

PART X.

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 £363,200 was received for the year 1951-52. 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 the University Extension work, £29,000 for the Public Health Laboratory, £17,500 for the Dental College, and £11,000 for Brown Coal Research, bringing the total Government grant to £506,150. The Commonwealth Government Grant for general purposes was £295,383 for 1952, 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, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (The *Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Bio-chemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Classical Philology, Commerce (Sydney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, 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, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Music (The Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology,

Organic Chemistry, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies (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 Criminology, 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 £100. 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 1952, 1,689 students received State Government Financial Assistance, and 1,875 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 centered round the University Union. The student body, through its Student's Representative Council, has a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union. There is, in addition a voluntary organization of the University graduates known as the Graduate Union.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. Trust Fund Investments at 31st December, 1952, amounted to £1,739,261. The total amount received by way of private benefaction in 1952 was £194,697.

Public Examinations. The University, through a Schools' Board (on which the Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff, and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and the School Leaving Certificates. The appended tables give the results of the examinations for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952, when the total entrants (December and February examinations) numbered 15,522, 15,587, and 16,525 respectively.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 1950 TO 1952.

Examination.	Number who Attempted to Pass Fully.	Number who Passed Fully (Including Supplementary Examinations).	
		Total.	Percentage.
School Intermediate—			%
1950	8,608	5,572	64·73
1951	8,573	5,662	66·04
1952	9,240	6,089	65·90
School Leaving—			
1950	4,999	3,353	67·07
1951	5,211	3,543	67·99
1952	5,387	3,666	68·05

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, 3,491 in 1950, 3,411 in 1951, and 3,850 in 1952 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 1,476, 1,646, and 1,738 respectively.

Matriculation Examination 1950, 1951, and 1952. 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 1950, 1951, and 1952, are as follows :—

Candidates.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Total Entries	3,703	3,628	3,943
Number who attempted to pass fully	2,278	2,449	2,639
Number who passed fully	1,346	1,422	1,650
Percentage who passed fully	59·09	58·06	62·52

Under-graduates admitted and Degrees conferred. Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the three years 1950-52 was as follows :—1950, 1,368, 1951, 1,416, and 1952, 1,336. The number of degrees taken during those years was 1,356, 1,248, and 1,149, respectively. Of the total of 24,483 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 5,158 have been conferred on women.

Students
enrolled
1950, 1951,
and 1952.

The following table shows the number of full-time part-time, and external students who attended the University during the period 1950-52 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—ENROLMENTS FOR PERIOD
1950-52

Year.	Full Course.	Part Course.	External.	Total.
1950	5,212	3,000	791	9,003
1951	4,973	2,624	637	8,234
1952	4,217	2,561	542	7,320

NOTE.—The number of women students included above is 1,971 in 1950, 1,894 in 1951, and 1,536 in 1952.

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES
FOR PERIOD 1950-52.

Faculty.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Agriculture	136	106	105
Architecture	195	199	195
Arts	1,947	1,762	1,652
Commerce	994	839	814
Dental Science	324	297	248
Education	445	461	394
Engineering	640	609	542
Journalism	40	25	19
Law	597	567	561
Medicine	1,085	1,129	1,091
Music	249	222	189
Physical Education	59	51	45
Public Administration	62	57	35
Research (post graduate)	260	241	201
Science	895	803	703
Social Studies	78	63	62
Veterinary Science	17	..	..
Total	8,023	7,431	6,856

NOTE.—Totals for 1950, 1951, and 1952 do not include certain categories of miscellaneous students taking single subjects and not classifiable by the Faculty of enrolment. Of these there were 980 in 1950, 803 in 1951, and 464 in 1952.

University
Finance.

A statement of income and expenditure for the year ended
31st December, 1952 is given below:—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1952.

GENERAL INCOME.		£
State Government Grants—		
General		455,625
Other—except for buildings		131,830
Commonwealth Government Grants and Re-imbursements—		
General		332,255*
Other—except for buildings		45,732
Students' Fees—		
Lectures		272,964
Other		75,656
Public, Public Music Examination and Certificate Fees		52,849
Bequests and Donations—other than for Capital purposes		43,764
Interest, Dividends and Rent		74,097
Other Receipts		45,601
Total General Income		1,530,373
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.		£
Salaries (including Research Scholarships) and Provident Fund		992,478
Apparatus and Laboratory Materials		80,371
Books and Periodicals		27,732
Examiners' Fees		36,819
Exhibitions and Bursaries		7,202
Furniture and Furnishings		10,679
Pay-Roll Tax		26,984
Payment of Students' Fees to Allied Institutions		49,823
Printing and Stationery		47,754
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds		57,716
Service Charges—Electricity, Gas, Fuel, Water, Telephones		31,222
Other		107,062
Total General Expenditure		1,475,842
SPECIAL INCOME.		£
Donations and Bequests—for buildings or as endowments		150,933
Proceeds of Fire Insurance		85,000
Sundry Receipts—Appeal Funds		2,595
Total Special Income		238,528
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.		£
Buildings		26,564
Total Special Expenditure		26,564

* 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 £295,383.

NOTE.—(a) As from 1st January, 1952, the accounts of the University were changed from a "Receipts and Payments" to an Income and Expenditure" basis. The above figures therefore include certain receipts and payments relating to 1951 as well as income and expenditure for 1952.

(b) The statement above covers all University Funds some of which are available for specific purposes only. At 31st December, 1952, the accumulated deficit in the University General Fund was £89,974.

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 during the year ended 31st December, 1952, was £53,000 (books, periodicals, binding and sundries £26,000 and the balance in salaries and services). During the year 1952 the Library acquired, mainly by purchase, 2,600 periodicals, and added to its shelves about 9,000 bound volumes. Total book stocks were 190,000 volumes at the end of 1952.

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 20 years who have shown aptitude for higher education as determined by psychological tests.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

The total number of Students attending the University, who were assisted, either as full-time or part-time students, under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was 723 in 1952. The Commonwealth, by annual subsidy, assists the University in the additional cost involved by the presence of large number 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 1948 to 1952 are shown hereunder:—

Course.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Pharmacy	502	471	506	528	537
Medical	170	186	155	140	133
Post Graduate (Pharmacy) ..	17	19	20	10	12
Total ..	689	676	681	678	682

Principal items of receipts and expenditure from 1948 to 1952 were:—

RECEIPTS.

	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
Lecture Fees	12,196	12,932	17,337	17,206	23,515
Examination Fees	464	510	716	842	925

PAYMENTS.

	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and Fees to lecturers ..	4,752	4,957	6,854	6,789	8,701
Drugs and Chemicals	859	1,139	1,559	1,582	1,982
Administration and other Ex- penses	7,438	9,073	11,054	14,192	19,272

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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours for lunch.

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

Compulsory attendance.

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

Free subjects.

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

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

Secondary school subjects include—English, French, German, Latin, Italian*, Dutch*, Japanese*, Russian*, Greek and Roman History, British History, History of 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.

Conveyance allowance. 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.

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

During the year 1951-52 there were 608 school buses in operation and 20,800 pupils were conveyed to State and registered secondary schools. The cost of these services was £741,393.

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

The Department also pays the cost of the fares of students who are taking secondary school courses at State secondary and registered secondary schools and 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 three miles from the student's home and is the nearest one providing the required standard of education.

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, schools for the deaf, a school for epileptics, an open-air school for children of lowered vitality, a sight-saving class for partially sighted children, eight schools for mentally handicapped children, and correspondence and itinerant teaching services for home-bound pupils. Some of the schools are residential. Corrective gymnastics, speech therapy and remedial teaching are provided at special centres. The school medical officers and the Education Department's psychology branch and supervisors are closely in touch with the work being done.

School Savings Banks. The number of depositors at the 30th June 1952 was 297,220, with a balance at credit amounting to £1,108,329.

Social Service Leagues. Over 80 per cent. of State schools—primary, secondary and technical—are members. Cash received was £40,438 13s. 8d. Value of goods was £21,823 7s. 2d. Cash and goods were sent to State Schools Relief Committee, United Nations Appeal for Children, handicapped children and adults' hospitals.

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 1952 established plantations numbered 410 with a total area of approximately 3,300 acres. During the planting season 36,200 pines, 1,300 sugar gums and 2,100 other species were planted.

From the 1st July 1951 to the 30th June, 1952 twenty-six schools sold a total of 577,078 super feet of pine logs, and 65 cunits of pulpwood. The total net value of timber sold was £3,752, bringing the total net revenue since 1937 to £23,442.

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

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

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

An important development began in 1947 with the establishment of Senior Sections composed of young people who had left school but had not attained the age of 25 years. By the end of 1952 almost 70 Senior Sections with a total membership approaching 2,000 were operating. During the year these Sections broke away from the Young Farmers' Clubs Association, whose Supervisors had been instrumental in developing that aspect of the work, and formed a body known as the Senior Section Young Farmers of Victoria and the Education Department took over the administration of the Young Farmers' Clubs in all primary (including group and consolidated) schools, appointing a Supervisor of Young Farmers' Clubs, with teachers in the Various inspectorates acting as part time organizers.

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

School Broadcasts. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of schools, both State and Registered, taking part in school broadcasts. The first regular school broadcasts commenced in 1931. In that year 30 schools were equipped with radio receiving sets. By December, 1952, this number had increased to 2,314, including 1,978 State schools. Over 90 per cent. of State schools have receiving sets for broadcasts.

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 1952, showing the numbers of radio equipped schools :—

Details.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Radio-equipped schools ..	1,884	2,141	2,250	2,242	2,314

**Music and
Speech
Training.**

There are 51 members of the Music and Speech Training staff—26 Music and 25 Speech Training. One member of the Music Staff is attached to the Melbourne Teachers' College to assist the Lecturer in Music and one to Geelong Teachers' College. Fourteen members are attached to the various centres as follows :—

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

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

Student teacher classes in music and speech training are held at the Music Centre, State School No. 2365, Queensberry 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 1,225 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 320 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 1,609 departmental schools with film strip projectors.

The film strip library includes 560 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 37 men and 32 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 inspectorate of Benalla;
- (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 functioning 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 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, 30 drum and fife bands, and 34 recorder bands in schools.

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).**

Sixteen central schools (post-primary) have been established in Victoria.

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.

The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars for the period 1948-1952 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1948 TO 1952.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.*	Number of Teachers.†	Number of Scholars.*		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Estimated Net Enrolment.
1948 (31st December) ..	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
1952 ..	1,927	7,253	246,727	188,683	221,234

* Includes Post Primary classes. Excludes Correspondence School.

† Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 1,555 on 31st December, 1952.

State Secondary Schools, Enrolment, and Attendance, 1951 and 1952.

