

of 6 the birthplace was unknown. Seventy-eight, or nearly half the number, were set down as Roman Catholics, 31 as members of the Church of England, 8 as Presbyterians, 4 as Wesleyans, 1 as a Baptist, 36 as other Protestants, and 1 as a Jew.

136. The number of inquests in the year under review Inquests. was 1,566 as against 1,512 in the former year. In 1873, according to the verdicts, 710 of the deaths were from natural causes, 36 from intemperance, 759 from external causes, 55 from unspecified or doubtful causes, and in 6 instances verdicts of still-born were returned. Of the deaths from external causes, 593 were held to have resulted from accident, 7 from homicide, 95 from suicide, 5 from execution, and 59 from doubtful causes.

137. Ten fire inquests were held in the year under review as against 21 in the former year. In five instances, Fire in-quests. out of the 10 which occurred in 1873, the verdict of the jury was that the fire had been occasioned purposely, and in one instance an open verdict was returned.

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

138. The number of buildings of all descriptions used Churches and chapels. for public worship in 1873 was 2,284. Of these 1,464 were regular churches or chapels, and 820 were school-houses or other public or private buildings. The approximate number of services held during the year was 182,528; the number of persons the buildings were calculated to hold was 368,890; and the number of persons usually attending at the principal weekly service was 243,591.

139. The following are the number of edifices used Churches and chapels of each sect. for worship by each religious sect, and the amount of accommodation afforded :—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1873.

Religious Denomination.	Churches, Chapels, &c., 1873.		Persons for whom there is Accommodation.
	Number of Buildings.		
Church of England	407	63,115	
Roman Catholics	315	63,000	
Presbyterians	553	67,455	
Wesleyans	736	128,974	
Independents	97	15,818	
Baptists	65	12,905	
Evangelical Lutherans	43	3,700	
Welsh Calvinists	7	1,270	
Church of Christ	33	6,490	
Other Christians... ..	17	2,893	
Jews	7	1,670	
Other Sects	4	1,600	
Total	2,284	368,890	

Sabbath schools.

140. Nearly all the denominations have Sabbath schools. The total number in 1873 was 1,390, the number of teachers was 11,851, and the number of scholars was 111,973.

Sabbath schools of each sect.

141. The following figures show the number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars :—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1873.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England	264	2,132	20,381
Roman Catholics	173	937	12,113
Presbyterians	311	2,085	24,891
Wesleyans	481	5,180	42,786
Independents	63	698	4,970
Baptists	51	477	4,145
Evangelical Lutherans	13	50	530
Welsh Calvinists	7	81	611
Church of Christ	12	135	950
Other Christians	8	25	216
Jews	5	20	246
Other Sects	2	31	134
Total	1,390	11,851	111,973

142. The number of graduates at the Melbourne University from the date of its first opening to the end of 1873 was 367, of whom 186 graduated direct and 181 *ad eundem*. The following were the degrees granted:— B.A., 126; M.A., 107; M.B., 27; M.D., 67; LL.B., 30; and LL.D., 10. Melbourne University.

143. The number of students who matriculated from the opening of the University to the end of the year under notice was 712; of these 98 matriculated within the year. Matriculated students.

144. The number of students who attended lectures in the year under review was 133, of whom 131 were matriculated and 2 non-matriculated. The latter attended lectures on medicine only; of the former, 47 attended lectures in arts, 45 in laws, 13 in engineering, and 26 in medicine. Students attending lectures.

145. The total receipts of the University in the year 1873 amounted to £11,642, of which £6,750 was derived from Government aid, £4,705 from college fees, and £187 from other sources. The total expenditure was £12,530. University receipts and expenditure.

146. The number of schools in Victoria fell off from 1,936 in 1872 to 1,731 in 1873, but the number of scholars increased from 160,743 to 226,254. As the present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) came into operation on the 1st January 1873, it may be interesting to compare the results of that year and the previous one, in order to ascertain the effect of the new system in relation to both public and private schools:— Schools, teachers, and scholars.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, 1872 AND 1873.

Year.	Schools Assisted by the State.			
	Total Number.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872	1,048	2,416	135,962	118,498
1873	1,078	3,149	207,826	181,131
Increase ...	30	733	71,864	62,633

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, 1872 AND 1873—*continued.*

Year.	Schools Unassisted by the State.		
	Total Number.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1873	653	1,446	18,428
Decrease ...	235	395	6,353

Decrease of schools, increase of teachers and scholars.

147. It thus appears that during the first year from the date of the new Act coming into force the net decrease of schools was 205, the net increase of instructors was 338, and, if the first column under the head of "Scholars in Schools Assisted by the State," as shown in the above table, be used as the basis of the calculation, the net increase of scholars was 65,511, or 56,280 if the second column be so used.

