

1091. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the Trade-marks Registration Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 539) which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connection with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1881, 463 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 336 were registered. During the year 1881, the number submitted was 112, and the number registered 91.

Trade-marks.

---

**PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.**

1092. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) reserved for the Royal Assent on the 15th July 1870 and assented to on the 6th January 1871, the repeal to take effect from and after the 31st December 1875. Therefore since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Abolition of State aid to religion.

1093. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. One important denomination has not furnished any returns for four years, notwithstanding its ministers have been constantly urged to send them in. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognized heads.

Difficulty in obtaining statistics of religious bodies.

1094. The following table contains a statement of the number of registered clergy and the approximate number of religious services performed in connection with each denomination during the last two years:—

Clergy and services.

## CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED, 1880 AND 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Registered Clergy.*			Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
	1880.	1881.	Increase.†	1880.	1881.	Increase.†
Church of England ...	172	174	2	29,199	32,369	3,170
Presbyterians ...	161	170	9	44,035	44,143	108
Methodists ...	144	152	8	106,122	127,038	20,916
Independents ‡	49	48	-1	10,062	10,062	...
Baptists ...	47	52	5	8,238	8,060	-178
Bible Christians ...	20	23	3	7,111	7,962	851
Evangelical Lutherans	12	13	1	3,088	3,670	582
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	2	...	688	416	-272
Church of Christ ‡	14	12	-2	3,693	3,693	...
Society of Friends ...	...	1	1	208	208	...
Moravians ...	3	3	...	1,500	1,460	-40
Protestants unattached	7	6	-1	1,518	200	-1,318
Roman Catholics ‡	93	104	11	48,638	48,638	...
Unitarians ...	2	2	...	78	52	-26
Swedenborgians ...	1	1	...	110	110	...
Catholic Apostolic ...	3	3	...	1,328	1,372	44
Christian Israelites ...	1	1	...	156	156	...
Spiritualists ...	...	...	...	80	93	13
Jews ...	5	6	1	1,274	1,315	41
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>267,126</b>	<b>291,017</b>	<b>23,891</b>
			Net figures			Net figures

Increase or decrease in clergy and services of different sects.

1095. In 1881, as compared with 1880, increases in the number of clergy will be noticed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Bible Christians, the Lutherans, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews; decreases in the case of the Independents, the Church of Christ, and the Protestants unattached. In regard to the services performed, increases will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Lutherans, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Spiritualists, and the Jews; and decreases in the case of the Baptists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, and the Unitarians.

1096. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal service on the Sabbath:—

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

† The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

‡ The Independents have furnished no returns since 1877; and up to the time of going to press complete returns had not been received from the Roman Catholics and the Church of Christ. In these cases, therefore, the figures published last year have been repeated for 1881.

Churches, attendance &c.

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE, 1880 AND 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1880.	1881.	In-crease*	1880.	1881.	In-crease.*	1880.	1881.	In-crease.*
Church of England	573	649	76	76,402	84,973	8,571	44,825	49,261	4,436
Presbyterians ...	860	858	-2	82,730	82,780	50	72,839	73,095	256
Methodists ...	912	967	55	98,071	109,653	11,582	70,000	79,059	9,059
Independents† ...	107	107	...	18,005	18,005	...	9,360	9,360	...
Baptists ...	77	80	3	13,400	15,338	1,938	7,325	9,069	1,744
Bible Christians...	112	147	35	11,372	12,533	1,161	4,875	5,832	957
Evangelical Lu-therans	45	45	...	4,630	4,800	170	3,350	3,250	-100
Welsh Calvinists	5	4	-1	900	950	50	520	550	30
Church of Christ†	46	46	...	6,380	6,380	...	2,288	2,288	...
Society of Friends	2	2	...	200	200	...	50	50	...
Moravians ...	2	2	...	300	315	15	140	120	-20
Protestants unat-tached	19	1	-18	3,525	250	-3,275	2,700	150	-2,550
Roman Catholics†	531	531	...	98,791	98,791	...	70,780	70,780	...
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	200	200	...	90	60	-30
Swedenborgians...	2	3	1	150	150	...	63	67	4
Catholic Apostolic	4	4	...	530	530	...	190	180	-10
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	65	65	...
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	1,800	2,100	300	400	1,100	700
Jews ...	6	6	...	1,784	1,799	15	489	527	38
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>149†</b>	<b>419,370</b>	<b>439,947</b>	<b>20,577†</b>	<b>290,349</b>	<b>304,863</b>	<b>14,514†</b>

1097. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Bible Christians, and the Swedenborgians returned more, and the Presbyterians, the Welsh Calvinists, and the Protestants unattached returned fewer, church edifices in 1881 than in 1880; that all the denominations except the last-named returned increased accommodation; and all except these, the Lutherans, the Moravians, the Unitarians, and the Catholic Apostolic Church, returned a larger attendance at their principal services.

