

PART IX.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

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

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act 1923*. In addition, a supplementary grant of £327,900 was received for the year 1950-51. Other annual statutory grants and grants for special purposes were £16,350 for a School of Agriculture, £16,000 for a Veterinary School, £2,100 for Research, £5,000 for the Conservatorium of Music, £1,000 for University Extension work, £20,000 for the Public Health Laboratory, £10,000 for the Dental College, and £8,000 for Brown Coal Research, bringing the total Government grant to £451,350. The Commonwealth Government Grant for general purposes was £257,964 for 1951, and the Council also derived income from fees paid for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. Further income was derived from endowments of various kinds, but most of these were for special purposes.

The University maintains Chairs, either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows: Agriculture, Anatomy, Architecture (The *Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Bio-chemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Classical Philology, Commerce (Sidney Myer Professor), Conservative Dental Surgery, Dental Science, Dental Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Fine Arts (The *Herald* Professor), French, Geology and

Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, Jurisprudence, Mathematics Pure and Applied, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Music (The Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pathology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychology, Public Law, Semitic Studies (L. and A. Sicree Professor), Zoology. Research Chairs have been established in Economics (The Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments, under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge or other officer are Forestry, History and Methods of Science, Languages (Science Courses), Medical Jurisprudence, Medicine, Meteorology, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Statistics, Surgery, Surveying and Veterinary Science.

The annual fees payable by any student to the University in any year do not, in general, exceed £80. There are schemes in operation for financial assistance to students, based partly on academic merit and partly on a means test, by both State and Federal Governments, the latter including the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme for ex-servicemen and the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme. In 1951, 1,637 students received State Government Financial Assistance, and 1,733 Commonwealth Financial Assistance, exclusive of ex-service students receiving allowances under the C.R.T.S. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of a Students' Loan Fund, established in 1923.

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

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. Investments (the result of private benefactions) amounted to £1,442,032 at 31st December, 1951. The total amount received by way of private benefaction in 1951 was £86,057.

The University, through a Schools' Board (on which **Public Examinations.** the Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff, and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and the School Leaving Certificates. The appended tables give the results of the examinations for the years 1949, 1950, and 1951, when the total entrants (December and February examinations) numbered 15,426, 15,522, and 15,587 respectively.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 1949 TO 1951.

Examination.	Number who Attempted to Pass Fully.	Number who Passed Fully (Including Supplementary Examinations).	
		Total.	Percentage.
School Intermediate—			%
1949	8,375	5,354	63·93
1950	8,608	5,572	64·73
1951	5,211	3,543	67·99
School Leaving—			
1949	4,763	3,205	67·29
1950	4,999	3,353	67·07
1951	8,573	5,662	66·04

NOTE.—Examinations are held in December of each year and Supplementary Examinations for School Leaving in February of the succeeding year.

Of the number who passed fully, 3,341 in 1949, 3,491 in 1950, and 3,411 in 1951, satisfied the requirements of the School Intermediate examination by submitting a Headmaster's certificate from an approved school. Corresponding figures for the School Leaving examination were 1,331, 1,476, and 1,646 respectively.

For many years prior to 1944, the University's matriculation qualification had been gained by the passing of the School Leaving Examination in a prescribed manner. Then, a new Matriculation Examination, to which the obtaining of the School Leaving Certificate is pre-requisite, was introduced, and the matriculation qualification is now gained primarily at this Examination. Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations 1949, 1950, and 1951, are as follows:—

Candidates.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Total Entries	3,553	3,703	3,628
Number who attempted to pass fully	2,041	2,278	2,449
Number who passed fully	1,181	1,346	1,422
Percentage who passed fully	57·86	59·09	58·06

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the three years 1949–51 was as follows:—1949, 1,388, 1950, 1,368, and 1951, 1,416. The number of degrees taken during those years was 1,313, 1,356, and 1,248, respectively. Of the total of 23,334 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 4,966 have been conferred on women.

Under-graduates admitted and Degrees conferred.

Students
enrolled
1949, 1950,
and 1951.

The following table shows the number of full-time, part-time, and external students who attended the University during the period 1949-51 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—ENROLMENTS FOR 1949-51.

Year.	Full Course.	Part Course.	External.	Total.
1949	5,212	3,285	731	9,228
1950	5,212	3,000	791	9,003
1951	4,973	2,624	637	8,234

NOTE.—The number of women students included above is 1,970 in 1949, 1,971 in 1950, and 1,894 in 1951.

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES FOR 1949-51.

Faculty.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Agriculture	154	136	106
Architecture	197	195	199
Arts	1,939	1,947	1,762
Commerce	1,171	994	839
Dental Science	313	324	297
Education	377	445	461
Engineering	632	640	609
Journalism	83	40	25
Law	636	597	567
Medicine	1,067	1,085	1,129
Music	275	249	222
Physical Education	51	59	51
Public Administration	64	62	57
Research (post graduate)	197	260	241
Science	1,023	895	803
Social Studies	75	78	63
Veterinary Science	21	17	..
Total	8,275	8,023	7,431

NOTE.—Totals for 1949, 1950, and 1951 do not include certain categories of miscellaneous students taking single subjects and not classifiable by the Faculty of enrolment. Of these there were 953 in 1949, 980 in 1950, and 803 in 1951.

University Finance. A statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1951, is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1951.

GENERAL RECEIPTS.

	£
State Government Grants—	
General	389,300
Other—except for buildings	99,962
Commonwealth Government Grants and Re-imbursements—	
General	356,141*
Other—except for buildings	46,211
Students' Fees—	
Lectures	238,149
Other	74,369
Public, Public Music Examination and Certificate Fees	43,849
Bequests and Donations—other than for Capital purposes	65,616
Interest, Dividends and Rent	63,948
Other Receipts	30,630
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Total General Receipts	1,408,175

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

	£
Salaries and Provident Fund	866,608
Apparatus and Laboratory Materials	83,584
Books and Periodicals	19,395
Examiners' Fees	22,678
Exhibitions and Scholarships	6,612
Furniture and Fittings	18,134
Pay-Roll Tax	21,112
Payment of Students' Fees to Allied Institutions	43,701
Printing and Stationery	32,812
Repairs and Alterations	47,942
Service Charges—Electricity, Gas, Fuel, Water, Telephones	17,111
Other	121,035
	<hr/>
Total General Expenditure	1,300,724

SPECIAL RECEIPTS.

	£
Donations and Bequests—for buildings or as endowments	20,441
Commonwealth Government Re-imbursement for Buildings	22,028
State Government Grant—for buildings	10,845
Bonus Shares	35,000
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Total Special Receipts	88,314

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

	£
Buildings	12,571
	<hr/>
Total Special Expenditure	12,571

* The amount shown against the Commonwealth Government General Grant is the actual amount received during the year. The amount which was allotted in respect of that year was £257,964.

Affiliated Colleges. There are four residential colleges for men affiliated with the University. Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges were established by the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches respectively. Janet Clarke Hall and St. Mary's Hall are colleges established for women students and attached to Trinity College and Newman College respectively. The University Women's College (not a Church foundation) was affiliated during 1937. Information 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 connection 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 Library. With the exception of a small amount from endowments Library expenditure is met from University general funds. The total annual expenditure is £40,000 (books, periodicals and binding £18,000 and the balance in salaries and services). The Library acquires, mainly by purchase, 2,500 periodicals, and adds to its shelves about 6,000 bound volumes per annum. Total book stocks are 175,000 volumes.

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

University Extension. The University's responsibility for adult education has diminished with the formation of the Council of Adult Education, and continues as such only in the activities of an Extension Committee. The University does provide, however, for the matriculation, under special conditions, of adult persons over the age of 23 years who have shown aptitude for higher education as determined by psychological tests.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen The total number of students attending the University, who were assisted, either as full-time or part-time students, under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was 1,455 in 1951. Special facilities such as refresher courses, additional tutorials and supplementary examinations under certain conditions, are available to ex-service students who require them.

In addition, many temporary post-war lecturers, tutors, and demonstrators, whose salaries are met in part by a special Commonwealth grant, have been engaged to cope with the increased numbers. Additional buildings, mostly of a temporary character, have been erected to provide additional student accommodation. The Commonwealth, by annual subsidy, assists the University in the additional cost involved by the presence of large numbers of C.R.T.S. students.

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

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

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

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

The numbers of students attending the College from 1947 to 1951 are shown hereunder:—

Course.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Pharmacy	497	502	471	506	528
Medical	155	170	186	155	140
Post Graduate (Pharmacy) ..	14	17	19	20	10
Total ..	666	689	676	681	678

Principal items of receipts and expenditure from 1947 to 1951 were:—

RECEIPTS.

	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Lecture Fees	11,756	12,196	12,932	17,337	17,206
Examination Fees	357	464	510	716	842

PAYMENTS.

	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and Fees to lecturers ..	4,610	4,752	4,957	6,854	6,789
Drugs and Chemicals	874	859	1,139	1,559	1,582
Administration and other Ex- penses	4,367	7,438	9,073	11,054	14,192

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

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

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

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

Free
subjects.

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

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

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

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

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

An allowance for conveyance of up to one shilling for each day's attendance at a State or registered primary school is granted to children between the ages of six and fourteen years whose residence is not less than three miles distant from the nearest existing State school. In special cases the allowance is granted for the conveyance of children over fourteen years of age.

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

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, consisting of not more than seven persons. The members of school committees are nominated by the parents of children attending the school for which the committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such committees are :—

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

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

School Savings Banks. At 30th June, 1951, there were 2,738 School Savings Banks and 273,319 depositors with £934,901 to their credit.

School forestry and horticulture. In 1923 the Education Department introduced a school endowment scheme for Victorian schools.

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

At 30th June, 1951, established plantations numbered 386 with a total area of approximately 3,300 acres. During the planting season 42,000 pines, 900 sugar gums, and 800 mahogany gums were planted.

From the 1st July, 1950 to 30th June, 1951, thirty schools sold a total of 905,794 super feet of pine logs, and 43 cunits of pulpwood. The total net value of timber sold was £3,929, bringing the total net revenue since 1937 to £19,690.

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

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

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

Senior sections composed of young people no longer at school are now a most important feature of the movement, catering for young men and women up to the age of 25 years. They embrace social and cultural as well as purely agricultural activities. Approximately 1,500 members are enrolled in 60 of these senior sections which are controlled by committees of members assisted by advisory committees of adults.

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

Four full time Supervisors are employed in organizing clubs and assisting in the development of projects. During 1951, 267 clubs were operating.

School orchestras. East Camberwell Girls' Secondary School has a small orchestra, and five high schools, MacRobertson Girls', Essendon, Northcote, Melbourne, and University have full orchestras.

School bands. There are 7 brass bands, 39 drum and fife bands, and 20 recorder bands in schools.

Music and speech training.

There are 59 members of the Music and Speech Training staff—31 Music and 28 Speech Training. One member of the Music Staff is attached to the Melbourne Teachers' College to assist the Lecturer in Music. Thirteen members are attached to the various centres as follows:—

Ballarat	..	..	..	2 Music, 1 Speech Training.
Bendigo	..	..	..	2 Music, 2 Speech Training.
Geelong	..	..	..	1 Music, 2 Speech Training.
Traralgon	..	..	..	1 Music.
Mildura	..	..	..	1 Music.
South Gippsland	..	..	..	1 Music.

Forty-five work in the metropolitan area; eight of the Music Staff are teaching part-time, six having obtained nominated courses for the Bachelor of Music Degree, whilst one senior member is in charge of the fife and recorder bands.

Student teacher classes in music and speech training are held at the Music Centre, State School No. 2365, Queensbury-street, Carlton. Correspondence tuition in speech is provided for country student teachers, and an advanced class to enable teachers to qualify for the Singing Teacher's Primary Certificate is held at a metropolitan centre.

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

Visual education. The Education Department's Visual Education Centre possesses 1,200 motion picture films. Several copies of each title are now included in the library.

Eleven Melbourne metropolitan film circuits, and ten country circuits—Geelong, Bendigo, Ballarat, Maryborough, South Gippsland, Western District, Beechworth, Dandenong, Peninsula, and Warragul—serving 232 selected schools (primary, technical and high) are operated each day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 25,000 pupils see films every week in Victorian schools. Films are lent to 160 approved borrowers (schools) and 10,000 reels of film go out each year.

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

There are 1,514 departmental schools with film strip projectors.

The film strip library includes 556 films prepared and produced in the laboratories of the Centre. Over 15,000 film strips were despatched to schools during the year. Thirty-eight educational wall charts have been produced. Over 160 specifications for school radio installations have been prepared during the last twelve months.

Numerous requests have been received for advice and guidance on the purchase of suitable projection equipment. Teachers' Film Group meetings continue to be held each month in Melbourne.

Physical education. The organization of physical education is in charge of an Organizer with a staff of 42 men and 31 women assistants, all of whom work in metropolitan districts, post primary schools, teachers' colleges, in large provincial centres or in country inspectorates. The training of teachers is carried out by :—

- (a) regular visits to schools in the metropolitan area, the provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Maryborough, and the inspectorates of Traralgon and South Gippsland;
- (b) lectures and practical work in the teachers' colleges;
- (c) refresher classes in country inspectorates, and vacation schools;
- (d) special classes of instruction for student teachers.

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

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

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

School Broadcasts. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of schools, both State and registered, taking part in school broadcasts. The first regular school broadcasts commenced in 1931. In that year 30 schools were equipped with radio receiving sets. By December, 1951, this number had increased to 2,242.

The increase was particularly rapid from 1946 to 1950, in which period the numbers almost doubled. Following are comparative figures for the five years ended December, 1951, showing the numbers of radio equipped schools :—

Details.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Radio-equipped schools ..	1,480	1,884	2,141	2,250	2,242
	%	%	%	%	%
Percentage of all schools ..	51	65	74	80	90

Although the number of radio-equipped schools decreased slightly from 1950 to 1951, the percentage of all schools increased, as there was a decrease in the total number of schools in operation.

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

The one-year course for the Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate is compulsory for adult applicants and optional for applicants between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one; the two-year course for the Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate is compulsory for applicants under eighteen years of age and optional for those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one; the three-year course is for the Trained Infant Teacher's Certificate. The first year of this course which is the same as the first year of the two-year course can be taken at any college but the second and third years are available only at the Melbourne Teachers' College.

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

An extended course of training for one year is available at the Melbourne Teachers' College for teachers who have completed Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate and who wish to specialize in teaching mentally handicapped children or in opportunity grades. At the end of the course the Trained Special Teacher's Certificate is awarded. Extended courses are also available for University courses in arts, science, commerce, engineering, music, and physical education and for a diploma course in agriculture at Dookie or Longerenong Agricultural Colleges.

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

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

**Central
schools
(post-
primary).**

Thirteen central schools (post-primary) have been established in the metropolitan area and in larger provincial centres.

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

or a junior technical school. However, the course specially aims at providing a general training for pupils who do not intend to enter secondary or junior technical schools.

State Primary Schools, teachers and scholars 1947 to 1951. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars for the period 1947-1951:—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1947 TO 1951.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.†	Number of Teachers.*	Number of Scholars.†		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Estimated Net Enrolment.
1947 (31st December) ..	2,182	6,870	190,433	145,505	170,898
1948	2,115	7,139	194,800	148,561	175,265
1949	2,066	7,247	205,053	155,047	184,543
1950	2,016	7,336	221,102	164,096	194,906
1951	1,949	7,271	233,026	173,316	205,888

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 1,161 on 31st December, 1951.

† Includes Post Primary classes. Excludes Correspondence School.

