

SOCIAL CONDITION.**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.**

The University of Melbourne. The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council of 31 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates.

Statutory provision has been made for an endowment of £45,000 annually from 1st July, 1923. An additional grant of £8,500 for special purposes is to be made for each of the ten financial years commencing 1st July, 1923. Other grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,500 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics: all of which are, however, now being subjected to a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. In addition to grants from the Government the council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas.

A University Students Loan Fund has been established to which a payment of £10,000 has been made from the Assurance Fund under the Transfer of Land Acts and a grant of £2,000 was made annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for five years from 1st July, 1923. Out of this Fund loans may be made to students who are nominated by a committee of three members of the Council appointed for the purpose of making nominations.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of large individual gifts from private persons the Melbourne University does not compare

favorably with other Universities. Still, the investments at present held as the result of private benefactions amount to about £530,000. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to about £47,000.

Examinations. The system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was superseded in December, 1917, by examinations for School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who have passed any subject of the junior or senior public examinations are reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1930 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1930.

	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Examination—			
Intermediate	6,255	3,337	53·34
Leaving	3,322	1,657	49·87

There is included in the above, a number of candidates, in whose cases Headmasters' Certificates were accepted as satisfying the requirements of the examination, the numbers being—Intermediate 1,402; Leaving 557.

Degrees. The number of degrees taken in 1930 was 456, all of which were direct, as against an average of 505 per annum for the preceding five years. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 12,576 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 1,972 have been conferred on women.

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted. Of the 3,040 students who attended lectures in 1930, 931 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 242 in Laws, 219 in Engineering, 437 in Medicine, 250 in Science, 283 in Music, 52 in Dental Science, 468 in Commerce, 44 in Agriculture, 2 in Public Health, and 82 in Architecture, and 30 were doing Science Research Work. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the last five years was as follows:—1926, 605; 1927, 664; 1928, 612; 1929, 621; and 1930, 678.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1930 is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1930.

	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
	£	£	£
Receipts—			
Government Grants ..	45,000	23,458	68,458
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	71,248	21,526	92,774
Other sources, including benefactions	12,136	52,948	65,084
Total	128,384	97,932	226,316
Expenditure	126,386	72,474	198,860

Included in the amounts shown above, the University received £24,080 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges are affiliated with the University. These colleges were established by the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria respectively.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of these four colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University
Extension.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted in the city, suburbs, and country by the University Extension Board. In addition to these classes the Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence on social and cultural subjects for the benefit of country students. This advice is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the more social functions of his daily life and citizenship.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

**The
educational
system of
Victoria.**

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

Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, science, nature-study), hygiene, history and civics, manual work (drawing, needlework, woodwork, and other occupations such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), singing, physical training, and, where practicable, agriculture or horticulture for boys, cookery and domestic economy for girls, gymnastics, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

**Compulsory
Clauses.** Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend school on every school half-day in each week. If they fail to make a child attend as provided they may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Conveyance allowance.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school.

Correspondence tuition.

In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Centre for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standard of the Intermediate Certificate without having any teaching except that given by post. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number enrolled in July, 1931, was 750.

School Committees.

Under Act No. 2301 (now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1928, No. 3671) provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. The main duties of these committees are given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. The movement resulting in the formation of Mothers' Clubs has assumed great importance. These clubs have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Municipal Councils take the place of School Committees in High Schools.

Special schools.

Special schools established for those for whom the ordinary school cannot provide include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, two schools for the feeble-minded, a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, the Children's Welfare Department School, the school for youthful prisoners in Pentridge Gaol, and a school for young constables at the Police Depot.

Drill, swimming, school gardens, &c.

There were, on 30th June, 1930, 85 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 7,867 boys; and 70 cookery centres, apart from those at the Domestic Arts Schools, with an attendance of 2,602 girls. Twelve Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by 3,346 girls, have been established. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden.

Patriotic Fund. During the Great War a sum of £440,000 was raised for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920. At the end of 1922, the balance of the fund, £84,910, was transferred to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered to expend the money for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. To the 31st December, 1930, the following disbursements had been made:—£37,254 to alleviate distress, £20,255 under the housing scheme, and £12,837 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1931, there was a sum of £37,000 invested, and £614 to the credit of the general account.

Free Kindergarten Union. The Department has subsidized this movement to the extent of £2,000 per annum, the amount for the year 1931-32 having, however, been reduced to £1,800. There are 27 kindergarten centres in which nearly 2,000 children below school age are enrolled.

School forestry. A scheme for the utilization of waste lands by the establishment of school plantations of hardwood and softwood trees was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. Up to 30th June, 1931, there were established 310 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,700 acres. Of this area 1,100 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 110,000 trees were planted.

Medical Inspection. The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing medical inspectors. They consist of seven full-time school medical officers and four district health officers. The latter perform part-time school medical inspection duties as well as the duties they are entrusted with by the Health Department. There are also two full-time school nurses employed. The medical officers devote their time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

Dental Clinic. A dental clinic has been established and is under the charge of three full-time school dentists with five dental attendants. Great service is being rendered by this clinic. In addition, four dentists, with attendants, are travelling from school to school in country districts, while another dentist and dental attendant have been appointed to work four months each year at Bendigo, four months at Ballarat, and four months at Geelong.

Three of the travelling dentists referred to have been provided with well-equipped dental motor vans, and are thereby enabled to reach the children of schools remote from railway lines.

Teachers' remuneration and classification on 24th December, 1925, teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. This Act also provides that at least half of the male teachers shall be in classes above the Fifth Class in certain ratios. The salaries of males, excluding junior teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £480.

Teachers in schools other than elementary are included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men and five classes for women. Excluding rates for junior teachers which are the same as those for elementary schools, salaries for teachers on the Secondary Roll range from £192 to £650 per annum for men and from £168 to £528 per annum for women.

No definite ratio was provided in the Act for the Secondary Division, but the numbers in each class are determined by the Public Service Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division.

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1929. The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE 1872 TO 1929.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	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
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st Dec.)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1925	2,525	7,020	255,101	175,131	220,295
1926	2,529	6,715	255,779	†174,494	221,592
1927	2,564	7,166	258,205	175,624	223,215
1928	2,566	7,172	257,562	178,031	225,946
1929	2,601	*7,448	258,872	180,274	226,659

* In addition to these teachers, 622 were temporarily employed on 31st December, 1929.

† The apparent falling off as compared with the previous year is due to the transfer of pupils to secondary schools at which the average attendance for the year ending 31st December, 1926, was increased by 2,517 pupils.

State Secondary Schools— The enrolment and attendance at State secondary schools are as follow :—
Enrolment and attendance.

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
Central Schools*	38	5,665	4,634	5,445
Higher Elementary Schools	47	4,853	3,751	4,652
Schools of Domestic Arts	12	3,379	2,436	3,346
Junior Technical Schools†	26	7,291	5,945	7,203
High Schools	36	11,780	10,152	11,591
Total	159	32,968	26,918	32,237

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Elementary Schools.

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

The following table shows the number and percentage of children attending State schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year ended 31st December, 1929 :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1929.

	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools	18,026	196,902	11,731	226,659
Central Schools .. .. .	..	3,802	1,643	5,445
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	..	2,328	2,324	4,652
Schools of Domestic Arts .. .. .	..	2,006	1,340	3,346
Junior Technical Schools .. .. .	..	2,912	4,291	7,203
High Schools .. .. .	..	4,502	7,089	11,591
Total	18,026	212,452	28,418	258,896
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	18,026	211,420	27,940	257,386

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools.

All private schools and teachers of private schools are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education in accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928.

The chief functions of the Council are to see that (1) only qualified persons are employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools meet requirements in hygienic matters.

Registered schools, 1928 and 1929.

According to the latest available information relating to registered schools, the number of such schools increased from 500 in 1928 to 501 in 1929, whilst the number of instructors decreased from 2,325 in 1928 to 2,249 in 1929. The number of individual scholars was 65,245 in 1928 and 65,418 in 1929. Figures for earlier years appear in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203.

Number and ages of pupils in registered schools.

The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder :—

NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Age of Pupils.	Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years	5,481	4,758
Between 6 and 14 years	55,911	47,355
Above 14 years	14,494	13,305
Total	75,886	65,418

Scholars attending State and registered schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 20 per cent. of the scholars during 1929 attended registered schools, and that the balance, 80 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

Ages of children in all schools.