The following table gives the enrolment and attendance for the years 1951 and 1952 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951 AND 1952.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.‡		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Estimated Net Enrolment.
Central Schools* and Classes ..	1951	30	5,645	4,746	5,437
	1952	33	5,997	5,156	5,824
Higher Elementary Schools*	1951	41	4,532	3,642	4,216
	1952	39	4,343	3,615	4,129
Girls' Secondary Schools ..	1951	14	5,988	4,726	5,832
	1952	14	6,180	5,082	6,028
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1951	30	13,888	11,579	13,524
	1952	30	14,725	12,708	14,409
District High Schools ..	1951	53	25,007	21,126	23,724
	1952	55	26,998	23,554	26,124
Total ..	1951	168	55,060	45,819	52,733
	1952	171	58,243	50,115	56,514

* 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 1,852 pupils enrolled during 1951 for tuition by correspondence in primary and secondary courses, with a net enrolment of 1,023. Corresponding figures for 1952 were 1,852 and 1,007.

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, 1951 and 1952.

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1951 AND 1952.

Class of School.	Year.	Under Six Years.	From Six to Fourteen Years.	Over Fourteen Years.	Total.
Primary	1951	13,805	186,678	3,279	203,762
	1952	13,811	201,896	3,209	218,916
Central Schools (Post Primary)	1951	..	1,214	912	2,126
	1952	..	1,190	1,128	2,318
Central Schools and Classes (Secondary)	1951	..	4,286	1,151	5,437
	1952	..	4,502	1,322	5,824
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1951	..	2,199	2,017	4,216
	1952	..	2,221	1,908	4,129
Girls' Secondary Schools ..	1951	..	3,110	2,722	5,832
	1952	..	3,003	3,025	6,028
Junior Technical Schools ..	1951	..	5,979	7,545	13,524
	1952	..	6,466	7,943	14,409
District High Schools ..	1951	..	9,833	13,891	23,724
	1952	..	10,263	15,861	26,124
Pupils receiving tuition by correspondence	1951	61	829	133	1,023
	1952	53	812	142	1,007
Total	1951	13,866	214,128	31,650	259,644
	1952	13,864	230,353	34,538	278,755

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

The former are established in the smaller country centres and provide four years of secondary education up to the School Intermediate Certificate; if the number of pupils is sufficient, the course is extended by one year to the School Leaving Certificate. The high schools provide a course of six years up to the Matriculation examination of the University of Melbourne, the School Leaving Certificate being taken at the end of the fifth year. In both types of school provision is made for the teaching of practical subjects and thus a variety of courses is available. No tuition fees are charged except in the School

Leaving Certificate and Matriculation forms and then a fee of £6 per annum is payable only when pupils have failed to make satisfactory progress and wish to repeat the year's work.

Higher Elementary Schools. There are 39 higher elementary schools in which a four year course up to the School Intermediate standard is provided. In a few such schools pupils may proceed as far as the School Leaving Certificate. The total number of pupils in attendance in higher elementary schools in February 1952 was 4,079 (1,982 boys, 2,097 girls). The decrease in attendance in February 1952 as compared with that in February 1951 (4,168) was mainly due to the fact that two higher elementary schools were proclaimed high schools as from January, 1952 and their enrolment figures were included in the total for high schools for that year, and excluded from that for higher elementary schools.

Central Schools and Classes (Secondary). In central schools in the metropolitan area and in schools with central classes in country centres a two-year preparatory course of secondary education is available. The total number of pupils in attendance in these schools in February 1952 was 5,921 (2,570 boys, 3,351 girls). This represents a total increase of 304 over the total for 1951.

Girls' Secondary Schools. There are 14 girls' secondary schools of which 11 are in Melbourne and one each in Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong. In February 1952, there were 5,972 girls in attendance at these schools compared with 5,785 in 1951. All girls' secondary schools provide courses leading to the Proficiency Certificate (third year); nearly all prepare girls for the Girls' Secondary School Intermediate Certificate (fourth year); a few have begun to provide for a course leading to the Girls' Secondary School Leaving Certificate (fifth year).

District High Schools. There are 55 district high schools in all of which a five-year course is provided and in nearly all a six-year course. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the School Leaving Certificate and at the conclusion of the sixth year they may qualify for Matriculation. The total number of pupils attending high schools in February, 1952, was 25,590 (12,198 boys, 13,392 girls). These numbers represent an increase of 2,018 pupils (954 boys, 1,064 girls) over the total for 1951.

At the beginning of 1952 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, 1952	4 years	School requisites allowances of— Form III., IV. £7 Form V. £8 Form VI. £10 and £25 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, 1952	4 years	School requisites allowances of— Form III., IV. £7 Form V. £8 Form VI. £10 and £25 towards fees at registered schools
500 Leaving Certificate Bursaries open to candidates in attendance at State and registered schools who will become teachers	Not over 16½ years on 1st January, 1952	1 year	£50 p.a. towards cost of schooling; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
250 Matriculation Bursaries open to candidates attending State and registered schools who will become teachers	Not over 17½ years on 1st January, 1952	1 year	£50 p.a. towards cost of schooling; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
100 Diploma Bursaries open to candidates attending State and registered schools who will become teachers	No age limit	Up to 2 years	£50 p.a. towards cost of schooling; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
250 Intermediate Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 15½ years on 1st January, 1952	1 year	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £10 p.a.; also in certain cases up to £52 p.a. for maintenance
220 Senior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State, technical, and registered schools	No age limit	Up to 5 years	Free tuition at a senior technical school; also £30 p.a. in case of day scholars and £10 p.a. or £5 p.a. in case of evening scholars; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
50 Senior Scholarships open to candidates attending State, registered and technical schools	Not over 18½ years on 1st January, 1952	Up to 6 years	£40 p.a. towards expense of course at University; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
70 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to candidates attending State, registered, and technical schools	No age limit	Up to 6 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University; also in certain cases up to £169 p.a. for maintenance
10 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to officers (other than teachers) of the Government of Victoria	Not over 25 years on 1st January, 1952	Full length of approved course	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University. Leave on full pay to attend lectures and examinations
60 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 £10 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.

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, 1952, was 35, of which 21 have been established since the passing of the *Education Act* 1910. The gross enrolment for the year 1952 comprised 14,725 junior and 46,510 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 1952, 57 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.

**Teacher-
training.**

Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1951-52 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1947-48 TO 1951-52.

School.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	10,676	2,532	7,284	8,605	11,409
Ballarat	40,102	31,377	36,764	57,737	51,290
Bendigo	30,001	23,451	36,856	47,946	42,758
Box Hill	21,816	6,474	9,855	13,672	7,424
Box Hill (Girls)	9,496	2,245	2,659	4,088	7,212
Brighton	32,661	10,165	12,442	14,945	16,797
Brunswick	26,490	8,431	7,495	15,555	9,808
Castlemaine	12,996	10,649	12,243	17,394	17,365
Caulfield	60,812	30,602	17,140	31,178	24,874
Coburg .. .. .	.. .. .	35	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Collingwood	41,727	26,871	25,790	43,655	29,643
Daylesford	5,304	3,333	4,484	3,318	6,705
Echuca	18,557	13,562	15,465	16,924	22,184
Essendon	22,804	11,064	8,415	13,124	8,715
Footscray	68,768	25,878	56,647	61,790	62,636
Geelong (Gordon Institute of Technology)	62,631	54,241	60,196	99,942	73,308
Hawthorn (Swinburne Technical College)	63,862	61,622	71,441	132,846	92,597
Maryborough	15,785	3,877	3,743	5,191	16,448
Melbourne—					
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	40,246	11,723	22,017	23,672	19,565
School of Printing and Graphic Arts .. .. .	.. .. .	1,664	12,456	6,594	18,405
Technical College	113,784	141,805	201,446	374,748	278,336
Textile Trades School .. .. .	.. .. .	504	2,697	2,940	3,093
William Angliss Food Trades School	11,232	2,063	3,644	6,615	2,269
Mildura .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	22,200
Oakleigh	18,536	7,274	6,493	17,745	7,132
Prahran	23,814	10,485	17,911	39,813	42,569
Preston	26,680	8,249	20,010	34,837	27,501
Richmond	22,966	4,686	9,433	14,438	14,225
Sale	12,846	13,311	11,954	9,886	13,748
Sandringham	7,668	12,439	6,285	63,715	51,950
South Melbourne	23,746	7,096	7,547	10,813	13,852
Stawell	8,387	3,902	8,414	5,927	11,982
Sunshine	20,428	8,304	10,043	11,144	17,674
Wangaratta	17,149	14,640	14,391	12,829	26,090
Warrnambool	21,119	3,842	6,552	12,784	10,583
Wonthaggi	10,855	3,795	9,416	5,579	8,982
Yallourn	15,014	6,008	6,071	19,074	16,153
Other Votes for Technical Schools	74,821	97,481	104,771	139,465	144,559
Miscellaneous	9,131	14,782	17,338	68,058	15,006
Salaries (Departmental Teachers*) .. .. .	.. .. .	494,647	597,676	896,372	739,630
Total	1,022,860	1,195,109	1,485,493	2,364,958	2,006,677

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

Melbourne Technical College. Melbourne Technical College (formerly known as the Working Men's College) was founded in the year 1882. The Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) in the previous year publicly announced that he would donate £5,000, contingent upon a similar amount being subscribed by the citizens of Melbourne, for the establishment of a Technical

College in Melbourne. He further stipulated that the Government should provide a site. The resolution, which led to the foundation of the College, was moved by Judge Higinbotham at a public meeting in the Town Hall. The resolution read: "That it is desirable to found a Working Men's College for the promotion of general education and technical training." The scheme was approved and public subscriptions sought by an enthusiastic band of workers. The money was eventually subscribed, the Government donated the site, a provisional governing Council was appointed, and the first building erected and opened in June, 1887. Over 900 students had enrolled in single subjects by the end of that year.

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

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

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

Finance of the College. From its inception the Government granted an annual subsidy to assist in financing the College. In 1898, eleven years after the College opened, the Government subsidy was £2,600, whilst £3,000 was received in fees from 1,800 students in attendance in that year. In 1902 the Government grant was £5,500 and fees from students £7,500. In 1952 fees amounted to £95,363 (excluding fees for correspondence courses) and the Government grant was £356,990.

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

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

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

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

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

Post-Graduate Courses.—Experience has shown the need for courses of Post-Graduate standard, therefore courses such as Concrete, Structural Design, Refrigeration, Industrial Aerodynamics, Metallurgy for Engineers, Spectroscopy, Geophysical Surveying, &c., are conducted throughout the year.

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

Trade Courses.—These are courses of instruction complementary to trade experience leading to competency in a skilled craft or trade. Most skilled trades are under the control of the Apprenticeship Commission, and this body prescribes the details of the courses of instruction, which are of four to five years' duration, and accompany the period of apprenticeship. The minimum educational standard for entrance is the Junior Technical Certificate.

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

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

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

The College is fortunately situated in the heart of Melbourne. Its eighteen large buildings are in close proximity to the Public Library and National Gallery and Museum, the whole group forming an important educational centre in the heart of Melbourne.

