

to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253).

Fire inquests. 1215. Four fire inquests were held during 1883 as against 5 in 1882, 4 in 1881, 5 in 1880, 10 in 1879, and 3 in 1878. Under the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338), which came into operation on the 19th August, 1869, fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

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

Abolition of State aid to religion. 1216. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Difficulty in obtaining statistics of religious bodies. 1217. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to, the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognised heads.

Clergy and services. 1218. The following table contains a statement of the number of registered clergy and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years :—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED, 1882 AND 1883.

Religious Denominations.	Registered Clergy.*			Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
	1882.	1883.	Increase.†	1882.	1883.	Increase †
Church of England ...	171	185	14	33,414	35,943	2,529
Presbyterians ‡ ...	183	178	-5	44,071	48,622	4,551
Methodists ...	154	154	...	131,302	120,068	-11,234
Bible Christians ...	26	28	2	8,072	8,499	427
Independents ...	51	54	3	13,156	14,280	1,124
Baptists ...	53	50	-3	7,907	8,685	778
Evangelical Lutherans	14	15	1	3,158	3,030	-128
Welsh Calvinists ‡ ...	1	...	-1	416	416	...
Church of Christ ...	15	17	2	4,073	5,845	1,772
Society of Friends ...	1	1	...	208	208	...
Moravians ...	3	3	...	1,460	1,460	...
Protestants unattached	11	16§	5	1,381	1,507	126
Roman Catholics ...	110	116	6	51,609	62,648	11,039
Unitarians ...	2	2	...	52	52	...
Swedenborgians ...	1	1	...	162	150	-12
Catholic Apostolic ...	3	4	1	1,451	1,420	-31
Christian Israelites ...	1	1	...	156	156	...
Spiritualists ...	...	...	...	52	115	63
Jews ...	8	8	...	1,218	1,514	296
Total ...	808	833	25	303,318	314,618	11,300

1219. In 1883, as compared with 1882, increases in the number of clergy will be noticed in the case of the Church of England, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Catholic Apostolic Church; decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Calvinists. In regard to the services performed, increases will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, the Spiritualists, and the Jews; and decreases in the case of the Methodists, the Lutherans, the Swedenborgians, and the Catholic Apostolic Church.

Increase or decrease in clergy and services of different sects.

1220. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of

Churches, attendance, &c.

* The numbers of the clergy are obtained from the Registrar-General. The remainder of the information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.

† The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

‡ The authorities of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, which is the largest Presbyterian body, and the authorities of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, furnished no returns for 1882. The figures for 1881 (except in the case of the clergy) have, therefore, been substituted for that year.

§ Including 3 officers of "The Salvation Army."

persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath:—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE, 1882 AND 1883.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1882.	1883.	In-crease*	1882.	1883.	In-crease.*	1882.	1883.	In-crease.*
Church of England	672	740	68	86,901	91,221	4,320	52,152	55,637	3,485
Presbyterians† ...	853	905	52	83,560	92,360	8,800	73,480	74,070	590
Methodists ...	998	1,009	11	114,170	138,462	24,292	81,687	82,087	400
Bible Christians...	147	137	-10	13,806	13,651	-155	6,628	6,912	284
Independents ...	86	78	-8	16,540	17,700	1,160	8,716	9,150	434
Baptists ...	78	86	8	16,875	16,560	-315	10,974	10,470	-504
Evangelical Lutherans ...	53	49	-4	5,138	4,810	-328	2,800	2,850	50
Welsh Calvinists†	4	4	...	950	950	...	550	373	-177
Church of Christ	44	62	18	5,971	7,846	1,875	2,558	3,286	728
Society of Friends	2	2	...	200	200	...	50	35	-15
Moravians ...	2	2	...	315	315	...	115	125	10
Protestants unattached ...	12	10	-2	1,775	1,925	150	1,092	1,186	94
Roman Catholics	551	596	45	107,366	106,396	-970	78,835	74,139	-4,696
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	200	200	...	60	60	...
Swedenborgians...	2	2	...	230	230	...	91	90	-1
Catholic Apostolic	5	5	...	450	450	...	200	200	...
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	65	70	5
Spiritualists ...	1	3	2	1,600	2,100	500	1,200	1,000	-200
Jews ...	6	6	...	1,960	2,380	420	420	650	230
Total ...	3,518	3,698	180	458,207	497,956	39,749	321,673	322,390	917

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1221. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Roman Catholics, and the Spiritualists returned more, and the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Protestants unattached, and the Lutherans returned fewer, church edifices in 1883 than in 1882; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, and the Roman Catholics; and that the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal services were the Baptists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Spiritualists.

Total increase of clergy, churches, &c.

1222. As compared with the number in 1882, the total increase in the number of clergy was 25, the increase in the number of services performed was 11,300, the increase in the number of church buildings was 180, the increase in the church accommodation was 39,749, and the increase in church attendance was 917.

The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to last table.

1223. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1882 and 1883:—

Sabbath schools.

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, 1882 AND 1883.

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1882.	1883.	Increase*	1882.	1883.	Increase*	1882.	1883.	Increase*
Church of England	341	362	21	2,952	3,138	186	24,805	25,805	1,000
Presbyterians † ...	342	390	48	2,711	2,852	141	27,688	31,758	4,070
Methodists... ..	593	618	25	5,635	5,727	92	38,524	37,127	-1,397
Bible Christians ...	71	78	7	702	753	51	4,082	4,448	366
Independents ...	80	82	2	751	770	19	7,370	7,400	30
Baptists	70	66	-4	590	649	59	6,150	6,516	366
Evangelical Lu- therans ...	20	20	...	70	69	-1	815	834	19
Welsh Calvinists †	4	4	...	67	40	-27	620	210	-410
Church of Christ...	28	36	8	221	287	66	1,560	1,965	405
Moravians	2	2	...	5	5	...	56	57	1
Protestants unat- tached ...	7	7	...	77	85	8	755	833	78
Roman Catholics...	313	289	-24	1,415	1,386	-29	25,163	24,809	-354
Swedenborgians ...	2	2	...	6	7	1	43	45	2
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	3	3	...	36	33	-3
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	27	28	1	230	123	-107
Jews... ..	6	6	...	15	16	1	310	327	17
Total	1,882	1,965	83	15,247	15,815	568	138,207	142,290	4,083

1224. As compared with the numbers in 1882, the Sabbath schools increased by 83, the teachers by 568, and the scholars by 4,083. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Independents, and the Church of Christ; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Roman Catholics; of the schools in the case of the Baptists; of the teachers in the case of the Lutherans; of the scholars in the case of the Methodists, Christian Israelites, and Spiritualists; and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Calvinists.

Increase or decrease of Sabbath schools

1225. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many, no doubt, are below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the estimated numbers at the school age in the population, amounting to 199,150, the proportion would be 71½ per cent.

Proportion of Sabbath-school children to population.

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to table on page 541 ante.

Melbourne
University.

1226. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue ; also, that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution ; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor ; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100. The required number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council ; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

1227. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

Date of
founding
University.

1228. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University
thrown open
to females.

1229. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

1230. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the University
Melbourne University :— fees.

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.		£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination ...		0	10	0
For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such examination		0	5	0
BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.				
For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course		3	0	0
<i>Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.</i>				
For the fourth year for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering		24	0	0
For attendance on any course of lectures on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry		6	6	0
For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examination in the subjects thereof, within six months from the conclusion of the course		6	6	0
For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof		4	4	0
For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course		12	0	0
For examination in any subject in which the candidate has not paid the fee for attendance on a course of lectures concluded within six months of that examination, the same fee as would have been payable by such candidate for attendance on the course of lectures.				
For each year for the degree of LL.B.		24	0	0
<i>These fees shall include the examinations for such degrees in the October Term of such year and in the next following February Term, and all lectures in such year upon the subjects of such examinations, and shall be payable, at the option of the candidate, either in one sum or in three equal instalments, at such times as the council shall from time to time direct.</i>				
For examination for the degree of LL.D.		12	0	0
BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.				
For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.				
FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.				
For matriculation and certificate thereof		1	1	0
For certificate of Civil Service examination		0	10	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures		0	10	6
For any degree of Bachelor		5	0	0
For any higher degree		10	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem gradum</i>		3	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>		2	0	0

1231. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall. "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative

Council, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

1232. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of only by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond.

1233. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work* :—

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

“Lectures on all the subjects of the Arts course (intended to assist students in preparation for the University examinations) are regularly delivered on five evenings in the week. Abundant means for recreation have also been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its students' library, containing over five thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £25,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Nearly 160 names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1884 there were 57 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, for which examinations are held annually in the first week in March. The total cost of residence, commons, and tuition is about £80 per annum. Non-resident students attending evening lectures at the college pay six guineas (£6 6s.) per term.”

1234. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to

* Further particulars will be found in the latest issue of the *Calendar of Trinity College*. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne, 1884-5

Affiliated
colleges.

Trinity
College.

