

Imports of  
live stock  
overland.

770. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1878 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but only slightly larger numbers as regards cattle and sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

## IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1878.

|  | Horses.       | Cattle.        | Sheep.      |
|--|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| According to returns of the stock inspectors | 6,794 ...     | 38,979 ...     | 534,942     |
| ” ” Customs                                  | ... 4,449 ... | ... 37,526 ... | ... 510,529 |

Imports of  
pigs.

771. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1878 numbered 327. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 876, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live  
stock over-  
land.

772. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1877 was £947,637, and in 1878 £549,563.

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## PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Abolition of  
State aid to  
religion.

773. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) reserved for the Royal Assent on the 15th July 1870 and assented to on the 6th January 1871, the repeal to take effect from and after the 31st December 1875. Therefore since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Churches  
and clergy.

774. The numbers of registered clergy, of buildings used for public worship, of persons such buildings could accommodate, of those usually attending divine service, and of the services performed in connection with each religious denomination, were returned as follow for the year 1878.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1878.

| Religious Denomination.   | Number of Registered Clergy. | Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship. |  |   | Approximate Number of Services during the Year. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
|                           |                              | Number.   | Persons for whom there is Accommodation. | Persons usually Attending at Principal Service. |   |
| Church of England ...     | 161                          | 485   | 71,345                                   | 43,154  | 27,468  |
| Roman Catholics* ...      | 94                           | 454   | 89,466                                   | 61,902  | 40,693  |
| Presbyterians ...         | 156                          | 677   | 75,960                                   | 65,740  | 37,023  |
| Wesleyans ...             | 140                          | 828   | 129,070                                  | 92,930  | 82,454  |
| Independents ...          | 48                           | 93  | 16,261                                   | 8,395   | 9,708   |
| Baptists* ...             | 40                           | 78  | 13,430                                   | 9,255   | 10,723  |
| Bible Christians ...      | 16                           | 101   | 9,125                                    | 4,150   | 6,449   |
| Evangelical Lutherans ... | 12                           | 37  | 4,680                                    | 3,035   | 2,576   |
| Welsh Calvinists ...      | 2                            | 6   | 1,400                                    | 400   | 824   |
| Church of Christ * ...    | 14                           | 29  | 3,515                                    | 1,831   | 2,989   |
| Other Christians ...      | 11                           | 18  | 2,540                                    | 1,075   | 3,955   |
| Jews ...                  | 9                            | 7   | 1,759                                    | 605   | 1,433   |
| Other sects ...           | ...                          | 2   | 1,500                                    | 1,300   | 48  |
| <b>Total ...</b>          | <b>703</b>                   | <b>2,815</b>  | <b>420,051</b>                           | <b>293,772</b>                                  | <b>226,343</b>                                  |

775. The returns, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 19 in the number of clergy and of 3,241 in the number of services performed. They also show an increase of 100 in the number of places of worship, but a falling-off, equal to that for over 15,000 persons in the accommodation they contain, and a reduction of nearly 5,000 in the congregations at the principal services on the Sabbath.

Increase or decrease in churches, clergy, &c.

776. With reference to the diminished accommodation shown by the returns, it must be remembered that the buildings used for holding divine service are not only those specially constructed with that object, but also halls, school-houses, and sometimes even private dwellings, and the same edifices are not always used from year to year. It does not therefore follow because more places of worship are returned that the sitting accommodation should increase in a similar ratio, or even that it should not become less.

Diminution in church accommodation explained.

777. The returns which, although obtained direct from the heads of the different denominations, are nevertheless, I regret to say, not always reliable, and are in some instances stated to be only approximate, show a falling-off in the number of, accommodation in, and attendance at, places of worship, and in the number of services performed, in the case of the Roman Catholic and Independent churches and the Church of Christ; a falling-off in the buildings, attendance, and services in the

Increase or decrease of churches, &c., of different sects.

\* Figures, except those of the number of clergymen, stated to be only approximate.

case of the Evangelical Lutherans and Welsh Calvinists ; a falling-off in the attendance and services in the case of the Wesleyans ; a falling-off in the accommodation and attendance in the case of the " Other Sects ;" a falling-off in the accommodation in the case of Jews ; and a falling-off in the attendance in the case of the Bible Christians ; but an increase in the other items respecting these, and in all the items respecting the remaining denominations.\*

778. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1878 :—

### SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1878.

| Religious Denomination.      | Number of Sabbath Schools. | Number of Teachers. | Average Number of Scholars Attending. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Church of England ... ..     | 295                        | 2,550               | 21,913                                |
| Roman Catholics † ... ..     | 229                        | 1,146               | 18,114                                |
| Presbyterians ... ..         | 326                        | 2,643               | 27,046                                |
| Wesleyans ... ..             | 489                        | 4,920               | 31,524†                               |
| Independents † ... ..        | 59                         | 790                 | 5,873                                 |
| Baptists † ... ..            | 52                         | 478                 | 5,388                                 |
| Bible Christians ... ..      | 53                         | 556                 | 3,070                                 |
| Evangelical Lutherans ... .. | 14                         | 46                  | 576                                   |
| Welsh Calvinists ... ..      | 6                          | 119                 | 909                                   |
| Church of Christ † ... ..    | 17                         | 111                 | 926                                   |
| Other Christians ... ..      | 11                         | 58                  | 447                                   |
| Jews ... ..                  | 5                          | 11                  | 250                                   |
| Other sects ... ..           | 1                          | 21                  | 106                                   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>          | <b>1,557</b>               | <b>13,449</b>       | <b>116,142</b>                        |

779. As compared with the numbers in 1877, the Sabbath schools had decreased by 1, but the teachers had increased by 303, and the scholars by 988.

780. According to the figures, which in some instances are stated to be only approximate, a reduction, as compared with the previous year, took place in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars attached to the Roman Catholic and Independent churches and the Church of Christ ; of the teachers and scholars attached to the schools of the Bible Christians and Jews, and of the schools connected with the Baptists, Welsh Calvinists, and " Other Sects ;" but an increase in the other items in respect to these, and in all items in respect to the remaining denominations.‡

781. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many are no doubt below, whilst a few may be above,

\* For the numbers in 1877 see *Victorian Year-Book 1877-8*, page 271.

† Figures stated to be only approximate.

‡ For the numbers in 1877 see *Victorian Year-Book 1877-8*, page 272.

Sabbath schools.

Increase of teachers and scholars.

Increase or decrease in schools, &c., of different sects.

Proportion of Sabbath school children to population.

the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the numbers at the school age in the population, estimated to amount to 205,460, the proportion would be  $56\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

782. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January 1853. This Act provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the appointment of a council consisting of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate, to be presided over by a warden, as soon as the superior degrees of master of arts, doctor of medicine, doctor of laws, or doctor of music should amount to not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year.

Melbourne University.

783. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March 1859, declaring that all degrees granted or thereafter to be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

University ranks with British Universities.

784. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July 1854, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

Date of founding University.

785. The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by The Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., who by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it) was the means of the Hall being erected. The building is to be of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost will exceed £40,000.

Wilson Hall.

786. The number of students who matriculated in 1878 was 114, as against 103 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1878 were more

Matriculated students.

numerous than in any year since the University was opened, except 1874, when they numbered 118. From the opening of the University to the end of 1878 the total number of students who matriculated was 1,213.

Attendance  
at lectures.

787. In 1878, as compared with 1877, an increase of 45, and as compared with 1876, an increase of 80, took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow. It will be observed that the greatest number were medical students :—

### MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1878.

| Subject of Lectures. | Number of Students attending Lectures. |                   |        |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|--------|
|                      | Matriculated.                          | Non-matriculated. | Total. |
| Arts ... ..          | 57                                     | 2                 | 59     |
| Laws ... ..          | 73                                     | ...               | 73     |
| Engineering ... ..   | 32                                     | ...               | 32     |
| Medicine ... ..      | 90                                     | 4                 | 94     |
| Total ... ..         | 252*                                   | 6                 | 258    |

Graduates.

