

by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.*

Colonial candidates for the army.

1311. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing) upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.*

Naval cadetships.

1312. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit. The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 12 or more than 13½ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject; and a second examination in any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £70 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books and instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant.‡

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

Abolition of State aid to religion.

1313. 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

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th August, 1881.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

‡ For latest regulations respecting naval cadetships for the colonies, containing full particulars of the clothing, books, and instruments required by cadets and of the examinations, &c., see *Government Gazette* of the 30th June, 1881.

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) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

1314. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to, the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognised heads.

Difficulty in obtaining statistics of religious bodies.

1315. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1884, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years* :—

Clergy and services.

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c., 1884.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1883.	1884.	Increase.†
Church of England ...	185	35,943	41,562	5,619
Presbyterians † ...	177	48,622	48,892	270
Methodists ...	161	120,068	102,636	-17,432
Bible Christians ...	29	8,499	10,468	1,969
Independents ...	54	14,280	14,000	-280
Baptists ...	38	8,685	7,566	-1,119
Evangelical Lutherans	13	3,030	3,338	308
Welsh Calvinists † ...	1	416	416	...
Church of Christ ...	10	5,845	6,001	156
Society of Friends ...	2	208	364	156
Moravians ...	3	1,460	1,430	-30
Protestants unattached	8	1,507	1,913	406
Roman Catholics ...	121	62,648	62,183	-465
Unitarians ...	1	52	42	-10
Swedenborgians ...	1	150	170	20
Catholic Apostolic ...	15	1,420	1,420	...
Christian Israelites ...	2	156	156	...
Spiritualists ...	...	115	104	-11
Jews ...	7	1,514	1,335	-179
Total ...	828	314,618	303,996	-10,622

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.

† The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

‡ The authorities of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, which is the largest Presbyterian body, and the authorities of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, furnished no returns for 1884. The figures for 1883 have, therefore, been substituted for that year.

Increase or decrease in services of different sects.

1316. In 1884, as compared with 1883, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Bible Christians, the Lutherans, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, Society of Friends, the Protestants unattached, and the Swedenborgians; and decreases in the case of the Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Spiritualists, and Jews. The figures for Presbyterians for the two years are not comparable.*

Churches, attendance, &c.

1317. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath:—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1883.	1884.	Increase†	1883.	1884.	Increase.†	1883.	1884.	Increase.†
Church of England	740	768	28	91,221	93,598	2,377	55,637	57,400	1,763
Presbyterians * ...	905	906	1	92,360	92,435	75	74,070	74,145	75
Methodists ...	1,009	962	-47	138,462	135,948	-2,514	82,087	65,973	-16,114
Bible Christians...	137	154	17	13,651	13,988	337	6,912	7,302	390
Independents ...	78	76	-2	17,700	17,400	-300	9,150	9,000	-150
Baptists ...	86	99	13	16,560	15,170	-1,390	10,470	9,600	-870
Evangelical Lutherans ...	49	48	-1	4,810	4,850	40	2,850	2,710	-140
Welsh Calvinists*	4	4	...	950	950	...	373	373	...
Church of Christ	62	65	3	7,846	8,026	180	3,286	3,526	240
Society of Friends	2	3	1	200	230	30	35	52	17
Moravians ...	2	2	...	315	345	30	125	137	12
Protestants unattached ...	16	12	2	1,925	3,745	1,820	1,186	2,415	1,229
Roman Catholics	596	618	22	106,396	109,976	3,580	74,139	81,270	7,131
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	200	250	50	60	250	190
Swedenborgians...	2	2	...	230	230	...	90	90	...
Catholic Apostolic	5	5	...	450	460	10	200	210	10
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	70	70	...
Spiritualists ...	3	3	...	2,100	1,250	-850	1,000	320	-680
Jews ...	6	6	...	2,380	2,030	-350	650	493	-157
Total ...	3,698	3,735	37	497,956	501,081	3,125	322,390	315,336	-7,054

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1318. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Society of Friends, the Protestants unattached, and the Roman Catholics returned more, and the Methodists, the Independents, and the Lutherans returned fewer, church edifices in 1884 than in 1883; that the only denominations which returned less

* See note (†) on previous page.

† The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

accommodation were the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Spiritualists, and the Jews; and that the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal services were the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Spiritualists, and the Jews. The condition of the Presbyterians cannot be ascertained, as the information for 1884 was not furnished.

1319. As compared with the number in 1883, there was a decrease of 10,622 in the number of services performed, and of 7,054 in average church attendance; but an increase of 37 in the number of church buildings, and of 3,125 in the church accommodation. Total increase or decrease in churches, &c.

1320. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1883 and 1884:— Sabbath schools.

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS.

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1883.	1884.	Increase*	1883.	1884.	Increase*	1883.	1884.	Increase.*
Church of England	362	406	44	3,138	3,530	392	25,805	28,712	2,907
Presbyterians † ...	390	390	...	2,852	2,852	...	31,758	31,755	-3
Methodists... ..	618	619	1	5,727	5,838	111	37,127	37,398	271
Bible Christians ...	78	80	2	753	775	22	4,448	4,576	128
Independents ...	82	82	...	770	770	...	7,400	7,400	...
Baptists	66	63	-3	649	647	-2	6,516	5,362	-1,154
Evangelical Lu- therans ...	20	20	...	69	67	-2	834	759	-75
Welsh Calvinists †	4	4	...	40	40	...	210	210	...
Church of Christ...	36	39	3	287	310	23	1,965	2,100	135
Moravians	2	2	...	5	5	...	57	61	4
Protestants unat- tached ...	7	9	2	85	122	37	833	1,131	298
Roman Catholics...	289	318	29	1,386	1,424	38	24,809	26,848	2,039
Swedenborgians ...	2	2	...	7	10	3	45	50	5
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	3	4	1	33	35	2
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	28	31	3	123	169	46
Jews... ..	6	7	1	16	21	5	327	348	21
Total	1,965	2,044	79	15,815	16,446	631	142,290	146,914	4,624

1321. As compared with the numbers in 1883, the Sabbath schools increased by 79, the teachers by 631, and the scholars by 4,624. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, Increase or decrease of Sabbath schools.

* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to table on page 599 ante.

teachers, and scholars in the case of the Baptists, and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Lutherans.

Proportion of Sabbath-school children to population. 1322. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many, no doubt, are below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the estimated numbers at the school age in the population, amounting to 200,053, the proportion would be $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Melbourne University. 1323. 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, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, 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 election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, 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 consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100. The required number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

University ranks with British Universities. 1324. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter 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.

* Besides this amount, an additional grant of £2,000 is now voted annually by Parliament.

1325. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year. Date of founding University.

1326. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject. University thrown open to females.

1327. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:— University fees.

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

	£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination ...	0	10	0
For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such examination	0	5	0

BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course	3	0	0
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Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.

For the fourth year for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering	24	0	0
For attendance on any course of lectures on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	6	6	0
For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examination in the subjects thereof, within six months from the conclusion of the course	6	6	0
For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof	4	4	0
For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course	12	0	0
For examination in any subject in which the candidate has not paid the fee for attendance on a course of lectures concluded within six months of that examination, the same fee as would have been payable by such candidate for attendance on the course of lectures.	24	0	0
For each year for the degree of LL.B.	24	0	0

These fees shall include the examinations for such degrees in the October Term of such year and in the next following February Term, and all lectures in such year upon the subjects of such examinations, and shall be payable, at the option of the candidate, either in one sum or in three equal instalments, at such times as the council shall from time to time direct.

For examination for the degree of LL.D.	12	0	0
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BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.							£	s.	d.
For matriculation and certificate thereof ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
For certificate of Civil Service examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
For any degree of Bachelor ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
For any higher degree ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem gradum</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem statum</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0

Wilson Hall.

1328. The memorial stone of the University Hall, 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 Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative Council, 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, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is 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 has exceeded £40,000.

Affiliated colleges.

1329. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of only by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond.

Trinity College.

1330. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work* :—

"Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, is open to members of all denominations, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was founded in 1870, and was for several years the only University College in Victoria. The Rev. G. W. Torrance, M.A. (now Mus. Doc.), was appointed the first Acting Head, and held office till the commencement of February Term 1876, at which date he resigned, and the present warden (Dr. Leeper) was elected. From the time of its affiliation to the University the progress of the college has been rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. Three years later the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the erection of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir Wm. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to begin the new structure. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to any of the professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, served as the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

* Further particulars will be found in the *Calendar of Trinity College* for 1885. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne.

“Lectures on the subjects of the Arts course (intended to assist students in preparation for the University examinations) are regularly delivered on five evenings in the week. Abundant means for recreation have also been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its students’ library, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Chemical and biological laboratories are now (1885) in course of erection. About 200 names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1885 there were 70 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, open without restriction as to religion, age, or profession, for which examinations are held annually in the first week in March. The total cost of residence, commons, and tuition is about £80 per annum. Non-resident students attending evening lectures at the college pay two guineas (£2 2s.) per course each term. A fee of six guineas (£6 6s.) per term admits a student to all lectures delivered at the college.”