State Secondary Schools, enrolment and attendance 1950 and 1951. The following table gives the enrolment and attendance for the years 1950 and 1951:—

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1950 AND 1951.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.‡		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Estimated Net Enrolment.
Central Schools* and Classes..	1950	27	5,245	4,316	5,149
	1951	30	5,645	4,746	5,437
Higher Elementary Schools*	1950	46	5,490	4,367	5,042
	1951	41	4,532	3,642	4,216
Girls' Secondary Schools ..	1950	14	5,775	4,388	5,445
	1951	14	5,988	4,726	5,832
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1950	30	12,629	10,470	12,335
	1951	30	13,888	11,579	13,524
District High Schools ..	1950	48	22,674	19,107	21,746
	1951	53	25,007	21,126	23,724
Total	1950	165	51,813	42,648	49,717
	1951	168	55,060	45,819	52,733

* Central Schools (except one) and Higher Elementary Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Primary Schools.

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

‡ Excludes Correspondence School.

Tuition by correspondence. In addition to the foregoing, there were 1,713 pupils enrolled during 1950 for tuition by correspondence in primary and secondary courses, with a net enrolment of 1,365. Corresponding figures for 1951 were 1,852 and 1,023.

Ages of State school scholars. The following table shows the number of pupils attending State schools (senior technical schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (from 6 to 14 years) during the years ended 31st December, 1950 and 1951 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1950 AND 1951.

Class of School.	Year.	Under Six Years.	From Six to Fourteen Years.	Over Fourteen Years.	Total.
Primary	{ 1950	13,840	175,015	3,542	192,397
	{ 1951	13,805	186,678	3,279	203,762
Central Schools (Post Primary)	{ 1950	..	1,703	806	2,509
	{ 1951	..	1,214	912	2,126
Central Schools and Classes (Secondary)	{ 1950	..	3,937	1,212	5,149
	{ 1951	..	4,286	1,151	5,437
Higher Elementary Schools ..	{ 1950	..	2,634	2,408	5,042
	{ 1951	..	2,199	2,017	4,216
Girls' Secondary Schools ..	{ 1950	..	3,219	2,226	5,445
	{ 1951	..	3,110	2,722	5,832
Junior Technical Schools ..	{ 1950	..	5,417	6,918	12,335
	{ 1951	..	5,979	7,545	13,524
District High Schools ..	{ 1950	..	8,928	12,818	21,746
	{ 1951	..	9,833	13,891	23,724
Pupils receiving tuition by correspondence	{ 1950	57	874	434	1,365
	{ 1951	61	829	133	1,023
Total	{ 1950	13,897	201,727	30,364	245,988
	{ 1951	13,866	214,128	31,650	259,644

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

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

Higher elementary schools. There are 41 higher elementary schools in which a four-years' course up to School Intermediate Certificate is provided. During the term ended 31st December, 1950, there was an average attendance at these schools of 4,367 pupils, of whom 2,064 were boys and 2,303 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1951, the attendance was 3,642, consisting of 1,750 boys and 1,892 girls.

Central schools and classes (Secondary). In central schools in the metropolitan area and in schools with central classes in country centres a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education is available. The average attendance at this course was 4,316 pupils in 1950 and 4,746 in 1951. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to district high schools.

Girls' Secondary Schools. There are fourteen girls' secondary schools, of which eleven are in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne, and one each in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. During the term ended 31st December, 1951, there were 4,726 girls in attendance at these schools, compared with 4,388 during the corresponding term in 1950. Courses lead to the Proficiency Certificate at the end of the third year and the Education Department's Intermediate Certificate at the end of the fourth year.

District high schools. There are 53 district high schools in which a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the School Leaving Certificate, and at the end of the sixth year may qualify for matriculation. During the term ended 31st December, 1951, there were in attendance 21,126 pupils, of whom 10,178 were boys and 10,948 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1950 the attendance was 19,107 comprising 9,133 boys and 9,974 girls.

Conveyance of post-primary pupils. The Education Department is convinced that the system of conveying groups of children from outlying districts to large educational centres is preferable to the establishment of small State secondary and technical schools. For this reason, at the beginning of 1944, it was decided to provide a number of bus services and to defray the full cost of the transport of the pupils conveyed.

During the year 1950-51 there were 530 school buses in operation and 17,400 pupils were conveyed to State and registered secondary schools. The cost of these services was £532,657.

The Department is also meeting the cost of the fares of students who are taking secondary school courses at State secondary and registered secondary schools and who are unable to travel on the school bus services established by the Department. Fares are paid only when the school attended is outside a radius of 3 miles from the student's home and is the nearest one providing the required standard of education.

At the beginning of 1951 scholarships were awarded as under:—

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES.

Number and Kind.	Age Requirements of Candidates.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
1,050 Junior Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1951	4 years	School requisites allowance of— { Form III., IV., V. .. £5 { Form VI. .. £7 and £21 p.a. towards fees at registered schools
650 Free Places at State secondary schools open to candidates attending State Schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1951	4 years	School requisites allowance of— { Form III., IV., V. .. £5 { Form VI. .. £7
400 Leaving Certificate Bursaries open to candidates in attendance at State and registered schools who will become teachers	Not over 16½ years on 1st January, 1951	1 year	£50 p.a. towards cost of schooling; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
200 Matriculation Bursaries open to candidates attending State and registered schools who will become teachers	Not over 17½ years on 1st January, 1951	1 year	£50 p.a. towards cost of schooling; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
250 Intermediate Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 15½ years on 1st January, 1951	1 year	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £10 p.a.; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
235 Senior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State, technical and registered schools	No age limit	Up to 5 years	Free tuition at a senior technical school; also £30 p.a. in case of day scholars and £10 p.a. or £5 p.a. in case of evening scholars; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
50 Senior Scholarships open to candidates attending State, registered and technical schools	Not over 18½ years on 1st January, 1951	Up to 6 years	£40 p.a. towards expense of course at University; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
70 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to candidates attending State, registered, and technical schools	No age limit	Up to 6 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
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, 1951	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
27 Free courses at University of Melbourne open to teachers of Education Department	No age limit	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University

In addition to these scholarships, there is a scheme whereby allowances for school requisites up to £7 per annum and for maintenance up to £39 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 servicemen or ex-servicemen, attending technical schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools in the State were originally under the control of local school councils. In 1910, however, legislation was enacted which provided for all schools established after that year to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1951, was 35, of which 21 have been established since the passing of the *Education Act* 1910. The gross enrolment for the year 1951 comprised 13,888 junior and 41,446 senior students.

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

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

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

Pupils who have completed either the sixth or seventh grade course in a primary school are eligible for admission to Form I. in a junior technical school. Entrance is by recommendation from the

primary school. Where there is a shortage of accommodation, an entrance examination, which is open to all schools, both State and private, may be held.

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

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

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

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

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

Fees in technical schools range from 10s. per term per subject (Elementary grades) to £8 per term for advanced courses.

No fees are charged in junior technical schools and, from the beginning of 1947, free tuition has been made available to all qualified students undertaking full-time approved courses in senior technical schools, provided a satisfactory standard of attainment is maintained.

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

During 1951, a new system of recruiting teachers for technical schools was begun. Formerly these were recruited from holders of teaching scholarships. The new scheme provides for a course of training, which includes a technical school diploma, two years of industrial experience, and one year teacher-training at the Technical Teachers' Training Centre.

Bursaries, carrying an annual allowance of £50, are awarded for the first two years of the diploma course, whilst studentships, carrying liberal allowances adjusted in accordance with the cost of living, are awarded for the remainder of the training period. During 1951, 53 such studentships were awarded.

The system of recruiting teachers of trade subjects remains unaltered. Tradesmen with at least ten years' experience, including apprenticeship, are selected for an evening course of two years' duration in the theory and practice of teaching.

Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1950-51 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1946-47 TO 1950-51.

School.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	9,503	10,676	2,532	7,284	8,605
Ballarat	29,823	40,102	31,377	36,764	57,737
Bendigo	27,122	30,001	23,451	36,856	47,946
Box Hill	16,587	21,816	6,474	9,855	13,672
Box Hill (Girls)	8,763	9,496	2,245	2,659	4,088
Brighton	28,727	32,661	10,165	12,442	14,945
Brunswick	22,387	26,490	8,431	7,495	15,555
Castlemaine	10,910	12,996	10,649	12,243	17,394
Caulfield	38,831	60,812	30,602	17,140	31,178
Coburg			85		
Collingwood	46,659	41,727	26,871	25,799	43,655
Daylesford	5,405	5,304	3,333	4,484	3,318
Echuca	12,706	18,557	13,562	15,465	16,924
Essendon	19,466	22,804	11,064	8,415	13,124
Footscray	72,090	68,768	25,878	56,647	61,790
Geelong (Gordon Institute of Technology)	59,129	62,631	54,241	60,196	99,942
Hawthorn (Swinburne Technical College)	54,574	63,862	61,622	71,441	132,846
Maryborough	13,864	15,785	3,877	3,743	5,191
Melbourne—					
Emily McPherson College of Domestic					
Economy	35,931	40,246	11,723	22,017	23,672
School of Printing and Graphic Arts ..			1,664	12,456	6,594
Technical College	101,564	113,784	141,805	201,446	374,748
Textile Trades School			504	2,697	2,940
William Angliss Food Trades	8,287	11,232	2,063	3,644	6,615
Oakleigh	21,172	18,536	7,274	6,493	17,745
Prahran	18,590	23,814	10,485	17,911	39,813
Preston	43,183	26,680	8,249	20,010	34,837
Richmond	20,762	22,966	4,686	9,433	14,433
Sale	12,633	12,846	13,311	11,954	9,886
Sandringham	15,200	7,668	12,439	6,285	63,715
South Melbourne	18,391	23,746	7,096	7,547	10,813
Stawell	8,576	8,387	3,902	8,414	5,927
Sunshine	16,753	20,428	8,304	10,043	11,144
Wangaratta	11,994	17,149	14,640	14,391	12,829
Warrnambool	15,003	21,119	3,842	6,552	12,784
Wonthaggi	9,125	10,855	3,795	9,416	5,579
Yallourn	14,405	15,014	6,008	6,071	19,074
Other Votes for Technical Schools	72,251	74,821	97,481	104,771	189,465
Miscellaneous	9,200	9,131	14,782	17,338	68,058
Salaries (Departmental Teachers*)			494,647	597,676	896,372
Total	929,566	1,022,860	1,195,109	1,485,493	2,364,958

* Prior to 1949 salaries of departmental teachers were tabulated under respective schools. From 1949 this information is not available.

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. Various scholarships which have been donated by manufacturers, commercial associations, and other bodies are available to senior students of the College. Several valuable prizes are also given annually by employers and others interested in technical education.

Free Tuition Day Courses. Free tuition in approved full-time courses will be granted to students who are bona fide residents of Victoria and who, in the year prior to enrolment, attended full-time at a State or Registered Secondary, Technical, or Post-Primary School, provided that they possess the prescribed qualifications for entering such courses, and that they reach a satisfactory standard of attainment in each year of the course.

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 1951 are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE—COURSES AND FEES.

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

Evening Courses and Glasses.

In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers; geologists; aero, civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers; radio technicians; communication and production engineers; land surveyors; mechanical draughtsmen; public analysts; art; architects; industrial chemists; heat treatment; mine managers; mine surveyors; primary and secondary metallurgy; building and printing trades. Evening courses for the diplomas of chemistry, applied science, mechanical, electrical, aeronautical, production, radio and civil engineering, metallurgy and accountancy are also in operation. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £5 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.

Details relating to the College during the years 1947 to 1951 are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1947 TO 1951.

	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Individual students enrolled—					
Males	14,737	14,782	13,957	12,719	12,132
Females	1,429	1,342	1,364	1,460	1,665
Total	16,166	16,124	15,321	14,179	13,797
Number of classes	740	818	807	813	836
Number of Instructors	716	792	797	820	772
Salaries paid to Instructors £	125,200	139,736	157,400	183,579	219,761
Government grant £	92,454	94,704	156,100	198,044	261,912
Fees received during the year* £	83,254	108,516	104,853	84,347	83,425
Average fee per student per year	103s.	134s. 7d.	136s. 10d.	119s.	120s. 11d.

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £32,482 in 1947, £17,497 in 1948, £14,004 in 1949, £12,421 in 1950, and £11,936 in 1951. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During 1950-51, expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria, as published in the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, together with the payment by the Treasury to the University (less that for Bacteriological Laboratory Services) totalled £13,065,886. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for education purposes (particulars of which are not available), payroll tax, superannuation paid on behalf of officers in the Defence Forces, and expenditure on School Medical and Dental services. Comparative figures for each of the years 1946-47 to 1950-51 were as follows:—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION,
1946-47 TO 1950-51.

Expenditure on—	Year ended 30th June—				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Primary, and Secondary Education—					
Primary (including Special Subjects)	£ 2,554,332	£ 3,094,735	£ 4,222,596	£ 4,692,714	£ 5,507,613
Secondary	1,018,751	1,056,181	1,284,187	1,439,293	1,793,182
Buildings and Land	405,862	571,574	505,261	1,503,016	1,923,579
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	752,931	871,815	1,069,221	1,271,913	1,595,328
Buildings and Land	168,137	140,825	107,902	190,972	377,703
Training of Teachers	216,538	342,528	46,771	376,136	508,624
Administration	150,786	162,294	172,714	213,612	265,219
Pensions	167,706	191,784	228,804	237,971	310,423
General Expenditure§	34,377	47,798	165,209	231,379	323,198
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c.*	294,585	283,124	294,288	458,543	453,931
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c.	12,917	13,633	14,882	11,260	7,086
Total	5,776,922†	6,776,291†	8,111,835†	10,626,839†	13,065,886†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of Population	2 16 3	3 5 9	3 16 9	4 17 11	5 16 10

* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz.:—£11,000 in 1946-47 and 1947-48, £15,500 in 1948-49, £15,000 in 1949-50, and £20,000 in 1950-51.

† Excluding (a) pay-roll tax, £87,761 in 1946-47, £101,793 in 1947-48, £117,649 in 1948-49, £139,485 in 1949-50, and £175,641 in 1950-51, (b) superannuation paid on behalf of officers in Defence Forces, £2,592 in 1946-47, £873 in 1947-48, and £427 in 1948-49; and (c) expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services £26,084 in 1948-49, £36,025 in 1949-50, and £53,538 in 1950-51.

§ Prior to 1949 certain general expenditure was included under other headings.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £177,626 in 1946-47, £181,217 in 1947-48, £224,764 in 1948-49, £220,196 in 1949-50, and £236,730 in 1950-51, were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

In the following statement the expenditure shown has been confined to that relating to primary and secondary education in State schools, i.e., excluding the amount expended on technical education :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1950-51.

Classification.	General Expenditure.	Primary Education.	Secondary Education.	Correspondence School.	Teachers' Colleges.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Administration ..	164,118	66,097	17,593	981	875	249,664
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities (Attendance Branch) ..		12,595				12,595
Cost of Instruction ..	137,498	4,524,053	1,266,425	44,026	101,939	6,073,941
Operation of School Plant (Cleaning, &c.) ..	339	272,957	59,091	275	4,920	337,582
Maintenance of School Plant (Repairs, &c.) ..	159	418,324	67,823	..	5,314	491,625
Auxiliary Costs (Transport Allowances, Scholarships, &c.) ..	184,639	275,169	354,106	171	396,339	1,210,424
Fixed Charges (Pensions, Rents, &c.) ..	310,755	15,738	2,409	40	112	329,054
Capital Expenditure (Purchase of Land and Buildings) ..	231	1,447,294	356,548	..	107,325	1,911,398
Total ..	797,739	7,032,227	2,124,000	45,493	616,824	10,616,283

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Council of Public Education is appointed under Section 83 of the *Education Act* 1928. Its chief functions relate to the registration of teachers and schools under Part VI. of the Act, and to ensuring that schools under this part are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed therein are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach.