Ormond
College.

members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

“ The whole amount spent on the building, &c., up to the present time has been £23,726, and subscriptions for its endowment have been received besides amounting to upwards of £10,000. Of the former sum, Mr. Ormond contributed the entire cost of the building, amounting to £22,571. The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. During the present year, 1884, a new dining hall, kitchens, &c., have been erected, and a new wing, which will nearly double the accommodation in the college, is expected to be ready for occupation in March, 1885. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn-tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1884, in addition to non-resident students attending the college lectures, there were 32 resident students; 6 of these were theological, and 26 University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of £25, £50, or £60, is held at the beginning of March in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age or creed. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence is £81 8s.,* which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for bed linen, towels, laundry, and fuel. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors appointed by the General Assembly. The number of students attending these classes in the present session was 15.†

1235. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held three times a year, viz., at the beginning and end of the February term, and at the end of the October term; but no person is admitted to the first of these unless he gives a guarantee of his intention to matriculate and to continue his studies at the University. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry,‡ English, history, French, German, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and elementary botany. In the first eight of these, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

1236. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published

* Special terms are made for the following classes of students :—1. Theological students, £25 per annum; 2. Clergymen's sons, half fees for residence and commons; 3. University students who intend to study for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, £30 per annum for residence and commons.

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

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

of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German). In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in two classes—those in the first class being placed in order of merit, those in the second in alphabetical order.

Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

1237. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Civil Service
examination.

1238. The subjects of examination for admission into the ordinary division of the Civil Service are the same as those prescribed for the matriculation, it being necessary to pass in at least four subjects—two of which must be English and arithmetic. As these subjects are generally taken up by the candidates for the matriculation examination, it follows that most of those who pass that also pass the Civil Service examination.

Matricula-
tion and
Civil
Service
examina-
tions.

1239. During the year 1883, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,081, viz., 834 males and 247 females. Of these, 773 males and 231 females presented themselves for the matriculation, and 795 males and 234 females for the Civil Service,* examination. Of the males, 259, or 33·5 per cent., and of the females, 83, or 35·9 per cent., passed the former; and 260, or 32·7 per cent., of the males, and 93, or 39·7 per cent., of the females, passed the latter. Out of the 259 males and 83 females who passed the matriculation examination, 48 males and 37 females obtained honours; † viz., 19 males and 23 females in one subject, 15 males and 9 females in two subjects, 9 males and 3 females in three subjects; 4 males and 2 females in four subjects; and 1 male in seven subjects.

Matriculated
students.

1240. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 342 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1883, only 128 matriculated, as against 135 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1883, the total number who matriculated was 1,911. In accordance with the privilege already referred to, ‡ 3 of the persons who matriculated in 1883 were females.

* Including most of those who presented themselves for matriculation (see last paragraph).

† See paragraph 1235 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 1229 *ante*.

1241. In 1883, as compared with 1882, a decrease of 8 took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1883.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	107	...	107
Laws	83	1	84
Engineering	26	...	26
Medicine	169	3	172
Total	385*	4	389

Attendance at lectures.

1242. In 1883 the number of graduates was 74, of whom 64 took direct and 10 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 73 in 1882, 55 in 1881, and 49 in 1880. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 7 in 1882, 10 in 1881, and 2 in 1880. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1882, also those in the year 1883 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, † 1855 TO 1883.

Degrees.	Prior to 1883.			During 1883.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	187	57	244	14	1	15	201	58	259
Master of Arts ...	100	90	190	13	4	17	113	94	207
Bachelor of Medicine	90	8	98	15	...	15	105	8	113
Doctor of Medicine	18	65	83	...	3	3	18	68	86
Bachelor of Surgery	58	1	59	11	...	11	69	1	70
Bachelor of Laws	89	5	94	6	...	6	95	5	100
Master of Laws ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	8	...	8
Doctor of Laws ...	5	13	18	...	1	1	5	14	19
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Total	550	240	790	64	10	74	614	250	864

1243. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. A slight decrease appears in the receipts from college fees, but a more than counter-balancing increase in those from other sources :—

University receipts and expenditure.

* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1883, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 381.

† The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 584 ; of these, 353 received 1 degree only, 187 received 2 degrees, 39 received 3 degrees, and 5 received 4 degrees.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	9,000	10,885	360	20,245	19,611
1883 ...	9,000	10,790	649	20,439	20,792
Increase ...	...	...	289	194	1,181
Decrease ...	...	95	...	...	...

1244. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).†
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873 ...	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874 ...	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875 ...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495‡	183,484
1876 ...	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758‡	192,658
1877 ...	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878§ ...	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879 ...	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881 ...	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882 ...	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883 ...	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, and 27 in 1883.

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

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

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

1245. In 1883, as compared with the previous year, the schools increased by 15, and the number of instructors by 7; and although the number of scholars on the rolls fell off by 517, the number in average attendance increased by 49, and the number of distinct children by 1,559. Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1882 and 1883.

1246. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 15, as just stated, is made up of 23 new day schools opened, less 8 night schools closed. Net increase of schools.

1247. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers and work-mistresses. According to the following table, whilst the male teachers decreased by 33, the female teachers increased by 40, during the year:— Teachers, 1882 and 1883.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1882	1,311	187	312	1,810	404	636	554	758	2,352
1883	1,312	180	285	1,777	425	627	553	787	2,392
Increase ...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	29	40
Decrease ...	...	7	27	33	...	9	1	...	...

1248. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1244 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State:— Increase in State schools, 1872-83.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1883.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	728	69.40
Instructors	1,753	72.56
Scholars on the rolls	86,373	63.49
„ in average attendance ...	49,872	72.85
Distinct children attending (estimated)	75,752	66.92

1249. In the following table, portion of which has been taken from the Victorian Education Report 1883-4,† a statement is given of the number of scholars enrolled and in average attendance at the State schools of each Australasian colony except New South Wales and School attendance in Australasian colonies.

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

† Parliamentary Paper No. 78, Session 1884.

Western Australia; also the proportion of average attendance to enrolment* :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Victoria	222,428	118,328	53·19
2. New Zealand	127,270	67,373	52·93
3. South Australia	46,984	24,683	52·53
4. Queensland	46,262	24,247	52·41
5. Tasmania	14,241	7,040	49·43

School attendance in New South Wales.

1250. In the Education Report of New South Wales the gross enrolment for the year is not given, but the average attendance is shown to amount to 68 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment. The corresponding percentage for Victoria is 68·62.

Order of colonies in respect to school attendance.

1251. It will be observed that the colonies are placed in order according to the regularity of school attendance prevailing in each, the highest place being occupied by Victoria. Tasmania is at the bottom of the list, the scholars attending the schools in that colony being fewer by more than half than the numbers on the roll.

Ages of State school scholars.

1252. Of the number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1883, 217,447, or nearly 98 per cent., were in day, and 4,981, or a little over 2 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the ages of such children :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1883.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 to 4 years	3,280	...	3,280
4 „ 5 „	9,979	...	9,979
5 „ 6 „	15,765	...	15,765
6 „ 7 „	19,289	...	19,289
7 „ 8 „	21,400	...	21,400
8 „ 9 „	21,445	...	21,445
9 „ 10 „	21,129	...	21,129
10 „ 11 „	21,449	...	21,449
11 „ 12 „	21,078	...	21,078
12 „ 13 „	20,456	519	20,975
13 „ 14 „	18,063	1,204	19,267
14 „ 15 „	13,259	1,336	14,595
15 „ 16 „	7,343	1,014	8,357
16 years and upwards	3,033	837	3,870
Unspecified	479	71	550
Total	217,447	4,981	222,428

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

1253. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age, and adopting the estimate of the Education Department to the effect that a reduction of 14·55 per cent. of those enrolled in day schools, and of 36·81 per cent. of those enrolled in night schools, will be a sufficient allowance for children who attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained :—

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1883.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	24,855	13·38	...	...	24,855	13·15
6 to 15 ,, ...	152,061	81·84	1,961	62·31	154,022	81·52
15 years and upwards...	8,886	4·78	1,186	37·69	10,072	5·33
Total ...	185,802	100·00	3,147	100·00	188,949	100·00

1254. In the State schools, boys exceed girls, the proportion in the last two years being 93 of the latter to every 100 of the former. The following is a statement of the number of scholars of either sex returned as in average attendance during those years :—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1882 ...	61,129	57,150	118,279
1883 ...	61,308	57,020	118,328
Increase ...	179	...	49
Decrease ...	...	130	...

1255. The 13th section of the Education Act prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that in 1883 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from 56¼ per cent. of those attending in

State school attendance.

the March quarter to $80\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter; the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1883 :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1883.

Quarter ended.	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who Completed 30 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 30 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	168,756	94,929	56·25
30th June	174,226	136,415	78·29
30th September	175,016	140,760	80·42
31st December	171,678	128,566	74·88

Reasons for non-attendance.