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

Service to Industry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) *Fluid Flow Investigations in the Fluid Mechanics Laboratory*.—The equipment of the Laboratory includes a wind tunnel of 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. working section capable of producing an air stream of 250 ft. per sec. velocity and a fluid channel of 5 ft. x 3 ft. section with a maximum discharge of 50 cu. sec., together with a smaller wind tunnel, smaller channel and reservoirs and incidental equipment. The Laboratory carries out tests on hydraulic structures, flow-meters, aircraft and vehicle shapes, ventilation of industrial buildings, &c.

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

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

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

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

Details relating to the College during the years 1948 to 1952 are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1948 TO 1952.

—	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Individual students enrolled—					
Males	14,782	13,957	12,719	12,132	12,984
Females	1,342	1,364	1,460	1,665	1,964
Total	16,124	15,321	14,179	13,797	14,948
Number of classes	818	807	813	836	874
Number of Instructors	792	797	820	772	656
Salaries paid to Instructors £	139,736	157,400	183,579	219,761	269,525
Government grant £	94,704	156,100	198,044	261,912	356,990
Fees received during the year* £	108,516	104,853	84,347	83,425	95,363
Average fee per student per year	134s. 7d.	136s. 10d	119s.	120s. 11d.	127s. 7d.

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £17,497 in 1948, £14,004 in 1949, £12,421 in 1950, £11,936 in 1951, and £14,267 in 1952. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During 1951-52, 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 £16,326,269. 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 1947-48 to 1951-52 were as follows:—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION,
1947-48 TO 1951-52.

Expenditure on—	Year ended 30th June—				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
Primary, and Secondary Education—					
Primary (including Special Subjects)	3,094,735	4,222,596	4,692,714	5,507,613	6,737,726
Secondary	1,056,181	1,284,187	1,439,293	1,793,182	2,298,781
Buildings and Land	571,574	505,261	1,503,016	1,923,579	2,592,948
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	871,815	1,069,221	1,271,913	1,595,328	1,968,331
Buildings and Land	140,825	107,902	190,972	377,703	355,035
Training of Teachers	342,528	46,771	376,136	508,624	769,803
Administration	162,294	172,714	213,612	265,219	321,996
Pensions	191,784	228,804	237,971	310,423	324,897
General Expenditure§	47,798	165,209	231,379	323,198	396,074
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c.*	283,124	294,288	458,543	453,931	554,725
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c.	13,633	14,882	11,290	7,086	5,953
Total	6,776,291†	8,111,835†	10,626,839†	13,065,886†	16,326,269†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of Population	3 5 9	3 16 9	4 17 11	5 16 10	7 1 10

* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz.:—
£11,000 in 1947-48, £15,500 in 1948-49, £15,000 in 1949-50, £20,000 in 1950-51, and £29,000 in 1951-52.

† Excluding (a) pay-roll tax, £101,793 in 1947-48, £117,649 in 1948-49, £139,485 in 1949-50, £175,641 in 1950-51, and £213,060 in 1951-52; (b) superannuation paid on behalf of officers in Defence Forces, £873 in 1947-48, £427 in 1948-49, and £16 in 1951-52; and (c) expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services £26,084 in 1948-49, £36,025 in 1949-50, £53,538 in 1950-51, and £91,322 in 1951-52.

§ 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 £181,217 in 1947-48, £224,764 in 1948-49, £220,196 in 1949-50, £236,730 in 1950-51, and £252,926 in 1951-52, 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), 1951-52.

Classification.	General Expenditure.	Primary Education.	Secondary Education.	Correspondence School.	Teachers' Colleges.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Administration ..	211,253	66,921	21,770	740	1,410	302,094
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities (Attendance Branch) ..		15,389				15,389
Cost of Instruction ..	173,137	5,498,448	1,639,448	49,009	139,883	7,499,925
Operation of School Plant (Cleaning, &c.) ..	569	340,862	80,647	533	7,221	429,832
Maintenance of School Plant (Repairs, &c.) ..	284	494,216	90,130	424	11,267	596,321
Auxiliary Costs (Transport Allowances, Scholarships, &c.) ..	221,428	382,220	436,347	151	611,234	1,651,380
Fixed Charges (Pensions, Rents, &c.) ..	325,427	17,821	3,595	55	307	347,205
Capital Expenditure (Purchase of Land and Buildings) ..	125	2,042,747	391,985	883	144,437	2,580,177
Total ..	932,223	8,858,624	2,663,922	51,795	915,759	13,422,323

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, 1952. 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 1952 (excluding commercial colleges) are shown in the following tables:—

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS—ENROLMENT (IN AGE GROUPS) IN DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1952.

—	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	356	1,873	6,430	63,251	9,339	6,193	58,587	9,044
Church of England ..	36	621	1,003	7,310	3,749	990	7,192	3,734
Presbyterian ..	16	293	401	3,265	2,070	401	3,201	2,065
Methodist ..	4	148	137	1,619	1,498	137	1,608	1,494
Other ..	19	120	196	1,843	342	196	1,817	340
Undenominational	47	298	1,253	3,477	1,774	1,229	3,342	1,727
Total ..	478	3,353	9,420	80,765	18,772	9,146	75,747	18,404

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS—GROSS ENROLMENT, 1952.

—	Gross Enrolment.						
	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Denominational—							
Roman Catholic	32,513	33,057	7,018	6,432	39,531	39,489	79,020
Church of England	2,677	3,423	3,091	2,871	5,768	6,294	12,062
Presbyterian ..	1,314	1,261	1,959	1,202	3,273	2,463	5,736
Methodist ..	283	712	752	1,507	1,035	2,219	3,254
Other ..	870	877	326	308	1,196	1,185	2,381
Undenominational	1,363	2,902	590	1,649	1,953	4,551	6,504
Total ..	39,020	42,232	13,736	13,969	52,756	56,201	108,957

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, 1952.

	Gross Enrolment.			Net Enrolment.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.
State Schools	161,036	145,786	306,822	13,864	230,353	34,538
Registered Schools	52,756	56,201	108,957	9,146	75,747	18,404

Note.—In addition, State Senior Technical Schools had a gross enrolment of 32,517 males and 13,993 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, 1951, was £1,142 9s. 5d. and at 30th June, 1952, was nil.

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

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION—LECTURE CLASSES,
1951 AND 1952.

Lecture Classes.	1951.		1952.	
	Autumn Term.	Spring Term.	Autumn Term.	Spring Term.
Courses Offered ..	68	16	61	17
Students Enrolled ..	3,290	1,095	2,739	948

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION—DISCUSSION GROUPS,
PERFORMANCES, ETC., GIVEN, RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS,
1950-51 AND 1951-52.

Details.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Discussion Groups—		
Number of Groups	217	221
Students Enrolled	2,600	2,875
Performances, &c., Given—		
Music	162	123
Drama	127	51
Ballet and Dance Recitals	53	41
Art Exhibitions	47	37
Residential Schools—		
City	1	..
Country .. .. .	..	1

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

Public Library of Victoria. The Library's book collections provide two distinct services, viz., the Reference Library and the Lending Library—the latter being subdivided into a Metropolitan Section and a Country Section. At 30th June, 1952, the Reference Library contained 600,182 volumes including 33,884 bound volumes of newspapers and 95,525 pamphlets. The Lending Library, which is also free to readers, contained 78,720 volumes in the Metropolitan Section at the same date and issued 262,507 volumes to 13,876 readers during the year ended 30th June, 1952. The Country Section, which also includes the Travelling Libraries box service, contained 36,092 volumes and during the year despatched 40,500 books to individual readers and, in bulk loans, to libraries situated in the rural areas.

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

The Board offers both financial and technical advisory assistance to Councils which maintain libraries in accordance with prescribed standards. Financial assistance is in the form of a pound for pound subsidy in respect of a Council's annual expenditure on its library service provided such expenditure is not less than the equivalent of 1s. per head of the resident population of the Municipality. Country Libraries share in an additional Country Library Grant of £6,000, and a special Establishment and Regional Library Grant of £10,000.

Library subsidy paid to Councils by the Board since its inception in 1947-48 amounts to £248,000. For the year 1951-52, £80,000 was paid as subsidy and a total amount of £144,000, including Councils' own expenditure, was expended on Municipal Libraries for the year. The average total expenditure per person (including Government Grant) in the Municipalities concerned, was three shillings and seven pence.

During the year 1951-52, 50 Councils in Victoria representing a population of 809,000 received library subsidy. Of these, six Councils are establishing libraries whilst 44 maintain excellent services for their combined population of 722,000. These libraries, of which ten are in the Metropolitan area and 34 in the Country, are under the supervision of trained librarians except in two instances where the librarian's position is vacant.

Book collections totalling 406,000, covering a comprehensive range of subjects, are available in each instance and are being added to constantly. The Board assists materially in this aspect of library service by distributing each month to all Municipal Libraries, classified book lists of new and forthcoming publications in all fields from which librarians can make their selections easily and quickly.

During the year ended 30th September, 1952, registered borrowers numbered 125,000, including children. This represents 16 per cent. of the total number of persons serviced by libraries for that period. Book issues were 2,716,000 for the same year.

The following table gives some statistics relating to libraries subsidized by the Free Library Service Board for the year 1951-52.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES SUBSIDIZED BY THE FREE LIBRARY SERVICE BOARD, 1951-52.

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Municipality.	Population.	Amount Contributed by Council (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Government Grants (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Expenditure on Library Service (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Expenditure per Head of Population (Excluding Regional and Establishment Grant.)	Number of Books in Library (as at 30th Sept., 1952.)	Number of Registered Borrowers Including Children (as at 30th Sept., 1952.)	Number of Book Issues (During Year ended 30th Sept., 1952.)	
		£	£	£	s. d.				
<i>(a) Metropolitan.</i>									
Box Hill City	28,111	4,813	4,854	9,667	6 10	20,676	10,608	182,416	
Brighton City	42,907	2,500**	2,541	5,041	2 4	11,920	5,061*	44,893‡	
Coburg City	61,366	3,068**	3,068	6,136	2 0	..	..	..
Collingwood City	27,556	2,391	2,432	4,823	3 6	10,850	3,020	39,268	
Hawthorn City	40,457	3,080	3,121	6,201	3 0	20,514	6,220	160,562	
Heidelberg City	49,520	2,476**	2,517	4,993	2 0	9,084	3,802	64,044	
Kew City	35,718	2,223	2,264	4,487	2 4	20,231	6,692	153,111	
Northcote City	46,000	3,100	3,141	6,241	2 8	15,275	4,485	137,070	
Port Melbourne City	13,000	3,120	3,161	6,281	9 7	9,876	2,317	66,777	
Prahran City	60,000	3,109	3,150	6,259	2 2	35,000	9,125	157,638	
Preston City	50,000	2,500	2,541	5,041	2 0	18,900	7,793	144,337	
South Melbourne City	44,200	4,850	4,891	9,741	4 2	21,978	8,174	140,782	
Sunshine City	20,000	1,000**	1,041	2,041	2 0	..	..	..
Total Metropolitan	518,835	38,230	38,722	76,952	3 0	194,304	67,297	1,290,898	

Victorian Year-Book 1951-52.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES SUBSIDIZED BY THE FREE LIBRARY SERVICE BOARD, 1951-52—continued.

