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CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE.

§ 1. Introductory.

Charity and charitable effort in Australia may be classified under three headings, viz. :—(a) State ; (b) public ; and (c) private. To the first belong all institutions wholly provided for by the State, such as the principal hospitals for the insane in the various States, the Government and leased hospitals in Western Australia, and the Government asylums for the infirm in New South Wales. The other classes comprise public institutions of two kinds, viz. :—(i) those partially subsidized by the State or State endowed, but receiving also private aid, and (ii) those wholly dependent upon private aid. To the former division belong such institutions as the principal metropolitan hospitals. In the latter are included institutions established and endowed by individuals for the benefit of the needy generally. All charitable movements of a private character are included in the third group. A more or less accurate statistical account is possible in classes (a) and (b), but in regard to (c) complete tabulation is, for obvious reasons, impossible. Owing to differences in the method and date of collection and tabulation it is impossible to bring statistics of charitable institutions to a common year. In general, there is considerable want of harmony in the statistical information available for the different States.

No poor-rate is levied in Australia. Reference to old-age pensions, invalid pensions, and maternity allowances, which are provided by the Commonwealth Government, will be found in the Chapter " Public Finance " herein.

From time to time relief funds have been organized for famine-stricken countries in various parts of the world, or for places where plagues, flood, fire, or earthquake have shown the need of urgent relief. Special funds were also raised for persons disabled or bereaved through war. Complete statistical information in regard to these forms of charity is not, however, available. It may be mentioned that the daily Press frequently accepts the duty of collectorship in charity appeals. In regard to subscriptions to the various patriotic funds which were instituted in consequence of the war, the total for Australia was estimated to exceed £12,500,000.

§ 2. The Larger Charities of Australia.

1. Public Hospitals (other than Hospitals for the Insane).—(i) *General*. All the State capitals have several large and well-equipped hospitals, and there is at least one in every important town. In large centres there are hospitals for infectious diseases, consumptives, women, children, incurables, etc.

The particulars given herein refer to public hospitals at the latest available date, and include all institutions affording hospital relief, whether general or special, with the exception of the hospitals for the insane, and private hospitals conducted commercially. It is considered that the extension of the scope of these statistics to embrace both general and special institutions will afford a better comparison as between the various States than the statistics previously issued relating to general hospitals only. The particulars for New South Wales in the following tables relate to hospitals operating under The Public Hospitals Act.

(ii) *Principal Hospitals in each State*. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book (See No. 22, pp. 481-2) particulars respecting staff, accommodation, etc., of each of the principal hospitals were given.

(iii) *Number, Staff, and Accommodation, 1932.* Details regarding the number of hospitals, staffs, and accommodation for the year 1932, or nearest available year, are given in the appended table :—

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.—NUMBER, STAFFS, AND ACCOMMODATION, 1932. (a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Number of Hospitals—							
Government	174	75	113	14	18	3	53†
Other				41	76	16	
Total	174	75	114	55	94	19	531
Medical Staff—							
Honorary	1,395	728	214	216	123	73	2,749
Salaries	216	179	150	47	24	24	640
Total	1,611	907	364 (b)	263	147	97	3,389
Nursing Staff	3,170	2,173	1,922 (b)	750	676	332	9,023
Accommodation—							
Number of beds and cots	10,160	6,778	4,927 (b)	2,075	2,679	1,361	27,980

(a) The figures relate to the years ended as follow :—New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia—30th June, 1933; South Australia and Tasmania—31st December, 1932; Victoria—30th June, 1932. (b) Exclusive of particulars of Lying-in Homes, Sanatoria, and Convalescent Homes.

