less than 44		1 .. ..	46, 48, and 50	

On 31st December, 1941, there were 191 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 282,500 employees.

THE BASIC WAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the years 1929-1942 :—

## MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE.

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ..	4 6 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0
1930 ..	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 5 6	4 3 0
1931 ..	3 10 2*	3 8 5	3 5 8	3 3 5
1932 ..	3 3 5	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 1 8
1933 ..	3 0 4	3 3 4†	3 2 5	3 2 10
1934 ..	3 3 4	..	..	..
	1st March.	1st June.	1st September.	1st December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1934 ..	..	3 4 0‡	3 4 0	3 4 0
1935 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0
1936 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0
1937 ..	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 13 0§	3 17 0
1938 ..	3 17 0	3 17 0	3 18 0	3 19 0
1939 ..	3 19 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 0 0
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1940 ..	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
1941 ..	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0
1942 ..	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 17 0

\* 10 per cent. reduction became operative and continued to operate until 31st May, 1934.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction)—operative until 31st May, 1934.

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April 1934—operative until 31st August, 1937.

§ Commonwealth Arbitration Court Series Index Numbers.—Award of 23rd June, 1937 (operative from 1st September onwards). The Court ordered a "fixed loading" addition of six shillings to the existing wage—three shillings to be added as from the commencement of the first pay period in July, 1937, and October, 1937, respectively.

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

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

Retail Price  
Index-  
Numbers—  
"C" Series.

The "C" Series (all items) of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne is prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This series comprises the costs of food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure, and is applied to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934. It was superseded by an index number of the Court's own construction as described in the Report of the "Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937" (see page 230). The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, expressed as 1,000, is the basis of comparison in the following table:—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, "C"  
SERIES, "ALL ITEMS," 1914-1942.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, "All Items."	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, "All Items."
November, 1914 ..	671	1935 .. ..	824
November, 1921 ..	1003	1936 .. ..	844
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1937 .. ..	868
1929 ..	1017	1938 .. ..	896
1930 ..	956	1939 .. ..	924
1931 ..	846	1940 .. ..	964
1932 ..	813	1941 .. ..	1,008
1933 ..	789	1942 .. ..	1,100
1934 ..	801		

## APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928 (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder. The provisions of the Acts apply only within the Metropolitan District as proclaimed under such Acts.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1938 to 1942 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES  
1938 TO 1942.

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Plumbing and Gasfitting ..	303	372	431	483	565
Carpentry and Joinery ..	287	314	315	360	429
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting .. ..	81	103	117	119	111
Plastering .. ..	26	31	37	43	39
Printing .. ..	649	690	699	691	819
Electrical .. ..	475	527	582	665	741
Motor Mechanics .. ..	293	369	383	440	459
Bootmaking .. ..	584	564	571	577	589
Moulding .. ..	250	261	252	296	286
Engineering .. ..	815	1,095	1,614	2,209	2,774
Fibrous Plastering .. ..	45	85	104	128	145
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction .. ..	31	63	100	167	221
Sheet Metal .. ..	5	30	64	100	132
Bread Making and Baking .. ..	..	18	59	89	98
Pastrycooking .. ..	..	4	30	43	47
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making .. ..	..	..	52	122	212
Cooking .. ..	..	..	2	2	1
Hairdressing .. ..	..	..	..	..	55
Total .. ..	3,844	4,526	5,412	6,534*	7,723†

\* Including 450 apprentices who have enlisted for the duration of the war, whose indentures have been suspended, but who are still under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

† Including 1,520 apprentices who have enlisted for the duration of the war, &c.

## GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Following on war time control of manpower the work of the State Government Labour Exchange was taken over in March, 1942, by the Department of Labour and National Service.

A statement showing the work carried on by the Labour Exchange until it ceased to function, is published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, pages 280-282. Statistical records of registrations during the period July, 1941, to March, 1942, are not available.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, were published on pages 255 and 256 of the *Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment instead of by stamp duty. Particulars of the tax are given in pages 205 and 216 of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

The revenue raised by unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1942, amounted to £20,673,018, of which £213,069 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £20,459,948. The yearly net collections of tax during the last five years were as follow :—1937-38, £1,927,355 ; 1938-39, £1,874,270 ; 1939-40, £1,994,258 ; 1940-41, £1,580,702 ; and 1941-42, £1,280,248.

In addition to the revenue from the above-mentioned taxation, moneys for relief have been raised by way of loan, and contributions and grants have been made by the Commonwealth Parliament. Loans for relief purposes were first raised during the year 1932-33. The loan expenditure during the ten years 1932-33 to 1941-42 was £13,044,873. The total cost of relief during the thirteen years, 1929-30 to 1941-42, was £34,589,898, of which £19,351,391 was raised by taxation, and £13,044,873 by loans ; Commonwealth loan contributions and grants amounted to £1,906,645 and £286,988 was provided by interest on advances, &c. At 30th June, 1942, the balance to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund was £1,108,556. Details of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Fund, Loan, and other Funds from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1942, are given in the following table :—



VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1941-42.

Social Condition.

Allocation of Expenditure.	Total Expended to 30th June, 1941, from—			Expended during 1941-42 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1942, from—		
	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work ..	12,636,671	140,900	12,777,571	111,792	..	111,792	12,748,463	140,900	12,889,363
Municipalities .. .. .	705,851	326,478	1,032,329	..	812	812	705,851	327,290	1,033,141
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	776,270	1,785,403	2,561,673	77,300	33,179	110,479	853,570	1,818,582	2,672,152
Railways .. .. .	15,011	2,560,836	2,575,847	..	..	..	15,011	2,560,836	2,575,847
Lands .. .. .	179,524	312,170	491,694	7,081	8,425	15,506	186,605	320,595	507,200
Treasurer .. .. .	303,980	1,761,912	2,065,892	1,855	..	1,855	305,835	1,761,912	2,067,747
Country Roads Board .. ..	222,934	1,512,130	1,735,064	108	1,104	1,212	223,042	1,513,234	1,736,276
Forests and Foresters' Quarters ..	198,795	1,707,559	1,906,354	1,400	3,736	5,136	200,195	1,711,295	1,911,490
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	315,856	2,965,580	3,281,436	3,614	37,574	41,188	319,470	3,003,154	3,322,624
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	91,477	91,477	..	..	..	..	91,477	91,477
State Electricity Commission ..	..	138,500	138,500	..	..	..	..	138,500	138,500
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	605,250	605,250	..	..	..	..	605,250	605,250
Sewerage Authorities .. .. .	..	286,757	286,757	250	7,719	7,969	250	294,476	294,726
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	..	161,267	161,267	1,504	15,043	16,547	1,504	176,310	177,814
Miscellaneous* .. .. .	376,768	460,307	837,075	31,116	27,400	58,516	407,884	487,707	895,591
Expenditure on Relief ..	15,731,660	14,816,526	30,548,186	236,020	134,992	371,012	15,967,680	14,951,518	30,919,198
Administration .. .. .	806,897	..	806,897	56,123	..	56,123	863,020	..	863,020
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	2,311,802	..	2,311,802	495,878	..	495,878	2,807,680	..	2,807,680
Refund of Taxes .. .. .	208,519	..	208,519	4,549	..	4,549	213,068	..	213,068
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>19,058,878</b>	<b>14,816,526</b>	<b>33,875,404</b>	<b>792,570</b>	<b>134,992</b>	<b>927,562</b>	<b>19,851,448</b>	<b>14,951,518</b>	<b>34,802,966</b>

\* Including (a) Commonwealth and State joint relief to Local Authorities (municipalities, sewerage, and water authorities) for debt service charges. (b) Commonwealth and State Youth Employment Grant.

**Sustenance.** Every male person who receives sustenance is required, on demand, and in return for such sustenance, to perform work (of such a class as is prescribed on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria) for the municipality within whose municipal district sustenance is received.

On 3rd July, 1933, on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria, a scheme was brought into operation under which genuine unemployed male persons have been, as far as practicable, provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WORK BY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETURN FOR SUSTENANCE, 1942 AND 1943.