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1098. As compared with the number in 1880, the total increase in the number of clergy was 37, the increase in the number of services performed was 23,891, the increase in the number of church buildings was 149, the increase in the church accommodation was 20,577, and the increase in church attendance was 14,514.

Total increase of clergy, churches, &c.

1099. Of the buildings used by the various denominations for public worship during 1881, 55 were State schools, 48 of which were so employed on Sundays and 7 on week days.

State schools used for public worship.

\* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to last table.

‡ Net increase.

1100. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1880 and 1881:—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1880 AND 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1880.	1881.	Increase*	1880.	1881.	Increase*	1880.	1881.	Increase*
Church of England	316	329	13	2,540	2,879	339	23,418	24,225	807
Presbyterians ...	345	345	...	2,723	2,720	-3	27,763	27,733	-30
Methodists... ..	541	572	31	4,950	5,445	495	36,216	36,804	588
Independents † ...	61	61	...	797	797	...	5,922	5,922	...
Baptists ... ..	51	55	4	507	572	65	5,210	4,733	-477
Bible Christians ...	58	66	8	616	705	89	2,282	2,769	487
Evangelical Lu- therans	20	18	-2	64	65	1	884	810	-74
Welsh Calvinists...	5	4	-1	77	67	-10	575	620	45
Church of Christ †	23	23	...	184	184	...	1,280	1,280	...
Moravians ... ..	2	2	...	4	3	-1	47	67	20
Society of Friends	1	...	-1	2	...	-2	10	...	-10
Protestants unat- tached	10	8	-2	98	79	-19	1,203	714	-489
Roman Catholics †	300	300	...	1,454	1,454	...	24,933	24,933	...
Unitarians... ..	1	...	-1	4	...	-4	24	...	-24
Swedenborgians ...	1	1	...	6	5	-1	33	37	4
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	5	5	...	39	39	...
Spiritualists ... ..	1	2	1	19	25	6	105	189	84
Jews... ..	5	5	...	13	21	8	330	386	56
Total ... ..	1,742	1,792	50†	14,063	15,026	963†	130,274	131,261	987†

1101. As compared with the numbers in 1880, the Sabbath schools increased by 50, the teachers by 963, and the scholars by 987. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, and the Spiritualists; but a falling-off occurred in the number of scholars in the case of the Baptists; of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Presbyterians; of the schools and scholars in the case of the Lutherans; of the schools and teachers in the case of the Welsh Calvinists; of the teachers in the case of the Swedenborgians; and of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the unattached Protestants, the Society of Friends, and the Unitarians. The last two of these discontinued in 1881 the only Sabbath school which had previously existed in connection with their respective denominations.

1102. In the year 1881, 26 of the Sabbath schools, or 1½ per cent. of the whole, were held in State school buildings.

\* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† The Independents have furnished no returns since 1877; and up to the time of going to press complete returns had not been received from the Roman Catholics and the Church of Christ. In these cases, therefore, the figures published last year have been repeated for 1881.

‡ Net figures.

Sabbath  
schools.

Increase or  
or decrease  
of Sabbath  
schools.

Sabbath  
schools  
in State  
school  
buildings.

1103. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many, no doubt, are below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the numbers at the school age in the population, as returned at the census, amounting to 195,302, the proportion would be 67 per cent.

Proportion of Sabbath school children to population.

1104. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January 1853. This Act as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually or after the occurrence of a vacancy of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100. The required number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity any degree, diploma, certificate, or license which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

Melbourne University.

1105. 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 recognized 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 Universities.

1106. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

Date of founding University.

University  
thrown open  
to females.

1107. On the 22nd March 1880 the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

University  
fees.