After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the year was as follows :—

NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Under 6 years of age	22,564
Between 6 and 14 years of age	255,094
Above 14 years of age	40,703
Total	318,361

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

At the request of the Joint Council for Religious Instruction in Day Schools, circulars were sent in 1923 by the Education Department to all head teachers requesting the furnishing of information in respect to religious instruction in State schools. A summary of the particulars supplied is given on page 371 of the *Year-Book*, 1928-29.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

**District
High Schools.**

A statement appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, showing the nature of these schools and the purposes for which they exist.

There are 36 district high schools, four of which are specially equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other courses of secondary education. During the term ended 31st December, 1929, there were in attendance at these schools 10,152 pupils, of whom 5,511 were boys and 4,641 were girls. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged.

**University
High School.**

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools.

HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

**Higher
Elementary
Schools and
Classes.**

On 31st December, 1929, there were forty-seven higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1929, there were in attendance at these schools 3,751 pupils, of whom 1,987 were boys and 1,764 were girls. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There were also thirty-eight schools, principally in the metropolitan area—known as “Central” schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 4,634 pupils in 1929.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction made available the following scholarships at the beginning of 1931 :—

- 100 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 50 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 105 Senior Technical Scholarships.

Particulars of the age requirement of candidates, the periods of tenure, and the annual values of the scholarships are given on pages 369 and 370 of the *Year-Book* for 1928–29.

The Minister also made available 75 free places in prescribed courses at the Melbourne University, 70 of which were open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools, and 5 to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria. Each year also there are 15 free places available for specially selected certificated teachers who teach half time and attend the University for half time. The number of such teachers must not exceed 60 in any one year.

In addition to the value of exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations at the University to those awarded free places, an allowance up to £50 for maintenance may be granted in special cases.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum, may be granted to enable pupils who show special capacity and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, to attend district high schools, higher elementary schools, schools of domestic arts, central schools, central classes and technical schools. Free tuition is allowed also to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers attending district high schools or technical schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The whole of the technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for the schools being brought under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1930, was 28, the gross enrolment being 7,291 junior and 18,182 senior students.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide pre-vocational and vocational courses of training in industrial subjects, and, as far as possible, to provide for the training of the expert technologist. The various branches of engineering and its subdivisions, mining, metallurgy, technical and agricultural chemistry, subjects connected with the building trades (including architecture) and with other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in their syllabuses. Trade courses correspond to the period of apprenticeship, which extends over five years.

The larger technical schools, such as the Working Men's College, the Swinburne Technical College, the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. Of the smaller schools, some in country districts have courses in mining, agricultural, building, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work. The technical schools for women's industries are the College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill school and technical departments in the Swinburne, Ballarat, Prahran, Sunshine, and Brighton Schools.

The fees per term range from 5s. per subject to £24 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1929-30 :—

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Name.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
*Ararat	53	7	..	..	..
Bairnsdale	3,742	4,104	4,100	4,104	4,000
Ballarat	19,421	20,597	24,244	24,970	22,263
Beechworth	1,301	1,090	1,499	1,146	507
Bendigo	16,466	27,655	14,308	13,802	13,490
Box Hill	4,230	6,093	4,692	5,187	5,152
Brighton	14,303	19,523	14,311	14,020	14,621
Brunswick	11,649	11,206	12,556	13,361	12,751
Castlemaine	10,339	12,124	7,881	6,854	7,653
Caulfield	12,006	11,869	15,462	13,914	14,474
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	21,188	4,987	16,000	9,827	6,546
Collingwood	14,700	19,169	16,780	24,744	18,246
Daylesford	2,219	2,429	2,889	3,119	3,124
Echuca	8,400	3,426	3,366	4,568	4,544
Footscray	17,877	16,463	19,712	17,847	18,152
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.)	24,370	20,659	15,065	14,858	17,685
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	20,840	25,842	24,824	25,623	27,430
Maryborough	6,729	12,420	15,692	8,256	8,319
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.)	40,575	40,376	44,246	43,624	73,265
Prahran	8,389	8,964	11,763	10,138	10,849
Richmond	13,788	9,314	9,784	15,081	17,427
Sale	5,274	7,771	4,043	3,601	5,005
South Melbourne	10,340	13,208	13,119	12,332	13,087
Stawell	6,210	3,247	3,502	3,616	4,434
Sunshine	5,156	5,529	6,500	6,393	6,669
Wangaratta	1,650	4,582	16,749	4,606	5,579
Warrnambool	13,658	5,819	5,891	6,679	7,415
West Melbourne	17,396	16,116	15,568	17,068	15,659
Wonthaggi	6,561	6,971	7,016	8,144	6,938
Yallourn .. .. .	..	..	698	1,008	1,614
Other votes for technical schools	4,758	4,968	5,478	5,505	5,718
Miscellaneous	7,889	5,829	4,681	4,822	6,913
Total	351,477	352,357	362,419	348,807	379,529

* Closed 31st August, 1926.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers' College. Since 1926, the training of teachers for the State Department has been considerably modified. All intending teachers must now complete a successful probationary period as Junior Teachers in the schools before entering one of the Teachers' Colleges. Junior teachers who do not complete their Leaving Certificate, or who are unable to obtain studentships at a Teachers' College will, at the end of five years, be asked to leave the Service. This will ensure a reasonable aptitude for the work of teaching in all officers appointed to permanent positions.

There are three Teachers' Colleges in Victoria—Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo. The Melbourne College is the largest institution, training students for all types of teaching work; Ballarat and Bendigo are smaller colleges preparing teachers for work in the Rural Schools. The only avenue of promotion for Junior Teachers in the Service is through the Teachers' Colleges, and no untrained teachers can now enter the Department's service.

College of Dentistry and Pharmacy. Particulars relating to the Australian College of Dentistry and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 to 519.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

Working Men's College, Melbourne. The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees. A statement of the fees payable for full day courses and evening classes was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 374 and 375.

Prizes. Special prizes are awarded to students annually. There is a prize to the best student in each year of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. The names of the donors and a description of the prizes appear on page 208 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30.

Scholarships. A statement showing the scholarships awarded each year appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 208.

The receipts from the Government in 1930 amounted to £41,462.

The following table gives an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1926 to 1930 :—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE*, 1926 TO 1930.

—	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,608	2,610	2,825	2,977	3,135
Males over 21	530	550	548	575	596
" under 21—Apprentices	652	672	679	665	783
" " Others	1,102	1,112	1,350	1,440	1,469
Females	324	276	248	297	287
Fees received during the year† ..	£13,433	£12,856	£12,115	£12,887	£13,372
Average fee per student	103s.	98s. 6d.	85s. 9d.	86s. 7d.	90s. 2d.
Number of classes	176	175	179	186	189
" instructors	130	131	136	160	159
Salaries paid instructors	£31,149	£31,955	£35,722	£37,428	£39,224

* The Preparatory Day School of the College, in which there are 360 pupils, was made free by the Government as from the third term of 1927.

† Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £981 in 1926, £1,264 in 1927, £1,255 in 1928, £1,074 in 1929, and £902 in 1930. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £396,349. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance (including salaries) and amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £2,063,631 at the end of 1930. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :— the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 8,008 volumes were purchased, 4,647 volumes presented, 636 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 49,499 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1930. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 376,279 volumes. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 244,164 volumes during 1930, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 14,662. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 62,042, of which 4,680 were added during the year.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

National Gallery.

The National Gallery at the end of 1930 contained 25,502 works of art, viz., 777 oil paintings, 6,015 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 18,710 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 32 students, and the school of drawing by 175 students. The income from the Felton bequest amounted to £22,000, which was available for expenditure on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

Industrial Museum.

The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor of the building facing Swanston-street. At the end of 1930 it contained more than 10,000 exhibits.

National Museum.

The collection in the National Museum is located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

Free Libraries.

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1930, were collected from 74 of the more important of these libraries, 26 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 48 in the cities and chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 74 libraries were £98,959; the Government contributed £53,571 and municipal councils £10,075. The total expenditure was £98,134, of which £16,615 was expended on the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 900,880 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1930; of that number 438,320 were in the Public Library of Melbourne.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Exhibition Buildings, Aquarium, and Museum.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, were opened for the purpose of an exhibition in October, 1880. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the building was vested in trustees.