Month of—	1942.		1943.	
	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.*	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.*	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.
January ..	805	660	286	187
February ..	690	561	280	180
March ..	619	508	264	164
April ..	522	431	255	155
May ..	486	406	249	153
June ..	422	347	237	145
July ..	388	319	226	137
August ..	359	299	210	126
September ..	315	261	205	124
October ..	281	238	..	..
November ..	252	217	..	..
December ..	227	197	..	..

\* Including number working in return for sustenance.

Eighty-one (81) of the number now receiving sustenance are purely Benevolent Cases receiving the minimum rate. Of the balance shown working for sustenance on work provided by Councils, approximately 60 per cent. are over 60 years of age, 75 per cent. over 55 years and 90 per cent. over 50 years and, on account of age, infirmity, or other disability, cannot find suitable employment. For all practical purposes therefore, they are regarded as definitely unemployable, but not eligible to receive either the Invalid or Old Age Pension.

Sustenance is provided at the same rates in every part of Victoria and is distributed through the agency of Public Assistance Committees appointed under the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932*.

Persons eligible to receive sustenance in accordance with the above-mentioned Act may be granted sustenance as set out in the following scales, but so that the total amount of the income received by a family unit and the value of the sustenance granted shall in no case exceed £4 0s. 6d. in any one week.

## VICTORIA—RATES OF SUSTENANCE TO UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance that may be Granted to—		
		Unemployable Applicant for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Hon. the Minister.	Employable Applicant for whom Work in Return for Sustenance is not provided.	Employable Male Working in Return for Sustenance <i>vide</i> Section (8) of the Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	..	11 6	18 3
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	11 6	18 3
Individual residing with strangers or relatives other than parents ..	12 0	6 9	11 6	18 3
Two .. .. .	20 0	10 3	19 3	31 9
Three .. .. .	25 0	..	..	..
For every additional member of the family unit, there shall be added to the sum of 25s., a sum of 2s. 6d.		And for each unemployed dependant irrespective of age, residing with the applicant, 5s. 3d. per week; provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed £4 0s. 6d. per week.		And for each unemployed dependant residing with the applicant, 5s. 3d. per week for each male dependant under 21 years of age and each female dependant irrespective of age, and 10s. 6d. per week for each male 21 years and over; provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed £4 0s. 6d. per week.

### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 732 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1941. The total receipts of these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1941, amounted to £3,876,477, of which £1,573,963 was contributed by the Government and £2,302,514 by all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,716,128. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £4,588,266 during 1940-41, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 21,199, and there were 369,937 cases of out-door relief during the year. These numbers, in respect of indoor and out-door patients, refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

A summary of the particulars in respect of charitable and reformatory institutions is given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1940-41.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients or Inmates.	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year)
				From Government. (exc. Loans.)	From Other Sources.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
Special—							
Austin Hospital .. .. .	1	431	..	33,499	49,672	83,171	75,038
Children's Hospital .. .. .	1	413	18,311	37,846	90,116	127,962	95,840
Melbourne Dental Hospital .. .. .	1	..	25,818	5,115	9,487	14,602	14,049
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. .. .	1	151	13,559	17,240	48,497	65,737	43,505
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	1	98	..	1,200	6,834	8,034	7,077
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	1	94	35,466	11,527	44,247	55,774	28,345
Women's Hospital .. .. .	1	277	10,495	26,468	60,475	86,943	118,690
Caritas Christi Hospice .. .. .	1	49	..	600	5,439	6,039	6,205
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	1	496	..	42,137	51,731	93,868	93,747
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan .. .. .	5	1,289	146,965	198,558	776,039	974,597	900,531
Country .. .. .	48	2,126	25,369	158,727	357,956	516,683	521,450
Auxiliary Hospitals .. .. .	2	296	5,295	22,782	26,679	49,461	46,127
Foundling Hospitals and							
Infants' Homes .. .. .	5	415	..	8,153	25,161	33,314	33,135
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	2	46	..	675	3,262	3,937	3,805
Sanatoria .. .. .	3	357	..	26,208	15,269	41,477	41,477
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses .. .. .	12	6,469	..	443,679	65,582	509,261	509,261
Total .. .. .	86	13,007	281,278	1,034,414	1,636,446	2,670,860	2,538,282
<b>ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.</b>							
Benevolent Homes .. .. .	10	2,380	977	37,948	112,663	150,611	147,923
Orphanages .. .. .	28	3,469	..	49,004	127,511	176,515	168,314
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions .. .. .	4	236	..	3,300	48,604	51,904	49,565
Total .. .. .	42	6,085	977	90,252	288,778	379,030	365,802
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges .. .. .	12	992	..	6,469	74,734	81,203	78,525
Inebriates' Institutions .. .. .	2	42	..	1,301	3,100	4,401	4,387
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	..	..	..	279,476	13,004	292,480	292,480
Goals and Penal Establishments .. .. .	10	1,073	..	136,114	..	136,114	136,114
Total .. .. .	24	2,107	..	423,360	90,838	514,198	511,506
<b>MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Benevolent Societies .. .. .	134*	..	16,264	12,515	50,106	62,621	60,595
Other Societies .. .. .	446*	..	71,418	13,422	236,346	249,768	239,943
Total .. .. .	580	..	87,682	25,937	286,452	312,389	300,538
Grand Total .. .. .	732	21,199	369,937	1,573,963	2,302,514	3,876,477	3,716,128

\* Inclusive of branches.

**Income of Charitable Institutions.** The receipts of hospitals, charitable, and reformatory institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) in the State under various headings for the year 1940-41 are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1940-41.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Founding Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refugees.	Other Institutions.*	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	726,819	8,153	68,073	49,754	3,300	6,844	777,276	1,640,219
Municipal Grants and Contributions ..	81,882	182	885	703	689	112	15,072	99,525
Private Contributions ..	110,930	5,787	4,494	27,918	13,243	5,418	79,366	247,156
Proceeds of Entertainments	44,465	703	1,836	3,102	12,883	306	..	63,295
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	542,485	11,407	6,752	32,271	7,785	5,640	1,343	607,683
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	24,111	380	2,394	1,382	339	307	176	29,089
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	270,650	3,182	56,156	14,014	4,026	4,792	83,076	435,896
Out-patients' Fees ..	78,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,925
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	3,468	..	828	18,751	..	56,158	48	79,253
Interest or Rent ..	33,505	2,938	6,540	15,647	2,766	533	3,134	65,063
Loan Receipts ..	95,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,749
Other Sources ..	69,882	582	2,653	12,973	6,873	1,093	204,454	298,510
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,082,871</b>	<b>33,314</b>	<b>150,611</b>	<b>176,515</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>81,203</b>	<b>1,163,945</b>	<b>3,740,363</b>

\* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies, but excluding Gaols and Penal Establishments.

**Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.** Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) during each year of the period of five years ended on 30th June, 1941, is given in the following table. For the year 1940-41, Government aid was equivalent to 43·85 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments to 2·66 per cent.; payments of inmates and out-patients to 13·76 per cent.; private

contributions to 6·60 per cent.; legacies, bequests, and donations to 16·24 per cent.; and receipts from all other sources to 16·89 per cent.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. .. .	1,293,103	1,399,115	1,426,802	1,768,941	1,640,219
Municipal Grants and Contributions	107,473	110,674	121,172	122,227	99,525
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	360,185	391,036	410,130	446,133	514,821
Private Contributions .. .. .	248,275	224,198	457,522	223,005	247,156
Legacies, Bequests and Donations..	309,056	294,168	234,800	306,072	607,683
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday, and Church Donations ..	22,631	24,850	24,151	22,264	29,089
Interest or Rent .. .. .	62,046	65,943	64,377	64,318	65,063
Loan Receipts .. .. .	131,553	169,275	145,649	345,997	95,749
Other Sources .. .. .	385,364	390,759	457,137	515,704	441,053
<b>Total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>2,919,686</b>	<b>3,070,018</b>	<b>3,341,740</b>	<b>3,814,661</b>	<b>3,740,363</b>
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Ordinary .. .. .	2,335,156	2,543,470	2,896,702	2,825,051	2,820,304
Extraordinary .. .. .	61,334	64,596	69,885	62,096	56,869
Building .. .. .	353,692	431,936	417,230	589,778	702,814
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>2,750,182</b>	<b>3,040,002</b>	<b>3,383,817</b>	<b>3,476,925</b>	<b>3,580,014</b>

**Charitable Institutions—Accommodation and Inmates.** The next table shows the normal bed provision and the actual number of inmates maintained in the named institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1941:—

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION, AND INMATES, 1940-41.