788. In 1878 the number of graduates was 30, of whom 24 took direct and 6 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 26 in 1877 and 28 in 1876. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 5 in 1877 and 10 in 1876. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1877, also those in the year 1878 :—

### MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, † 1855 TO 1878.

| Degrees.             | Prior to 1878. |                   |        | During 1878. |                   |        | Total.  |                   |        |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|
|                      | Direct.        | <i>Ad eundem.</i> | Total. | Direct.      | <i>Ad eundem.</i> | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem.</i> | Total. |
| Bachelor of Arts     | 124            | 51                | 175    | 9            | 1                 | 10     | 133     | 52                | 185    |
| Master of Arts ...   | 71             | 73                | 144    | 4            | 2                 | 6      | 75      | 75                | 150    |
| Bachelor of Medicine | 41             | 6                 | 47     | 3            | 1                 | 4      | 44      | 7                 | 51     |
| Doctor of Medicine   | 11             | 59                | 70     | 1            | 1                 | 2      | 12      | 60                | 72     |
| Bachelor of Laws     | 45             | 5                 | 50     | 6            | ...               | 6      | 51      | 5                 | 56     |
| Doctor of Laws ...   | 1              | 12                | 13     | 1            | 1                 | 2      | 2       | 13                | 15     |
| Total ... ..         | 293            | 206               | 499    | 24           | 6                 | 30     | 317     | 212               | 529    |

\* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1878, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 247.

† The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 395, of these 280 received 1 degree only, 97 received 2 degrees, 17 received 3 degrees, and 1 received 4 degrees.

789. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 AND 1878.

| Year.        | Receipts from— |               |                |        | Expenditure. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------|--------------|
|              | Government.    | College Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |              |
|              | £              | £             | £              | £      | £            |
| 1877 ...     | 6,750          | 6,110         | 282            | 13,141 | 15,448       |
| 1878 ...     | 11,250         | 6,694         | 192            | 18,136 | 15,293       |
| Increase ... | 4,500*         | 584           | ...            | 4,995  | ...          |
| Decrease ... | ...            | ...           | 90             | ...    | 155          |

790. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

Public schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1878.

| Year.    | Number of Schools.† | Number of Instructors. | Number of Scholars. |                        |                                 |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
|          |                     |                        | On the Rolls.       | In Average Attendance. | Distinct Children (estimated).‡ |
| 1872 ... | 1,049               | 2,416                  | 136,055             | 68,456                 | 113,197                         |
| 1873 ... | 1,107               | 3,149                  | 209,406             | 99,536                 | 174,236                         |
| 1874 ... | 1,167               | 3,715                  | 221,164             | 106,886                | 184,010                         |
| 1875 ... | 1,320               | 3,826                  | 220,533             | 101,495§               | 183,484                         |
| 1876 ... | 1,498               | 3,772                  | 231,560             | 106,758§               | 192,658                         |
| 1877 ... | 1,626               | 3,860                  | 234,519             | 116,015                | 194,994                         |
| 1878     | 1,664               | 3,906                  | 231,169             | 116,608                | 189,455                         |

\* This is only an apparent increase. The Government grant is £9,000 per annum (see paragraph 782 ante), which it will be observed is the average of the two years given.

† In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872; there were 29 in 1873; 56 in 1874; 117 in 1875; 181 in 1876; 216 in 1877, and 208 in 1878.

‡ The figures in this column, from 1872 to 1877, were obtained by reducing the numbers on the rolls by 16·8 per cent., which was considered by the Education Department to be an equitable allowance for children attending more than one day or night school. In 1878, however, the reduction of the numbers on the rolls was ascertained to be 16·163 per cent. in the case of day schools, and 43·65 per cent. in that of night schools, on which basis the estimate of distinct children in 1878 was arrived at.

§ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

|| With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools which in 1877 had been receiving such grants ceased to be connected with the State.

Increase in public schools, 1872-1878.

791. By comparing the figures on the lowest line with those on the uppermost, it will be ascertained that since the present Education Act has been in force the following increases have taken place in and in connection with the schools aided or supported by the State :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1878.

|   |     |     |     |     |        |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Schools ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 615    |
| Instructors ...                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,490  |
| Scholars on the rolls ...                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95,114 |
| „ in average attendance ...                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48,152 |
| Distinct children attending (estimated) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76,258 |

Increase or decrease in public schools, 1878.

792. By making a comparison between the figures of the last two lines of the same table, the schools, instructors, and scholars in average attendance are found to have increased, whilst the scholars on the rolls and the estimated number of distinct children diminished. The following are the differences :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1878.

|                                   |     |     |     | Increase. |     | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| Schools ...                       | ... | ... | ... | 38        | ... | —         |
| Instructors ...                   | ... | ... | ... | 46        | ... | —         |
| Scholars on the rolls ...         | ... | ... | ... | —         | ... | 3,350     |
| „ in average attendance ...       | ... | ... | ... | 593       | ... | —         |
| Distinct children (estimated) ... | ... | ... | ... | —         | ... | 5,539     |

Falling-off in scholars at night schools.

793. It is stated by the Department of Education that of the falling-off in 1878 of the number of children enrolled, which amounts to about 1½ per cent., nearly half is chargeable to night schools, which enrolled 1,591 fewer scholars, or 9 per cent. less, than during the previous year. The enrolment of day scholars shows a decrease of 1,759, being a falling-off of not quite 1 per cent. on the enrolment of 1877.

Withdrawal of capitation grants.

794. The falling-off in the numbers on the rolls is attributed by the Education Department chiefly to the fact that the capitation schools, 30 in number, were disconnected from the State at the end of 1877, but were generally carried on as private establishments, and a considerable number of their old pupils continued to attend them ; also that the duplicate attendances were fewer in 1878 than in the previous year.

Distinct scholars at day and night schools.

795. The falling-off in the number of distinct individual scholars is only in those attending night schools. In day schools the figures show a slight increase, as will be observed by the following table.

DISTINCT SCHOLARS IN DAY AND NIGHT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1877  
AND 1878.

| Year.           | Distinct Individual Scholars Attending— |                |         |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---------|
|                 | Day Schools.                            | Night Schools. | Total.  |
| 1877 ... ..     | 180,522                                 | 14,472         | 194,994 |
| 1878 ... ..     | 180,546                                 | 8,909          | 189,455 |
| Increase ... .. | 24                                      | ...            | ...     |
| Decrease ... .. | ...                                     | 5,563          | 5,539   |

796. It should be pointed out that although doubtless an actual falling-off took place in the attendance of distinct scholars at night schools, since the enrolments, as has been already shown, were less by 9 per cent. in 1878 than in 1877, yet the difference is not so great as that shown by the figures, which is chiefly due to a change in the mode adopted by the Education Department in calculating the distinct scholars. In 1877 it was assumed that the proportion of attendance at more than one school was the same in night as in day schools, whereas in 1878 it was ascertained that it amounted to nearly 44 per cent. in the former case and only to a little over 16 per cent. in the latter. Making the same deduction in 1877 as was allowed in 1878 for duplicate attendances at night schools, it will appear that the distinct pupils in those schools numbered 9,808, or only about 900 more than in the year under review.

Falling-off in distinct scholars.

797. The average attendance at public schools in 1878 was higher than in any previous year, and exhibits an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the attendance in 1877. If the day schools be regarded separately, the increase in average attendance amounts to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., whilst in night schools a falling-off is shown of  $4\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

Increase in average attendance.