(iv) *Patients Treated.* The table hereunder furnishes particulars respecting patients treated. In addition to the facilities provided in the ordinary wards, a considerable amount of accommodation for certain classes of cases is furnished in out-door or verandah sleeping places, and this can be augmented; full particulars in connexion with these are not available. So far as the returns show, there were 876 out-door beds in Queensland and 210 in South Australia. These figures are not included in the totals given in the table above.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.—PATIENTS TREATED, 1932.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Indoor Relief—Inmates at beginning of year—							
Males	(b)	2,599	1,855	716	940	308	(b)
Females	(b)	2,538	1,637	748	798	362	(b)
Total	6,517	5,137	3,492	1,464	1,738	670	19,018
Admissions and Re-admissions during year—							
Males	(b)	34,516	40,152	13,028	16,854	6,681	(b)
Females	(b)	43,448	36,769	15,708	15,599	8,456	(b)
Total	147,566	77,964	76,921	28,736	32,453	15,137	378,777
Discharges—							
Males	(b)	31,789	38,183	12,167	15,987	6,215	(b)
Females	(b)	41,606	35,666	15,123	15,172	8,165	(b)
Total	140,535	73,395	73,849	27,290	31,159	14,380	360,608
Deaths—							
Males	(b)	2,687	1,900	877	934	408	(b)
Females	(b)	1,787	1,078	601	511	264	(b)
Total	6,408	4,474	2,978	1,478	1,445	672	17,455
Inmates at end of year—							
Males	(b)	2,639	1,924	700	873	366	(b)
Females	(b)	2,593	1,662	732	714	389	(b)
Total	7,070	5,232	3,586	1,432	1,587	755	19,662
Average Daily Number Resident—							
Males	(b)	(b)	(b)	733	(b)	319	(b)
Females	(b)	(b)	(b)	726	(b)	407	(b)
Total	6,896	5,215	3,567 (c)	1,450	1,477	726	10,340

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table. (b) Not available. (c) See footnote (b) to previous table.

(v) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The revenue and expenditure for the year 1932 were as follow :—

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—							
Government Aid ..	792,506	281,623	302,590	182,807	141,355	46,994	1,747,875
Municipal Aid ..	..	59,953	115,284	27,897	346	6,425	209,905
Public Subscriptions, Legacies, etc. ..	310,811	323,277	84,781	17,155	14,771	15,731	766,526
Fees ..	294,989	161,081	158,180	72,565	83,243	41,901	811,959
Other ..	71,032	73,598	13,640	9,365	18,281	2,488	188,404
Total ..	1,469,338	899,532	674,475	309,789	257,996	113,539	3,724,669
Expenditure—							
Salaries and Wages	591,484	358,209	300,492	132,070	(b)119,208	53,051	1,554,514
Upkeep and Repair of Buildings and Grounds ..	31,026	22,803	9,331	15,615	1,951	1,719	82,445
All Other ..	555,611	354,306	345,289	145,978	118,296	52,945	1,572,425
Capital (c) ..	159,685	121,380	3,364	14,141	10,133	..	308,703
Total ..	1,337,806	856,698	658,476	307,804	249,588	107,715	3,518,087

(a) See note (a) to table on page 311. (b) Excluding "Leased" Hospitals. (c) Includes such items as Purchases of Land, Cost of New Buildings and Additions to Buildings.

(vi) *Summary for Five Years, 1928 to 1932.* Returns for the last five years of the number of hospitals in Australia, beds, admissions, indoor patients treated, deaths, and expenditure, are given in the following table. The figures for the years 1928 and 1929 relate mainly to general hospitals, while those for 1930 to 1932 relate to both general and special hospitals. It should be noted that the statistics for the States cannot be brought to a common year, and consequently the following particulars relate to a combination of calendar and financial years.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Number of institutions ..	472	480	508	513	531
Number of beds ..	21,638	22,629	25,181	26,522	27,980
Admissions during year ..	311,103	319,754	353,190	353,266	378,777
Total indoor cases treated ..	326,049	335,530	370,743	371,315	397,795
Deaths ..	17,265	18,004	18,361	(a) 10,482	17,455
Expenditure ..	£ 3,862,048	4,064,654	4,318,212	3,524,414	3,518,087

(a) Exclusive of New South Wales.

In addition to those admitted to the institutions, there are large numbers of out-patients. So far as the returns show there were 532,416 out-patients treated in New South Wales, 216,666 in Victoria, 51,515 in South Australia, and 34,240 in Tasmania.

2. *Benevolent and Destitute Asylums.*—(i) *General.* The public provision for the care of indigent old people has been a feature of the social development of recent years in most countries. Numerous establishments exist in Australia for the housing and protection of persons no longer able to provide for themselves. These institutions are supported by Government and municipal aid, public subscriptions, bequests, etc.; while in many cases relatives of poor and afflicted persons contribute to their maintenance.