Institution.	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during the Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital .. .. .	454	1,423	431·2
Children's Hospital .. .. .	448	6,531	412·5
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	141	4,060	151·5
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	138	133	98·0
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	120	3,302	94·0
Women's Hospital .. .. .	285	9,285	276·6
Caritas Christi Hospice .. .. .	58	298	49·2
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	720	7,893	496·0
General Hospitals—Metropolitan .. .. .	1,293	24,115	1,289·1
"    "    Country .. .. .	3,482	44,486	2,126·3
Auxiliary Hospitals .. .. .	320	7,172	295·9
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows .. .. .	260	469	251·4
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home .. .. .	100	234	50·4
Bethany Home, Geelong .. .. .	40	78	37·4
St. Gabriel's Babies' Home .. .. .	36	91	31·0
Presbyterian Babies' Home .. .. .	53	78	45·0
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	68	893	46·2
Greenvale Sanatorium .. .. .	100	299	102·2
Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	124	326	119·7
Gresswell Sanatorium .. .. .	144	393	135·0
Mental Hospitals .. .. .	6,587	8,690	6,469·0
Benevolent Homes .. .. .	2,738	4,829	2,380·0
Orphanages .. .. .	3,759	5,195	3,469·4
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums .. .. .	291	312	236·3
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges .. .. .	1,167	2,228	992·0
Inebriates' Institutions .. .. .	63	86	42·1

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 56 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 70 in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 113 in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 8 in Bethany Home, Geelong, and 644 infants in the Female Refuges during the year.

## HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of Hospitals and Charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928 and proclaimed on 18th December, 1929; important amendments were passed in 1936 and 1939.

The Charities Board of Victoria, which was constituted under the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1922, commenced to function in 1923. A summary of the constitution and principal duties of the Charities Board was published in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 263.

The Hospitals and Charities Fund is established at the Treasury and into it are paid:—

- (1) Monies appropriated by Parliament (now fixed under the *Hospitals and Charities (Fund) Act* 1939 at £440,000).
- (2) Five per cent. of the money invested in the Totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race where the races are held on courses within the radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and 2½ per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria. (*Totalizator Act* 1930 as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934.)

Since the date of the operation of the Act the sum of £1,656,337 has been paid. The total amount available for distribution from the Hospitals and Charities Fund for 1941-42, including Totalizator Receipts, was £657,507. Loans and grants amounting to £172,454 were made to institutions from Government Funds during 1941-42 for building purposes.

In making recommendations to the Minister as to what sums of money from Hospitals and Charities Fund should be paid to each subsidized institution or benevolent society in any financial year, the following matters are taken into consideration in each case:—

- (a) The financial position of such institution or benevolent society and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the financial year other than that from the Fund.
- (b) The probable net receipts and expenditure for the financial year.
- (c) The actual number of persons relieved during the preceding financial year.
- (d) The average number of beds (if any) occupied during the preceding financial year and the average cost per bed.
- (e) The average length of stay of each in-patient during the preceding financial year.
- (f) The general conditions and management.
- (g) Any exceptional circumstances with regard to the geographical position.
- (h) Such other matters as are prescribed or as the Board thinks fit.



Regulations were framed in 1929 covering the provision of accommodation for intermediate and private patients in public hospitals. During the year 1941-42, 45 of the 50 hospitals outside the metropolis admitted paying patients in accordance with these Regulations. In the metropolis six hospitals are now admitting intermediate and/or private patients. The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital was first to take advantage of the Regulations and a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital," was opened in 1931. The Alfred Hospital followed in 1933, when "Hamilton Russell House" was opened, and, at St. Vincent's Hospital, one floor of a section of the building was set aside for this purpose and patients admitted in 1934. In 1939, at the Austin Hospital for Chronic Diseases, an intermediate section, "Heidelberg House," was opened. The Williamstown, Footscray and District General Hospital and the Dandenong District Hospital (opened in April, 1942,) also admit intermediate and private patients.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. The social services rendered by each of these hospitals is briefly described in the following paragraphs.

**Royal Melbourne Hospital.** The origin of this institution belongs to the earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in 1910. During the year 1934 Their Majesties the King and Queen bestowed their patronage on this Hospital.

This institution has always been the most important of the general hospitals of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. In the year 1941-42 the number of in-patients treated was 8,050, the daily average number being 379, which was 1 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year, 47,233 persons were treated in the out-patients' and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 206,244.

In 1941-42 the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £165,947, the principal items of receipts being:—Government grant for maintenance, £71,569; municipal grants, £2,081; annual subscriptions, £5,740; donations, £4,229; bequests, £21,693; Hospital Sunday collections, £3,694; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation, £2,499, visitors' fees, £4,227, payments and contributions by in-door patients, £21,215; out-patients' fees, £15,724; interest, £10,970; and £2,306 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure from Maintenance Account was £165,947.

The hospital, which is a training school for nurses, requires a minimum nursing staff of 270. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to medical science.

Since the outbreak of the war both the hospital and the institute have also given valuable co-operation to the medical authorities of the Forces.

The new Hospital which, as a result of the provisions of the Royal Melbourne Hospital Acts of 1935 and 1938, was built on 11 acres of land at Parkville, adjacent to the University of Melbourne, has been used for National purposes since March, 1942.

When used later as a Public Hospital it will provide accommodation of 532 beds, will be able to treat up to 1,200 out-patients per day, and will include the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine. As a teaching centre, it will have five teaching schools—Medical, Nursing, Dietetic, Almoner and Massage.

Other features of the new hospital include the following:—A nurses' home to accommodate 406; a lecture room and demonstration room for students and nurses; nine clinics—medical, surgical and specialists; twelve operating theatres, including two for out-patients, one casualty, one X-ray and one radium; special accommodation and facilities necessary for medical students.

To relieve the pressure on the general hospitals in the City of Melbourne, the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. In eight wards there are 200 beds. During the year 1941-42 the number of patients treated was 3,401, the daily average number being 181. The total expenditure for the year was £24,728.

**Alfred  
Hospital.**

This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of the hospital is 14 acres. On the 22nd May, 1933, Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. As the majority of the buildings of the Hospital were some seventy years old, the Board of Management, in 1936, decided on a re-building scheme, the first section of which was completed early in 1940.

The building, which is of basement, ground floor and eight stories, comprises X-ray, Deep-therapy, Pathology, and Physio-therapy Departments, Students' Quarters, Operating Theatres, Neuro-Surgical Unit, consisting of theatre and wards, and Gynaecological Unit, which also has its own wards. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and

is also a training school for nurses. The following particulars relate to the public section only:—On 30th June, 1942, there were 401 beds and cots in the institution. The total number of in-patients during the year 1941–42 was 6,781, and in the out-patients and casualty departments 31,165 persons were treated. The number of attendances of patients in these departments was 171,799. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1941–42 amounted to £127,496. The principal items of receipts were:—Government Grants, £61,068; municipal grants, £1,754; private contributions, £3,620; special donations and bequests, £10,342; Hospital Sunday collections, £2,196; Lord Mayor's Fund, £2,986; in-door patients' fees, £16,160; out-door patients' fees, £9,491; general clinic fees, £2,817; visitors' contributions, £3,733; proceeds of entertainments, £1,067; transfer from Hamilton Russell House, £800; sales refunds, &c. £4,255; interest from investments, £2,168; auxiliary efforts, £3,938; and miscellaneous receipts, £1,093. The total expenditure on maintenance was £127,999.

The history of the foundation and later development of this institution was published in the *Year-Book*, 1937–38, page 256.

The foundation stone of the new building was laid in October, 1928. On the 8th December, 1934, the New Wing of the hospital was opened. This addition, which created a heavy financial burden, increased the normal accommodation from 120 to 245 beds and provided 60 beds for Intermediate patients.

In September, 1937, two stories were added to the Nurses' Home at a cost of £22,600. Loan money for this was provided by the Government, interest being at 4 per cent.