1256. It should be mentioned that the low attendance in the March quarter ($56\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. as against $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the same quarter of 1882) was mainly in consequence of the prevalence of sickness; also that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 43,112 of the enrolled children attended for less than 30 days; but to 11,076 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 5,988 were exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from 2 to 3 miles) from a State school; and 4,511 on account of having been educated up to the standard, whilst 4,002 were excusable on account of sickness, and 8,223 entered late in the quarter; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 9,312 or to 5·4 per cent. of the number enrolled.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

1257. In 1883, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 10,036, which was the highest number in any year. During the 11 years ended with 1883, 68,262 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at school.

1258. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 6,289 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1883, with the result that 5,551 convictions were obtained, whilst in 390 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,383, also costs amounting to £483. Four-fifths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

1259. In 1883, military drill was taught in 195 schools (in 4 of which instruction was also given in gymnastics), to 11,464 pupils; singing was taught in 218 schools, to 33,566 pupils; and drawing was taught in 156 schools, to 20,462 pupils. All these are free subjects.

1260. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1883 was 210, and the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £4,832. The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1883.

	Pupils.		Pupils
Advanced English	20	History	184
French	869	Chemistry	1
German	33	Magnetism, &c.	2
Latin	1,262	Natural Science	6
Greek	2	Physiology	38
Euclid	1,020	Physics	40
Algebra	1,401	Physical Geography	65
Trigonometry	3	Shorthand	39
Mensuration	150	Ornamental Printing	11
Bookkeeping	2,671	Fancy Needlework	41

1261. Eleven exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, are annually awarded for competition to scholars under 15 years of age attending State schools. Each exhibition is tenable for six years—two of which may be passed at a grammar school approved of by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the remainder must be spent at the University. The subjects for examination have hitherto included Latin or French, together with Euclid and algebra, which subjects, not being included in the ordinary school course, could only be taught as extra subjects; but it has recently been decided that in future the subjects of examination for exhibitions shall be those of the free programme only, so as to place all children attending State schools on an equal footing.*

1262. In 1883 there were 52 candidates for the State school exhibitions. Two candidates being equal for the eleventh place, a twelfth exhibition was on this occasion awarded. During the same year there were 22 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 31 at various approved grammar schools.

1263. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1882-3 and 1883-4. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

* See Education Report, 1883-4, page xiv.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1882-3.	1883-4.		
	£	£	£	£
Departmental salaries ...	27,429	28,340	911	...
Teachers' Salaries ...	312,322	311,582	...	740
" payments on Results	102,828	105,126	2,298	...
Singing ...	7,201	6,962	...	239
Drawing ...	3,859	3,964	105	...
Drill and gymnastics ...	2,701	2,877	176	...
Bonuses ...	3,434	3,586	152	...
Training ...	3,123	3,023	...	100
Travelling expenses ...	4,635	5,512	877	...
Stores, books, and requisites	5,408	5,242	...	166
Cleaning ...	30,614	31,089	475	...
Compulsory clause ...	8,223	7,792	...	431
Exhibitions ...	1,610	1,777	167	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	115	783	668	...
Boards of Advice ...	935	1,032	97	...
Compensation, retiring al- lowances, gratuities, &c.	9,167	9,849	682	...
Buildings—Erection of ...	58,501	38,953	...	19,548
" Maintenance ...	20,000	19,887	...	113
" Rent of ...	3,725	2,970	...	755
Other expenditure † ...	3,411	3,376	...	35
Extra subjects ‡ ...	4,482	4,832	350	...
Total ...	613,723	598,554	...	15,169 §

Amount paid
for extra
subjects.

1264. In view of the large sums the State expends upon education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole amount so expended be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be only 9d. per annum; and if it be divided by the whole number of children enrolled, the proportion per child would be less than 5d.

Average
salaries of
teachers.

1265. A statement of the average salaries of head and assistant teachers, exclusive of sums earned by them for instruction in extra subjects, or as bonuses for the passing of pupil-teachers, or for teaching singing, drawing, or drill, was embodied in a return prepared by the Education Department for presentation to Parliament. The return which relates to the month of May, 1883, was as follows:—

* For a summary of the expenditure on State Education for a series of years, see table following paragraph 225 *ante*.

† Consisting of allowance for board of students and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1882-3 to £3,252 and £159 respectively; and in 1883-4 to £3,172 and £204.

‡ This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1882 and 1883.

§ Net decrease.

AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS, 1883.

	Number.			Average Salary.								
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.			Females.			Total.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Head Teachers ...	1,294	403	1,697	171	16	4	101	12	7	155	2	11
Assistant Teachers...	185	607	792	155	1	0	119	1	9	127	9	9
All Teachers ...	1,479	1,010	2,489	169	14	4	112	2	5	146	6	11

1266. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the twelve years, 1873 to 1884 :— Private schools, 1873 to 1884.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1884.

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

1267. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 218 in the number of private schools, and of 203 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 10,992 in the number of scholars. Private schools, 1873 and 1884, compared.

1268. For the last eight years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of Denominations of private schools.

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

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

‡ The Education Report for 1883-4 gives a return of 676 private schools, and in these there were said to be 41,922 scholars, or 6,149 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. It is probable that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year.

instances, with the name of some denomination ; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the eight years :—

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1884.

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

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

1269. By the figures relating to 1884 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 264 private schools or 39 per cent., employing 827 instructors or 50 per cent., and educating 24,740 children or 69 per cent., of the total numbers claimed to be connected with some religious denomination ; also that 21,019 children, or about 59 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 85 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

1270. The number of children at the school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed will shortly be referred to.* In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :—

Proportion of other children educated by each sect.

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

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

1271. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

1272. The teachers in private schools returned in 1884 were more numerous by 87 than those in 1883, the increase, however, being entirely confined to female teachers. The number and sexes of the

Teachers in private schools.

* See paragraph 1290 *et seq. post.*

teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1883	...	...	...	424	1,127	1,551
1884	...	...	...	416	1,222	1,638
Increase				...	95	87
Decrease				8	...	...

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

1273. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally greater than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1884 :—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 14 „

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

1274. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 38 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.
 „ Wesleyans ... „ „ 14 „
 „ Presbyterians ... „ „ 19 „
 „ Jews ... „ „ 20 „
 „ Lutherans ... „ „ 28 „
 „ Roman Catholics „ „ 38 „

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1275. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans—which have the same proportion—and the Roman Catholics.

Proportion of male to female scholars.

1276. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys, the proportion being 114 of the former to every 100 of the latter. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,* the proportion being only 93 girls to every 100 boys.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

1277. The following are the numbers of boys and girls in private schools according to the returns of the last two years :—

* See paragraph 1254 ante.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1883	16,490	17,953	34,443
1884	16,679	19,094	35,773
Increase	189	1,141	1,330

1278. The age prescribed by law as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1883.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	24,855	4,690	29,545
6 to 15 years (school age)	154,022	27,450	181,472
15 years and upwards ...	10,072	3,633	13,705
Total	188,949	35,773	224,722

1279. In public schools 82 per cent., and in private schools 77 per cent., of the scholars were at the school age. In the former 5 per cent., and in the latter 10 per cent., were above that age; whilst in both descriptions of schools 13 per cent. were below that age.

1280. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1883 may be stated as follows :—

Being educated—			
In State schools (distinct children)	...	...	188,949
In private schools	...	...	35,773
At home (census figures)	...	...	11,547
Total	...	...	<u>236,269</u>

1281. Of these children the following were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1883.

Being educated—			
In State schools	...	...	154,022
In private schools	...	...	27,450
At home (census figures)	...	...	5,800
Total	...	...	<u>187,272</u>

Children receiving and not receiving instruction. 1282. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1883 was 199,150. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1883.

	Numbers.	Per cent.
Being educated	187,272	94·04
Not being educated	11,878	5·96
Total at school age	<u>199,150</u>	<u>100·00</u>

Proportion of children being educated. 1283. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 187,272 children, or 94 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria, were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 154,022, or 82 per cent., were at State schools. These are the "distinct children," whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 96,500,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 129,750, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 69,400.

Proportion of children not attending full time. 1284. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 27½ per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1883.†

Colleges, grammar schools, &c. 1285. Five of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities, of these institutions for the year under review:—

* Eighty-one and a half per cent. of the whole number attending have been assumed to be at the school age. This was the proportion of distinct children at the school age as estimated by the Education Department.

† See paragraph 1255 *ante*.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1883.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	10	170
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	13	305
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	9	132
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	7	120
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	121
	Total ...	40,000	46	848

1286. The returns of the census of 1881 showed 194,979 children at the school age, of whom 97,722 were boys and 97,257 were girls. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

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

1287. The present Education Act came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :—

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

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

* At the Melbourne Grammar School are three Council scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, and two exhibitions of the value of 15 and 10 guineas; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*; it is of the value of £25, tenable for one year; there are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband; they are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

1288. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase will be observed in the numbers of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being about 5 per cent., whilst that of the latter was over 20 per cent.; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

1289. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the numbers of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the numbers unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

1290. The degree of education at the school age is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATIONS,* 1881.

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

1291. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stand higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read is

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

concerned ; but the children of the Jews stand the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpass those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics appear to be less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others ; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England.

