

## PART X.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

694. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1892 and the approximate number of religious services performed in connection with each denomination during the last two years:—

## CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.\*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, etc., 1892.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1891.	1892.	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Church of England ... ..	237	54,944	55,351	+ 407
Presbyterians ... ..	227	55,381	54,956	- 425
Methodists ... ..	229	98,981	103,364	+ 4,383
Bible Christians ... ..	42	15,488	15,802	+ 314
Independents... ..	61	6,399	6,399†	...
Baptists ... ..	50	7,310	7,580	+ 270
Church of Christ ... ..	22	8,400	8,600	+ 200
Evangelical Lutherans... ..	17	3,002	3,172	+ 170
Moravians ... ..	2	156	156	...
Welsh Calvinists . ... ..	4	387	600	+ 213
Society of Friends ... ..	2	344	344	...
Salvation Army ... ..	508	46,324	46,748	+ 424
Unitarians ... ..	1	104	104	...
Seventh Day Adventists ... ..	5	600	650	+ 50
Protestants unattached ... ..	7	1,048	1,088	+ 40
Roman Catholics ... ..	191‡	35,509	43,194	+ 7,685
New Church (Swedenborgians) ... ..	4	64	117	+ 53
Catholic Apostolic ... ..	29	1,030	961	- 69
Christian Israelites ... ..	1	157	104	- 53
Spiritualists ... ..	...	32	40	+ 8
Jews ... ..	10	1,170	1,092	- 78
Total ... ..	1,649	336,830	350,422	+ 13,592

695. In 1892, as compared with 1891, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, Methodists, Bible Christians, Baptists, Church of Christ, Evangelical Lutherans, Welsh Calvinists, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Protestants unattached, Roman Catholics, New Church (Swedenborgians), and Spiritualists; and decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, Catholic Apostolic, Christian Israelites, and Jews.

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

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

† Figures for 1891.

‡ Approximate.

Clergy and services.

Increase or decrease in services of different sects.

Churches, attendance, etc.

persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending Sunday services :—

## CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.\*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.		
	1891.	1892.	Inc. + Dec. -	1891.	1892.	Inc. + Dec. -	1891.	1892.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England	1,040	1,066	+26	118,163	125,511	+7,348	81,041	76,597	-4,444
Presbyterians ...	945	920	-25	98,380	97,630	-750	69,834	72,010	+2,176
Methodists ...	1,240	1,129	-111	154,610	133,834	-20,776	129,236	117,983	-11,253
Bible Christians ...	203	164	-39	18,012	18,990	+978	9,282	9,764	+482
Independents† ...	115	115	...	20,559	20,559	...	12,475	12,475	...
Baptists ...	114	121	+7	21,540	21,550	+10	13,350	13,947	+597
Church of Christ	84	85	+1	10,600	11,150	+550	5,300	5,600	+300
Evangelical Lu- therans	52	58	+6	5,185	5,790	+605	3,080	3,465	+385
Moravians ...	2	3	+1	200	270	+70	95	110	+15
Welsh Calvinists	4	5	+1	860	700	-160	520	500	-20
Society of Friends	4	4	...	230	230	...	67	67	...
Salvation Army ...	346	324	-22	62,699	63,450	+751	61,850	59,718	-2,132
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	500	600	+100	150	170	+20
Seventh Day Ad- ventists	7	6	-1	675	1,250	+575	350	750	+400
Protestants unat- tached	14	15	+1	5,450	5,025	-425	3,130	2,645	-485
Roman Catholics	549	562	+13	122,528	129,316	+6,788	123,499	123,797	+298
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2	2	...	230	230	...	80	80	...
Catholic Apostolic	3	3	...	450	450	...	175	180	+5
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	150	190	+40
Spiritualists ...	1	1	...	400	400	...	140	140	...
Jews ...	6	6	...	2,850	2,450	-400	905	905	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>-142</b>	<b>644,321</b>	<b>639,585</b>	<b>-4,736</b>	<b>514,709</b>	<b>501,093</b>	<b>-13,616</b>

697. It will be seen that the Church of England, Baptists, Church of Christ, Evangelical Lutherans, Moravians, Welsh Calvinists, Protestants unattached, and Roman Catholics returned more, the Presbyterians, Methodists, Bible Christians, Salvation Army, and the Seventh Day Adventists returned fewer, church edifices in 1892 than in 1891; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Presbyterians, Methodists, Welsh Calvinists, Protestants unattached, and the Jews; and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Church of England, Methodists, Welsh Calvinists, Salvation Army, and the Protestants unattached. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year

Increase or decrease of churches of different denominations.

\* See footnote (\*) on previous page.

† In the columns for 1892 the figures for 1891 have been repeated, no later returns having been received.

than in the former may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstances that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held, are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

698. The number of Sunday Schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1892 :—

### SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1892.

Denominations.	Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Church of England ...	521	3,946	44,858	32,371
Presbyterians ...	507	3,562	35,315	33,321
Methodists ...	664	6,574	60,292	40,851
Bible Christians ...	101	784	5,823	4,011
Independents ...	71	819	8,235	5,416
Baptists ...	74	866	8,037	6,169
Lutherans ...	27	60	845	741
Unitarians ...	1	1	27	18
Welsh Calvinists...	5	37	221	263
Church of Christ...	49	434	4,295	3,817
Moravians ...	2	4	35	33
Protestants unattached ...	9	131	1,867	1,416
Roman Catholics ...	323	1,307	...	22,257
Swedenborgians ...	2	9	74	46
Seventh Day Adventists (Saturday schools)	13	52	369	254
Spiritualists ...	1	12	99	68
Salvation Army ...	87	238	7,259	6,566
Jews (Saturday schools) ...	6	18	292	246
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>18,854</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>157,864</b>

699. According to the ages of Sunday school children enumerated at the census of 1891,\* 58 per cent. were at school age (6 and under 13), and 13 per cent. were below, and 29 per cent. above, that age. Applying these proportions to the number of Sunday school children in average attendance in 1892, as shown in the last table, the following would be the numbers at the various ages :—

### PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1892.

Under 6 years ...	20,522
6 to 13 ,, ...	91,561
13 years and upwards ...	45,781
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>157,864</b>

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 673.

700. The estimated number of children living in the colony between 6 and 13 years of age, during the year 1892, was about 178,260; the proportion of these regularly attending Sunday school in 1892 was thus about 51 per cent.

Proportion  
of Sunday  
school  
children to  
population.

701. 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 44 Vict. No. 691 (the two consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1151), provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000\* annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test be administered to anyone to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; 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; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), each elected for five years, 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. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant, in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can now be conferred in any University in the British dominions.

Melbourne  
University.

702. 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.

University  
ranks with  
British Uni-  
versities.

703. Although, in accordance with this patent, the degrees of the Melbourne University have long been nominally recognised in the United Kingdom, it was not until May, 1890, that medical and surgical graduates of that University were permitted to practise there. At that date, however, owing to representations made by the Melbourne University authorities, the matter was satisfactorily decided by the

Admission  
of Victoria  
medical  
graduates  
to practise  
in the  
United  
Kingdom.

\* Besides this amount, an additional annual subsidy of £2,000 was voted by Parliament for the years 1883 and 1884; £5,500 for the years from 1885 to 1887; £7,500 for the years 1888 to 1890; £8,250 for 1891; and £5,750 for 1892. The total subsidy at the present time is thus £14,750 per annum. Moreover, since 1884, various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £54,500, have been granted for buildings and apparatus.

Privy Council, the result being that the name of any person holding a degree in medicine and a degree in surgery of the University of Melbourne will be placed on the British Register on personal application to the registrar, and payment of the prescribed fee of £5; and, after registration, he will enjoy all the privileges possessed by persons registered in respect of degrees granted in the United Kingdom.\*

Date of  
founding  
University.

704. The foundation stone of the Melbourne University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, 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.

705. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females. For some years afterwards they were not allowed to study medicine, but this prohibition has been removed, and they are now admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

University  
fees.

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

UNIVERSITY FEES.		£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination	...	0	10	0
For each subject at matriculation selected by the candidate	... ..	0	5	0
For matriculation and certificate thereof	... ..	1	1	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Arts—For each year of not more than five courses	... ..	12	12	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Science—For each year	... ..	21	0	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Laws—For each year	... ..	25	4	0
For the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—				
For the first year	... ..	18	18	0
For the second year	... ..	21	0	0
For any subsequent year	... ..	25	4	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Engineering—				
For the first and second years	... ..	12	12	0
For the third and fourth years	... ..	25	4	0
For a course of Surveying, Levelling, and Practical Mensuration	... ..	6	6	0
For the Certificate of Engineer under the old regulations	... ..	5	5	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Music—				
For each year of not more than five courses	... ..	12	12	0
Choral Class, per annum	... ..	1	1	0
Orchestral Class, per annum	... ..	1	1	0
Chamber Music Class, per annum	... ..	1	1	0
For any certificate, not for completion of a year's course for a degree, either of attendance upon lectures or of Examination, or of both	... ..	1	1	0
For any admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	... ..	2	2	0
For any degree of Bachelor, whether direct or <i>ad eundem</i>	... ..	5	5	0
For any higher degree when direct	... ..	10	10	0
For any higher degree when <i>ad eundem</i>	... ..	5	5	0

*Note.*—Besides the above amounts, special fees are charged for different departments. Any yearly fee may be paid in three equal terminal instalments.

\* For a copy of the resolution adopted by the Privy Council, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 679.

707. 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, now a member of the British House of Commons, 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.

708. A Chair of Music has been established since 1891 in Chair of Music. connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the late Hon. Francis Ormond contributed the sum of £20,000, which was supplemented by about £5,000 raised by public subscription and concerts, for the endowment of musical scholarships in connexion with the Ormond Professorship of Music, and the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music may now be conferred on candidates completing the prescribed course.\*

709. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University Matriculation examination. is at present held twice a year, viz., in May and November. The subjects of examination are fifteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, English, French, German, algebra, geometry,† history, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, physics, physiology, botany, and music. In all these subjects, with the exception of arithmetic and geography, 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. Not more than two of the last five subjects 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.

710. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation Matriculation class lists. examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, six class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra,

\* For further particulars see Vol. II. of last issue of this work, paragraph 683.

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

geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German); (e) Physics and chemistry; (f) Physiology and botany; (g) Music. In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in three classes—those in the first and second classes being placed in order of merit, those in the third in alphabetical order.

Exhibitions  
at matricu-  
lation.

711. At the matriculation examination in the fourth term in each year, six exhibitions—two of the value of £25 each, one in classics, and one in mathematics; and four of the value of £20 each, one in English and history, one in French and German, one in physics and chemistry, and one in physiology and botany—are open for competition, and may be awarded to the candidates under twenty-one years of age who severally stand highest in the first class of the six class lists of that examination.

Candidates  
at matricu-  
lation ex-  
amination.

712. During the year 1892 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination was 1,572. Of these 138 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 1,434 who attempted to pass. Of this number 567, or 40 per cent., were successful.

Matricu-  
lated  
students.

713. 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 pay a fee of one guinea and 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. Five hundred and sixty-seven persons passed the matriculation examination in 1892, and 220 matriculated, as against 209 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1892, the total number who matriculated was 3,491.

Attendance  
at lectures.

714. In 1892, 656 students, of whom all but 17 had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 635 in 1891, and only 397 ten years previously. Of the number in 1892, 190 attended lectures in Arts, 125 in Laws, 101 in Engineering, 208 in Medicine, 9 in Science, and 23 in Music.

Degrees.

715. The number of degrees taken in 1892 was 135, of which 127 were direct, and 8 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered 122 in 1891, and 99 in 1890. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 15 in 1891, and 10 in 1890. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1891, also those in the year 1892:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,\* 1855 TO 1892.

Degrees.	Prior to 1892.			During 1892.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	447	93	540	35	3	38	482	96	578
Master of Arts ...	233	131	364	14	3	17	247	134	381
Bachelor of Medicine	271	11	282	30	...	30	301	11	312
Doctor of Medicine	39	89	128	4	...	4	43	89	132
Bachelor of Surgery	214	2	216	19	...	19	233	2	235
Master of Surgery	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bachelor of Laws	160	7	167	11	1	12	171	8	179
Master of Laws	30	2	32	3	...	3	33	2	35
Doctor of Laws ...	10	18	28	...	1	1	10	19	29
Bachelor of Engineer- ing ... ..	18	2	20	7	...	7	25	2	27
Master of Engineer- ing ... ..	26	...	26	1	...	1	27	...	27
Bachelor of Science	2	2	4	3	...	3	5	2	7
Master of Science...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Doctor of Science	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1,951</b>

716. According to the returns of the census of 1891, there were, in that year, 663 male and 9 female university graduates in Victoria. The following are the universities or colleges at which they respectively claimed to have taken their degrees:—

University graduates, 1891.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN VICTORIA, 1891.