1108. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:—

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

#### BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course	... ..	3	0	0
---	--------	---	---	---

*Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.*

*Engineering students may attend the three Arts courses of the first year on payment of the fees for two such courses, and three Arts courses prescribed in their second year, and be examined therein, on payment of the fees for two such courses.*

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

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

For examination for the degree of LL.D.	... ..	12	0	0
---	--------	----	---	---

#### BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

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

#### FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.

For certificate of any examination prescribed for matriculation or for the completion of any year	... ..	0	2	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures	... ..	0	10	6
For certificate of Engineer	... ..	5	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Arts	... ..	5	0	0
For degree of Master of Arts	... ..	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Medicine	... ..	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Medicine	... ..	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Surgery	... ..	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
For degree of Master of Surgery ... ..	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Laws ... ..	5	0	0
For degree of Master of Laws ... ..	10	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Laws ... ..	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Music ... ..	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Music ... ..	10	0	0
For graduates of other Universities admitted to the same degree in the University of Melbourne ... ..	5	5	0
For undergraduates of other Universities admitted to the same standing in the University of Melbourne ... ..	3	3	0

1109. The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be 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 the Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, 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.

1110. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connection with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of only by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond. Affiliated colleges.

1111. The following information respecting Trinity College has been kindly supplied for this work by the Warden, Mr. Alexander Leeper, Trinity College. M.A.\* :—

"Trinity College, which is connected with the Church of England, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was built by means of voluntary contributions of members of the Church of England. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th February 1870, and the college was opened for the reception of students in July Term 1872. Thus Trinity College was established, and it remained for several years the only University College in Victoria. The Rev. G. W. Torrance, M.A. (now Mus. Doc.), had been appointed Acting Head in February Term 1872, and held office till the commencement of February Term 1876, at which date he resigned, and the present warden was appointed. From the time of its affiliation to the University the progress of the college has been rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. Three years later the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the erection of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Mr. Joseph Clarke and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to commence the new structure. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture hall, billiard room, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for

\* Further particulars will be found in the latest issue of the *Calendar of Trinity College*. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne, 1882.

University students belonging to any of the professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, served as the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

“Lectures on all the subjects of the Arts course (intended to assist students in preparation for the University examinations) are regularly delivered on five evenings in the week. Abundant means for recreation have also been provided, including an asphalted tennis court, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its students' library, containing over five thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £25,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Considerably more than 100 students have already been entered on the college books. There are nine endowed scholarships, for which examinations are held at the beginning of the University year. The total cost of residence, commons, and tuition is about £80 per annum. Non-resident students attending evening lectures at the college pay six guineas (£6 6s.) per term.”

Ormond  
College.

1112. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The whole amount spent on the building, &c., up to the present time has been £23,726, and subscriptions for its endowment have been received besides amounting to upwards of £10,000. Of the former sum, Mr. Ormond contributed the entire cost of the building, amounting to £22,571. The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations; a complete course of theological lectures is also delivered in the college for the benefit of those students who propose to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1882 there were 30 students in residence; 7 of these were theological students, and 23 University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of about £50 per annum, is held at the beginning of March in each year. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence is £81 8s., which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for bed linen, towels, laundry, and fuel. The following is a list of the fees payable\* :—

				FEES.		
				£	s.	d.
Registration fee	...	...	...	2	2	0
Tuition fee—per term	...	...	...	6	6	0
Use of furniture—per term	...	...	...	0	10	0
Residence and commons—first term	...	...	...	22	0	0
”	”	second ditto	...	15	0	0
”	”	third ditto	...	24	0	0

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

101113. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held three times a year, viz., at the beginning and end of the February term, and at the end of the October term; but no person is admitted to the first of these unless he gives a guarantee that he intends to matriculate and continue his studies at the University. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry,\* English, history, French, German, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and elementary botany. In the first eight of these, honor as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honors in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honors in two subjects to pass in two others.

Matriculation examination.

1114. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honors, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honor papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German). In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in two classes; those in the first class being placed in order of merit, those in the second in alphabetical order.

Matriculation class lists.

1115. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Exhibitions at matriculation.

1116. The subjects of examination for admission into the ordinary division of the Civil Service are the same as those prescribed for the matriculation, it being necessary to pass in at least four subjects—two of which must be English and arithmetic. As the latter subjects are generally taken up by the candidates for the matriculation examination, it follows that most of those who pass that also pass the Civil Service examination.

Civil Service examination.

1117. During the year 1881, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,048, viz., 806 males and 242 females. Of these, 674 males and 207 females presented themselves for the matriculation,

Matriculation and Civil Service examinations.

\* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honor papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

and 750 males and 197 females for the Civil Service, examination. Of the males, 298, or 44 per cent., and of the females, 94, or per 45 cent., passed the former; and 358, or 47 per cent., of the males, and 113, or 57 per cent., of the females, passed the latter. Honor papers at matriculation\* were first set in October 1881. Out of 269 males and 56 females who then passed the examination, 70 males and 13 females obtained honors; viz., 37 males and 5 females in one subject, 24 males and 6 females in two subjects, 2 males in three subjects, and 7 males and 2 females in four subjects.

Matriculated students.

1118. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, involving making a declaration and signing the matriculation book, the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 392 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1881-2, only 172 matriculated, as against 115 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1881 were more numerous than in any year since the University was established. From the date of its opening to the end of that year, the total number who matriculated was 1,648. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,† 17 of the persons who matriculated in 1881 were females, but several of these had passed the matriculation examination long before that period.

Attendance at lectures.

1119. In 1881, as compared with 1880, an increase of 69 took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow:—

#### MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1881.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts ... ..	94	...	94
Laws ... ..	68	1	69
Engineering ... ..	42	...	42
Medicine ... ..	159	6	165
Total ... ..	363‡	7	370

Graduates.

1120. In 1881 the number of graduates was 65, of whom 55 took direct and 10 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 49 in 1880, 56 in 1879, and 24 in 1878. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 2 in 1880, 9 in 1879, and 6 in 1878. The following table

\* See paragraph 1113 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1107 *ante*.

‡ These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1881, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 346.

shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1880, also those in the year 1881 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,\* 1855 TO 1881.

Degrees.	Prior to 1881.			During 1881.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	159	56	215	9	...	9	168	56	224
Master of Arts ...	86	78	164	8	9	17	94	87	181
Bachelor of Medicine	60	8	68	17	...	17	77	8	85
Doctor of Medicine	16	61	77	...	1	1	16	62	78
Bachelor of Surgery	32	1	33	14	...	14	46	1	47
Bachelor of Laws	66	5	71	4	...	4	70	5	75
Master of Laws ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Doctor of Laws ...	3	13	16	...	...	...	3	13	16
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>710</b>

1121. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	9,000	8,640	553	18,193	17,682
1881 ...	9,000	9,847	134	18,981	17,233
Increase ...	...	1,207	...	788	...
Decrease ...	...	...	419	...	449

1122. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

State schools.

\* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 494; of these, 315 received 1 degree only, 148 received 2 degrees, 28 received 3 degrees, and 3 received 4 degrees.

## STATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1881.

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

State schools, 1881 and former years.

1123. In the last of the years named in the table, the instructors and scholars in average attendance were more numerous than in any previous year; in consequence of 145 night schools having been closed, the number of schools and distinct scholars were rather less numerous than in 1880, although more so than in any previous year; the scholars on the rolls outnumbered those in 1880 and 1879, but were exceeded by those in 1876 and 1877. It should be explained, however, that a child attending at several schools during the year appears on the rolls of each, and a decrease in the enrolments does not necessarily imply a diminution in the number of scholars, but is more probably due merely to a falling-off in the number of duplicate attendances.

Increase in State schools, 1872-81.

1124. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table, 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:—

## STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1881.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools ...	708	67·49
Instructors ...	1,887	78·10
Scholars on the rolls ...	95,368	70·10
„ in average attendance ...	52,794	77·12
Distinct children attending (estimated)	82,329	72·73

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

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

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

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

1125. By making a comparison between the figures of the two last lines of the same table, the increase or decrease in 1881 will be shown as follows :—

Increase in State schools, 1881.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1881.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Schools	...	53
Instructors	88	...
Scholars on the rolls	1,700	...
„ in average attendance	1,730	...
Distinct children attending	...	210

1126. In the following table, the first four lines of which have been taken from the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1881-2, a statement is given of the number of scholars enrolled and in average attendance at the State schools of each Australasian colony except Western Australia; also the proportion of average attendance to enrolment\* :—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Queensland	40,309	21,752	53·96
2. Victoria	231,423	121,250	52·39
3. New Zealand	120,565	61,822	51·27
4. South Australia	40,550	20,653	50·93
5. Tasmania	13,644	6,701	49·11
6. New South Wales	176,969	82,890	46·83

1127. It will be observed that the colonies are placed in order according to the regularity of school attendance prevailing in each, the highest place being occupied by Queensland, and the second by Victoria. New South Wales is at the bottom of the list, the scholars attending the schools both in that colony and Tasmania being fewer by more than half than the numbers on the roll.