Municipality.	Population.	Amount Contributed by Council (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Government Grants (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Expenditure on Library Service (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Expenditure per Head of Population (Excluding Regional and Establishment Grant.)	Number of Books in Library (as at 30th Sept., 1952.)	Number of Registered Borrowers Including Children (as at 30th Sept., 1952.)	Number of Book Issues (During Year ended 30th Sept., 1952.)
		£	£	£	s. d.			
<i>(b) Rural.</i>								
Alexandra Shire	3,800	250	951	1,201||	3 8	5,590	986	23,191
Bacchus Marsh Shire	3,500	180**	799	979	3 2½	..	..	..
Bairnsdale Shire	8,500	425	626	1,051	2 1½	1,696	410	11,864
Ballarat City	39,466	1,991	3,092	5,083||	2 1½	30,000†	7,624	203,281
Ballarat Shire	4,260	250**	786	1,036	2 4	..	..	..
Bendigo City	26,800	1,340	1,541	2,881	2 1½	13,100	7,124	112,535
Bright Shire	4,000	200**	401	601	3 0	..	..	..
Castlemaine Town	6,000	1,030	1,231	2,261	7 6½	7,126	1,734	64,505
Colac Town	6,900	860	1,061	1,921	5 7	4,550	2,155	49,891
Creswick Shire	3,550	180**	645	825	2 0	1,201	450	..
Echuca Borough	4,835	483**	1,235	1,718	4 8	..	..	..
Euroa Shire	4,900	590	1,117	1,707	5 5½	5,802	1,812	28,417
Geelong City	19,400	1,740	1,941	3,681	3 9½	16,304	5,514	113,435
Geelong West City	17,000	850**	2,051	2,901	3 2½	6,200	892	79,322
Horsham City	6,700	910	1,111	2,021	6 0	9,123	2,377	62,954
Kerang Shire	8,000	845	1,046	1,891	4 7	5,626	2,049	44,298

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES SUBSIDIZED BY THE FREE LIBRARY SERVICE BOARD, 1951-52—continued.

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Municipality.	Population.	Amount Contributed by Council (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Government Grants (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Expenditure on Library Service (Year ended 30th June, 1952.)	Total Expenditure per Head of Population (Excluding Regional and Establishment Grant.)	Number of Books in Library (as at 30th Sept., 1952.)	Number of Registered Borrowers Including Children (as at 30th Sept., 1952.)	Number of Book Issues (During Year ended 30th Sept., 1952.)
		£.	£	£	s. d.			
<i>(b) Rural—continued.</i>								
Kowree Shire	4,500	400**	559	959	4 5	..	..	..
Mansfield Shire	4,000	500**	1,010	1,510	5 0	..	..	..
Mildura Shire	18,000	2,816	3,017	5,833	6 4½	8,280	2,433	63,847
Mildura City	9,500	835	836	1,471	3 1	15,801	4,610	98,339
Mirboo Shire	1,830	117	275	392	4 9	5,457	168	14,480
Morwell Shire	7,500	376	577	953	2 6½	4,631	598	43,702
Newtown and Chilwell City	10,180	524	725	1,249	2 5	12,958	1,459	51,900
Phillip Island Shire	1,108	175	376	551	10 0	5,560	203	§
Ripon Shire	2,900	145	331	476	3 5	1,655	533	16,674
Rutherglen Shire	3,000	150**	601	751	2 3½	..	..	..
Sebastopol Borough	2,062	120	281	401	4 1	..	..	..
Shepparton City	10,000	500**	1,500	2,000	2 0	1,110†	595	3,710††
Stawell Borough	5,000	250	451	701	2 10	6,830	209	27,274
Upper Murray Shire	2,500	250	451	701	5 7½	700†	350†	5,167¶
Violet Town Shire	1,450	245	446	691	9 5	1,292	341	4,395
Wangaratta Borough	7,500	1,355	1,906	3,261¶	7 9	4,991	2,931	30,248†
Warragul Shire	7,000	350	551	901	2 6½	3,939	1,396	27,250
Warrnambool City	10,000	1,727	1,928	3,655	7 3½	15,419	2,568	98,972
Wodonga Shire	4,270	283	2,984	3,267¶	3 7	1,170†	700†	16,356¶
Yallourn Town	7,412	2,017	2,668	4,685¶	11 4½	11,806	5,454	114,676
Yea Shire	3,000	250	451	701	4 8	3,555†	600†	14,400†
Total Rural	290,103	25,309	41,558	66,867	4 7	211,472	58,325	1,425,083
TOTAL VICTORIA	808,938	63,539	80,280	143,819	3 7	405,776	125,622	2,715,981

* As at 31st March. † Estimated. ‡ Six months only. § Not available. ¶ Year ending 31st December, 1952.
 || Includes Regional Development Grant. ** Estimated expenditure, 1952-53.

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

At 30th June, 1952, the oil paintings numbered 2,242, water colours, drawings, etchings, and engravings 22,792, and art museum items 7,837. During the year ended 30th June, 1952, £36,176 was expended on works of art, the Trustees of the Felton Bequest providing £33,689 of that amount.

The National Gallery Art School was attended during the year 1951-52 by a daily average of 42.2 students including 9 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 23,494 separate items on the 30th June, 1952, 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, 1952, 121 areas, including 89 in the country, have been developed by the Commission and 17,265 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, 1952, these houses numbered 19,843, allocated as follows:—

Houses.	Metropolitan.	Country.
Completed	9,502	6,435
Under construction	1,314	1,390
Contracts let (work not started)	310	408
Plans in preparation .. .. .	..	484
Total	11,126	8,717

In its normal housing programme to 30th June, 1952, the Commission has expended £42,227,906.

Gross revenue for rents for the year ended 30th June, 1952, amounted to £1,676,496, against which £19,424 was allowed for rental rebates.

During the year a further 275 sub-standard houses were dealt with. Repairs were ordered in respect of 154 houses. The remaining 121 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, 1952, there were 204 (174) societies on the register, of which 59 (62) had adopted a notional term of 22½ years, 124 (111) a notional term of 30½ years, 2 (1) a notional term of 24 years, and 19 (nil) a notional term of 30½ years. Figures in parentheses relate to the year ended 30th June, 1951.

The regional distribution of societies, based on the situation of the registered office, was as follows: Metropolitan and Outer Metropolitan 146 (130), Urban 16 (15), and Country 42 (29).

The following statement gives particulars relating to membership and operations of societies as at 30th June of each of the five years 1948 to 1952:—

Details.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Number of Societies Registered ..	110	129	144	174	204
Number of Members ..	9,814	11,190	12,996	17,272	20,778
Number of Shares Subscribed ..	207,360	254,287	318,493	478,561	634,943
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed ..	£11,246,065	£13,776,070	£17,241,606	£25,969,440	£34,059,654
Number of Advances Approved ..	3,260	4,666	6,799	10,060	13,667
Amount of Advances Approved ..	£3,817,661	£5,796,443	£9,135,437	£15,001,917	£22,420,857
Number of Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	576	772	1,369	1,741	2,116
Amount of Indemnities Subsisting ..	£41,671	£57,575	£113,240	£162,168	£212,043
Number of Government Guarantees Executed ..	99	117	138	165	193
Amount of Government Guarantees Executed ..	£10,945,000	£13,030,000	£17,110,000	£23,420,000	£30,305,000
Number of Dwelling-houses Completed ..	1,342	2,484	4,046	6,711	10,092
Number in Course of Erection ..	1,756	2,141	2,786	4,105	4,917

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, 1946, and 1951. The main provisions of the 1934 amending Act were published in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213, those of the 1938 Amending Act in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 237, and of the 1946 Amending Act in the *Year-Book* for 1945-46, page 436.

The main provisions of the amending Acts of 1951 were as follows :—

1. Every society registered under the Friendly Societies Statute 1865 and still in existence was made subject to the provisions of the *Friendly Societies Act 1928*. This amendment brought under the Act those societies known as specially authorized societies (see page 513).

2. Subsection (11.) of section 5 of the Principal Act was amended to enable the reimbursement by societies in whole or in part, of moneys expended for medical attendance or medicine for members, their husbands, wives, widows, children or kindred. This amendment was consequent upon the termination of the contract system of providing medical attendance.

3. The maximum payment of hospital expenses by societies was increased from £3 3s. to £6 6s. per week.

4. The maximum payment to legally qualified medical practitioners or hospitals towards medical treatment was increased from £10 10s. to £52 10s. in any one year.

5. The maximum payment of sick pay was raised from £3 to £5 per week.

6. The minimum rate of repayment of principal in the case of certain loans on mortgage laid down in the Amending Act of 1946 was decreased from five per centum to four per centum per annum of the amount invested.

7. The maximum periodic payment of benefits as set out in sections 11 and 26 of the Principal Act was raised from £3 to £5 per week.

8. Societies were enabled to make payments in respect of periods of accommodation and maintenance in hospital of members, their husbands, wives, children or dependants either to hospitals or to members. Payments were authorized to members only under the Amending Act of 1946.

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 was only one society with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1.

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

**Progress of
Friendly
Societies.**

The following table shows the number and classification of members of Victorian Friendly Societies at 30th June, 1952 :—

Classification of Membership.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sick and funeral benefit	164,861	12,366	177,227
Medical benefit (including widows)	8,503	9,361	17,864
Honorary (no benefit)	2,194	2,070	4,264
Grand Total	175,558	23,797	199,355

During the five years ended June, 1952, there was a net decrease of 28,728 in the number of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits; this decrease was about 13·9 per cent. of the number of such members at the beginning of the period.

The total funds, exclusive of those of dispensaries and specially authorized societies, increased during the period of five years ended June, 1952, by £1,089,905, or slightly more than 14 per cent. The funds at the end of the period amounted to £8,814,017. The funds are well invested, the average rate of interest obtained on the sick and funeral funds during 1951-52 being 3·61 per cent. Since 1940-41 there has been a fall of 0·83 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 dispensaries at the end of 1951-52 amounted to £397,470, and of specially authorized societies, £57,738.

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 1951-52 amounted to £20,318.

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries and specially authorized societies) in regard to Friendly Societies in Victoria for the five years 1947-48 to 1951-52.