The receipts for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1931, amounted to £4,246, consisting of rents £3,510, aquarium receipts £436, and other receipts £300. The expenditure totalled £5,658, viz.:—£1,372, expenses of the aquarium; and £4,286 for general maintenance,

improvements to buildings, insurance and sundry expenses. There was an overdraft at the bank amounting to £4,207 at 30th June, 1931.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic Garden. The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra, at a distance of about one mile from the city. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Associated with the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens. The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Elizabeth Street Post Office.

The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks, and spacious lawns for convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., are exhibited there, as well as many native animals.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawkner, and has been in continuous activity to the present date. A brief statement of its history and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

Public Reserves. According to returns received from municipal councils, the total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne in 1930 was 8,227 acres, of which 2,534 acres were acquired by the councils at a cost of £553,164.

RELIGIONS.

At the end of 1930 there were in the State, according to returns received, 3,324 regular churches and chapels, and 1,719 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 5,043 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,101 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations :—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1930.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worshtp.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ..	485	766	512	1,278
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ..	294	614	312	926
Free Presbyterian ..	3	7	4	11
Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ..	2	1	..	1
Methodist ..	341	850	441	1,291
Independent or Congregational ..	56	79	2	81
Baptist ..	96	114	68	182
Lutheran ..	24	52	23	75
Salvation Army ..	244	111	82	193
Church of Christ ..	78	110	10	120
Seventh Day Adventists ..	18	19	15	34
Church for Deaf Mutes ..	1	1	..	1
Other Protestant ..	14	8	7	15
Roman Catholic Church ..	403	579	238	817
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ..	1	2	1	3
Catholic Apostolic Church ..	8	1	..	1
Jews ..	6	4	2	6
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints ..	22	5	..	5
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints ..	5	1	2	3
Total ..	2,101	3,324	1,719	5,043

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 3,138, and the teachers 24,507; the number of scholars on the rolls was 240,737—114,969 males and 125,768 females.

Religions of the people. A table showing the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1921 appeared in the *Year Book* for 1928-29, on page 382.

Religions per cent. of population, 1871 to 1921. A table showing the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the six census years 1871 to 1921 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 213.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Legislation. A full description of the legislation relating to the supervision of friendly societies and a statement of contributions payable by members was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 383-387.

The Friendly Societies Act 1928 consolidated the law relating to friendly societies. This Act came into operation in December, 1929.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there are only three societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1, and in these three the ratios are 19s. 6d., 18s. 8d., and 18s. 5d. respectively.

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

Societies may contract with members for the payment of sums of money on the deaths of members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred, subject to the condition that no society shall contract with any member to make such payments to an amount exceeding in the aggregate £100. Societies are also permitted to make provision for medical attendance for and dispensing medicine to members, and the other persons mentioned above.

Progress of friendly societies. The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased from 144,280 at the end of 1919 to 164,899 in the middle of 1930—an increase during the ten and a half years of 20,619 members.

The funds increased during the ten and a half-year period 1919 to June, 1930, from £3,056,666 to £5,120,417, there being an addition of £2,063,751. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1929-30 was 5.62 per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of June, 1930, these had a membership of 12,525, and funds amounting to £124,171.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the five years, 1925-26 to 1929-30:—

Year.	Membership (end of year).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1925-26	157,820	820,550	605,958	4,280,400
1926-27	160,411	907,025	673,453	4,513,972
1927-28	161,850	951,700	707,289	4,758,383
1928-29	164,307	1,051,104	875,467	4,934,020
1929-30	164,899	978,765	792,368	5,120,417

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1925-26 to 1929-30 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of societies ..	62	59	59	58	55
Number of branches ..	1,467	1,473	1,481	1,484	1,471
Average number of members ..	156,594	159,116	161,131	163,079	164,603
Number of members sick ..	31,093	31,020	31,202	35,681	32,674
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	281,377	294,879	315,827	341,842	349,691
Deaths of members ..	1,428	1,541	1,521	1,594	1,608
Deaths of registered wives ..	543	542	567	574	581
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund ..	426,893	444,566	460,873	467,858	471,392
Income of medical and management fund ..	353,632	419,594	448,275	539,662	462,687
Other Income ..	40,025	42,865	42,552	43,584	44,686
Total Income ..	820,550	907,025	951,700	1,051,104	978,765
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ..	240,732	301,958	318,449	466,613	356,842
Expenditure of medical and management fund ..	323,716	332,220	350,011	368,072	395,851
Other Expenditure ..	41,510	39,275	38,829	40,782	39,675
Total Expenditure ..	605,958	673,453	707,289	875,467	792,368
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	3,822,872	3,965,480	4,107,904	4,109,149	4,223,699
Amount to credit of medical and management fund ..	361,124	448,498	546,762	718,352	785,188
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	3,753,701	3,884,515	4,060,692	4,074,706	4,196,459
Amount invested—medical and management fund ..	353,577	440,355	524,742	697,112	776,228
Amount invested—other funds ..	92,436	96,603	98,379	102,496	107,654
Total invested ..	4,199,714	4,421,473	4,683,813	4,874,314	5,080,341
„ funds ..	4,280,400	4,513,972	4,758,383	4,934,020	5,120,417

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

During the twelve months ended in June, 1930, the societies lost by secession 10,679 members, which was equal to a rate of 6.5 per cent.; as compared with a loss of 6.2 per cent. in 1928-29, 6.9 per cent. in 1927-28, and of 6.6 per cent. in 1926-27. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. The cost of management in the year 1929-30 was 14s. 4d. per member, which was 5d. per member more than the cost in the year 1928-29.

Secessions and expenses.

Sickness
and mortality,
1914, 1918-23,
1925-26,
1929-30.

The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by male members of ordinary friendly societies in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1918, 1919, and 1920 (years in which there was a large number of claims due to war service) and in the last five years; also the numbers of weeks' sickness per effective member and the numbers of deaths of male members of such societies in those years and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.			Deaths.	
		Number.	Number per Effective Member.		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks.	Days.		
1914 ..	125,952	216,520	1	4	1,263	10·03
1918 ..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19·55
1919 ..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17·43
1920 ..	114,797	278,401	2	3	1,313	11·44
1925-26	124,925	259,208	2	0	1,325	10·61
1926-27	126,637	272,000	2	1	1,443	11·39
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2	2	1,423	11·04
1928-29	130,733	315,499	2	2	1,484	11·35
1929-30	131,655	321,779	2	3	1,515	11·51

The large increase in the sickness rate of 1919 was due chiefly to members who had been on active service having deferred until their return to the Commonwealth their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year.

A comparison of the mortality rates of three of the largest Victorian Friendly Societies with the Australian population mortality rates was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 391.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working.

Labour
legislation.

Since that year further legislative provisions have been made for the regulation of conditions of labour, and the community has gradually recognised the necessity of security the health, and comfort of, and safety for the workers.

A description of the legislation relating to conditions of labour appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 218.

Wages Boards. The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced by Sir Alexander Peacock in 1896. Each Board is composed of equal numbers of employers and employees and a chairman nominated by the members of the Board (not being one of such members). In the event of a nomination not being made the Minister appoints the chairman. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board.

The powers and functions of Wages Boards were described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 393 and 394.

NEW BOARDS AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were, during the year 1930, exercised as follows :—

Two new Boards were appointed, viz. :—

The Ice Cream Board, and

The Shops Board No. 22 (Motor Requisites).

Powers were varied in three cases, as follows :—

The Coal and Coke Board.—This Board was given the additional power to fix rates for persons employed in any business or occupation connected with the sale or distribution of coal or coke by any agent or contractor who distributes coal or coke for any coal importer, mine owner, or gas company.

[In this case the Board's powers were adjusted with those of the Shops Board No. 12 (Fuel and Fodder) and of the Shops Board No. 13 (Fuel and Fodder, Country).]

The Entertainment Employees (Non-performers) Board.—The number of members on this Board was reduced to six and a Chairman.

The Garden Employees Board.—This Board was given additional power to fix rates for persons employed in the laying out, cultivation or keeping in order of a—

(1) garden or lawn in connexion with a racecourse,

(2) garden, lawn, fairway or green in connexion with any golf links or putting green.