1331. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

“The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. During the present years, 1884-5, a new dining hall, kitchens, &c., have been erected, and a new wing, which will nearly double the accommodation in the college, has just been completed, and will be ready for occupation in March, 1886. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn-tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1885, there were in all 68 students attending the college lectures; of these 33 were resident students, 13 were theological, and the remainder were non-resident University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of £25, £50, or £60, is held at the beginning of March in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age or creed. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence is £68 18s., which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for lunch, bed linen, towels, laundry, and fuel. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors appointed by the General Assembly. The number of students attending these classes in the present session was 13.*

1332. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held three times a year, viz., at the beginning and end of the February term, and at the end of the October term; but no person is admitted to the first of these unless he gives a guarantee of his intention to matriculate and to continue his studies at the University. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry,† English, history, French, German, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and elementary botany. In the first eight of these, honour

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar* and *Ormond College Calendar*.

† Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

Matricula-
tion class
lists.

1333. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German). In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in two classes—those in the first class being placed in order of merit, those in the second in alphabetical order.

Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

1334. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Candidates
at matricula-
tion exam-
ination.

1335. During the year 1884, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,109, viz., 812 males and 297 females, but of these, only 691 males and 262 females presented themselves for the matriculation. Of the males, 317, or 45·8 per cent., and of the females, 121, or 46·1 per cent., passed that examination. Of those who passed, 55 males and 70 females obtained honours;* viz., 31 males and 44 females in one subject, 13 males and 20 females in two subjects, 7 males and 3 females in three subjects, 3 males and 2 females in four subjects, and 1 male and 1 female in six subjects.

Matriculated
students.

1336. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 438 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1884, only 173 matriculated, as against 128 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1884, the total number who matriculated was 2,084. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,† 9 of the persons who matriculated in 1884 were females.

* See paragraph 1332 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1326 *ante*.

1337. In 1884, 431 students attended lectures, as against 390 in 1883, and only 177 ten years previously. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1884.

Course of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	130	1	131
Laws	75	2	77
Engineering	25	...	25
Medicine	196	2	198
Total	426*	5	431

1338. In 1884, the number of graduates was 91, of whom 80 took direct and 11 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 64 in 1883, 73 in 1882, 55 in 1881, and 49 in 1880. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 10 in 1883, 7 in 1882, 10 in 1881, and 2 in 1880. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1883, also those in the year 1884 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,† 1855 TO 1884.

Degrees.	Prior to 1884.			During 1884.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	201	58	259	29	4	33	230	62	292
Master of Arts ...	113	94	207	6	4	10	119	98	217
Bachelor of Medicine	105	8	113	15	1	16	120	9	129
Doctor of Medicine	18	68	86	4	1	5	22	69	91
Bachelor of Surgery	69	1	70	11	...	11	80	1	81
Bachelor of Laws	95	5	100	12	1	13	107	6	113
Master of Laws ...	8	...	8	1	...	1	9	...	9
Doctor of Laws ...	5	14	19	1	...	1	6	14	20
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of Engineering ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Master of Engineering ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Total ...	614	250	864	80	11	91	694	261	955

1339. 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. An increase appears under each head :—

* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1884, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 422.

† The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 645; of these, 394 received 1 degree only, 201 received 2 degrees, 43 received 3 degrees, 5 received 4 degrees, and 2 received 5 degrees.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1883 ...	9,000	10,790	649	20,439	20,792
1884 ...	11,000	11,912	688	23,600	22,754
Increase ...	2,000	1,122	39	3,161	1,962

1340. 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 :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1884.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	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
1879 ...	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881 ...	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882 ...	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883 ...	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884 ...	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238

* 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, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883 and 30 in 1884.

† Including workmistresses, who in 1884 numbered 556.

‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, the principle adopted being to reduce the numbers on the rolls by the following percentages in the years named :—1872 to 1877, 16·8 per cent. on all descriptions of schools; 1878 and 1879, 16·163 per cent. for day schools and 43·65 per cent. for night schools; 1880, 13·6 per cent. for day schools and 33·0 per cent. for night schools; 1881, 14·48 per cent. for day schools and 49·42 per cent. for night schools; 1882, 15·1 per cent. for day schools and 47·14 per cent. for night schools; 1883, 14·55 for day schools and 36·81 for night schools; 1884, 14·45 for day schools, and 47·26 for night schools.

§ 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.

1341. In 1884, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 26, and the number of instructors by 30; and although the number of scholars on the rolls fell off by 374, and the number of distinct scholars by 711; the number in average attendance increased by 2,373. Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1883 and 1884.

1342. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 26, as just stated, is made up of 23 new day schools, and 3 new night schools opened. Net increase of schools.

1343. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1340 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State:— Increase in State schools, 1872-84.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1884.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	754	71·88
Instructors	1,783	73·80
Scholars on the rolls	85,999	63·21
„ in average attendance	52,245	76·32
Distinct children attending (estimated)	75,041	66·29

1344. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers and work-mistresses. According to the following table, there was a falling-off of 1 in the male teachers, but an increase of 31 in the female teachers, during the year:— Teachers, 1883 and 1884.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1883	1,312	180	285	1,777	425	627	553	787	2,392
1884	1,348	180	248	1,776	413	627	556	827	2,423
Increase	36	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	31
Decrease ... ..	...	...	37	1	12	...	...	...	...

1345. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are State education systems of Australasian colonies.

* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 15 per cent.

partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies— in Victoria, it is from 6 to 15 years; in New South Wales, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, from 7 to 13; in Tasmania, from 7 to 14; and in New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.*

Schools,
teachers,
and scholars
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

1346. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1884; also the proportion of scholars to population:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Scholars.†	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the population.
Victoria	1,803	3,643‡	188,238	19·90
New South Wales	1,912	3,175	167,134	18·67
Queensland	425	1,161	39,925	13·37
South Australia	452	1,000	42,758	13·85
Western Australia	74	102	3,052	9·44
Total	4,666	9,081	441,107	17·78
Tasmania	191	362	14,846	11·56
New Zealand	987	2,447	97,238	17·60
Grand total	5,844	11,890	553,191	17·49

Order of
colonies in
respect to
State school
scholars.

1347. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the children attending State schools are more numerous in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. South Australia. | |

School
attendance
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

1348. In the following table a statement is given of the number of scholars enrolled and in average attendance at the State schools of each Australasian colony; also the proportion of average attendance to enrolment:—

* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year Book* 1880-81, Appendix B, page 431 *et seq.*

† In giving the number of scholars, the colonies have not adopted a uniform principle. The "net enrolment" (or number of distinct children who attended for the whole or any portion of the year) is given for Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia; the "mean quarterly enrolment" for Queensland and New Zealand; the "number on the rolls at the end of the year" for Western Australia; and, it is believed, the "gross enrolment" for Tasmania.

‡ Exclusive of workmistresses.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled.*	In Average Attendance.	
1. New Zealand ...	97,238	72,657	74.72
2. Western Australia ...	3,052	2,241	73.43
3. Queensland ...	39,925	27,863	69.78
4. Victoria ...	188,238	120,701	64.12
5. South Australia ...	42,758	25,048	58.58
6. New South Wales ...	167,134	95,215	56.96
7. Tasmania ...	14,846	7,297	49.15

1349. In consequence of the number of scholars enrolled not being returned on the same principle for all the colonies,* the proportions of average attendance in the last column of this table are not strictly comparable. The proportions for the three first-named colonies are, however, it is believed, fairly comparable between themselves, as also are probably those for the next three. Thus it appears that, in New Zealand, attendance at school is more regular than in Western Australia or Queensland; and in Victoria it is much more regular than in South Australia or New South Wales.

Order of colonies in respect to school attendance.

1350. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1884, 216,839, or nearly 98 per cent., were in day, and 5,215, or a little over 2 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age, placed side by side with the estimated numbers living at the same ages:—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1884.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.			Estimated population at each Age.
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.	
3 to 4 years ...	3,191	...	3,191	21,084
4 " 5 " ...	9,736	...	9,736	21,851
5 " 6 " ...	15,815	...	15,815	23,015
6 " 7 " ...	19,775	...	19,775	22,677
7 " 8 " ...	20,826	...	20,826	22,510
8 " 9 " ...	22,034	...	22,034	22,344
9 " 10 " ...	21,742	...	21,742	21,945
10 " 11 " ...	21,105	...	21,105	21,651
11 " 12 " ...	20,849	...	20,849	21,682
12 " 13 " ...	19,770	434	20,204	22,243
13 " 14 " ...	17,681	1,099	18,780	23,274
14 " 15 " ...	13,379	1,322	14,701	21,737
15 " 16 " ...	6,700	1,050	7,750	22,667
16 " 18 " ...	2,861	782	3,643	22,178†
Unspecified ...	1,375	528	1,903	...
Total ...	216,839	5,215	222,054	310,858
Total, 6 to 15 years	177,161	2,855	180,016	200,063

* See footnote (f) on previous page.

† Age 16 to 17 only.

1351. It will be observed that the difference at the school age (6 to 15 years) between the enrolments and the numbers living is about 20,000; also, that between the ages of 6 and 13 years the enrolments do not fall far short of the numbers living at the same ages, but that below the age of 6 and above that of 14 the difference is considerable. The close agreement between the enrolments and the numbers living between 8 and 12 years will be readily noticed. It must, however, be remembered that the gross annual enrolment is that given, under which a child attending several schools in the year would be entered afresh at each such school; also that the population, although carefully estimated from the best information available, may doubtless be more or less wide of the truth.