798. The average attendance in 1878 amounted to 50.44 per cent. of the numbers on the rolls, as against 49.46 per cent. in 1877. Both these averages are higher than those obtaining in New South Wales, but not so high as the average in Queensland. The following are the proportions in those colonies, which are placed in order, the colony in which the attendance is highest in proportion to the enrolment being placed first and the others in succession.

Order of colonies in respect to average attendance.



ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE ATTENDANCE  
AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1878.

|                           | Percentage of Average Attendance<br>to Number Enrolled. |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Queensland ... ..      | 51·63   |
| 2. Victoria ... ..        | 50·44   |
| 3. New South Wales ... .. | 46·15   |
| 4. South Australia ... .. | 42·17   |

Average attendance in colonies compared.

799. Considering the population of Queensland is spread over so large an extent of country, it is no doubt a remarkable fact that the average attendance there should be so high, especially as, according to the report for 1878 of the Secretary for Public Instruction in that colony, the compulsory provisions of the Education Statute had not up to the end of that year been put in force. The populations of New South Wales and South Australia are more scattered than the population of Victoria, but not so much so as to account for the small proportion which the attendance at public schools bears to the enrolment, especially in the latter.

Public schools, 1877 and 1878.

800. The State day schools in operation at the end of 1878 exceeded by 76 the numbers at the end of 1877, but the total number of schools shows an increase of only half this number, as a falling-off of 8 took place in the night schools, and all the capitation schools, amounting to 30, were abolished. The following are the figures at the two periods :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1877 AND 1878.

| Year.           | Number of Schools at the end of each Year. |                     |                     |        |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
|                 | State Day Schools.                         | State Night Schools | Capitation Schools. | Total. |
| 1877 ... ..     | 1,380                                      | 216                 | 30                  | 1,626  |
| 1878 ... ..     | 1,456                                      | 208                 | ...                 | 1,664  |
| Increase ... .. | 76   | ...                 | ...                 | 38     |
| Decrease ... .. | ...  | 8                   | 30                  | ...    |

Teachers in public schools.

801. The following table shows the teachers of both sexes employed in public schools in 1878 and the former year. An increase of 20 will be observed in the total number of male and of 26 in that of female teachers. Under the head of male pupil-teachers a falling-off of 11, and under the head of workmistresses a falling-off of 28, took place, but an increase under all the other heads.

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1877 AND 1878.

| Year.        | Males.   |             |                 |        | Females.    |             |                  |                 |        |
|--------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
|              | Masters. | Assistants. | Pupil-Teachers. | Total. | Mistresses. | Assistants. | Work-mistresses. | Pupil-Teachers. | Total. |
| 1877 ...     | 1,257    | 221         | 326             | 1,804  | 174         | 586         | 571              | 725             | 2,056  |
| 1878 ...     | 1,278    | 231         | 315             | 1,824  | 182         | 603         | 543              | 754             | 2,082  |
| Increase ... | 21       | 10          | ...             | 20     | 8           | 17          | ...              | 29              | 26     |
| Decrease ... | ...      | ...         | 11              | ...    | ...         | ...         | 28               | ...             | ...    |

802. The following is a statement, according to returns collected by the municipal bodies under the Local Government Statute (38 Vict. No. 506), of the number of private schools, of the instructors employed therein, and of the scholars attending,\* during the seven years ended with 1878 :—

Private schools, 1872 to 1878.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1878.

| Year.     | Number of Schools. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Scholars. |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1872 ...  | 888                | 1,841                  | 24,781              |
| 1873 ...  | 653                | 1,446                  | 18,428              |
| 1874 ...  | 610                | 1,509                  | 22,448              |
| 1875 ...  | 565                | 1,511                  | 27,481              |
| 1876 ...  | 645                | 1,646                  | 28,847              |
| 1877 ...  | 530                | 1,457                  | 28,422              |
| 1878 †... | 596                | 1,700                  | 37,582              |

803. The first of the years shown in the table is the one immediately prior to that in which the Education Act came into operation. It will be observed that, in the succeeding six years, the private schools and instructors connected with them diminished considerably, but the scholars in attendance increased by nearly 13,000. The following figures show the decrease of the two former and the increase of the latter :—

Private schools, increase or decrease.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.—INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1878.

| Increase.    |        | Decrease.       |     |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----|
| Scholars ... | 12,801 | Schools ...     | 292 |
|              |        | Instructors ... | 141 |

\* The numbers given are those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in the month of February or March of the years following those named in the first column of the table.

† According to returns supplied to the Education Department, the number of private schools in Victoria during any portion of 1878 was 686, and the aggregate number of scholars on the rolls of the same was 40,462. The schools exceed the number returned to the Government Statist by 90, and the scholars by 2,880; the figures given by the latter, however, represent the schools open at a particular time and express a close approximation to the distinct scholars attending the same. It is possible also that some of the smaller schools may have escaped the notice of the collectors. The Education Department has a better opportunity than the Government Statist of obtaining complete returns of private schools, since, under the Education Act Amendment Act (40 Vict. No. 541), section X., it is made compulsory upon all proprietors or principal teachers of private schools to furnish returns to that department annually of the numbers and ages of their scholars, and the State schoolmasters and truant officers throughout the country see that this duty is not evaded.

Private  
schools, in-  
crease, 1878.

804. A considerable increase in private schools, and, in proportion, a still greater one in the number of instructors and scholars, is shown by the returns of 1878, as compared with those of 1877. This increase is no doubt partly due to the establishment of fresh schools and partly to the severance of capitation schools from the State, and their being carried on as private institutions. Some of the increase, moreover, may be only apparent, and be owing to greater care having been exercised by the collectors. The following are the increases shown by the figures :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1878.

|             |     |     |     |     |       |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Schools     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66    |
| Instructors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243   |
| Scholars    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,160 |

Teachers in  
private  
schools.

805. The male teachers in private schools numbered 615 and the female teachers 1,085 in 1878, as against 481 and 976 in the previous year.

Proportion  
of male and  
female  
teachers.

806. Female teachers exceeded male teachers in public schools by 14 per cent. in both years, and in private schools by 103 per cent. in 1877, but by only 76 per cent. in 1878.

Proportion  
of scholars  
to each  
teacher.

807. Under the State school system many more pupils are allotted to each instructor than is generally found to be the case in private schools. In public schools the proportion of scholars to each instructor, male and female, was, if the average number in attendance be taken, 30 in both years; if the estimated number of distinct children be taken, 51 in 1877 and  $48\frac{1}{2}$  in 1878; and, if the total number on the roll be taken, as many as 61 in 1877 and 59 in 1878. During the former year, in private schools, the average number of scholars to each instructor was  $19\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the latter 22.

Denomina-  
tions of  
private  
schools.