University or College.	Number of Graduates.	University or College.	Number of Graduates.
Aberdeen ... ..	17	Lambeth ... ..	1
Adelaide ... ..	3	London ... ..	18
Belfast ... ..	1	Maryland ... ..	1
Berlin ... ..	2	Melbourne ... ..	248
Brussels ... ..	1	New Zealand ... ..	2
Cambridge ... ..	56	Oxford ... ..	34
Cape Town ... ..	1	Paris ... ..	10
Christiania ... ..	1	Philadelphia ... ..	1
Copenhagen ... ..	1	Rostock ... ..	1
Cornell ... ..	1	St. Andrews ... ..	5
Durham ... ..	3	Sydney ... ..	5
Edinburgh ... ..	43	Toronto ... ..	7
Glasgow ... ..	31	Trinity (Dublin) ... ..	48
Halle ... ..	2	United States ... ..	3
Hanover ... ..	1	Westminster ... ..	1
Ireland (Queen's) ... ..	6	Wurtzburg ... ..	2
„ (Royal) ... ..	11	Zurich ... ..	1
Isle of Man ... ..	1	Not stated ... ..	101
Kingston ... ..	1	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>672</b>

\* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 1,170.



University  
degrees,  
1891.

717. The following is a statement of the degrees set down as having been taken by these persons:—

### UNIVERSITY DEGREES IN VICTORIA, 1891.

A.A.	...	...	3	LL.D.	...	...	7
B.A.	...	...	184	B.Sc.	...	...	10
M.A.	...	...	164	D.Sc.	...	...	1
B.D.	...	...	1	D.Ph.	...	...	1
D.D.	...	...	8	B.E.	...	...	2
M.B.	...	...	103	C.E.	...	...	23
M.D.	...	...	139	Mus. Doc.	...	...	1
LL.B.	...	...	19				
LL.M.	...	...	6				
				Total	...	...	672

Occupations  
of male  
graduates,  
1891.

718. Subjoined is a statement of the occupations of the men returned in the census schedules as university graduates:—

### OCCUPATIONS OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN VICTORIA, 1891.

#### —MALES.

Medical men	...	...	276	Horticulturist	...	...	1
Schoolmasters, tutors	...	...	102	Geological surveyor	...	...	1
Clergymen	...	...	59	Insurance agent	...	...	1
Lawyers	...	...	54	News agent	...	...	1
Engineers (civil, mechanical, mining)	...	...	28	Printer	...	...	1
University professors, lecturers	...	...	16	Land agent	...	...	1
Government officers	...	...	16	Comedian	...	...	1
Judges	...	...	14	Photographer	...	...	1
Journalists	...	...	10	Bank manager	...	...	1
Inspectors of schools	...	...	9	Stock and station agent	...	...	1
University students	...	...	8	Clerk	...	...	1
Graziers	...	...	6	Calico printer	...	...	1
Independent means	...	...	5	Overseer (undefined)	...	...	1
Law clerks	...	...	5	Agricultural chemist	...	...	1
Law students	...	...	5	Surveyor	...	...	1
Dentists	...	...	4	Storekeeper	...	...	1
Landed proprietors	...	...	3	Member of Parliament (no other occupation stated)	...	...	1
Architects	...	...	3	Fisherman	...	...	1
Miners	...	...	3	Cyclist	...	...	1
Pharmaceutical chemists	...	...	3	Drover	...	...	1
Municipal officers	...	...	2	Inmate of charitable institu- tion	...	...	1
Farmers	...	...	2	Occupation not stated	...	...	4
Carpenters	...	...	2				
Analytical chemist	...	...	1				
Sharebroker	...	...	1				
Station manager	...	...	1				
				Total	...	...	663

Chief occu-  
pations of  
male  
graduates.

719. According to the figures over 40 per cent. of the male graduates were members of the medical profession, and, combining university professors, inspectors of schools, and schoolmasters, nearly 20 per cent. were engaged in education. Some of the graduates appear not to have achieved such positions as might have been expected in view of their educational attainments, inasmuch as an

M.D. Glasgow was an inmate of a charitable institution; a B.A. Cantab. was returned as a drover, and another B.A. of the same university as a cyclist; a B.A. Oxon. was returned as a calico printer, a B.Sc. Paris as a fisherman, an M.A. London as a printer, and another M.A. of that university as a news agent.

720. Of the 9 female graduates, 8 were engaged in teaching, and 1 was pursuing her studies in the medical school of the University. Occupations of female graduates, 1891.

721. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. An increase of £739 will be observed in the revenue from college fees:— University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.*	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1891 ... ..	£ 16,875	£ 16,252	£ 780	£ 33,907	£ 33,215
1892 ... ..	17,000	16,991	982	34,973	35,011
Increase ...	125	739	202	1,066	1,796

722. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal 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 by the Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The Roman Catholics have not yet commenced to erect a college on the site reserved for their body. In April, 1887, the Ballarat School of Mines was affiliated to the University. The Council of the University has the right of nomination of the six members of the school council. The appointment of lecturers in the school must be approved by the University. The connexion between the University and the school is terminable at any time by mutual consent, or after twelve months' notice at the will of either body. A full description of Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's Colleges was given in the last issue of this work,† and to this it might be added that Affiliated colleges.

\* See footnote to paragraph 701 *ante*.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraphs 693 to 695.

at Trinity College there is an annual examination in December for open scholarships and exhibitions; and that at Queen's College four scholarships, as against six in the previous year, and one minor scholarship, as against three, were offered for competition in December, 1893.

University  
extension.

723. The following account of the University Extension movement in Victoria has been kindly furnished for this work by Professor H. Arnold Tubbs, of the Melbourne University, Secretary of the Extension Board :—

The University Extension Board was finally constituted on the 5th June, 1891, the Statute of Incorporation having passed the University Council on the 6th April. The Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Council, four by the Professorial Board, and four are co-optative. The secretaryship, which is not at present a paid office, does not carry with it a seat on the Board.

The first season of lectures lasted from August to December, 1891. During the season eight local centres were established, viz.:—Ballarat, Bendigo, Brighton, Geelong, Hawthorn, Hypatia Club (Melbourne), Malvern, and Prahran. Ten courses of lectures—six lectures to a course—were delivered, and the total number of students enrolled was 1,382. From the first the movement was made self-supporting, but the University Council granted a loan of £50 to cover initial expenses. At the close of the first season liabilities showed an excess over assets of some £6.

During the second season the number of local centres increased from 8 to 13, that of courses from 10 to 19, and that of students enrolled from 1,382 to 2,018. The new centres formed were those at Loretto Convent (Ballarat), St. Kilda, Geelong (Working Men's Club), Warragul, and Elsternwick. In 1891 the Board's list of subjects included 20 lecturers and 53 courses of 6 or 12 lectures; in 1892 there were 27 lecturers and 72 courses, the range of instruction having been widely extended. The deficit on the first year's working was exchanged for a surplus of £34.

Mainly in consequence of the severe financial depression, the results of the third season (1893) compare somewhat unfavourably with those of the two years preceding. The number of centres has fallen to 7, that of courses to 9, that of students enrolled to 1,073; but, owing to an increase in the length of some courses, the total number of lectures delivered (60) is the same as in 1891. In other respects the movement continues to make good progress. The educational value of the system is steadily rising, and there is an increased demand for consecutive study. The year ends with a small balance to credit.

The Board publishes a quarterly journal devoted to the cause of University Extension.

The system of lectures has been recently widened, and courses are now offered, consisting of 3, 6, 9, or 12 lectures. The course of three lectures is strictly preliminary and formative. Examinations are held where desired at the close of courses of from 6 to 12 lectures, and certificates (pass and distinction) are awarded.

The fees payable to the Board are £15, £30, £42, and £50 for courses of 3, 6, 9, and 12 lectures respectively. The payment of fees must be guaranteed by the centre before a lecturer can be appointed; in every other respect the Board leaves to the local committee the entire management of its centre.

Education  
in Victoria.

724. Soon after the first settlement of Victoria—then the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—the desirability of providing primary instruction for the rising generation engaged the attention of the colonists. An agitation was set on foot to introduce a State system of education; this being, however, unsuccessful, the matter

was for some years left to private enterprise, but in 1848 a denominational system of education was established under the authority of the then Governor of New South Wales. A board was appointed to administer this system, and a subsidy was granted by the State. Religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teacher, the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the tenets to be taught. A national system of education had been in force in New South Wales for some years before the separation from it of Port Phillip, but, it appears, had not extended to the latter. On the erection, however, of the Port Phillip District into a separate colony under the name of Victoria, a Board of National Education was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds voted in connexion therewith." This action of the Lieutenant-Governor was legalized by an Act passed on the 31st December, 1851, entitled *An Act to incorporate the Board of Commissioners of National Education* (15 Vict. No. 7). There were thus two State systems of education under separate boards in operation in Victoria at the same time. The duplicate system continued to exist until 1862, when, it being found to be cumbrous and costly, it was abolished under *The Common Schools Act* (25 Vict. No. 149). This Act, which came into force on the 1st September, 1862, transferred the powers of the Denominational and National Boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to receive State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it did not abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the *Education Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), which came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. Prior to this, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances, but under the new Act, which, after being amended and consolidated, is still in force as regards its main principles, education was made free to all willing to accept it, compulsory in the sense that, whether accepted or not, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard;

and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building, which instruction he must give for at least four hours on each school day. Under this Act a number of small schools have been closed, and buildings of size suitable to the requirements of each district have been erected in all parts of the colony. The system, which, in consequence of the exclusion of religious teaching, is not accepted by the heads of the Roman Catholic denomination, has given satisfaction to other sections of the community, and without doubt has been productive of excellent results.

State  
schools

725. 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 1872, 1875, and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891 and 1892:—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1892.

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
1875 ...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495	183,484
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1885 ...	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1891 ...	2,233	4,862	253,469	141,126	218,082
1892 ...	2,140	4,977	249,786	141,864	215,020

NOTE.—For the State Schools teachers and scholars during each year, from 1872 to 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume II., paragraph 697.

Schools,  
teachers,  
and  
scholars,  
1891 and  
1892.

726. In 1892, as compared with the previous year, the number of scholars in average attendance increased by 738, and the number of instructors by 115; although the number of schools decreased by 93, the number of distinct scholars by 3,062, and the number of scholars on the rolls by 3,683.

Net decrease  
of schools.

727. Owing to the amalgamation and closing of schools where possible in 1892, by reason of retrenchment, and aided by travelling

\* 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 were only 17 night schools in 1891, and only 9 in 1892, but formerly they were much more numerous, for instance there were 216 in 1877. For numbers in each year see corresponding note in last issue of this work.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 504 in 1892.

‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, by which it appears the gross enrolment exceeded the number of distinct children by the following proportions in the last two years:—In 1891, 16·17 per cent. for day schools, and 26·25 for night schools; in 1892, 16·10 per cent. for day schools, and 27·85 for night schools.

facilities afforded to children attending school, there was a net decrease of schools during the year, amounting to 93, as just stated, made up of 129 old schools closed or amalgamated, less 36 new schools opened.

728. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 725 *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 connection with, the schools supported by the State:—

Increase in State schools, 1872-92.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1892.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools ... ..	1,091	104·00
Instructors ... ..	2,561	106·00
Scholars on the rolls ... ..	113,731	83·52
„ in average attendance ... ..	73,408	107·23
Distinct children attending (estimated)	101,823	89·95

729. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year of 12 male and 103 female teachers:—

Teachers, 1891 and 1892.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.†	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.†	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1891... ..	1,457	207	234	1,898	758	694	506	1,006	2,964
1892... ..	1,422	226	262	1,910	743	739	504	1,081	3,067
Increase ... ..	...	19	28	12	...	45	...	75	103
Decrease ... ..	35	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	...

730. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, also, since the beginning of 1892 in South Australia; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different

State education systems of Australasian colonies.

\* During this period the number of children at the school age in the colony increased by about 28½ per cent., and the total population by 52¾ per cent.

† Including 74 relieving teachers in 1891, and 66 such teachers—viz., 30 male and 36 females—in 1892.

colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 12 years, both inclusive; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 years; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.\*

Schools,  
teachers,  
and  
scholars in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

731. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1892, also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria ... ..	2,140	4,977	141,864	12·20
New South Wales ... ..	2,502	4,636	132,580	11·22
Queensland ... ..	657	1,498	45,975	11·06
South Australia ... ..	579	1,222	35,371	10·68
Western Australia ... ..	117‡	206	4,324	7·72
Total ... ..	5,995	12,539	360,114	11·44
Tasmania ... ..	251	508	10,654	6·97
New Zealand ... ..	1,302	3,340	99,070	14·48§
Grand Total ... ..	7,548	16,387	469,838	11·79

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
State  
school  
scholars.

732. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand; Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies:—

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

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

\* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Volume II., Appendix B.

† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.

‡ Including 21 assisted schools.

§ As Maori children are included amongst the scholars, persons of that race have been also included in the population by means of which this proportion was obtained.

733. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales or Tasmania, but lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies :—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia ... ..	5,973	4,324	72·39
2. New Zealand ... ..	161,469	99,070	61·36
3. South Australia ... ..	59,751	35,371	59·20
4. Queensland ... ..	78,889	45,975	58·28
5. Victoria ... ..	249,786	141,864	56·79
6. New South Wales ... ..	239,364	132,580	55·39
7. Tasmania ... ..	20,659	10,654	51·57

734. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1892, 248,239, or 99 $\frac{2}{5}$  per cent., were in day, and 1,547, or about three-fifths of 1 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children at each age :—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1892.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 Years ... ..	1,193	...	1,193
4 " ... ..	8,244	...	8,244
5 " ... ..	18,938	...	18,938
6 " ... ..	24,230	...	24,230
7 " ... ..	26,439	...	26,439
8 " ... ..	27,466	...	27,466
9 " ... ..	26,280	...	26,280
10 " ... ..	25,519	...	25,519
11 " ... ..	24,296	...	24,296
12 " ... ..	23,054	...	23,054
13 " ... ..	19,400	186	19,586
14 " ... ..	12,697	444	13,141
15 " ... ..	6,042	391	6,433
16 to 18 Years ... ..	3,486	396	3,882
Unspecified ... ..	955	130	1,085
Total ... ..	248,239	1,547	249,786
Total, 6 and under 13 years	177,284	...	177,284



Ages of  
distinct  
children  
in State  
schools.

735. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 13), and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to\*—to allow for children who attended more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

#### AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1892.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	24,534	11·47	...	...	24,534	11·41
6 to 13 „ ...	153,286	71·70	...	...	153,286	71·29
13 years and upwards ...	35,990	16·83	1,210	100·00	37,200	17·30
Total ...	213,810	100·00	1,210	100·00	215,020	100·00

Sexes of  
scholars  
in State  
schools.

736. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In the last two years, the proportion was 92 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1892 there was a slight improvement in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table:—

#### SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891 ...	73,691	67,435	141,126
1892 ...	73,921	67,943	141,864
Increase ...	230	508	738

State  
school  
attendance.

737. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1890 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 13 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 40 days in each quarter of a year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that, of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1892, the highest proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (75 per cent.) was in the September quarter; the next highest (67 per cent.) was in the

\* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 725 ante.

December quarter; the next (63 per cent.) was in the June quarter; and the lowest proportion (only 55 per cent.) was in the March quarter; the mean for the whole year being 65 per cent., as compared with 57 per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1892; also the average for the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1892.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in each Quarter.	
31st March ... ..	197,125	109,087	55·33
30th June ... ..	201,940	127,788	63·28
30th September ... ..	198,720	148,288	74·62
31st December ... ..	190,455	127,476	66·93
Average ... ..	197,060	128,159	65·04

738. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 62,979 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but 57,305 of these were provided with reasonable excuses—36,973 being exempt under the provisions of the Act, as they were either above or below the school age, living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, or were educated up to the standard, 8,125 on account of having attended 80 days in the last half-year, and 12,207 having entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 5,674, or to 3 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 9 per cent.

Reasons for non-attendance.

739. In 1892, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 11,159, or 785 more than in 1891. During the twenty years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 142,190 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

740. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 7,892 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1892, with the result that 6,656 convictions were obtained, whilst in 1,072 other

Prosecution for non-attendance at school.

instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 164 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,426, also costs amounting to £18. More than two-thirds of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free  
subjects.

741. In 1892, military drill was taught in 289 schools to an average attendance of 18,700 pupils, and in 17 of these schools instructions in gymnastics was also given to 1,427 pupils; singing was taught in 342 schools, in 116 of which instructions was given by qualified members of the ordinary staff to 46,753 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 293 schools, to 27,547 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Kinder-  
garten  
instruction.

742. The system of kindergarten instruction has been widely tried in the colony, it being included in the programme of instruction where practicable, with the happiest results in brightening the intellect of little children, in making their fingers dextrous, and quickening their interest in school life.\* It having been found that a growing demand existed for this class of instruction, two relieving teachers and one special teacher have been charged with the duty of imparting it by visiting schools in various parts of the colony. These report that the classes are well attended, and some hundreds of teachers have derived benefit therefrom.

Extra  
subjects.

743. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1892 was 107 as against 106 in 1891, and 109 in 1890; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,216 in 1892, as against £2,447 in 1891. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked increase in the number of pupils seeking instruction in French, German, Euclid, algebra, bookkeeping, science, and history; whilst 17 pupils were specially instructed, apparently for the first time, in elocution, 8 in botany, and 4 in mechanical engineering. On the other hand, there was a marked falling-off in the numbers instructed in Latin, mensuration, physiology, physics, and shorthand, whilst no special instruction appears to have been given in 1892 in fancy work or zoology. There is no doubt the number of pupils taught extra subjects would be larger but for the circumstance that several subjects formerly taught as extra subjects are now embraced in the ordinary course under the revised programme, whilst pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now generally pursue their studies at secondary schools.\* The following is a list of the extra

---

\* See Education Report, 1892-3, Parliamentary Paper No. 41, Session 1893, page xx.

subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject, in 1891 and 1892:—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

	1891. Pupils.	1892. Pupils.
Advanced English ... ..	11	30
French ... ..	428	537
German ... ..	18	62
Latin ... ..	523	488
Euclid ... ..	520	575
Algebra ... ..	687	773
Mensuration ... ..	91	35
Bookkeeping ... ..	928	1,176
Physiology ... ..	84	60
Physics ... ..	125	64
Physical Geography ... ..	11	2
Shorthand ... ..	48	32
Painting ... ..	35	48
Fancy work ... ..	5	...
Science ... ..	29	95
Geometry ... ..	2	10
Elementary Zoology ... ..	95	...
History ... ..	2	45
Elocution ... ..	...	17
Botany ... ..	...	8
Mechanical Engineering ... ..	...	4

744. To enable them to continue their education at the best State school grammar schools, seventy-five scholarships were awarded in 1892 to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, the conditions being that all must be under 15 years of age and in the sixth class. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favourable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles of the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may increase the value of the scholarship to £40 tenable for one year, which may be continued for a second and third year if the candidate successfully passes the progress examinations. The subjects for competitive examination are solely those taught in State schools, except in the case of competitions for a renewal of commuted scholarships, when the examination is partly upon the State school subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects they have been learning at the grammar schools. Up to the end of 1892 eleven hundred and seventy-five of these scholarships had been awarded. Prior to 1891 the annual number of

scholarships awarded was 200, but it was decided to reduce the number, the number of candidates competing having been found insufficient to warrant the larger number, to 100; and in 1892, by reason of retrenchment, it was further reduced to 75; still more recently it was decided to discontinue them for a few years. There were also two private prizes awarded by the Department in accordance with the terms of their trust, viz., the Waxman and the Percy Walker prizes.

Candidates  
for scholar-  
ships.

745. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the initial examinations for these scholarships in 1892 was 479, as compared with 631 in 1891, 516 in 1890, 466 in 1889, 694 in 1888, 527 in 1887, and 313 in 1886.

State school  
exhibitions.

746. Twelve exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. For the examination held in January, 1893, there were 65 competitors, and of the 12 successful students all but 1 had been attending grammar schools in and around Melbourne, whilst 1 of the number was a female student. In October, 1893, there were 56 exhibitioners, viz., 49 attending at the University, 7 at various approved grammar schools, and 3 had their exhibitions suspended for a year.

School  
books and  
requisites.

747. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow:—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The Minister reports that, "though there may be some cases in which well-to-do parents apply for free stock for their children, and others in which the teacher gives it without due discrimination, children generally purchase their own requisites." Moreover, by means of the vote for

free requisites, plaster casts for the drawing classes have recently been procured from England, and drawing models are being made and supplied to the larger schools; whilst during the year the *Australian Introductory Reader* and three numbers of the *Australian Copy-Books* were added to the free list, being published by the department. The cost of printing these was about £1,580, but portion will be recouped by their sale.\* In 1892-3 the cost of free stock amounted to £3,642, or, on the average, about £1 14s. for each school.

748. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1891-2 and 1892-3. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State:—

## EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1891-2 AND 1892-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-3.		
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE.</b>	£	£	£	£
Office staff† ... ..	23,073	21,217	...	1,856.
Inspection ... ..	22,594	20,635	...	1,959
Teachers' salaries ... ..	412,336	398,580	...	13,756
"    payments on results	159,806	152,445	...	7,361
Singing ... ..	8,500	7,778	...	722
Drawing ... ..	6,090	5,292	...	798
Drill and gymnastics ... ..	4,552	3,089	...	1,463
Bonuses ... ..	6,306	6,015	...	291
Training Institute‡ ... ..	5,077	5,098	21	...
Stores, books, and requisites	7,624	5,140	...	2,484
Maintenance expenses of schools	37,462	37,574	112	...
Conveyance of children ... ..	481	2,137	1,656	...
Compulsory clause ... ..	2,983	3,346	363	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	6	5	...	1
Boards of Advice ... ..	143	112	...	31
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, etc.	38,278	43,152	4,874	...
Other expenditure§ ... ..	5,243	4,148	...	1,095
Extra subjects   ... ..	2,447	2,216	...	231
Total exclusive of buildings	743,001	717,979	...	25,022¶

\* See Education Report, 1892-3, page xiv.

† Including non-clerical division, and temporary clerical assistance.

‡ Including allowance for board of students.

§ Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1891-2 to £4,440 and £266 respectively, and in 1892-3 to £2,579 and £761.

|| This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1891 and 1892.

¶ Net decrease.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1891-2 AND 1892-3  
—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-3.		
<b>EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.</b>				
Maintenance ... ..	28,597	16,619	...	11,978
Rent ... ..	4,065	2,877	...	1,188
Cost of erection ... ..	32,508	8,776	...	23,732
Grand Total ... ..	808,171	746,251	...	61,920*

749. In order to effect savings in the cost of education, a scheme of payment to parents for the cost of conveyance of their children to schools was introduced at the end of 1891, which permitted of 137 schools, in districts where very small or unclassified schools were from two to four miles distant from another school, being closed by the end of October, 1893, at a saving, after deducting cost of conveyance (£2,137), of about £8,000 per annum. All arrangements for conveyance are left in the hands of the parents, the Department agreeing to pay at the rate of 6d. for the daily attendance of each child at school age residing more than three miles from a school, and in the cases of closed schools, with certain conditions as to age, at the rate of 3d. for children living between two and three miles from school. Moreover, by amalgamating schools in centres of population, without impairing their efficiency, a saving of £16,206 per annum was effected in the year 1892-3; and when others which are under consideration have been dealt with, the total saving will amount to at least £20,000.† Other savings have been effected by reducing the staff of assistant teachers, and increasing that of pupil teachers; by discontinuance of payments for teaching singing, drawing, drill and gymnastics, and also for bonuses for the instruction of pupil teachers; as well as by *pro rata* reductions, in common with other sections of the public service, in salaries.

750. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1892-3 was £746,251, of which only £2,216 was paid

\* Net decrease.

† See Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1892-3, page xxv.

Savings on closing and amalgamation of schools, etc.

State expenditure on primary education, 1880 to 1893.

by parents. The amount paid by the State (£744,035) was made up of £715,763, cost of management, inspection, instruction, etc.; of £19,496 for maintenance, and rents of private buildings; and of £8,776—provided from the general revenue—for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last fourteen years:—

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880-93.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (Exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, etc.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80 ...	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-81 ...	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,831
1881-2 ...	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3 ...	525,405	20,000	3,725	.	56,651
1883-4 ...	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	36,923
1884-5 ...	535,347	19,900†	2,400	...	69,995
1885-6 ...	575,799‡	19,949	2,700	..	45,438
1886-7 ...	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,284
1887-8 ...	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,265	...
1888-9 ...	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889-90 ...	687,651	30,790	4,341	93,468	...
1890-91 ...	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...
1891-2 ...	740,554	28,597	4,065	32,508	...
1892-3 ...	715,763	16,619	2,877	8,776	...

751. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1892-3 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 4d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only 2½d.

Amount paid for extra subjects.

752. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December,

Cost of primary instruction in Australasian colonies.

\* Including expenditure on erection of Training College for teachers, viz., £8,000 in 1888-89, £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2. Including also £26,307 in 1891-2, and £8,776 in 1892-3, out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

† Approximate.