1292. Prior to the passing of the present Education Act, which defined the school age as that between 6 and 15 years, the period between 5 and 15 years was accepted as the school age ; therefore to compare the education of children of adherents of the different sects, as returned in 1881, with similar information obtained from previous censuses, it has been necessary to add the year 5 to 6 to the grouping in the last table ; the degree of education shown, viz., that of children between 5 and 15, being naturally not quite so high as that there indicated. This being done, the result has been embodied in the following table, the figures being placed side by side with similar figures derived from the census returns of 1871 and 1861 :—

Education of children of different denominations, 1861-1881.

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

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

1293. Every one of the denominations shows a satisfactory improvement from census to census, the advancement of all during the twenty years ended with 1881 being most encouraging. Even the Roman Catholic children, who at the date of the census under review were still less educated than those of the members of any other denomination,

Improvement in all denominations.

showed an amount of education which ten years previously was only surpassed by a few of the best instructed sects.

1294. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.* In scarcely one of them, strange to say, have the census returns been compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age can be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this colony. All of the colonies, however, have published their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years will be adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

1295. It will be observed that Victoria stands easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia.

1296. The persons above the school age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :—

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

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

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

Education of children in Australasian colonies.

Colonies compared.

Adult education, 1881.

1297. Education amongst adults was more general in 1881 than in 1871. This is especially the case as regards female education, the improvement in which is very striking. The following table shows the number of male and female adults, per 10,000 living, able to read and to write, and unable to read, at the two periods :—

Adult education, 1871 and 1881.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS, 1871 AND 1881.

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

1298. It will be observed that at both periods the amount of education respecting which the census supplies information was rather more general amongst male than female adults. This is especially the case as regards writing, although the difference between the sexes in this respect is not so marked in 1881 as 1871.

Education of male and female adults.

1299. In compiling their returns of education, most of the colonies of this group have excluded the Aborigines, but several of them have not separated the Chinese, or distinguished their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population : and as the Chinese have been set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them are able to do, the view which such colonies have given of the state of adult education within their borders is not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, I have in these cases assumed the bulk of the Chinese to be included amongst the adults unable to read, and have deducted them therefrom, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :—

Adult education in Australasian colonies.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Colonies
compared.

1300. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania.

School of
Mines,
Sandhurst

1301. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Director and Curator:—

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

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

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

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

“The number of students attending the several classes in the School of Mines is 378, and the number of lecturers and teachers is seven.

“During the year 1883 the receipts were £2,867 6s., of which the sum of £2,091 17s. 6d. was received from Government; and the expenditure was £2,042 1s. 3d.”

1302. Mr. Andrew Berry, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, School of
Mines,
Ballarat. has supplied the following account of that institution:—

“The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October, 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by ten lecturers, including two professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering (drawing), metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy and geology; natural philosophy; applied electricity and magnetism; elementary, inorganic, organic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; at a cost to the student of one to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for the scientific professions. The chairs in chemistry and geology are respectively filled by Professors A. Mica Smith, B.Sc., and F. M. Krausé, F.G.S., late Field Geologist to the Victorian Government. The academical year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions, are held at the school in both scientific and practical subjects. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1883, 357 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, materia medica, botany, and mineralogy, also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains mineralogical, geological, technological, conchological, and natural history collections; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with the most recent scientific publications. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. During the year 1883 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 450, 481, 513, and 495.* Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, physics, electricity and magnetism, and astronomy, are now established in connexion with the State schools, teachers attending lectures on Saturdays, and scholars on Wednesdays and Fridays. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £3,066, of which the sum of £2,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £3,320.”

* During the January, April, and July terms of the current year (1884) the numbers of students attending the various classes were, respectively, 483, 400, and 419.

Schools of
Design.

1303. Thirty-three Schools of Design have been established at various places in Victoria in connexion with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1883, was 2,806, of whom 2,096, or nearly three-fourths, had attended eight or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

1304. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £361,611, of which £17,522 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 213,715, of which 116,102 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £16,514. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1883 was 143,073. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 299,164 persons.

National
Gallery.

1305. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1883, 13,344 works of art, viz., 111 oil paintings, 876 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,357 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 9 male and 28 female students, and the school of design by 42 male and 88 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

1306. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,462 publications, 42,955 specimens, and 152 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1883, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 29, on engineering by 35, and on telegraphy by 40 students.

National
Museum.

1307. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of

stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1883 was visited by 97,322 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £691, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,369.

1308. There is a free library in connexion with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent
Office
Library.

1309. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has branches in the ten assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1883 was 14,707. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £18,794, of which £750 was spent in 1883. Supreme
Court
Library.

1310. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Two hundred and twenty-nine furnished returns for 1883 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £34,739, of which £9,525 was contributed by Government, and £25,214 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 317,295, and that during the year 1,996,194 visits were paid to 147 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1883 must have amounted to more than 3,100,000. Free
libraries,
&c.

1311. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks (mostly permanent), the total area of which is 4,766 acres. Of these reserves, 1,750 acres are in Melbourne city, 648 in Kew, 472 in South Melbourne, 413 in Williamstown, 196 in Richmond, 104 in Port Melbourne, 152 in Brighton, 176 in St. Kilda, 38 in Footscray, 42 in Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne

Fitzroy, 22 in Collingwood, 46 in Essendon, 14 in Northcote, 13 in Hawthorn, 9 in Hotham, 301 in Flemington and Kensington, and 370 outside urban municipalities.

Public
reserves.

1312. The following list of these reserves together with a statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1884.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	444
"	Yarra "	157
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	51
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	235*
"	Zoological "	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Spring "	21
"	Flagstaff Garden	18
"	Argyle Square	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Curtain "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Darling "	2
"	Lincoln "	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison "	1
"	University "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	University Grounds	106
"	Friendly Societies' Grounds...	33
"	Industrial Schools	142
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	East Melbourne "	7
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond "	6
"	Carlton "	5
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hotham Town	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	42
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Darling Gardens	16
Richmond City	Richmond Park	152
"	Horticultural Gardens	37
"	Barkly Square	7
Northcote Borough	Jika Park	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Port Melbourne Borough	Cricket Ground	5
"	Recreation	99
St. Kilda Borough	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation	54
Brighton Borough	Elsternwick Park	85
"	Beach Park	67

* The Botanic Garden contains 83 acres, and the adjoining Domain 152 acres.

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

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Essendon Borough ...	Recreation	10½
” ...	”	5
” ...	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Racecourse	301
Hawthorn Borough ...	Recreation	13½
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park	203
” ...	Lunatic Asylum	398
” ...	Cemetery... ..	31
” ...	Recreation	16
Footscray Borough ...	Public Gardens	26
” ...	Cricket Ground, &c.	12
Williamstown Borough	Park	36
” ...	”	20
” ...	Cemetery... ..	15
” ...	Rifle Range	332
” ...	Cricket Ground	6¾
” ...	Recreation	3½
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	St. Kilda Cemetery	20
	Total	4,766

1313. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence before his time, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. It is worthy of mention that the first conservatories in Australia were established under Dr. Mueller's administration in 1857, and he subsequently caused to be constructed the islands in the garden lake, the flood dam, geyser fountain, aviary, orchestra pavilion, iron fences, and many other important works. He also planted avenues of trees along many miles of walks, and lines of willow trees on the Yarra banks. The pine plantations on the formerly bare ridges of the Government House reserve were likewise made by him on ground which, at the time, was quite unpromising and almost destitute of water supply. It must be added that these improvements were effected at a period when the amounts voted for the maintenance of Botanic Gardens were much lower than they have been of late years. The garden under the present

Botanic Garden.

curator, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2.*

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

1314. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick omnibuses, which pass within a short distance of the gardens every few minutes. The ground enclosed contains fifty acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this society was contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3,† by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef:—

Metropolitan
and country
public
gardens.

1315. Besides the Botanical Garden and Domain and the gardens of the Zoological Society, there are a number of other public gardens and parks in and around Melbourne, and there are also Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns. The following information respecting the most important of these reserves has been compiled specially for this work:—

Metropolitan Parks and Gardens.

(By N. M. Bickford, Curator.)

The parks and gardens vested in the Board of Lands and Works and the Melbourne City Council comprise—the Fitzroy, Flagstaff, and Carlton gardens; the Yarra, Fawkner, Prince's, and Flinders parks; also McArthur, University, Lincoln, Murchison, Argyle, Curtain, and Darling squares; the whole embracing an area of 604a. 24½p.

The amount expended in these reserves in 1883-4 was £5,500, of which the Government contributed £2,500, and the City Corporation £3,000. In 1884-5 it is proposed to reduce the Government contribution to £2,000.

The distribution of the funds is under the control of a committee of management consisting of ten members, of whom four are appointed by the Government, one being the Surveyor-General, Mr. A. J. Skene, who acts as chairman, and six by the Melbourne Corporation. The committee holds its meetings once a month.