In June, 1938, the new Pathological building was opened, the cost being £29,308.

The planned erection of the New Casualty Ward and the extensions to the Out-Patients Department, have not been commenced because of the present crisis. Plans and quantities have been approved and immediately permission to build is received the construction of these buildings will be commenced.

During the year a First Aid Post was established and arrangements for an emergency were carried out. This has involved a large amount of constructional work such as strengthening foundations and bricking up of windows, together with the creation of auxiliary units for water supply, lighting, and heating. The Medical Staff has been organized to cope with an emergency and members of the general staff have been trained as A.R.P. Wardens and auxiliary fire fighters.

During the year 1941–42 the number of in-patients treated was 4,320, and of out-patients and casualties 38,039. In 1941–42 the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £84,021 6s. 4d.

and the total expenditure on maintenance to £89,517 2s., of which A.R.P. and Emergency Expenditure amounted to £6,430 2s. 7d. as at 30th June, 1942.

The genesis of this institution was a meeting convened **Prince Henry's Hospital.** on 13th October, 1869, when it was resolved to establish a dispensary for the treatment of sick and afflicted persons. The dispensary was subsequently opened in Collins-street. In 1876 it was decided to close the dispensary, remove to more commodious premises in Spring-street, which were previously used as a hospital for sick children, and open a hospital for the treatment of both In and Out-Patients.

In course of time the accommodation proved insufficient and a site was selected on which to build an up-to-date hospital. The site chosen was that on which the hospital now stands. The North Wing and Administrative Quarters were first built, the foundation stone being laid by the Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, on the 29th July, 1882.

The Operating Theatre and Casualty Room were added in 1904. The Children's Wards and the Nurses' Home were built and opened for occupation in 1910. The next additions were the erection of the Edward Wilson Casualty Ward, new Out-Patients' and Casualty Departments and the extension of No. 1 Male Medical Ward. These buildings were opened in 1925.

To commemorate the visit to Melbourne for the Centenary Celebrations in 1934 of His Royal Highness, Prince Henry, the name of the Institute was changed from the Homœopathic to Prince Henry's Hospital.

The new central block of the hospital was completed in 1939 and a Government grant of £130,000 will enable the Board of Management to proceed with the building of the Nurses' Home and the South Wing.

In the first year of its existence the hospital treated 55 In-patients and 1,193 Out-patients. During 1941-42, 3,438 In-patients were treated and 65,439 Out-patients' visits recorded. The number of persons recorded as having received the benefits of the Institution since its first opening is 1,191,423.

The total receipts during 1941-42 on account of Maintenance Fund amounted to £58,544 and the expenditure to £68,014.

### SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The principal special hospitals in the State are the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, the Children's Hospital, the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the Women's Hospital. Details of the activities of each of these hospitals are set out hereunder.

**Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases.** The history of the foundation of this hospital in 1881 and of its later development was published in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 257.

From a small institution containing 66 beds it has expanded into a modern hospital and now accommodates 524 patients. Attached to the cancer division is the deep X-ray and radium departments for the treatment of the 144 patients in this section of the hospital.

The Hospital was a part-time training school for nurses for many years, but in 1938 it was advanced to the status of a full-time training school.

Opened on the 1st May, 1939, "Heidelberg House" provides an intermediate hospital service for patients able to pay moderate fees. Approached by a separate entrance, it is situated in the grounds of the Austin Hospital and is entirely detached from the public hospital. Containing four floors the building accommodates sixty-nine patients and is the first hospital building in Victoria to be air-conditioned throughout. Both general medical and surgical cases and cases of the chronic type are accepted for treatment.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 1,436 patients were treated in the public section and 1,438 in the intermediate.

Of the total expenditure for the year 1941-42 (£82,994), £2,873 was for buildings and £80,121 for maintenance. The revenue for the same period was £74,020.

**Children's Hospital.** The history of the foundation of this hospital in 1870 and of its later development was published in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 258. It now ranks amongst the largest Children's Hospitals in the British Empire, with accommodation of 440 beds.

For children's diseases the hospital is an important teaching and research centre where medical students from Melbourne University are required to devote one term.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, the number of patients admitted to the hospital was 5,622, which, with 420 patients in the hospital at 1st July, 1941, made a total of 6,042 patients.

In addition to its in-patient activities, the hospital treated 16,767 separate children as out-patients during the year 1941-42, involving 70,986 attendances.

The cost of maintenance during the same period was £93,679 which, with £851 expended on building, gave a total expenditure of £94,530. The total revenue during the year was £120,747.

**Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital.** This institution dates from 1904 when the first patient was admitted. Its early history and later development is recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 259.

In 1930-31, diphtheria and scarlet fever both became more prevalent and the accommodation was not equal to the demand. The Board obtained approval for the provision of extra wards, additions to the nurses' home and other services, bringing the nominal number of beds to 550, but with additional balcony accommodation.

Transport of patients to the hospital is provided by motor ambulances, the area served extending as far as Werribee, Ferntree Gully, Whittlesea, and Mornington.

The greatest number of patients in hospital on any one day was 745, during the epidemic of diphtheria in 1936.

The patients treated, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1942, numbered 4,701, and the maximum number of occupied beds in any one day 630.

For the same period receipts amounted to £96,112, and expenditure to £94,840.

The hospital is now an approved Training School for Nurses in association with other major hospitals, and has a fully-equipped Preliminary Training School, through which all probationer nurses pass before taking up ward duty.

A dietary department was established during year 1939-1940.

The history and later development of this hospital, which was founded in 1856, is recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 260.

A service block costing £110,000 was officially opened by Her Excellency Lady Gowrie in November, 1937. A Pathological block, the tender price of which was £42,000, was opened by Lord Huntingfield in 1939.

In 1941 a new maternity wing, costing £60,000 and accommodating 69 patients was opened by Lady Dugan.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, the daily average number of in-patients was 252, whilst out-patients numbered 8,999 with 29,774 attendances.

Since its foundation, there have been 126,602 births in the hospital, and out-patients' attendances have numbered 720,013.

In 1941-42 the total receipts and expenditure amounted to £110,517 and £106,400 respectively.

Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

#### TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

With the definite object of obtaining improved results in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, a State Director of Tuberculosis was appointed in 1927. Since this appointment, a new feature in the control and cure of the disease has been the establishment of tuberculosis bureaux in the metropolis and in the provincial centres of the State. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted to the Sanatoria. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay therein, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous members of the population.

At Greenvale, construction of a new Sanatorium for women, a new administration block and 4 wards each containing 24 beds has been completed.

A Government grant of £5,000 was made for a new building at Royal Park Benevolent Home for the reception of 19 indigent male patients. This building is named the Dunstan Chalet, and has been in use since 1939-40.

An anonymous donor presented a cheque for £3,500 to the Committee of Royal Park Benevolent Home (now known as Mount Royal) and the Committee agreed to erect a chalet, much on the lines of the above chalet for men, to accommodate twelve indigent female patients. The Government undertook to furnish and equip the chalet and maintain the patients, and the Public Works Department supervised the planning and building.

The following table shows the accommodation of, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths of males and females in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1942 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—  
ACCOMMODATION, ETC., 1941-42.

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale .. ..	..	148	..	176	..	149	..	22
Austin .. ..	89	49	171	76	85	29	96	33
Heatherton .. ..	..	124	..	202	..	169	..	34
Royal Park .. ..	19	12	15	..	10	..	4	..
Gresswell .. ..	168	..	262	..	231	..	15	..
Bendigo Chalet ..	14	14	27	21	18	11	10	7
Ballarat Chalet ..	6	6	15	9	13	6	4	6
Total .. ..	296	353	490	484	357	364	129	102

Close co-operation with the Army Authorities has resulted in the prevention of known cases of lung tuberculosis being admitted to the services. The splendid pioneer work of the Army Authorities in submitting recruits to Miniature Radiography has resulted in about 1 in 200 being rejected for tuberculosis. A number of these cases naturally required treatment and has thus thrown a great strain on the existing accommodation for males. Two new wards, each of 24 beds, have been erected at Gresswell Sanatorium to partially meet these new demands.