An entirely satisfactory statistical tabulation in regard to all forms of charitable aid is especially difficult in the case of benevolent institutions, because the services provided by these institutions are not always identical. For example, in Western Australia, the Home for Destitute Women includes a maternity ward, for which the statistics are not kept separately. Since the chief function of the institution is to help the destitute, it has been included amongst benevolent asylums. In Victoria, although several of the hospitals were formerly also benevolent asylums, a separation was effected and asylum patients were transferred to appropriate institutions.

(ii) *Principal Institutions.* Particulars respecting the accommodation and the numbers of inmates of the principal institutions were published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (See No. 22, p. 485).

(iii) *Revenue and Expenditure.* Details regarding revenue and expenditure for the year 1932 are given in the following table :—

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—							
Government Aid ..	137,876	28,413	40,077	9,890	6,040	10,452	232,748
Municipal Aid ..	3	1,078	..	..	..	..	1,081
Public Subs., Legacies, etc.	3,252	20,560	456	..	..	..	24,268
Fees	3,992	39,086	..	5,364	13,340	3,641	65,423
Other	4,778	20,058	23,018	376	273	330	48,833
Total	149,901	109,195	63,551	15,630	19,653	14,423	372,353
Expenditure—							
Salaries and Wages ..	70,962	28,155	50,999	4,620	9,316	6,677	170,729
Upkeep and Repair of Buildings	4,479	4,862	443	678	235	130	10,827
All Other	75,606	61,149	6,495	10,332	10,102	7,616	171,300
Total	151,047	94,166	57,937	15,630	19,653	14,423	352,856

(a) The figures relate to the years ended as follow :—New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania—31st December, 1932; Victoria—30th June, 1932; and Queensland and Western Australia—30th June, 1933.

3. *Orphanages, Industrial Schools, etc.*—(i) *General.* The methods of caring for orphans and neglected children differ extensively, inasmuch as some of the children are more or less segregated in orphanages and industrial schools, while others are boarded-out with their mothers or female relatives or with approved foster mothers. The children in orphanages and similar institutions may receive, in addition to primary education, some craft training. In all cases employment is found for the children on their discharge from the institution, and they remain for some time under the supervision of the proper authorities. The conditions under which orphans, neglected children and children boarded-out live, are subject to frequent inspections. The expenditure on orphanages in 1932 was approximately £298,000.

(ii) *Principal Institutions.* Particulars concerning the principal institutions in each State were published in earlier Year Books (See No. 22, p. 486).

(iii) *Transactions of State Departments.* The following table summarizes the transactions in 1932 of State Departments for the relief of neglected children :—

STATE RELIEF OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.—SUMMARY, 1932.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Number of children in institutions, boarded-out, or on probation—							
Males	2,396	3,741	802	553	538	343	8,373
Females	2,029	2,772	644	379	438	240	6,502
Total	4,425	6,513	1,446	932	976	583	14,875
Number of children boarded-out with their mothers or female relatives—not included in above figures—							
Males	10,252	9,538	2,921	130	27	..	25,786
Females			2,830	63	25	..	
Total	10,252	9,538	5,751	193	52	..	25,786
Total children under State control	14,677	16,051	7,197	1,125	1,028	583	40,661
Gross cost of children's relief	£ 454,341	£ 340,779	£ 183,880	£ 45,461	£ 27,533	£ 14,729	£ 1,066,723
Receipts from parents' contributions, etc. ..	19,560	7,564	6,881	3,746	4,011	1,002	42,764
Net cost to State..	434,781	333,215	176,999	41,715	23,522	13,727	1,023,959

(a) The figures relate to the years ended as follow :—New South Wales—31st December, 1933; Victoria—31st December, 1932; Other States—30th June, 1933.

4. **Lepor Hospitals.**—Isolation hospitals for the treatment of lepers have been established in New South Wales (Little Bay); Queensland (Peel Island, near Brisbane); and the Northern Territory (Channel Island, near Darwin). In October, 1931, the 17 inmates of the hospital previously established near Cossack in Western Australia, were transferred to Darwin. At the end of 1933 there were 19 cases in residence at Little Bay, 62 at Peel Island, 1 at Thursday Island, and 88 in the Northern Territory. During the year 1933, 32 cases of leprosy were reported in Australia, of which 1 was recorded in New South Wales, 1 in Victoria, 10 in Queensland, 4 in the Northern Territory, and 16 in Western Australia. In 1932 the number of deaths recorded was 7, 6 in Queensland and 1 in the Northern Territory; in 1933 there were 5 deaths in Queensland.