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

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

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

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

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

Registered schools, teachers and pupils, 1951. Statistical information relating to registered schools is obtained from the annual return made by each school to the Council of Public Education. Particulars of the registered schools operating during 1951 (excluding commercial colleges) are shown in the following tables:—

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS—ENROLMENT (IN AGE GROUPS) IN DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1951.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Gross Enrolment.			Net Enrolment.		
			Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.
Denominational—								
Roman Catholic Church of England ..	354	1,835	6,374	57,876	9,068	6,164	53,953	8,733
Presbyterian ..	36	586	883	7,316	3,408	868	7,139	3,375
Methodist ..	18	261	515	3,181	2,024	508	3,128	2,018
Other ..	4	183	99	1,450	1,590	99	1,425	1,588
Undenominational	19	112	275	1,660	251	242	1,612	250
	48	295	1,452	3,391	1,501	1,433	3,278	1,456
Total ..	479	3,272	9,598	74,874	17,842	9,314	70,535	17,420

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS—GROSS ENROLMENT, 1951.

	Gross Enrolment.						
	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Denominational—							
Roman Catholic Church of England ..	29,998	30,752	6,584	5,984	36,582	36,736	73,318
Presbyterian ..	2,585	3,266	3,032	2,724	5,617	5,990	11,607
Methodist ..	1,438	1,230	1,818	1,234	3,256	2,464	5,720
Other ..	377	742	639	1,381	1,016	2,123	3,139
Undenominational	802	821	311	252	1,113	1,073	2,186
	1,406	3,004	424	1,510	1,830	4,514	6,344
Total ..	36,606	39,815	12,808	13,085	49,414	52,900	102,314

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

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS, 1951.

	Gross Enrolment.			Net Enrolment.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.
State Schools	152,665	137,273	289,938	13,866	214,128	31,650
Registered Schools	49,414	52,900	102,314	9,314	70,535	17,420
Total	202,079	190,173	392,252	23,180	284,663	49,070

Note.—In addition, State Senior Technical Schools had a gross enrolment of 29,229 males and 12,217 females.

COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION.

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

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

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

The Council receives an annual statutory grant of £25,000, which is supplemented by receipts from its own activities. The balance in the Adult Education Fund at 30th June, 1950, was £2,886 1s. 8d. and at 30th June, 1951, was £1,142 9s. 5d.

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

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION—LECTURE CLASSES,
1950 AND 1951.

Lecture Classes.	1950.		1951.*	
	First Term.	Second Term.	Autumn Term.	Spring Term.
Courses Offered ..	75	63	68	16
Students Enrolled ..	3,624	2,115	3,290	1,095

* Rearrangement of the year's work took place in this year.

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION—DISCUSSION GROUPS,
PERFORMANCES, ETC., GIVEN, RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS,
1949-50 AND 1950-51.

Details.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Discussion Groups—		
Number of Groups	165	217
Students Enrolled	1,600	2,600
Performances, &c., Given—		
Music	209	162
Drama	63	127
Ballet and Dance Recitals	88	53
Art Exhibitions	15	47
Residential Schools—		
City	1	1
Country	1	..

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

The Library's book collections provide two distinct services, viz., the Reference Library and the Lending Library—the latter being subdivided into a Metropolitan Section and a Country Section. At 30th June, 1951, the Reference Library contained 592,075 volumes and 93,624 pamphlets. The Lending Library, which is also free to readers, contained 75,001 volumes in the Metropolitan Section at the same date and issued 215,841 volumes to 18,327 readers during the year ended 30th June, 1951. The Country Section, which also includes the Travelling Libraries box service, contained 32,215 volumes and during the year despatched 34,472 books to individual readers and, in bulk loans, to libraries situated in the rural areas.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

The Free Library Service Board was established by the Government in 1947 to assist in the promotion of Adult and Children's public libraries by Municipalities throughout the State of Victoria.

Library Subsidy paid to Councils by the Board since its inception in 1947-48 amounts to £167,000. For the year 1950-51, £61,622 was paid to Councils as subsidy and a total amount of £109,044, including Councils' own expenditure, was expended on Municipal Libraries for the year. The average total expenditure per person (including Government Grant) in the Municipalities concerned, was three shillings.

There are now forty-two Councils in Victoria receiving library subsidy representing a population of 695,381. Of these, nine Councils are at present engaged in establishing their libraries whilst 33 maintain excellent services to their 552,208 population. These libraries, nine in the Metropolitan area and 24 in the country, are under the supervision of trained librarians except in three instances where the Librarian's post is vacant.

Book collections totalling 332,050, covering a comprehensive range of subjects, are available in each instance and are being added to constantly. The Board assists materially in this aspect of library service by distributing each month, to all Municipal Libraries classified book lists of new and forthcoming publications in all fields, from which librarians can make their selections easily and quickly.

Registered borrowers number 88,971 including children, being 16 per cent. of the total number of persons serviced by libraries at present, and book issues were 1,733,985 for the year 1950-51.

The following table gives some statistics relating to libraries subsidized by the Free Library Service Board for the year 1950-51.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES SUBSIDIZED BY FREE LIBRARY SERVICE BOARD, 1950-51.

Municipality.	Amount Contributed by Council.	Total Government Grants.	Total Amount Available for Library Service.	Number of Books in Library.	Number of Registered Borrowers.	Number of Book Issues.
<i>Metropolitan—</i>	£	£	£			
Box Hill	2,572	2,596	5,168	15,385	7,751	142,013
Brighton	2,124	2,148	4,272	(c)	(c)	(c)
Coburg	2,865	2,865	5,730	(c)	(c)	(c)
Collingwood	1,696	1,696	3,392	9,711	2,440	47,660
Hawthorn	2,727	2,751	5,478	18,910	5,800	128,139
Kew	3,558	3,582	7,140	18,707	5,114	122,476
Northcote	2,340	2,364	4,704	17,328	5,359	112,994
Port Melbourne	800	800	1,600	7,717	1,039	20,970
Prahran	3,500	3,524	7,024	35,100	6,740	119,376
Preston	2,400	2,425	4,825	16,867	5,720	117,401
South Melbourne	2,860	2,885	5,745	23,825	7,900	118,434
Total Metropolitan ..	27,442	27,636	55,078	163,550	47,863	929,963

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES SUBSIDIZED BY FREE LIBRARY SERVICE
BOARD, 1950-51—continued.

Municipality.	Amount Contributed by Council.	Total Govern- ment Grants.	Total Amount Available for Library Service.	Number of Books in Library.	Number of Re- gistered Borrow- ers.	Number of Book Issues.
<i>Country—</i>	£	£	£			
Alexandra Shire	250	A. 1,428	A. 1,678	3,089	652	7,927
Bairnsdale Shire	450	628	1,078	3,591	277	(b)
Ballarat City	1,969	4,147	6,116	21,642	5,947	116,473
Bendigo City	1,368	2,643	4,011	10,339	5,630	83,630
Bright Shire	200	224	424	(b)	(b)	(b)
Castlemaine City	450	628	1,078	7,550	1,020	(b)
*Colac Town	850	1,684	2,534	3,473	1,292	8,449
*Echuca Borough	483	483	966	(c)	(c)	(c)
Euroa Shire	720	897	1,617	4,613	1,338	25,425
Geelong City	1,383	1,561	2,944	14,830	5,059	87,910
Horsham City	600	778	1,378	7,462	1,774	41,673
Kerang Shire	845	1,023	1,868	4,900	1,408	27,887
*Kowree Shire	400	940	1,340	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mildura City	688	865	1,553	14,747	3,845	82,687
Mildura Shire	1,813	1,990	3,803	4,579	942	13,283
Mirboo Shire	126	261	387	5,092	161	12,632
Morwell Shire	325	502	827	5,422	481	32,197
Newtown and Chilwell City	500	653	1,153	11,907	1,153	47,045
Phillip Island Shire	120	264	384	5,524	196	(b)
*Ripon Shire	145	535	680	1,734	464	3,604
Sebastopol Borough	120	426	546	(c)	(c)	(c)
Stawell Borough	250	1,028	1,278	6,401	1,022	21,463
*Sunshine City	1,000	2,000	3,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Upper Murray Shire	250	403	653	500	317	1,501
Violet Town Shire	245	398	643	(c)	(c)	(c)
Wangaratta Borough	500	1,178	1,678	4,600	1,234	5,082
Warragul Shire	350	528	878	3,214	1,030	25,000
Warrnambool City	1,357	2,285	3,642	12,904	2,099	73,592
Wodonga Shire	283	810	1,093	(b)	(b)	(b)
Yallourn Authority	1,690	2,368†	4,058†	10,387	3,767	86,562
Yea	250	A. 428	A. 678	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total Country	19,980	33,986	53,966	168,500	41,108	804,022
Grand Total, Victoria	47,422	61,622	109,044	332,050	88,971	1,733,985

* Subsidized in respect of estimated expenditure 1951-52.

† £500 included in Yallourn figures only is for the Yallourn-Mirboo North-Morwell Group Library Scheme.

A. £1,000 included in Alexandra figures only is for the Alexandra-Yea Group Library Scheme.

(b) Complete figures not available.

(c) Service not yet operating.

(d) Included in Alexandra figures.

The National Gallery at 30th June, 1951, contained the following works of art:—2,214 oil paintings, 7,802 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 22,754 water-colours, drawings, etchings, engravings, &c. During the year ended 30th June, 1951, £56,742 was expended on works of art, the Trustees of the Felton Bequest providing £56,235 of that amount.

The National Gallery Art School was attended during the year 1950-51 by a daily average of 60·8 students, including 14 students under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

National Museum. The National Museum of Victoria is housed in the eastern section of the Public Library block. Its collections, which amount to several million specimens, comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology. Included among the collections are the famous Baldwin Spencer collection of central and Northern Australian ethnology, the Lyell collection of Australian Butterflies and Moths, the H. L. White collection of Australian birds' skins and eggs, the Bassett Hull collection of Chitons, and the Gatliff collection of Australian Marine Mollusca.

On exhibition are to be seen fourteen dioramas illustrating Australian aborigines and Australian natural history studies.

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

The exhibits, which comprised 23,423 separate items on the 30th June, 1951, cover applied and economic aspects of all branches of science.

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

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

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

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

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

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

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

ZOOLOGICAL BOARD OF VICTORIA.

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

PUBLIC RESERVES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

The total area of such reserves, as recorded in 1946, was 9,875 acres, of which 3,456 acres were acquired by the municipalities at a total cost of £1,000,573.

The particulars for each municipality comprising Greater Melbourne were published in the *Year-Book* for 1944-45, page 402.

HOUSING COMMISSION.

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

The Commission's activities are spread over both metropolitan and country centres. The present policy of the Commission is that one-third of all houses erected shall be built in country centres and that particular attention shall be paid to the needs of centres in which industry has been established under the Government's decentralization plans.

Up to 30th June, 1951, 117 areas, including 86 in the country, have been developed by the Commission and 14,295 houses provided thereon. In addition, 3,422 houses are in various stages of construction or contracts have been let. These figures include projects which have been determined for the Government-sponsored construction of

houses for Victoria in accordance with the agreement made between the Commonwealth and State Governments. At 30th June, 1951, these houses numbered 16,842, allocated as follows:—

Houses.	Metropolitan.	Country.
Completed	8,074	4,893
Under construction	1,472	1,096
Contracts let (work not started)	649	205
Plans in preparation .. .. .	..	453
Total	10,195	6,647

In its normal housing programme to 30th June, 1951, the Commission has expended £31,375,592.

Gross revenue for rents for the year ended 30th June, 1951, amounted to £1,257,272, against which £18,778 was allowed for rental rebates.

During the year a further 285 sub-standard houses were dealt with. Repairs were ordered in respect of 155 houses. The remaining 130 houses were considered beyond repair and were declared to be unfit for human habitation and in due course will be ordered to be demolished. The majority will be deferred, however, until the restrictions imposed by the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act are lifted.

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

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

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

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

The first society to be incorporated under the Act was registered on 15th October, 1945. At 30th June, 1951, there were 174 (144) societies on the register, of which 62 (65) had adopted a notional term of 22½ years, 111 (78) a notional term of 30½ years, and 1 (1) a notional term of 24 years. Figures in parentheses relate to the year ended 30th June, 1950.

The regional distribution of societies, based on the situation of the registered office, was as follows: Metropolitan and Outer Metropolitan 130 (107), Urban 15 (12), and Country 29 (25).

The following statement gives particulars relating to membership and operations of societies as at 30th June of each of the five years 1947 to 1951:—

Details.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Number of Societies Registered ..	93	110	129	144	174
Number of Members ..	8,893	9,814	11,190	12,996	17,272
Number of Shares Subscribed ..	177,604	207,360	254,287	318,493	478,561
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed ..	£9,645,728	£11,246,065	£13,776,070	£17,241,606	£25,969,440
Number of Advances Approved ..	1,865	3,260	4,666	6,709	10,060
Amount of Advances Approved ..	£2,113,708	£3,817,661	£5,796,443	£9,135,437	£15,001,917
Number of Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	392	576	772	1,369	1,741
Amount of Indemnities Subsisting ..	£28,405	£41,671	£57,575	£113,240	£162,168
Number of Government Guarantees Executed ..	83	99	117	138	165
Amount of Government Guarantees Executed ..	£9,070,000	£10,945,000	£13,030,000	£17,110,000	£23,420,000
Number of Dwelling-houses Completed ..	390	1,342	2,484	4,046	6,711
Number in Course of Erection ..	1,204	1,756	2,141	2,786	4,105

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 1946. The main provisions of the 1934 amending Act were published in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213, those of the 1938 Amending Act in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 237, and of the 1946 Amending Act in the *Year-Book* for 1945-46, page 436.

**Legislation,
1928-1950.**

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. There are 30 friendly societies in Victoria which are required by the statute to have made a quinquennial valuation of their assets and liabilities by an actuary. The latest valuation reports show that there were only three societies with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1; two of these were societies of small membership.

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

The following table shows the number and classification of members of Victorian Friendly Societies at 30th June, 1951:—

Classification of Membership.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sick and funeral benefit	179,126	14,725	193,851
Medical benefit (including widows)	45,395	25,331	70,726
Honorary (no benefit)	2,281	2,053	4,334
Grand Total	226,802	42,109	268,911

During the five years ended June, 1951, there was a net decrease of 10,662 in the number of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits; this decrease was about 5·2 per cent. of the number of such members at the beginning of the period.

The total funds, exclusive of those of dispensaries, increased during the period of five years ended June, 1951, by £1,045,679, or slightly less than 14 per cent. The funds at the end of the period amounted to £8,614,567. The funds are well invested, the average rate of interest obtained on the sick and funeral funds during 1950-51 being 3·69 per cent. Since 1940-41 there has been a fall of 0·75 per cent. in the rate of interest; this is due mainly to a decrease in mortgage investments and a corresponding increase in investments in Stock and Debentures.

The total assets of the dispensaries at the end of 1950-51 amounted to £375,686.

Separate funds to provide for payments to members in respect of periods of accommodation and maintenance in hospital of 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 1950-51 amounted to £20,293.