If Miniature Radiography is applied to the Civil Population on an extensive scale it will involve considerable increase in existing Sanatoria accommodation. A new sanatorium for males, with accommodation for 200 beds, will be required in the near future.

Sanatorium beds available in Victoria in 1927 numbered 413. The number of beds during 1941-42 was 649 ; and in 1943 it is expected that 729 beds will be available with additional buildings at Gresswell, Greenvale, and Mount Royal. This will give an increase of 316 since 1927.

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work. Work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 15,581 in 1938-39, 17,203 in 1939-40, 17,478 in 1940-41, and 21,550 in 1941-42. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. In recent years doctors in private practice have sent to the Bureaux an increasing number of patients for examination and report. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 12,557 domiciliary visits to tuberculosis patients were made by the 10 nurses attached to the various Bureaux.

The following table illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1942 :—

#### VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES, 1941-42.

Type of Service.	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying .. ..	2,520	2,194	258	166	302	266
Re-attendances .. ..	7,458	9,751	214	330	1,287	1,410
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions ..	593	444	29	31	78	54
Contacts—						
New—Examined .. ..	880	1,066	24	45	111	170
Old—Re-examined .. ..	2,983	3,659	5	31	373	392
Found Tuberculosis .. ..	37	57	1	1	5	4
Infecting Cases .. ..	385		64		295	
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Nurses .. ..	4,197	4,741	220	266	..	..
„ Nurses (Bendigo-Ballarat) ..	..	..	..	..	1,182	1,096
„ Nurses (Geelong) .. ..	..	..	..	..	855	
X-Ray Screen Examinations—						
Films .. ..	3,328	3,293	227	264	455	452
Screens .. ..	1,537	1,926	..	..	..	4
Pneumothorax Refills .. ..	325	815	..	9	68	112



The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended on 30th June in each of the sixteen years, 1927 to 1942, was as follows:—

VICTORIA—ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS AT  
TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX, 1927 TO 1942.

Year.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
1927 ..	566	..	..	..	..	596
1928 ..	1,115	..	..	..	..	1,115
1929 ..	3,309	..	..	..	..	3,309
1930 ..	6,088	177	..	..	..	6,265
1931 ..	8,212	316	512	..	..	9,040
1932 ..	9,235	285	543	164	..	10,227
1933 ..	9,527	370	838	944	..	11,679
1934 ..	10,370	365	939	1,028	..	12,702
1935 ..	10,836	474	1,204	926	439	13,879
1936 ..	12,319	431	1,184	731	654	15,319
1937 ..	13,765	501	1,064	959	735	17,024
1938 ..	13,565	571	1,147	1,312	714	17,309
1939 ..	15,581	748	904	1,576	759	19,568
1940 ..	17,203	737	1,029	1,415	693	21,077
1941 ..	17,478	418	1,431	1,332	626	21,285
1942 ..	21,550	600	1,417	1,236	583	25,386

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1941 and 1942.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER,  
1941 AND 1942.

Location.	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1941.	1942.	
In State Hospitals .. .. .	6,373	6,344	- 29
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals .. .. .	734	660	- 74
Boarded Out .. .. .	233	252	+ 19
In licensed Private Mental Homes .. .. .	48	45	- 3
On Trial Leave from licensed Private Mental Homes .. .. .	11	14	+ 3
Total Number of Certified Insane .. .. .	7,399	7,315	- 84
In Receiving Institutions .. .. .	112	113	+ 1
Total .. .. .	7,511	7,428	- 83
Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	207	217	+ 10
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	223	227	+ 4

There was a decrease in the year 1942, compared with 1941 in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1942, proportionately to the population, was 1 in 269. At 31st December, 1942, there were 227 military mental cases known to the Department and 217 voluntary boarders in various institutions.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1938 to 1942 was as follows:—

**VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS, 1938 TO 1942.**

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1938 ..	379	389	768	52	63	115	883
1939 ..	407	431	838	79	89	138	1,006
1940 ..	409	393	802	37	59	96	898
1941 ..	346	431	777	41	73	114	891
1942 ..	393	383	776	32	34	66	842

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1938 to 1942 are given below:—

**VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1938 TO 1942.**

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1938 ..	190	241	431	209	200	409	840
1939 ..	232	302	534	256	246	502	1,036
1940 ..	216	244	460	191	182	373	833
1941 ..	174	195	389	216	218	434	823
1942 ..	180	207	387	263	262	525	912

**CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.**

**Wards of Children's Welfare Department and Department for Reformatory Schools.**

This Department is responsible for the supervision of (a) children committed as wards of the Children's Welfare Department pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act, and (b) those committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools under the provisions of Part II., Division 2, Crimes Act (Juvenile Offenders).

In the main these represent children who have been committed through the Children's Courts under one or other of the several definitions of a "neglected child" (section 18), children committed to the Department on the application of relatives, &c., on the grounds that they are without means of support (section 24), and children who *ipso facto* become wards on default in payment by their parents under the Infant Life Protection provisions of the Act (section 103).

According to the circumstances existing at the time of committal, the children are boarded out for payment in private foster homes or with relatives, or are placed in institutions. Only one institution is governmentally controlled, viz., the Department's Receiving Depot at Royal Park, which is used as a clearing house. The remaining institutions are conducted by the various religious denominations or private charitable committees, and a capitation fee is paid for wards maintained therein.

With children in private foster homes or with relatives, boarding out payments do not continue beyond school leaving age (14 years). The children are then placed "on probation" (i.e., without cost) with their foster parents or relatives, or are placed in employment in service situations. Children in institutions are in due course either returned to their relatives or friends "on probation," transferred to private foster homes, or placed in employment in service situations.

The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Children's Welfare Department at the end of each of the five years, 1937-1941.

Year.	Boarded Out in Foster Homes.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	At Royal Park Depot.	In Other Institutions.	Total.
1937 ..	2,131	1,252	351	179	1,602	5,515
1938 ..	1,916	1,404	342	261	1,640	5,563
1939 ..	1,848	1,208	351	275	1,770	5,452
1940 ..	1,668	1,397	249	251	1,780	5,345
1941 ..	1,424	1,314	251	228	1,715	4,932

Boys committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools are transferred for training as early as possible to the private reformatory school appropriate to their religion. They then come under the legal guardianship of the superintendent of the school, who in due course may return them to their friends or relatives (who are required to enter into a good behaviour bond) or place them at service

Wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools.

or in other employment. The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools at the end of five years 1937-1941:—

Year	At Royal Park Reformatory School.	In Other Reformatory Schools.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	Total.
1937 ..	4	95	60	27	186
1938 ..	5	105	74	14	198
1939 ..	3	66	73	15	157
1940 ..	1	54	47	9	111
1941 ..	3	43	32	3	81

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act 1928* provides for the approval by the Governor in Council of private persons and institutions prepared to maintain gratuitously children who may be deemed by any Court or Children's Court to be "neglected" under section 18 of the Act (section 61). Authority is given to any Court or Children's Court to commit such children to private persons and institutions so approved (section 63). Power is also given to a father or mother being the guardian of any child to transfer guardianship to private persons or institutions so approved (section 67). The number of children so held at 31st December, 1941, was:—

Court committals .. .. .	65
Transfer of guardianship .. .. .	89
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	154
	<hr/>

Part II. of the *Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection)* provides that no person shall for payment or reward retain or receive into her care or charge in any home any infant under the age of five years for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infant apart from its parents for more than three consecutive days or for the purpose of adopting such infant unless such person and such home is registered by the Department (section 95). Exemptions from the operation of this section in the case of a relative or for other special reasons may be granted by the Minister (section 107). Payments are to be made through the Secretary and in no other way (section 103). If payments fall into arrears for four

weeks the child *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Children's Welfare Department (section 103). The following is a statement of the operations of this part for the year ended 31st December, 1941.