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, 1947-48 TO 1951-52.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Number of societies	112	107	108	107	122
Number of branches	1,463	1,460	1,449	1,436	1,412
Number of sick and funeral benefit members at end of year	205,433	203,297	200,131	193,851	177,227
Number of medical benefit members (including widows) at end of year	45,478	58,154	61,389	70,726	17,864
Number of members who received sick pay	47,723	48,680	44,565	41,620	39,165
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	503,159	503,005	493,140	478,943	468,022
Deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,342	2,455	2,506	2,360	2,488
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits	721	653	647	649	643
Receipts—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	£ 539,616	£ 528,196	£ 526,680	£ 535,254	£ 496,856
Medical and Management Funds	588,810	626,846	704,889	694,855	796,543
Other Funds	235,003	475,121	417,376	475,426	206,952
Less inter-fund transfers	— 92,348	— 143,152	— 143,796	— 122,384	— 88,647
Total receipts	1,271,081	1,487,011	1,505,149	1,583,151	1,411,704
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	400,475	460,353	422,301	398,677	361,295
Medical and Management Funds	569,959	608,226	688,860	684,840	682,183
Other Funds	246,673	258,841	330,038	388,374	257,423
Less inter-fund transfers	— 92,348	— 143,152	— 143,796	— 122,384	— 88,647
Total Expenditure	1,124,759	1,184,268	1,297,403	1,349,507	1,212,254
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	146,322	302,743	207,746	233,644	199,450
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	6,862,289	6,430,132	6,534,511	6,671,088	6,806,649
Medical and Management Funds	383,907	402,527	418,556	428,571	542,931
Other Funds	1,124,238	1,340,518	1,427,856	1,514,908	1,464,437
Total Funds	7,870,434	8,173,177	8,380,923	8,614,567	8,814,017
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts Invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	6,341,716	6,413,035	6,514,295	6,652,707	6,782,686
Medical and Management Funds	377,042	395,860	412,822	420,351	529,232
Other Funds	1,116,208	1,321,718	1,406,209	1,497,757	1,459,560
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds	35,468	42,564	47,597	43,752	42,539

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, 1952, the societies lost by secession 23,138 sick and funeral benefit members; this was equal to about 11·9 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51 were 5·8, 6·5, 6·7, and 7·6 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 1951-52 was £1 7s. 1d. This was 6s. 10d. more than the cost in the year 1950-51.

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 1932-33, 1937-38, 1942-43, 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>					
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3 1	1,562	12·50
1937-38	143,583	434,073	3 0	1,823	12·70
1942-43	155,818	425,761	2 4	2,215	14·22
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
1951-52	140,606	419,338	3 0	2,233	15·88
<i>Female Sections and a Female Society.</i>					
1932-33	11,246	27,248	2 3	40	3·56
1937-38	14,940	36,054	2 2	86	5·76
1942-43	15,717	34,436	2 1	101	6·43
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
1951-52	10,397	31,187	3 0	84	8·08

* 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 1932-33 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. This period remained constant until 1951-52 when there was an increase to three weeks.

The trend of sickness per average effective female member followed closely that of male members during the period 1932-33 to 1946-47. In subsequent years there has been a gradual increase in the average period.

At the end of 1951-52 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 1951-52 was 116,058. 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 1951-52 amounted to £397,470 and £39,236 respectively. The assets consisted of freehold property, £146,779; stock, fittings, and sundry debtors, £191,823; cash, £32,594; and securities, £26,274. The liabilities consisted of mortgages, £985; sundry creditors, £24,522; and bank overdrafts, £13,729.

The first Amending Act of 1951 (No. 5538) provided that certain societies registered under the Friendly Societies Statute of 1865 and still in existence were deemed to be registered under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1928. Because their objects are different from those of ordinary friendly societies their registration is specially authorized under a separate section of the Act. At the end of 1951-52 there were four societies (which were known as Total Abstinence Societies) registered under this section. Their membership was 88 and their total assets amounted to £57,738.

**Friendly
Societies
Dispensaries.**

**Specially
authorised
Societies.**

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

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

Number of Factories. At December, 1952, there were 15,874 factories registered in which 279,736 persons were employed as compared with 15,711 factories employing 297,473 persons in 1951.

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 1952.

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 1952, there was a decrease compared with 1951 of 25 shops, and a decrease of 914 workers. Particulars of the shops registered and numbers of workers therein are given in following table:—

VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF PERSONS WORKING THEREIN, 1952 (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 ..	4,495	10,210	1,774	4,168	6,269	14,378
Booksellers, Newsagents	981	2,715	341	956	1,322	3,671
Boot Dealers	364	1,350	234	639	598	1,989
Boot Repairers	509	656	274	332	783	988
Butchers	1,280	4,065	655	2,138	1,935	6,203
Chemists	698	2,430	322	1,152	1,020	3,582
Crockery	63	216	6	12	69	228
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	1,180	4,602	1,314	3,930	2,494	8,532
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat ..	711	1,790	144	410	855	2,200
Drapery and Men's Clothing	3,004	18,762	1,049	4,690	4,053	23,452
Electrical and Radio	473	1,448	342	836	815	2,284
Fancy Goods Dealers	384	2,913	162	1,274	546	4,187
Fish	384	825	74	154	458	979
Florists	389	843	90	197	479	1,040
Fruit and Vegetable	1,705	3,463	717	1,815	2,422	5,278
Fuel and Fodder	586	1,344	215	662	801	2,006
Furniture	586	2,706	201	802	787	3,508
Grocers	3,262	7,940	2,200	8,086	5,462	16,026
Hairdressers	1,697	3,817	792	1,512	2,489	5,329
Hardware	946	4,328	676	2,387	1,622	6,715
Jewellery	350	967	172	413	522	1,380
Leather Goods	155	351	104	159	259	510
Musical Instruments	28	327	27	63	55	390
Tobacconists	975	1,664	187	314	1,162	1,978
Mixed Trades and Shops not classified	1,631	3,471	713	1,498	2,344	4,969
Total 1952*	26,836	83,203	12,785	38,599	39,621	121,802
Total 1951*	26,848	83,931	12,798	38,785	39,646	122,716

* 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.

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.

**Wages
Boards.**

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, 1952, there were 215 Wages Boards existent or authorized.

THE BASIC WAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers. This is based upon and corresponds with the Commonwealth

Statistician's "All Items" series, but it is specially numbered for convenience in the adjustment of the basic wage. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" of six shillings to the existing wage, payable in two instalments.

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

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

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

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

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.

‡ On 12th September, 1953, the Arbitration Court decided to discontinue the automatic adjustments to the basic wage which has therefore remained constant since August, 1953.

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

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
“C” Series.**

The “C” Series (all items) of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne is 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,” 1914-1953.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. “All Items.”	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. “All Items.”
November, 1914 ..	671	1940	964
November, 1921 ..	1003	1941	1008
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1942	1100
1929 ..	1017	1943	1139
1930 ..	956	1944	1135
1931 ..	846	1945	1135
1932 ..	813	1946	1149
1933 ..	789	1947	1188
1934 ..	801	1948	1294
1935 ..	824	1949	1415
1936 ..	844	1950	1565
1937 ..	868	1951	1880
1938 ..	896	1952	2170
1939 ..	924	1953	2285

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 1948 to 1952 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES
1948 TO 1952.

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Plumbing and Gasfitting ..	957	927	992	1,006	1,041
Carpentry and Joinery ..	1,209	1,286	1,521	1,790	2,093
Painting, Decorating, and Sign-writing	274	220	223	196	200
Plastering	25	18	17	20	23
Printing	986	869	860	865	874
Electrical	1,259	1,264	1,284	1,314	1,422
Motor Mechanics	761	778	942	1,139	1,398
Bootmaking	456	367	329	322	276
Moulding	155	116	87	80	80
Engineering	2,255	2,137	1,980	1,817	1,847
Fibrous Plastering	149	131	121	113	122
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	138	93	67	72	110
Sheet Metal	156	138	116	105	90
Bread Making and Baking ..	108	85	78	72	55
Pastrycooking	129	102	91	92	73
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making	428	355	312	329	347
Cooking	9	12	14	14	18
Hairdressing	894	832	746	672	619
Aircraft Mechanics	41	43	49	67	57
Bricklaying	22	25	31	35	56
Electroplating	11	14	19	17	12
Dental Mechanics	3	9	19	24	33
Watchmaking .. ..	..	8	14	15	26
Furniture .. ..	..	..	..	..	13
Radio Tradesman .. ..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	10,425	9,829	9,912	10,176	10,889

Since the inception of the Commission, 19,161 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
	Metropolitan	28.11.28
Plastering	Metropolitan	17.2.37
Fibrous Plastering	Metropolitan	18.12.46
Bricklaying	Metropolitan	
<i>Metal Trades.</i>		
Engineering	Metropolitan	1.4.36
	Geelong	25.6.41
	Remainder of State	7.11.45
Electrical Mechanic	Metropolitan	17.7.29
	Remainder of State	1.11.44
Electrical Fitter and Armature Winder	Metropolitan	17.7.29
	Remainder of State	12.5.48
Motor Mechanics	Metropolitan	5.3.30
	Remainder of State	30.3.49
Moulding	Metropolitan	13.1.32
Boilermaking	Metropolitan	1.12.37
Sheet Metal	Metropolitan	25.5.38
Electroplating	Metropolitan	7.5.47
Aircraft Mechanic	Whole State	16.10.46
Radio Tradesman	Metropolitan	15.1.52
Instrument Making	Metropolitan	3.6.52
<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	25.3.52
Furniture Trades	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 obtain 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 field). 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 initiated 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. Late in 1951 when the Organization had largely achieved its humanitarian work, it was replaced by the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, and the flow of Displaced Persons migrants has since ended.

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*, 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 fourteen 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 the five years ended 30th June, 1952, are given in the following table:—

Details.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Applications for employment* ..	77,560	77,622	103,601	98,010	112,271
Number placed in employment ..	47,887	50,434	74,189	69,062	62,077
Number of vacancies notified ..	122,218	134,626	121,847	115,935	89,113
Vacancies at 30th June	42,531	48,140	47,611	51,666	13,720

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

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION.

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 establish and maintain ambulance services.
12. To promote—
 - (a) Collective Buying of standard equipment, furnishings and supplies;
 - (b) Administrative Training Scheme;
 - (c) Post-graduate Training of Nurses.
13. Administration of Private Hospitals—under the *Health (Hospitals) Act 1948*, which came into operation on 1st July, 1951.
14. Administration of Commonwealth Hospital Benefits—by arrangement with the Commonwealth authorities.

Building. When completed, the Commission's building programme, including new Hospitals and Benevolent Homes and extensions to existing ones, will provide approximately an additional 3,500 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 £24,000,000 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 Act 1948*, at £800,000);
- (2) Special Appropriations by Parliament.

In the year 1951-52 the Government paid £6,103,083 into the Fund for allocation to registered Institutions and Societies. In addition, £561,681 was available from the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Fund for Distribution to Institutions for Maintenance.