On 31st December, 1930, there were 188 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 165,000 employees.

A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards and of the fees payable to members thereof appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 395.

WEEKLY HOURS FIXED BY WAGES BOARDS.

Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed.

The following figures show the range of hours adopted by such Boards, viz. :—

- 6 Boards have fixed fewer than 44 hours ;
- 44 Boards have fixed 44 hours ;
- 9 Boards have fixed 45 to 47 hours ;
- 114 Boards have fixed 48 hours : and
- 2 Boards have fixed more than 48 hours.

Appeals. A description of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure relating to appeals against a determination of a Wages Board appears on page 396 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Seventy-seven applications have been made to the Court of Industrial Appeals for alterations of determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons ; the President being, as required by law, a Judge of the Supreme Court. Forty appeals have been dealt with by the Court since its re-constitution in 1915.

Average weekly wage. During the year 1930 Determinations made by 175 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The following statement shows the average weekly wage paid to employees in certain trades during the last three years :—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	In 1928.	In 1929.	In 1930.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water	3 15 7	3 16 0	3 15 9
Agricultural Implements	4 10 9	4 18 5	4 5 11
Asphalters	4 14 4	4 12 1	4 16 10
Bedsteadmakers	4 10 10	4 3 7	3 7 4
Boot	3 9 7	3 8 9	3 3 8
Bread	5 12 1	5 9 10	5 7 2
Brewers	5 6 1	5 4 0	5 2 6
Brushmakers	3 14 11	3 8 5	3 2 7
Candlemakers	4 0 4	4 9 2	4 1 7
Carpenters	5 10 6	5 12 10	5 6 7
Clothing	2 18 4	2 17 8	2 14 2
„ Waterproof	2 17 6	2 15 9	2 10 11
Commercial Clerks	3 14 11	3 14 7	3 13 7
Coopers	6 4 11	6 6 11	6 7 7
Engravers	3 18 2	3 16 6	4 4 9

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE—*continued.*

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	In 1928.	In 1929.	In 1930.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Farriers	5 3 3	5 7 11	5 0 10
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making, &c.) ..	4 2 1	4 3 0	3 14 5
(b) European (Mantlepieces) ..	4 17 11	4 14 6	3 16 2
Glassworkers	4 19 1	4 17 7	4 3 3
Hairdressers	3 18 6½	3 16 1	3 11 10
Ice	6 1 10	5 15 3	5 17 3
Jewellers	4 4 0	4 2 11	3 13 6
Lift Attendants	4 9 6	4 11 6	4 10 10
Malt	5 9 7	5 5 7	5 5 10
Marine Store	4 6 10	4 4 11	4 10 1
Millett Broom	4 13 11	4 7 5	4 3 1
Painters	5 8 4	5 6 10	4 19 2
Picture Frame	4 1 1	4 2 1	3 18 2
Plate Glass	4 15 10	4 14 0	4 5 7
Plumbers	5 10 9	5 3 11	5 2 8
Pottery	3 17 8	3 17 4	3 8 4
Saddlery and Harness	4 14 11	4 15 7	4 0 7
Shops Board No. 1—(Boot Dealers) ..	3 4 6	3 5 8	3 5 9
Shops Board No. 3—(Butchers) ..	4 10 8	4 10 2	4 8 7
Shops Board No. 15—(Grocers) ..	4 0 5	4 2 6	4 1 0
Starch	4 14 6	4 5 1	4 3 3
Stonecutters	5 8 3	5 7 10	5 0 11
Tanners	4 7 4	4 10 2	4 4 2
Watchmakers	4 12 5	5 0 8	4 7 9
Wicker	3 17 10	3 12 11	3 4 11
Woodworkers	4 15 0	4 14 10	4 4 0
,, Country	4 17 8	4 16 4	4 10 10

Factories. A definition of a factory under the Factories and Shops Act is given on pages 398 and 399 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. In 1930 there were registered 11,237 factories, with 104,926 employees.

Factory legislation. A summary of factory legislation from the date of the consolidation of existing laws in 1915 to the passing of the Consolidating Act of 1928 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

Shops, Metropolitan District and outside thereof. The hours for closing of shops in both these Districts, as defined by the *Shops and Factories Act* 1928, are stated in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 401-403.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 26 classes. There was a decrease for the year 1930 as compared with 1929 of 432 shops and 2,376 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below :—

SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES,
1930.

	Metropolitan.		Country and Provincial Cities.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	4,172	1,204	2,167	519	6,339	1,723
Booksellers, News Agents	710	761	373	277	1,083	1,038
Boot Dealers	359	851	262	296	621	1,147
Boot Repairers	945	61	595	118	1,540	179
Butchers	1,119	1,942	938	1,400	2,057	3,342
Chemists	457	734	274	316	731	1,050
Crockery	63	258	12	26	75	284
Cycle and Motor	615	893	893	561	1,508	1,454
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	770	515	178	86	948	601
Drapery	1,726	7,298	1,020	2,264	2,746	9,562
Fancy Goods Dealers	317	772	186	113	503	885
Fish	413	100	86	30	499	130
Florists	301	93	37	6	338	99
Fruit and Vegetable	1,734	295	1,085	279	2,819	574
Fuel and Fodder	833	541	249	213	1,082	754
Furniture	374	975	155	209	529	1,184
Grocers	2,463	2,530	1,274	1,225	3,737	3,755
Hairdressers	1,231	943	756	332	1,987	1,275
Hardware	416	1,247	398	562	814	1,809
Jewellery	201	251	181	63	382	314
Leather Goods	138	129	265	29	403	158
Men's Clothing	435	1,140	316	215	751	1,355
Musical Instruments	115	388	63	46	178	434
Tobaccoconists	976	101	206	33	1,182	134
Mixed	115	8	1,476	3,580	1,591	3,588
Shops not classified	1,571	1,906	1,108	353	2,679	2,259
Totals	22,569	25,936	14,553	13,151	37,122	39,087

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1927* (No. 3546), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission, consisting of five members, was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder.

The following trades were proclaimed as apprenticeship trades during the year ended 31st December, 1930 :—

Trade.	Date of Proclamation.
Motor Mechanics	} 4th March, 1930
Motor Cycle Mechanics	

Trade Committees, consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, have been appointed to advise the Commission in the framing of apprenticeship regulations and other trade matters. The President of the Commission is *ex officio* Chairman of every Trade Committee.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Government Labour Exchange. Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by an exchange under the control of the Labour Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would otherwise be unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1930 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment:—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.	Applications for Employment in the Metropolis.		Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.	
	Number Registered during each Month.	Number remaining on Register at end of each Month.	In the Metropolis.	In the Country.
1930—January	3,915	5,262	372	Particulars not available.
February	2,921	4,701	235	
March	3,344	5,370	184	
April	2,945	6,006	192	
May	9,247	11,952	363	
June	18,893	24,100	1,970	
July	10,671	16,547	2,970	
August	10,600	13,941	2,720	
September	11,235	17,734	1,298	
October	13,186	22,622	1,222	
November	10,325	25,505	1,180	
December	10,574	29,841	611	
Total	107,856	..	13,317	7,726

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1930:—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1926	28,400	2,250	4,949
1927	41,815	3,340	5,672
1928	40,636	2,314	3,268
1929	39,541	2,101	4,794
1930	107,856	30,139	21,043

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the Exchange states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the Exchange is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently a large allowance must be made for duplication of registrations. Of the total 107,856 city registrations last year, 65,217 were effected by men registering for the first time. In connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year, allowance must be made for the fact that the same applicants may

he employed more than once during the year and also for the fact that the figures quoted do not include the big numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country.

During the year 1930 the number of railway tickets advanced was 8,191, valued at £6,838, of which £6,200 has been refunded. During the past thirty years 93,626 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £80,071; of this sum £59,497 has been refunded.

REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the great war. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment for disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants.

Administration of Department. The administration of the Department has rested with the Repatriation Commission since 1st July, 1920.