1352. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age, and adopting the estimate of the Education Department to the effect that a reduction of 14·45 per cent. of those enrolled in day schools, and of 47·26 per cent. of those enrolled in night schools, will be a sufficient allowance for children who attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1884.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number	Per-centage	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	24,743	13·34	...	...	24,743	13·15
6 to 15 „ ...	152,514	82·22	1,675	60·91	154,189	81·91
15 years and upwards...	8,231	4·44	1,075	39·09	9,306	4·94
Total ...	185,488	100·00	2,750	100·00	188,238	100·00

1353. In the State schools, boys exceed girls, the proportion in 1884 being 92 of the latter to every 100 of the former. The following is a statement of the number of scholars of either sex returned as in average attendance during the last two years:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1883 ...	61,308	57,020	118,328
1884 ...	62,847	57,854	120,701
Increase ...	1,539	834	2,373

School attendance at various ages.

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

1354. The 13th section of the Education Act prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that in 1884 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those attending in the December quarter to nearly 80 per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter; the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1884; also the average for the year:—

State school attendance.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1884.

Quarter ended.	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who Completed 30 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 30 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	173,172	127,832	73·81
30th June	175,933	128,999	73·32
30th September	175,263	139,789	79·75
31st December	170,881	115,430	67·54
Average	173,812	128,012	73·64

1355. It should be mentioned that the low attendance in the December quarter ($67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as against 75 per cent. in the same quarter of 1883) was mainly in consequence of the prevalence of sickness; also that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 55,451 of the enrolled children attended for less than 30 days; but to 12,817 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 6,810 were exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from 2 to 3 miles) from a State school; and 4,280 on account of having been educated up to the standard, whilst 13,833 were excusable on account of sickness, and 9,432 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 8,279 or to 4·84 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 3·8 per cent.

Reasons for non-attendance.

1356. In 1884, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 7,966, or less by about 2,000 than in 1883—a result ascribed to the increased stringency with which the examinations were conducted.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

During the 12 years ended with 1884, 76,228 children passed this examination ; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at school. 1357. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 7,236 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1884, with the result that 6,408 convictions were obtained, whilst in 576 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 252 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £2,222, also costs amounting to £454. Three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free subjects. 1358. In 1884, military drill was taught in 200 schools (in 5 of which instruction was also given in gymnastics), to 11,986 pupils; singing was taught, by 27 visiting teachers and 87 members of the ordinary staff, to 32,746 pupils ; and drawing was taught, in 170 schools, to 20,854 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Extra subjects. 1359. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1884 was 204, as against 210 in 1883, and the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £4,496, as against £4,832 in 1883. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked increase in the pupils being instructed in physiology and physics, but a falling-off in those studying most of the other subjects. The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1884.

						Pupils.
Advanced English	...	...	...	...	...	32
French	...	...	...	...	...	824
German	...	...	...	...	...	35
Latin	...	...	...	...	...	1,048
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	4
Euclid	...	...	...	...	...	970
Advanced Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	...	9
Algebra	...	...	...	...	...	1,319
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	157
Bookkeeping	...	...	...	...	...	2,119
History	...	...	...	...	...	111
Natural Science	...	...	...	...	...	1
Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	95
Physics	...	...	...	...	...	97
Physical Geography	...	...	...	...	...	44
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ornamental Printing	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fancy Needlework	...	...	...	...	...	10

State school exhibitions. 1360. Eleven exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, are annually awarded for competition to scholars under 15 years of age attending State schools. Each exhibition is tenable for six years—two of which may be passed at a grammar school approved of by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the remainder must be spent at the

University. The subjects for examination have hitherto included Latin or French, together with Euclid and algebra, which subjects, not being included in the ordinary school course, could only be taught as extra subjects ; but it has recently been decided that in future the subjects of examination for exhibitions shall be those of the free programme only, so as to place all children attending State schools on an equal footing.* In 1884 there were 65 candidates for the State school exhibitions ; and in 1885 there were 25 exhibitors attending at the University, and 31 at various approved grammar schools.

1361. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1883-4 and 1884-5. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

Expenditure on State education.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,† 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-4.	1884-5.		
	£	£	£	£
Office Staff ‡ ...	} 32,575 {	16,589	...}	189
Inspection § ...		15,797		
Teachers' Salaries ...	311,582	307,787	...	3,795
„ payments on Results	105,126	107,128	2,002	...
Singing ...	6,962	7,308	346	...
Drawing ...	3,964	4,208	244	...
Drill and gymnastics ...	2,877	2,903	26	...
Bonuses ...	3,586	4,619	1,033	...
Training Institute ¶ ...	6,195	5,366	...	829
Stores, books, and requisites	5,242	4,961	...	281
Maintenance expenses of schools	31,089	31,584	495	...
Compulsory clause ...	7,792	11,885	4,093	...
Exhibitions ...	1,777	1,915	138	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	783	293	...	490
Boards of Advice ...	1,032	576	...	456
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.	9,849	13,036	3,187	...
Buildings—Erection of ...	38,953	81,935	42,982	...
„ Maintenance ...	19,887	...	...	19,887
„ Rent of ...	2,970	2,400	...	570
Other expenditure ¶¶ ...	1,481	1,307	...	174
Extra subjects** ...	4,832	4,496	...	336
Total ...	598,554	626,093	27,539 ††	...

* See Education Report, 1884-5, page xiv.

† For a summary of the expenditure on State Education for a series of years, see table following paragraph 247 ante.

‡ Including temporary clerical assistance.

§ Including travelling expenses.

¶ Including allowance for board of students.

¶¶ Consisting of teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1883-4 to £1,277 and £204 respectively; and in 1884-5 to £1,136 and £171.

** This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1883 and 1884.

†† Net increase.

Amount paid
for extra
subjects.

1362. In view of the large sums the State expends upon education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole amount so expended be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be only 9d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be less than 6d.

Cost of
instruction
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

1363. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1884, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on school buildings is included, but, except in the case of South Australia, it is believed that departmental expenses are in every case excluded:—

COST OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria	559,344*	4,496	563,840*
New South Wales	774,357	56,767	831,124
Queensland	139,508	...	139,508
South Australia	102,143	25,264	127,407
Western Australia	9,470	1,332	10,802
Total	1,584,822	87,859	1,672,681
Tasmania	40,643	7,887	48,530
New Zealand	337,979	658	338,637
Grand Total	1,963,444	96,404	2,059,848

Large
amount
paid in
New South
Wales.

1364. The large amount paid by New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, will be at once noticed.† Although the scholars under instruction in that colony were fewer by 21,104, or 11 per cent., than the number in Victoria, as was shown in previous tables,‡ the cost of instructing them is here shown to have been more by £267,284, or nearly 50 per cent.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
cost per
scholar.

1365. Excluding the fees received from scholars, the amount paid by the State per scholar in average attendance ranges from £8 2s. 8d. in New South Wales to £4 4s. 6d. in Western Australia, the amount in Victoria being £4 12s. 8d.§ The following are the figures for the

* The figures, being for the calendar year 1884, instead of for the financial year 1883-4, departmental expenses being also excluded, differ from those in the previous table.

† It is possible that much of this expenditure may have been on school buildings, but of this no particulars have been given.

‡ See tables following paragraphs 1346 and 1348 *ante*.

§ The figures for South Australia are lower than these, but are not comparable, as the cost of buildings is not included.

different colonies, which are arranged in order in accordance with the amount per scholar in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR.

					Amount paid per Scholar.		
					£	s.	d.
1.	New South Wales	...	...	...	8	2	8
2.	Tasmania	...	...	...	5	11	5
3.	Queensland	...	...	...	5	0	2
4.	New Zealand	...	...	...	4	13	0
5.	Victoria	...	...	...	4	12	8
6.	Western Australia	...	...	...	4	4	6
7.	South Australia*	...	...	...	4	1	7

1366. In regard to the cost to the State of instruction per head of population, New South Wales still stands at the head of the list, the amount being 17s. 4d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with only 5s. 10d. Victoria occupies the third place, the amount per head being 11s. 10d. :—

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF INSTRUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

					Amount paid per head of Population.	
					s.	d.
1.	New South Wales	...	...	...	17	4
2.	New Zealand	...	...	...	12	3
3.	Victoria	...	...	...	11	10
4.	Queensland	...	...	...	9	4
5.	South Australia*	...	...	...	6	7
6.	Tasmania	...	...	...	6	4
7.	Western Australia	...	...	...	5	10

1367. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance is £5 16s. 11d., and the cost per head of population is 12s. 9d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar is £5 11s. 10d., and the cost per head is 12s. 5d. It must be remembered that all the amounts would be somewhat higher if departmental expenses, cost of inspection, &c., were included.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

1368. Notwithstanding the proportionate amounts in Victoria devoted to public instruction are smaller than in some of the other colonies, it is gratifying to note that the result, so far as children's education is concerned, is much superior to that achieved elsewhere, the last census having shown that, in respect to the education of children, Victoria is much in advance of any of her neighbours, whilst she is only behind one of them in respect to the education of adults. The census figures relating to these matters will be given later on.†

Success of education system greatest in Victoria.

* See last footnote on previous page.

† See tables following paragraphs 1401 and 1406 post.

1369. Under the "*Public Service Act 1883*" (47 Vict. No. 773), State schools are classified as follows, according to the number of pupils in average attendance at each :—

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

						Average Attendance of Scholars.
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	Over 700
Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	400 to 700
Third Class (Subdivision A)	...	...	...	...	...	250 to 400
" (Subdivision B)	...	...	...	...	...	150 to 250
Fourth Class	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 150
Fifth Class	...	...	...	...	...	Under 50

1370. Under the same Act, the teachers are classified and salaried according to the honors or certificates they hold, and the schools in which they officiate. Subjoined is a statement of the basis upon which the classification is regulated :—

CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

First-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in First Honors, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne, and also are in charge of first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary, £280 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £330.