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries) in regard to Friendly Societies in Victoria for the five years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

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 hereunder:—

VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—MEMBERSHIP, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND FUNDS, 1946-47 TO 1950-51.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Number of societies	111	112	107	108	107
Number of branches	1,465	1,463	1,460	1,449	1,436
Number of sick and funeral benefit members at end of year	205,955	205,433	203,297	200,131	193,851
Number of medical benefit members (including widows) at end of year	37,463	45,478	58,154	61,389	70,726
Number of members who received sick pay	48,909	47,723	48,680	44,565	41,620
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	503,698	503,159	503,005	493,140	478,943
Deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,421	2,342	2,455	2,506	2,360
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits	708	721	653	647	649
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	523,981	539,616	528,196	526,680	535,254
Medical and Management Funds	570,435	588,810	626,846	704,889	694,855
Other Funds	202,952	235,003	475,121	417,376	475,426
Less inter-fund transfers	- 60,497	- 92,348	- 143,152	- 143,796	- 122,384
Total receipts	1,236,871	1,271,081	1,487,011	1,505,149	1,583,151
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	379,574	400,475	460,353	422,301	398,677
Medical and Management Funds	563,181	569,959	603,226	688,860	684,840
Other Funds	199,389	246,673	258,841	330,038	388,374
Less inter-fund transfers	- 60,497	- 92,348	- 143,152	- 143,796	- 122,384
Total Expenditure	1,081,647	1,124,759	1,184,268	1,297,403	1,349,507
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	155,224	146,322	302,743	207,746	233,644
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	6,223,148	6,362,289	6,430,132	6,534,511	6,671,088
Medical and Management Funds	365,056	383,907	402,527	418,556	428,571
Other Funds	1,135,908	1,124,238	1,340,518	1,427,856	1,514,908
Total Funds	7,724,112	7,870,434	8,173,177	8,380,923	8,614,567
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts Invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	6,196,752	6,341,716	6,413,035	6,514,295	6,652,707
Medical and Management Funds	353,126	377,042	395,860	412,822	420,351
Other Funds	1,108,206	1,116,208	1,321,718	1,406,209	1,497,757
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds	66,028	35,468	42,564	47,597	43,752

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

During the twelve months ended June, 1951, the societies lost by secession 15,288 sick and funeral benefit members; this was equal to about 7·6 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, and 1949-50 were 7·1, 5·8, 6·5, and 6·7 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 1950-51 was £1 0s. 3d. This was 1s. 2d. more than the cost in the year 1949-50.

The following statement shows in regard to members of societies (other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature) the average number of effective members, and the number of weeks of sickness in respect of which claims for sick-pay were granted for the years 1931-32, 1936-37, 1941-42, and for each of the last five years. The statement also shows the number of weeks of sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number of deaths per 1,000 effective members:—

VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—SICKNESS AND MORTALITY EXPERIENCE.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.*	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.*	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.*
		Weeks.	Weeks. Days.		
<i>Male Societies.†</i>					
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3 1	1,615	12·79
1936-37	139,413	434,234	3 1	1,784	12·87
1941-42	153,154	443,433	2 5	2,106	13·75
1946-47	158,120	448,770	2 5	2,162	13·67
1947-48	159,170	449,090	2 5	2,045	12·85
1948-49	158,570	451,049	2 5	2,128	13·42
1949-50	155,821	440,838	2 5	2,225	14·28
1950-51	151,245	428,686	2 5	2,080	13·75
<i>Female Sections and a Female Society.</i>					
1931-32	10,935	25,103	2 2	47	4·30
1936-37	13,166	30,441	2 2	64	4·86
1941-42	15,527	35,119	2 2	90	5·80
1946-47	14,951	35,614	2 2	80	5·35
1947-48	14,123	35,785	2 3	106	7·51
1948-49	13,344	34,237	2 3	109	8·17
1949-50	12,580	33,790	2 4	87	6·92
1950-51	11,758	32,538	2 5	83	7·06

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

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

The average period of sickness per effective male member increased from three weeks one day in 1931-32 to three weeks two days in 1934-35. Then there was a gradual fall to two weeks four days in 1942-43. This average period was maintained until 1946-47 when there was an increase to two weeks five days. There has been no alteration in subsequent years.

The trend of sickness per average effective female member followed closely that of male members during the period 1931-32 to 1946-47. In subsequent years there has been a gradual increase in the average period.

At the end of 1950-51 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 these registered friendly societies' dispensaries. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to their members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with the dispensaries at the end of 1950-51 was 134,136. As the greater portion of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of the ordinary friendly societies, they are not given here.

The assets and liabilities of the dispensaries at the end of 1950-51 amounted to £375,686 and £38,563 respectively. The assets consisted of freehold property, £140,505; stock, fittings, and sundry debtors, £177,374; cash, £99,805; and securities, £28,002. The liabilities consisted of sundry creditors, £27,444; and bank overdrafts, £11,119.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse power is in use or in which 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. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

The industrial legislation included in the Factories and Shops Acts has been revised and amended from time to time and the most important of the amendments have been noted in earlier editions of the *Year-Book*.

Friendly Societies Dispensaries.

Labour legislation.

Number of Factories.

At December, 1951, there were 15,711 factories registered in which 297,473 persons were employed as compared with 15,305 factories employing 305,066 persons in 1950.

Closing Hours of Shops.

The hours for closing of shops fixed under the Factories and Shops Acts in both metropolitan and country districts, as defined in the said Acts, were published in the *Year-Book* 1945-46. There were no alterations during 1951.

Registration of Shops.

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 is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, the minimum fee being five shillings.

Registered shops are divided into 25 classes. During the year 1951, there was a decrease compared with 1950 of 218 shops, and an increase of 1,335 workers. Particulars of the shops registered and numbers of workers therein are given below:—

VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF PERSONS WORKING THEREIN, 1951 (INCLUDING SHOPKEEPERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES).

Class of Shop.	Port Phillip Region.		Other Regions.		Whole State.	
	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.
Bread, Confectionery and Pastry ..	4,577	10,491	1,806	4,213	6,383	14,704
Booksellers, Newsagents	1,033	2,819	334	971	1,367	3,790
Boot Dealers	344	1,350	237	629	581	1,979
Boot Repairers	501	631	290	351	791	982
Butchers	1,291	3,818	660	2,062	1,951	5,880
Chemists	679	2,418	317	1,123	996	3,541
Crockery	69	213	6	18	75	231
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	1,166	4,342	1,247	3,538	2,413	7,880
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat ..	756	1,943	155	427	911	2,370
Drapery and Men's Clothing	2,983	19,425	1,058	5,290	4,041	24,715
Electrical and Radio	464	1,530	339	843	803	2,373
Fancy Goods Dealers	377	2,877	144	1,155	521	4,032
Fish	363	816	77	155	440	971
Florists	395	868	94	204	489	1,072
Fruit and Vegetable	1,698	3,435	777	1,969	2,475	5,404
Fuel and Fodder	584	1,352	229	688	813	2,040
Furniture	579	2,402	193	804	772	3,206
Grocers	3,299	8,256	2,219	8,002	5,518	16,258
Hairdressers	1,701	3,895	776	1,501	2,477	5,396
Hardware	859	4,087	599	2,228	1,458	6,315
Jewellery	338	960	166	410	504	1,370
Leather Goods	159	345	116	175	275	520
Musical Instruments	32	339	26	66	58	405
Tobacconists	1,087	1,827	233	365	1,320	2,192
Mixed Trades and Shops not classified	1,514	3,492	700	1,598	2,214	5,090
Total 1951*	26,848	83,931	12,798	38,785	39,646	122,716
Total 1950*	26,974	82,954	12,890	38,427	39,864	121,381

* Since 1946 figures have been compiled in relation to the thirteen regions adopted by the Central Planning Authority. It is not practicable now to publish figures for the Metropolitan District alone as the Port Phillip Region includes the whole of such Metropolitan District and several adjoining Municipalities in addition.

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 modified 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.

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

On 31st December, 1951, there were 214 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 375,000 employees.

THE BASIC WAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE.
(Adult Males.)

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

* Increased by interim judgment.

† Increase due to Basic Wage Inquiry.

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

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
“C” Series.

The “C” Series (all items) of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne is compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. This series comprises the costs of food, groceries, rents 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”. 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,” 1914-1952.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, “All Items.”	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, “All Items.”
November, 1914 ..	671	1939	924
November, 1921 ..	1003	1940	964
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1941	1008
1929 ..	1017	1942	1100
1930 ..	956	1943	1139
1931 ..	846	1944	1135
1932 ..	813	1945	1135
1933 ..	789	1946	1149
1934 ..	801	1947	1188
1935 ..	824	1948	1294
1936 ..	844	1949	1415
1937 ..	868	1950	1565
1938 ..	896	1951	1880
		1952	2,170

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 proclaimed apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1947 to 1951 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES
1947 TO 1951.

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Plumbing and Gasfitting ..	885	957	927	992	1,006
Carpentry and Joinery ..	1,037	1,209	1,286	1,521	1,790
Painting, Decorating, and Sign-writing	235	274	220	223	196
Plastering	31	25	18	17	20
Printing	1,063	986	869	860	865
Electrical	1,188	1,259	1,264	1,284	1,314
Motor Mechanics	713	761	778	942	1,139
Bootmaking	448	456	367	329	322
Moulding	178	155	116	87	80
Engineering	2,368	2,255	2,137	1,980	1,817
Fibrous Plastering	122	149	131	121	113
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	162	138	93	67	72
Sheet Metal	169	156	138	116	105
Bread Making and Baking ..	106	108	85	78	72
Pastrycooking	106	129	102	91	92
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making	438	428	355	312	329
Cooking	8	9	12	14	14
Hairdressing	983	894	832	746	672
Aircraft Mechanics	2	41	43	49	67
Bricklaying	10	22	25	31	35
Electroplating	1	11	14	19	17
Dental Mechanics .. .. .	..	3	9	19	24
Watchmaking .. .. .	..	..	8	14	15
Total	10,253	10,425	9,829	9,912	10,176

Since the inception of the Commission, 16,990 apprentices have completed their terms of apprenticeship.

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

VICTORIA—APPRENTICESHIP TRADES PROCLAIMED.

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

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

THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the *Re-Establishment and Employment Act, 1945*, and under the *Social Services Legislation Declaratory Act, 1947*.

The principal function of this Service, as set out in Section 48 of the first-mentioned Act, is to provide services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to change employment, or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth. The Act also gives the Service a number of specific functions in relation to the re-establishment of ex-servicemen.

The Service also assists in the administration of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, provided under the *Social Services Consolidation Act 1947-1952*, as well as the Re-Employment Allowance, provided under the *Re-Establishment and Employment Act* for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances must register with a District Employment Office which is responsible for checking claims and for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered.

In addition to giving advice on employment problems through a net-work of District Employment Offices, the Service provides free vocational guidance in each State other than New South Wales by means of a staff of qualified psychologists. (In New South Wales a similar service is provided by the New South Wales Department of Labour, Industry, and Social Welfare which acts as agent for the Service in this regard.) While vocational guidance is available to any individual, it is provided particularly for juveniles entering employment for the first time, for ex-servicemen, and for physically and mentally handicapped persons. Invalid pensioners being considered by the Department of Social Services for training under the provisions of the *Social Services Consolidation Act 1947-1952*, are examined by the Vocational Guidance Branch before training is provided.

Under the scheme operated by the International Refugee Organization for the re-settlement of Displaced Persons from Europe following the 1939-45 War, the Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for placing the workers amongst these people in employment where their services will be of most use in increasing production.

Towards the middle of 1950 the Service assumed a new responsibility, that of placing migrants from Great Britain under the Commonwealth-Nominated Migration Scheme. Following the agreements entered into with the Dutch, West German and Italian Governments for the entry of selected European workers into the country, the Commonwealth Employment Service has undertaken the initial placement of such persons.

Since early in 1951, the Commonwealth Employment Service has been responsible for the registration, medical examination, interview and call-up of young men for training in the Armed Forces under the *National Service Act 1951-1953*, which is administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Service is also responsible for administering the provisions of the Act relating to the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

In association with its placement activities, the Commonwealth Employment Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and supplies detailed information on the employment situation to Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. In order to assist in making effective placements, job analysis studies of Australian occupations are also made.

The Service operates within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, and is under the control of the Permanent Head of that Department. It functions on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne. In each State a Regional Administrative Office of the Department is controlled by a Regional Director, who is responsible for the effective operation of the Commonwealth Employment Service and other Regional elements of the Department.

In the Victorian Region there are now fifteen District Employment Offices in the metropolitan area and fifteen in various country centres. There are also a number of agents in country towns, who work in conjunction with the District Employment Officer controlling the area in which the agent is located.

Special offices for dealing with particular types of labour, and a Vocational Guidance Section are located at the headquarters of the Victorian Regional Office in Melbourne.

Particulars relating to the major activities of the Service during each of the five years ended 30th June, 1951, are given in the following table :—

Details.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Applications for employment* ..	110,861	77,560	77,622	103,601	98,010
Number placed in employment ..	53,205	47,887	50,434	74,189	69,062
Number of vacancies notified ..	110,410	122,218	134,626	121,847	115,935
Vacancies at 30th June	29,775	42,531	48,140	47,611	51,666

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

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT, 1948.

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

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

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

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

**Functions of
Hospitals and
Charities
Commission.**

The Commission's powers and responsibilities include the following :—

1. To recommend payment of Maintenance and Capital subsidies to registered Institutions and Benevolent Societies ;
2. To investigate for the Minister any matters relating to administration under the Act ;
3. To inspect subsidized Institutions and their management ;
4. To temporarily control and administer a Hospital in which the Committee of Management ceased to exist ;
5. To appropriately control the location, accommodation and bed allocation in Hospitals and other institutional building works.
6. To advise upon and approve the erection of new buildings and the alteration of existing ones ;
7. To determine (after consultation with the Nurses' Board) what Hospitals should be used for nurse training and the standards of nursing staff for Hospitals ;
8. To establish preliminary schools for nursing trainees ;
9. To classify Medical Staffs of Hospitals ;
10. To establish and maintain a bureau to assist the admission of patients to Hospitals ;

11. To promote—

- (a) Collective Buying of standard equipment, furnishings and supplies ;
- (b) Administrative Training Scheme ;
- (c) Post-graduate Training of Nurses.

Building. When completed, the Commission's building programme, including new Hospitals and Benevolent Homes and extensions to existing ones, will provide approximately an additional 3,100 beds, boiler houses, nurses' homes and special departments. The programme includes the development of Hospitals on a regional basis, the establishment of group laundries and central training schools for nurses. In addition to this, works to the extent of £18,000,000 are in course of planning and will be commenced progressively as circumstances permit.

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

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

In the year 1950-51 the Government paid £3,974,020 into the Fund for allocation to registered Institutions and Societies. In addition, £860,601 was available from the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Fund for distribution to Institutions.

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

- (a) The financial position of such institution or benevolent society and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the financial year other than that from the Fund.
- (b) The probable net receipts and expenditure for the financial year.
- (c) The actual number of persons relieved during the preceding financial year.
- (d) The average number of beds (if any) occupied during the preceding financial year and the average cost per bed.
- (e) The average length of stay of each in-patient during the preceding financial year.
- (f) The general conditions and management.

Hospitals and Accommodation.

The growth of Public Hospital services throughout Victoria is indicated by the following table:—

VICTORIA—POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, AND NUMBER OF BEDS, 1836 TO 1951.