Activities of Department. On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

Summary of Work of Department. The following is a summary of the work of the Department in Victoria from its inauguration, 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1931 :—

Employment—			
Number of applications received	..	..	88,530
Number of positions filled	..	..	48,116
Assistance other than vocational training and employment—			
Number of applications received	..	..	278,024
Number of applications approved	..	..	250,478
Assistance granted—			
£			
Loans	..	..	525,377
General	..	..	5,535,289
Total	..	..	6,060,666

Vocational training statistics from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1931:—

Number of applications received	16,560
Number of applications approved	11,745
Completed training	8,827
In training at 30th June, 1931	—

N.B.—The above figures relate to day training only.

Since 1st July, 1920, war pensions have been administered by the Repatriation Commission. The number of such pensions in force in Victoria on 30th June, 1931, was 96,202 and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was £2,338,076. Of the total number of pensioners, 25,066 were incapacitated members of the Forces, and 71,136 were dependants of deceased and incapacitated members.

It was decided by the Commonwealth Government to create as from 1st June, 1929, tribunals to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the forces or their dependants, that an incapacity or death of an ex-member arose out of war service.

Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the forces which had been accepted as arising out of war service.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered relief to persons in necessitous circumstances or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1930, was 583. The total receipts of all the organizations were £5,714,324, of which £4,469,676 was contributed by the Government and £1,244,648 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £5,836,772. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 19,100, and there were no less than 413,705 distinct cases of out-door relief. With regard to the out-door relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the number of cases of sickness or accident as the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars in relation to all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and shows the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1929-30.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
General Hospitals	56	2,960	111,001	£ 164,830	£ 389,086	£ 553,916	£ 644,097
Women's Hospital	1	228	7,814	7,000	63,027	70,027	47,551
Children's Hospital	1	295	22,499	23,249	53,047	76,296	89,942
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	99	11,042	9,049	25,128	34,177	40,269
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	85	..	8,357	78	8,435	8,435
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	119	..	5,825	7,859	13,684	14,964
Janefield Sanatorium ..	1	53	..	5,475	1,200	6,675	6,921
Convalescent Homes	3	123	3,932	3,300	12,052	15,352	18,924
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions ..	4	491	21,901	8,550	59,464	68,014	91,929
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving Houses	11	6,686	..	448,589	43,036	496,625	496,625
Foundling Hospitals	2	365	..	6,700	9,510	16,210	17,945
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	365	..	32,908	37,410	70,318	71,062
Total	83	11,860	178,189	723,832	705,897	1,429,729	1,548,664
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums	8	2,173	947	28,446	69,914	98,360	91,716
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	91	..	..	6,284	6,284	6,354
Benevolent Societies	154	..	47,734	22,845	59,590	82,435	83,777
Orphan Asylums	11	1,818	..	14,225	72,848	87,073	75,692
Total	174	4,085	48,681	65,516	208,636	274,152	257,539
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Children's Welfare Department	10	799	17,136	414,743	12,496	427,239	427,239
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	44	..	2,922	1,495	4,417	4,417
Brightside Inebriates' Institution	1	26	..	360	1,955	2,315	2,452
Female Refuges	10	686	..	3,420	41,889	45,309	49,826
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	3	155	..	320	9,284	9,604	9,722
Prisoners' Aid Society of Victoria ..	1	..	869	500	696	1,196	1,222
Goals and Penal Establishments ..	12	1,301	..	122,134	..	122,134	122,134
Total	38	3,011	18,005	544,399	67,815	612,214	617,012
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age and Invald Pensioners ..	..	..	64,136	3,129,765	..	3,129,765	3,129,765
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	135	..	850	7,582	8,432	8,226
Charity Organization Society ..	1	..	5,003	..	7,957	7,957	7,456
Free Dispensaries	2	..	10,534	450	942	1,392	1,609
Other Societies	284	..	89,157	4,864	245,819	250,683	266,501
Total	288	135	168,830	3,135,929	262,300	3,398,229	3,413,557
Grand Total..	583	19,100	413,705	4,469,676	1,244,648	5,714,324	5,836,772

Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1929-30 amounted to £2,462,425, of which £1,217,777, or 49 per cent., was contributed by the Government, and the expenditure amounted to £2,584,873. Of the Government contribution, £885,911 was expended on the Receiving Houses for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Children's Welfare Department, the Greenvale, Heatherton and Janefield Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure, 1921-1930.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1921 it was £1,459,163, and it had increased to £2,584,873 in 1930. This is equivalent to an advance of 77 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 49 per cent., and that from other sources by 76 per cent. in the period mentioned.

Income of Charitable Institutions.

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1929-30 49 per cent. was contributed by the Government, and about 11 per cent. was collected from patients. The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings are shown hereunder:—

SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN VICTORIA, 1929-30.

Receipts.	General Hospitals.	Women's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Queen's Memorial Hospital.	Other Hospitals.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid	164,830	7,000	23,249	5,200	32,908	15,749	968,841*	1,217,777
Municipal Grants	15,841	637	765	309	35,656	652	21,024	74,884
Private Contributions ..	62,804	2,396	20,388	1,999	..	2,277	180,677	270,541
Proceeds of Entertainments	27,726	3,565	1,910	12	..	326	13,153	46,692
Legacies, Bequests and Donations	83,695	35,392	15,266	3,792	68	15,813	50,521	204,547
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations	22,526	1,661	3,089	1,413	..	1,082	5,712	35,483
Contributions of Indoor Patients	91,500	13,902	3,593	1,875	1,267	6,954	113,909	232,800
Out-patients' Fees	22,966	1,746	3,116	3,345	..	4,135	780	36,088
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,993	40,993
Interest or Rent	30,816	851	2,035	936	365	1,301	26,137	62,441
Other Sources	31,412	2,877	2,885	1,521	54	2,098	199,332	240,179
Total	553,916	70,027	76,296	20,402	70,318	50,387	1,621,079	2,462,425

* Including Hospitals for the Insane £448,589, Children's Welfare Department £414,743, and Benevolent Societies £22,845

Charitable
Institutions
—Inmates
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1929-30.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.	
General Hospitals	50,152	2,960	3,576
Women's Hospital	6,961	228	72
Children's Hospital	4,545	295	433
Eye and Ear Hospital	2,201	73	11
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	2,655	99	55
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	4,675	365	116
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	255	165	20
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	317	200	13
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	287	85	16
Heatherton Sanatorium	303	119	68
Janefield Sanatorium	163	53	22
Receiving Houses for the Insane	919	84	32
Hospitals for the Insane	7,168	6,131	334
Idiot Asylum	532	471	35
Benevolent Asylums	3,811	2,173	432
Convalescent Homes	2,538	123	..
Blind Asylums	300	279	7
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	163	139	..
Orphan Asylums	2,437	1,818	2
Children's Welfare Department	19,178	17,888	27
Female Refuges	1,309	686	6
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	493	155	..
Old Colonists' Association	102	95	7
Lara Inebriates' Institution	235	44	1
Brightside Inebriates' Institution	79	26	3
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	163	135	4
Total	111,941	34,889	5,292

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 58 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 93 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 354 infants in the Female Refuges, and 208 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act (No. 3699) to consolidate the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928, and was proclaimed on 18th December, 1929. A summary of its provisions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 418 and 419.

No institution or benevolent society may be established without the consent in writing of the Charities Board.

A fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" is kept in the Treasury. To this fund the Government contributed a sum of £227,500 for the financial year 1929-30 to be applied in payment of salaries and other expenses and towards the maintenance of subsidized institutions or benevolent societies. In addition, a sum of £36,200 was voted for the year 1930-31 by Parliament to be applied towards the erection or alterations of or additions to institutions. The matters which are to be considered when making payments from the fund are set forth on page 231 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30.

Under section 9 of the *Totalizator Act* 1930 (No. 3861) it is provided that there shall be paid each financial year out of the consolidated revenue into the Hospitals and Charities Fund an amount equivalent to the amounts carried to the consolidated revenue pursuant to the Act during that financial year. It is expected that a substantial sum from this source will be paid into the fund for the year 1931-32.

When the Board commenced its operations only one country hospital had maternity wards, whereas in 1931 there were 25 either in existence or in process of construction.

The Board, in co-operation with the Government, has framed regulation in regard to Community Hospitals. A brief statement of these regulations appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 232.