Second-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in Second Honors, and also are in charge of second-class schools; also certificated female teachers who are first assistants in first-class schools, and are classified in First or Second Honors, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne. Minimum fixed salary for males, £220 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £270.

Third-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination; or are certificated, and hold two of the department's science certificates; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second-class under the Board of Education; or possess a certificate of competency alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And, in addition to possessing any such qualification, also hold one of the following positions, that is to say:—As head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision A, or as first female assistants in first-class schools; or as head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision B, or as first male assistants in first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £152 per annum, rising by seven annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208 in the case of teachers holding either of the first two positions hereinbefore mentioned; and by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £184 in the case of teachers holding other positions.

Fourth-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male or first female assistants in second-class schools, or as first female assistants in subdivision A of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £112 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £144.

Fifth-class teachers.—Teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. Minimum fixed salary for males, £80 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £104; but teachers employed as "junior assistants" receive no increment.

NOTE.—In addition to the fixed salary, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such salary is obtainable by way of results. Relieving teachers are paid an amount equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary in lieu of results.

The salaries of female teachers are one-fifth less those of male teachers as above stated, but under no circumstances can a female teacher be paid the salary of a second-class until she have in regular course attained the maximum salary of the third-class, or unless she was receiving such salary at the passing of the Act.

Pupil-teachers, Class I.—Salary, Males £50 ; Females £40 per annum.

"	"	II.	"	"	40 ;	"	32	"
"	"	III.	"	"	30 ;	"	24	"
"	"	IV.	"	"	20 ;	"	16	"

Sewing Mistresses—Salary, £30 per annum.

1371. It is claimed for the Public Service Act that it has introduced, in the institution of a classified roll, a system whereby every teacher can ascertain his actual position in the Service, and can form an estimate of his prospect of promotion ; also that it provides that promotion shall be dependent solely upon good conduct, proved ability, industry, and length of service ; that it secures teachers from the frequent fluctuations of income, to which they were liable when salaries were made to vary with slight changes in the attendance at their schools ; and that a teacher is enabled to advance from the lower to the higher positions in the Service with less changing of schools, and, therefore, with less inconvenience and expense than was necessary under the former system.*

Advantages to teachers under new Act.

1372. The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class, according to the classification which came into operation on the 1st January, 1885, it being the first classification under the "Public Service Act 1883" :—

Teachers of each class.

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1885.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil-teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	37	...	...	...	47	205
Second class	36	...	...	28	52	141
Third class	95	...	38	6	42	167
Fourth class	347	5	34	78	104	318
Fifth class	829	412	87†	268	...	...
Juniors ... ..	...	...	35	248	...	...
Total	1,344	417	194	628	245	831

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 556 sewing-mistresses.

1373. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the thirteen years, 1873 to 1885 :—

Private schools, 1873 to 1885.

* See Education Report 1884-5, page xvi.

† Including 20 relieving teachers.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1885.

Year.*	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars. †
1873	888	1,841	24,781
1874	653	1,446	18,428
1875	610	1,509	22,448
1876	565	1,511	27,481
1877	645	1,646	28,847
1878	530	1,457	28,422
1879	585	1,656	35,873
1880	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census)	643	1,516	28,134
1882	645	1,553	34,062
1883	655	1,551	34,443
1884	670	1,638	35,773
1885 ‡	655	1,635	35,115

1374. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 233 in the number of private schools, and of 206 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 10,334 in the number of scholars.

1375. For the last nine 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 as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the nine years :—

* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in the month of March. See next footnote.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in the month of March.

‡ The Education Report for 1884-5 gives a return of 676 private schools, and in these there were said to be 42,228 scholars, or 7,113 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. The difference in the number of schools is accounted for by the fact that 21 of the schools appearing in the returns of the Education Department have been reported by the municipal collectors of statistics as *closed*. It is probable they were in existence for only a portion of the year. With reference to the scholars, it is probable that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year.

Private schools, 1873 and 1885, compared.

Denominations of private schools.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1885.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any, or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1878	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (Census)...	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
1883	655	61	8	4	...	5	...	175	2	4	396
1884	670	56	13	2	1	5	...	182	2	3	406
1885	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
TEACHERS.											
1877	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census)...	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
1883	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
1884	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	...	555	9	7	811
1885	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
SCHOLARS.											
1877	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1878	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,532
1879	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census)...	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181
1883	34,443	2,061	914	319	...	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348
1884	35,773	1,996	1,010	288	18	142	...	21,019	180	87	11,033
1885	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216

1376. By the figures relating to 1885 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 244 private schools or 37 per cent., employing 763 instructors or 47 per cent., and educating 23,899 children or 68 per cent., of the total numbers claimed to be connected with some religious denomination ; also that 20,369 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number

Proportion of denominational schools.

* Including, in 1879, 2 Baptist schools, with 2 teachers and 30 scholars ; in 1880, 1 Unitarian school, with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars ; in 1881, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 26 scholars ; in 1882, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 13 scholars ; in 1883, 2 Baptist schools, with 4 teachers and 45 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars ; in 1884, 1 Baptist school, with 2 teachers and 18 scholars ; 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 14 scholars ; and in 1885, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 77 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars.

attending private schools, or 85 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

1377. The number of children at the school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed will shortly be referred to.* In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :—

CHILDREN OF EACH SECT ATTENDING PRIVATE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS ON CENSUS DAY, 1881.

Religious Denomination.	Children at School Age (6 to 15 years).		
	Total Number of each Denomination living (3rd April, 1881).	Attending Denominational Schools on School Census Day (4th April, 1881).	
		Number.	Percentage of Total Number living.
Church of England ...	68,202	988	1·45
Presbyterian ...	29,848	491	1·65
Wesleyan ...	24,270	138	·57
Independent ...	4,431	13	·29
Lutheran ...	1,816	199	10·96
Roman Catholic...	49,982	13,442	26·89
Jewish ...	1,000	248	24·80

1378. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

1379. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1885 were more numerous by 33, but the female teachers were fewer by 36 than those in 1884, the result being a net decrease of 3. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

* See paragraph 1397 *et seq. post.*

Proportion of other children educated by each sect.

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

Teachers in private schools.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1884	...	...	...	416	1,222	1,638
1885	...	...	...	449	1,186	1,635
Increase	...	...	...	33	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	36	3

1380. 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 1885 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 31 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 13 „

1381. 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 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 40 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.
 „ Wesleyans ... „ „ 17 „
 „ Jews ... „ „ 17 „
 „ Presbyterians ... „ „ 20 „
 „ Lutherans ... „ „ 31 „
 „ Roman Catholics „ „ 40 „

1382. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1383. In 1885, as compared with 1884, there was an increase of 411 in the number of boys, but a falling off of 1,069 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :—

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1884	...	...	...	16,679	19,094	35,773
1885	...	...	...	17,090	18,025	35,115
Increase	...	...	...	411	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,069	658

Proportion
of male to
female
scholars.

1384. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys, but the proportion fell from 114 girls to every 100 boys in 1884 to only 105 to every 100 in 1885. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,* the proportion being only 92 girls to every 100 boys.

Ages of
scholars.

1385. 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 numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1884.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	24,743	4,432	29,175
6 to 15 years (school age)	154,189	27,170	181,359
15 years and upwards ...	9,306	3,513	12,819
Total ...	188,238	35,115	223,353

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

1386. In public schools 82 per cent., and in private schools 77 per cent., of the scholars were at the school age. In the former 5 per cent., and in the latter 13 per cent., were above that age; whilst in the former 13 per cent. and in the latter 10 per cent. were below that age.

Scholars,
1884.

1387. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1884 may be stated as follows :—

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	188,238
In private schools ...	35,115
In industrial and reformatory schools ...	220
At home (census figures) ...	11,547
Total ...	<u>235,120</u>

Scholars at
school age.

1388. Of these children the following were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1884.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	154,189
In private schools ...	27,170
In industrial and reformatory schools ...	135
At home (census figures) ...	5,800
Total ...	<u>187,294</u>

* See paragraph 1353 *ante*.

1389. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1884 was 200,063. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

Children receiving and not receiving instruction.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1884.

	Numbers.	Per cent.
Being educated	187,294	93·65
Not being educated	12,769	6·35
Total at school age	200,063	100·00

1390. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 187,294 children, or 93½ per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria, were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 154,189, or 82 per cent., were at State schools. These are the “distinct children,” whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 99,000,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 131,970, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 68,093.

Proportion of children being educated.

1391. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 26½ per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1884.†

Proportion of children not attending full time.

1392. Five of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These 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 connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the 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, grammar schools, &c.

* Eighty-two per cent. of the whole number attending have been assumed to be at the school age. This was the proportion of distinct children at the school age as estimated by the Education Department.
 † See paragraph 1354 ante.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1884.