The principal garden is the Fitzroy, containing an area of 64½ acres, situated between Melbourne proper and East Melbourne. In this nine men, including one foreman and eight gardeners and labourers, are constantly employed, at a cost of £1,032 18s. per annum. Among the striking features in this garden are the long elm avenues, 1¼ mile in length, affording most delightful shade, forming in some instances a complete canopy; the fern-tree gully, which has been considerably added to of late years, and is now 30 chains in length; the grand specimens of Araucaria and cedars; and the Californian pines, which are over 70 feet in height. Almost every description of tree and shrub, exotic and Australian, is to be found in this garden; there are parterres of flowers in variety, also fountains and statuary. English song thrushes are in numbers, and can be heard for several months in the year giving forth their notes with their original native vigour.

The Flagstaff Garden is situate in West Melbourne, and contains an area of 17a. 2r. 34½p. One caretaker and one gardener are constantly employed, at a cost of £234 11s. per annum. It has been planted somewhat similar to the Fitzroy Garden, but on a much more limited scale, being so much smaller. The avenues afford good shade during the summer months; there are fountains, statuary, and beds of flowers. The garden is well patronized by the surrounding neighbourhood.

The Carlton Gardens contain an area of 63 acres, but the Exhibition Buildings and grounds now occupy 20 acres in the centre of the garden, which portion is vested in the Exhibition Trustees, the remaining 43 acres, which were for a time placed under the

* See that work, paragraph 1170.

† See that work, paragraph 1248.

Exhibition Commissioners, reverted at the close of the Exhibition to the Board of Land and Works and the Melbourne City Council. During the time the garden was under the Commissioners they caused the southern portion to be laid out with the object of making a fine floral display and lawn. Messrs. Reed and Barnes, the architects of the Exhibition Building, made the design, which was carried out under contract. The floral display is still maintained by the curator, and is a source of great attraction. The northern portion, 22 acres, was almost completely destroyed by the Exhibition annexes, but has been re-made and planted, and has again become a place of resort. By reason of the extensive floral display, the maintenance of the southern portion is more costly in proportion than that of the other portion. One foreman and four gardeners are employed, at a cost of £563 8s. per annum. In the northern portion one foreman and two labourers are constantly employed, at a cost of £334 6s. per annum.

Fawkner Park is situated south of the Yarra, and contains an area of 102½ acres. The improvements were commenced in May, 1875, by the enclosing of and planting a large circular area at the intersection of several leading beaten paths made by pedestrians passing through to South Yarra, Prahran, the Alfred Hospital, and other places. At that time the park was entirely bare of foliage, the depositing in it of night-soil by the City Corporation having destroyed all the trees. Where necessary for the public convenience, the beaten tracks have been formed into good pathways and planted into avenues, of which one is of *Araucaria excelsa* (Norfolk Island pine), one of *Araucaria Bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya pine), one of English elm, one of cedars, *Cupressus Lambertiana*, *Pinus insignis*, and horse chestnut, one of *Eucalyptus cornuta*, two of Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), and one of mixed trees. Over the park suitable sites have been selected, and trees and shrubs planted in groups. Included in the former are *Eucalypti* from Western, North-western, and North Australia; the red gum of New South Wales; the white, scarlet, and the pink flowering and the lemon-scented gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) from Queensland, the latter especially making good and rapid growth. Besides the groups a number of single specimen trees are distributed over the park, and planted with the object of creating the greatest beauty from every point of observation. Constantly employed in the park are one foreman and one labourer, at a cost of £234 15s. per annum. The design, as well as the execution of the work, was by the present writer.

Prince's Park, the laying out of which was also designed and executed by the writer, contains 97 acres, and is situated east of the Sydney-road. The native trees were nearly all destroyed from the same cause as those in the Fawkner Park. The improvements were commenced in February, 1876, by the formation of a carriage drive 32 feet wide and a footpath 10 feet wide around the park. A belt of ground, 12 feet in width, thickly planted with a choice selection of trees and shrubs, separates the drive from the path. Between the path and the Sydney-road is a belt of ground also closely planted, as is also a belt of ground between the drive and the open park. This design creates a shady path and a shady drive separate from each other. The whole length by the Sydney-road is fringed with the sweet-scented *Pittosporum*. As in the Fawkner Park, groups of trees and single specimen trees are distributed over the park; there is also an elm avenue across the park from east to west, and one of *Ficus macrophylla* and *Pinus insignis*. There are constantly employed in the park one foreman and two labourers, at a cost of £289 10s. 6d. per annum.

The Flinders Park is situated on the north side of the Yarra Bank road, east of the Prince's Bridge, and contains 51 acres. It is planted with several hundreds of miscellaneous trees. One man is constantly employed, at a trifling expense.

The Yarra Park is situated east of Jolimont; the park contains 157 acres. The paths have been planted into avenues, and there are clumps of pines and miscellaneous trees, besides plantations. A marked success has attended the draining and planting a large swamp at the south-east corner, chiefly with *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum), which has entirely changed the aspect of that portion of the park; but generally the planting in this park has been limited by reason of the large numbers of football and cricket players who gather in it on Saturday afternoons to play their different games. Employed in the park are one foreman and two labourers, at a cost of £334 6s. per annum.

The small reserves are chiefly situated in Carlton. All of these have been planted with various trees and shrubs; they contain an area of 15a. 1r. 30p.

Besides the foregoing parks and gardens there are the following, which are vested solely in the Government:—

The Albert Park, situated between Emerald Hill and St. Kilda, containing an area of 570 acres. The improvements in it consist chiefly in comparatively large areas having been enclosed and planted with various kinds of pines; but a large number of other trees have also been planted in tree-guards, including several elm trees, which are doing well. But the great feature is the large lagoon, deepened and improved, where boating is extensively patronized, and is a great attraction. One foreman and

five labourers, parkkeeper, and gatekeeper are constantly employed, at a cost of £844 5s. per annum.

Studley Park is situated on the bank of the River Yarra at Kew, east of the Johnston and Church street bridges, and contains an area of 203 acres. It is vested in the Kew Borough Council as well as the Board of Land and Works. In this park the native trees and native scenery have been preserved, and is along by the river very picturesque. At Christmas and New Year's time it is a great gathering-place for schools and picnic parties.

The Treasury or Spring Gardens are situated between the New Government Offices and the Wellington-parade, east of Spring-street, and contain an area of 21 acres. These gardens were improved and planted in 1867, very many trees of good size, supplied by the Baron von Mueller, being removed bodily into them, in order to make a show near the Public Buildings. The avenues of English oak, elm, cedars, Ficus, and Californian pines have attained to a considerable altitude, and afford excellent shade. Conspicuous in the inner grounds are the silver poplar, giving a very striking and pleasing contrast. There are two men constantly employed in the garden, at a cost of £219 2s. per annum.

The Parliamentary Gardens, at the Parliament Houses, were improved and planted in 1865, and since that time several additions have been made as required. There are two gardeners constantly employed in them, at a cost of £226 18s. per annum.

The Edinburgh Gardens, situated in North Fitzroy, contain an area of 33a. 3r. 23p., and have been placed under a board of management consisting of five members, two of whom are appointed by the Government and three by the Fitzroy City Council. The improvements consist of good walks, 14 feet in width, formed, gravelled, and planted into avenues of English elms, oaks, and evergreens. Parts of the ground have also been planted with *Pinus insignis* and *Pittosporums*, and the large drain running from north to south has been planted with weeping willows and poplars. Employed constantly are one foreman and two labourers, at a cost of £328 13s. per annum.

Botanical Gardens, Geelong.

(By John Raddenbury, Curator.)

The extent of these gardens is 184 acres and 25 perches. At first they were entirely supported by the Government, and managed by local trustees, who resigned their trust on the 9th February, 1874. The gardens are now vested in the Board of Land and Works and the Town Council of Geelong jointly, the management being vested in the Geelong Council. The earliest record here is in 1853, when a grant was made to the trustees. In September, 1857, Mr. D. Bunce was appointed superintendent, and remained in charge until his death in June, 1872; he was succeeded by the present writer in July of that year, who is still in charge, under the title of Curator of Parks and Gardens. The usual number of persons employed is six. The expenditure for the year 1882-3 was £889 2s. 2d.

The extensive carriage drives, the large extent of park land—so undulating in its character—the surrounding scenery, the extensive views of land and water, with its large and choice collections of plants, trees, and shrubs outside, and its beautiful collections of flowering plants of all descriptions in the garden and conservatories, as well as the choice collection of ferns and birds, make the place very attractive, and never fail to excite the gratification of visitors.

Botanic Garden, Ballarat.

(By Mr. George Longley, Curator.)

Area of the garden, 83 acres; in cultivation, 33 acres.

Date of establishment, December 8th, 1858.

Number of persons employed, seven men and four boys.