5. **Hospitals for the Insane.**—(i.) *General.* The methods of compiling statistics of insanity are fairly uniform throughout the States, but comparisons are of doubtful validity, because of an element of uncertainty as to possible differences in diagnosis in the early stages of the disease.

(ii) *Hospitals, Staff, etc., 1932.* Particulars regarding the number of institutions, the medical and nursing staffs, and accommodation are given in the appended table for the year 1932 :—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—NUMBER, STAFFS, ACCOMMODATION, 1932.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Number of Institutions ..	13	(b) 12	3	2	5	1	36
Medical Staff—							
Males	31	28	6	6	5	2	78
Females	4	..	1	..	..	..	5
Total	35	28	7	6	5	2	83
Nursing Staff and Attendants—							
Males	916	1,312	259	106	135	59	4,087
Females	853							205	93	75	74
Total	1,769	1,312	464	199	210	133	4,087
Accommodation— Number of beds and cots	10,253	6,087	3,171	1,509	1,759	661	23,440

(a) The figures relate to years ended as follow :—New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania—30th June, 1933 ; other States—31st December, 1932. (b) Includes four licensed private houses, in which cases at the end of the year numbered 101 ; other particulars not available.

(iii) *Patients, 1932.* Information regarding patients treated, deaths, etc., for the year 1932 is given in the table hereunder :—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—PATIENTS, DEATHS, ETC., 1932.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic. (b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Number of distinct persons treated during year (c)—							
Males	6,229	3,667	2,322	914	956	386	14,474
Females	5,175	3,820	1,450	731	502	355	12,033
Total	11,404	7,487	3,772	1,645	1,458	741	26,507
Number of patients on books at beginning of year—							
Males	5,447	3,235	1,936	775	846	333	12,572
Females	4,447	3,469	1,226	620	429	313	10,504
Total	9,894	6,704	3,162	1,395	1,275	646	23,076
Admissions and re-admissions exclusive of absconders retaken (c)—							
Males	782	432	277	139	110	53	1,793
Females	728	351	220	111	73	42	1,525
Total	1,510	783	497	250	183	95	3,318
Discharges (including absconders not retaken)—							
Males	364	175	136	78	36	29	818
Females	328	176	104	51	24	22	705
Total	692	351	240	129	60	51	1,523

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table. (b) Exclusive of four licensed private houses. (c) Exclusive of transfers to other Institutions.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—PATIENTS, DEATHS, ETC., 1932(a)—*continued.*

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic. (b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Deaths—							
Males	356	218	154	68	49	17	862
Females	234	176	71	38	29	12	560
Total	590	394	225	106	78	29	1,422
Number of patients on books at end of year—							
Males	5,509	3,274	1,923	768	871	340	12,685
Females	4,613	3,468	1,271	642	449	321	10,764
Total	10,122	6,742	3,194	1,410	1,320	661	23,449
Average daily number resident—							
Males	5,195	2,784	1,927	776	848	339	11,869
Females	4,187	3,061	1,208	634	431	322	9,843
Total	9,382	5,845	3,135	1,410	1,279	661	21,712
Number of patients on books at end of year per 1,000 of population—							
Males	4.18	3.64	3.87	2.65	3.74	2.95	3.78
Females	3.60	3.80	2.82	2.22	2.21	2.85	3.31
Persons	3.89	3.72	3.37	2.43	3.02	2.90	3.55
Average number of patients resident in hospitals for insane per 1,000 of mean population—							
Males	3.95	3.10	3.90	2.68	3.64	2.95	3.55
Females	3.28	3.36	2.70	2.20	2.13	2.85	3.04
Persons	3.62	3.23	3.33	2.44	2.94	2.90	3.30

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) Exclusive of four licensed private houses.

In some States patients well advanced towards recovery are allowed to leave the institutions and reside with their relatives or friends, but they are under supervision and their names are kept in the records.

(iv) *Revenue and Expenditure, 1932.* The revenue of Government asylums is small in comparison with their cost, and consists chiefly of patients' fees. The proportion of expenditure borne by the State amounts to about 84 per cent.