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

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876, 1877, AND 1878\*—RELIGIOUS SECTS CONNECTED WITH.

| Religious Denomination. | Number of Schools. |       |       | Number of Teachers. |       |       | Number of Scholars. |        |        |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------|--------|
|                         | 1876.              | 1877. | 1878. | 1876.               | 1877. | 1878. | 1876.               | 1877.  | 1878.  |
| Church of England       | 41                 | 47    | 62    | 159                 | 210   | 242   | 1,491               | 1,730  | 2,055  |
| Presbyterian ...        | 4                  | 4     | 7     | 46                  | 32    | 43    | 612                 | 633    | 744    |
| Wesleyan ...            | 2                  | 7     | 6     | 12                  | 19    | 18    | 221                 | 333    | 314    |
| Independent ...         | 1                  | ...   | 1     | 1                   | ...   | 1     | 20                  | ...    | 22     |
| Baptist ...             | ...                | ...   | 2     | ...                 | ...   | 2     | ...                 | ...    | 30     |
| Lutheran ...            | 3                  | 3     | 4     | 4                   | 4     | 4     | 68                  | 142    | 183    |
| Protestant (undefined)  | 9                  | 7     | 1     | 27                  | 10    | 1     | 338                 | 123    | 57     |
| Roman Catholic † ...    | 111                | 115   | 190   | 338                 | 345   | 583   | 13,430              | 15,631 | 24,934 |
| Jewish ...              | 2                  | 4     | 3     | 10                  | 13    | 11    | 270                 | 293    | 231    |
| Not any, or not stated  | 472                | 343   | 320   | 1,049               | 824   | 795   | 12,397              | 9,537  | 9,012  |
| Total ...               | 645                | 530   | 596   | 1,646               | 1,457 | 1,700 | 28,847              | 28,422 | 37,582 |

809. An increase in 1878 as compared with 1877 will be found in many of the lines, but chiefly in the line for Roman Catholic schools. This is probably due, first, to the opening of new schools; secondly, to the Roman Catholic clergy having this year, at the request of the Honorable Sir John O'Shanassy, taken pains that all their schools should be returned; and, thirdly, to the fact that the schools which received capitation grants, the greater part of which were Roman Catholic schools, are now, owing to the cessation of those grants, necessarily continued, if continued at all, as private establishments.

Increase in Roman Catholic schools accounted for.

810. By the figures relating to 1878 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 276 private schools, or 46 per cent., employing 905 instructors, or 53 per cent., and educating 28,570 children, or 76 per cent. of the total numbers, were connected with some religious denomination; also that 24,934 children, or about 66 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 87 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

811. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally greater than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1878:—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 31½ scholars.  
 „ not attached „ „ „ „ 11½ „

\* The returns should express the numbers on the rolls in the months of February or March of the years following these.

† The Education Department, as has been already stated (see footnote to table following paragraph 802 ante), succeeded in obtaining returns for 1878 of more private schools and scholars than the Government Statist, but it is believed that this was only the case in regard to other than Roman Catholic schools. Owing to the special efforts referred to in the next paragraph, there is strong reason to believe that the Government Statist was furnished with particulars respecting all the schools attached to the Roman Catholic body.

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

812. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 8 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 43, and in the Lutheran schools as high as 46 scholars to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects:—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  scholars.

|   |                 |   |   |                 |   |
|---|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|---|
| ” | Baptists        | ” | ” | 15              | ” |
| ” | Presbyterians   | ” | ” | 17              | ” |
| ” | Wesleyans       | ” | ” | $17\frac{1}{2}$ | ” |
| ” | Jews            | ” | ” | 21              | ” |
| ” | Independents    | ” | ” | 22              | ” |
| ” | Roman Catholics | ” | ” | 43              | ” |
| ” | Lutherans       | ” | ” | 46              | ” |

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

813. It has been already shown\* that in State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 30. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

Public and private schools.

814. If, for the seven years of which mention has already been made,† the totals shown in the public schools table be added to those in the table relating to private schools, the growth of the school system since the year prior to that in which the Education Act came into operation will be readily observed:—

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1878.

| Year.    | Number of Schools. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Distinct Scholars.† |
|----------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1872 ... | 1,937              | 4,257                  | 137,978                       |
| 1873 ... | 1,760              | 4,595                  | 192,664                       |
| 1874 ... | 1,777              | 5,224                  | 206,458                       |
| 1875 ... | 1,885              | 5,337                  | 210,965                       |
| 1876 ... | 2,143              | 5,418                  | 221,505                       |
| 1877 ... | 2,156              | 5,317                  | 223,416                       |
| 1878 ... | 2,260              | 5,606                  | 227,037                       |

Increase of schools, &c.

815. By comparing the first and last lines of the table, it appears that in 1878 there were 323 more schools, with 1,349 more teachers, and 89,059 more children, than there were in the year prior to that in which the present State school system was introduced.

\* See paragraph 807 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 803 *ante*.

‡ For method of calculating the number of distinct children in State schools, see footnote (†) to table following paragraph 790 *ante*. These are here added to the scholars in private schools, which are those connected with such schools at the time of the collector's visit in the month of February or March of the year succeeding those named in the first column.

816. As compared with the previous year, the schools in 1878 increased by 104, the instructors by 289, and the scholars by 3,621. Increase in 1878.

817. The following table shows the sexes of the scholars in both public and private schools during the last two years :— Sexes of scholars.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—SEXES OF SCHOLARS, 1877 AND 1878.**

| Year.    | Public Schools. |        | Private Schools. |        | Total.  |         |
|----------|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------|---------|
|          | Boys.           | Girls. | Boys.            | Girls. | Boys.   | Girls.  |
| 1877 ... | 102,697         | 92,297 | 13,128           | 15,294 | 115,825 | 107,591 |
| 1878 ... | 99,552          | 89,903 | 18,157           | 19,425 | 117,709 | 109,328 |
| Increase | ...             | ...    | 5,029            | 4,131  | 1,884   | 1,737   |
| Decrease | 3,145           | 2,394  | ...              | ...    | ...     | ...     |

818. In public schools boys were slightly more numerous than girls in both years, but in private schools the reverse was the case. The proportions in 1877 were 92 girls, and in 1878, 93 girls, to 100 boys in public and private schools combined ; or 90 girls in both years to 100 boys in public schools, and 116 girls in 1877, and 107 in 1878, to 100 boys in private schools. Proportions of the sexes in schools.

819. The numbers of male and female teachers have been already given.\* It has been shown that in public schools more females were employed than males, and that in private schools the females employed were more than twice as numerous as the males. The proportion of the sexes in the two descriptions of schools combined was 133 females in 1877, and 130 in 1878, to 100 males ; or, in public schools, 114 females to 100 males in both years, and in private schools 203 females in 1877, and 196 in 1878, to 100 males. Teachers in public and private schools.

820. The age prescribed by law as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the estimated numbers at above and below those ages in both descriptions of schools :— Ages of scholars.

**AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1878.†**

| Ages.                    | Public Schools. | Private Schools. | Total.  |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| Under 6 years ...        | 25,432          | 5,721            | 31,153  |
| 6 years to 15 years ...  | 149,585         | 28,816           | 178,401 |
| 15 years and upwards ... | 14,438          | 3,045            | 17,483  |
| Total ...                | 189,455         | 37,582           | 227,037 |

\* See paragraphs 801 and 805 ante.

† The numbers in this table are those of "distinct children;" see footnote to table following paragraph 814 ante.

Proportion  
of scholars  
at school  
age.

821. In public schools 79 per cent. and in private schools 77 per cent. of the scholars are at the school age. In the former 8 per cent. and in the latter 8 per cent. are above that age; in the former 13 per cent. and in the latter 15 per cent. are below that age.

Scholars,  
1878.

822. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during 1878 may be estimated as follows :—

Being educated—

|                                       |     |     |                |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| In State schools (distinct children)  | ... | ... | 189,455        |
| In private schools                    | ... | ... | 37,582         |
| In industrial and reformatory schools | ... | ... | 1,116*         |
| In deaf and dumb asylum               | ... | ... | 70             |
| In blind asylum                       | ... | ... | 43             |
| At home † (estimated)                 | ... | ... | 20,000         |
| <b>Total</b>                          | ... | ... | <b>247,766</b> |

Scholars at  
school age.

823. Of the children just named it is probable that the following were at the school age :—

#### CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1878.

Being educated—

|                                       |     |     |     |                |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| In State schools                      | ... | ... | ... | 149,585 †      |
| In private schools                    | ... | ... | ... | 28,816 †       |
| In industrial and reformatory schools | ... | ... | ... | 909            |
| In deaf and dumb asylum               | ... | ... | ... | 50             |
| In blind asylum                       | ... | ... | ... | 17             |
| At home (estimated)                   | ... | ... | ... | 10,000         |
| <b>Total</b>                          | ... | ... | ... | <b>189,377</b> |

Scholars and  
others at  
school age.