Order of colonies in respect to school attendance.

1128. The following table shows the teachers of both sexes employed in Victorian State schools in 1881 and the former year; also the increase or decrease in the number of teachers of each class :—

Teachers in State schools.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1880	1,296	237	330	1,863	335	662	580	775	2,352
1881	1,321	217	336	1,874	396	657	590	786	2,429
Increase	25	...	6	11	61	...	10	11	77
Decrease	...	20	...	...	...	5	...	...	...

\* For a full account of the education systems of the various Australasian colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-1, Appendix B, page 431 et seq.

Increase of teachers, 1881.

1129. An increase of 11 will be observed in the total number of male and of 77 in that of female teachers. Under the head of male assistants, a falling-off of 20 took place, and a falling-off of 5 under that of female assistants ; but an increase occurred under all the other heads.

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

1130. In the State schools, boys exceed girls, the proportions of the former being in 1880, 92, and in 1881, 94, to every 100 of the latter. The following is a statement of the number of scholars of either sex returned as in average attendance during these two years :—

#### SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1880 ... ..	62,339	57,181	119,520
1881 ... ..	62,453	58,797	121,250
Increase ... ..	114	1,616	1,730

1131. By regulations issued under the 20th section of the Census Act 1881, it was ordained that the sub-enumerators should obtain from every school, whether State, private, industrial, reformatory, orphan, or of any other kind whatever, particulars as to the religious denomination with which it was connected, the number of teachers, and the number and ages of the scholars who attended during any portion of Monday the 4th April 1881, and the average number who attended during the five days ended with the 1st April 1881. By this means very complete and satisfactory information was procured. The following is the result of the enumeration of the State schools :—

#### STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS—CENSUS OF 1881.

Number of Schools ... .. 1,711			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of teachers ... ..	1,894	2,397	4,291
Average number of scholars during the five days ended 1st April 1881	60,523	57,021	117,544
Number of scholars attending on Monday the 4th April	65,678	63,373	129,051
Excess of attendance on the 4th April over average of previous week	5,155	6,352	11,507

School returns collected by census officers.

1132. It will be observed that the attendance of scholars on the day succeeding the census was nearly ten per cent. above the average number who attended during the week which preceded it. By this it would appear probable that a special effort had been made to muster the children on the first-named day which had been publicly given out as that on which the school attendance would be ascertained, whereas the fact that the average of the previous week would also be taken was not so generally known.

State school attendance on census day.

1133. This is borne out by comparing the table with the preceding one, for whilst, according to the census return—which applies to a period three months after the end of the first and nine months before that of the second period referred to in that table—the average attendance was less than that shown by the returns of the Education Department at either period, the scholars on Monday the 4th April were nearly 10,000 in excess of the number that department returned at the first period, and nearly 8,000 in excess of that at the second period. Fewer schools are shown by the census returns than those shown at either period by the returns of the Education Department, which is probably owing to day and night schools, when held in the same building, being sometimes treated by the sub-enumerators as one school; the difference in time will fully account for the teachers according to the census being 76 more than at the first and 12 fewer than at the second period.

Census and official school returns compared.

1134. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in 1880 and 1881. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents; all the remainder was granted by the State:—

Expenditure on public instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,\* 1880 AND 1881.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1880.	1881.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries ... ..	317,463	322,497	5,034	...
Results ... ..	96,775	101,513	4,738	...
Bonuses ... ..	5,202	5,284	82	...
Training ... ..	3,129	2,858	...	271
Books and requisites ... ..	3,984	4,120	136	...
Cleaning ... ..	29,901	30,252	351	...
Boards of Advice ... ..	533	496	...	37
Exhibitions ... ..	1,302	1,439	137	...
Singing ... ..	7,797	5,650	...	2,147
Drawing ... ..	3,784	2,749	...	1,035
Buildings ... ..	86,729	60,396	...	26,333
Rent ... ..	5,436	4,562	...	874
Extra subjects ... ..	4,083	4,469	386	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>566,118</b>	<b>546,285</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>Net decrease. 19,833</b>

\* See also table following paragraph 318 ante.

Expenditure  
of two  
years com-  
pared.