The garden contains five miles of walks, and is connected with Lake Wendouree, on which six steamers are generally plying to and fro. Trees and shrubs are planted all around this lake.

The amount expended during the year ended 30th September, 1884—

Salaries and wages	...	...	...	£1,546	12	0
Improvements	...	...	...	627	0	7
Maintenance	...	...	...	230	10	11
Timber	...	...	...	68	16	6
Insurance	...	...	...	3	14	0
Zoological	...	...	...	49	5	9
Total	...	...	...	£2,525	19	9

It is well worth a visit in the spring season, as it then contains one of the greatest displays of roses and general flowering plants in Victoria. There is, moreover, a batten fernery, over 200 feet long, by 65 feet wide, with a good collection of ferns and other plants, creepers being very numerous. There being one mile of frontage to the garden, a fine view is obtained of the lake, with a willow avenue, which gives an excellent shade to picnic parties, which come from distances of 70 and 80 miles. It is not unusual to see 10,000 people here at Christmas. There are also fish-acclimatising grounds, in which are located at present thousands of English trout, obtained from spawn saved from fish which were turned out in the lake about seven years ago, and now, in some instances, measure as much as 29 inches long by 16 inches in girth.

Sandhurst Public Gardens.

(By S. G. Gadd, Curator.)

The Botanical Gardens consist of 16 acres cultivated, and 24 acres not fenced in. They were established in the year 1857. Three men are employed constantly, and two or three extra in the busy part of the season. The expenditure in 1882-3 was £617.

The gardens are neatly laid out, and planted with a good collection of trees and shrubs, flowers being the principal feature. As these gardens are some distance from the city, they are a favorite resort for picnic parties.

Weeroona Park consists of 45 acres, and was established in 1874. Two men are kept here. Expenditure in 1882-3 was £262. This was formed into a lake expressly for boating; area of water about 35 acres. The surroundings are planted with good shady trees.

Rosalind Park, consisting of 60 acres, was established in 1857, but very little was done to it for many years. Five men and one lad are constantly employed, besides the curator, and five or six extra hands during the busy season. The expenditure in 1882-3 was £1,352. There are in the park two water reserves of about 10 acres, a bowling green, lawn tennis, and cricket grounds; the bowling grounds are kept in excellent order, well planted with flowers and shrubs. In another portion of the park there is one of the largest ferneries in Australia, covering about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, beautifully laid out; it took 110 tons of ferns to plant it. The remainder of the park is planted principally with good shady trees. There is also a nursery, where are raised nearly all the trees and plants required for the whole of the grounds, as well as for street planting, for which in some seasons as many as 1,600 trees have been used.

The whole of the grounds is under the writer's supervision.

Botanical Gardens, Castlemaine.

(By Philip Doran, Curator.)

Area of the garden, about 76 acres; about 20 acres of it laid out in walks, lawns, borders, and ornamental water. The other portion is only yet partly laid out, but about 2,000 hardy trees—as pines, elms, willows, and linden trees, &c.—have been planted, and some walks have been commenced.

Date of establishment: Proclaimed a reserve in 1864. The first two years little more done than fencing it in and levelling in the diggers' holes.

Number of persons usually employed: Four, the year round, and at busy times extra men—sometimes as many as 10.

Amount expended from 6th October, 1882, to 21st September, 1883: Curator's salary, £130; labour, £364 8s.; tools and materials, £35 5s. 10d.; plumbing, painting, &c., £56 19s. 9d.; tree ferns, £34 14s.; timber, &c., £4 19s. 8d.; water supply, £1 14s. 6d.; fountain, £52 10s. Total, £680 11s. 9d.

The part at present laid out and planted was on old abandoned diggings, and it has taken a great amount of labour to get it in order, on account of the holes continually settling and the soil and stones being so mixed up. There is as good a collection of trees and shrubs as in any reserve out of Melbourne, principally through the liberality of Baron von Mueller some years ago.

Beechworth Public Gardens.

(By the Curator.)

Town Hall Gardens.

Area of the gardens, $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres; date of establishment, 1870; one person employed; amount expended, 1882-3, £122.

These gardens contain a fountain, rotunda (ornamental), rockeries, vases, and a large variety of evergreens, flowering shrubs, plants, and trees. The ground has been trenched and laid down with English grasses, neatly designed and well kept.

Botanical Reserve.

Area, 11 acres; established in 1859; amount expended, 1882-3, £8 14s.

This reserve has been cleared, walks made, seats provided, but no general design has been adopted. The reserve is fenced, and a lodge has been erected of brick; the centre is occupied by a massive granite rock.

Baarmutha Park.

Contains 64 acres; is partially cleared, some trees planted, and is used for recreation purposes. Expenditure last year, £180.

Public Gardens, Sale.

(By C. R. Geoghegan, Town Clerk.)

Area of the gardens, about 34 acres; date of establishment, not known; control was vested in Borough Council in 1866; number of persons usually employed, 1; amount expended in 1882-3 (ending 30th September, 1883), £66 6s. 3d.

The gardens are well laid out, and nicely planted; trees and shrubs are well grown; their condition and variety render the gardens, which are conveniently situated on the edge of Lake Guthridge, about half-a-mile from the town, a source of attraction to residents and visitors. About 1½ mile of paths have been laid out, and are carefully attended to; a summer-house and seats scattered throughout the grounds have been provided, and a comfortable lodge has been erected (on the grounds) for the curator.

Botanic Garden, Colac.

(By John McDonald, Curator.)

The area of the garden is 38 acres.

The site was temporarily reserved for botanic gardens and recreation purposes on the 23rd day of May, 1865.

The Shire Council was appointed a committee of management on the 23rd day of April, 1877.

The following sums have been expended by the Council in improving and maintaining the gardens:—

1876-7	...	...	...	...	...	£107	16	9
1877-8	...	...	...	...	...	462	3	6
1878-9	...	...	...	...	...	545	12	7
1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	468	4	8
1880-1	...	...	...	...	...	281	7	2
1881-2	...	...	...	...	...	528	1	1
1882-3	...	...	...	...	...	516	0	9
1883-4	...	...	...	...	...	397	1	11
Total						...	...	£3,306 8 5

The number of men employed in the garden since the appointment of the present curator in 1877 are two besides himself; in spring season two extra hands have been employed for a month or so annually.

The drive is half-a-mile long with a breadth of 28 feet; and there are about two miles of walks 10 feet wide, with flower borders on each side. The garden is situated on the margin of Lake Colac, with a fine view of the Warrion hills in the distance.

The one drawback to the Colac gardens is that all sports are kept in them, and the vehicles coming in cut up the drive, besides doing other damage. In fact, I am against having any sports and publicans' booths in the gardens.

Botanic Garden, Warrnambool.

(By Charles Scoborio, Curator.)

Area of the garden, 22 acres; established in 1870; number of persons usually employed, 2. Total amount expended in 1882-3, £336 6s. 9d.

The whole of the ground in the garden has been improved, laid out, and planted with good varieties of pines and cypresses, in fact shrubs and trees of many kinds. The position of the ground is undulating, the soil is various and good, and suitable for all classes of plants. The aspect of the garden is north-west; the distance from the

centre of the town one mile. The improvements consist of a good cottage and out-buildings; a fountain, enclosed by large piece of rockwork, at the entrance to the garden, surrounded by a flower garden; the walks are well laid out, gravelled, 15 feet wide, and about one mile in length.

The contemplated improvements are a rotunda and some small summer-houses; also a lake in course of formation about 8 chains long by 2 chains broad, with islands and rockwork around; also a fountain, which will be supplied by a windmill in the garden, 40 feet above the level of the proposed lake.

Belfast Botanic Gardens.

(By J. Davidson Burnie, late Town Clerk.)

Area of gardens, 28 acres.

Date of establishment, July 6th, 1859, when Mr. Henry Hedges was appointed superintendent, at £130 per annum.

The present curator receives a salary of £90 per annum, with quarters.

The expenditure for the year 1884 is £212.

The site was originally granted by Government to the Council, early in 1859, and a grant was subsequently made of £500 towards fencing, which was done by Messrs. Scott and Houghton, by order of the then Municipal Council. A small piece of land has been recently added to it, planted, levelled, and improved.

On July 27th, 1859, the Municipal Council adopted the plan of Mr. John Shanks Jenkins for laying out the area as a public pleasure garden and recreation ground. Considerable modifications were subsequently made in this by Mr. Hedges, and latterly, agreeably to the suggestions of Mr. H. R. Guilfoyle, curator of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, the present curator, Mr. James Prior, has made a number of alterations and improvements, in order to bring the plan more in consonance with modern ideas in landscape gardening.

Though in the first instance, owing to the very unpromising conditions of the site, which is not naturally adapted for horticultural pursuits, great difficulty was experienced in getting newly-planted trees to flourish, yet, by continual care and attention, conjoined to constant labour on the part of the Borough Council and its officers and employés, trees from every part of the world have been successfully introduced, and are now thriving.