Year.	Population (Estimated at 31st December).	Number of Hospitals (functioning).	Number of Beds (Including Private and Intermediate Sections).
1836	224	..	..
1840	10,291	1	20
1850	76,162	1	20
1862	551,338	19	1,037
1870	723,925	26	1,574
1880	858,605	34	2,202
1890	1,133,728	34	2,094
1900	1,196,213	42	2,470
1910	1,301,408	44	2,896
1920	1,527,909	53	3,774
1930	1,792,605	63	4,678
1940	1,914,918	64	7,122
1950	2,231,256	91	8,930
1951	2,291,354	93	9,112

Number of Institutions and Societies.

At 30th June, 1951, the Commission had on its register 624 institutions and societies as under:—

Hospitals	122
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	34
Children's Homes	48
Foundling and Rescue Homes	13
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls	71
Creches and Kindergartens	79
Bush Nursing Centres	16
Ambulance organizations	51
Relief organizations	79
Miscellaneous organizations	111
	624

The Citizen Welfare Service of Victoria.

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

The functions fulfilled by the Citizen Welfare Service are—

- (1) *A Service Relief Agency*, providing appropriate help (other than material aid) to families and individuals finding themselves in any sort of trouble or difficulty which may be eased or removed through experienced advice and friendly service.
- (2) *A Material Relief Agency*, providing material aid (cash or kind) for citizens whose needs cannot be met by any other statutory or voluntary agency.
- (3) *A Casework Agency*, whose skilled investigation and advisory services are available to contributors, to other welfare organizations, and to the community generally.
- (4) *A Citizens Advice Bureau* carried on as a centre of advice or guidance to citizens generally, irrespective of economic position.
- (5) *Student Training*, providing facilities for practical training of students from the University Social Studies Department and from the Presbyterian Deaconess' Training College.

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

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

The following table shows Receipts and Expenditure, and the number of cases dealt with, during the five years ended on 30th June, 1951:—

Details.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Receipts	£ 5,492	£ 5,618	£ 4,999	£ 5,524	£ 7,849
Expenditure	4,782	6,987	4,970	5,697	8,368
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cases dealt with	662	872	791	710	767

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Information relating to receipts, expenditure, accommodation and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidized) in Victoria during the year ended 31st March, 1951, is contained in the following tables. The numbers, in respect of indoor and outdoor

patients, refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

A detailed statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of institutions appearing under the heading of "Hospitals" below will be found on pages 470 and 471 of this issue:—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1951.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Receipts.					Expenditure (inc. cost of Out-patients).
		From Government.	Contributions from—		Other.†	Total Receipts.	
			In-patients or Inmates.	Out-patients.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£
HOSPITALS.							
Special† ..	9	1,505,077	12,909	80,388	401,266	1,999,640	2,133,150
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan ..	9	1,910,209	77,243	91,812	451,007	2,530,271	2,556,498
Country ..	72	1,926,977	52,722	57,439	810,120	2,847,258	2,903,546
Auxiliary* ..	3	225,037	12,757	3,414	17,376	258,584	249,941
Fairfield Hospital (Fever division) ..	1	61,052	583	..	53,990	115,625	119,240
Convalescent Homes ..	1	4,218	1,341	..	1,804	7,363	6,615
Sanatoria ..	3	459,225	..	..	..	459,225	459,225
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses ..	11	1,861,970	..	..	12,287	1,874,257‡	1,874,257‡
Total ..	109	7,953,765	157,555	233,053	1,747,850	10,092,223	10,302,472
OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Infants' Homes ..	6	30,972	3,202	..	25,357	59,531	74,822
Children's Homes ..	30	119,202	29,515	..	182,357	331,074	324,904
Maternity Homes ..	4	2,441	9,094	..	2,342	13,877	13,779
Rescue Homes ..	4	4,253	10,669	..	43,008	58,020	80,491
Benevolent Homes ..	9	490,533	75,574	..	70,913	637,020	707,125
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions ..	2	20,281	5,277	..	170,288	195,846	113,438
Benevolent Societies ..	36	8,265	..	..	4,943	13,208	11,560
Miscellaneous ..	..	315,185	91,838	2,544	320,674	780,241	748,018
Total ..	..	991,132	225,169	2,544	819,972	2,038,817	2,074,137
Grand Total ..	..	8,944,897	382,724	235,597	2,567,822	12,131,040	12,376,609

* Includes General Division of Fairfield Hospital

† Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively. They comprise:—The Austin (for Cancer and Chronic diseases), Children's, Eye and Ear, Dental, Queen Victoria, Women's, Caritas Christi Hospice (for the Dying), Talbot Colony for Epileptics and Airlie (Maternity).

‡ Includes receipts from the intermediate and private sections of Public Hospitals.

§ Includes £93,994 for Mental Defectives' Branch.

NOTE.—Receipts and Expenditure of Fairfield Hospital (fever division), Sanatoria and Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses are for year ended 30th June, 1951.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1951.

Institution.	Receipts.						Total Receipts.
	Maintenance Receipts.				Capital Receipts.		
	Government.	Contributions from In-patients and Out-patients.	Intermediate and Private Patients Section.	Other.	Government.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
METROPOLITAN.							
Special Hospitals—							
Airfie	6,980	..	11,768	292	951	155	20,146
Austin	266,692	..	24,176	22,743	76,057	23,585	413,203
Caritas Christi	9,884	4,017	..	5,051	..	..	18,752
Children's	297,525	19,593	..	157,271	10,518	37,255	522,162
Dental	24,666	27,890	..	1,962	1,456	..	55,974
Queen Victoria	293,580	16,408	36,159	20,299	33,658	8,308	408,412
Talbot Colony	16,053	94	..	4,564	..	..	20,711
Eye and Ear	62,294	17,529	..	13,422	16,384	5,296	114,925
Women's	316,616	7,766	..	27,636	71,963	1,374	425,355
Fairfield (Fever Division)*	61,052	583	..	53,990	..	..	115,625
General Hospitals—							
Royal Melbourne	557,194	69,504	4,530	64,586	119,205	86,787	901,806
Alfred	482,881	40,112	37,614	50,758	23,202	..	634,567
Prince Henry's	141,826	22,665	..	20,850	204,446	7,647	397,434
St. Vincent's	221,026	32,404	7,242	34,432	550	29,998	325,652
Williamstown	17,113	4,049	8,071	3,199	357	4,701	37,490
Dandenong	10,492	259	10,192	2,692	1,599	2,257	27,491
Oakleigh	2,219	33	6,484	477	21	134	9,368
St. George's	27,659	29	41,199	1,188	22,177	325	92,577
Springvale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,882	1,796	3,678
Box Hill† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76,360	7,030	83,390
Brighton† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	841	841
Preston and Northcote† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,378	1,378
Mordialloc-Cheltenham† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,131	9,131
Sandringham† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,468	5,468
Auxiliary Hospitals—							
After Care	43,641	5,366	..	10,457	2,848	647	62,959
Caulfield Convalescent	93,253	7,509	..	4,941	8,895	67	114,665
Fairfield (General Division)	72,700	3,296	..	1,264	3,700	..	80,960
COUNTRY.							
Base Hospitals (12)	793,185	77,190	194,612	104,067	291,680	58,774	1,519,508
General Hospitals (60)	509,360	32,971	237,630	121,559	332,752	93,478	1,327,750
Total Hospitals	4,327,691	389,267	619,677	727,700	1,300,661	386,382	7,751,378
Convalescent Homes	4,218	1,341	..	1,804	..	..	7,363
Sanatoria (Tuberculosis)*	285,136	..	..	..	174,089	..	459,225
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses*	1,639,063	..	..	12,287	222,907	..	1,874,257
Grand Total	6,256,108	390,608	619,677	741,791	1,697,657	386,382	10,092,223

* Year ended 30th June, 1951.

† Grants and contributions during 1950-51 towards the establishment of hospitals in these localities.

‡ Includes £93,994 for Mental Defectives' Branch.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1951.

Institution.	Expenditure.						
	In-patients, Expenditure on—			Out-patients, Total Aggregate Cost.	Total Cost of all patients.	Capital Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	Salaries and Wages.	Other Inc. Extraordinary Exp.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
METROPOLITAN.							
Special Hospitals—							
Airlic	11,172	8,806	19,478	..	19,478	1,024	20,502
Austin	166,412	127,172	293,584	..	293,584	163,249	456,833
Caritas Christi	13,119	7,395	20,514	..	20,514	..	20,514
Children's	234,445	132,143	366,588	108,342	474,930	64,497	539,427
Dental† .. .. .	..	..	..	54,193	54,193	2,426	56,619
Queen Victoria	205,571	109,692	315,263	51,265	366,528	68,311	434,839
Talbot Colony	14,164	10,339	24,503	..	24,503	..	24,503
Eye and Ear	35,547	25,257	60,804	33,439	94,243	31,196	125,439
Women's	184,227	128,554	312,781	34,654	347,435	107,039	454,474
Fairfield (Fever Division)*	74,734	43,776	118,510	..	118,510	730	119,240
General Hospitals—							
Royal Melbourne	332,486	203,171	535,657	120,996	656,653	181,081	837,734
Alfred	282,394	202,397	484,791	129,818	614,609	27,598	642,207
Prince Henry's	91,032	59,228	150,260	38,465	188,725	209,549	398,274
St. Vincent's	137,925	101,071	238,996	57,284	296,280	57,249	353,529
Williamstown	18,198	12,737	30,935	1,678	32,613	14,290	46,903
Dandenong	14,173	8,489	22,662	61	22,723	2,561	25,284
Oakleigh	5,802	3,316	9,118	..	9,118	632	9,750
St. George's	48,528	20,526	69,054	..	69,054	22,203	91,257
Springvale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,277	4,277
Box Hill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	112,335	112,335
Brighton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	491	491
Preston and Northcote .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mordialloc-Cheltenham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	26,212	26,212
Sandringham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,245	8,245
Auxiliary Hospitals—							
After Care	27,712	14,937	42,649	13,386	56,035	2,913	58,948
Caulfield Convalescent	61,880	39,030	100,910	..	100,910	8,033	108,943
Fairfield (General Division)	47,762	30,588	78,350	..	78,350	3,700	82,050
COUNTRY.							
Base Hospitals (12)	672,550	417,979	1,090,529	70,350	1,160,879	395,381	1,556,260
General Hospitals (60)	534,651	326,951	861,602	4,998	866,600	480,686	1,347,286
Total Hospitals	3,214,484	2,033,054	5,247,538	718,929	5,966,467	1,995,908	7,962,375
Convalescent Homes	4,442	2,173	6,615	..	6,615	..	6,615
Sanatoria (Tuberculosis)*	148,685	136,451	285,136	..	285,136	174,089	459,225
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses*	825,246	826,104	1,651,350	..	1,651,350	222,907	1,874,257
Grand Total	4,192,857	2,997,782	7,190,639	718,929	7,909,568	2,392,904	10,302,472

* Year ended 30th June, 1951. † The Dental Hospital caters for out-patients only.

‡ Includes £93,994 for Mental Defectives' Branch.

Income of Charitable Institutions.

The receipts of hospitals and charitable institutions in the State under various headings for the year ended 31st March, 1951, are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., 1950-51.

Receipts.	Hospitals.							Total.
	Public.	Convalescent Mental,* and Sanatoria.*	Infants' Homes.	Children's Homes.	Maternity and Rescue Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Other Institutions.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Grants including Hospital Benefits Fund ..	5,628,352	2,320,504	21,652	58,101	5,275	490,533	343,731	8,868,148
Child Endowment ..	..	4,909	9,320	61,101	1,419	..	..	76,749
Municipal Grants and Contributions ..	76,504	78	253	598	40	939	100,100	178,512
Annual Subscriptions	81,465	206	3,398	9,886	338	4,226	75,227	174,746
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	101,728	383	1,937	5,904	..	2,550	39,172	151,674
Collections, Donations, Legacies, and Bequests ..	648,027	750	14,786	109,191	3,785	46,562	152,916	976,017
Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund	60,872	..	1,462	5,363	633	6,532	2,341	77,203
Contributions of In-patients or Inmates	156,214	1,341	3,202	29,515	19,763	75,574	97,115	382,724
Contributions from Outpatients ..	233,053	..	..	..	..	..	2,544	235,597
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	..	..	36,314	39,899	..	24,429	100,642
Income from Investments ..	60,338	159	2,542	10,614	744	5,273	20,284	99,954
Fees from intermediate and Private Patients ..	619,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	619,677
Other Sources ..	85,148	12,515	979	4,487	1	4,831	81,436	189,397
Total ..	7,751,378	2,340,845	59,531	331,074	71,897	637,020	939,295	12,131,040

* Year ended 30th June.

NOTE—Children's Welfare Department is not included in above table.

Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.

Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions during each year of the period 1947-51, is given in the following table. For the year ended 31st March, 1951, Government Grants and Child Endowment represented 73·74 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments 1·47 per cent.; contributions of in-patients, inmates,

and out-patients 5·10 per cent. ; charitable contributions (subscriptions, entertainments, collections, Lord Mayor's Fund, &c.) 11·37 per cent. ; and receipts from all other sources 8·32 per cent.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., 1946-47 TO 1950-51.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—		Nine Months ended 31st March.	Year ended 31st March.	
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>* Receipts.</i>					
Government Grants	2,710,731	3,133,037	3,884,988	6,495,973	8,868,148
Hospital Benefits Fund	592,259	576,864	*	*	*
Child Endowment	58,153	58,402	43,439	72,845	76,749
Municipal Grants and Contributions	133,592	154,823	139,219	170,085	178,512
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	403,027	484,856	455,280	441,022	618,321
Annual Subscriptions	151,256	163,038	126,624	163,695	174,746
Entertainments, &c.	107,223	123,507	75,583	128,101	151,674
Collections, Donations, Legacies, and Bequests	662,287	655,404	372,781	617,161	976,017
Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund	58,097	56,763	57,138	58,964	77,203
Income from Investments	80,926	97,498	77,081	100,228	99,954
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	61,601	75,742	55,937	79,810	100,642
Intermediate and Private Section of Public Hospitals	382,198	415,823	325,955	509,124	619,677
Other Sources	621,616	715,072	280,842	362,051	189,397
Total Receipts	6,022,966	6,710,829	5,894,867	9,199,059	12,131,040
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Maintenance (In-patients or In-mates)	4,700,435	5,400,241	4,933,236	6,987,860	8,550,630
Out-patients (Public Hospitals)	330,981	412,381	369,243	576,519	720,841
Extraordinary	116,163	54,103	49,477	95,777	121,388
Capital (Building etc.)	550,710	767,929	1,007,473	1,997,748	2,983,750
Total Expenditure	5,698,289	6,634,654	6,359,429	9,657,904	12,376,609

* Included in Government Grants.

NOTE.—Children's Welfare Department is not included in above table.

Accommodation and Inmates.

The next table shows the normal bed provision and the actual number of inmates maintained in institutions during the year ended 31st March, 1951.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1950-51.