The erection of new buildings on community lines has been commenced at the Gippsland Hospital (Sale) and the Wangaratta Hospital, and the following hospitals have been granted permission to admit intermediate patients :—

Alexandra.	Gippsland (Sale).	Orbost.
Ararat.	Hamilton.	Ovens District (Beechworth).
Bairnsdale.	Heathcote.	Portland.
Bendigo.	Horsham.	Stawell.
Casterton.	Inglewood.	Warracknabeal.
Castlemaine.	Kilmore.	Warrnambool (Maternity section only).
Clunes.	Kyneton.	West Gippsland (Warragul).
Colac.	Maldon.	Wycheproof.
Creswick.	Mansfield.	Yarram.
Daylesford.	Maryborough.	
Dunolly.	Nhill.	

In the metropolis the scheme for the admission of intermediate patients has been initiated by the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children and the Alfred (General) Hospital. At the former institution a new wing is being erected, and at the Alfred Hospital one floor of a new wing will be set apart for this class of patient. Under the Community Hospital Scheme the benefits to the public and to the finances of the institutions will be substantial.

Melbourne Hospital. The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in recent years.

It has always been the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 372 beds. The number of in-patients treated in 1930-31 was 7,870, the daily average number being 378. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 53,360 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 364,188.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1931, numbered 352,663, and the out-patients, 1,659,830.

In 1930-31 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £27,109, and government fees to £859; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,050; private contributions amounted to £18,872; revenue from entertainments in aid to £9; bequests to £4,514; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,583; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £8,765; and out-patients' fees to £7,465; interest yielded a revenue of £16,612; and £5,662 was received from all other sources, the total receipts being £94,500 and the expenditure £111,693.

The Melbourne Hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 224. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute is proving of valuable assistance in the many lines of research which are being conducted by an efficient and highly-trained staff.

To relieve the pressure on the City Hospitals the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. In six wards there are 150 beds open, 147 of which are occupied daily. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Melbourne Hospital. The total expenditure for the year 1930-31 was £21,142.

Alfred Hospital. This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated on land comprising 13 acres in Commercial and Punt Roads, Prahran. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. The cost of works carried out in this scheme of expansion up to the end of June, 1931, was £256,100. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. On 30th June, 1931, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment

during the year 1929-30 was 6,564, and during 1930-31 the number was 6,670. In the out-patients and casualty departments, 48,928 persons were treated in 1929-30, while in 1930-31 the total was 53,917. The attendances of these patients rose in number from 304,720 in 1929-30 to 319,769 in 1930-31. The total of the receipts for the year 1930-31 in all the accounts was £68,985. The principal items of receipt were Government grants, £19,400; municipal grants, £1,716; private contributions, £4,499; revenue from entertainments in aid, £2,631; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,848; Lord Mayor's Fund, £3,189; in-door patients' fees, £7,242; out-door patients' fees, £7,819; interest, £1,082; visitors' contributions, £3,919; special donations and bequests, £7,816; donations from auxiliary, £3,050; Boutique profits, £750; and miscellaneous, £4,024 (including £1,906 from the Government on account V.D. Clinic). The total expenditure on maintenance was £82,498, and in addition £36,260 was spent on buildings, furniture, fittings, &c.

The Alfred Hospital has a very fine clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, the institution being the first in this State to establish such a department.

Other Hospitals, &c. Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of this Act, now included in the Consolidated Act of 1928, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA.

Development during the year 1930-31 has been delayed by lack of funds. The new Sanatorium at Mont Park has been completed, but no money has been available to open the institution. Arrangements have been made to commence a Branch Bureau at Geelong with Dr. Cole, District Health Officer, in charge. The Branch Bureaux at Bendigo and Prahran have done most useful work, and the work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau, has considerably increased. Attendances at this Bureau were 6,284 in 1929-30 and 8,212 in 1930-31. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. An increasing number of patients is being sent by private doctors for examination and report by the Bureaux, in connexion with early diagnosis.

In connexion with the Sanatoria, modern methods have been introduced. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay in Sanatorium, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous population.

In conjunction with Professor Woodruff, research work regarding the value of the Blood Sedimentation Test and the Vernes' Flocculation Test in connexion with diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis has been commenced.

The following statement illustrates some of the work of the Central Tuberculosis and Branch Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1931 :—

	Central Bureau.		Bendigo Bureau.		Prahran Bureau.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
New cases applying	852	907	132	118	19	31
Re-attendance	2,249	4,521	151	111	133	179
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions	412	463	4	4	14	34
Contacts—						
Examined	515	635	86	111	35	63
Re-examined	289	326	19	33	..	..
Found Tuberculous	60			9	..	..
Under Tubercular Sus- picion	271			37		4
Infecting Cases	833			68		57
Pneumothorax Refills	87	191	..	..	..	..
Sputum Examinations	824			80		52
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Medical Officers	122			118	..	..
By Nurses	4,895			793		850

St. John Ambulance Association.

The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. During the past year 2,275 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 1,461 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 75,026 persons have received instruction, and 47,631 have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 3,751 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.

This service attended to 12,921 calls, of which 2,306 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1931; the mileage travelled was 131,145. In 4,220 cases no fee was paid. The decentralisation of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 22 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division

of the Service, with a view to providing ambulance facilities throughout all districts in Victoria, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to smaller centres and placed in charge of the police officer in each district. These country stations, during the year ended 30th June, 1931, conveyed 1,949 patients, the distance covered being 29,252 miles. Since the formation of the country service in 1923, 16,034 patients have been conveyed a distance of 191,862 miles.

**Charity
Organization
Society.**

A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1931, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £2,383; expenditure, £2,771; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £3,089; expenditure, £3,378; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £168; expenditure, £147. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 3,706, of which 2,669 had not previously come under the notice of the society.

**Royal
Humane
Society.**

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are given in the *Year Book* for 1929-30 pages 236-237.

During the year ended 30th June, 1931, 86 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 29 certificates, 24 bronze medals, and 2 silver medals were granted. The receipts during 1930-31 amounted to £517, and the expenditure to £469. The institution has placed and maintains 343 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States.

**Royal Life
Saving
Society.**

With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." A statement of the objects of the society appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1930-31 the awards granted totalled 1,859. The total income for 1930-31 was £737 and the expenditure £822.

**Society for
the Protection
of Animals.**

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1931, 2,902 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,421 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 95 prosecutions in cases

of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,235, and the expenditure to £2,794.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 at a public meeting for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work, and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need of reducing the toll of accidents has been shown.

Junior Safety Councils have been formed in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Junior Safety Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the school to conduct the scholars across in safety.

A Freedom from Accidents Competition is conducted among employee drivers. Those who complete a year free from any accident for which they are responsible are given a certificate to that effect.

A Factories Service of four posters per month together with slips for pay envelopes constitute a regular service. Over 40,000 slips were supplied for use in factories during the year 1930.

The Lord Mayor's Fund, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930, was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor's Fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £449,931 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £100,459.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1930-31 were as follows:—

Year.	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	
1923-24 to 1925-26	107,872	38,429	146,301
1926-27	51,462	13,054	64,516
1927-28	60,015	13,277	73,292
1928-29	69,708	12,039	81,747
1929-30	65,458	11,596	77,054
1930-31	95,416	12,064	107,480
Total	449,931	100,459	550,390

The amounts allocated to the various charitable institutions in 1930-31 from the Lord Mayor's Fund and from the Hospital Sunday Fund were as follows :—

Institution.	From Lord Mayor's Fund.	From Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	8,763	2,583	11,346
Alfred Hospital	5,614	1,848	7,462
Children's Hospital	3,841	1,009	4,850
Women's Hospital	2,509	722	3,231
Austin Hospital	2,097	653	2,750
St. Vincent's Hospital	2,330	804	3,134
Melbourne Benevolent Asylum	1,029	682	1,711
Queen Victoria Hospital	1,921	301	2,222
Homœopathic Hospital	1,654	379	2,033
Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society	6,771	..	6,771
Eye and Ear Hospital	1,237	334	1,571
Williamstown Hospital	392	199	591
Melbourne District Nursing Society	3,457	266	3,723
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	350	161	511
Other institutions	44,062	1,497	45,559
Total distributed	86,027	11,438	97,465

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act. These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the persons entitled to receive them.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is £1 per week. This rate was paid from 8th October, 1925. The commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women. Under the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 assented to on 31st July, 1931, the limit of pension was reduced to 17s. 6d. per week.