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

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

In addition Capital Funds to the extent of £2,614,486 were spent in the year 1951-52, on the Commission's building programme, and the purchase of plant, equipment, furnishings and fittings.

	£
Loan Fund	2,400,000
Hospital Benefit Fund	211,008
Surplus Revenue	3,478
	2,614,486

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 1952.

Year.	Population (Estimated at 31st December).	Number of Hospitals (functioning).	Number of Beds (Including Private and Intermediate Sections).
1836	224	..	..
1840	10,291	1	20
1850	76,162	1	20
1862	551,338	19	1,037
1870	723,925	26	1,574
1880	858,605	34	2,202
1890	1,133,728	34	2,094
1900	1,196,213	42	2,470
1910	1,301,408	44	2,896
1920	1,527,909	53	3,774
1930	1,792,605	63	4,678
1940	1,914,918	64	7,122
1950	2,237,182*	91	8,930
1951	2,299,538*	93	9,112
1952	2,366,719	96	9,237

*Revised figure.

Number of Institutions and Societies.

At 30th June, 1952, the Commission had on its register 890 institutions and societies as under:—

Hospitals	125
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	40
Children's Homes	50
Foundling and Rescue Homes	13
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls	79
Creches and Kindergartens	82
Bush Nursing Centres	16
Ambulance organizations	56
Relief organizations	97
Miscellaneous organizations	91
Private Hospitals	241

890

The Citizens Welfare Service of Victoria.

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

The functions fulfilled by the Citizens Welfare Service are—

1. A Family Casework Agency—

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

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

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

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

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

The following table shows Receipts and Expenditure, and the number of cases dealt with, during the five years ended on 30th June, 1952 :—

Details.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Receipts	£ 5,618	£ 4,999	£ 5,524	£ 7,849	£ 5,918
Expenditure	6,987	4,970	5,697	8,368	7,982
Cases dealt with	No. 872	No. 791	No. 710	No. 767	No. 823

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, 1952, 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.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1952.

Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Receipts.					Expenditure (inc. cost of Out-patients).
		From Government.	Contributions from—		Other.†	Total Receipts.	
			In-patients or Inmates.	Out-patients.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Special Hospitals† ..	9	1,710,141	18,799	103,347	571,304	2,403,591	2,764,735
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan ..	9	2,315,448	93,507	111,821	394,676	2,915,452	3,436,174
Country ..	76	2,711,714	69,482	75,810	1,007,550	3,864,556	4,127,423
Auxiliary Hospitals*	3	293,191	14,127	5,001	22,495	334,814	338,950
Fairfield Hospital (Fever division and Chest unit) ..	1	99,263	1,918	..	58,969	160,150	188,832
Convalescent Homes ..	1	5,367	1,607	..	1,734	8,708	8,150
Sanatoria ..	3	567,131	..	..	..	567,131	567,131
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	11	2,690,095	..	..	14,518	2,704,613§	2,704,613§
Total ..	113	10,392,350	199,440	295,979	2,071,246	12,959,015	14,136,008
OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Infants' Homes ..	6	44,752	4,928	..	32,615	82,295	116,862
Children's Homes ..	32	126,025	39,620	..	191,494	357,139	419,683
Maternity Homes ..	4	4,417	14,074	..	1,791	20,282	21,749
Rescue Homes ..	4	5,783	12,925	..	77,905	96,613	105,423
Benevolent Homes ..	9	502,769	82,902	..	59,348	645,019	764,922
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	2	7,113	7,646	..	188,166	202,925	195,924
Benevolent Societies	36	3,187	..	..	5,593	8,780	9,810
Hostels for the Aged	3	14,433	7,795	..	2,954	25,182	21,810
Miscellaneous ..	..	587,264	121,921	3,162	354,982	1,067,329	1,125,403
Total ..	..	1,295,743	291,811	3,162	914,848	2,505,564	2,784,586
Grand Total	..	11,688,093	491,251	299,141	2,986,094	15,464,579	16,920,594

* 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 £127,667 for Mental Defectives' Branch.

NOTE.—Receipts and Expenditure of Fairfield Hospital (fever division and chest unit), Sanatoria and Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses are for year ended 30th June, 1952.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, ETC., DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1952.

Institution.	Receipts.						
	Maintenance Receipts.				Capital Receipts.		Total Receipts.
	Government.	Contributions from In-patients and Out-patients.	Intermediate and Private Patients Section.	Other.	Government.	Other.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Special Hospitals ..	1,489,935	122,146	74,921	295,830	220,206	200,553	2,403,591
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan ..	1,758,083	205,328	149,744	179,260	557,365	65,672	2,915,452
Country ..	1,622,858	145,292	579,045	268,371	1,088,856	160,134	3,864,556
Auxiliary Hospitals ..	278,560	19,128	..	18,502	14,631	3,993	334,814
Fairfield Hospital (Fever division and chest unit)*	99,263	1,918	..	58,969	..	..	160,150
Convalescent Homes ..	5,367	1,607	..	1,734	..	..	8,708
Sanatoria* ..	413,755	..	..	..	153,376	..	567,131
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses* ..	2,288,970	..	..	14,518	401,125	..	2,704,613†
Total ..	7,956,791	495,419	803,710	837,184	2,435,559	430,352	12,959,015

* Year ended 30th June, 1952.

† Includes £127,667 for Mental Defectives Branch.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, ETC., DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1952.

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. Extra-ordinary Exp.	Total.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Special Hospitals ..	1,200,210	715,906	1,916,116	359,460	2,275,576	489,159	2,764,735
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan ..	1,256,991	776,189	2,033,180	468,242	2,501,422	934,752	3,436,174
Country ..	1,044,362	964,530	2,008,892	98,863	2,707,755	1,419,668	4,127,423
Auxiliary Hospitals ..	187,470	109,600	297,070	21,397	318,467	20,483	338,950
Fairfield Hospital (Fever division and chest unit)* ..	111,521	76,541	188,062	..	188,062	770	188,832
Convalescent Homes ..	5,432	2,718	8,150	..	8,150	..	8,150
Sanatoria* ..	231,289	182,466	413,755	..	413,755	153,376	567,131
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses* ..	1,111,077	1,192,411	2,303,488	..	2,303,488	401,125	2,704,613†
Total ..	5,748,352	4,020,361	9,768,713	947,962	10,716,675	3,419,333	14,136,008

* Year ended 30th June, 1952.

† Includes £127,667 for Mental Defectives Branch.

The receipts of public hospitals and charitable institutions in the State under various headings for the year ended 31st March, 1952, are shown hereunder:—

VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., 1951-52.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Convalescent Homes, Mental Hospitals* and Sanatoria*.	Infants' Homes.	Children's Homes.	Maternity and Rescue Homes.	Hostels for The Aged.	Benevolent Homes.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Grants including Hospital Benefits Fund	7,129,757	3,257,655	35,293	70,159	8,932	14,433	502,769	7,113	590,451	11,616,562
Child Endowment		4,988	9,459	55,866	1,288	..	..	..	..	71,531
Municipal Grants and Contributions	86,541	86	269	619	50	..	1,050	643	132,776	222,034
Annual Subscriptions	100,163	199	1,231	18,303	471	794	5,143	32,088	27,975	186,367
Proceeds of Entertainments	97,486	..	6,627	5,985	..	..	3,666	23,509	19,979	157,252
Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund	71,779	415	1,330	4,417	308	..	7,183	724	2,030	88,186
Collections, Donations, Legacies, and Bequests	744,107	670	19,517	79,767	4,587	1,855	29,463	64,962	96,891	1,041,819
Contributions of Inpatients or Inmates	197,833	1,607	4,928	39,620	26,999	7,795	82,902	7,646	121,921	491,251
Contributions from Outpatients	295,979	..	..	61,085	73,807	..	..	31,829	3,162	299,141
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour .. .. .	..	..	..	17,331	..	..	..	..	..	166,721
Income from Investments	58,900	56	2,541	..	..	..	4,969	18,755	953	103,505
Fees from Intermediate and Private Patients	803,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	803,710
Other Sources	92,308	14,826	1,100	3,987	473	305	7,874	15,656	79,971	216,500
Total	9,678,563	3,280,452	82,295	357,189	116,895	25,182	645,019	202,925	1,076,109	15,464,579

* 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 1948-52, is given in the following table. For the year ended 31st March, 1952, Government Grants and Child Endowment represented 75·6 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments 1·4 per cent.; contributions of in-patients, inmates, and out-patients 5·1 per cent.; charitable contributions (subscriptions, entertainments, collections, Lord Mayor's Fund, &c.) 9·5 per cent.; and receipts from all other sources 8·4 per cent.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., 1947-48 TO 1951-52.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.	Nine Months ended 31st March.	Year ended 31st March.		
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Government Grants	3,133,037	3,884,988	6,495,973	8,868,148	11,616,562
Hospital Benefits Fund	576,864	*	*	*	*
Child Endowment	58,402	43,439	72,845	76,749	71,531
Municipal Grants and Contributions	154,823	139,219	170,085	178,512	222,034
Annual Subscriptions	163,038	126,624	163,695	174,746	186,367
Entertainments, &c.	123,507	75,583	128,101	151,674	157,252
Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund	56,763	57,138	58,964	77,203	88,186
Collections, Donations, Legacies, and Bequests	655,404	372,781	617,161	976,017	1,041,819
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	484,856	455,280	441,022	618,321	790,392
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	75,742	55,937	79,810	100,642	166,721
Income from Investments	97,498	77,081	100,228	99,954	103,505
Intermediate and Private Section of Public Hospitals	415,823	325,955	509,124	619,677	803,710
Other Sources	715,072	280,842	362,051	189,397	216,500
Total Receipts	6,710,829	5,894,867	9,199,059	12,131,040	15,464,579
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Maintenance (In-patients or In- mates)	5,400,241	4,933,236	6,987,860	8,550,630	11,510,801
Out-patients (Public Hospitals) ..	412,381	369,243	576,519	720,841	949,543
Extraordinary	54,103	49,477	95,777	121,388	221,758
Capital (Building etc.)	767,929	1,007,473	1,997,748	2,983,750	4,238,492
Total Expenditure	6,634,654	6,359,429	9,657,904	12,376,609	16,920,594

* Included in Government Grants.

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

The next table shows the bed provision and the actual number of inmates maintained in institutions during the year ended 31st March, 1952.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1951-52.