Institution.	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of occupied Beds in Public Section.	Total Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties) Persons Treated.
	Public Section.	Intermediate and Private Section.		Public Section.	Intermediate and Private Section.	
Special Hospitals—						
Airle	1	27	0·1	9	890	..
Austin	444	72	255·5	1,340	2,012	..
Caritas Christi Hos- pice	48	..	43·8	230	..	..
Children's	486	..	407·8	7,917	..	30,584
Dental .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22,524
Queen Victoria	248	63	304·7	8,201	2,090	21,898
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	134	..	101·1	128	..	..
Eye and Ear	113	..	59·8	3,444	20	47,048
Women's	354	..	230·7	12,222	..	19,397
Fairfield (Fever Division)†	472	..	68·5	2,196	..	..
General Hospitals—						
Royal Melbourne	554	10	518·7	11,005	149	55,403
Alfred	396	118	392·5	8,121	2,434	54,073
Prince Henry's	207	2	183·1	4,691	26	21,380
St. Vincent's	291	26	280·4	4,728	377	42,410
Williamstown	38	22	24·2	569	918	2,468
Dandenong	17	35	7·1	203	1,184	224
Oakleigh	1	16	..	1	750	52
St. George's .. .. .	..	84	..	..	2,734	18
Springvale	1	4	..	..	158	22
Auxiliary Hospitals	673	..	486·2	8,961	..	4,701
Country Hospitals	2,941	1,686	1,643·0	37,832	43,575	93,293
Convalescent Homes	45	..	30·7	490	..	..
Sanatoria†	499	..	426·0	949	..	..
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses‡	6,773	..	6,538·0	9,128	..	..
Total Hospitals	14,736	2,165	12,001·9	122,365	57,317	415,495
	Number of Beds.		Daily Average.	Accommodated during Year.		
	For Children.	For Adults.		Children.	Adults	
Infants' Homes	424	76	414·3	990	248	
Children's Homes	3,155	..	2,604·4	4,036	..	
Maternity Homes	116	121	173·5	760	838	
Rescue Homes .. .. .	..	450*	427·0	..	590*	
Benevolent Homes .. .. .	..	2,619	2,278·1	..	3,974	
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions .. .. .	..	188*	194·5	..	302*	

* Details not available.

† Year ended 30th June, 1951.

‡ Year ended 31st December, 1950.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME.

Public Hospitals. The genesis of the Hospital Benefits Scheme and the main heads of the agreement between the Commonwealth and the State Governments as embodied in the Commonwealth *Hospitals Benefits Act* 1945 (No. 47 of 1945) and (so far as Victoria is concerned) the Victorian Hospitals Benefits Act (No. 5101) are set out in pages 481 and 482 of the Victorian *Year-Book* 1943-44.

For the year ended 30th June, 1951, total payments by the Commonwealth to the State amounted to £1,552,195 of which £860,601 was on account of public wards. Since 1st July, 1948, the Hospital Benefits Rate was increased from 6s. to 8s. per day, the whole of which is paid to the public hospitals towards maintenance.

Private Hospitals. The agreement above-mentioned related wholly to public hospitals but the Commonwealth Act (Section 4) also provided that "the regulations may make provision for and in relation to payments by the Commonwealth of hospital benefits, at such rates and subject to such conditions as are prescribed in respect of patients in private hospitals as defined by the regulations".

Such regulations, which are administered in Victoria by the State Department of Health, provide for hospital benefit at the rate of 8s. per day (as from 1st November, 1948), to be allowed as a deduction from the hospital accounts of qualified patients in approved hospitals.

Payments made to private hospitals in Victoria under the scheme for the year ended 30th June, 1951, amounted to £461,150.

Further information in regard to the scheme appeared on pages 385 and 386 of the *Year-Book* 1946-47.

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

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS, 1947 TO 1951.

Payments on Account of	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Hospitals—					
Public Beds ..	654,396	641,643	863,186	807,433	860,601
Intermediate Beds ..	191,486	185,165	196,648	226,759	230,444
Total ..	845,882	826,808	1,059,834	1,034,192	1,091,045
Private Hospitals ..	292,627	309,455	382,430	461,156	461,150
Grand Total	1,138,509	1,136,263	1,442,264	1,495,348	1,552,195

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Descriptive details of the Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals will be found on pages 277-279 of the *Year-Book* 1942-43 and of the Royal Melbourne Hospital on page 482 of the *Year-Book* 1943-44. Statistical information for the year ended 31st March, 1951, is contained in tables on pages 470, 471, and 474 of this issue.

On 13th December, 1948, the Government approved of the *Cancer Institute Act* 1948 (No. 5341). That act provided for the establishment of a Cancer Institute governed by a Board on which is represented the general hospitals, the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria and the University of Melbourne.

The Act came into operation on 29th March, 1949, and headquarters were established in Melbourne at premises situated at the corner of William and Little Lonsdale Streets, comprising the land and buildings formerly occupied by the Queen Victoria Hospital and the Jessie McPherson Community Hospital.

An extensive reconstruction programme has converted these buildings to provide for hospital and staff accommodation, consulting rooms, X-ray therapy cubicles, out-patient departments, laboratories, offices, and workshops.

The Cancer Institute was created by a special agreement between the Governments of Victoria and Tasmania and is designed to provide radiation treatment to cancer sufferers in both States. In addition to radiation treatment, facilities are centralized at the Institute to give opportunity for original research into the development and improvement of treatment methods, and into the causation, prevention, and diagnosis of cancer.

When services are established on a wider basis by the end of 1953 there will be provision for in-patient and out-patient treatment at the Institute. Hostel beds will be provided to meet the needs of country patients undergoing courses of treatment. Out-patient services are already available, the visiting nurse services are being freely used, and special clinics are being held in many country hospitals, thereby saving patients the time and inconvenience of long journeys to Melbourne.

Since 1949, much has been achieved to realize the aims of the Cancer Institute, but many developments remain both in the immediate future and in long range plans for research and treatment activities.

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

During the year 1947-48 legislation was enacted enabling the Hospital to treat general medical and surgical patients. At 30th June, 1951, 180 beds were available for patients in the General Division.

The Hospital is 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.

The following table outlines important details relative to the finance and inmates of the Fairfield Hospital during the five years ended 30th June, 1951.

Details.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Receipts	£110,886	£124,321	£141,262	£162,061	£199,724
Expenditure	£119,881	£117,300	£147,311	£172,760	£201,093
Total cases treated ..	3,220	3,048	4,948	4,071	3,840
Admissions	2,964	2,810	4,767	3,845	3,641
Daily average of occupied beds	207	182	230	202	189
Deaths	36	35	57	46	47

BUSH NURSING CENTRES.

Bush Nursing. Bush nursing centres are distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 31st March, 1951, there were 59 centres (including 45 hospitals) employing approximately 143 trained nurses and 31 partly trained nurses. Hospital accommodation was provided for 424 patients, the admissions being 11,187 and out-patients 7,304 during the year ended 31st March, 1951.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing centres for the nine months ended 31st March, 1950, and the year ended 31st March, 1951, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES.

	Nine months ended 31st March.	Year ended 31st March.
	1950.	1951.
RECEIPTS.		
Grants—	£	£
Government	79,819*	71,023*
Municipalities	1,269	930
Collections, Donations, &c.	14,861	25,491
Proceeds from entertainments	9,951	9,483
Patients' fees	91,224	88,887
Members' fees	19,386	16,101
Interest and rent	937	1,420
Miscellaneous	4,618	1,747
Total receipts	222,065	215,082
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries—		
Nurses (paid to Central Council)	67,905	65,246
Other	50,062	45,421
Provisions, fuel, lighting, &c.	42,220	42,588
Surgery and medicine	7,090	6,771
Repairs and Maintenance	9,368	9,087
Furniture and equipment	11,185	9,211
Printing, stationery, &c.	3,710	4,464
Insurance, rent, bank charges, &c.	4,097	3,417
Miscellaneous	4,994	3,165
Loan and interest repayments	962	3,563
Land and buildings	6,919	9,356
Alterations and Additions .. .. .	..	3,306
Total expenditure	208,512	205,595

* Includes £39,417 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1950 and £34,774 for 1951.

**Red Cross
Society,
Victorian
Division.**

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

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

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

In peace-time the organization's responsibilities continue in caring for the welfare of ex-service personnel discharged medically unfit, and their dependants. In addition, under the terms of its Charter, the Society undertakes many community services such as the Blood Transfusion Service, handcrafts, hospital visiting, and library services in civilian hospitals, transport for ex-service patients and civilian out-patients, the maintenance of four homes—"Stonnington" and "Rockingham" for repatriation patients, "The Lady Dugan Red Cross Home" for the wives and children of ex-servicemen, and "Welfare House" for children and young women who have had poliomyelitis or who are spastics.

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

The governing body of the Division is the Council, which is constituted as follows:—The President (the wife of the State Governor); the Deputy-President (the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor); the wife of the Premier; a person nominated by the State Government; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of the City of Melbourne; the principal medical officer for Victoria, R.A.N.; the principal medical officer for Victoria, Australian Army; the principal medical officer

for Victoria, R.A.A.F.; the senior medical officer for Victoria, Repatriation Commission; a representative of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A.; 45 other members of the Division elected at the Annual Meeting, and 15 elected by the Divisional Council.

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

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY, 1946-47 TO 1950-51.

Details.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Income	£ 251,084	177,831	164,518	177,609	199,402
Expenditure	£ 348,726	302,840	231,688	235,941	246,518
Gross Expenditure over Income	£ 97,642	125,009	67,170	58,332	47,116
Accumulation Account ..	£ 1,026,415	928,919	870,053	822,432	777,522
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service ..	£ 22,434	24,044	30,406	41,787	39,898
Convalescent Homes and Hostels*	£ 43,807	42,357	54,203	58,980	66,257
Handcraft and Curative Training	£ 15,357	15,905	14,080	13,953	13,905
Social Service and Welfare†	£ 23,052	23,817	20,815	15,003	12,704
Service and Repatriation Hospitals including Recreation Centres	£ 51,853	33,010	30,621	22,583	25,573
Civilian Hospitals and Civilian Relief	£ 8,585	14,347	5,734	8,166	3,895
Red Cross Branches and Companies	No. 503	453	432	383	468
Junior Red Cross Circles ..	No. 69	72	54	84	94
Blood Donations	No. 19,815	23,191	24,737	27,962	33,587
Blood Distributed	pints 10,691	14,174	15,115	17,288	18,604
Serum Distributed	litres 1,630	2,174	2,340	2,288	1,904
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries	No. 12,750	26,534	34,286	33,858	35,680
Transport Mileage .. .. .	.. 308,604	276,955	258,673	223,167	287,438
Admissions to Convalescent Homes	.. 1,968	1,895	2,082	2,354	2,043

* Excluding buildings.

† In relation to ex-service personnel.

TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX AND SANATORIA.

Nursing and Medical Services attached to metropolitan and country Tuberculosis Chest Clinics supervise patients in Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong. Country tuberculosis nurses (5) continue to visit notified cases of tuberculosis and contacts in the Health areas and arrange for Mantoux testing of children.

The following table shows the accommodation of, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths of males and females in Sanatoria during the year ended 31st December, 1951:—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—ACCOMMODATION,
ETC.—YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951:—

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Metropolitan—								
Greenvale .. ..	..	236	..	145	..	96	..	6
Gresswell	192	..	195	..	186	..	14	..
Heatherton .. ..	..	268	..	245	..	222	..	12
Austin	90	50	141	161	131	149	11	5
Fairfield	25	25	29	29	7	29	..	..
Royal Park—								
Dunstan Chalet ..	19	..	12	..	9	..	5	..
Eleanor Shaw Chalet ..	..	12	..	8	..	5	..	1
Country—								
Bendigo	14	10	14	14	10	12	2	1
Ballarat Chalet ..	10	10	10	14	10	9	1	2
Hamilton Chalet ..	7	7	7	12	10	8	1	..
Horsham Chalet ..	7	7	8	7	11	6	2	..
Wangaratta Chalet ..	7	7	9	7	5	6	3	..
Mildura Chalet ..	7	7	13	4	6	7	4	1
Sale Chalet	20	20	20	13	15	13	4	1
Warrnambool Chalet ..	7	11	10	12	4	20	2	..
Mooroopna Chalet ..	15	14	19	13	13	10	2	6
Geelong Chalet ..	15	15	10	17	5	17	..	..
Total	435	699	497	701	422	609	51	35

In addition, 420 beds are provided by the Commonwealth Repatriation Department for the accommodation of ex-service men and women at Caulfield, Heidelberg, and Macleod. Mint Place

Annexe (70 beds) was closed on 28th August, 1951, the building being acquired for treatment of cancer cases. Patients were transferred to two wards provided at the Fairfield Infectious Diseases Hospital, accommodating 25 male and 25 female patients.

X-ray Surveys of metropolitan and country population are progressing, ten mobile units being in the field to date. Approximately 950,000 persons have been X-rayed.

The following table illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 31st December, 1951 :—

**Work of
Bureaux.**

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES, 1951.

Type of Service.	Metropolitan—		Country—
	Central.	Prahran.	Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.
New cases applying	4,874	2,879	1,276
Re-attendances	26,918	2,124	5,252
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions	696	24	93
Contacts—			
New—Examined	3,152	431	523
Old—Re-examined	19,396	645	1,248
Found Tuberculous	88	8	9
Infecting cases	408	646	143
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	9,031	153	1,562
X-ray Screen Examination—Films—			
Large	17,063	3,589	3,544
Films—Micro	4,681	4,172	..
Screens	3,158	..	417
A.P. Refills (Attendances) ..	2,399	8	519

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during each of the years 1942 to 1951 is given in the following Table :—

VICTORIA—ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS AT TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX.

Period.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
Year ended 30th June—						
1942.. ..	21,550	600	1,417	1,236	583	25,386
1943.. ..	22,434	622	1,454	1,474	665	26,649
1944.. ..	24,225	722	968	1,648	603	28,166
1945.. ..	25,232	588	950	1,874	694	29,338
1946.. ..	25,400	783	1,230	1,765	775	29,953
1947.. ..	27,389	1,694	1,495	1,613	836	33,027
1948.. ..	29,187	4,398	1,911	1,159	870	37,525
1949.. ..	30,603	7,403	2,164	1,299	767	42,236
Year ended 31st December—						
1950.. ..	34,599	6,029	3,340	1,096	1,617	46,681
1951.. ..	31,792	5,003	3,215	1,842	1,471	43,323

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1950 and 1951 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1950 AND 1951.

Location.	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1950.	1951.	
In State Hospitals	6,401	6,413	+ 12
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	828	901	+ 73
Boarded Out	243	246	+ 3
Absent Without Leave .. ..	..	8	+ 8
In licensed Private Mental Homes	19	18	- 1
On Trial Leave from licensed Private Mental Homes	8	5	- 3
Total Number of Certified Insane	7,499	7,591	+ 92
In Receiving Institutions	145	135	- 10
Total	7,644	7,726	+ 82
Voluntary Boarders	261	260	- 1
Military mental cases, Bundoora (not included in other statistics)	303	301	- 2

There was a net increase of 79 in the number of patients on the registers at the end of 1951, compared with 1950, made up of an increase of 92 certified insane, with decreases of 10 in Receiving Institutions, 1 voluntary boarder, and 2 military mental cases.

The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1951 proportionately to the population was 1 in 302.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1947 to 1951 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS, 1947 TO 1951.

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1947	357	442	799	26	31	57	856
1948	416	490	906	21	25	46	952
1949	428	509	937	21	55	76	1,013
1950	547	583	1,130	30	43	73	1,203
1951	544	619	1,163	16	40	56	1,219

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1947 to 1951 are given below:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1947 TO 1951.

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1947	181	202	383	214	235	449	832
1948	153	236	389	237	247	484	873
1949	213	250	463	230	222	452	915
1950	217	220	437	235	251	486	923
1951	260	310	570	269	294	563	1,133

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Wards of the Children's Welfare Department.

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 service situations or other employment.

To provide ex-institutional inmates and wards of the Children's Welfare Department with suitable accommodation and guidance until they reach the self-supporting stage, several institutions are now conducting hostels for boys and girls under the Government Subsidy scheme agreed on in 1945. Under this plan the Children's Welfare Department subsidises each hostel to the extent of the difference between an inmate's contributions for board (i.e., the balance of his earnings after liberal deduction therefrom for pocket money, clothing reserve, &c.) and the ascertained average weekly cost per head over all hostels of maintaining an inmate. An initial outfit allowance of £15 for boys and £12 10s. for girls is granted and fares to work, school fees, &c., are also met by the State. Expenditure on renovations and additions to premises is shared by the Government on the basis of a £2 for £1 grant.