Pensioners, 1921-22 to 1930-31. The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1931, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 20,182; women, 29,817; total, 49,999. Invalid pensioners—men, 8,841; women, 11,084; total, 19,925.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1931, are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA,
1921-22 TO 1930-31.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
				£
1921-22	30,958	11,444	42,402	1,581,898*
1922-23	31,248	11,707	42,955	1,589,362*
1923-24	32,603	12,220	44,823	1,947,069*
1924-25	33,845	12,950	46,795	2,027,202*
1925-26	36,800	14,062	50,862	2,348,571*
1926-27	38,702	15,327	54,029	2,666,470*
1927-28	40,642	16,398	57,040	2,813,840*
1928-29	42,795	17,557	60,352	2,972,581*
1929-30	45,495	18,641	64,136	3,129,765*
1930-31	49,999	19,925	69,924	3,321,037*

* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week (increased to 3s. per week from 13th September, 1923, to 4s. per week from 8th October, 1925, and to 5s. 6d. per week from 4th October 1928) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,223 and 394 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1931.

Maternity Allowance. An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. Under the *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act* 1931, assented to on 17th July, 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4 and became payable only if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed £260. The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1931, was 649,756, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,248,780.

For the year ended 30th June, 1931, the number of claims granted was 32,241, and the amount paid in allowances was £161,205. The records show that approximately 98 per cent. of the mothers apply for the allowance each year.

LUNACY DEPARTMENT.**Lunacy
Department.**

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1929 and 1930 :—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1929 AND 1930.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1929.	1930.	
In State Hospitals	5,690	5,816	+ 126
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	718	744	+ 26
Boarded Out	123	109	- 14
In Licensed Houses	69	63	- 6
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses	20	27	+ 7
Total Number of Registered Insane	6,620	6,759	+ 139
In Receiving Institutions	81	91	+ 10
Total	6,701	6,850	+ 149
Voluntary Boarders	84	92	+ 8
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	193	201	+ 8

The number of admissions to Hospitals for Insane for each of the years 1926 to 1930 is as follows :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1926	384	345	729	50	62	112	841
1927	387	318	705	43	77	120	825
1928	441	303	744	42	91	133	877
1929	413	338	751	46	71	117	868
1930	393	394	787	32	62	94	881

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, the Hospitals for the Insane for each of the years 1926 to 1930 are given below :—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1926	141	151	292	208	195	403	695
1927	154	180	334	268	180	448	782
1928	132	156	288	248	194	442	730
1929	195	202	397	235	193	428	825
1930	169	199	368	181	185	366	734

There has been a steady rise in the number of first admissions during the last few years, and this fact, added to a very low death rate, is accountable for the increase in the number of patients in the State Hospitals. The increment last year reached the high figure of 126, and the total number of the registered insane amounted to 6,850, the highest recorded as yet by the State. This does not include voluntary cases and military mental cases which are still being accepted by the Repatriation Department as due to war conditions.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

There were at the end of 1930 two industrial and four **Neglected and reformatory children.** reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing dépôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Children's Welfare Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1930, numbered 7,172—6,952 neglected and 220 reformatory children—and there were 15 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and

reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years :—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1926 TO 1930.

Year.	NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.*
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1926 ...	4,263	1,497	470	533	9	6,772
1927 ...	4,367	1,599	431	585	15	6,997
1928 ...	4,473	1,793	424	617	12	7,319
1929 ...	4,123	1,983	408	713	13	7,240
1930 ...	4,171	1,745	329	689	18	6,952

Year.	NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
	In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1926 ...	83	45	13	...	...	141
1927 ...	98	46	19	1	...	164
1928 ...	111	49	17	...	...	177
1929 ...	120	57	22	1	...	200
1930 ...	116	90	12	2	...	220

* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, children, who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged in 1919 as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1930 there were 10,919 such children.

Children boarded out, &c.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send to the Department reports as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for children under 18 months, and 8s. per week for those over that age. These rates have been payable since 1st December, 1921. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT 1919, No. 3001.

A statement of the principal provisions of this Act, which are now embodied in the *Maintenance Act 1928*, is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20 pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1930, assistance was granted under the Children's Maintenance Act in respect of 3,653 children, and 10,919 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, an increase of 675 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 10,244.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1926 to 1930 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1926 TO 1930.

Year.	Number boarded out to Foster Mothers at end of Year.	Number boarded out with Mothers at end of Year.	Total number boarded out at end of Year.	Total Cost of maintenance of boarded-out Children.*	Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children boarded out with Mothers.
				£		
1926 ..	4,263	8,532	12,795	308,250	2,650	15,445
1927 ..	4,367	9,094	13,461	339,028	2,794	16,255
1928 ..	4,473	9,904	14,377	385,036	3,023	17,400
1929 ..	4,123	10,244	14,367	384,876	3,317	17,684
1930 ..	4,171	10,919	15,090	361,945	3,001	18,091

* From 1st December, 1921, the rate of pay for children under the age of 12 months was increased from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per week, and, for those between 12 and 18 months, from 8s. to 12s. 6d. per week.

The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1930 to £401,674, and that for reformatory school children to £5,752; the expenses of administration amounted to £18,510, making a total gross expenditure of £425,936. A sum of £12,437 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £59 from other sources, making the net expenditure £413,439. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1930, was 6,952; of this total, 4,171 were maintained in foster homes, 252 were in Government receiving dépôts, 417 were in other institutions, 329 were at service earning their own living, 20 were in hospitals, 18 were on a visit, and 1,745 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1930, was 220. Of this number 116 were maintained in private schools, 12 were in service earning their own living, 90 were with relatives at no cost to the State and two were in Hospital. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children has increased greatly during the past ten years, as is shown by the statement which follows:—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1921 TO 1930.

Year.	Net Expenditure.	Year.	Net Expenditure.
	£		£
1921	282,380	1926	348,868
1922	295,440	1927	368,172
1923	299,456	1928	417,361
1924	312,943	1929	429,098
1925	322,710	1930	413,439

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act 1928* deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council. A statement showing the names of the approved societies appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 246.

The number of children under supervision in these societies on 31st December, 1929, was 2,092. The admissions during the year 1930 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 48; Transfer of Guardianship, 155; Voluntary Admissions, 558. The number of children under supervision in the societies on 31st December, 1930, was 2,142.

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1930, reached the large total of 22,438, viz., 7,187 (7,172 State wards and 15 incapacitated) under the control of the Children's Welfare Department, 10,919 boarded out with mothers, 2,142 under the supervision of societies registered under the Children's Welfare Act, 357 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,833 in Orphan Asylums.

On 31st December, 1930, there were 247 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act. The deaths during the year numbered 10. In addition, 107 children became wards of the Children's Welfare Department by the operation of section 103 of the Act. There were 17 cases of adoption of children notified during the year. The work of inspection is performed by 4 female inspectors.

Infant Welfare.

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are established and maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £125 per annum for each full-time and proportionately for each part-time nurse employed. At 30th June, 1931, there were 74 municipalities maintaining 134 centres. Of these 33 in the metropolitan area were supporting 75 centres and 41 in the country were supporting 59 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1931, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 32,320. Their attendances numbered 332,886, and the nurses made 73,347 visits. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 93, but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 108 in all.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31 :—

	1917-18.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Nurses in centres ..	1	69	69	88	91	93
Home visits ..	1,407	62,535	66,802	68,022	55,749	73,347
Total individual babies	913	25,735	25,718	28,105	30,857	32,320
Total attendances ..	4,116	192,142	232,384	259,784	244,800	332,886

There are five infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses, of which three train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, one trains infant welfare nurses only, and one trains mothercraft nurses only. They are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies. The various infant welfare activities are being co-ordinated in an Advisory Infant Welfare Council by the Honorable the Minister of Public Health.

There are ten creches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The usual charge is 4d. per child per day, and this includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended June, 1931, were 57,122.