Sexes of scholars.

148. The sexes of the scholars in public and private schools at the two periods are thus shown :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1872	73,826	62,136	135,962
1873	109,560	98,266	207,826
Increase ...	35,734	36,130	71,864

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1872	11,186	13,595	24,781
1873	8,400	10,028	18,428
Decrease ...	2,786	3,567	6,353

149. Seven of the schools included in both years with those not connected with the State were colleges or grammar schools, and five of these at some former period received sums from Government for the erection of school buildings. Two of these establishments are connected with the Church of England, three with the Presbyterian Church, one with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and one with the Roman Catholic Church ; they had in all 1,230 pupils, all boys, 288 of whom were boarders and 942 day scholars. In connection with several of these institutions there are exhibitions, chiefly with a view of assisting the ablest pupils to complete their education at the University.

Colleges and
grammar
schools.

150. The Melbourne Public Library was erected at a cost of over a hundred thousand pounds (£100,290). The amount of aid it received from the Government from the time of its foundation being laid to the end of 1873 was £192,683. The private contributions, consisting chiefly of books, pamphlets, works of art, and miscellaneous objects, numbered in all 59,894. Of these, 36,216 were donations, and 23,678 were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £10,450. The institution is kept open to the public, free of charge, on week days from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and was visited in 1873 by 229,362 persons.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

151. The National Gallery is in the same building as the Melbourne Public Library. It contained at the end of 1873, 68 oil paintings, 158 statues and works of art, and 5,625 water-color drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. Besides the general public, who are admitted without charge on week days between the hours of noon and 5 p.m. in summer, and noon and 4 p.m. in winter, it was attended in 1873 by 57 male and 118 female students.

National
Gallery.

152. The Industrial and Technological Museum is in the same building, and is open to the public during the same hours as the last-named institution. It contained at the end of 1873, 162 publications, 13,835 specimens, and 107 drawings. Class lectures given in 1873 on chemistry were attended by 37 students, on mining and mineralogy by 8 students, on mathematics by 14 students, and on telegraphy by 63 students.

Industrial
and Tech-
nological
Museum.

National
Museum.

153. The National Museum is in a building attached to the Melbourne University. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and was visited by 89,491 persons in 1873. The cost of erecting the building was £8,475, and the amount spent in maintenance during 1873 was £1,887.

Supreme
Court
Library.

154. The Supreme Court Library is supported by fees paid by barristers and attorneys on admission to practise at the Supreme Court, and is free to both branches of the legal profession. Besides the library in Melbourne there are nine branches in circuit towns. The total number of volumes at the end of 1873 was 11,454, and the amount expended from the commencement was £9,778.

Mechanics'
Institutes,
&c.

155. Free Libraries, Athenæums, or Mechanics' or Literary Institutes, exist in most of the towns of the colony. These institutions numbered 120 in 1873, and nearly a million visits to them were recorded during the year. The number of volumes they possessed at the same period was 162,542, of which 14,314 were presented by private persons. The cost of the buildings was £83,963, the amount of aid received from Government from the first commencement was £46,667, and the amount from private sources was £144,155.

Hospitals.

156. Thirty General Hospitals and one Lying-in Hospital, containing in all 224 wards, of an aggregate measurement of 2,072,111 cubic feet, existed in Victoria during 1873. The number of beds made up in these institutions was 1,962. The number of persons relieved in-doors during the year was 14,520, and out-doors 48,854. The average number of in-door patients at one time was 1,426. The total receipts during the year amounted to £103,255, of which £63,773 was granted by Government, and the total expenditure to £105,990.

Benevolent
Asylums.

157. Including the Melbourne Immigrants' Home, the Benevolent Asylums in Victoria numbered 6 in the year under notice. One of these institutions, the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, is also a Lying-in Hospital. The institutions contained in all 160 wards, of an aggregate measurement of 1,176,459 cubic feet, and made up 1,634 beds. The number of persons relieved in-doors was 10,384; the number out-doors 56,239; and the average

number of inmates was 1,612. The receipts, of which £25,136 was from Government, amounted to £38,629, and the expenditure to £43,206.

158. There are 6 Orphan Asylums in Victoria, 2 of which are Protestant, 3 Roman Catholic, and 1 mixed. These institutions contain 65 wards, with 691,560 cubic feet of space, and make up 1,153 beds. The children who passed through them in 1873 numbered 1,181, viz., 695 boys and 486 girls. The average number of inmates at one time was 975. The total amount received during the year was £19,606, of which £13,846 was from Government, and the total expenditure was £21,897.