Children already placed at 1st January, 1941 ..	216	
Children placed during 1941 .. .. .	329	545
Discharged from operations of Part II. during 1941—		
Custody resumed by parents .. .. .	202	
Made wards through arrears .. .. .	61	
Deaths .. .. .	2	
Attained five years of age .. .. .	23	
Adopted .. .. .	30	
		318
Under supervision at 31st December, 1941 ..	227	545

**Assistance for Children.** Part III. of the *Maintenance Act* 1928 enables a mother whose child is without sufficient means of support, and who is unable to provide or to obtain by any available legal proceedings sufficient means of support for such child, to apply in the prescribed form to the Secretary of the Children's Welfare Department for assistance for or towards the maintenance thereof. "Child" means any person (whether born in lawful wedlock or not) under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory.

The following statement shows the number of children in respect of whom assistance under the Maintenance Act was being afforded at the 31st December, in the years 1938 to 1941 and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year, together with the average payments per child per week:—

Year.	Number of Children Assisted.	Total Amount of Assistance Payments.	Average Payment per Child per Week.
1938 .. .. .	8,118	£ 162,321	s. d. 7 11
1939 .. .. .	7,905	169,062	8 2
1940 .. .. .	6,933	164,152	8 4
1941 .. .. .	5,680	144,872	8 8

**Widows' Allowances.** As a result of a report by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by Parliament to inquire into and report on the establishment in Victoria of a scheme to provide for the payment of Widows' Pensions, the *Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act* 1937 came into operation on the 4th March, 1938.

This Act, which is administered by the Children's Welfare Department under the direction of the Minister, provides for the granting of a pension to any widow mother who is receiving or is eligible to receive assistance from the Children's Welfare Department in respect of her child.

Application is made to the Secretary on the prescribed form, and the Minister, after due investigation has been made similar to that in the case of an application for assistance in respect of a child, either grants or refuses the application.

The Act fixes the rate of pension at not less than 6s. per week, and not more than 10s. per week.

The following statement shows the operations of this Act since its inception :—

Year.	Applications Approved.	Applications in Force at 31st December.	Total Amount of Allowances Paid.	Average Weekly Allowance.
			£	s. d.
1938 ..	930	918	13,121	8 10
1939 ..	238	965	21,381	9 0
1940 ..	129	934	23,183	9 1
1941 ..	178	827	21,171	9 2

NOTE.—The Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act 1937 has been practically superseded by the Commonwealth Widows Pensions Act, No. 19 of 1942, see page 266.

The following statement shows the financial operations of the Department for the year ended 31st December, 1941.

Financial Statement  
Children's Welfare  
Department.

#### EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Children's Welfare Department—			
Boarded-out children .. .. .	69,530	14	10
Royal Park Depot .. .. .	11,025	7	6
Abbotsford Industrial School .. .. .	1,219	16	1
Fairhaven .. .. .	189	0	2
Department for Reformatory Schools .. .. .	1,591	0	1
Maintenance Act—			
Children .. .. .	144,872	14	1
Widows .. .. .	21,171	8	1
General Maintenance Items—			
(Medical attention, School requisites, &c.) .. .. .	7,503	15	1
Administration .. .. .	35,375	18	4
Gross Expenditure .. .. .	292,479	14	3

#### RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Collections from parents .. .. .	12,793	14	5
Other receipts .. .. .	210	0	11
	13,003	15	4
Net Expenditure .. .. .	279,475	18	11

The following statement shows the Net Expenditure of the Department during the ten years 1932-1941.

Year.		Net Expenditure.	Year.		Net Expenditure.
		£			£
1932	.. ..	332,886	1937	.. ..	272,788
1933	.. ..	286,254	1938	.. ..	297,011*
1934	.. ..	251,587	1939	.. ..	310,048*
1935	.. ..	251,614	1940	.. ..	302,424*
1936	.. ..	262,792	1941	.. ..	297,476

\* The *Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act* 1937 came into operation on 4th March, 1938.

### INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.

**Infant Welfare.** With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £112 10s. per annum, providing the minimum salary paid to the nurse is £208 per annum for full-time and proportionately for each nurse employed part-time. If the salary is lower than this rate only half the nurse's salary is subsidized. On 30th June, 1942, there were 127 municipalities maintaining 233 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 83 centres, and 98 in the country were supporting 150 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 66,187, compared with 60,906 in 1941. Their attendances numbered 654,798 in 1942 and 597,982 in 1941, and the nurses made 75,279 and 76,980 visits in 1942 and 1941 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 123, but, including Infant Welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 161.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1937-38 to 1941-42:—

### VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	1917-18.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Nurses in centres ..	1	106	114	118	123	123
Home Visits ..	1,407	89,821	73,490	75,271	76,980	75,279
Total Individual						
Children ..	913	43,736	51,316	56,809	60,906	66,187
Total Attendances ..	4,116	361,187*	520,819	560,321	597,982	654,798

\* Owing to outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) activities of centres were curtailed.

There are nine Infant Welfare and Mothercraft training schools for nurses. Of these schools four train Infant Welfare and Mothercraft nurses, and five train Mothercraft nurses only. These schools are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies and are as follow:—

Foundling Hospital, Upper Beaconsfield	}	Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..		
Victorian Baby Health Centres		
Association Training School		
Tweddle Baby Hospital .. ..	}	Training Mothercraft Nurses
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows		
Methodist Babies' Home .. ..		
Bethany Babies' Home .. ..		
St. Gabriel's Church of England Babies' Home		
Grey Sisters' Mothercraft Home, Barton Street, Surrey Hills		

There were 784 Infant Welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1942, and 816 Mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven creches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The original charge of 3d. to 4d. per day, varying with different creches, remains the same for soldiers' children, but, in cases where the father and mother are earning good wages, a higher charge is made. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended 30th June, 1942, were 76,113.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 30th June, 1942, the centres numbered 77, inclusive of 62 bush nursing hospitals. The bush nurses numbered 200 on permanent staff and 15 on relieving staff, the majority of whom held infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

**Bush  
Nursing.**



Details of receipts and expenditure of the bush nursing centres for the year ended 30th June, 1942, are shown below:—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES, 1941-42.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Grants—		Salaries—	
Government .. ..	515	Nurses, paid to Central Council .. ..	25,826
Municipalities .. ..	932	Other .. ..	15,289
Central Council .. ..	506	Provisions, Fuel and Lighting	
Donations .. ..	6,091	Surgery and Medicine .. ..	20,368
Proceeds from Entertainments	2,552	Repairs and Maintenance .. ..	5,164
Nursing Fees .. ..	57,433	Printing, Stationery .. ..	1,543
Members' Fees .. ..	16,786	Insurance, Rent, and Bank Charges .. ..	3,811
Interest and Rent .. ..	378	Other Maintenance Costs .. ..	3,820
Proceeds from Sale of Medicine .. ..	672	Loans and Interest Repayments .. ..	1,532
Loans—		Land and New Buildings .. ..	1,649
From Central Council .. ..	—	New Equipment .. ..	2,264
From other Sources .. ..	78		
Miscellaneous .. ..	738		
		Total Expenditure .. ..	81,266
Total Receipts .. ..	86,681		
Cash in hand or in Bank at 1st July, 1941 .. ..	6,910	Bank Overdraft at 1st July, 1941 .. ..	12,692
Bank Overdraft at 30th June, 1942 .. ..	11,002	Cash in hand or in Bank, 30th June, 1942 .. ..	10,635

Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1942, amounted to £50,780.

NOTE.—The above statement excludes Central Council receipts (£2,544) and expenditure (£1,820).

**MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the latter fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £1,322,792 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £209,010.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1931-32 to 1941-42 were as follows:—

Year.	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
1931-32	70,606	9,500	80,106
1932-33	80,716	10,170	90,886
1933-34	93,554	8,275	101,829
1934-35	78,717	8,633	87,350
1935-36	93,045	8,551	101,596
1936-37	105,714	8,843	114,557
1937-38	78,886	9,123	88,009
1938-39	72,509	8,986	81,495
1939-40	62,240	9,205	71,445
1940-41	65,413	12,867	78,280
1941-42	71,461	14,398	85,859

The work carried on by this Association is described in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and of the injured. During the year 1941-42 24,375 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 15,448 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 107,474 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 9,782 students.