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 ..	1,878	145	1,455·4	36,790	4,680	141,909
General Hospitals—						
Metropolitan ..	1,555	317	1,427·2	30,232	8,970	172,458
Country	2,956	1,713	1,697·2	38,582	44,007	104,581
Auxiliary Hospitals ..	673	..	538·3	9,069	..	3,903
Fairfield Hospital (Fever division and Chest unit)†	472	..	109·1	2,327	..	..
Convalescent Homes ..	45	..	30·5	516	..	..
Sanatoria†	675	..	489·7	1,244	..	..
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses‡ ..	6,660	..	6,657·0	9,524	..	..
Total Hospitals ..	14,914	2,175	12,404·4	128,284	57,657	422,851
	Number of Beds.		Daily Average.	Accommodated during Year.		
	For Children.	For Adults.		Children.	Adults	
Infants' Homes ..	400	78	461·9	903	231	
Children's Homes ..	3,225	..	2,634·2	4,275	..	
Maternity Homes ..	140	140	217·3	780	777	
Rescue Homes ..	..	465*	390·6	..	577*	
Benevolent Homes ..	..	2,630	2,346·0	..	4,545	
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions ..	..	178*	209·0	..	335*	
Hostels for the Aged ..	..	127	97·6	..	167	

* Details not available. † Year ended 30th June, 1952. ‡ Year ended 31st December, 1951.

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, 1952, total payments by the Commonwealth to the State amounted to £1,491,282 of which £561,681 was on account of public wards. Since 1st July, 1948, the Hospital Benefits Rate was increased from 6s. to 8s. per day.

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 Hospitals and Charities Commission, 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, 1952, amounted to £470,133

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, 1948 TO 1952.

Payments on Account of	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Public Hospitals—	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Works ..					211,008
Public Beds ..	641,643	863,186	807,433	860,601	561,681
Non-public Beds ..	185,165	196,648	226,759	230,444	248,460
Total ..	826,808	1,059,834	1,034,192	1,091,045	1,021,149
Private Hospitals ..	309,455	382,430	461,156	461,150	470,133
Grand Total	1,136,263	1,442,264	1,495,348	1,552,195	1,491,282

Additional Benefits. Commonwealth Statutory Rules No. 119 of 11th October, 1951, introduced an Additional Benefit of 4s. per day (i.e., additional to the 8s. per day mentioned above) payable to "approved" private hospital patients who are "qualified" and are members of an "approved" Hospital Contributory Fund.

For the purposes of these Additional Benefits only, most public hospitals are now registered as private hospitals. The Additional Benefits are paid by the Hospital Contributory Funds which are reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

GENERAL HOSPITALS, ETC.

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.

Cancer Institute. 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.

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.

An extensive reconstruction programme is in hand to convert these buildings to provide for the requirements of the Institute.

The first section of the main work comprising the Nurses' Home, X-ray Therapy Department, and hospital wards was officially opened by the Minister of Health, the Hon. W. P. Barry, M.L.A., on the 30th June, 1954.

Further building construction is proceeding, to provide additional hospital beds and hostel accommodation, including the installation of a 4 M.E.V. Linear Accelerator.

A full service to out-patients is functioning and both this and the visiting nursing service are being freely used. Consultants from the Institute visit special clinics at a number of 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 **Fairfield Hospital.** 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, 1952, 200 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, 1952 :—

Details.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Receipts	£124,321	£141,262	£162,061	£199,724	£284,024
Expenditure	£117,300	£147,311	£172,760	£201,093	£300,328
Total cases treated	3,048	4,948	4,071	3,840	4,148
Admissions	2,810	4,767	3,845	3,641	3,929
Daily average of occupied beds	182	230	202	189	245
Deaths	35	57	46	47	47

BUSH NURSING CENTRES.

Bush Nursing. Bush nursing centres are distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 31st March, 1952, there were 58 centres (including 45 hospitals supplying 45 beds employing approximately 150 trained nurses and 26 partly-trained nurses. During the year ended 31st March, 1952, the total number of cases attended by Bush Nurses was 22,725. The 45 hospitals admitted 9,156 inpatients and treated 8,073 outpatients.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing centres for the years ended 31st March, 1951 and 1952 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES.

	Year ended 31st March.	
	1951.	1952.
	£	£
RECEIPTS.		
Grants—		
Government	71,023*	94,111*
Municipalities	930	619
Collections, Donations, &c. .. .	25,491	36,063
Proceeds from entertainments .. .	9,483	10,763
Patients' fees	88,887	118,587
Members' fees	16,101	17,457
Interest and rent	1,420	888
Miscellaneous	1,747	3,027
Total receipts	215,082	231,515
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries—		
Nurses (paid to Central Council) .. .	65,246	95,096
Other	45,421	59,825
Provisions, fuel, lighting, &c. .. .	42,588	53,427
Surgery and medicine	6,771	7,125
Repairs and Maintenance	9,087	9,644
Furniture and equipment	9,211	11,237
Printing, stationery, &c.	4,464	9,431
Insurance, rent, bank charges, &c. .. .	3,417	1,210
Miscellaneous	3,165	3,348
Loan and interest repayments	3,563	295
Land and buildings	9,356	30,574
Alterations and Additions	3,306	3,153
Total expenditure	205,595	284,365

* Includes £34,774 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1951 and £37,376 for 1952.

**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, handicrafts, 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, 1947-48 TO 1951-52.

Details.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Income	£ 177,881	164,518	177,609	199,402	253,181
Expenditure	£ 302,840	231,688	235,041	246,518	328,372
Gross Expenditure over Income	£ 125,009	67,170	58,332	47,116	75,191
Accumulation Account ..	£ 928,919	870,053	822,432	777,522	705,695
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service ..	£ 24,044	30,406	41,787	39,898	65,332
Convalescent Homes and Hostels*	£ 42,357	54,203	58,980	66,257	88,479
Handcraft and Curative Training	£ 15,905	14,080	13,953	13,905	15,754
Social Service and Welfare†	£ 23,817	20,815	15,003	12,704	14,892
Service and Repatriation Hospitals including Recreation Centres	£ 33,010	30,621	22,583	25,573	26,491
Civilian Hospitals and Civilian Relief	£ 14,347	5,734	8,166	7,251	8,009
Red Cross Branches and Companies	No. 453	432	383	468	451
Junior Red Cross Circles ..	No. 72	54	84	94	120
Blood Donations	No. 23,191	24,737	27,962	33,587	38,500
Blood Distributed	pints 14,174	15,115	17,288	18,604	24,023
Serum Distributed	litres 2,174	2,340	2,288	1,904	2,336
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries	No. 26,534	34,286	33,858	35,680	34,360
Transport Mileage	276,955	238,673	223,167	287,438	318,316
Admissions to Convalescent Homes	.. 1,895	2,082	2,354	2,043	2,097

* 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, 1952 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—ACCOMMODATION, ETC.—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952 :—

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Metropolitan—								
Greenvale .. ..	..	236	5	154	2	141	..	7
Gresswell	192	..	239	..	219	..	7	..
Heatherton	70	198	74	234	15	188	6	12
Henry Watson House ..	..	38	..	32	..	10	..	..
Austin	96	50	206	231	180	230	13	8
Fairfield Chest Unit ..	25	25	51	119	53	110	3	6
Royal Park— Dunstan Chalet ..	19	..	12	..	4	..	1	..
Eleanor Shaw Chalet..	..	12	..	5	..	3	..	3
Country—								
Bendigo	14	10	14	22	14	20	2	1
Ballarat Chalet ..	10	10	15	15	12	19	1	1
Hamilton Chalet ..	7	7	12	15	5	6	2	3
Horsham Chalet ..	7	7	9	5	6	6	1	..
Wangaratta Chalet ..	7	7	11	7	10	4	..	1
Mildura Chalet ..	7	7	10	4	5	7	1	..
Sale Chalet	20	20	16	27	19	18	2	1
Warrnambool Chalet ..	7	11	15	8	10	13	1	..
Mooroopna Chalet ..	15	14	18	22	18	16	1	..
Geelong Chalet ..	15	15	19	19	16	15	..	..
Total	511	667	726	919	588	806	41	43

In addition, nearly 400 beds are provided by the Commonwealth Repatriation Department for the accommodation of ex-service men and women at Caulfield, Heidelberg, and Macleod. Another female unit (Henry Watson House) accommodating 38 patients was opened in South Yarra on 4th August, 1952.

X-ray Surveys of metropolitan and country population are progressing, ten mobile units being in the field to date. Approximately 1,358,000 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, 1952 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES, 1952.

Type of Service.	Metropolitan—		Country—
	Central.	Prahran.	Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.
New cases applying	4,542	2,737	1,106
Re-attendances (Old and New Cases)	28,506	2,997	5,412
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	10,349	166	1,408
X-ray Screen Examination—Films—			
Large	} 24,431	7,617	3,702
Films—Micro			
Screens	4,656	..	394
A.P. Refills (Attendances) ..	3,002	35	421

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during each of the years 1943 to 1952 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—						
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
1952.. ..	33,048	5,734	3,287	1,893	1,338	45,300

MENTAL HYGIENE AUTHORITY.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Mental Hygiene Authority for the years 1951 and 1952 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE AUTHORITY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1951 AND 1952.

Location.	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1951.	1952.	
In State Hospitals	6,413	6,539	+ 126
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	901	903	+ 2
Boarded Out	246	254	+ 8
Absent Without Leave	8	11	+ 3
In licensed Private Mental Homes	18	17	- 1
On Trial Leave from licensed Private Mental Homes	5	4	- 1
Total Number of Certified Insane	7,591	7,728	+ 137
In Receiving Institutions	135	105	- 30
Total	7,726	7,833	+ 107
Voluntary Boarders	260	323	+ 63
Military mental cases, Bundoora (not included in other statistics)	301	244	- 57

There was a net increase of 113 in the number of patients on the registers at the end of 1952, compared with 1951, made up of increases of 137 certified insane and 63 voluntary boarders with decreases of 30 in Receiving Institutions, and 57 military mental cases.

The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1952 proportionately to the population was 1 in 306.

The number of admissions to State Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1948 to 1952 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS, 1948 TO 1952.

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
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
1952	616	635	1,251	24	40	64	1,315

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, State Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1948 to 1952 are given below:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1948 TO 1952.

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
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
1952	272	340	612	274	290	564	1,176

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 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	Autburn	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, 1948-1952 :—

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.
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
1952 ..	392	485	169	197	87	1,645	2,975

Boys committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools are transferred for training as early as possible to the private reformatory school appropriate to their religion. They then come under the legal guardianship of the superintendent of the school who, in due course, may return them to their friends or relatives (who are required to enter into a good behaviour bond) or place them at service 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 1948-52.

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.
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
1952 ..	1	78	91	3	11	184

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, 1952 :—

Children already placed at 1st January, 1952	..	..	285
Children placed during year	..	..	462
			747
Total			
Discharged from operations of Part II. during year—			
Custody resumed by parent	..	..	283
Made wards through arrears	..	..	68
Deaths	..	..	—
Attained five years of age	..	..	55
Adopted	..	..	38
			303
Under supervision at 31st December, 1952	..	..	303

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 1948 to 1952, 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, 1948-1952.**

Year.			Number of Children Assisted.	Total Amount of Assistance Payments.	Average Payment per Child per Week.
				£	s. d.
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
1952	..	..	2,048	70,193	14 10

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 and are now in active operation:—

- 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.