The centre of the gardens has been reserved for recreative purposes, and is a parallelogram. It is bounded on the north, south, and west by the shrubberies, and on the east by the blooming parterres. The original design of the walks was narrow serpentine; these have been considerably widened and improved. The gardens are a favorite resort of the whole of the inhabitants of this portion of the Western District.

Botanic Gardens, Portland.

(By E. W. V. Gribble, Town Clerk.)

Area of reserve, 50 acres 3 roods, enclosed and planted, about 10 acres being especially laid out as gardens.

Date of establishment, 1857.

One person (curator) permanently employed, besides generally a gang of prisoners.

Expended, 1883-4, £83 7s. 6d.

Improvements consist of artificial lakes, besides the usual concomitants.

1316. This seems a fitting opportunity to refer to the great advantages which the metropolitan reserves, as well as the public gardens and the grounds attached to the public institutions throughout the colony, have derived from the very extensive supplies of trees, shrubs, and other ornamental and utilitarian plants which for 15 years were reared and gratuitously distributed by the Baron von Mueller, the present Government Botanist of Victoria, many of these varieties having been originally introduced into the colony by him. It may be pointed out that the series of annual reports on the Botanic Garden of Melbourne made by the Baron during the period of his directorship are permanent records of the work he accomplished, which is further attested by the numerous

Distribution
of trees by
Baron von
Mueller.

trees supplied by him which still ornament these grounds, and have now attained a lofty growth, and, in many instances, have afforded large quantities of seeds for further dissemination.

Accommodation of charities.

1317. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1882-3, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1882-3.†

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals ‡ ...	36	266	2,596,984	2,139	1,214
Lying-in Hospital § ...	1	24	81,546	78	1,045
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	750
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	15,780	22	717
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	782	1,896,349	2,966	639
Benevolent asylums ...	5	125	821,868	1,199	685
Immigrants' Home || ...	1	17	307,662	497	619
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	104	755
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,130	74	1,015
Orphan asylums ...	7	53	439,857	927	474
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	8	33	311,061	544	572
Infant Asylum ...	1	3	18,407	63	292
Female refuges ...	5	61	206,083	341	604
Total ...	73	1,383	6,889,054	9,007	765

Cubic space in wards.

1318. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is attained in the case of general hospitals, but is not reached in any of the other institutions. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,¶ mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance ; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the

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

† Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1883.

‡ A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 624 *ante.*

§ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

|| The name of this institution is misleading ; it is really a benevolent asylum

¶ Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

1319. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1883; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum:—

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals	14,393	1,599·2	1,546	10·74
Lying-in-Hospital, &c.*	1,123	53·3	27	2·40
Children's Hospital	593	47·5	54	9·11
Eye and Ear Hospital	215	19·5	2	·93
Hospitals for the Insane	3,894	3,170·0	189	4·85
Benevolent asylums	1,693	1,171·9	183	10·81
Immigrants' Home	2,367	599·0	85	3·59
Blind Asylum	121	102·5	2	1·65
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	80	71·5	...	...
Orphan asylums	1,281	1,064·7	4	·31
Industrial Schools †	3,002	2,660·5	25	·83
Infant Asylum ‡	65	34·5	14	21·54
Female refuges*	541	278·0	5	·92
Total	29,368	10,872·1	2,136	7·27

Per Cent.

1320. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Immigrants' Home, Orphan asylums, and Hospitals for the Insane; and it would appear that in the case of the Benevolent, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb asylums the accommodation is also somewhat strained. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded-out, § the institutions are not overcrowded.

Inmates in excess of beds.

1321. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

Birthplaces of inmates.

* Exclusive of infants.

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

‡ Exclusive of mothers, who are also admitted to the asylum; the number of mothers during the year was 38, and 12 remained at the end of the year.

§ See paragraph 1336 post.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,999	4,081	1,043	2,872	313	1,085	14,393.
Lying-in Hospital ...	671	200	41	162	...	49	1,123.
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	108	32	16	56	1	2	215
Hospitals for the Insane ...	376	1,079	426	1,313	113	587	3,894.
Benevolent asylums ...	116	753	159	514	45	106	1,693.
Immigrants' Home ...	484	908	239	593	3	140	2,367
Blind Asylum ...	96	18	2	2	...	3	121
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	76	3	...	1	...	...	80
Orphan asylums ...	1,186	15	1	19	...	60	1,281
Industrial Schools* ...	410	1	...	4	...	34	449
Total ...	8,522	7,090	1,927	5,536	475	2,066	25,616
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	14·87	45·17	37·61	60·04	37·61	...	27·93.

Religions of inmates.

1322. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,315	4,567	38	305	168	14,393
Lying-in Hospital ...	723	391	...	...	9	1,123
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	120	92	...	...	3	215
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,165	1,323	22	110	274	3,894
Benevolent asylums ...	1,152	471	8	24	38	1,693
Immigrants' Home ...	1,616	726	2	1	22	2,367
Blind Asylum ...	91	29	1	...	...	121
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	71	9	...	...	...	80
Orphan asylums ...	634	647	...	...	...	1,281
Industrial Schools ...	115	334	...	...	...	449
Total ...	16,002	8,589	71	440	514	25,616
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	24·33	39·70	15·41	36·84	...	27·93

Ages of inmates of charities.

1323. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population:—

* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of Reformatories are given at paragraph 1211 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out), &c., at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,002.

† For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 61 *ante*.

‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 67 *ante*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	140	421	833	3,014	2,071	2,081	2,391	1,911	1,516	15	14,393
Lying-in Hospital ..	..	..	3	648	292	133	31	8	2	6	1,123
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	12	22	50	36	34	38	14	9	..	215
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	63	47	625	887	762	649	287	187	387	3,894
Benevolent asylums ..	45	1	2	62	30	59	151	292	1,051	..	1,693
Immigrants' Home ..	172	97	27	192	435	418	389	335	302	..	2,367
Blind Asylum ..	..	6	14	72	21	5	1	2	..	..	121
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	18	32	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	80
Orphan asylums ..	91	522	601	66	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,281
Industrial Schools* ..	18	108	287	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	449
Infant Asylum ..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Female refuges ..	..	..	10	245	125	96	50	15	..	..	541
Total ..	531	1,248	1,878	5,039	3,898	3,588	3,700	2,865	3,067	408	26,222
Proportions per 1,000 of population †	4.64	11.26	16.91	24.38	33.58	39.84	40.04	56.36	..	..	28.59

1324. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	55,920	41,496	97,416	100,795
Lying-in Hospital ...	1,200	2,495	3,695	4,212
Children's Hospital ...	500	2,464	2,964	2,617
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1,200	1,298	2,498	3,961
Hospitals for the Insane ...	74,285	16,478†	90,763	90,763
Benevolent asylums ...	19,962	13,050	33,012	34,819
Immigrants' Home ...	6,000	1,933	7,933	8,143
Blind Asylum ...	2,500	2,910	5,410	5,884
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,600	1,727	3,327	3,762
Orphan asylums ...	10,980	8,731	19,711	19,726
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	45,489	§	45,489	45,489
Infant Asylum ...	70	857	927	902
Female refuges ...	1,850	9,054	10,904	11,642
Total ...	221,556	102,493	324,049	332,715

* The ages of inmates of Reformatories are given in paragraph 1212 ante. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,002.

† For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 71 ante.

‡ This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1883 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

§ No information was furnished for 1883 of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools. It should be mentioned, as a set-off against the Government grant, that £1,296 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £334 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,630. This amount, however, is not taken into account in the table.

Average cost
per inmate.

1325. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1883, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,599·2	86,986	54	7	10
Lying-in Hospital	53·3	3,971	74	10	0
Children's Hospital	47·5	2,617	55	1	11
Eye and Ear Hospital	19·5	1,170	60	0	0
Hospitals for the Insane	3,170·0	90,763	28	12	8
Benevolent asylums	1,171·9	25,203	21	10	1
Immigrants' Home	599·0	7,193	12	0	2
Blind Asylum	102·5	5,054	49	6	2
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	71·5	3,155	44	2	6
Orphan asylums	1,064·7	17,527	16	9	3
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	2,660·5	45,489 †	17	2	0
Infant Asylum	34·5	902	26	2	11
Female refuges	278·0	11,642	41	17	7
Total	10,872·1	301,672	27	14	11

Expenditure
per inmate.

1326. The average cost of inmates, as will readily be supposed, is generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in general hospitals. In 1882-3, the Lying-in-Hospital was far in advance of the others on the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £75; the Eye and Ear Hospital stood next, with £60; and the Children's Hospital next, with an average of £55. After these, the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £54. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12; the Orphan asylums, with an average of £16, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £17, per inmate.

Blind
Asylum.