This service attended to 30,776 calls, of which 6,192 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1942; the mileage travelled was 274,059. In 12,238 cases no fee was paid. Following on the Infantile Paralysis Epidemic in 1937 "After-care Medical Treatment Clinics" were established so that patients could receive proper medical attention. To these centres the patients were transported without charge. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 5,666 transportations were made. The decentralization of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 23 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

The locations of the Country Ambulance Stations are as follow :—

Ballarat (2 cars)	Horsham	Mornington	Wangaratta
Beechworth	Kerang	Rushworth	Warragul
Benalla	Korumburra	Sale	Warrnambool
Bendigo	Kyabram	Shepparton	Yarram
Castlemaine	Maffra	Stawell	
Echuca	Mildura	Swan Hill	

**Royal Humane Society.**

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their 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 apparently dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful in so doing; (4) to collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.

During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 79 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 41 certificates of merit, 22 bronze medals and 8 silver medals were granted. During 1941-42 income of the Society amounted to £494 and expenditure to £438.

**Royal Life Saving Society.**

With the object of minimizing the great loss of life from drowning, a branch of the Royal Life Saving Society was established in Melbourne in 1904. A statement of the aims of the society was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1941-42 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 4,610. The total income of the Centre for 1941-42 was £1,007, and the expenditure £883.

**Society for the Protection of Animals.**

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1942, 2,874 cases were dealt with, of which 1,060 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,046 to dogs. There were 19 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in 17 of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,035, and the expenditure to £2,091.

**Other Funds and Social Organisations.**

Details of the National Safety Council of Australia, the Queen's Fund, the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, the Lord Mayor's 1937 Coal Mining Accident Relief Fund, and the Lord Mayor's 1939 Bush Fire Relief Fund will be found on pages 284-286 of the 1939-40 *Year-Book*.

**Cost of Social Services.** Expenditure on Social Services by the Government of Victoria during each of the last five years is shown hereunder.

Amounts shown include expenditure from Revenue and Loan Funds. Interest charges—except in the case of Unemployment Relief—and the cost of pensions have been excluded from the table :—

### EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Social Service.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
	£	£	£	£	£
Law, Order and Public Safety ..	1,290,171	1,315,866	1,385,282	1,446,572	1,651,231
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	111,525	103,018	106,656	115,010	133,692
Education ..	3,229,925	3,278,618	3,370,147	3,335,965	3,369,433
Promotion of Public Health and Recreation ..	1,349,023	1,305,180	1,503,945	1,671,266	1,773,144
Social Amelioration (excluding Unemployment Relief) ..	834,697	541,331	661,848	647,236	371,518
Unemployment Relief* ..	3,538,301	3,374,133	3,451,372	1,829,760	897,467
Total .. ..	10,353,642	9,918,146	10,479,250	9,045,809	8,196,485

\* Includes expenditure from the Winter Relief Fund, viz. :—1937-38, £2,248 ; 1938-39, £5,191 ; 1939-40, £160 ; 1940-41, nil ; 1941-42, nil ; but excludes Commonwealth Grants as follows :—1937-38, £186,230 ; 1938-39, £91,542 ; 1939-40, £38,135 ; 1940-41, £28,274 ; 1941-42, £30,095.

Further information in regard to the above items appears in pages 207 and 208 of the *Year-Book*.

### CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The *Child Endowment Act* 1941-1942, (Commonwealth Act No. 8 of 1941) which was assented to on 7th April, 1941, and amended by Act No. 5 of 1942, is an Act to provide for the payment of endowments, in respect of certain children, at the rate of five shillings per week for each child until he reaches the age of sixteen years.

The general administration of the Act is vested in the Director General, Department of Social Services, who is required to furnish to the Minister annually, for presentation to Parliament, a report of the administration and operation of the Act.

Endowment may be granted to any person maintaining more than one child, in respect of each child in excess of one maintained by him.

Where a person is maintaining a child born in Australia who is a child of an alien father, and is also maintaining a child under the age of sixteen years not born in Australia who is the child of such father, an endowment may be granted in respect of such child born in Australia who is maintained by him.

An endowment shall not be granted unless—

- (a) The person (not being an institution) claiming the endowment is in Australia on the date on which the claim is made, and, if not born in Australia, has, for the period of twelve months immediately preceding that date, had his usual place of residence in Australia; and
- (b) The child in respect of whom the endowment is claimed is in Australia, and, if not born in Australia, has been resident in Australia for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date on which the claim is made.

A child shall be deemed to have been born in Australia if at the date of his birth the usual place of residence of his mother was in Australia and her absence from Australia was temporary only.

An endowment may be granted to an aboriginal native of Australia unless—

- (a) He is nomadic; or
- (b) The child in respect of whom the endowment is claimed is wholly or mainly dependent upon the Commonwealth or a State for his support.

Upon the grant of an endowment it shall be paid—

- (a) To the mother of the child in respect of whom it is granted; or
- (b) In such cases as are prescribed, to such persons as are respectively prescribed.

Endowment will be paid also to an Institution approved by the Minister and maintained by the Commonwealth or State in respect of every child who is an inmate thereof, other than a child the expenses of whose maintenance are met wholly and mainly by his parents or guardian.

For Commonwealth Income Tax purposes, endowment will not be regarded as income.

Based upon the estimate that there are about 1,830,000 children under sixteen in Australia, and that of these children 1,000,000 are dependent in excess of one child in each family and therefore eligible

for endowment, the cost of the scheme, at its inception, will be about £13,000,000 per annum. (At 26th July, 1943, the number of endowed children was 908,431.)

A tax on pay-rolls will, it is anticipated, produce £9,000,000 per annum; the abolition of the income tax deductions for each child after the first, £2,000,000; and the balance of £2,000,000 will be financed from general revenue.

Provision for the tax on pay-rolls is made by the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941* (No. 2 of 1941), as amended by the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1942* (No. 48 of 1942), and by the *Pay-roll Tax Act 1941* (No. 3 of 1941). The latter Act imposes a tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per centum "on all wages paid or payable by any employer in respect of any period of time occurring after the 30th day of June, 1941," and provides that the tax "shall be paid by the employer who pays or is liable to pay the wages." The general administration of the former Act is placed in the hands of a Commissioner of Taxation, who is required to furnish annually a report to Parliament on the working of the Act.

Every employer who pays or is liable to pay wages in excess of £20 per week is required to make application to the Commissioner for registration as an employer. He is also required to make a monthly return of all wages paid or payable by him.

The number of endowments in force in Victoria at 19th October, 1942, was 124,786, representing 219,169 endowable children.

## COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

### INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal  
Invalid and  
Old-age  
Pensions Act.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts. The commencing age for old-age pensioners is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work), and 60 years in the case of women. The maximum rate of pension payable at 30th June, 1942, was £65 per annum, or 25s. per week.

Pensioners,  
1931-32 to  
1941-42.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1942, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 33,071; women, 54,719; total, 87,790. Invalid pensioners—men, 5,646; women, 6,904; total, 12,550.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1942, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS,  
1932-33 TO 1941-42.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1932-33 .. .. .	49,449	20,191	69,640	£ 3,059,773
1933-34 .. .. .	57,253	15,193	72,446	3,053,247
1934-35 .. .. .	58,059	17,253	75,312	3,213,895
1935-36 .. .. .	60,548	17,741	78,289	3,463,701
1936-37 .. .. .	62,755	18,282	81,037	3,750,068
1937-38 .. .. .	65,203	18,817	84,020	4,218,918
1938-39 .. .. .	67,896	19,471	87,367	4,307,432
1939-40 .. .. .	76,081	12,739	88,820	4,413,702
1940-41 .. .. .	76,371	12,447	88,818	4,588,266
1941-42 .. .. .	75,240	12,550	87,790	5,037,118

\* Includes payment of pensions to eligible inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. On 30th June, 1941, there were respectively 1,615 and 630 such pensions in force. The weekly rate of pension paid was 4s. from 8th October, 1925; 5s. 6d. from 4th October, 1928; 5s. from 23rd July, 1931; 3s. 9d. from 13th October, 1932; 5s. from 26th October, 1933; 5s. 6d. from 24th September, 1936; 6s. from 9th September, 1937; 6s. 6d. from 26th December, 1940; 6s. 9d. from 3rd April, 1941; 7s. 9d. from 11th December, 1941; 8s. from 2nd April, 1942; 8s. 6d. from 9th July, 1942; and 8s. 9d. from 1st October, 1942.

### MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of each child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912.

The Commonwealth Financial Emergency Acts of 1931 and 1932 reduced the rate of payment and imposed income restrictions. Rates of payment and income restrictions were modified by the Commonwealth Financial Relief Act of 1934 and 1936, and by the *Maternity Allowance Act* (No. 44 of 1937). The latter Act increased—

- (a) the income limit to £247 per annum where there is no previous surviving issue under fourteen years of age, the additional allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each previous surviving child being retained up to a maximum of £338 per annum;

- (b) the allowance to £7 10s. in cases where there are three or more previous surviving children under fourteen years of age, £5 where there are two previous children, and £4 10s. for the first child.

The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1942, was 869,214, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £4,278,122.

For the year ended 30th June, 1942, the number of claims granted was 16,120, and the amount paid in allowances was £86,392.

#### WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The Commonwealth *Widows Pensions Act*, No. 19 of 1942, came into operation on 5th June, 1942, on which date it received the Royal Assent.

The Act provides for three classes of widows:—

- (a) Widows of any age who are maintaining at least one child under the age of sixteen years—maximum allowance £78 per annum, subject to "Means" test. In addition to excluding personal property, including the house in which she resides and furniture, the widow is allowed the ownership of £1,000 without seriously affecting the maximum rate of pension.
- (b) Widows over fifty years of age without dependent children—maximum allowance £65 per annum subject to "Means" test applied for old-age and invalid pensions.
- (c) Widows under fifty years of age without dependent children who find themselves in indigent circumstances upon the death of their husbands may be paid an allowance at the rate of twenty-five shillings a week for a period not longer than 26 weeks after the death of the widow's husband or *de facto* husband.

#### REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors, and nurses who served in the war of 1914-18. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the



Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have since been altered.

On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The History of war pension legislation from 1914 to 1938 is recorded in the *Year-Book*, 1937-38, page 279 *et seq.*

To meet the position arising out of Australia's participation in the present war against Germany, and later, Japan, further amending legislation was passed in 1940, 1941 and 1942. In broad principle the pension provisions are the same as those applying to the war of 1914, except that the legislation does not so far provide for extension of the service pension scheme to members engaged in this war. Of course, different time limits in respect of eligibility were necessary. A wife (or widow) is eligible if married to the member before or during the member's service, or within seven years after his discharge from the Forces, and any child of such a marriage is eligible.

**Service Pensions.**

Eligibility for service pensions may be established on the following grounds—

- (a) Sixty years of age or more, provided the applicant served in a theatre of war, but eligibility on this ground limits payment of service pension to the ex-soldier; his wife or children are not eligible. A former nurse is eligible for consideration provided she embarked for service abroad and has reached the age of 55 years.
- (b) Permanently unemployable, provided the applicant served in a theatre of war. Under this class pensions may be paid to the ex-soldier, his wife and his children—up to four in number.
- (c) Pulmonary tuberculosis, whether the applicant served in a theatre of war or not. Under this class pensions are also payable to the wife and children—up to four in number.

Only those applicants who qualify under class (c) are entitled to receive both service pension and invalid pension at the same time.

The maximum rate of service pension for a member of the Forces coincides with the maximum rate of invalid or old-age pension determined from time to time under the *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act*. The rate at 30th June, 1942, was 48s. per fortnight. The rate for the wife of a member is 36s. per fortnight, and the rate for children is 5s. per fortnight for each child under sixteen years of age, up to four in number.

The actual rate payable in any case is determined after taking into consideration all other income and property received or owned by the pensioner in question, and no service pension can be paid in any case where such other income and property has an assessable value of a certain amount, variable according to the cost of living. At 30th June, 1942, the amount was £94 18s. per annum in the case of a single man, and £189 16s. in the case of a member and his wife.

If the income from all other sources is less than the annual amounts above shown, then service pension becomes payable at such rate as will, with that other income, bring the total income of the pensioner (including service pension) up to the allowed maximum, provided, of course, that the pensions cannot exceed the maximum rate specified for the particular case.

The service pension scheme applies in respect of members engaged in the 1914 war, and the South African war of 1899-1902. The question of extending the scheme to members of the present war is under consideration; meanwhile tentative approval has been given by the Government to grant pension to or in respect of such members coming within the conditions of class referred to above.

**Current Work of Department.** The following statistics for the year 1941-42 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in the State of Victoria:—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1942—	
Members of the Forces	25,375
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces..	8,493
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	38,435
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions)	£2,255,233

Service Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1942—	
Members of the Forces	3,034
Dependants of deceased member pensioners	383
Dependants of member pensioners	1,079
Expenditure for year (paid in service pensions)..	£140,916

**Medical Treatment—**

Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1942, in Repatriation Institutions—

General Hospitals	467
Sanatoria	69
Anzac Hostels	17
Mental Hospitals	172

(Some few patients are being treated in own homes.)

Attendances of Out-patients during 1941-42 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 164 in rural areas) .. .. .	52,389
Expenditure on treatment, &c.—	
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions .. .. .	£148,571
Maintenance of patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals) .. .. .	£22,798
Sustenance during medical treatment .. .. .	£11,815
Conducting Repatriation Artificial Limb Factory .. .. .	£13,904
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c. .. .. .	£28,920
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—	
Number of children at school and in training .. .. .	1,171
Expenditure for year 1941-42 .. .. .	£26,752

### CREMATION.

Cremation in Victoria is governed by the *Cemeteries Act 1928* and the rules and regulations of cemetery trustees as approved by the Governor in Council.

The Cremation Society of Victoria was established in 1892, but it was not until 1905 that a Crematorium of very simple type was erected at the Springvale Necropolis. From its opening in 1905 to its closing in 1926 there were only 176 cremations.

When the New Melbourne General Cemetery at Fawkner was designed in 1906, provision was made on the drawings for the erection of a modern crematorium. However, owing to lack of funds, it was not until 1926 that the managers were in a position to consider the erection of a suitable building. Plans were then adopted for a building incorporating the most up-to-date requirements at a cost of £7,000. The building was designed on a most comprehensive scale to permit of future expansion. Additions to the original structure were found necessary within seven years of its opening. The crematorium now consists of two chapels with three reducing chambers and other auxiliary rooms. In 1934, as an everlasting memorial to the cremated, a Garden of Remembrance was constructed. The Garden is surrounded by a columbarium wall with niches for the preservation of caskets containing ashes.

The experience at Fawkner Crematorium was in marked contrast to that at Springvale. As mentioned above, during the 21 years 1905-1926, there were only 176 disposals by cremation at Springvale, whereas, at Fawkner, during the nine years 1927-1935, there were 2,293 cremations.

The changing habits of the people in respect of the disposal of the dead, as shown by the experience above, induced the Trustees at Springvale to erect a building more suitable for this class of funeral. This building was opened in 1936, all the latest ideas being incorporated and machinery installed to provide a modern building to meet public requirements. Within six years it was found necessary to extend the building by adding extra rooms and equipment. In addition, facilities for the disposal of ashes at memorials were made available in ideal surroundings, including a Court of Remembrance, Rose Gardens and niches.

The figures in the following table have been supplied by the authorities of the two crematoria concerned:—

## CREMATION IN VICTORIA.

Year.	Cremations at Fawknor.	Cremations at Springvale.	Total Cremations.	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths.
1927 .. ..	32	..	32	16,773	·19
1928 .. ..	84	..	84	17,708	·47
1929 .. ..	151	..	151	16,717	·90
1930 .. ..	162	..	162	15,959	1·02
1931 .. ..	201	..	201	17,033	1·18
1932 .. ..	199	..	199	16,805	1·18
1933 .. ..	369	..	369	17,456	2·11
1934 .. ..	499	..	499	18,648	2·68
1935 .. ..	596	..	596	18,456	3·23
1936 .. ..	358	400	758	18,778	4·04
1937 .. ..	387	596	983	18,613	5·28
1938 .. ..	415	752	1,167	18,955	6·16
1939 .. ..	436	873	1,309	20,169	6·49
1940 .. ..	571	1,053	1,624	20,293	8·00
1941 .. ..	662	1,164	1,826	20,523	8·90
1942 .. ..	753	1,246	1,999	21,973	9·09