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	227
Scotch College, "	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	313
Wesley " "	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	150
St. Patrick's " "	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	7	118
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	" ...	...	8	126
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	8	113
	Total ...	40,000	54	1,047

1393. The returns of the census of 1881 showed 194,979 children at the school age, of whom 97,722 were boys and 97,257 were girls. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

	Boys.	Girls.
Could read	92,362	92,489
Could write	82,714	83,708
Could not read	5,360	4,768

1394. The present Education Act came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :—

* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council 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 annual value of £20, 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 school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, and two exhibitions of the value of 15 and 10 guineas; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College there are two scholarships, each of the value of 20 guineas, open to boys under 15, tenable at the college for one year; one scholarship of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for two years; one of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; also one of the annual value of 20 guineas, tenable for two years, and one of the same value, tenable for one year, open to those boys only who have already passed the matriculation examination from the college. In connexion 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*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two "Walter Powell Scholarships," founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the "Waugh," the "Eggleston," and "Corrigan" scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1881.

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 15 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Could read ...	8,955	9,451	9,045	9,510	9,000	9,481
Could write ...	7,072	8,464	7,124	8,607	7,098	8,535
Could not read ...	1,045	549	955	490	1,000	519

1395. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase will be observed in the numbers of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being about 5 per cent., whilst that of the latter was over 20 per cent.; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent. Improvement in ten years.

1396. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the numbers of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the numbers unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter. Education of boys and girls.

1397. The degree of education at the school age is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :— Education of children of different denominations, 1881.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS,* 1881.

Religious Denomination.	Numbers at the School Age who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living at the School Age who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	63,211	57,431	3,327	9,500	8,631	500
Presbyterians ...	28,218	25,633	1,135	9,614	8,733	386
Methodists ...	25,808	23,664	949	9,645	8,844	355
Bible Christians ...	1,677	1,543	53	9,694	8,919	306
Independents ...	4,193	3,900	145	9,666	8,990	334
Baptists ...	4,219	3,913	160	9,635	8,936	365
Lutherans ...	1,658	1,529	115	9,352	8,624	648
Other Protestants ...	1,710	1,589	77	9,569	8,892	431
Total Protestants ...	130,694	119,202	5,961	9,564	8,723	436
Roman Catholics ...	45,630	40,053	3,306	9,325	8,185	675
Jews ...	954	920	33	9,666	9,321	334
Residue ...	3,310	2,953	257	9,280	8,279	720
Grand Total ...	180,588	163,128	9,557	9,500	8,577	500

* This table includes the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age, but is exclusive of those whose education was unspecified. The latter numbered as follow:—Members of the Church of England, 1,664; Presbyterians, 495; Methodists, 511; Bible Christians, 46; Independents, 93; Baptists, 101; Lutherans, 43; Other Protestants, 48; Roman Catholics, 1,043; Jews, 13; Residue, 252. Total, 4,309.

Denomina-
tions
compared.

1398. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stand higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read is concerned; but the children of the Jews stand the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpass those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics appear to be less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England.

Education of
children of
different
denomina-
tions,
1861-1881.

1399. Prior to the passing of the present Education Act, which defined the school age as that between 6 and 15 years, the period between 5 and 15 years was accepted as the school age; therefore to compare the education of children of adherents of the different sects, as returned in 1881, with similar information obtained from previous censuses, it has been necessary to add the year 5 to 6 to the grouping in the last table; the degree of education shown, viz., that of children between 5 and 15, being naturally not quite so high as that there indicated. This being done, the result has been embodied in the following table, the figures being placed side by side with similar figures derived from the census returns of 1871 and 1861:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS
AT LAST THREE CENSUSES.

Religious Denominations.	Proportion per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—								
	Could Read.			Could Write.			Could not Read.		
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1861.	1871.	1881.
Church of England ...	7,703	8,446	9,095	4,751	6,438	8,043	2,297	1,554	905
Presbyterians ...	8,202	8,700	9,245	5,009	6,658	8,142	1,798	1,300	755
Methodists ...	8,777	8,972	9,281	5,697	6,895	8,239	1,223	1,028	719
Bible Christians ...	9,020	9,014	9,297	5,490	6,766	8,224	980	986	703
Independents ...	8,785	9,083	9,253	6,112	7,494	8,379	1,215	917	747
Baptists ...	8,699	9,000	9,234	6,023	7,314	8,353	1,301	1,000	766
Lutherans ...	6,491	7,877	8,922	4,529	6,539	8,131	3,509	2,123	1,078
Other Protestants ...	8,194	8,987	9,143	6,032	7,479	8,323	1,806	1,013	857
Tota Protestants...	8,029	8,648	9,174	5,038	6,659	8,130	1,971	1,352	826
Roman Catholics ...	6,923	7,909	8,881	4,124	5,643	7,584	3,077	2,091	1,119
Jews ...	8,285	8,983	9,280	6,303	7,805	8,781	1,715	1,017	720
Residue ...	7,272	8,201	8,595	4,842	5,614	7,302	2,728	1,799	1,405
Grand total ...	7,790	8,464	9,088	4,858	6,398	7,977	2,210	1,536	912

Improve-
ment in all
denomina-
tions.

1400. Every one of the denominations shows a satisfactory improvement from census to census, the advancement of all during the twenty years ended with 1881 being most encouraging. Even the Roman Catholic children, who at the date of the census under review were

still less educated than those of the members of any other denomination, showed an amount of education which ten years previously was only surpassed by a few of the best instructed sects.

1401. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.* In scarcely one of them, strange to say, have the census returns been compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age can be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this colony. All of the colonies, however, have published their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years will be adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order :—

Education of children in Australasian colonies.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	9,088	7,977	912
2. New Zealand	8,254	6,851	1,746
3. South Australia	8,138	6,956	1,862
4. Queensland	8,082	6,676	1,918
5. New South Wales	7,832	6,495	2,168
6. Western Australia	7,809	6,075	2,191
7. Tasmania	7,632	6,160	2,368

1402. It will be observed that Victoria stands easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia.

Colonies compared.

1403. The persons above the school age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :—

Adult education, 1881.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1881.

	Males.	Females.
Could read	263,830	236,380
Could write	256,315	223,901
Could not read	9,238	8,867

* The prescribed school age is in Victoria from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia from 7 to 13 years, in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years, and in New Zealand from 7 to 13 years.

1404. Education amongst adults was more general in 1881 than in 1871. This is especially the case as regards female education, the improvement in which is very striking. The following table shows the number of male and female adults, per 10,000 living, able to read and to write, and unable to read, at the two periods :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS, 1871 AND 1881.

Educational Attainments.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living.					
	Males.		Females.		Both.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Could read	9,537	9,662	9,463	9,638	9,505	9,651
Could write	9,074	9,386	8,514	9,129	8,829	9,265
Could not read	463	338	537	362	495	349

1405. It will be observed that at both periods the amount of education respecting which the census supplies information was rather more general amongst male than female adults. This is especially the case as regards writing, although the difference between the sexes in this respect is not so marked in 1881 as 1871.

1406. In compiling their returns of education, most of the colonies of this group have excluded the Aborigines, but several of them have not separated the Chinese, or distinguished their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population : and as the Chinese have been set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them are able to do, the view which such colonies have given of the state of adult education within their borders is not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,699	9,390	301
2. Victoria	9,651	9,265	349
3. South Australia	9,619	9,179	381
4. Queensland	9,446	8,918	554
5. New South Wales	9,298	8,747	702
6. Western Australia	9,004	8,362	996
7. Tasmania	8,897	8,153	1,103

Adult education, 1871 and 1881.

Education of male and female adults.

Adult education in Australasian colonies.

1407. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. Colonies compared.

1408. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Director and Curator :— School of Mines, Sandhurst.

“The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, was formally opened on the 21st April, 1873, in a portion of the large and commodious building belonging to the Mechanics’ Institute and Free Library. During the past few years important additions have been made to the institution. There is now a museum with some thousands of specimens illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and the living and fossil flora and fauna of the globe, as well as some few valuable examples of the arts of the Aboriginal natives of Australia and the islands of the Pacific. The walls are hung with geological maps, and sections and sketches of scenery exhibiting some of the striking features of the rock formations in Australia. One department is of more than common interest, including, as it does, models of mining machinery and mining plant, showing to scale the methods of timbering shafts, &c., &c., the application of contrivances to prevent over-winding, the action of safety cages, &c. A building has been erected which will afford largely increased accommodation to those attending the classes in mechanical and architectural drawing and the School of Design. On the ground floor, the room for workshops and for giving instruction in practical mechanics, surveying, mathematics, &c., is 66 feet long by 40 feet in width; and above are two class-rooms together 72 feet by 40 feet. The building is plain in appearance, but is solid and thoroughly well built. That portion of the old building formerly used as class-rooms on the same floor as the museum is furnished as a lecture hall. It affords space for several wall-cases where specimens of natural history can be exhibited, and for the exhibition also of geological and mining maps and sections and diagrams. The average number of visitors to the Museum of Geology and Natural History is about 1,000 per month. In a separate building are the chemical and metallurgical laboratories, a weighing-room, a library, and a lecture room, and adjacent is a store-house. There are numerous students in the classes in chemistry and metallurgy, and analyses and assays are made for the public. The meteorological instruments—rain-gauge, thermometers, and other instruments connected with a Meteorological Observatory—are placed in a clear space in the gardens, and observations are made four times a day in accordance with instructions issued by the Government Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, Esq. The purposes for which the School of Mines and Industries has been established are the following :—(a) To impart sound instruction in the various branches of science connected with mining operations; to instruct students in the theory and practice of mining, the management and safe conduct of mining works, mine surveying, and mining engineering; and to afford the means of students acquiring such a knowledge of geology, mineralogy, physical geography, meteorology, and ethnology as will fit them to pursue independent inquiries in these several branches of science. To teach (b) chemistry and chemical physics, metallurgy and assaying, materia medica, biology, and botany. (c) Arithmetic, mathematics, algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, mensuration, gauging, conic sections, astronomy, geodesy, mechanics, surveying, drawing and plotting from field books; mechanical and architectural drawing, practical geometry, free-hand drawing from the flat and round, and from nature; illuminating and decorative painting, mezzo-tinting, linear perspective, isometrical projection, painting in oil and water colours, lithography, photo-lithography, wood engraving, the use of tools in trade, and modelling and carving. (d) The ancient and modern languages. (e) Shorthand writing, telegraphy, the construction and use of the telephone, and illumination by electricity. (f) Such other subjects as may from time to time be deemed desirable.