159. The following are the birthplaces and religions of inmates of Hospitals, Benevolent Asylums, and Orphanages during the year under review:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS IN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1873.

				Hospitals.	Benevolent Asylums.	Orphan Asylums.
<i>Birthplaces.</i>						
Australian Colonies	...	...	...	3,202	1,442	999
England and Wales	...	...	...	5,084	4,719	43
Ireland	...	...	...	3,611	2,848	32
Scotland	...	...	...	1,292	956	27
Other British Possessions	...	...	...	205	123	5
Foreign Countries, exclusive of China	...	...	...	787	250	1
China	...	...	...	256	28	...
Unknown	...	...	...	83	18	74
Total				14,520	10,384	1,181
<i>Religions.</i>						
Church of England	...	...	...	6,043	5,565	131
Presbyterians	...	...	...	1,683	1,109	51
Wesleyans	...	...	...	1,008	341	45
Independents	...	...	...	109	70	3
Baptists	...	...	...	195	88	...
Other Protestants and Protestants of sects unknown	...	...	...	589	77	398
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	4,425	3,028	541
Jews	...	...	...	33	6	...
Pagans	...	...	...	248	26	...
Other Persuasions	...	...	...	76	70	...
No Religion and Religion unknown	...	...	...	111	4	12

Orphan Asylums.

Birthplaces and religions in charitable institutions.

Lunatic Asylums.

160. In the year under review there were 4 public Lunatic Asylums and 1 public Receiving House for the Insane in Victoria. These contained 434 wards or rooms, with 2,277,485 cubic feet of space, and made up 2,497 beds. The number of lunatics who passed through these asylums, including as a separate patient each lunatic transferred from one asylum to another, was 3,229. The average number of patients at one time was 2,304. The amount received from Government was £82,882; the amount from other sources was £2,822: making a total received from all sources of £85,704.

Birthplaces and religions.

161. Of the lunatic patients, 170 were natives of the Australian Colonies, 841 of England and Wales, 1,063 of Ireland, 274 of Scotland, 35 of other British Possessions, 114 of Foreign Countries (exclusive of China), 70 of China, and 662 of places unknown. Seven hundred and twenty-one of the number were members of the Church of England, 300 were Presbyterians, 59 were Wesleyans, 11 were Independents, 28 were Baptists, 460 were other Protestants and Protestants of sects unknown, 1,112 were Roman Catholics, 38 were Jews, 69 were Pagans, 16 were of other persuasions, and 415 were of no religion or religion unknown.

Private Lunatic Asylum.

162. Besides the Government asylums, the private Lunatic Asylum at Cremorne contains 32 wards, with a capacity of 138,600 cubic feet, makes up 30 beds, and accommodated in all 53 patients, or on the average 15 at one time during the year.

Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

163. Nine Industrial and Reformatory Schools existed during the year. These institutions had 57 wards, containing 1,012,764 feet of space, and made up 1,799 beds. They received during the year £58,841, all of which except £3,937 was from Government, and expended £56,356.

Birthplaces and religions.

164. The children who passed through the Industrial Schools during 1873 amounted to 3,109, the average at one time being 2,030; and the children who passed through Reformatories amounted to 244, the average at one period being 161. The number of children in Industrial Schools at the end of 1873 was 1,681. Of these

1,450 were born in the Australian Colonies, 19 in England and Wales, 16 in Ireland, 2 in Scotland, 1 at sea, and of 193 the birthplace was unknown. Four hundred and thirty-seven of them were members of the Church of England, 101 were Presbyterians, 57 were Wesleyans, 2 were Independents, 7 were Baptists, 240 were other Protestants and Protestants of sects unknown, 806 were Roman Catholics, 1 was a Lutheran, and 30 were of no religion or religion unknown.

165. The Deaf and Dumb Institution contains 4 wards, having a total capacity of 71,284 cubic feet, and makes up 120 beds. The total number of inmates during the year was 83, the average at one time being 73. It received during the year £2,629, of which £1,615 was from Government, and expended £2,512.

Deaf and
Dumb In-
stitution.

166. The School for the Blind has 6 wards or rooms, containing 90,814 cubic feet, and makes up 104 beds. It accommodated 102 inmates in all during the year, the average at one time being 96. The receipts during the year amounted to £2,781, of which £830 was from Government, and the expenditure amounted to £3,463

School for
the Blind.