HOSPITALS (GOVERNMENT) FOR THE INSANE.—FINANCES, 1932.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Revenue (Exclusive of Government Grants)—							
Fees of Patients	104,348	33,366	22,795	19,799	17,606	8,195	206,109
Other	2,147	4,514	370	3,346	1,992	582	12,951
Total	106,495	37,880	23,165	23,145	19,598	8,777	219,060
Expenditure—							
Salaries and Wages	360,523	231,461	116,266	44,997	57,299	26,964	837,510
Upkeep and Repair of Buildings and Grounds .. .. .	..	11,883	34,873	3,072	..	852	51,805
All Other	190,200	137,014	(b) 44,314	43,493	33,700	18,604	518,005
Total	550,723	380,358	195,453	91,562	90,999	46,420	1,355,515
Expenditure per Average Daily Resident	£58/14/0	£65/1/6	£62/6/11	£64/18/9	£71/3/0	£70/4/6	£62/8/7

(a) The figures relate to years ended as follow:—South Australia—31st December, 1932; other States—30th June, 1933. (b) Includes £15,865, covering such items as Purchases of Land, Cost of New Buildings, and Additions to Buildings.

(v) *Summary for Australia, 1928 to 1932.* The table hereunder gives a summary for hospitals for the insane in Australia for each of the five years 1928 to 1932. The figures for the States cannot be brought to a common year; consequently the following particulars relate to a combination of calendar and financial years. Licensed houses are included in the number of institutions for Victoria, and in all particulars save expenditure for New South Wales. The figures are exclusive of reception houses and observation wards in gaols. In New South Wales the expenditure includes cost of Broken Hill patients treated in South Australian hospitals:—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Number of institutions	36	38	37	36	36
„ „ beds	19,467	20,951	21,779	22,540	23,440
Admissions	3,537	3,471	3,443	3,314	3,318
Discharged as recovered, relieved, etc.	1,669	1,625	1,558	1,497	1,523
Deaths	1,429	1,451	1,297	1,503	1,422
Expenditure—Total	£1,706,259	1,721,602	1,539,003	1,356,387	1,355,515
„ —Per Average Daily Resident	£84/1/8	£83/11/10	£72/17/8	£63/2/6	£62/8/7

(vi) *Number of Insane, 1928 to 1932.* The proportion of insane, as well as the total number returned as under treatment, shows a continuous increase during the period covered by the table. The more rapid increase during the last three years is possibly a reflection of the financial stress of the period. A comparison with the proportion of 3.57 per 1,000 of population for the pre-war years 1910 to 1913 is of interest, as the rate for the years 1928 to 1931 declined to 3.50 per 1,000 of population. The next table gives the number of insane under official care in Australia, and the proportion per 1,000 of population for the last five years.

INSANE PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS.

State.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
NUMBER.					
New South Wales	9,104	9,377	9,670	9,894	10,122
Victoria	6,501	6,531	6,669	6,704	6,742
Queensland	3,032	3,042	3,108	3,162	3,194
South Australia	1,350	1,374	1,404	1,395	1,410
Western Australia	1,229	1,252	1,274	1,275	1,320
Tasmania	615	622	635	646	661
Australia	21,831	22,198	22,760	23,076	23,449
PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					
New South Wales	3.64	3.71	3.79	3.84	3.89
Victoria	3.69	3.67	3.72	3.72	3.72
Queensland	3.37	3.34	3.35	3.37	3.37
South Australia	2.36	2.40	2.44	2.42	2.43
Western Australia	2.96	2.93	2.95	2.64	3.02
Tasmania	2.79	2.79	2.82	2.85	2.90
Australia	3.43	3.44	3.50	3.52	3.55

The difference between States in the number of insane persons in institutions per 1,000 of population may be due to some extent to differences in classification of the insane.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an earlier stage, and an increase in the number of recorded cases, therefore, does not necessarily imply an actual increase in insanity.

(vii) *Causes of Insanity.* The general information available respecting the causes of the insanity of persons admitted to institutions is too unsatisfactory to be given in detail.

(viii) *Length of Residence in Hospital.* (a) *New South Wales and Victoria.* Particulars are not available regarding the average length of residence in hospitals of persons who died or were discharged during the year.

(b) *Queensland.* The average residence of those who died during the year was 8 years 346 days for males and 10 years 189 days for females; of those discharged 3 years 100 days for males and 2 years 36 days for females.

(c) *South Australia.* The average residence of those who died during the year was 8 years 8 months 24 days for males, and 8 years 3 months 17 days for females; of those discharged, 2 years 10 months 6 days for males, and 2 years 5 months 29 days for females.