The methods of imparting instruction, whether by lectures with demonstrations, or by teaching and assisting students, have been found successful, many of those who have been trained in the institution having taken highly creditable positions in this and other colonies. Examinations are held from time to time; and the administrative council, on hearing the reports of the examiners, grant certificates to students who have proved their efficiency.

"Popular science lectures are given monthly during the autumn and winter, and the attendance on some occasions is very large. Lectures on geology are delivered every Thursday.

"Good progress is being made by the Bendigo School of Mines Science Society. Lectures are delivered monthly, and the annual *conversazione* attracts crowds of visitors. It is designed to promote the study of natural science; and is at once a microscopical society, a field club, and a health society.

"The number of students attending the several classes in the School of Mines is 523, and the number of lecturers and teachers is ten.

"During the year 1884 the receipts (General Fund) were £2,610, of which £2,099 was received from Government; and the expenditure was £2,444.

"During the same period a sum of £2,000 was received from Government for the erection of workshops, &c., and £2,720 was expended."

1409. Mr. Andrew Berry, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution:—

"The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October, 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by eleven lecturers, including two professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering; mechanical, freehand, architectural, and model drawing; metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy, and geology; natural philosophy; applied electricity and magnetism; elementary, inorganic, organic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; at a cost to the student of from five shillings to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for the scientific professions. The academical year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions, are held at the school in both scientific and practical subjects. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1884, 406 certificates had been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, materia medica, botany, &c., also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. Extensive and important additions have been recently made in the erection and purchase of buildings for class-room, laboratory, and museum purposes. The new edifice, built in brick on a bluestone foundation, covers an area 88 feet by 34 feet with a two-storey elevation on 68 feet of its length, and provides accommodation for classes in chemistry, physics, surveying, and drawing. The museum collections having long outgrown the space at disposal are now located in a large and commodious building adjoining the school grounds. The museum contains collections of minerals, rocks, and technological products, shells, stuffed birds, &c.; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with current numbers of selected scientific English, American, and continental journals. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. The school possesses the only apparatus in the southern hemisphere for testing vacuum and steam pressure-gauges. A meteorological station has been established at the school, and the usual daily observations of rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, &c., are regularly recorded and forwarded to the Government Astronomer. A commencement has been made in the erection of a local observatory on a site granted for

the purpose by the Government, three telescopes being already in possession of the school. Standing at an elevation of 1,420 feet above sea level, the meteorological and astronomical observations will, it is expected, prove useful auxiliaries to Melbourne work. During the year 1884 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 483, 400, 419, and 376.* Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy, geology, physiology, electricity and magnetism, and astronomy, are now established in connexion with the State schools; teachers attending lectures on Saturdays, and scholars on Wednesdays and Fridays. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £5,289, of which the sum of £4,000, including a special building grant of £2,000, was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £5,130."

1410. Thirty-six Schools of Design have been established at various places in Victoria in connexion 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 5s. per quarter for one lesson a week, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1884, was 3,023, of whom 2,292, or more than three-fourths, had attended eight 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.

Schools of Design.

1411. 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 £379,326, of which £17,715 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 247,723, of which 132,312 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £17,675. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1884 was 159,414. 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 303,001 persons. A dictionary catalogue, which it is hoped will greatly aid readers to find the books they want with ease and certainty, is now being compiled by the librarian and his assistants.

Melbourne Public Library.

1412. The National Gallery, at the end of 1884, contained 13,406 works of art, viz., 129 oil paintings, 890 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,387

National Gallery.

* During the January, and April, terms of the current year (1885) the numbers of students attending the various classes were, respectively, 524 and 469.

drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 10 male and 30 female students, and the school of design by 44 male and 83 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

1413. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,490 publications, 44,455 specimens, and 158 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1884, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 35, on engineering by 24, and on telegraphy by 74 students. Some interesting experiments with kaolin and other natural products of Victoria suitable for the manufacture of keramic ware are being made at the institution, and it is reported that the results obtained so far are very encouraging.

National
Museum.

1414. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, 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 1884 was visited by 91,900 persons. During the same year some presentations of exceptional value and interest were made to the institution, and purchases were made to the extent of £626. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,329.

Patent
Office
Library.

1415. There is a free library in connexion 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 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. 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.

Supreme
Court
Library.

1416. 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 1884 was 15,867. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £20,938, of which £1,144 was spent in 1884.

1417. 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. Two hundred and fifty-seven furnished returns for 1884 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £32,854, of which £6,193 was contributed by Government, and £26,661 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 323,776, and that during the year 2,114,488 visits were paid to 165 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1884 must have amounted to more than 3,300,000.

Free libraries, &c.

1418. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks (mostly permanent), the total area of which is 4,977 acres. Of these reserves, 1,750 acres are in Melbourne city, 648 in Kew, 472 in South Melbourne, 413 in Williamstown, 196 in Richmond, 104 in Port Melbourne, 152 in Brighton, 176 in St. Kilda, 38 in Footscray, 42 in Fitzroy, 22 in Collingwood, 46 in Essendon, 14 in Northcote, 13 in Hawthorn, 9 in Hotham, 301 in Flemington and Kensington, and 581 outside urban municipalities.

Public reserves in Greater Melbourne

1419. The following list of these reserves together with a statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

Public reserves.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1885.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Royal Park ...	444
" ...	Yarra "	157
" ...	Prince's "	97
" ...	Fawkner "	102
" ...	Flinders "	51
" ...	Botanic Garden and Domain	235
" ...	Zoological "	55
" ...	Carlton "	63
" ...	Fitzroy "	64
" ...	Spring "	21
" ...	Flagstaff Garden	18
" ...	Argyle Square	3¼
" ...	Curtain "	3½
" ...	Darling "	2
" ...	Lincoln "	3¼
" ...	Macarthur "	1
" ...	Murchison "	1

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1315.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1884—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	University Square ...	3½
" ...	University Grounds ...	106
" ...	Friendly Societies' Grounds...	33
" ...	Industrial Schools ...	142
" ...	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	9½
" ...	East Melbourne " ...	7
" ...	Scotch College " ...	7
" ...	Richmond " ...	6
" ...	Carlton " ...	5
" ...	General Cemetery ...	101
" ...	Old Cemetery ...	8½
Hotham Town ...	Recreation ...	9¼
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Park ...	42
Collingwood City ...	Mayor's Park ...	6
" ...	Darling Gardens ...	16
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park ...	152
" ...	Horticultural Gardens ...	37
" ...	Barkly Square ...	7
Northcote Borough ...	Jika Park ...	14½
South Melbourne City ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	464
" ...	St. Vincent Gardens ...	7⅞
Port Melbourne Borough ...	Cricket Ground ...	5
" ...	Recreation ...	99
St. Kilda Borough ...	St. Kilda Gardens ...	16
" ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	106
" ...	Recreation ...	54
Brighton Borough ...	Elsternwick Park ...	85
" ...	Beach Park ...	67
Essendon Borough ...	Recreation ...	10½
" ...	" ...	5
" ...	Agricultural Society's Yards ...	30
Flemington and Kensington Borough ...	Racecourse ...	301
Hawthorn Borough ...	Recreation ...	13½
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park ...	203
" ...	Lunatic Asylum ...	398
" ...	Cemetery... ...	31
" ...	Recreation ...	16
Footscray Borough ...	Public Gardens ...	26
" ...	Cricket Ground, &c. ...	12
Williamstown Borough ...	Park ...	36
" ...	" ...	20
" ...	Cemetery... ...	15
" ...	Rifle Range ...	332
" ...	Cricket Ground ...	6¾
" ...	Recreation ...	3½
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum ...	350
	St. Kilda Cemetery ...	20
	Malvern Recreation ...	5
	Caulfield Park ...	62
	" Racecourse ...	144
	Total ...	4,977

* See footnote to preceding page.

1420. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence before his time, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. It is worthy of mention that the first conservatories in Australia were established under Dr. Mueller's administration in 1857, and he subsequently caused to be constructed the islands in the garden lake, the flood dam, geyser fountain, aviary, orchestra pavilion, iron fences, and many other important works. He also planted avenues of trees along many miles of walks, and lines of willow trees on the Yarra banks. The pine plantations on the formerly bare ridges of the Government House reserve were likewise made by him on ground which, at the time, was quite unpromising and almost destitute of water supply. It must be added that these improvements were effected at a period when the amounts voted for the maintenance of Botanic Gardens were much lower than they have been of late years. The garden under the present curator, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2.*

Botanic
Garden.

1421. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick omnibuses, which pass within a short distance of the gardens every few minutes. The ground enclosed contains fifty acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this society was contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3,† by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef.

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

1422. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,‡ and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1884, was available for indoor patients :—

Accommoda-
tion of
charities.

* See that work, paragraph 1170.