‡ The *Public Service Act* 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.



1892, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:—

COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION\* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1892.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria† ...	728,159	2,216	730,375
New South Wales ...	533,191	77,525	610,716
Queensland ...	187,964	...	187,964
South Australia ...	123,029‡	593§	123,622
Western Australia ...	11,143	1,632	12,775
Total ...	1,583,486	81,966	1,665,452
Tasmania ...	37,313	10,980	48,293
New Zealand ...	376,240‡	2,687	378,927
Grand Total ...	1,997,039	95,633	2,092,672

753. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1892 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 3s. in Victoria to £2 19s. 1d. in Western Australia. Of the total cost £1 0s. 7d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 11s. 9d. in New South Wales, and 7s. 7d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, South Australia (for the first time), Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-tenth, and in South Australia about one-fifteenth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

\* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings, and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.

† The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial, year.

‡ Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was £8,152, and in New Zealand £37,374.

§ Free education came into force at the beginning of 1892, and hence the sudden decrease in this amount as compared with 1891.

**COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.\***

Colony.	Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.								
	Paid by State.			Paid by Parents, etc.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Victoria ...	5	2	8	0	0	4‡	5	3	0
2. New South Wales ...	4	0	5	0	11	9	4	12	2
3. Tasmania ...	3	10	1	1	0	7	4	10	8
4. Queensland ...	4	1	9	...	...	...	4	1	9
5. New Zealand ...	3	16	0†	0	0	6‡	3	16	6
6. South Australia ...	3	9	7†	0	0	4	3	9	11
7. Western Australia§	2	11	6	0	7	7	2	19	1

754. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 7d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with 4s. 7d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.\***

	Amount paid per Head of Population.			Amount paid per Head of Population.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
1. Victoria ...	12	7	5. South Australia ...	7	7
2. New Zealand ...	11	10	6. Tasmania ...	6	4
3. New South Wales ...	10	4	7. Western Australia ...	4	7
4. Queensland ...	9	0			

755. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £4 12s. 6d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 7d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 9s. 1d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 8d.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

756. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1892-3 was less by £18,315 than that so expended in 1891-2, and by £29,328 than that expended in 1890-91, the decrease being chiefly under the head of technical schools and schools of mines, and University:—

Expenditure on secondary education.

\* See footnote (\*) on preceding page.

† In South Australia about 4s. 7d., and in New Zealand about 7s. 7d., of the amounts entered in this column was derived from Education reserves.

‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

§ Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 14s. 10d.

## EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1890-91. £	1891-2. £	1892-3. £
Exhibitions and Scholarships ... ..	9,973	9,007	7,943
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines ... ..	38,613	29,316	17,065
Melbourne University Endowment and Subsidy ...	16,500	17,250	14,750
"    "    Buildings ... ..	5,000	3,500	1,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>70,086</b>	<b>59,073</b>	<b>40,758</b>

State school  
buildings  
held in fee.

757. About the middle of 1893 the Department of Education possessed 2,015 school-houses, having accommodation for 193,096 children; also 1,436 teachers' residences.\*

Teachers of  
each class.

758. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter, was fully explained in a previous issue of this work.† The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1892, and their classification under the *Public Service Act 1883*:—

## TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1892.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class ... ..	43	...	...	...	80	462
Second class ... ..	40	...	...	44	54	225
Third class ... ..	86	...	44	43	55	191
Fourth class ... ..	312	4	48	94	73	203
Fifth class ... ..	759‡	441§	76	287	...	...
Juniors ... ..	...	...	58	271	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,081</b>

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 504 sewing-mistresses; also 182 male and 298 female temporary unclassified head teachers. The grand total was 4,977, viz., 1,910 males and 3,067 females.

Training  
college for  
teachers.

759. The Training College, which forms a handsome block of buildings, erected in the south-east corner of the University Reserve, has accommodation for 26 female and 25 male students. The cost, inclusive of fittings and furniture, of the central portion was £13,349, of the western wing £11,722, and of the eastern wing £9,267. The college, which during the second half of 1892 was quite full of students, contains a good library and an educational museum, available for State school teachers, while all visiting teachers are also welcomed. Within the latter portion of 1892 the grounds have been

\* For particulars of the materials of which State schools are built, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.

‡ Including 30 relieving teachers.

§ Including 36 relieving teachers.

tastefully laid out, and planted with shrubs and flowers by the director of the Botanical Gardens. A tennis court for the use of students is being constructed, and a gymnasium has been erected. Lectures on literary, scientific, and technical subjects are periodically given here, and efforts are made by the staff to encourage the spread of general culture and professional skill outside as well as within the college walls.\*

760. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the twenty-one years, 1873 to 1893:—

Private schools, 1873 to 1893.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1893.

Year.†	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.‡
1873 ... ..	888	1,841	24,781
1874 ... ..	653	1,446	18,428
1875 ... ..	610	1,509	22,448
1876 ... ..	565	1,511	27,481
1877 ... ..	645	1,646	28,847
1878 ... ..	530	1,457	28,422
1879 ... ..	585	1,656	35,873
1880 ... ..	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census) ... ..	643	1,516	28,134
1882 ... ..	645	1,553	34,062
1883 ... ..	655	1,551	34,443
1884 ... ..	670	1,638	35,773
1885 ... ..	655	1,635	35,115
1886 ... ..	665	1,645	34,787
1887 ... ..	691	1,680	35,811
1888 ... ..	749	1,812	37,823
1889 ... ..	753	1,878	40,291
1890 ... ..	782	1,967	40,181
1891 ... ..	791	2,037	40,181
1892 ... ..	759	1,995	37,203
1893§ ... ..	744	1,955	36,126

761. 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 144 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 114 in the number of instructors, and of 11,345 in the number of scholars.

Private schools, 1873 and 1893 compared.

\* Whilst these pages were going through the press this college was temporarily closed in the furtherance of retrenchment. It is understood that it has been leased and will be re-opened as a private establishment.

† The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and 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 February or March.

§ The Education report for 1892-3 gives a return of as many as 768 private schools, but in these there were said to be 44,721 scholars, or about 8,600 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number on the rolls at the time of the collector's visit.

Denominations of private schools.

762. For the last seventeen 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 denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the last four and three previous years:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS,  
1877 TO 1893.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
<b>SCHOOLS.</b>											
1877	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1880	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1885	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
1890	782	30	4	2	...	7	...	195	4	1	539
1891	791	28	2	2	...	7	...	203	4	1	544
1892	759	32	3	2	...	6	...	208	2	...	506
1893	744	33	2	2	...	7	...	196	3	...	501
<b>TEACHERS.</b>											
1877	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1880	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1885	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1890	1,967	119	35	25	...	7	...	633	10	1	1,137
1891	2,037	107	27	23	...	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
1892	1,995	115	29	22	...	7	...	705	3	...	1,114
1893	1,955	104	24	21	...	8	...	689	6	...	1,103
<b>SCHOLARS.</b>											
1877	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1880	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1885	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216
1890	40,181	1,554	738	447	...	210	...	22,075	229	11	14,917
1891	40,181	1,442	562	358	...	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744
1892	37,203	1,323	576	419	...	188	...	21,799	51	...	12,847
1893	36,126	1,030	509	310	...	261	...	21,042	162	...	12,812

\* For particulars of "Other Sects" see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., footnote to table following paragraph 735.

763. By the figures relating to 1893 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 243 private schools or 33 per cent., employing 852 instructors or 44 per cent., and educating 23,314 children or 65 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 21,042 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 90 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious denomination, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

764. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1893 were less numerous by 50 and the female teachers more so by 10, than those in 1892, the result being a net decrease of 40. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table:—

Teachers in private schools.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892 ... ..	466	1,529	1,995
1893 ... ..	416	1,539	1,955
Increase ... ..	...	10	...
Decrease ... ..	50	...	40

765. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1893:—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 27 scholars.  
 „ not attached „ „ „ 12 „

766. 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 10 scholars to each teacher, in the Lutheran schools it is as high as 32 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations:—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denominations.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 10 scholars.

„ Wesleyans ... ..	„	„	15	„
„ Presbyterians ... ..	„	„	21	„
„ Jews ... ..	„	„	27	„
„ Roman Catholics ... ..	„	„	31	„
„ Lutherans ... ..	„	„	32	„

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

767. 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 denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

768. In 1893, as compared with 1892, there was a decrease of 591 in the number of boys, and of 486 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to:—

#### SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892 ... ..	17,941	19,262	37,203
1893 ... ..	17,350	18,776	36,126
Decrease ... ..	591	486	1,077

Proportion of male to female scholars.

769. In both 1892 and 1893 the number of boys educated in private schools was lower than that of girls, the proportions being 93 and 92 boys respectively to 100 girls. It has been already shown† that in State schools the scholars are in about the same proportion, viz., 92 girls to 100 boys.

Ages of scholars.

770. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 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, 1892.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ... ..	24,534	4,875	29,409
6 to 13 years (school age)‡	153,286	22,123	175,409
13 years and upwards ...	37,200	9,128	46,328
Total ... ..	215,020	36,126	251,146

Proportion of scholars at school age.

771. In public schools,  $71\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst  $17\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. were above, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were below it. In private schools, only  $61\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the scholars were

\* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32.

† See paragraph 736 *ante*.

‡ The school age was changed in November, 1889. Prior to that date it had been 6 and under 15.

at the school age, whilst  $25\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. were above, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were below it.

772. The number of children of all ages stated to be receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1892 was as follows:— Scholars,  
1892.

#### CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1892.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	...	...	215,020
In private schools ...	...	...	36,126
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	12,419
Total ...	...	...	<u>263,565</u>

773. Of these children the following were said to be at the school age (6 and under 13):— Scholars at  
school age

#### CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1892.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	...	...	153,286
In private schools ...	...	...	22,123
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	5,612
Total ...	...	...	<u>181,021</u>

774. According to the official estimate for 1892, the total number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria on the 5th April of that year was 177,721\*; but the school returns would make it appear that about 3,300 more children at that age were receiving education than there were in the colony. As there is no doubt that the returns, being based on the census, approximate very closely to the truth, it is evident that there must be exaggeration in the school figures. The collectors of statistics of private schools are instructed to obtain returns of the scholars on the school books about the time of their visit in the month of February; but there is reason to believe that, in many instances, the numbers supplied represent all whose names appear in those books during any portion of the preceding year, in which case, as some of these attend for a short time only, and then go to other private schools on whose books they also appear, or to State schools, where they are likewise recorded, they would obviously be counted more than once, perhaps several times. It is, moreover, possible that the figures of distinct children furnished by the Education Department—which are confessedly only estimates—may overstate the truth. It may be remarked that, although there must naturally have been a slight increase in the

Difference  
between  
census and  
school  
returns of  
children at  
school age.

\* According to the census of 1881, the number aged 6 and under 13 years was then 153,554.



number of children at the school age between the date of the census and that of the school returns, this could in no way account for the discrepancy. It is, however, pretty certain that very nearly all the children in the colony at the school age were receiving education, at any rate, during part of the year.

Colleges,  
grammar  
schools, etc.

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

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,\* 1892.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Scholars on Rolls at end of Year.
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	18	266
Scotch College „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	300
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	140
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	8	101
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„ ...	...	16	155
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	94
	Total ...	40,000	70	1,056

\* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. The head master offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10. The three senior scholarships and exhibitions are open to boys under 15 on 1st February every year; the three junior to boys under 13. There is also “a Witherby Scholarship,” which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for:—(1) Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination. 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 s.s. *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two “Walter Powell Scholarships” founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the “Waugh,” the “Watkin,” the “Rigg,” and the “Dare” scholarships for the best boys in the several forms below the fifth, together with the “Eggleston” and “Corrigan” entrance scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for one year at the college. 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.

776. The returns of the census of 1891 showed 173,368 children\* at the school age (6 and under 13), of whom 87,654 were boys and 85,714 were girls. The following are the numbers of those who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

Education at school age, 1891.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891.

	Boys.	Girls.
Could read ...	82,002	80,724
Could write ...	76,151	75,858
Could not read ...	5,652	4,990

777. The *Education Act* 1872 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 1891 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 at school age, 1871 and 1891.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1891.\*

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 13 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.
Could read ...	8,783	9,355	8,861	9,418	8,822	9,386
Could write ...	6,593	8,688	6,597	8,850	6,595	8,768
Could not read . ...	1,217	645	1,139	582	1,178	614

778. In 1891, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the proportion 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 over 6 per cent., whilst that of the latter was about 33 per cent.; at the same time, the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Improvement in twenty years.

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

Education of boys and girls.

780. The degree of education of children is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table

Education of children of different denominations, 1891.

\* Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

(which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of, and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by, children between the ages of 5 and 15 belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :—

**EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS  
DENOMINATIONS,\* 1891.**

Religious Denominations.	Numbers between 5 and 15 years old who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living between 5 and 15 years old who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	79,440	73,708	10,567	8,826	8,189	1,174
Presbyterians ...	31,867	29,507	3,676	8,965	8,302	1,035
Methodists† ...	36,905	34,532	3,909	9,042	8,461	958
Independents ...	4,401	4,170	514	8,954	8,484	1,046
Baptists ...	5,554	5,159	724	8,846	8,216	1,154
Lutherans ...	2,110	1,979	421	8,336	7,819	1,664
Other Protestants ...	5,579	5,112	787	8,764	8,030	1,236
Total Protestants...	165,856	154,167	20,598	8,895	8,268	1,105
Roman Catholics ...	44,759	41,282	5,829	8,848	8,160	1,152
Jews ...	1,203	1,132	111	9,155	8,615	845
Residue ...	5,789	5,347	970	8,565	7,911	1,435
Grand Total ...	217,607	201,928	27,508	8,878	8,236	1,122

781. According to the table, the children of the Jews, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read and to write was concerned; then followed, in order of their ability to read, the children of the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents, but those of the Independents surpassed the others in their ability to write. A larger proportion of the children of Roman Catholics, with those of the Baptists, could read, than those of the Church of England, but in regard to writing, the children of the last were better instructed than those of the first named, whilst the Baptists stood before both. The children of the Lutherans were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of other Protestants.

782. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.‡ All of the colonies, however, publish their

\* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

† Including Bible Christians.

‡ When the census of 1891 was taken the prescribed school age was in Victoria from 6 to 13 years, in New South Wales and Western Australia from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years.

Denomina-  
tions  
compared.

Education  
of children  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is 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, 1891.\*

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria ... ..	8,878	8,236	1,122
2. New Zealand ... ..	8,456	7,469	1,544
3. New South Wales ... ..	8,174	7,372	1,826
4. Queensland ... ..	8,116	7,237	1,884
5. South Australia ... ..	7,781	7,210	2,219
6. Western Australia ... ..	7,700	6,785	2,300
7. Tasmania ... ..	7,534	6,704	2,466

783. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. In New South Wales and Queensland the proportion of illiterate children was about two-thirds higher than in Victoria, and also much higher than in New Zealand, whilst that in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania was twice as high, or upwards, as in Victoria. Colonies compared.

784. The persons above 15 years of 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 un instructed:— Adult education, 1891.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1891.\*

	Males.	Females.
Could read ... ..	381,399	338,813
Could write ... ..	375,938	329,722
Could not read ... ..	8,809	7,968

785. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population; and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them could do, the Adult education in Australasian colonies.

\* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favourable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the numbers so obtained the following proportions have been based:—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.\*

Colony.	Proportion per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand ... ..	9,785	9,581	215
2. Victoria ... ..	9,772	9,575	228
3. South Australia ... ..	9,617	9,359	383
4. New South Wales... ..	9,512	9,216	488
5. Tasmania ... ..	9,219	8,861	781
6. Queensland ... ..	9,204	8,932	796
7. Western Australia ... ..	8,915	8,591	1,085

786. 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 above New South Wales and Queensland, and Tasmania above Queensland and Western Australia. New South Wales occupies the fourth place on the list, or one place lower than in the case of the education of children, and stands below all the other colonies except Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia.

787. At the Working Men's College, Melbourne, in 1892, agricultural chemistry, horticulture, veterinary work, and wood-carving were added to the list of subjects taught. The average enrolment for 1892 was 2,267 and the average attendance 1,778, whilst 1,144 students were examined for first, second, and third year certificates in 56 subjects, of whom 688, or 60 per cent., passed, and of these 440, or 38 per cent., passed with credit. The largest number of individual students enrolled for any one term was 2,475. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the College during the last three years†:—

\* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

† For further information see last issue of this work, Vol II., paragraphs 761 and 762.

Colonies compared.

Working Men's College.

## STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1890 TO 1892.

Averages per Term.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Students enrolled—	2,177	2,393	2,267
Males over 21 ... ..	653	677	587
„ under 21—Apprentices ... ..	253	289	268
„ „ Others ... ..	811	772	697
Females ... ..	460	655	715
Fees received ... .. £	2,747	3,263	3,381
Average fee per student ... ..	25s. 3d.	27s. 3d.	29s. 10d.
No. of classes ... ..	101	120	127
„ Instructors ... ..	44	51	55
Salaries paid instructors ... .. £	3,443	4,325	4,645

788. At the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, the subjects taught in 1892 were as described in the last issue of this work, with the exception of dressmaking and photography, which were discontinued; and the fees ranged from 4s. 6d. to 21s. per term of ten weeks. The total enrolment for the half-year ended 8th July, 1893, was 200, as compared with 256 in the corresponding half of 1891-2, the diminution being ascribed to the unsettled state of affairs under new regulations; whilst the instructors also fell off from 19 to 14. The total amount received in students' fees to date is £1,701; and in public subscriptions, £2,218; whilst the Government grants to date have amounted to £10,744. The expenditure on buildings has amounted to £8,751.\*

789. All technical schools, including the two just described, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has recently devised and established a new scheme for promoting and directing secondary education generally, by which schools will be recognized in certain authorized centres only, and State grants restricted to certain specified subjects which bear a distinct relation to the industrial arts and the success with which they are taught. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally;† whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1892, there were altogether 24 technological schools in the colony, viz.,

\* For further information see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraphs 761 and 762.

† For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 748 to 751.

3 working men's or technical colleges—including the two just referred to—10 schools of art, and 11 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of Mines, has been affiliated to the Melbourne University since April, 1887, the privileges conferred by the affiliation, however, being restricted to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 185 lecturers, and had, during 1892, an enrolment of 7,436 pupils, of whom 3,597 attended eight or more times during the last quarter of the year; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1892-3 amounted to £17,065, viz., £13,062 for maintenance, and £4,003 for buildings, furniture, etc.; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £6,621; the Bendigo School of Mines, £2,235; the Ballarat School of Mines, £1,897; and the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery, £672. The principles by which the Education Department is guided in its administration of technical instruction was briefly summarized in the last issue of this work.\*

Melbourne  
Public  
Library.

790. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £185,204. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £581,548, of which £21,852 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, etc., have amounted in all to 637,784, of which 345,367 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the *Copyright Statute*. The estimated value of these contributions is £29,290. At the end of 1892 the library contained 129,423 volumes, and 205,174 pamphlets and parts. 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 445,224 persons. The librarian reports that, of 2,510 volumes added to the institution in 1892, 1,146 were donations; and that £1,194 was spent during the year in the purchase of books, and £956 for binding. It is, moreover, reported that the new catalogue, giving author, subject, and title, has been almost completed, with the exception of the pamphlets. The cards, which are in daily use, prove of great value in enabling readers to ascertain, without delay, the resources of the library on any given subject. The opening of the Lending Branch on the 8th of August, 1892, was the most important event in the history of the Library during 1892, and three distinct sections are now recognised, viz.:—The Public Library, the Lending

\* Vol. II., paragraph 763.

Library, and the Country Lending Library. From the date of opening the Lending Branch to the 31st December, over 31,000 volumes, extending over the whole range of English literature, were lent, or at the rate of nearly 77,000 volumes per year. The Trustees strongly advocate the building of a new reading room on the site of the old Technological Museum, which is absolutely necessary for the efficient maintenance, and to provide for the continuous growth of the institution; and that such an addition would be all that is likely to be required for 50 years.

791. The National Gallery, at the end of 1892, contained 16,196 works of art, viz., 401 oil paintings, 2,596 objects of statuary, etc., and 13,199 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m., and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, also on Saturday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 9 male and 29 female students, and the school of design by 58 male and 90 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of which the subjects are purely Australian. A representative exhibition of students' work was opened on the 21st November, and £100 distributed as prizes.

National  
Gallery.

792. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 622 publications, 51,742 specimens, of which only 467 were added during 1892, and 261 drawings. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. During the year, a collection of 268 objects, including minerals, perfumes, plants, and fruit models, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute, in London, to form a nucleus for the Victorian collection; whilst several collections of minerals and timbers have been presented to kindred institutions and scientific individuals.

Industrial  
Museum.

793. 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, of which 55,519 specimens have been entered in the catalogue, labelled, and classified. 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 1892 was visited by 125,527 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of

National  
Museum.



£737. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,935. The Director again complains of the delay which is taking place in the completion of the buildings (for which the sum of £12,000 has been voted but not appropriated), which materially lessens the value of the institution from an educational point of view, as at present the overcrowding of the specimens results in the systematic classification, for which the Museum was at one time noted, being nearly obliterated, through the impossibility of keeping the different sections separated.

Aquarium  
and  
Museum in  
Exhibition  
Building.

794. The Trustees of the Exhibition Building report that a facsimile of an Egyptian tomb, in which two mummies are placed, was added to the Aquarium and Museum during the past year. The receipts amounted to £4,651, consisting of rent £2,850, Aquarium admissions £1,390, and sundries £411; and the expenditure to £7,494, viz., Aquarium, £1,193; buildings and grounds—maintenance £2,474, and improvements £1,141; general charges, £1,623; concert expenses, etc., £269; cyclorama, £376; Egyptian Court, £282, etc., etc.

Patent  
Office  
Library.

795. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains 6,100 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, etc., and other works relating to Patents and Trade Marks. About 400 models of patented inventions may also be seen on application to the officer in charge. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £300. The library is open to the public on each week-day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme  
Court  
Library.

796. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has nineteen branches in the 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 1892 was 21,427. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £32,302, of which £1,077 was spent in 1892.

Free  
libraries,  
etc.

797. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Four hundred and twenty furnished returns for 1892 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £354,681; that their total receipts in 1892 amounted to £56,326, of which £19,378 was

contributed by the Government, and £36,948 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 559,510; and that during the year about 2,944,794 visits were paid to 386 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1892 must have amounted to fully 3,200,000.

798. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,314 acres. Of these reserves 1,723 acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew,  $482\frac{1}{8}$  in South Melbourne,  $446\frac{1}{4}$  in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond,  $80\frac{1}{4}$  in Port Melbourne,  $166\frac{1}{2}$  in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran,  $45\frac{3}{4}$  in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood,  $65\frac{1}{2}$  in Essendon,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in North Melbourne,  $306\frac{3}{4}$  in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 in extra-urban municipalities.

799. 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,\* 1893.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	444
"	Yarra	155
"	Prince's	97
"	Fawkner	102
"	Flinders	24
"	Park (Model Farm)	81
"	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 and Board of Health Depôt	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	$9\frac{1}{2}$
"	East Melbourne	7†
"	Scotch College	7
"	Richmond	6

\* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1,315.

† Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioners, but still used for cricket.

## PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,\* 1893—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Carlton Cricket Ground ...	5
" ...	Parliament Reserve ...	10
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	1½
" ...	General Cemetery ...	101
" ...	Old Cemetery ...	8½
" ...	Military Parade Ground ...	5
North Melbourne Town ...	Recreation ...	9½
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Park ...	34
" ...	Recreation ...	7
Collingwood City ...	Mayor's Park ...	6
" ...	Recreation ...	7
" ...	Darling Gardens ...	16
" ...	Victoria Park ...	10
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park ...	150
" ...	Horticultural Gardens ...	33
" ...	Barkly Square ...	7
Northcote Town ...	Jika Park ...	14½
South Melbourne City ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	464
" "	St. Vincent Gardens ...	7⅞
" "	Ornamental Plantations ...	2¼
" "	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's) ...	8
Port Melbourne Town ...	Cricket Ground ...	7¼
" "	Park and Garden... ...	56
" "	Ornamental Plantations ...	17
Prahran City ...	Recreation ...	23
St. Kilda City ...	St. Kilda Gardens ...	16
" ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	106
" ...	Recreation ...	54
" ...	" ...	4¾
" ...	" ...	11
" ...	" ...	15¾
" ...	" (Dandenong Road) ...	22½
" ...	Cemetery ...	20
Brighton Town ...	Elsternwick Park... ...	85
" ...	Recreation (Elsternwick) ...	14½
" ...	Beach Park ...	67
Essendon Town ...	Recreation ...	10½
" ...	" ...	5¼
" ...	Agricultural Society's Yards ...	30
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	8¼
" ...	Water Reserve ...	11½
Flemington and Kensington Borough ...	Racecourse ...	301
" ...	Recreation ...	5¾
Hawthorn City ...	" ...	15
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park ...	203
" ...	Lunatic Asylum ...	384
" ...	Cemetery ...	31
" ...	Recreation ...	16
Footscray City ...	Public Gardens ...	26
" ...	" " ...	2¼
" ...	Cricket Ground, etc. ...	5
" ...	Recreation (Yarraville) ...	5
" ...	" (Brown's Hill) ...	7½

\* See footnote (\*) on page 425.

## PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,\* 1893—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Williamstown Town ...	Park ... ..	36
” ...	” ... ..	20
” ...	Beach Park ... ..	20
” ...	Cemetery ... ..	15
” ...	Rifle Range ... ..	332
” ...	Cricket Ground ... ..	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
” ...	Public Garden ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
” ...	Recreation (Newport) ... ..	13
	Yarra Bend Asylum ... ..	350
	Malvern Recreation ... ..	5
	” ” ... ..	8
Outside urban muni- cipalities	” Park and Garden ... ..	16
	Caulfield Park ... ..	62
	” Racecourse ... ..	144
	Camberwell Gardens ... ..	7
	Williamstown Racecourse ... ..	190
	Total ... ..	5,314

800. 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, and is as large as that of the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined. The Melbourne garden, together with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it, covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 48 years, was virtually created in 1857 by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, the present Government botanist of Victoria, 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. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.†

Botanic  
Gardens.

801. 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, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tramcars starting from Elizabeth Street South, close to the Hobson's Bay Railway Station, every few minutes. A transfer has to be made at the south entrance to the Royal Park to a short horse tram running from the Sydney Road to the Society's gardens, but only one fare of 2d. for adults and half-price for children is made. The gardens can also be reached

Zoological  
and Accli-  
matisation  
Gardens.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 425.

† Vol. II., paragraph 891.

from Spencer Street by the Coburg, Fitzroy, or Heidelberg trains, all of which stop at the Royal Park Station, close to the railway gates on the north side of the gardens. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this Society, contributed for this work by the director of the gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.\*

Accommodation of charities.

802. 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, 1892, was available for indoor patients:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.‡—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals § ...	42	360	3,304,144	2,527	1,308
Women's Hospital ...	1	21	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital ...	1	9	59,176	72	822
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	1,038	2,271,737	3,634	625
Idiot Asylum    ...	1	13	48,050	126	381
Benevolent asylums ...	5	138	1,015,129	1,400	725
Immigrants' Home ¶ ...	1	24	390,256	737	530
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	123	742
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums ...	7	58	545,431	1,010	540
Infant Asylum ...	1	9	34,482	56	616
Female refuges ...	7	124	318,678	497	641
Total ...	74	1,809	8,303,488	10,369	801

NOTE.—Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 60 inmates, and a Consumptive Sanatorium, at Echuca, with accommodation for 14 inmates. There were also Industrial and Reformatory Schools. Particulars of some of these institutions will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

Cubic space in wards.

803. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general

\* Vol. II., paragraph 764.

† For particulars relating to the Report of the last Royal Commission on Charities, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 766.

‡ Only two of the kinds treated of are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Idiot Asylum.

§ A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 705 in Volume I.

|| The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.

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

hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the hospitals for the Insane for 1878,\* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well ventilated sleeping-room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

804. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions together with Industrial and Reformatory Schools during the year ended 30th June, 1892, also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates:—

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		Per cent.
General hospitals ... ..	18,507	1,898·7	2,144	11·58
Women's Hospital† ... ..	1,307	51·5	22	1·68
Children's Hospital ... ..	838	73·0	67	8·00
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	404	33·3	1	·25
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	4,615	3,786·0	276	5·98
Idiot Asylum ... ..	146	125·0	7	4·79
Benevolent asylums ... ..	2,023	1,392·4	260	12·85
Immigrants' Home ... ..	1,745	712·0	92	5·27
Blind Asylum ... ..	130	113·4	1	·77
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	69	60·2	...	...
Orphan asylums ... ..	1,513	1,168·7	6	·40
Industrial and Reformatory Schools‡	4,017	3,561·5	35	·87
Infant Asylum§ ... ..	96	41·0	7	7·29
Female refuges ... ..	974	472·0	9	·92
Total ... ..	36,384	13,488·7	2,927	8·04

805. 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 Children's Hospital, the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Orphan Asylums.

Inmates in excess of beds.

806. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the

Birthplaces of inmates.

\* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† Exclusive of infants.

‡ Including those boarded-out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.

§ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 44 were admitted during the year, and 18 remained at its end.

totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birth-places in the mean population:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1891-2.\*

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Residue.	Total.
General hospitals ...	7,406	4,594	1,270	3,269	414	1,554	18,507
Women's Hospital ...	974	156	34	96	...	47	1,307
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	193	89	22	73	1	26	404
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	1,073	1,017	389	1,187	94	1,001	4,761
Benevolent asylums ...	183	840	257	555	58	130	2,023
Immigrants' Home ...	152	742	199	549	...	103	1,745
Blind Asylum ...	117	7	1	3	...	2	130
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	62	4	1	...	...	2	69
Orphan asylums ...	1,384	26	7	35	...	61	1,513
Total ...	11,544	7,475	2,180	5,767	567	2,926	30,459
Proportions per 1,000 of } mean population†	14·19	44·77	41·97	65·90	65·60	...	26·20

Religions of inmates.

807. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birth-places 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 denomination:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1891-2.\*

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud-dhists, Confucians, etc.	Residue.	Total.
General hospitals ...	12,011	5,702	55	374	365	18,507
Women's Hospital ...	884	413	6	...	4	1,307
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	263	134	6	1	...	404
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	2,692	1,529	22	83	435	4,761
Benevolent asylums ...	1,350	563	4	41	65	2,023
Immigrants' Home ...	1,091	626	...	1	27	1,745
Blind Asylum ...	107	22	1	...	...	130
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	61	7	1	...	...	69
Orphan asylums ...	789	724	...	...	...	1,513
Total ...	19,248	9,720	95	500	896	30,459
Proportions per 1,000 of } mean population†	22·37	38·03	14·31	72·40	...	26·20

\* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Female Refuges are not given in this table.

† For numbers of each birthplace, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 75 and 76, Vol. I.

‡ For numbers of each religion, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 84 and 85, Vol. I.

808. 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:—

Ages of inmates of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1891-2.\*

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 ..	232	552	828	3,645	3,364	2,266	2,384	2,586	2,601	49	18,507
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	1	755	424	112	12	..	..	3	1,307
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	38	40	67	51	36	59	62	51	..	404
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	22	24	441	941	830	960	637	368	392	4,615
Idiot Asylum ..	..	30	39	63	6	1	..	..	..	7	146
Benevolent asylums ..	66	..	..	66	23	50	102	311	1,396	9	2,023
Immigrants' Home ..	68	29	11	46	171	208	311	397	504	..	1,745
Blind Asylum ..	..	11	25	46	35	11	1	1	..	..	130
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	19	32	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Orphan asylums ..	167	652	654	38	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,513
Infant Asylum ..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Female refuges ..	..	..	7	351	230	148	138	88	6	6	974
Total ..	629	1,353	1,661	5,536	5,246	3,663	3,967	4,082	4,926	466	31,529
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population†	4·15	10·25	13·93	22·59	24·97	34·59	46·31	55·92	122·78	..	27·12

809. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1891-2 amounted to £386,565, of which £234,231, or three-fifths, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £396,874. Of the Government contribution, £120,341 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£113,890) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. The receipts were less than in the previous year by about £16,600. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
General hospitals ...	£ 64,561	£ 64,732	£ 129,293	£ 140,169
Women's Hospital ...	2,500	6,011	8,511	9,319
Children's Hospital ...	..	4,172	4,172	5,365
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	700	2,376	3,076	2,542

\* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, and Industrial and Reformatory Schools, are not given in this table.

† For numbers at each age, on which these proportions are based, see paragraph 92 of Vol. I.



CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1891-2—continued.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.
	From Govern- ment.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Hospitals for the Insane ...	80,859	23,936*	104,795	{ 75,775
Idiot Asylum ...				{ 29,020
Benevolent asylums ...	22,175	13,888	36,063	35,775
Immigrants' Home ...	7,800	1,529	9,329	8,498
Blind Asylum ...	2,100	4,832	6,932	7,633
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,600	2,973	4,573	3,412
Orphan asylums ...	10,176	13,045	23,221	22,388
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	39,482	1,607†	41,089	41,089
Infant Asylum ...	250	901	1,151	1,177
Female refuges ...	2,028	12,332	14,360	14,712
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>234,231</b>	<b>152,334</b>	<b>386,565</b>	<b>396,874</b>

Average  
cost per  
inmate.

810. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1892, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance. †	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals ...	1,898·7	106,974	56	6	10
Women's Hospital ...	51·5	7,364	142	19	10
Children's Hospital ...	73·0	5,188	71	1	4
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	33·3	2,310	69	7	5
Hospitals for the Insane ...	3,786·0 } 125·0 }	104,795	26	15	11
Idiot Asylum ...					
Benevolent asylums ...	1,392·4	24,282	17	8	9
Immigrants' Home... ..	712·0	8,348	11	14	6
Blind Asylum ...	113·4	5,125	45	3	11
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	60·2	2,990	49	13	4
Orphan asylums ...	1,168·7	20,622	17	12	11
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,561·5	39,492§	11	1	9
Infant Asylum ...	41·0	1,003	24	9	3
Female refuges ...	472·0	13,277	28	2	7
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>13,488·7</b>	<b>341,770</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>

\* This represents the amount collected and appropriated in 1892 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.

† Of this amount, £1,217 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, £145 was derived from the sale of articles produced, and £245 from other receipts, making a total of £1,607. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

‡ The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less interest paid, cost of buildings and repairs, and cost of out-door relief.

§ Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which received about £2,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

|| If, however, allowance be made for an average of 20 mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £16 8s. 10d.

811. In 1891-2 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£143), the next in the Children's Hospital (£71), the next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£69), and the next in the General Hospitals (£56). The Deaf and Dumb Asylum followed with an average per inmate of £50; then the Blind Asylum, with £45. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and the Immigrants' Home, with averages of £11 and £12 respectively; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of less than £18; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £17 per inmate. Many of the children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Orphan Asylums are, however, not a tax on the institutions, being boarded out or licensed.

Expenditure per inmate.

812. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who on Hospital Sunday preach sermons in aid thereof and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday schools, head masters of State schools, and the proprietors of many places of business, also render important assistance in the collection of funds. In consequence of the prevailing depression a considerable falling-off has taken place in the contributions since 1889 and 1890. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED,  
1873 TO 1892.

				£					£
1873	...	...	...	4,219	1884	...	...	...	8,253
1874	...	...	...	5,542	1885	...	...	...	9,516
1875	...	...	...	5,493	1886	...	...	...	9,222
1876	...	...	...	5,171	1887	...	...	...	10,289
1877	...	...	...	6,195	1888	...	...	...	14,416
1878	...	...	...	6,203	1889	...	...	...	11,459
1879	...	...	...	5,583	1890	...	...	...	11,248
1880	...	...	...	6,053	1891	...	...	...	9,407
1881	...	...	...	6,984	1892	...	...	...	7,240
1882	...	...	...	7,022					
1883	...	...	...	7,091					
					Total	...	...	...	£156,606

813. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby:—

Distribution of moneys collected.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND,  
1873 TO 1892.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1891.	1892.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital ... ..	48,500	2,118	50,618
Alfred Hospital ... ..	20,789	973	21,762
Benevolent Asylum ... ..	14,658	637	15,295
Women's Hospital ... ..	13,027	855	13,882
Hospital for Sick Children ... ..	15,233	861	16,094
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	7,363	403	7,766
Homœopathic Hospital ... ..	6,742	562	7,304
Immigrants' Aid Society ... ..	5,668	178	5,846
Richmond Dispensary ... ..	950	50	1,000
Collingwood Dispensary ... ..	1,385	100	1,485
Austin Hospital for Incurables... ..	5,580	530	6,110
Convalescent Home for Women ... ..	490	150	640
"    "    Men ... ..	375	100	475
Melbourne District Nursing Society ... ..	...	20	20
Total distributed ... ..	140,760	7,537	148,297
Total collected ... ..	149,366	7,240	156,606

Lunatics  
out on pro-  
bation, and  
boarded  
out.

814. The *Lunacy Act* authorises the removal of patients from the Asylums under approved guardianship, or for boarding them out with paid guardians. In 1892 there were in all 534 patients out on probation, and of these 152 were discharged during the year, 10 died, 37 were written off the books, 161 were returned to the Asylums, and 174, viz., 68 males and 106 females, were still on probation on the 31st December. The number boarded out during the year was 29, of whom 1 escaped, and 8 returned to the Asylums, whilst 20—6 males and 14 females—remained out at the close of the year. Of 8 boarded out for the first time, 5 had to be brought back to the Asylum, and 1 escaped.

Employ-  
ment of  
lunatics in  
Asylums.