(d) *Western Australia.* The average residence of those who died was 9 years 3 months 14 days for males, and 6 years 3 months for females; of those discharged, 1 year 2 months 14 days for males and 2 years 5 months 7 days for females.

(e) *Tasmania.* The average residence of those who died during the year was 12 years 6 months for males, and 6 years 9 months for females; of those discharged, 1 year 10 months for males, and 2 years 10 months for females.

6. *Care of the Feeble-minded.*—An account of the treatment of the feeble-minded, supplied by the Public Health Department of Tasmania, appeared in Official Year Book No. 19, pp. 477 and 478.

7. *Protection of Aborigines.*—For the protection of the aboriginal Australian race there are institutions, under the supervision of Aborigines Boards, where these people are housed and encouraged to work, the children receiving elementary education. The work is usually carried on at mission stations, but many of the natives are nomadic, and receive food and clothing when they call, whilst others but rarely come near the stations. The native race is extinct in Tasmania. The expenditure from Consolidated Revenue in 1932–33 was, New South Wales, £54,681; Victoria, £7,138; Queensland, £39,302; South Australia, £24,776; Western Australia, £27,239; Northern Territory, £8,454 (including £1,320, Government subsidy to aboriginal mission stations); total for Australia, £161,590. According to the latest census taken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the numbers of full-blood and half-caste aborigines living in supervised camps in each State at 30th June, 1933, were as follow:—

ABORIGINES.(a)—AUSTRALIA—30th JUNE, 1933.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Full-bloods ..	599	28	5,912	82	1,640	2,628	10,889
Half-castes ..	3,115	148	1,684	536	852	339	6,674

(a) Living in supervised camps. See letterpress above table.

Particulars regarding total numbers of Aborigines in each State will be found in the Chapter dealing with Population.

8. **Royal Life Saving Society.**—In each of the State capitals, “centres” of the Royal Life Saving Society have been established, and in some States sub-centres have been established in the larger provincial districts. Saving of life from drowning and other forms of asphyxiation is the object of the Society, and its immediate aims are (a) educative and (b) remedial. The encouragement of swimming and life-saving in schools, colleges, clubs, etc., will bring about a more widespread knowledge of these necessary matters, and there is increasing provision of life-belts, reels, lines, and other first-aid appliances on ocean beaches, wharves, and other suitable places. Upwards of 10,000 certificates of proficiency in various grades are issued annually after examination throughout Australia, the numbers for the individual States for 1933 being New South Wales, 4,483; Victoria, 1,366; Queensland, 752; South Australia, 773; Western Australia, 1,317; and Tasmania, 57.

9. **Royal Humane Society.**—The Royal Humane Society of Australasia has for its objects (a) to grant awards for skill, promptness, and perseverance in life-saving, where the rescuer has risked his or her life; (b) to provide assistance in cases of danger and apparent death; (c) to restore the apparently drowned; (d) to collect and circulate the latest information regarding approved methods and apparatus for life-saving. Awards of medals and certificates are made numbering about 100 annually. Upwards of 300 lifebuoys have been provided at various places on the coasts, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs in the various States. Swimming is encouraged amongst school children, and awards are made for proficiency.

10. **Other Charitable Institutions.**—Owing to variety of name and function of other charitable institutions it has been found impracticable to give detailed results. The aid given in kind—food, clothing, tools of trade, etc.—is considerable, whilst the shelter and treatment afforded range from a bed for a night for casual callers in establishments ministering minor charity, to indoor treatment over long periods in those that exist for the relief of the aged and the infirm. The institutions not so particularized include asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind, infant homes, homes for the destitute and aged poor, industrial colonies, night shelters, crèches, homes of hope, rescue homes, free kindergarten and ragged schools, auxiliary medical charities, free dispensaries, benevolent societies and nursing systems, ambulance and health societies, boys’ brigades, humane and animals’ protection societies, prisoners’ aid associations, shipwreck relief societies, bush fires and mining accident relief funds, etc.

11. **Total Expenditure on Charities.**—Issues of the Official Year Book, prior to No. 24, embodied statistics of expenditure on charities. The returns available, however, included a portion only of direct expenditure by Governments, and, in general, there is lack of harmony in the information available for the different States. Pending the result of further inquiry it has been decided to omit this table from the present chapter.