† See that work, paragraph 1248.

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

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1883-4.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	38	273	2,737,233	2,228	1,229
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	22	81,546	50	1,631
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,301	41	812
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	782	1,896,349	3,019	628
Benevolent asylums ...	5	126	840,013	1,225	686
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	17	307,662	497	619
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	103	764
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,130	74	1,015
Orphan asylums ...	7	54	448,711	913	491
Industrial Schools ...	8	33	311,061	524	594
Reformatory Schools ...	3	12	209,274	168	1,246
Infant Asylum ...	1	5	18,407	52	354
Female refuges ...	5	69	381,410	358	1,065
Total ...	78	1,415	7,458,424	9,305	802

Cubic space in wards.

1423. 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 attained in the case of general hospitals, the Lying-in-Hospital, and the Reformatory Schools, but is not reached in any of the other institutions. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,|| mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

* Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1884.

† A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 677 *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.

1424. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1884; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Eye and Ear Hospital and the Blind Asylum:—

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per Cent.
General hospitals	14,320	1,616·9	1,551	10·83
Lying-in-Hospital, &c.*	1,135	55·5	40	3·52
Children's Hospital	573	46·0	26	4·54
Eye and Ear Hospital	362	24·0	...	...
Hospitals for the Insane	3,823	3,210·0	209	5·47
Benevolent asylums	1,770	1,179·3	204	11·53
Immigrants' Home	2,306	599·0	76	3·30
Blind Asylum	114	102·1	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	79	70·0	1	1·27
Orphan asylums	1,306	1,060·2	6	·46
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	3,281	2,850·5	22	·67
Infant Asylum ‡	63	35·5	5	7·94
Female refuges*	648	306·5	2	·31
Total	29,780	11,155·5	2,142	7·19

1425. 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 in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Lying-in-Hospital, the Hospitals for the Insane, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan asylums; and it would appear that in the case of the Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Asylums the accommodation is also somewhat strained. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded-out, § the institutions are not over-crowded.

Inmates in excess of beds.

1426. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

Birthplaces of inmates.

* Exclusive of infants.

† Including those boarded-out and sent to service from Industrial Schools as well as the inmates of the institution.

‡ Exclusive of mothers, who are also admitted to the asylum; the number of mothers during the year was 40, and 16 remained at the end of the year.

§ See paragraph 1441 post.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	5,114	3,982	1,090	2,716	288	1,130	14,320
Lying-in Hospital ...	765	165	47	123	...	35	1,135
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	166	77	35	67	3	14	362
Hospitals for the Insane ...	421	1,035	392	1,217	103	655	3,823
Benevolent asylums ...	119	794	169	522	44	122	1,770
Immigrants' Home ...	465	880	252	582	5	122	2,306
Blind Asylum ...	93	12	2	4	...	3	114
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	4	...	1	...	...	79
Orphan asylums ...	1,201	19	1	27	...	58	1,306
Industrial and Reformatory Schools*	457	4	1	3	...	18	483
Total ...	8,875	6,972	1,989	5,262	443	2,157	25,698
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	15·02	43·04	37·63	55·36	33·84	...	27·16

Religions of inmates.

1427. 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:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,406	4,414	36	276	188	14,320
Lying-in Hospital ...	765	362	4	...	4	1,135
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	233	124	...	2	3	362
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,099	1,252	20	96	356	3,823
Benevolent asylums ...	1,190	510	7	23	40	1,770
Immigrants' Home ...	1,613	688	1	2	2	2,306
Blind Asylum ...	84	29	1	...	...	114
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	70	9	...	...	...	79
Orphan asylums ...	661	645	...	...	...	1,306
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	173	310	...	...	...	483
Total ...	16,294	8,343	69	399	593	25,698
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	24·02	37·40	14·51	32·23	...	27·16

Ages of inmates of charities.

1428. 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 numbers at the same age in the population:—

* The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, &c.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,281.

† For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 83 *ante*.

‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 89 *ante*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	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 ..	193	438	781	3,135	1,986	1,898	2,405	2,015	1,441	28	14,320
Lying-in Hospital ..	..	..	6	707	275	110	27	6	1	3	1,135
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	6	25	83	61	57	68	37	25	..	362
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	20	38	471	758	748	811	416	253	308	3,823
Benevolent asylums ..	44	1	1	46	37	68	145	302	1,126	..	1,770
Immigrants' Home ..	139	98	27	193	428	442	378	347	254	..	2,306
Blind Asylum ..	..	5	12	65	26	3	2	1	..	..	114
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	12	37	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	79
Orphan asylums ..	111	569	579	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,306
Industrial and Reformatory Schools*	9	76	294	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	483
Infant Asylum ..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Female refuges ..	..	..	4	243	178	133	73	17	..	..	648
Total ..	559	1,225	1,804	5,122	3,750	3,459	3,909	3,142	3,100	339	26,409
Proportions per 1,000 of population †	4·83	10·98	16·31	23·67	29·33	38·61	42·23	58·00	..	..	27·91

1429. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	61,610	46,241	107,851	109,781
Lying-in Hospital ...	2,500	2,415	4,915	4,904
Children's Hospital	1,000	1,468	2,468	2,579
Eye and Ear Hospital	1,000	1,482	2,482	2,007
Hospitals for the Insane	81,085	10,928†	92,013	92,013
Benevolent asylums	21,708	12,031	33,739	33,188
Immigrants' Home	4,750	2,031	6,781	7,430
Blind Asylum ...	2,000	3,368	5,368	5,591
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,600	1,779	3,379	3,282
Orphan asylums ...	8,570	9,051	17,621	19,479
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	44,495	§	44,495	44,495
Infant Asylum ...	555	834	1,389	937
Female refuges ...	2,130	9,263	11,393	10,769
Total ...	233,003	100,891	333,894	336,455

* The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, &c.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,281.

† For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 93 ante.

‡ This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1884 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

§ No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools. It should be mentioned, as a set-off against the Government grant, that £1,415 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £363 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,778. This amount, however, is not taken into account in the table.

Average cost
per inmate.

1430. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1884, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,616·9	90,129	55	14	10
Lying-in Hospital	55·5	4,102	73	18	2
Children's Hospital	46·0	2,579	56	1	4
Eye and Ear Hospital	24·0	1,424	59	6	8
Hospitals for the Insane	3,210·0	92,013	28	13	3
Benevolent asylums	1,179·3	24,682	20	18	7
Immigrants' Home	599·0	7,080	11	16	5
Blind Asylum	102·1	5,391	52	16	0
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	70·0	3,189	45	11	2
Orphan asylums	1,060·2	17,223	16	4	11
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	2,850·5	44,495 †	15	12	2
Infant Asylum	35·5	937	26	7	11
Female refuges	306·5	10,769	35	2	7
Total	11,155·5	304,013	27	5	1

Expenditure
per inmate.

1431. The average cost of inmates, as will readily be supposed, is 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 1883-4, the Lying-in-Hospital was far in advance of the others on the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £74; the Eye and Ear Hospital stood next, with £59; and the Children's Hospital next, with an average of £56. After these, the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £56. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12; the Orphan asylums, with an average of £16, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £16, per inmate. The children of the last named institution are, however, for the most part, not resident in the Schools, but are boarded out or licensed.

* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of building and repairs and of out-door relief.

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £5,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

1432. The following information respecting the Victorian Asylum ^{Blind} and School for the Blind has been supplied by the Rev. William Moss, ^{Asylum.} secretary and superintendent of the institution :—

“The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866.

“The building in which its operations are conducted is situated on the St. Kilda road, within the boundaries of the city of Melbourne, and within about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the central Post Office. It is of the Italian style of architecture, built of bluestone with white brick facings, and covers an area of 176 x 64 feet. The middle portion is three stories high, and has a tower, the latter rising 80 feet. On each side there is a wing of two stories, comprising school-room, dormitories, girls' work-room and play-room, laundries, &c. The dining-hall is in the quadrangle, and measures about 50 x 30 feet. This hall is also used at present for concerts and religious services. Three substantial stone workshops have been built, a short distance from the main building, measuring in the aggregate 200 x 22 feet. A play-shed, sitting-room, and cottage hospital have also been recently erected for the use of the inmates. Accommodation is afforded for 106 blind, viz., 60 males and 46 females.

“The land, in the centre of which the main building has been erected, consists of four acres, three of which were granted by Government, and the other acre was purchased by the committee. The entire cost of the premises, including land, is about £12,500.

“The objects of the institution are the instruction of the blind in the ordinary branches of an English education, including music, both vocal and instrumental, and in such trades and modes of obtaining a living as the blind are capable of learning. The principal method of instruction employed in the school is the Braille system. All the scholars are likewise taught to read Moon's type, as being more adapted to those whose sense of touch has become less sensitive through manual labour. The trades at present taught are brush, mat, and basket making. The boys are also instructed in netting and the girls in knitting. The latter also assist in the laundry and general household work.

“Since the establishment of the institution 258 blind have been received into it, and, with few exceptions, those who have from time to time been discharged have been fairly educated, and a considerable portion were able when they left, either wholly or in part, to maintain themselves. Five former pupils are earning a respectable living as teachers of the piano and other musical instruments, three of whom are also engaged as church organists.