Bush Nursing. There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At the end of June, 1931, the bush nursing centres numbered 66, of which 28 have bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 75, the majority of whom hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

RELIEF FUNDS.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund. In December, 1882, an inrush of water in a mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. In addition to the amounts paid to the widows and children mentioned, grants of surplus moneys are made annually to deserving cases. In 1930, the sum so allotted was £1,159. The amount at credit of the fund on 31st December, 1930, was £24,619.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund. The establishment of this Fund is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

During the year 1930 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,943, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £1,723. For the year ended 31st December, 1930, the total revenue was £3,749—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £380, interest to £1,410, and contributions by the mine-owners to £981 and by the Government to £978. The expenditure included £1,557 paid in allowances in addition to the amounts paid at the mines, and £301 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £31,259. Relief was given in 680 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 31 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 19. Two fatal accidents occurred during the year. There are 16 widows, 3 mothers, and 17 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities during 1930 and previous years.

WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND

The Watson Sustentation Fund. Information in relation to the establishment of this fund is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612.

The following are the particulars of members of the Fund relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure:—During the year 1930:—Twenty members were relieved and 2 died, and 18 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £385. Sick pay for 1930 amounted to £374, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £70, and expenses of administration to £80; the total expenditure being £524. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1929 was £1,087, and at the end of 1930, £948.

QUEEN'S FUND.

Queen's Fund. This fund was instituted in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1930-31 was 121, to whom £909 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £139. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1931, was £18,096. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£976) for the year 1930-31 an amount of £260 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust and distributed to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

According to information furnished by secretaries of certain trade unions, the membership of which consisted of slightly less than 50 per cent. of the total number of trade unionists in this State, there were 8.6 per cent. of the members of the unions referred to unemployed at the end of the first quarter of the year 1929. Unemployment increased steadily during each of the ten succeeding quarters, and reached a rate of 26.8 per cent. in the September quarter of 1931. There was a fall of 1.2 per cent. in the rate in the December quarter of 1931, as compared with that of the previous quarter. The information supplied did not include members out of work through strikes or lockouts.

Information regarding unemployment is not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, &c.).

The following statement shows for each quarter from 1st January, 1929, to 31st December, 1931, the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions which furnished returns :—

Year—Quarter.	Percentage of Members Unemployed.	Year—Quarter.	Percentage of Members Unemployed.
1929.		1930.	
1st (Jan. to March) ..	8.6	3rd (July to Sept.) ..	19.4
2nd (April to June) ..	9.4	4th (Oct. to Dec.) ..	21.9
3rd (July to Sept.) ..	13.0	1931.	
4th (Oct. to Dec.) ..	13.5	1st (Jan. to March) ..	24.4
1930.		2nd (April to June) ..	26.5
1st (Jan. to March) ..	14.1	3rd (July to Sept.) ..	26.8
2nd (April to June) ..	17.6	4th (Oct. to Dec.) ..	25.6

The rates of tax for the relief of unemployment on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1930, appear on pages 289 and 290 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1929-30, and the rates on incomes earned during the year 1930-31 in part *Finance* of this issue. The amount of unemployment relief tax received during the year ended 30th June, 1931, was £1,238,504. The sum of £861,530 was paid direct and £376,974 by stamp duty. The amount of tax outstanding on the year's assessments was £147,343, of which £60,330 was not payable before the 30th June, 1931.

The *Unemployment Relief Act* 1930, Section 7 (1), provides for the establishment of an Unemployment Relief Fund. All sums collected by and paid to the Commissioner of Taxes under this Act are paid into the consolidated revenue, and an amount equal thereto is paid out

the consolidated revenue to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund. The expenditure from the fund during the year 1930-31 amounted to £1,343,281, which amount exceeded by £104,777 the tax collected. The amount of the excess remained a charge on the Public Account pending the receipt of further revenue. The following is a detailed statement of the disbursements:—

	£
Sustenance	414,109
Works, &c.—	
Lands	18,947
Public Works and Mines	176,191
Country Roads Board	183,576
Forests	127,828
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	159,214
Railways	12,250
Hospitals and Charities	71,742
Municipalities	131,266
Miscellaneous—	
Broadmeadows Camp	6,082
University	5,000
Fruit Preserving Companies	4,856
Books for scholars	2,068
Castlemaine Art Gallery	500
Administration	25,457
Refund of Stamp Duties, &c.	4,041
Other Disbursements	154
TOTAL	1,343,281

Since the 1st June, 1930, the Commonwealth Government has made three grants amounting to £511,750 to the State of Victoria for unemployment relief purposes. By the 28th November, 1931, the Country Roads Board had expended £251,155 out of these grants on the construction and maintenance of roads, the Lands Department £13,925 on making Crown lands suitable for settlement, the Mines Department £2,514 in assisting miners and prospectors, the Public Works Department £54,688 on various public works, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission £85,000 on storage and distributory work, and £33,695 had been spent on additions and repairs to public hospitals, on the recommendation of the Charities Board, the total expenditure from the Federal grant being £440,977.

Sustenance payments are now made at a fixed rate throughout Victoria, and are distributed through the agency of 186 relief committees approved by the Charities Board of Victoria. All members of these committees are voluntary workers. The scale of sustenance payments is as follows:—

8s. 6d. per week for man and wife, and 1s. 6d. per week additional for each child up to a maximum of 20s. 6d. per week for man, wife, and eight children ;

5s. per week for a single person residing with strangers.

Where no relief committee is operating, the persons requiring sustenance are instructed to report to the Officer in Charge of the local Police Station, and on receipt of the police report consideration is given to the granting of sustenance through the central office of the Sustenance Department.

On the 28th November, 1931, there were 43,000 families in the metropolitan area and large provincial towns receiving sustenance and 5,000 families in the remaining districts of the State. The total number of persons receiving the benefit of sustenance on the date mentioned was approximately 170,000.

Each approved applicant for sustenance is provided with an identification card, and orders for groceries, meat, bread, and milk are issued for a four-weekly period to shopkeepers selected by the applicant. The commodities which may be supplied to an approved applicant are shown on the identification card. The maximum prices that may be charged for the commodities are fixed by the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Relief works. In order to encourage the institution of relief works subsidies on a pound for pound and £2 for £1 basis, have been granted on application to municipal councils. The subsidies granted by the Government and the amounts expended by councils have been for labour only and for work which would not ordinarily be undertaken by the councils.

Employment for girls. Special working centres for the employment of girls have been instituted. Employment at these centres is given to unemployed girls at the rate of payment of 8d. per hour for a maximum period of 11½ hours in any one week. Single girls without homes receive in addition a weekly sustenance order for 5s. The clothing manufactured at these centres is distributed through relief committees to unemployed persons.

Homeless single men. Provision is made at the Broadmeadows Camp for food and shelter for single unemployed men without homes. On the 28th November, 1931, there were 448 men in the camp. The average cost of food per day is 8.8d. per man.

The *Unemployment Relief Amendment Act 1931* provides that every male person who receives sustenance pursuant to the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Acts shall on demand and in return for such sustenance perform work, of such a class as is prescribed, for the municipality within whose boundaries such sustenance is received. Any such person who wilfully disobeys any such demand, without reasonable excuse, shall thereafter be disentitled to receive sustenance.

**Allotment of
Relief Works
and Rates of
Pay.**

The work allotted to persons employed on any works for the relief of unemployment shall in all cases be as recommended by the Unemployment Relief Works Board, provided that in recommending the allotment of such work, the Board, as far as practicable, shall not recommend that any person shall be employed on any relief works for more than three days in any one week when such person can conveniently travel daily from his residence to such work, or for more than four consecutive weeks' work in any period of six weeks in any case where the Board is satisfied that it is impracticable for such person to travel daily as aforesaid. The rates of pay for relief works, as prescribed by section 16 of the Act, shall not be greater than as follows :—

Class of Worker.	Rates of Pay.*		
	For Full Week of 48 Hours.	In any week in which less than 48 hours is worked.	
		Up to 24 hours' work.	After 24 hours' work.
	Per week. £ s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.
"A" Married men on whom other persons are dependent.. .. .	2 16 0	1 3	1 1
"B" Married women on whom other persons are dependent	2 4 0	1 0	0 10
"C" "Adult males other than those specified in "A" above	2 0 0	0 11	0 9
"D" Adult females other than those specified in "B" above	1 8 0	0 8	0 6
"E" Males and females under the age of 21 years			

Not more than two-thirds of the amounts specified for classes "C" and "D" respectively

* Rates of pay are subject to adjustment quarterly in accordance with the fluctuations in the cost of living.