The following hostels are at present operating under the plan:—

Name of Hostel.	Location.	Sex.	Management.
Lyndon Lodge	Auburn	Boys	Salvation Army
The Palms	Hawthorn	Boys	Burwood Boys' Home
St. Vincent de Paul's	South Melbourne	Boys	St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage
Ballarat Orphanage	Ballarat	Boys	Ballarat Orphanage
Y.C.W.	Albert Park	Boys	Young Christian Workers Association
Padua Hall	Kew	Boys	Franciscan Fathers
Church of England Girls'	Brighton	Girls	Church of England Girls' Home
McAuley House	South Melbourne	Girls	St. Vincent de Paul's Girls' Orphanage
St. Martin's House	Canterbury	Boys	St. John's Home for Boys
Homecrafts	East Melbourne	Girls	Mission of St. James and St. John

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, 1947-1951.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT—
LOCATION OF WARDS.

Year.	Boarded Out in Foster Homes.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	At Royal Park Depot.	In Government Subsidized Hostels.	In Other Institutions.	Total.
1947 ..	570	1,199	261	163	68	1,379	3,640
1948 ..	506	1,115	257	192	86	1,392	3,548
1949 ..	465	1,102	208	162	82	1,429	3,448
1950 ..	457	788	210	131	95	1,565	3,246
1951 ..	419	550	182	176	74	1,567	2,968

Boys committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools 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 or in other employment. The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools at the end of each of the five years 1947-51.

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—
LOCATION OF WARDS.

Year.	At Royal Park Reformatory School.	In Other Reformatory Schools.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	In Government Subsidized Hostels.	Total.
1947 ..	..	62	61	3	11	137
1948 ..	..	76	36	2	10	124
1949 ..	4	70	47	1	10	132
1950 ..	2	71	60	4	5	142
1951 ..	9	86	80	2	3	180

Infant Life Protection. 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 are 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, 1951 :—

Children already placed at 1st January, 1951	..	..	323
Children placed during year	..	..	455
			778
Discharged from operations of Part II. during year—			
Custody resumed by parent	..	..	328
Made wards through arrears	..	..	43
Deaths	..	..	1
Attained five years of age	..	..	63
Adopted	..	..	58
			285
Under supervision at 31st December, 1951	..	..	285

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 child's maintenance. "Child" means any person under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory.

The number of children in respect of whom assistance under the Maintenance Act was being afforded at the 31st December in the years 1947 to 1951, and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year, together with the average payments per child per week are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—MOTHERS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE UNDER
THE MAINTENANCE ACT, 1947-1951.**

Year.			Number of Children Assisted.	Total Amount of Assistance Payments.	Average Payment per Child per Week.
				£	s. d.
1947	..	..	2,858	80,376	10 5
1948	..	..	2,670	76,026	10 5
1949	..	..	2,403	68,394	10 10
1950	..	..	2,119	62,457	10 9
1951	..	..	1,919	58,997	11 11

CHILD MIGRATION.

In implementation of the migration policy of the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government in 1946 passed the Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act which lays down the procedure to be adopted with respect to migrant children. The Act defines an immigrant child as any person under the age of 21 years who enters Australia unaccompanied by a relative and not for the purpose of living with a relative. Legal guardianship of such children is vested in the Minister for Immigration, who may delegate his powers under the Act to a State Authority. Insofar as concerns immigrant children received into Victoria, such delegation has been conferred on the Secretary of the Children's Welfare Department.

To further develop the flow of immigrant children to Australia, the Act referred to authorizes the Minister for Immigration to approve of organizations who are willing to act as custodians of such children. The intention is that organizations so approved will recruit suitable children in the United Kingdom and be responsible, under the supervision of the Minister and the State Authority, for their accommodation, care, education, and training. To avoid the utilization by migrant children of accommodation already established for Australian children, the State and Commonwealth Governments have each agreed to contribute to approved organizations one-third of the capital cost of the additional premises essential for United Kingdom children. In addition, an approved organization will receive the following *per capita* grants for the maintenance of migrant children:—

United Kingdom Government	10s. per week (sterling).
Commonwealth Government	10s. per week (Child Endowment).
State Government	.. 6s. per week.

The United Kingdom and State Government contributions are payable to age 14 years, or to any higher age not exceeding 16 years provided the children are still in the care of the organization and at school.

The following have applied to become approved organizations to receive child migrants :—

Northcote Training Farm, Bacchus Marsh.

Nazareth House, Camberwell.

Presbyterian Social Service Committee, "Durringhile", Tatura.

Methodist Homes for Children, Cheltenham.

St. John's Home for Boys, Canterbury.

All except Nazareth House, Camberwell, whose premises are not completed, are now in active operation.

The financial operations of the Children's Welfare Department for the years ended 31st December, 1950 and 1951, are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT—		FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, YEARS ENDED 31st	
DECEMBER, 1950 AND 1951.		1950.	1951.
EXPENDITURE.		£	£
Children's Welfare Department—			
Boarded-out children	.. .. .	56,735	55,642
Royal Park Depot	.. .. .	64,932	73,761
Subsidies to Hostels	.. .. .	4,479	3,737
Service Outfits	.. .. .	3,338	3,236
Department for Reformatory Schools	.. .. .	*4,200	12,315
Maintenance Act—			
Children	.. .. .	62,458	58,998
Widows	.. .. .	..	129
Migrant Children—			
Payments to Approved Organizations	.. .. .	644	856
General Maintenance Items			
(Medical attention, School requisites, &c.)	.. .. .	6,108	4,676
Administration	.. .. .	35,206	39,426
Gross Expenditure	.. .. .	238,100	252,776
RECEIPTS.			
Maintenance Collections	.. .. .	19,125	21,063
Child Endowment	.. .. .	4,330	3,732
Miscellaneous Receipts	.. .. .	747	456
Net Expenditure	.. .. .	213,898	227,525

* Includes special grant—£1,061 to Morning Star in 1950.

THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

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

The objects of the Society are—

- (1) to protect children from cruelty and neglect;
- (2) to assist in the enforcing of laws for the protection of neglected and ill-treated children;
- (3) to befriend any child who, for any reason, stands in need of friendly service.

The methods adopted by the S.P.C.C. are—

- (1) cases of suspected ill-treatment or neglect of children are promptly investigated by experienced and sympathetic officers;
- (2) subsequent action is designed to secure the welfare of the children concerned. Prosecution of parents is a last resort. Every effort is made to hold families together. Constant inspectorial visitation achieves splendid results in many homes;
- (3) All complaints are treated with strict confidence.

The Society brightens the homes of many children in ways such as these—(1) Improving home environment; (2) Rebuilding broken homes; (3) Securing maintenance from defaulting parents; (4) Removal of children where necessary to better homes; (5) Arranging adoptions, and (6) Preventing child exploitation.

Approximately 500 cases dealt with annually in each of the past ten years furnish the following classification:—Neglect alleged 60 per cent. (64); Cruelty alleged 9 per cent. (6); Behaviour problems 17 per cent. (12); Miscellaneous cases involving the welfare of children 14 per cent. (18). The corresponding percentages for the 456 cases dealt with in the year ended 30th June, 1951, appear in brackets.

The following table shows the Receipts, Expenditure, and number of cases dealt with during the five years ended 30th June, 1951:—

Details.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	1,267	6,396*	3,189	3,579	3,439
Expenditure	1,530	1,514	1,640	1,944	1,972
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cases investigated	460	488	602	590	456

* Due to a large bequest.

MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE.

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

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

On the 31st December, 1951, there were 191 municipalities maintaining 466 centres, 130 of which were in the metropolitan area. During the twelve months prior to that date, 104,893 individual infants and children attended the centres. A service is now being provided for Migrant Hostels and Camps in the Metropolitan and rural areas.

Eight new vans have been provided for mobile services so that with the Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Travelling Baby Health Centre in the Mallee, a mobile service is provided for 8 sparsely populated areas. An additional service for mothers in the "outback" is provided by the Department's Correspondence Scheme with its enrolments during the past year of 115 expectant mothers and 1,233 new babies.

Ante Natal. Ante Natal medical supervision centres, subsidized by the Government, were established in 1945, and now operate in 15 municipalities. During the year ended 31st December, 1951, 4,628 individual expectant mothers paid 20,545 visits to these centres. Advice on pre-natal hygiene is also available in all Infant Welfare Centres.

Pre-School. At the 31st December, 1951, 147 Free Kindergartens, with an enrolment of approximately 7,000 children of pre-school age, were in receipt of subsidies from the Department of Health. In addition to £66,142 paid to individual kindergartens and play centres the Kindergarten Training College received a grant of £7,000. This College provides accommodation for 150 students.

Pre-School Play Centres are now subsidized by the Government and function under the supervision of the Department of Health. Forty-five of these centres had been established by 31st December, 1951.

Creches. There are twelve creches and three day nurseries supported by Government grant, voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The total attendances for the year ended 31st December, 1951, were 85,630.

Emergency Housekeeper Service. An Emergency Housekeeper Service is subsidized through the Department of Health. Where a municipality sets up this service, four-fifths of the net cost is met by the Government and an allowance of £50 per annum is given for the administrative costs.

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

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres for the five years 1947-1951, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Year Ended 30th June—			Year ended 31st December—	
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Municipalities	175	179	181	187	191
Centres	340	366	393	443	466
Nurses in centres ..	179	185	193	205	214
Home visits	88,904	87,446	93,093	91,969	99,553
Total individual children ..	94,459	93,773	97,116	102,254	104,893
Total attendances ..	949,753	989,490	962,223	1,005,996	999,336

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

Since the inauguration of the Department of Health Mothercraft Nurses' examinations in 1930, 1,703 trainees had satisfactorily passed to the end of December, 1951. The number of Mothercraft nurses who passed the examination during the year ended 31st December, 1951, was 143.

During the year 1951, five Mothercraft nurses received Department of Health certificates for pre-school Mothercraft nursing. Ninety-nine nurses have received certificates since the course was inaugurated in 1942.

There were 1,484 Infant Welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 31st December, 1951.

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

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

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

All schools in the provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, and Shepparton are also visited.

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

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

Country schools are gradually being included in the triennial inspections and all schools in the Regions of Glenelg, East Gippsland, and Gippsland, are now visited by the Medical Officers. "Central Highlands" and "Goulburn" are being examined during 1953.

**School Dental
Service.**

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

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

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

Loss of staff during the World War II. period curtailed activities until 1951 when expansion of the service, with resumption and extension of previous activities was commenced. In 1952, the dental service was established as a separate Division.

The Central School Dental Centre was transferred to larger premises in 1951, and property for a second centre in North Fitzroy was obtained in 1952. Children are transported from schools to and from these centres by a contract bus service.

Three dental vans and two semi-trailer (two surgery) units were added to the mobile service by June, 1953, and the country service with these units extends through the Mallee, Gippsland, and East Gippsland Regions, and parts of the Goulburn, Upper Goulburn, and Port Phillip Regions. As further mobile units are obtained, other regions are to be added.

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

The staff of the Dental Division consists of 31 dentists, 30 dental attendants and one nursing sister. General anaesthetics are administered by a medical officer of the School Health Service.

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 £2,412,526 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £423,589.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1941-42 to 1950-51 were as follows :—

Year ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
1942	71,461	14,398	85,859
1943	97,561	20,320	117,881
1944	120,933	25,634	146,567
1945	141,340	26,725	168,065
1946	112,716	22,910	135,626
1947	112,181	22,605	134,786
1948	110,298	21,291	131,589
1949	103,763	24,468	128,231
1950	148,354	23,091	171,445
1951	142,588	27,535	170,123

Food for Britain Appeal.

The Lord Mayor's Food for Britain Appeal was launched on 21st September, 1945, at a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor F. R. Connelly). In March, 1947, the Australian Red Cross Society launched a British Relief Appeal and the Victorian Division of the Society conducted its appeal conjointly with the Lord Mayor's Food for Britain Appeal, and undertook the shipment of goods on behalf of both appeals. Hereunder is a summary of shipments from September, 1945, to December, 1950. This appeal is now closed.

	Value of Foodstuffs Shipped.	Value of Clothing Shipped.	Total.
	£	£	£
Lord Mayor's Food for Britain Appeal ..	500,127	..	500,127
Australian Red Cross Society (Victorian Division) British Relief Appeal	416,201	72,173	488,374
Victorian State Government (in addition to grant of £20,000 to the Lord Mayor's Appeal)	50,000	..	50,000
Total	966,328	72,173	1,038,501

The work carried on by this Association is described in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and of the injured. During the year ended 31st December, 1951, 3,792 students were instructed in first aid and nursing and of these 2,718 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 157,163 persons have received awards. The Association medallion has been awarded to 14,481 students.

The following table shows various particulars relating to the Association's activities during each of the five years 1947 to 1951. :—

Details.	Year ended 30th September—				Year ended 31st December—
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	1,900	2,344	3,636	5,651	3,949
Expenditure	1,812	1,847	4,002	5,271	2,885
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Students Instructed	2,014	2,584	3,283	4,551	3,792
Certificates Issued	1,433	1,788	2,318	3,386	2,718

The St. John Ambulance Association established the first ambulance transport service in the State of Victoria in the year 1886, and continued to operate it until the year 1916. The Council of St. John Ambulance Association then decided that much better results could be obtained if they separated the main object "That of teaching First Aid to the Injured" from the transport of sick or injured persons. They, therefore, formed a Company with its title "Victorian Civil Ambulance Service". This Company was registered under the "Companies Acts" as a Company "Not for Profit". This action completely separated the control, finance, and operation of the transport service from the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Victorian Civil Ambulance Service Council applied to the State Government for a subsidy, and when this was granted they then became responsible to the Charities Board of Victoria for the conduct of the Service.

This Company's registration continued until the year 1936, when at the request of the Charities Board of Victoria, the Service, without suspending operations, went into voluntary liquidation and by order of the Governor in Council became an incorporated body under the Hospital and Charities Act.

The objects of the Society as outlined in the Constitution are :—

- (a) To organize conduct and control the work of rendering First Aid to, and the transport of, sick and injured persons within the State of Victoria, and to assist other persons, societies and institutions engaged in the same or similar work, and in particular the St. John Ambulance Association (Victoria Centre) and the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Victoria District.)
- (b) To establish, conduct and control ambulance centres and/or divisions or branches of the Society's service in any part of the State of Victoria.

The Society is managed by an Honorary Committee and Honorary Officers. This Committee is representative of the contributors:— St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade; Victorian Civil Ambulance Service (Country Division); Melbourne City Council; and Metropolitan Municipalities.

The registered Office and Headquarters is at 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, from which point, all ambulance calls are dealt with. Sub-stations are situated in East Prahran, Mordialloc, Footscray, and Canterbury. The thirty-three ambulances attached to the Metropolitan Division are fitted with single-way wireless, thus greatly increasing the efficiency of the Service.

The Country Division of the Ambulance Service was established in the year 1923, by the opening of Country Branches at Yarram, Beechworth, and Yarra Junction. Funds for this purpose were made available from the "Edward Wilson Trust". As further grants were made available from the same source, more branches were opened and during the year ended 31st March, 1951, forty-eight branches, possessing fifty-two ambulances, operated throughout the State.