“At the close of the year ending 30th June, 1885, the number of inmates was 104; of these, 42 were engaged in the industrial department, 46 were on the school rolls, 4 were constantly employed in household duties, and the number of music pupils was 24, several of these being included in the 46 attending school. During the year a cottage hospital, men's sitting-room, and boy's play-shed have been erected, and several improvements effected in the premises, costing altogether £966 16s. 11d. The aggregate sum received on account of sales of manufactures for the twelve months was £1,332 17s. 1d., and the net profits realised by concerts and band performances was £693 15s. 4d.

“The institution is supported by Government grants, private contributions, and donations, and in part by earnings of inmates. The total income for the year 1884-5, including Government grant of £2,000 and a legacy of £508 3s., bequeathed by the late John Deering, amounted to £5,792 0s. 1d. The entire expenditure, including the sum already mentioned for buildings, &c., was £6,042 9s. 2d., showing a deficit of £250 9s. 1d., which added to the bank overdraft of £1,005 15s. 7d. left a total liability of £1,256 4s. 8d. This amount, however, was covered by the outstanding accounts and stock of the industrial department.

“The institution is managed by a committee, elected annually by the life governors and subscribers, and is open to visitors on the Tuesday and Friday of each week, from 3 to 5 p.m.”

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

1433. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution have supplied the following information for this work:—

“The institution continues to prosper. At the beginning of July, 1884, the number of inmates was 69. Since then 13 have been discharged, 2 re-admitted, and 14 new pupils received; so that the total number remaining on 30th June, 1885, was 72. The aggregate number of deaf mutes received into the institution since its commencement, in November, 1860, is 251.

“The health of the pupils, generally, has remained good throughout the entire year, and the progress which the great majority of them have made in the various branches of their education has been very satisfactory. The oral system still forms a prominent feature of the school work, but the committee as yet do not feel in a position to state what the practical results will ultimately be. The principal method of education employed is still that known as the French, or sign system.

“Six of the boys are being taught bootmaking, five tailoring, and ten gardening. Of the elder girls, ten are employed to assist the laundress, in rotation, and all the female pupils are taught needlework and household duties.

“The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of £1,600, amounted to £3,454, and the expenditure for the same period was £3,516. The liabilities at the close of the year amounted to £327, and the assets to £223, leaving a deficit of £104. The endowment fund has now reached a total of £986.

“The commissioners of the proposed Colonial and Indian Exhibition having invited the committee to send in a few exhibits, it has been arranged to forward photographs of the buildings, statistics, and reports, and also some sample of the school work of the pupils to the said exhibition.”

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1434. 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 unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 342 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1884, making, with 20 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 362 treated. The patients discharged numbered 322, of whom 310 were stated to be educated, cured, or relieved, 6 to be incurable, and 6 were discharged at their own request, but none died.

Children's
Hospital.

1435. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 51 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1884, 522 patients were admitted, 506 were discharged, 26 died, and 41 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

1436. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During

the year ended 30th June, 1884, the number of infants admitted was 30, besides which 33 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 5, and 38 were remaining at its close. Besides the infants, there were 40 mothers in the institution during the year, and 16 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,389, of which £555 was from Government, and £834 from private sources; and the expenditure was £937.

1437. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed its present title, and in 1885 the society was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 424 cases, and made 317 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1885, 86 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 18 certificates, 43 bronze medals, 6 silver medals, 1 gold medal, and the Clarke gold medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,085, and the expenditure to £630. The institution has placed and maintains 238 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies (its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies). Of the honorary awards distributed in 1885, 37 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 1 for similar acts in New South Wales, 3 in Queensland, 20 in New Zealand, 4 in Tasmania, and 1 in Fiji. Efforts are still being made to form branches of the society in all the capital cities of the Australasian colonies. For this purpose, by-laws have been framed and transmitted to the Mayors of Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, and Wellington. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens. The views of the society on this subject have been embodied in a letter transmitted for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission on "Loss of Life at Sea," now sitting in London. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bites, &c., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but this year the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required, and, to give practical effect to their views, have determined to award bronze medallions for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools in Victoria and hereafter in all the Australasian colonies in which branches of the society shall be established.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

1438. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1883-4 was 535, of whom 519 were males and 16 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,147, viz., £564 from the Penal Department, and £583 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,152.

Industrial
Schools.

1439. There are 8 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 4 are wholly and 4 partly maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The Government schools include the Experimental Farm at Dookie* and the Macedon State Nursery, where some of the boys are trained in farming and gardening pursuits; whilst the remaining two Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the farm or nursery just alluded to, or to the assisted schools or foster-homes. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1884 was 2,696, viz., 1,401 males and 1,295 females. Of these, only 22 were in the Government receiving depôts and 283 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 17 were at the Government Experimental Farm, 12 at the Macedon State Nursery, and 1,860

* For particulars of the Industrial School children employed on the farm, see latter portion of paragraph 802 *ante*.

were boarded-out or adopted, and 502 were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1884 numbered 343, viz., 200 boys and 143 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	186	141
Having committed a punishable offence	5	1
Uncontrollable	9	1
Total	200	143

1440. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 307. These were discharged as follow :— Discharges from Industrial Schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools and boarded-out houses	59	57
From situations on expiration of term (estimated)	20	149
Died (in schools, 6; while boarded-out, 12; at service, 1; in hospital, 3)	8	14
Total	87	220

1441. Children are 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 persons in charge of the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1884 was 1,860, or 88 more than at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 502 children at the end of 1884, as against 474 at the end of 1883, were at service or apprenticed. Children boarded-out &c., from Industrial Schools.

1442. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 3 Reformatory Schools, one of which is a Roman Catholic institution. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime, but practically there is often but little difference between the inmates of these schools and those of the Industrial Schools. The number of inmates of reformatories at the commencement of the year 1884 was 196, and during the year there were 82 new committals, thus making a total of 278. Of these, 129 were discharged, viz., 28 at the request of relatives, 99 on expiration of term, 1 absconded, and 1 was sent to an hospital. At the end of the year 149 inmates—104 boys and 45 girls—remained in the institutions; the boys were all in the reformatory at Ballarat; 26 of the girls were in the Protestant reformatory at Coburg, and 19 were in the Reformatories.
Inmates of reformatories.

assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh.

1443. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of industrial and reformatory school children amounted in 1884 to £44,495, as against which £1,415 was received for maintenance from parents, and £363 was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,778 in all, which leaves £42,717 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 2,850; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £14 19s. 10d.

1444. Of the 648 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1884, 164 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 362 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 71 at the Madeline-street Refuge; 20 at the Ballarat, and 31 at the Geelong, Refuge. Besides the 164 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, there were 535 merely friendless women who were admitted for short periods; and, in addition to the women in the Madeline-street Refuge, there were 46 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. From the Magdalen Asylum 5, from the Madeline-street Refuge 3, and from the Geelong Refuge 2, were discharged for misconduct; and 2 died in the Magdalen Asylum. Besides these numbers, 186 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, and 136 left voluntarily. At the end of the year 302 inmates remained in the institutions.

1445. Forty-five patients—viz., 31 males and 14 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1884, as against 33 males and 11 females in 1883. Of those admitted in 1884, 38 entered voluntarily and 7 compulsorily; 24 had been constant and 13 periodical drinkers; 29 had had delirium tremens; and 24 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Forty-four patients, including 1 who died, were discharged during the year, and 8 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

1446. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1884 numbered 159, of whom 111 were needle-women and servants, and 48 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £578, and the expenditure to £659.

1447. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 96 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1884 was 1,145. No aid was received from Government during the year.

Cost of main-
tenance of
industrial
and re-
formatory
children.

Refuges for
fallen
women.

Inebriate
Retreat.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

Sailors'
Home.

The receipts from private sources amounted to £6,905, and the expenditure to £6,776.

1448. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1883-4. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1884, numbered 3,866, viz., 1,235, males and 2,631 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 16,617. The total receipts amounted to £740, of which £160 was from Government and £580 from private sources. The total expenditure was £602.

Free dispensaries.

1449. Forty-two benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1884. 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 connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 7,684; the receipts amounted to £13,991, of which £5,605 was from Government and £8,386 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,364.

Benevolent societies.

1450. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian Societies for the last seven years:—

Friendly Societies, 1878 to 1884.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1878 TO 1884.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of societies	34	34	32	32	32	32	31
Number of branches	759	766	748	759	776	769	788
Average number of members	45,692	45,933	46,074	48,064	51,399	55,140	59,916
Number of members sick ..	8,207	8,519	8,310	8,554	8,966	9,482	9,286
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	58,974	58,443	62,174	64,311	70,722	71,907
Number of deaths of members	467	452	425	571	606	593	640
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	240	218	288	277	321	326
Total income	£163,192	£170,835	£171,987	£180,460	£194,835	£211,153	£227,936
Total expenditure	£140,917	£146,221	£144,506	£155,225	£165,788	£177,693	£183,278
Amount to credit of benefit funds *	£372,598	£392,343	£417,375	£440,956	£466,396	£496,793	£535,953
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£16,310	£20,489	£22,353	£23,564	£26,736	£29,524	£34,000
Amount invested *	£348,429	£386,134	£395,146	£415,086	£445,815	£480,745	£513,229

1451. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered

Sickness and death rates.

* Exclusive of Widows' and Orphans' Funds, which are possessed by two of the societies only.

7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, 7·6 in 1880, 7·8 in 1881, 7·5 in 1882, 7·7 in 1883, and 7·3 in 1884. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·23 in 1878, 9·84 in 1879, 9·23 in 1880, 11·88 in 1881, 11·79 in 1882, 10·75 in 1883, and 10·84 in 1884.

1452. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.