815. The average numbers of patients employed during the year in the workshops was 510, viz., 111 males and 399 females, the former being engaged chiefly as carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, painters, and in mat and mattress making, the latter being nearly all engaged in sewing, fancy work, or mattress making. At the same time 1,026 male and 711 female patients were occupied with miscellaneous occupations, 182 males being on the farm, 95 in the garden, 40 in the kitchen, 495 in the wards and airing court, and 83 on roads and ornamental grounds; 223 females were in the laundry, and 450 in the wards and airing grounds. Active employment is especially encouraged amongst the inmates; the greater part of the male and female clothing used in

the institutions is made by them under the supervision of skilled attendants.

816. In his report for 1892, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Dick, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 295, or rather more than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 299. He adds that in England, in 1891, there was 1 insane person in every 334 of the general population; and in a former report the number for 1890, for New South Wales, was given as 1 in every 377, and in South Australia as 1 in every 410.

Lunatics in Australasia and England compared.

817. Since the opening of the first Asylum in 1848, 22,434 persons have been admitted, viz., 13,157 males and 9,277 females. The proportion who recovered was 29½ per cent. of males and 35½ per cent. of females, whilst 3¾ and 5½ per cent. respectively were relieved, 20½ per cent. of both sexes were not improved, 30 and 19 per cent. died, and 16¼ and 19½ per cent. still remain under the care of the Institution. Of those discharged recovered in 1892, as many as 59 per cent. had been in the Asylum for less than 12 months, 26 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 10 per cent. from 2 to 5 years; whilst of those who died 38 per cent. had not been resident 12 months, 36 per cent. had been resident between 1 and 5 years, 7½ per cent. between 5 and 10 years, 8 per cent. between 10 and 15 years, 3½ per cent. between 15 and 20, 5½ per cent. between 20 and 25 years, but less than 2 per cent. were in longer than 25 years. Nearly a third of those who died were between the ages of 60 and 90 years of age.

Percentage of recoveries and deaths, and duration of residence in asylums.

818. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was somewhat lower in 1892 than in 1891, and was considerably below the average, the proportion having been 4,051\* per 10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 4,121 in 1891, and an average, during the 10 years ended with 1891, of 4,542. The proportion of recoveries was lower than in two of the other Australasian colonies, and slightly lower than in England, as is shown by the following figures:—

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.†

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. New South Wales (1890)	4,206	4. Victoria (1892)	... 4,051
2. Queensland ...	4,163	5. New Zealand	... 3,766
3. England and Wales (1891)	4,104	6. South Australia (1890)	3,340

\* Males 3,559, females 4,690, per 10,000 admissions of respective sexes.  
 † Figures taken from the Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

Recoveries  
of male  
and female  
lunatics.

819. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse has been the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

Deaths of  
lunatics,  
Australasia  
and  
England.

820. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1892 was 759 per 10,000, or 885 in the case of males, and 607 in that of females. The proportion for both sexes was higher than that during the years 1886 or 1890 in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales and South Australia, as is thus shown:—

**MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.**

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.*
1. England and Wales (1890) ... ..	1,033
2. South Australia (1890) ... ..	790
3. Victoria (1892) ... ..	759
4. Queensland (1886) ... ..	657
5. New South Wales (1890) ... ..	652
6. New Zealand (1886) ... ..	636

Causes of  
insanity.

821. The following are stated to have been the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in 1891 and 1892 and in the six years ended with the latter:—

**CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1892.**

Probable Causes.†	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1891.	1892.	Total 1887-92	1891.	1892.	Total 1887-92.
<b>MORAL.</b>						
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) ... ..	7	4	34	20	11	98
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ... ..	13	20	96	7	4	21
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork ... ..	10	12	79	11	7	59
Religious excitement ... ..	6	8	49	10	13	59
Love affairs (including seduction) ... ..	1	...	8	5	6	33
Fright and nervous shock ... ..	1	3	10	7	6	38
Paresis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1

\* Figures taken from the Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

† For causes of insanity during each of the five years ended with 1891 see *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Vol. II., page 428.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS,  
1887 TO 1892—continued.

Probable Causes.*	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1891.	1892.	Total 1887-92	1891.	1892.	Total 1887-92
<b>PHYSICAL.</b>						
Intemperance in drink ... ..	53	35	340	15	19	108
"    sexual ... ..	3	5	11	...	1	6
Venereal disease ... ..	2	1	8	1	3	7
Self-abuse ... ..	20	25	122	2	2	5
Sunstroke ... ..	18	15	88	6	4	22
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	17	10	73	8	1	19
Phthisis ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Pregnancy ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	5
Parturition and the puerperal state ... ..	...	...	...	22	20	110
Puberty ... ..	3	2	5	5	3	8
Lactation ... ..	...	...	...	2	3	14
Uterine and ovarian disorders ... ..	...	...	...	4	5	36
Typhoid fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Change of life ... ..	...	...	...	11	6	33
Fevers ... ..	3	2	26	6	2	19
Privation and starvation ... ..	6	...	17	...	5	11
Old age ... ..	39	18	122	13	10	73
Epilepsy ... ..	1	1	6	2	1	4
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza ... ..	8	...	8	5	...	5
Other bodily diseases or disorders ... ..	15	28	121	14	15	72
Previous attacks ... ..	65	33	271	42	12	174
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral) ... ..	10	13	61	23	8	68
Brain disease ... ..	7	...	7	...	...	...
Congenital defect ascertained ... ..	13	5	53	6	13	54
Habitual use of opium ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes ... ..	7	4	26	5	7	49
Unknown ... ..	97	153	760	64	116	539
Not Insane ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Over-exertion ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	2
Total ... ..	427	399	2,408	318	307	1,753

822. It having been found, contrary to expectation, that the establishment of Inebriate Asylums resulted in a substantial monetary loss, and that notwithstanding that the rates charged were moderate, the asylums were but to a small extent availed of—the average number of inmates being only 13—it was decided to close the two asylums on the 30th September, 1892. In the first nine months of the year the total number of cases treated was 73. During the same period the cost of maintenance was £1,273, towards which only £686 was received from patients, etc.

\* See footnote (†) on previous page.

Institute for  
Blind.

823. The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, which is valued by the Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions at £13,325. The Commission gave it as their opinion that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed into the country. The following information respecting this asylum, which is of an unsectarian character, for the year ending 30th June, 1893, has been furnished by the superintendent and secretary:—

During the last year many of the arrangements of the institution were re-cast and new by-laws put into operation, with the view of developing its resources more fully. Unfortunately, however, the want of funds consequent on the general depression has restricted the amount of success which would have undoubtedly ensued. At the commencement of the year the number of pupils was 102, and 4 former pupils were then employed as journeymen, making a total of 106. During the year 6 have been admitted, 25 discharged, and 1 died. At the close of the year there were 82 pupils, 9 journeymen, and 1 journeywoman, making a total of 92 then enjoying the benefits of the institution. The total number received into it since its inception has been 365.

In the Musical Department no change has taken place in the staff. Excellent progress has been made by the pupils, many of whom display great aptitude, and promise in due time to be well fitted to earn a living by means of the profession of music. The increasing difficulty experienced in raising funds for the institution has rendered it necessary to give a greater number of concerts outside of Melbourne than usual. The brass band has been temporarily abandoned, the income raised by it not being commensurate with the expenditure and indirect loss upon it. An orchestra in connection with the choir has been formed by the amalgamation of some of the members of the brass and string bands, and the result so far has been most gratifying. The number of pupils under tuition is 48; 45 are being taught to play the piano, 5 stringed instruments, 4 wind instruments, 6 piano tuning, and 6 the organ; 18 also receive special vocal training. The senior choir consists of 21 members, and the junior of 23. During the past year 59 concerts and 2 band performances have been given, yielding a net profit of £653, also £77 for concerts held during the previous year. A concert tour was undertaken in Tasmania, resulting in a profit of £265.

In the Industrial Department 13 of the pupils are taught basket making, 16 brush making, 6 mat making, 6 netting, and almost all the female pupils knitting, wool-work, etc. Of the latter, however, only those not engaged at the workshop or in teaching are required to do this for the benefit of the institution. The number of hands engaged in the workshops is largely increased this year, owing to pupils formerly employed in profitless domestic work having been transferred to the more useful occupations. The total proceeds of the sales for the year were £1,878.

The financial year opened with an overdraft of £4,340, and closed with one of £4,535, showing an increase of £195. The income during the year was about £900 less than in the one previous, thus necessitating the most rigid measures of retrenchment, which much restricted the usefulness of the institution.

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Institution.

824. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, which is valued by the Commission on Charities at £22,000, and that Commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information has been supplied by the Superintendent:—

At the date of last report there were 60 pupils on the roll. Since then 5 have been admitted and 7 discharged, thus leaving, on the 30th June, 1893, 58, viz., 32 boys and 26 girls. The total number received since the establishment of the Institution has been 322.

The health of the pupils has been very good, only one case of serious illness having occurred during the year.

The Education Department has very kindly granted a supply of plaster casts for the drawing classes.

According to the census returns of 1891, it appears that there are a great number of deaf and dumb children of school age in the colony who are not being sent on to the Institution. As there is ample accommodation for a much larger number of inmates, the Board of Management appeal to those who know of deaf and dumb children to communicate with the Superintendent, who will be glad to supply all necessary information as to the mode of admission, etc.

A carpentry class was commenced in April, and a competent instructor engaged; the necessary benches and tools have been purchased, and 12 of the elder lads have taken the work up in an earnest manner.

The receipts from private subscribers, municipal councils, and the churches show a falling-off of about £350, but notwithstanding this shrinkage in the income the year closed with a credit balance.

The total receipts for the year, including the £300 brought forward from the previous year, amounted to £3,731. The expenditure for the same period was £2,932, but to this must be added unpaid accounts for June, £213, thus showing a credit balance of £586. The sum of £578 was at credit of current account in the National Bank at the date of the suspension of that institution.

The endowment fund has now reached the sum of £9,593. The interest received for the year, amounting to £376, has been paid over to the maintenance fund.

The Board of Management, having in view the continued depression and the almost certainty of further reductions in subscriptions and in the Government grant, have appointed as collector one of the old pupils of the school, whose duty it will be to canvass the country for subscriptions.

By the death of Sir James MacBain, the president, and of Mr. J. T. Harcourt, vice-president, the institution has been deprived of two of its oldest members.

The Government Inspector of Charities paid his annual visit of inspection, and reported that "the children looked clean and well cared for in every respect, that the statement of receipts and expenditure was found correct, and the books well kept and satisfactory, and that the institution and buildings generally were in good order, also that he was well satisfied with the result of his visit."

825. 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 places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 361 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1892, making, with 42 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 403 treated. The patients discharged numbered 362, of whom 336 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 19 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 3,986.

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

826. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 69 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1892, 769 patients were admitted; and 692 were discharged, 67 died, and 79 remained at its close.

Children's  
Hospital.



Victorian  
Infant  
Asylum.

827. 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, 1892, the number of infants admitted was 49, besides which 47 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 7, and 54 were discharged; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 35, of whom 3 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 68 mothers under the care of the institution during the year, of whom 50 were discharged, and 18 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,151, of which £250 was from Government, and £901 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,177.

Humane  
Society.

828. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follow:—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the Society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

"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 1,233 cases, and made 1,041 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1893, 59 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 19 certificates, 15 bronze medals, 1 silver medal, and the Clarke gold medal were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,000 16s. 6d., and the expenditure to £550 11s. 6d. The institution has placed and maintains 383 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1893, 12 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 10 for similar acts in New South Wales, 6 in Queensland, 7 in New Zealand, and 1 in Fiji. The society has 200 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—70 in Victoria, 42 in New South Wales, 35 in New Zealand, 34 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 4 in South Australia, and 5 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout

the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. The exertions of the society to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea induced the Board of Trade to appoint a Special Committee to consider the subject."

829. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875. It consists of about 360 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and 15 members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognized laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures annually. During the winter of 1893, two courses of lectures to ladies were given, the first, in Hawthorn, by Dr. Merrillees, on "Hygienic Physiology," and the second in the city, by Dr. Atkinson Wood, on "Domestic Hygiene." The attendances averaged 31 and 24 respectively. At each of the subsequent examinations 7 candidates sent in papers, and in the first case 7 and in the second 6 received the certificate of the society. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

830. A Charity Organisation Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society.

The income of the year ended 30th June, 1893, was £1,022, the expenditure £1,012, and the balance carried forward was £10. The new cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 2,582, the result of the inquiry being that 1,286 were set down as satisfactory, 552 as unsatisfactory, and 744 as doubtful. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was being wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The society, in 1890 and 1891, rendered important service by organizing intercolonial conferences on charity, which have proved highly successful, both in point of number of delegates attending, in the merit of the papers contributed, and in the value of the suggestions made to the Colonial Legislatures. The society was also prominently before the public in 1891 and 1892 in connexion with the "unemployed" difficulty. A sub-committee of the society had under consideration a scheme for establishing labour colonies on the German plan, with the object of providing work for the unemployed in agricultural and other labour. The objects of the labour colony were thus defined by the society:— "Vagrants and homeless wanderers, winter out-of-works, resourceless men pressed out of overcrowded callings, ruined spendthrifts, and even disgraced members of decent society, are gathered in the country and employed in agricultural and other labour. The only restriction on admission (beyond that of insufficient space) is the agreement to submit to the regulations. The only real punishment known is dismissal from the settlement. There is no compulsion to enter or to remain. The existence of these 'colonies,' however, enables the really charitable member of society to refuse to encourage mendicancy and pauperization. At the present moment the only thing society in Victoria can do to the man who asks assistance on the undeniable plea of utter helplessness is to make a pauper or a criminal of him. The labour colony would discipline him to habits of industry and sobriety, would teach him a useful calling, would feed and clothe him well, and would send him out into the world again with a sufficient capital of experience and accrued earnings to give him a fair start in life again." Early in 1893 the scheme for a labour colony was taken

up by a committee appointed at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Melbourne, on 21st April. Regulations were drawn up and gazetted, and trustees appointed. The labour colony is at Leongatha, on the Port Albert railway line, about 80 miles from Melbourne, where it occupies about 800 acres of heavily-timbered land.

831. Since 1872 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 1892-3 was 615. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,192, viz., £100 grant from Government, £566 from the Penal Department, and £526 from private sources; and the expenditure to £1,239.

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid  
Society.

832. There are 6 Industrial (including 1 Probationary School) and 6 Reformatory Schools in the colony, of which 3 in each case are wholly, and 3 partly, maintained by the State. Two of the assisted Industrial Schools, and 1 of the assisted Reformatories, are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 2 of the latter are Protestant institutions, whilst 1 of the former is a Servants' Training School. The Government Industrial Schools are merely Receiving Depôts, it being the long-established policy of the Department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to foster homes; and as many of the inmates of reformatories as possible are placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the Department at the end of 1892 numbered 3,614. Of these, 130 were in Industrial Schools, viz., 54 in the Government Receiving Depôts, 15 in the Probationary School, and 61 in assisted schools; and 152 in Reformatories, viz., 59 in Government schools, and 93 in assisted schools;\* of the remainder, 1,741 were boarded-out or adopted, 632 were placed with relatives on probation, and 959 were at service. The children committed to the Reformatory Schools in 1892 numbered 93; whilst those committed to Industrial Schools numbered 415, viz., 240 boys and 175 girls. The latter were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

Industrial  
and Re-  
formatory  
Schools.

\* The following were the numbers in each of the assisted schools, all of which were for girls only:—*Industrial*.—Abbotsford Convent (R.C.), 56; Geelong Convent (R.C.), 3; Training School, Yarra Park, 2. *Reformatory*.—Brookside (Prot.), 47; Oakleigh Convent (R.C.), 43; Albion, at Brunswick (Prot.), 3.

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected ... ..	216	174
Having committed a punishable offence ... ..	20	1
Uncontrollable ... ..	4	...
Total ... ..	<u>240</u>	<u>175</u>

Children  
boarded-  
out, etc.

833. Children, however young, are boarded-out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child; besides children from either Industrial or Reformatory Schools may be placed with friends on probation without wages or at service. The number of children boarded-out at the end of 1892 was 1,741, or 76 more than at the end of the previous year; the number placed with friends on probation was 632 in 1892, as against 624 in 1891; and the number at service or apprenticed, 959 children at the end of 1892, as against 953 at the end of 1891.

Cost of  
mainten-  
ance of  
industrial  
and re-  
formatory  
children.

834. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1892 to £41,089, as against which £1,217 was received for maintenance from parents, and £389\* was derived from the sale of farm produce, etc., or £1,606 in all, which leaves £39,483 as the net amount expended by Government. The total number of children under supervision on 31st December was 3,614, of whom 1,871 neglected children and 152 offending children were being maintained, either in the Government or assisted schools or at foster homes, at an average annual net cost per head of £19 4s. 5d. In the Government schools the average cost of maintenance was £37 12s. 9d., in private schools £24 10s. 9d., and of those boarded-out, £16 15s. 10d.

Refuges for  
fallen  
women.

835. Of the 974 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1892, 151 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 445 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 95 at the Melbourne Refuge; 31 at the Ballarat Home; 32 at the Geelong Refuge; 114 at the South Yarra Home; and 106 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 70 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 14 to the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood, 15 to the Ballarat Home, and 11 to the Geelong Refuge; but of the total number 13 died during the year. Ten women from the Magdalen Asylum, 2 from the South Yarra Home, 1 from the Ballarat Home, and 12 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat were discharged for misconduct; and 6 in the Magdalen Asylum, 1 in the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, 1 in the Melbourne

\* No allowance is made for the value of labour performed by inmates, viz., £493.

Refuge, and 1 in the Temporary Home, Collingwood, died. Besides these numbers, 178 from all the institutions were placed in service; 159 left voluntarily; 60 were sent to other institutions; 1 from the South Yarra Home, and 5 from the Melbourne Refuge, were married; and 53 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 484, of whom 332 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are—(1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission on Charities, in their final report, drew attention to the waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency. The Commission also considered that the site of the Melbourne Refuge, valued at £10,400, was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place them within prisonlike walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

836. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 60 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1892 was 25; 769 were admitted, and 774 were discharged, during the year; and 20 remained at its close. The receipts in 1892 amounted to £1,521, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £1,518, of which £1,180 was for maintenance, and £217 for buildings and repairs.

837. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 cubic feet of space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1892 numbered 84, of whom 42 were needle women and servants, and 42 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £628, and the expenditure to £631.

838. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1892. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1892, numbered 5,674, viz., 1,860 males and 3,814 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 20,561. The total receipts amounted to £795, of which £275 was from Government and £520 from private sources. The total expenditure was £849.

Benevolent  
Societies.

839. Forty-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1892. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of two 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 about 23,767; the receipts amounted to £18,830, of which £5,730 was from Government and £13,100 from private sources; and the expenditure to £18,430.

Night  
Shelters.

840. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 27,259 cases were accommodated during the year 1892-3, viz., 14,619 of men, 11,907 of women, and 733 of children. The expenses were £91, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Society for  
the Protec-  
tion of  
Animals.

841. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 20 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. In 1892 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 816, of which 584 were for cruelty to horses; in connection with these, there were 129 prosecutions, which resulted in 118 persons being fined, and 11 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £697, and the expenditure to £511.

Pauperism  
in England  
and Wales.

842. There is no poor law in Victoria, nor has one been required, as happily pauperism has not existed here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians. The total amount of poor rates, together with receipts in aid, in 1891-2 was £18,088,000; and the amount expended was £18,454,500, of which £8,847,700 was in "relief of the poor," and the balance for "other purposes." The total expenditure is equivalent to 12s. 7d. per head of population, or of £23 14s. to each pauper in receipt of relief. Of the total number of paupers at end of 1892, about a fourth were in-door, and the remainder out-door paupers; whilst nearly one-seventh of the whole were able-bodied adults. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years:—

## PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1892.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief at end of each year.*	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857 ... ..	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862 ... ..	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867 ... ..	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872 ... ..	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877 ... ..	24,699,539	742,703	30·0
1882 ... ..	26,413,861	799,167	30·3
1887 ... ..	28,247,151	825,509	29·2
1891 ... ..	28,999,107	754,485	26·0
1892 ... ..	29,403,346	776,458	26·4

NOTE.—At the end of 1892, the number of poor of all classes (including vagrants) in Scotland was 93,496, or 23 to every 1,000 of the population; and in Ireland (inclusive of inmates of blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, and extern hospitals), 102,865, or 22 to every 1,000 of the population.

843. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is to provide, by means of small periodical payments, for medical and monetary relief during sickness, and for defraying the funeral expenses of themselves or their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878, 1888, and the last two years:—

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1888.	1891.	1892.
Number of Societies ... ..	34	32	32	32
„ Branches ... ..	756	930	1,048	1,056
Average number of members ...	45,552	75,586	89,269	88,688
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,227	17,693	13,967
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	89,602	128,431	114,668
Deaths of members ... ..	467	790	1,001	915
„ of registered wives ... ..	291	383	454	416
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£149,838	£177,383	£173,512
„ incidental fund* ... ..	£83,016	£132,090	£160,208	£158,115
Total income ... ..	£161,879	£281,928	£337,591	£331,627
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£59,325	£96,027	£126,583	£119,840
„ incidental fund ... ..	£80,725	£131,715	£160,753	£162,200
Total expenditure ... ..	£140,050	£227,742	£287,336	£282,040
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£727,918	£890,294	£943,966
„ „ incidental fund	£16,310	£40,329	£40,030	£35,945
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£675,220	£843,649	£889,428
„ „ Incidental fund	...	£29,662	£31,281	£26,121
Total invested ... ..	£348,703	£704,882	£874,930	£915,549

\* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicine, and expenses of general management.



Growth of  
Friendly  
Societies.

844. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the fourteen years ended with 1892 the number of members increased by 95 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 101 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 120 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £571,368 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 153 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness and  
death rates.

845. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1892 was somewhat above the average. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed numbered 9·4 in that year, as compared with 10·5 in 1891, and an average of 9·1 during the nine years ended with 1891. The death rate in 1892 was below the average, the deaths per 1,000 members having numbered 10·32 in 1892, as compared with 11·21 in 1891, and 10·86 on an average during the ten years ended with 1891.

Valuations  
of Friendly  
Societies.

846. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,232), 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 was, some years since, 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 all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.\*

---

\* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operation of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Government Statist of the Proceedings in connexion with Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

847. The following important facts, elicited from the returns of the Census of 1891, should be taken special note of by those who guide the operations of Friendly Societies, who, in view of them, will at once recognise the desirability of encouraging young men to join their ranks, and the absolute necessity, if they are to remain solvent, of accumulating funds before the members advance in life. The census day being accepted as a normal one in point of the illness prevailing, the figures show that in this colony men between 20 and 30 years are liable to be laid up by reason of sickness or accident for something less than 3, and men between 30 and 40 for about  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , working days in the year; whereas men between 40 and 50 would probably be laid up for  $5\frac{1}{4}$  working days in the year, men between 50 and 60 for  $9\frac{1}{4}$  such days, men between 60 and 70 for  $17\frac{1}{4}$  such days, and men of 70 and upwards for  $42\frac{3}{4}$  such days.

Liability to  
disable-  
ment  
annually.

848. The average number of working days for which members of Friendly Societies received sick pay in 1891 was 10.45. Assuming the census day to have been a normal one in point of the prevalence of illness, the average number of such days during which men of 20 years and upwards might expect to be laid up in twelve months would be 7.05. The period of sickness for which payment was claimed by members of Friendly Societies was thus considerably higher than that experienced by the male portion of the general population living at the period of life named, although the average age of members of Friendly Societies was almost identical with that of the men living at that period; whence it follows that members of Friendly Societies were disabled for a longer time than might have been expected from the results of the census. The result, however, is the reverse of that experienced in 1881, when the census gave 9.3 working days as the period of disablement which might be expected during the year for men of 20 and upwards, or a day and a half more than the time for which sick pay was claimed by members of Friendly Societies in that year.

Sickness  
higher in  
Friendly  
Societies  
than in  
other  
adults.

849. It is probable that sick pay is in many cases allowed by Friendly Societies to paralyzed persons, as well as to those suffering from ordinary illness, but even if such persons (returned separately at the census) be added to the sick and injured, the number of working days' disablement experienced according to the census by men aged 20 and upwards (7.58) would be found to be much less than the average number of days' sick pay disbursed by Friendly Societies in 1891.

Paralysis  
included  
with  
sickness.

Friendly  
Societies in  
Austral-  
asia.

850. In all the Australasian colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 250,000, and they possess funds to the value of about 2 millions and a half sterling, or about £10 7s. per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies, in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1892	32	1,056	86,972	1,009,127*	11 12 0
New South Wales ...	1892	16	787	71,218	499,637	7 0 4
Queensland ...	1891	15	224	16,358	124,937	7 12 9
South Australia ...	1891	10	444	38,763	417,441	10 15 5
Western Australia† ...	1891	6	21	968	12,555	12 19 5
Tasmania ...	1892	18	109	10,358	73,889	7 2 8
New Zealand ...	1891	12	365	27,372	465,970	17 0 5
Total ...	...	...	3,006	252,009	2,603,556	10 6 7

\* Including £29,216 in miscellaneous benevolent funds.

† Approximate.