824. The average number of children at the school age living in Victoria during the year 1878 may be estimated to have been 205,460. If this be correct, the following would be the numbers and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

#### CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1878.

|  | Numbers.       | Percentage.   |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Being educated                         | 189,377        | 92·17         |
| Not being educated                     | 16,083         | 7·83          |
| <b>Total at school age (estimated)</b> | <b>205,460</b> | <b>100·00</b> |

Proportion  
of scholars  
at school  
age.

825. By these figures it would appear that all but  $7\frac{4}{5}$  per cent. of the children at the school age were attending school during some portion of 1878. It should, however, be borne in mind that the estimate of the total number of children at that age, although based upon the best

\* Including all of three years old and upwards.

† At the last census the children returned as being educated at home numbered 20,309. The sub-enumerators were directed to enter as such only those who were under a regular master or governess, but it is probable that some were included who were being educated by parents. I have therefore not increased, in fact have slightly reduced, the census number.

‡ See table following paragraph 820 ante.

information obtainable, is not absolutely to be relied upon. Should there be more children, the proportion being educated would of course be smaller, and should there be fewer, it would be greater, than that here given.

826. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in the last two years. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents; all the remainder was granted by the State:—

Expenditure on public instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1877 AND 1878.

| Heads of Expenditure.    | Amount Expended. |                | Increase.  | Decrease.                       |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------|
|                          | 1877.            | 1878.          |            |                                 |
|                          | £                | £              | £          | £                               |
| Salaries ... ..          | 289,521          | 294,036        | 4,515      | ...                             |
| Results ... ..           | 87,155           | 89,539         | 2,384      | ...                             |
| Bonuses ... ..           | 5,588            | 4,722          | ...        | 866                             |
| Training ... ..          | 4,072            | 3,994          | ...        | 78                              |
| Books and requisites ... | 6,887            | 6,864          | ...        | 23                              |
| Cleaning ... ..          | 26,686           | 28,265         | 1,579      | ...                             |
| Boards of Advice ... ..  | 300              | 410            | 110        | ...                             |
| Exhibitions ... ..       | 1,159            | 1,360          | 201        | ...                             |
| Singing ... ..           | 7,224            | 4,444          | ...        | 2,780                           |
| Drawing ... ..           | 2,893            | 1,698          | ...        | 1,195                           |
| Buildings ... ..         | 232,119          | 149,135        | ...        | 82,984                          |
| Rent ... ..              | 9,128            | 6,079          | ...        | 3,049                           |
| Extra subjects ... ..    | 4,586            | 3,601          | ...        | 985                             |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>      | <b>677,318</b>   | <b>594,147</b> | <b>...</b> | <b>Net Decrease.<br/>83,171</b> |

827. It is thus shown that the amount expended on State education was in 1878 less than in 1877 by about an eighth, but that nearly all this decrease was in the expenditure on school buildings, which, it may be expected, will still further diminish from year to year. It is to be regretted that the small sum expended by parents was less in 1878 than in 1877, also that a diminished expenditure was incurred on singing and drawing.

Decrease of expenditure.

828. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These, with one exception, at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connection with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.



ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions for the year under review :—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,\* 1878.

| Name of Institution.              | Religious Denomination. | Amount received towards Building in former Years. | Number of Masters. | Number of Scholars. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|
|                                   |                         | £   |                    |                     |
| Grammar School, Melbourne         | Church of England       | 13,784  | 10                 | 226                 |
| Scotch College „                  | Presbyterian Church     | 6,445   | 12                 | 342                 |
| Wesley „ „                        | Wesleyan „              | 2,769   | 11                 | 216                 |
| St. Patrick's „ „                 | Roman Catholic „        | 10,000  | 7                  | 75                  |
| Grammar School, Geelong           | Church of England       | 7,000   | 9                  | 147                 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew | Roman Catholic Church   | ...   | 8                  | 93                  |
|                                   | Total ...               | 39,998  | 57                 | 1,099               |

Ages of pupils at colleges, &c.

829. Of the scholars at the colleges and grammar schools only 2 were under 6 years of age, 651 were at the school age between 6 and 15, and 446 were beyond that age.

School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst.

830. The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, was opened on 21st April 1873. Its class rooms are in the building of the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories having become too small for the students in attendance, are about to be considerably enlarged. Classes have been established in mathematics, mechanics, mining, geology (including geological plan drawing), mineralogy; mechanical, plan, and architectural drawing; surveying (mining and land, with exercise in the field), chemistry—lectures and laboratory practice, metallurgy and assaying—telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping, design in its various branches. All these subjects are treated with especial reference to their application to mining and the arts and manufactures. The method of instruction is

\* At the Melbourne Grammar School are three scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the same annual value tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the books of the school, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*. It is of the value of £25, tenable for one year. There are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband. They are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20.

by lectures with demonstrations, and by tutorial classes, in which each student is separately directed and assisted. Examinations are held half-yearly for certificates as captain of shift, engine-driver, underground manager, and general mining manager, and for certificates of competency in the separate subjects taught in the school. Although the school has but a small library of its own, the students have access to the scientific works in the Free Library. The museum contains some very valuable collections of minerals, the specimens numbering between two and three thousand, also samples illustrating industrial processes, and a collection of mining and other models. Plans, surveys, reports of mines, analyses and assays, are undertaken by the instructors. The fees range from 5s. to 21s. per quarter. During 1878, 142, 158, 189, and 194 students attended lectures in the January, April, July, and October terms respectively. The number of lecturers was 8. The receipts amounted to £1,785, of which £1,145 was received from Government, and the expenditure to £1,449.

831. The Ballarat School of Mines was opened on the 26th October 1870, and enrolled its first student on the 25th January of the following year. Classes, conducted by 8 lecturers, have been formed in euclid, algebra, logarithms, and trigonometry; mechanical engineering; mining; mining and land surveying; chemistry, metallurgy, and assaying; telegraphy and French; also, in addition, botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, and materia medica, which subjects do not properly belong to the School of Mines, but have been added to the curriculum in consequence of the institution being associated with the Board of Pharmacy of Victoria under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 558). The fee per term for each subject is one guinea. The chemical laboratory is furnished with 20 tables for students, each having about 70 re-agents and articles described as apparatus. The metallurgical laboratory contains 12 reducing furnaces for the use of students. The lecture apparatus includes air-pump, thermopile, batteries, gasometers, diagrams, &c. Pyrites works are in course of erection. During 1878, 78, 84, 77, and 59 students attended lectures in January, April, July, and October terms respectively, and thirty-five certificates were granted in the year. A museum is attached to the institution, containing 1,594 mineralogical and geological specimens, 20 models of nuggets, 15 of diamonds, and 6 of machines, the whole being valued at £500. There is also a library containing about 300 volumes of bound books, besides a large number of unbound books and pamphlets, and a case of standard works lent by the Public Library, Melbourne. Analyses and assays are undertaken for the public. The receipts in

School of  
Mines,  
Ballarat.

1878 amounted to £1,658, of which £918 was voted by Parliament, and the expenditure to £1,696.

Schools of  
Design.

832. Schools of Design have been established at 20 places in Victoria, in connection with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th September 1878 was 1,671, of whom 1,408 had attended 8 or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Melbourne  
Public  
Library.

833. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £280,316, of which £16,677 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 106,503, of which 64,168 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £12,408. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1878 was 101,035. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 256,400 persons, which is 21,841 more than in the previous year.