The financial operations of the Children's Welfare Department for the years ended 31st December, 1951 and 1952, are shown hereunder :—

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT—
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, YEARS ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER, 1951 AND 1952.**

EXPENDITURE.	1951. £	1952. £
Children's Welfare Department—		
Boarded-out children	55,642	83,006
Royal Park Depot	73,761	127,537
Subsidies to Hostels	3,737	4,139
Service Outfits	3,236	5,094
Department for Reformatory Schools	12,315	6,457
Maintenance Act—		
Children	58,998	70,194
Widows	129	337
Migrant Children—		
Payments to Approved Organizations	856	2,395
General Maintenance Items (Medical attention, School requisites, &c.)	4,676	6,913
Administration	39,426	52,081
Gross Expenditure	252,776	358,153
RECEIPTS.		
Maintenance Collections	21,063	21,604
Child Endowment	3,732	5,346
Miscellaneous Receipts	456	4,203
Net Expenditure	227,525	327,000

**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.

The number of cases investigated during the year ended 30th June, 1952, was 472. Of these cases neglect alleged represented 58 per cent. (64) ; cruelty alleged 9 per cent. (6) ; behaviour problems 11 per cent. (12) ; miscellaneous cases involving welfare of children 22 per cent. (18). The corresponding percentages for the 486 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, 1952 :—

Details.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	6,396*	3,189	3,579	3,439	3,125
Expenditure	1,514	1,640	1,944	1,972	2,264
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cases investigated	488	602	590	486	472

* 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, 1952, there were 192 municipalities maintaining 479 centres, 134 of which were in the metropolitan area. During the twelve months prior to that date, 110,766 individual

infants and children attended the centres. A service is now being provided for Migrant Hostels and Camps in the Metropolitan and rural areas.

Vans have been provided for seven mobile services so that with the Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Travelling Baby Health Centre in the Mallee, a mobile service is provided for 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 99 expectant mothers and 1,135 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, 1952, 6,930 individual expectant mothers paid 33,240 visits to these centres. Advice on pre-natal hygiene is also available in all Infant Welfare Centres.

Pre-School. At the 31st December, 1952, 166 Free Kindergartens, with an enrolment of approximately 8,300 children of pre-school age, were in receipt of subsidies from the Department of Health. In addition to £82,160 paid to individual kindergartens and play centres the Kindergarten Training College received a grant of £10,000. This College provides accommodation for 170 students.

Pre-School Play Centres are now subsidized by the Government and function under the supervision of the Department of Health. Fifty-eight of these centres had been established by 31st December, 1952.

Creches. There are twelve creches and three day nurseries supported by Government subsidies, voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The total attendances for the year ended 31st December, 1952, were 95,160.

The total Government subsidy paid to Creches and Day Nurseries amounted to £20,048.

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

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 1948-1952, are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Year ended 30th June—		Year Ended 31st December—		
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Municipalities	179	181	187	191	192
Centres	366	393	443	466	479
Nurses in centres ..	185	193	205	214	220
Home visits	87,446	93,093	91,969	99,553	106,327
Total individual children ..	93,773	97,116	102,254	104,893	110,766
Total attendances ..	989,490	962,223	1,005,996	999,336	1,052,117

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

Since the inauguration of the Department of Health Mothercraft Nurses' examinations in 1930, 1,794 trainees had satisfactorily passed to the end of December, 1952. The number of Mothercraft nurses who passed the examination during the year ended 31st December, 1952, was 125. Since the coming into force of the Mothercraft Nurses Act in February, 1951, 521 nurses have been registered.

During the year 1952, two Mothercraft nurses received Department of Health certificates for pre-school Mothercraft nursing. One hundred and one nurses have received certificates since the course was inaugurated in 1942.

There were 1,577 Infant Welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 31st December, 1952.

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 £2,560,367 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £452,184.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1942-43 to 1951-52 were as follows :—

Year ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
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	23,011	171,445
1951	142,588	27,535	170,123
1952	147,841	28,595	176,436

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, 1952, 3,500 students were instructed in first aid and nursing and of these 2,632 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 160,178 persons have received awards. The Association medallion has been awarded to 14,645 students.

The following table shows various particulars relating to the Association's activities during each of the five years 1948 to 1952 :—

Details.	Year ended 30th September—			Year ended 31st December—	
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Receipts	£ 2,344	£ 3,636	£ 5,651	£ 3,949	£ 5,240
Expenditure	£ 1,847	£ 4,002	£ 5,271	£ 2,885	£ 4,505
Students Instructed	No. 2,584	No. 3,283	No. 4,551	No. 3,792	No. 3,500
Certificates Issued	1,788	2,318	3,386	2,718	2,632

The St. John Ambulance Association established the **Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.** 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 Hospitals 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. The 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 Prahran, Mordialloc, Footscray, Fairfield, Dandenong, and Camberwell. The thirty-five 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, 1952, forty-six branches, possessing forty-seven ambulances, operated throughout the State.

The locations of the Country Branches are shown hereunder:—

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

At Ballarat, Bendigo, Shepparton, and Warrnambool, district Ambulance Services were formed and these branches now cease to be part of the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.

The following table furnishes information relating to the activities of the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service from 1st July, 1947, to 31st March, 1952 :—

VICTORIAN CIVIL AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Details.	1947-48.	1948-49.*	1949-50.	1950-51	1951-52.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Metropolitan—					
Stations	4	5	5	5	7
Officers	59	70	80	90	104
Ambulances	21	21	27	33	35
Calls	36,544	29,492	47,529	51,044	58,071
Accidents attended	7,295	5,947	8,741	9,787	10,106
Mileage	416,443	305,731	499,397	552,739	570,355
Patients conveyed without payment	10,109	9,624	10,518	18,380	23,355
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts†	33,446	33,862	49,042	61,030	94,775
Government Grant (maintenance)	1,500	2,125	1,500	2,625	9,625
Expenditure	37,309	35,950	50,163	66,170	97,298
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Country—					
Stations	34	44	47	48	46
Ambulances	36	49	48	52	47
Calls	5,805	4,677	7,383	5,199	3,394
Mileage	134,347	132,532	211,538	168,304	155,401

* For nine months ended 31st March, 1949.

† Includes Government Grant.

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, 1952, 85 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 30 certificates of merit, 24 bronze medals, and 3 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, 1952, the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 7,455; the total income was £2,892 and the expenditure £2,424.

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1952, 1,255 cases were dealt with, of which 384 were connected with cruelty to horses and 518 to dogs. There were 21 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, and fines were imposed in 19 instances. The receipts for the year ended 30th June, 1952, amounted to £8,722 and the expenditure to £12,642.

**Society for
the Protection
of Animals.**

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, Nos. 6 and 26 of 1950, and No. 22 of 1951, 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, 1952, was £29,139,373

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 10s. per week or more (blind persons £13 per week), or £9 per week for a married couple (£16 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 £1,000 (£2,000 for married persons). The value of a home, furniture and personal effects is disregarded, also surrender values of life assurance policies up to £750, the capital value of any contingent interest, the present value (up to £750) 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.—£156 per annum (£3 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 £520 per annum (£10 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 £520 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.

Additional income of £13 per annum (5s. per week) is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

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 £78 per annum (£1 10s. per week), may be granted to the wife of an invalid pensioner (or age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind) if she is living with her husband and is not receiving an invalid or age pension or a service pension. The rate of the allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as an age or invalid pension.

Child's Allowance. An allowance of £29 18s. per annum (11s. 6d. per week) in respect of 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, 1952, was 7,925, the total cost being £81,162.

The numbers of age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1952, were as follows:—Age pensioners—men, 26,503; women, 61,342; total, 87,845. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,562; women, 6,411; total, 13,973.

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, 1952, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS,
1942-43 TO 1951-52.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Pensioners at End of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
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
1952	87,845	13,973	101,818	14,448,996

* 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 5s. 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, 1952, was £129,156.

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 £3 5s. 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 10s. 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 10s. 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 10s. 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.

Additional income of £13 per annum (5s. per week) is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment) received for the child.

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 £1,000. If a woman in Class B or D has property (excluding her home, &c.) valued at more than £1,000 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 £1,250. A widow in Class A may thus have property valued at any amount up to £1,250 in addition to her home, &c., and receive a pension of £169 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 divorcée 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 ten years ended 30th June, 1952, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS, 1942-43 TO 1951-52.

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
1952	10,222	1,390,309

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.)

There is no means test.

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

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

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

Allowances which may be paid are as follows:—

Amount of Allowances.

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

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

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

An advance payment of £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, 1952, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES GRANTED, 1942-43
TO 1951-52.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number Granted During Year.	Amount Paid in Allowances During Year.	Total Claims Granted.	Total Amount Paid in Allowances.
		£		£
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
1952	52,144	835,643	1,295,769	10,915,312

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, 1952, was £12,015,367.

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT.
AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1951 AND 1952.

Rate per Endowment Period (Four Weeks).	Number of Claims.	
	1951.	1952.
£1 (one child family)	121,023	124,933
£3 (two child family)	105,212	110,806
£5 (three child family)	46,362	50,446
£7 (four child family)	18,160	19,730
£9 (five child family)	6,738	7,169
£11 (six child family)	2,565	2,771
£13 (seven child family)	991	955
£15 (eight child family)	465	474
£17 (nine child family)	182	193
£19 (ten child family)	72	75
£21 (eleven child family)	19	21
£23 (twelve child family)	14	12
£25 (thirteen child family)	1	4
£27 (fourteen child family) .. .. .	..	2
£29 (fifteen child family)	1	..
Total claims current	301,805	317,591
Number of endowed children	605,673	642,693
Average number of endowed children per claim	2.01	2.02
Average annual liability per claim.. .. .	£ s. d. 39 3 7	£ s. d. 39 12 4

NOTE.—Figures in the above table exclude endowment in respect of children in institutions who numbered 5,026 and 4,795 in 1951 and 1952 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, 1952:—

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1952.

	Claims Granted.	Benefits Paid.
Unemployment	3,058	£ 11,215
Sickness	11,838	181,117
Special	9,745	46,608
Total	24,641	238,940

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 1951-52 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,
1942-43 TO 1951-52.

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>					
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
1952	51,045	75,486	13,735	140,266	9,184,196
<i>Service Pensions.</i>					
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	163,715
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
1952	2,661	757	368	3,786	382,584

Further statistical details relating to repatriation for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 are as follows :—

	1950-51.	1951-52.
Medical Treatment—	No.	No.
Repatriation In-patients at end of year ..	1,692	1,774
Repatriation In-patients treated during year ..	11,003	11,427
Attendances of Out-patients	96,214	108,495
	£	£
Medical treatment expenditure	1,951,805	2,343,731
Soldiers' children Education expenditure	43,944	57,936