167. Of the 102 persons who passed through the School for the Blind during 1873, 78 were Australians by birth, 11 were English or Welsh, 4 were Irish, 2 were Scotch, 1 was a native of other British Possessions, 3 were of Foreign Countries (not China), and 3 were of birthplace unknown; 37 belonged to the Church of England, 21 were Presbyterians, 8 were Wesleyans, 2 were Independents, 2 were Baptists, 10 were other Protestants or Protestants of unknown sects, 16 were Roman Catholics, 2 were Jews, and 4 were of other persuasions.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions.

168. The Eye and Ear Institution contains 3 wards or rooms, and makes up 19 beds. It relieved 134 in-patients and 1,575 out-patients during the year. The amount received from Government was £400; from public subscriptions, £446; and in support of the building fund, £174. The amount expended was £956.

Eye and Ear
Institution.

169. Of the 134 in-patients of this institution, 44 were born in Australia, 33 in England and Wales, 41 in Ireland,

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions.

11 in Scotland, and 5 in Foreign Countries (not China); 44 belonged to the Church of England, 12 were Presbyterians, 10 were Wesleyans, 5 were Independents, 2 were Baptists, 2 were other Protestants, 55 were Roman Catholics, 2 were Jews, and 2 were of no religion or religion unknown.

Refuges.

170. There are 4 Female Refuges in Victoria, containing 51 wards or rooms, having 119,860 cubic feet of space, and making up 184 beds; 315 women passed through these institutions during the year, the average at one period being 145. The receipts in 1873 amounted to £7,348, of which £1,170 was from Government, and the expenditure was £7,580.

Melbourne Home.

171. The Melbourne Home for governesses, needlewomen, and servants, contains 20 wards or rooms, with 22,694 feet of space, and makes up 31 beds. It accommodated 221 inmates during the year. The receipts during 1873, all from private sources, amounted to £624, and the expenditure to £591.

Free dispensaries.

172. Four Free Dispensaries furnished returns for 1873. These treated 6,140 persons, viz., 2,228 males and 3,912 females, during the year. The receipts amounted to £782, of which £150 was from Government, and the expenditure was £945.

Benevolent Societies.

173. Thirty Benevolent or Philanthropic Societies sent in returns for the year under review. These institutions are mostly conducted by ladies. The persons relieved during the year numbered 11,463; the receipts amounted to £12,892, of which £5,815 was from Government, and the expenditure to £12,605.

Children's Hospital.

174. The Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children has 4 wards or rooms, with a capacity of 8,897 cubic feet, and makes up 20 beds. The receipts in 1873 amounted to £492, of which £200 was from Government, and the expenditure to £675.

Sailors' Home.

175. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 102 rooms or wards, with 84,371 cubic feet of space, and makes up 102 beds. The total number of inmates in 1873 was 1,533; the amount received, all from private sources, was £2,871, and the amount expended was £2,829.

176. A Retreat for Inebriates was opened at Northcote, near Melbourne, in October 1873. Between that period and the close of the year 5 patients were treated, 4 of whom were remaining in the institution at the end of the year; 4 of the patients entered voluntarily, and 1 on compulsion; all had had delirium tremens, and all used tobacco; 3 of the 5 had had intemperate parents; 2 were ordered to be detained for one month, 2 for three months, and 1 for six months; 3 were educated at common schools and 2 at a university; 3 were married and 2 were single; 1 was born in Victoria, 2 in England, and 2 in Scotland; 1 was a book-keeper, 1 a clergyman, 1 an ironmonger, 1 a publican, and 1 a student; they were all between 23 and 48 years of age.

Retreat for
Inebriates.

PART VIII.—PRODUCTION.

177. The extent of Crown land sold in the year under review was 529,309 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 1,575 acres.

Land granted
and sold,
1873.

178. Of the land sold, 19,877 acres were bought at, or selected after, auction; the remainder was selected under the occupation clauses of successive Land Acts.

Land sold by
auction and
otherwise.

179. The total extent alienated from the Crown up to the end of 1873 was 9,401,050* acres, of which 3,200 acres were granted without purchase. Taking the area of the colony as 56,446,720 acres, the extent remaining unalienated at the end of the year 1873 was 47,045,670 acres.

Land alien-
ated and un-
alienated in
the colony.

180. The amount realised on lands sold in 1873 was £621,472, or £1 3s. 6d., on the average, per acre. Of this amount only about £113,000 was paid during the year. The remainder was paid in former years, chiefly

Amount
realised
on land
sales.

* These figures do not include land of which the purchase was not completed. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the Honorable the Minister of Lands laid before Parliament a Report, in which it was stated that, up to the 30th June 1874, the total extent alienated from the Crown was 14,551,268 acres. This acreage embraced not only the land of which the fee-simple had passed to the purchaser, but the area in process of alienation under the system of deferred payments. Portion of the latter may possibly revert to the Crown in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.