National  
Gallery.

834. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1878, 6,260 works of art, viz., 84 oil paintings, 172 objects of statuary, &c., and 6,004 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, and is closed at 5 p.m. in summer and at 4 p.m. in winter. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 5 male and 57 female students, and the school of design by 43 male and 121 female students.

Industrial  
Museum.

835. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,400 publications, 27,000 specimens, and 150 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery.

Class lectures, given in 1878, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 27, on engineering by 23, and on telegraphy by 50 students. Of the last named, 31 were females.

836. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of specimens of minerals, stuffed animals and birds, insects, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1878 was visited by 98,149 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £836, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365. National  
Museum.

837. There is a free library in connection with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 250 models of patented or protected inventions, and 120 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £2,000, and of the models £200. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent  
Office  
Library.

838. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has branches in the ten assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1878 was 13,023. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £14,725, of which £829 was spent in 1878. Supreme  
Court  
Library.

839. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. One hundred and sixty-seven furnished returns for 1878 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £25,590, of which £6,925 was contributed by Government and £18,665, by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 221,614, and that during the year 1,442,480 visits were paid to 94 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1878 must have amounted to about 2,600,000. Free  
libraries,  
&c.

Accommoda-  
tion of  
charities.

840. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,\* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1878, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1878.

| Description of Institutions.       | Number of Institutions. | Dormitories. |                         | Number of Beds for Inmates. | Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                    |                         | Number.      | Capacity in Cubic Feet. |                             |                                      |
| General hospitals † ...            | 33                      | 227          | 2,302,810               | 2,135                       | 1,079                                |
| Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...            | 1                       | 20           | 70,200                  | 62                          | 1,132                                |
| Blind Asylum ...                   | 1                       | 4            | 100,770                 | 97                          | 1,039                                |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...           | 1                       | 4            | 70,312                  | 72                          | 977                                  |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ...           | 1                       | 3            | 10,694                  | 22                          | 486                                  |
| Children's Hospital ...            | 1                       | 7            | 39,669                  | 50                          | 793                                  |
| Benevolent asylums ...             | 5                       | 111          | 832,370                 | 1,184                       | 703                                  |
| Immigrants' Home § ...             | 1                       | 15           | 253,022                 | 439                         | 576                                  |
| Orphan asylums ...                 | 7                       | 53           | 584,934                 | 981                         | 596                                  |
| Industrial and reformatory schools | 9                       | 53           | 846,869                 | 1,216                       | 696                                  |
| Hospitals for the insane ...       | 5                       | 748          | 1,724,636               | 2,816                       | 612                                  |
| Female refuges ...                 | 5                       | 69           | 193,938                 | 259                         | 749                                  |
| Total ...                          | 70                      | 1,314        | 7,030,224               | 9,333                       | 753                                  |

Cubic space  
in wards.

841. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It may, however, be remarked that some authorities consider so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,|| mentions 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as the proper allowance. He, however, admits that the female lunatics in the asylums are overcrowded by 140.

Inmates and  
deaths in  
charities.

842. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that

\* For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 565 *et seq.*

† A list of the General hospitals is given in table following paragraph 367 *ante.*

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

§ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a Benevolent asylum.

|| Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

no deaths occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1878.

| Description of Institutions.       | Number of Inmates. |                | Number of Deaths. | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
|                                    | Total during Year. | Daily Average. |                   |  |
| General hospitals ... ..           | 15,183             | 1,580·8        | 1,540             | 10·14  |
| Lying-in Hospital, &c. ... ..      | 926                | 47·0           | 20*               | 2·16   |
| Blind Asylum ... ..                | 101                | 95·5           | 1                 | ·99  |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..        | 88                 | 74·5           | ...               | ...  |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..        | 248                | 19·0           | ...               | ...  |
| Children's Hospital ... ..         | 356                | 29·5           | 19                | 5·34   |
| Benevolent asylums ... ..          | 1,617              | 1,150·3        | 175               | 10·82  |
| Immigrants' Home ... ..            | 2,369              | 580·0          | 74                | 3·12   |
| Orphan asylums ... ..              | 1,241              | 1,009·5        | 5                 | ·40  |
| Industrial and reformatory schools | 2,028              | 1,128·0        | 12                | ·59  |
| Hospitals for the insane ... ..    | 3,558              | 2,792·5        | 177               | 4·97   |
| Female refuges ... ..              | 562                | 211·5          | 3*                | ·53  |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>                | <b>28,277</b>      | <b>8,718·1</b> | <b>2,026</b>      | <b>7·16</b>                                      |

843. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates was in the year under review greater than the number of beds in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan asylums. Inmates in excess of beds.

844. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and in the lowest line are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population.† It will be noticed that, supposing relief were distributed to each nationality according to its numbers, the proportion some nationalities receive would be more than they are entitled to. Birthplaces of inmates.

\* Exclusive of the deaths of infants. Thirty-three infants died in the Lying-in Hospital, and 7 in Female refuges.

† For these numbers, see table following paragraph 48 ante.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1878.

| Description of Institutions.                    | Australian Colonies. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | China. | Other Countries and Unknown. | Total. |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| General hospitals ...                           | 4,458                | 4,713              | 1,167     | 3,432    | 302    | 1,111                        | 15,183 |
| Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...                      | 452                  | 210                | 54        | 186      | ...    | 24                           | 926    |
| Blind Asylum ...                                | 89                   | 7                  | 2         | 3        | ...    | ...                          | 101    |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...                        | 83                   | 3                  | 1         | 1        | ...    | ...                          | 88     |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ...                        | 51                   | 62                 | 26        | 78       | 1      | 30                           | 248    |
| Benevolent asylums ...                          | 80                   | 753                | 170       | 488      | 37     | 89                           | 1,617  |
| Immigrants' Home ...                            | 411                  | 959                | 247       | 647      | 3      | 102                          | 2,369  |
| Orphan asylums ...                              | 1,142                | 27                 | 3         | 11       | ...    | 58                           | 1,241  |
| Industrial schools*                             | 779                  | 9                  | 1         | 8        | ...    | 73                           | 870    |
| Hospitals for the insane ...                    | 318                  | 1,049              | 385       | 1,263    | 75     | 468                          | 3,558  |
| Total ...                                       | 7,863                | 7,792              | 2,056     | 6,117    | 418    | 1,955                        | 26,201 |
| Proportions per 1,000 of estimated population } | 15·43                | 47·00              | 37·78     | 63·09    | 23·67  | ...                          | 30·15  |

Religions of inmates.

845. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect.† By these it will be seen that the proportion of relief afforded to the members of some denominations differs greatly to that afforded to others. It is possible, however, that all the sects do not contribute to the support of the institutions in an equal ratio :—

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1878.

| Description of Institutions.                    | Protestants. | Roman Catholics. | Jews. | Pagans. | Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown. | Total. |
|---|--------------|------------------|-------|---------|--|--------|
| General hospitals ...                           | 9,943        | 4,707            | 26    | 291     | 216                                      | 15,183 |
| Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...                      | 616          | 307              | 2     | ...     | 1  | 926    |
| Blind Asylum ...                                | 76           | 23               | 2     | ...     | ...                                      | 101    |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...                        | 77           | 11               | ...   | ...     | ...                                      | 88     |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ...                        | 157          | 86               | ...   | ...     | 5  | 248    |
| Benevolent asylums ...                          | 1,104        | 464              | 8     | 15      | 26                                       | 1,617  |
| Immigrants' Home ...                            | 1,559        | 804              | 1     | 4       | 1  | 2,369  |
| Orphan asylums ...                              | 586          | 654              | 1     | ...     | ...                                      | 1,241  |
| Industrial schools*                             | 347          | 503              | 2     | ...     | 18                                       | 870    |
| Hospitals for the insane ...                    | 1,977        | 1,191            | 19    | 92      | 279                                      | 3,558  |
| Total ...                                       | 16,442       | 8,750            | 61    | 402     | 546                                      | 26,201 |
| Proportions per 1,000 of estimated population } | 26·17        | 42·23            | 14·08 | 18·88   | ...                                      | 30·15  |

\* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 491 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 1,709.