1327. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866. Its object is to provide a home for the blind during the period of their education, after which they are transferred again, if possible, to the care of their parents or friends. A considerable number of the present inmates, however, were originally received

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

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £6,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

from the Industrial Schools, the majority, together with several others, being destitute of home and friends, and likely to remain a permanent charge upon the charity. The work of instruction in the past few years has been greatly facilitated by lesson books, copies of standard works, and apparatus for writing, published in Braille, which were received from England. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music, both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. Since the establishment of the institution, 246 blind have been received into it, and, with a few exceptions, those who have from time to time been discharged have been fairly educated, and a considerable proportion were able when they left, either in part or wholly, to maintain themselves. At the close of the year ended 30th June, 1884, the number of inmates was 104. At that time, 43 of these were engaged in the workshops, viz., 4 in the mat shop, 17 in the brush shop, and 22 in the basket shop. The plan of employing former inmates as journeymen has been discontinued for the present. During the year above indicated, the proceeds of sales of manufactures amounted to £1,578, and the entire expenditure for the same period, including salaries of trade instructors and wages of journeymen, reached the sum of £2,020; but the difference between the outlay and the income was covered by the stock of material and manufactures on hand. All the girls are employed in wool work out of school hours when not engaged in domestic duties; the profit on their work during the year 1883-4 amounted to nearly £15. Five of the former pupils are now maintaining themselves outside the institution as teachers of the piano or other musical instruments, three of whom are also engaged as church organists. According to the last annual balance-sheet, the total income for the year, including the Government grant of £2,000, amounted to £5,368, and the total expenditure to £5,584, the latter being £216 in excess of the former. The deficiency was occasioned by the unusually large outlay in connexion with the industrial department.

1328. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution state that the year 1883-4 has been one of continued usefulness and prosperity. At the beginning of the year, in July, 1883, there were 71 deaf mutes on the roll. Since then, 9 have been discharged. One, a day pupil, died; 8 have been received, and applications for the admission of several others granted; so that, while the number in the institution on 30th June last was 69, the new year commenced with 76 inmates. The institution was established in November, 1860, and since then there have been received into it an aggregate number of 237 deaf

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

and dumb ; and with a few exceptions, arising principally from defective intellect, those discharged from time to time have been well instructed in all the branches of an English education, and a very large proportion of them (as the result of the training they received while inmates) are now able in various ways to maintain themselves in respectability and comfort. The principal method of education still employed is that known as the French or sign system, which has hitherto proved itself to be an effective instrumentality for developing the minds and for promoting the religious and industrial education of deaf mutes ; and the social condition of the large majority of those who have gone from the institution to engage in the concerns of the world proves its sufficiency for all the practical purposes of life. In addition to this, a class has been in existence for upwards of five years in which the German system of articulation and lip reading is taught ; and although the results up to the present time are not fully satisfactory, the committee are reluctant to give up the idea of making the oral system a prominent feature of the curriculum of the school, and they believe they cannot better serve the interests of the unfortunate ones committed to their care than by following what is technically called the combined system, whereby the advantages belonging to both the sign and oral methods are secured. In the industrial department, 6 of the boys are being taught boot-making ; 6 the rudiments of tailoring, and the rest who are of sufficient age assist in the garden out of school hours. The elder girls assist in household duties, and all of them are taught needlework.

**Eye and Ear
Hospital.**

1329. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 196 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1883, making, with 19 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 215 treated. The patients discharged numbered 195, of whom 186 were stated to be cured or relieved and 3 to be incurable, 4 were discharged at their own request, and 2 died.

**Children's
Hospital.**

1330. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 45 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1883, 548 patients were admitted, 489 were discharged, 54 died, and 50 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

**Victorian
Infant
Asylum.**

1331. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising

from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1883, the number of infants admitted was 29, besides which 36 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 14, and 33 were remaining at its close. Besides the infants, there were 38 mothers in the institution during the year, and 12 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £927, of which £70 was from Government, and £857 from private sources; and the expenditure was £902.

1332. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed its present title. In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 338 cases, and made 249 awards for the rescuing of 357 lives. During the year ended 30th June, 1884, 52 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 27 certificates, 10 bronze medals, 1 silver medal, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted for the saving of 24 lives. The receipts during the year amounted to £805, and the expenditure to £439. The institution has placed and maintains 130 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs in Victoria; its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1884, 22 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 for similar acts in New South Wales, 3 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 2 in New Zealand, and 1 in Tasmania. Efforts are now being made to form branches of the society in all the capital cities of the Australasian colonies. For this purpose, by-laws have been framed and transmitted to the Mayors of Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, and Wellington. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

1333. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1883-4 was 535, of whom 519 were males and 16 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,147, viz., £564 from the Penal Department, and £583 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,152.

Industrial
Schools.

1334. There are 8 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 4 are wholly and 4 partly maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The Government schools include the Experimental Farm at Dookie* and the Macedon State Nursery, where some of the boys are trained in farming and gardening pursuits; whilst the remaining two Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the farm or nursery just alluded to, or to the assisted schools or foster-homes. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1883 was 2,695, viz., 1,376 males and 1,319 females. Of these, only 32 were in the Government receiving depôts and 389 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 16 were at the Government Experimental Farm, 12 at the Macedon State Nursery, and 2,246 were either boarded-out or at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1883 numbered 376, viz., 184 boys and 192 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	167	178
Residing with bad characters	7	11
Having committed a punishable offence	4	1
Uncontrollable	6	2
Total	184	192

* For particulars of the Industrial School children employed on the farm, see paragraph 922 *ante*.

1335. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 307. These were discharged as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools and boarded-out houses	60	53
From situations (estimated)	84	85
Died (in schools, 3; while boarded-out, 21; in hospital, 1)	10	15
Total	154	153

Discharges from Industrial Schools.

1336. Children are boarded-out from the Industrial Schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons in charge of the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1883 was 1,772, or 30 fewer than at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 474 children at the end of 1883, as against 376 at the end of 1882, were at service or apprenticed.

Children boarded-out &c., from Industrial Schools.

1337. Of the 541 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1883, 121 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 299 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 87 at the Madeline-street Refuge; 19 at the Ballarat, and 15 at the Geelong, Refuge. Besides the 121 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, there were 640 merely friendless women who were admitted for short periods; and, in addition to the women in the Madeline-street Refuge, there were 52 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. Two inmates of the Collingwood Home were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 3 were discharged for misconduct; and 1 died in the Madeline-street Refuge, 1 in the Magdalen Asylum, 1 in the Collingwood Home, and 2 in the Geelong Refuge. Besides these numbers, 124 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, and 100 left voluntarily. At the end of the year 303 inmates remained in the institutions.

Refuges for fallen women.

1338. Forty-four patients—viz., 33 males and 11 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1883, as against 46 males and 14 females in 1882. Of those admitted in 1883, 38 entered voluntarily and 6 compulsorily; 26 had been constant and 17 periodical drinkers; 28 had had delirium tremens; and 31 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Forty-seven patients, including 1 who died, were discharged

Inebriate Retreat.

during the year, and 7 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

1339. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1883 numbered 143, of whom 101 were needle-women and servants, and 42 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £617, and the expenditure to £613.

Cremorne
asylum.

1340. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 18 patients remaining from 1882, and received 64 during the year 1883, of whom 12 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 66, and of these 60 were stated to be cured, 2 to be improved, and 4 were sent to Government asylums, but none died. Sixteen patients, of whom 8 were supposed to be curable and 8 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 7 males and 9 females.

Sailors'
Home.

1341. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 96 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1883 was 1,732. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £7,593, and the expenditure to £7,416.

Free dispen-
saries.

1342. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1882-3. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during year ended 30th June, 1883, numbered 3,689, viz., 1,180 males and 2,509 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 14,867. The total receipts amounted to £832, of which £250 was from Government and £582 from private sources. The total expenditure was £662.

Benevolent
societies.

1343. Forty benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1883. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 8,815; the receipts amounted to £13,678, of which £5,485 was from Government and £8,193 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,285.

Friendly
Societies,
1878 to 1883.

1344. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide

* This is not a charitable institution.

for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian Societies for the last six years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1878 TO 1883.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of societies	34	34	32	32	32	32
Number of branches	759	766	748	759	776	769
Average number of members ..	45,692	45,933	46,074	48,064	51,399	55,140
Number of members sick ..	8,207	8,519	8,310	8,554	8,966	9,482
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	58,974	58,443	62,174	64,311	70,722
Number of deaths of members ..	467	452	425	571	606	593
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	240	218	288	277	321
Total income	£163,192	£170,835	£171,987	£180,460	£194,835	£211,163
Total expenditure	£140,917	£146,221	£144,506	£155,225	£165,788	£177,692
Amount to credit of benefit funds*	£372,598	£392,343	£417,375	£440,956	£466,396	£496,793
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£16,310	£20,489	£22,353	£23,564	£26,736	£29,524
Amount invested *	£348,429	£386,134	£395,146	£415,086	£445,815	£480,743

1345. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, 7·6 in 1880, 7·8 in 1881, 7·5 in 1882, and 7·7 in 1883. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·23 in 1878, 9·84 in 1879 9·23 in 1880, 11·88 in 1881, 11·79 in 1882, and 10·75 in 1883. Sickness and death rates.

1346. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner. Valuations of Friendly Societies.

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