The locations of the Country Branches are shown hereunder :—

Alexandra	Groke	Orbost
Apollo Bay	Heyfield	Robinvale
Ararat	Horsham	Rushworth
Ballarat (2 cars)	Kerang	Sale
Beechworth	Korumburra	Shepparton
Benalla	Kyabram	Stawell
Bendigo (2 cars)	Lakes Entrance	Swan Hill
Bright	Leongatha	Tallangatta
Castlemaine	Lorne	Terang
Chelsea	Maffra	Wangaratta (2 cars)
Cobram	Mansfield	Warracknabeal
Daylesford	Mildura (2 cars)	Warragul
Echuca	Mornington	Warrnambool (2 cars)
Erica	Nhill	Woodend
Euroa	Noojee	Wood's Point
Flinders	Omeo	Yarram

The following table furnishes information relating to the activities of the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service from 1st July, 1947, to 31st March, 1951 :—

VICTORIAN CIVIL AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Details.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.*	1949-50.	1950-51
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Metropolitan—					
Stations	4	4	5	5	5
Officers	50	59	70	80	90
Ambulances	21	21	21	27	33
Calls	32,977	36,544	29,492	47,529	51,044
Accidents attended	6,834	7,295	5,947	8,741	9,787
Mileage	362,557	416,443	305,731	499,397	552,739
Patients conveyed without payment	8,260	10,109	9,624	10,518	18,380
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts†	28,339	33,446	33,862	49,092	61,030
Government Grant	1,500	1,500	2,125	1,500	2,625
Expenditure	28,279	37,309	35,950	50,163	66,170
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Country—					
Stations	33	34	44	47	48
Ambulances	35	36	49	48	52
Calls	‡	5,805	4,677	7,383	5,199
Mileage	‡	134,347	132,532	211,538	168,304

* For nine months ended 31st March, 1949.

† Includes Government Grant.

‡ Not Available.

Royal Humane Society.

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

During the year ended 30th June, 1951, 77 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 41 certificates of merit, 17 bronze medals, and 6 silver medals were granted.

Royal Life Saving Society.

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

During the year ended 31st May, 1951, the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 7,007; the total income was £3,449 and the expenditure £3,139.

**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, 1951, 1,206 cases were dealt with, of which 383 were connected with cruelty to horses and 443 to dogs. There were 28 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, and fines were imposed in 14 instances, two offenders being imprisoned without option of fine. The receipts for the year ended 30th June, 1951, amounted to £8,606 and the expenditure to £12,093.

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SERVICES.

The Social Services Consolidation Act (No. 26 of 1947) which came into operation on 1st July, 1947, and which has since been amended by Nos. 38 and 69 of 1948, No. 16 of 1949, and Nos. 6 and 26 of 1950, repealed the various legislative enactments relating to Age (previously Old-age), Invalid and Widows' Pensions, Maternity Allowances, Child Endowment, and Unemployment and Sickness Benefits and, while following in general the Acts repealed, considerably liberalized many of their provisions.

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

All benefits are paid out of the National Welfare Fund to which (following the merger of the social services contribution into the general tax structure in the year 1950-51) is appropriated, from Consolidated Revenue, the proceeds of the pay-roll tax together with an amount (arrived at by a formula) approximately equivalent to the sum the Fund would have received had the social services contribution continued to be levied separately. These appropriations from Consolidated Revenue are made under the *National Welfare Fund Act 1945-1950*. Total expenditure in Victoria on payment of benefits provided under the Social Services Consolidation Act for the year ended 30th June, 1951, was £25,374,205.

AGE PENSIONS.

**Eligibility and
rate of
Pension.**

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

Persons Disqualified.—

- (a) Aliens (except women who, prior to marriage, were British subjects).
- (b) Any person who has deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension.

- (c) Any person in receipt of income of £4 per week or more (blind persons £10 10s. per week), or £8 per week for a married couple (£13 per week where both husband and wife are blind). See "Effect of Income" below as to income disregarded.
- (d) Any person who owns property, including cash or money in bank, to the value of more than £750 (£1,500 for married persons). The value of a home, furniture and personal effects is disregarded, also surrender values of life assurance policies up to £500, the capital value of any contingent interest, the present value (up to £500) of any reversionary interests, certain interests in the estates of deceased persons, and the amount of any Commonwealth war gratuity.
- (e) Any person who is not of good character, is not deserving of a pension, who has deserted his wife (or her husband) or children for six months or upwards immediately preceding the date of the claim.

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

Maximum Rate of Pension.—£130 per annum (£2 10s. per week).

Permissible income is £78 per annum (£1 10s. per week).

**Effect of
Income.**

Any income in excess of this amount is deducted from the pension. The income of a married person is deemed to be half the total income of husband and wife. Permissible income for blind persons, whether single or married, is £416 per annum (£8 per week). Any excess income is deducted from the pension. Where both husband and wife are blind, half the amount of any income in excess of £416 per annum is deducted from each pension.

"Income" does not include gifts or allowances from children or parents, benefits from friendly societies, payments in respect of illness, infirmity or old-age from any trade union, the value of State food

relief, child endowment or other payments for or in respect of children, benefits under the Hospital Benefits, Pharmaceutical Benefits, and Tuberculosis Acts and interest on Commonwealth war gratuities.

For a dependent child under 16 years of age additional other income of an amount of £26 per annum, less the amount of any payment received for or in respect of the child, is allowed.

The annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of the net value of property (excluding the home, &c.) above £100 up to £450, and by £2 for every complete £10 of the remainder (if any) of the value of the property. The value of property of a married person is deemed to be half the total value of property of husband and wife.

Effect of Property.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Eligibility and rate of Pension.

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

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

Persons Disqualified.—

- (a) The same as in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) for age pensions.
- (b) Any person under 21 years of age who is adequately maintained by his parents.
- (c) A person who is not deserving of a pension.
- (d) A person who has an enforceable claim against any person under any law or contract, for adequate compensation in respect of his permanent incapacity or blindness.

Aboriginal Natives.—The same as for age pensions.

Maximum Rate of Pension.—The same as for age pensions.

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

Wife's Allowance. An allowance, not exceeding £62 8s. per annum (£1 4s. per week), may be granted to the wife of an invalid pensioner (or age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind) if she is living with her husband and is not receiving an invalid or age pension or a service pension. The rate of the allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as an age or invalid pension.

Child's Allowance. An allowance of £23 8s. per annum (9s. per week) in respect of one child under the age of sixteen years may be granted to the wife of an invalid pensioner, or age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, if she is living with her husband and has the custody, care, and control of the child and is not receiving a service pension. This allowance may be granted where the wife is ineligible on account of income or property for a wife's allowance.

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

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

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

The number of funeral benefits paid during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1951, was 6,797, the total cost being £67,555.

Pensioners, 1941-42 to 1950-51. The numbers of age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1951, were as follows:—Age pensioners—men, 26,268; women, 59,942; total, 86,210. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,443; women, 6,534; total, 13,977.

The numbers of age and invalid pensioners and the amount expended as at 30th June, for each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1951, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS,
1941-42 TO 1950-51.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Pensioners at End of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1942	75,240	12,550	87,790	£ 5,037,118
1943	72,102	11,938	84,040	5,715,268
1944	69,156	12,446	81,602	5,787,445
1945	67,240	12,598	79,838	5,604,739
1946	69,308	13,599	82,907	6,822,535
1947	74,770	14,673	89,443	7,350,132
1948	78,057	15,165	93,222	9,144,961
1949	81,753	15,575	97,328	10,244,132
1950	84,831	14,328	99,159	10,783,587
1951	86,210	13,977	100,187	11,958,534

* Includes payments to Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals for maintenance of pensioners, and to pensioner inmates of these institutions and from 1943-44 includes allowances to wives of invalid pensioners.

REHABILITATION.

Treatment and training are provided for suitable persons receiving, or qualified for, invalid pensions, unemployment or sickness benefits or tuberculosis allowances.

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

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

A person undergoing treatment or training may be provided with artificial replacements, surgical aids and appliances, also with books, equipment and tools of trade costing not more than £20. He is, however, required to pay the cost of any such article which he retains for his own use, but payment may be made by small instalments after he has commenced employment.

Expenditure on Community Rehabilitation during the year ended 30th June, 1951, was £93,126.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Eligibility and rates of pension.

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

Class A.—A Widow who has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years. Maximum pension £2 15s. per week.

Class B.—A Widow, not less than 50 years of age, who has not the custody, care and control of a child under the age of 16 years. Maximum pension £2 2s. per week.

Class C.—A Widow, under 50 years of age, who has not the custody, care and control of a child under 16 years, but is in necessitous circumstances within 26 weeks after the death of her husband. Maximum pension £2 7s. 6d. per week (payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately after death of husband).

Class D.—A Woman whose husband has been serving a term of imprisonment for at least six months, and who has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or is not less than 50 years of age. Maximum pension £2 2s. per week.

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

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

The residential qualification is five years' continuous residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of lodgment of the claim. Concessions in respect of absences are similar to those for age pensions.

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

A widow in Class A, B, or D may have income (from all sources) amounting to £78 per annum, and still receive a full pension. Where the income exceeds £78 per annum the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess.

A Class B or Class D widow may have property (excluding her home, &c.) to the value of £109 and receive a full pension subject to any deduction on account of excess income. The annual rate of pension is reduced on a sliding scale where the value of such property exceeds £109 but is less than £750. If a woman in Class B or D has property (excluding her home, &c.) valued at more than £750 she is disqualified for a pension.

There is no sliding scale for reduction of pension in respect of the value of the property owned by a widow in Class A, but she is ineligible for a pension if she owns property (excluding her home, &c.) worth more than £1,000. A widow in Class A may thus have property valued at any amount up to £1,000 in addition to her home, &c., and receive a pension of £143 per annum, subject to any deduction on account of excess income.

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

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

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

- (a) Aliens (except women who, prior to marriage, were British subjects).
- (b) Any claimant who has deprived herself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension.
- (c) A deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.
- (d) A woman who is in receipt of an age or invalid pension or a war widow's pension.
- (e) A woman who is not of good character or deserving of a pension.

The number of widow pensioners and the amount expended as at 30th June, for each year during the nine years ended 30th June, 1951, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS, 1942-43 TO 1950-51.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Widow Pensioners.	Amount Paid in Pensions.
		£
1943	10,710	602,957
1944	11,967	787,034
1945	12,614	799,652
1946	12,748	899,747
1947	12,311	941,734
1948	11,259	1,022,432
1949	11,164	1,120,589
1950	11,060	1,099,158
1951	10,631	1,195,631

RECIPROCITY WITH NEW ZEALAND.

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

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is no means test.

Allowances which may be paid are as follows:—

Amount of Allowances.

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

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

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

An advance payment of £5 on account of a maternity allowance may be made, upon application, four weeks prior to the expected date of the birth. The balance is payable immediately after the birth.

Details of allowances granted during the ten years ended 30th June, 1951, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES GRANTED, 1941-42
TO 1950-51.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number Granted During Year.	Amount Paid in Allowances During Year.	Total Claims Granted.	Total Amount Paid in Allowances.
		£		£
1942	16,120	86,392	869,214	4,278,122
1943	11,874	63,635	881,088	4,341,757
1944	38,653†	590,648	919,741	4,932,405
1945	40,582	647,970	960,323	5,580,375
1946	40,991	649,648	1,001,314	6,230,023
1947	50,730	787,843	1,052,044	7,017,866
1948	46,027	744,232	1,098,071	7,762,098
1949	46,309	732,621	1,144,380	8,494,719
1950	49,035	777,920	1,193,415	9,272,639
1951	50,210	807,030	1,243,625	10,079,669

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

† Means test abolished and allowance increased from 1st July, 1943.

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependant child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26th June, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d., and, from 9th November, 1948, to 10s. Amending legislation passed in June, 1950, provided endowment for the first child under 16 years of age at the rate of 5s. per week from 20th June, 1950. The rate for each additional child under that age is 10s. per week. Endowment of 10s. per week is paid in respect of all children under 16 years of age in approved institutions. The total amount paid in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1951, was £10,948,350.

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT.

AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950 AND 1951.

Rate per Endowment Period (Four Weeks).	Number of Claims.	
	1950.	1951.
£1 (one child family) .. .. .	..	121,023
£3 (two child family)	99,054	105,212
£5 (three child family)	42,600	46,362
£7 (four child family)	16,810	18,160
£9 (five child family)	6,330	6,738
£11 (six child family)	2,377	2,565
£13 (seven child family)	1,009	991
£15 (eight child family)	458	465
£17 (nine child family)	160	182
£19 (ten child family)	77	72
£21 (eleven child family)	16	19
£23 (twelve child family)	11	14
£25 (thirteen child family)	1	1
£27 (fourteen child family) .. .. .	..	..
£29 (fifteen child family)	1	1
Total claims current	168,904	301,805
Number of endowed children	452,333	605,673
Average number of endowed children per claim	2·68	2·01
Average annual liability per claim	£ s. d. 56 12 7	£ s. d. 39 3 7

NOTE.—Figures in the above table exclude endowment in respect of children in institutions who numbered 4,422 and 5,026 in 1950 and 1951 respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.

Particulars of these benefits and the conditions under which they are obtainable appear on pages 415 to 417 of the 1946-47 *Year-Book*.

The following table gives particulars of claims, amounts paid, &c., during the year ended 30th June, 1951:—

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1951.

	Claims Granted.	Benefits Paid.
Unemployment	1,145	£ 7,731
Sickness	14,715	197,719
Special	12,442	98,529
Total	28,302	303,979

REPATRIATION.

An outline of the activities leading up to the formation of the Commonwealth Repatriation Commission appears in Commonwealth *Year-Books* Nos. 15 page 931 and 17 page 598. The main activities of the Commission in 1950-51 were confined to the grant, review and assessment of war and service pensions, the provision of medical treatment, payment of re-employment allowances, vocational training, renewal and repair of artificial replacements and surgical appliances, the grant and review of sustenance and living allowances and the administration of the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

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

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS, 1941-42 TO 1950-51.

Year ended June—	Members of Forces.	Dependants.		Total.	Amount Paid during Year.
		Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
<i>War Pensions.</i>					
1942	25,375	38,435	8,493	72,303	2,255,233
1943	25,921	36,583	9,251	71,755	2,497,300
1944	27,552	35,802	10,114	73,468	3,022,522
1945	30,138	37,334	10,755	78,227	3,245,026
1946	36,020	43,849	13,157	93,026	3,640,063
1947	39,711	48,101	13,167	100,979	4,081,324
1948	41,931	51,648	13,285	106,864	4,436,021
1949	44,025	55,737	13,486	113,248	5,249,295
1950	46,553	61,297	13,743	121,593	5,857,536
1951	49,115	69,054	13,730	131,899	7,303,282
<i>Service Pensions.</i>					
1942	3,034	1,079	383	4,496	140,916
1943	2,105	853	351	3,309	163,115
1944	2,071	818	375	3,264	163,377
1945	2,145	770	378	3,293	169,715
1946	2,296	713	393	3,402	206,275
1947	2,589	751	383	3,723	239,649
1948	2,793	822	370	3,985	288,084
1949	2,736	781	373	3,890	322,659
1950	2,784	735	364	3,883	347,274
1951	2,696	715	356	3,767	332,924

Further statistical details relating to repatriation for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 are as follows:—

—	1949-50.	1950-51.
Medical Treatment—	No.	No.
Repatriation In-patients at end of year ..	1,691	1,692
Repatriation In-patients treated during year ..	11,627	11,003
Attendances of Out-patients	91,215	96,214
	£	£
Medical treatment expenditure	1,486,304	1,951,805
Soldiers' children Education expenditure	45,209	43,944