† For estimated number of each sect, see table following paragraph 50 *ante*.

846. In regard to the two last tables, it should be pointed out that the share the members of each nationality or sect obtain in the benefits of the Charitable Institutions depends as much upon the duration and extent of the relief afforded as upon the actual numbers relieved. Respecting this matter, however, no information is given in the returns. Duration and extent of relief not known.

847. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow, also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the estimated numbers at the same age in the population :— Ages of inmates of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1878.

| Description of Institutions.             | Ages.      |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |                 |            | Total.        |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
|  | Under 5.   | 5 to 10.     | 10 to 15.    | 15 to 25.    | 25 to 35.    | 35 to 45.    | 45 to 55.    | 55 to 65.    | 65 and upwards. | Unknown.   |               |
| General hospitals ..                     | 208        | 515          | 844          | 2,954        | 2,024        | 2,711        | 2,614        | 1,887        | 1,379           | 47         | 15,183        |
| Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..                | 1          | 1            | 1            | 482          | 281          | 120          | 29           | 11           | ..              | ..         | 926           |
| Blind Asylum ..                          | ..         | 2            | 12           | 68           | 15           | 1            | 3            | ..           | ..              | ..         | 101           |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..                  | ..         | 16           | 35           | 35           | ..           | 1            | ..           | 1            | ..              | ..         | 88            |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ..                  | ..         | 11           | 34           | 53           | 24           | 56           | 37           | 21           | 12              | ..         | 248           |
| Benevolent asylums ..                    | 23         | 1            | 1            | 42           | 41           | 120          | 194          | 316          | 879             | ..         | 1,617         |
| Immigrants' Home ..                      | 175        | 58           | 27           | 284          | 438          | 510          | 393          | 270          | 214             | ..         | 2,369         |
| Orphan asylums ..                        | 88         | 530          | 567          | 54           | 1            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..              | 1          | 1,241         |
| Industrial schools ..                    | 39         | 193          | 561          | 77           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..              | ..         | 870           |
| Hospitals for the insane ..              | ..         | 71           | 72           | 467          | 801          | 827          | 521          | 239          | 81              | 479        | 3,558         |
| Female refuges ..                        | ..         | ..           | 3            | 285          | 180          | 57           | 24           | 13           | ..              | ..         | 562           |
| <b>Total ..</b>                          | <b>534</b> | <b>1,398</b> | <b>2,157</b> | <b>4,801</b> | <b>3,805</b> | <b>4,403</b> | <b>3,815</b> | <b>2,758</b> | <b>2,565</b>    | <b>527</b> | <b>26,763</b> |
| Proportions per 1,000 of mean population | 4.57       | 10.83        | 20.84        | 28.79        | 37.18        | 41.19        | 44.63        | 69.28        | 139.53          | ..         | 30.80         |

848. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the same charities is given in the following table :— Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1878.

| Description of Institutions.       | Receipts.        |                             |                     |                | Expenditure.   |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                    | From Government. | From Private Contributions. | From other Sources. | Total.         |                |
|                                    | £                | £                           | £                   | £              | £              |
| General hospitals ...              | 63,865           | 26,559                      | 11,127              | 101,551        | 97,206         |
| Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...         | 1,250            | 959                         | 962                 | 3,171          | 3,302          |
| Blind Asylum ...                   | 2,150            | 930                         | 1,039               | 4,119          | 3,944          |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum...            | 2,800            | 1,244                       | 554                 | 4,598          | 3,134          |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ...           | 688              | 574                         | 285                 | 1,547          | 1,618          |
| Children's Hospital ...            | 1,000            | 1,561                       | ..                  | 2,561          | 2,278          |
| Benevolent asylums ...             | 21,370           | 7,423                       | 4,281               | 33,074         | 31,617         |
| Immigrants' Home ...               | 4,500            | 889                         | 1,272               | 6,661          | 8,069          |
| Orphan asylums ...                 | 13,250           | 6,289                       | 1,726               | 21,265         | 19,333         |
| Industrial and reformatory schools | 21,825           | ..                          | 3,052               | 24,877         | 23,372         |
| Hospitals for the insane ...       | 96,506           | ..                          | 4,744               | 101,250        | 101,250        |
| Female refuges ...                 | 1,745            | ..                          | 6,652*              | 8,397          | 8,430          |
| <b>Total ...</b>                   | <b>230,949</b>   | <b>46,428</b>               | <b>35,694</b>       | <b>313,071</b> | <b>303,553</b> |

\* Including private contributions.



Average cost  
per inmate.

849. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1878, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1878.

| Description of Institutions.              | Daily Average Number of Inmates. | Total Cost of Maintenance.* | Average Cost of each Inmate per annum. |    |     |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----|-----|
|   |                                  |                             | £                                      | s. | d.  |
| General hospitals ... ..                  | 1,580·8                          | 86,792                      | 54                                     | 18 | 1   |
| Lying-in Hospital, &c. ... ..             | 47·0                             | 2,900                       | 61                                     | 14 | 0½  |
| Blind Asylum ... ..                       | 95·5                             | 3,874                       | 40                                     | 11 | 3¾  |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..               | 74·5                             | 3,085                       | 41                                     | 8  | 2¼  |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..               | 19·0                             | 1,096                       | 57                                     | 13 | 8¼  |
| Children's Hospital ... ..                | 29·5                             | 2,407                       | 81                                     | 11 | 10¼ |
| Benevolent asylums ... ..                 | 1,150·3                          | 24,017                      | 20                                     | 17 | 7   |
| Immigrants' Home ... ..                   | 580·0                            | 7,691                       | 13                                     | 5  | 2½  |
| Orphan asylums ... ..                     | 1,009·5                          | 17,190                      | 17                                     | 0  | 7   |
| Industrial and reformatory schools ... .. | 1,128·0                          | 23,372                      | 20                                     | 14 | 4¾  |
| Hospitals for the insane ... ..           | 2,792·5                          | 98,029                      | 35                                     | 2  | 1   |
| Female refuges ... ..                     | 211·5                            | 8,429                       | 39                                     | 17 | 0¾  |
| Total ... ..                              | 8,718·1                          | 278,882                     | 31                                     | 19 | 9¼  |

Expenditure  
per inmate.

850. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in general hospitals. In 1878, the Children's Hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of nearly £82. The Lying-in Hospital stood next with £62, and the Eye and Ear Hospital next with £58 per inmate. After these the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £55. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £13 5s., and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £17 per inmate.

Blind  
Asylum.

851. The objects of the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind are, according to the constitution of the institution, "to provide a home for the blind, with suitable education of a religious general and industrial character." Much attention is paid to music, and considerable progress is reported; but the band lost some of its most competent performers during 1878 in consequence of the removal from the institution of several of the older pupils. It is stated, however, that the lads appointed to fill the vacancies have been so industrious in learning the instruments assigned to them that the band promises before

\* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions, less the cost of buildings and repairs and of outdoor relief.

long to regain its former efficiency. At the end of the year 34 of the inmates were engaged in the industrial department, viz., 1 in the mat shop, 16 in the basket shop, and 17, of whom 7 were girls, in the brush shop. Ten of those recently discharged are stated to be now maintaining themselves, viz., 9 as basketmakers, and 1, a young woman, as a brushmaker. The total amount realized for manufactures during the year was £892, viz., £565 for basketware, £276 for brushware, £45 for nets, and £6 for mats. The sum of £339 was received during the year from the proceeds of a legacy, and £50 from the profits of a moon-light concert. The number of blind persons received in 1878 was 4, making, with previous inmates, a total of 101; 6 were discharged during the year, 1 died, and 96 remained at its close.

852. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that 72 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1878, that 16 more were received during the year, that 11 were discharged, of whom 4 were "educated," and that there were 77 inmates when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 7 boys are learning bootmaking, 7 tailoring, and 15 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needlework. A bronze medal was obtained at the Paris Exhibition for some samples of boots and shoes manufactured by the apprentices; and three of the girls were awarded first-class certificates at the Ballarat Juvenile Exhibition for needle and fancy work. Since the asylum was founded in 1860, 181 inmates have been received into the institution, and it appears that 112, or 62 per cent. of this number, were born with their infirmity, whilst in most of the other cases it arose from a fever; in 18 cases, embracing 42 persons, or 23 per cent. of the whole number of inmates, two or more belonged to the same family, viz., 13 cases where there were two of the same family, 4 cases where there were three, and 1 case where there were four—all but three of these inmates had been born deaf or dumb. A legacy of £40 and one of £20 were bequeathed to the institution during the year, and were added to the endowment fund, making a total of £295 which has been deposited at interest.

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Asylum.

853. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where uncured, produce much helplessness and poverty arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 228 in-patients during the year, making, with 20 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 248 treated. The patients discharged numbered 230, of whom 176

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

were stated to be cured or relieved, and 35 to be incurable. The number of operations performed was 281.

Children's  
Hospital.

854. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 32 indoor patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 324 patients were admitted, 310 were discharged, 19 died, and 27 remained at its close. A bequest of £902 added to the amount of a former bequest enabled the committee to reduce the debt due on the building by the amount of £1,500 and to erect additional rooms for the accommodation of nurses. The sum of £303 was received during the year from the proceeds of two amateur dramatic performances, and the sum of £408 from the Hospital Sunday fund. A small amount has been deposited in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Children in  
industrial  
schools.

855. The children received into the industrial schools in 1878 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced numbered 1,709, viz., 925 boys and 784 girls. They were placed in the schools in the first instance for the following reasons :—

|   | Boys.      | Girls.     |
|---|------------|------------|
| Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children ... .. | 711        | 605        |
| Living in a brothel or with bad characters ... ..                         | 45         | 45         |
| Having committed a punishable offence ... ..                              | 42         | 5          |
| Unable to be controlled by parents ... ..                                 | 27         | 13         |
| Absconded in a former year and re-taken in 1878                           | 6          | 1          |
| On other grounds ... ..   | 94         | 115        |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..   | <b>925</b> | <b>784</b> |

Discharges  
from indus-  
trial schools

856. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 839, viz., 465 boys and 374 girls. These were discharged under the following circumstances :—

|  | Boys.      | Girls.     |
|--|------------|------------|
| At expiration of sentence ... ..                 | 66         | 41         |
| Placed in service or apprenticed ... ..          | 129        | 134        |
| Absconded and not re-taken ... ..                | 35         | —          |
| Died ... ..                                      | 6          | 5          |
| Placed out under boarding-out regulations ... .. | 155        | 137        |
| Placed out to wet-nurse ... ..                   | 10         | 16         |
| On other grounds ... ..                          | 64         | 41         |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..                              | <b>465</b> | <b>374</b> |

Absconders  
from indus-  
trial schools

857. Besides the 35 boys mentioned above as having absconded from the industrial schools and not having been re-taken during the year, 113 children—viz., 110 boys and 3 girls—absconded and were recovered. At the end of the year, 460 boys and 410 girls remained in the institutions.

858. Children are now boarded out from the industrial schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to the foster parents of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child.

Children boarded out from industrial schools.

859. Of the 562 females who were inmates of refuges during 1878, 258, or 46 per cent., were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford. The Madeline-street refuge had 77 adult inmates during the year, and 38 infants who were allowed to accompany their mothers. In the refuges at Geelong and Ballarat there were 22 and 19 inmates respectively during the year, and the number in the temporary home for friendless and fallen women at Collingwood was 186. Seven inmates were married during the year—4 from the Collingwood Home, 2 from the Magdalen Asylum, and 1 from the Madeline-street refuge. From the Magdalen Asylum 5, from the Madeline-street refuge 2, and from the Ballarat refuge 1, were discharged for misconduct. In the Abbotsford institution 3 died. Besides these numbers, 216 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 124 left voluntarily, or on other grounds. At the end of the year 204 inmates remained in the institutions.

Refuges for fallen women.

860. Forty patients—viz., 34 males and 6 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1878, as against 24 males and 7 females in 1877. Of those admitted in 1878, 35 entered voluntarily and 5 compulsorily; 14 had been constant and 24 periodical drinkers; 34 had had delirium tremens; and 33 had been accustomed to use tobacco. One death occurred in the retreat, and 39 patients were discharged during the year. At the close of the year 8 inmates remained in the institution. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,245, of which £1,199 was received from patients, and £46 from other private sources; the expenditure amounted to £1,568.

Inebriate Retreat.

861. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1878 numbered 166, of whom 126 were needle-women and servants, and 40 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £736, and the expenditure to £703. This includes cost of classes for teaching cookery which were held at this institution during the year.

Melbourne Home.

862. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne\* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had

Cremorne asylum.

\* This is not a charitable institution.

26 patients remaining from 1877, and received 52 during the year, of whom 15 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 59, and of these 47 were stated to be cured, 7 to be improved, 4 were sent to a Government asylum, and 1 absconded and was not re-taken. Nineteen patients, of whom 11 were supposed to be curable and 8 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 8 males and 11 females.

Sailors'  
Home.

863. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 40,639. The number of inmates in 1878 was 1,711. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £3,039, and the expenditure to £3,055.

Free dispen-  
saries.

864. Four free dispensaries furnished returns for 1878. Two of these were homœopathic institutions, one being in connection with a homœopathic hospital. The persons treated during the year numbered 5,137, viz., 2,052 males and 3,085 females. The total receipts amounted to £2,301, of which £750 was from Government and £1,551 from private sources. The total expenditure was £2,360.

Benevolent  
societies.

865. Thirty-seven benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1878. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connection with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. One of the societies is devoted to the assistance of discharged prisoners. The acts of relief during the year numbered 9,568; the receipts amounted to £13,217, of which £5,500 was from Government and £7,717 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,201.

Friendly  
Societies,  
1875 to 1878.

866. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished by the Friendly Societies which sent in returns of their operations for the last four years :—

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1875 TO 1878.

|                                      | 1875.    | 1876.    | 1877.    | 1878.    |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of societies                  | 34       | 34       | 34       | 34       |
| Number of branches                   | 757      | 761      | 703      | 756      |
| Average number of members            | 45,920   | 45,957   | 43,330   | 45,661   |
| Number of members sick               | 8,873    | 8,385    | 7,370    | 8,207    |
| Weeks for which aliment was allowed  | 53,647   | 52,817   | 48,206   | 55,289   |
| Number of deaths of members          | 427      | 452      | 442      | 467      |
| Number of deaths of registered wives | 170      | 239      | 194      | 291      |
| Total income                         | £161,653 | £163,593 | £152,508 | £161,880 |
| Total expenditure                    | £143,124 | £140,689 | £132,793 | £140,050 |
| Amount to credit of benefit funds    | £320,899 | £340,139 | £342,320 | £372,384 |
| Amount to credit of incidental funds | £ 12,158 | £11,145  | £12,468  | £16,310  |
| Amount invested                      | £280,481 | £309,938 | £317,953 | £348,429 |