1135. In 1881, as compared with 1880, payments for salaries, results, and bonuses increased by nearly £10,000; but a reduction of over £26,000 took place in school buildings, and of over £3,000 under the head of singing and drawing; the net decrease being nearly £20,000.

Private  
schools, 1873  
to 1882.

1136. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the ten years 1873 to 1882 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1882.

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

Private  
schools, 1873  
and 1882,  
compared.

1137. 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 243 in the number of private schools, and of 288 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 9,281 in the number of scholars.

Denomina-  
tions of  
private  
schools.

1138. For the last six years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognized 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 six years :—

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

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

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1882.

Year.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		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
1878 ... ..	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879 ... ..	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880 ... ..	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (Census) ...	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882 ... ..	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
<b>TEACHERS.</b>											
1877 ... ..	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878 ... ..	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879 ... ..	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880 ... ..	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census) ...	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882 ... ..	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
<b>SCHOLARS.</b>											
1877 ... ..	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1878 ... ..	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,537
1879 ... ..	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880 ... ..	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census) ...	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882 ... ..	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181

1139. By the figures relating to 1882 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 270 private schools, or 42 per cent., employing 792 instructors, or 51 per cent., and educating 23,881 children, or 70 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 20,377 children, or about 60 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 85 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic church.

1140. Comparing the returns of the census year with those of the preceding and succeeding years, it will be observed that the sub-enumerators returned fewer scholars than the ordinary collectors, the difference being probably that between the numbers on the rolls and those attending on the census day. The difference is much the greater in the case of the Roman Catholic schools, the

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

number of scholars attending which on the census day was 6,084 less than that returned in 1880, and 3,947 less than that returned in 1882. From these differences being so large, it appears probable that the usual practice of this denomination has been to enter the number of scholars enrolled during the whole course of each year, instead of the number at the time of the collector's visit.

Average attendance and on 4th April.

1141. The scholars referred to in the line of the last table which relates to 1881 are those who attended school on the 4th April. These, in the case of the Roman Catholics, numbered 1,587 in excess of the average of the previous week, but this appears to be the only body which made a special effort to collect its scholars on the census day, as in the case of the other denominations the difference between the attendance at the two periods was generally in the contrary direction, the weekly average being in several instances much in excess of the numbers on the 4th April. The following are the figures for the two periods :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1881.—SCHOLARS AT TWO PERIODS.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Scholars Attending.		Five Days' Average in excess of number on the 4th April.	Number on the 4th April in excess of Five Days' Average.
	Average of Five Days ended with the 1st April.	On the 4th April.		
Church of England ...	1,588	1,582	6	...
Presbyterian ...	843	836	7	...
Wesleyan ...	246	248	...	2
Independent ...	13	13	...	...
Lutheran ...	272	206	66	...
Brethren ...	30	26	4	...
Protestant (undefined)	447	449	...	2
Roman Catholic ...	14,843	16,430	...	1,587
Jewish ...	311	276	35	...
Not any, or not stated	7,985	8,068	...	83
Total ...	26,578	28,134	...	1,556*

Proportion of other children educated by each sect.

1142. The number of children at the school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed has been already referred to.† In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :—

\* Net figures.

† See paragraph 80 *et seq. ante*.

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

Religious Denomination.	Children at School Age (6 to 15 years).		
	Total Number of each Denomination living 3rd April 1881.	Attending Denominational Schools on School Census Day (4th April 1881).	
		Number.	Percentage of Total Number living.
Church of England ...	68,202	988	1.45
Presbyterian ...	29,848	491	1.65
Wesleyan ...	24,270	138	.57
Independent ...	4,431	13	.29
Lutheran ...	1,816	199	10.96
Roman Catholic...	49,982	13,442	26.89
Jewish ...	1,000	248	24.80

1143. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

1144. The teachers in private schools returned at the census were fewer by 71 than those in 1880, and fewer by 37 than those in 1882. The fluctuations in the number of teachers which occur from year to year are probably owing to the fact that visiting teachers who attend at more than one school for the purpose of giving lessons on some special subject or accomplishment are returned in some years but not in others. The instruction is not to include such teachers, but this is not always attended to. 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, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 (Census) ...	425	1,091	1,516
1882 ...	430	1,123	1,553
Increase ...	5	32	37

1145. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally greater than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1882:—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars.  
 „ not attached „ „ „ 13 „

1146. 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 40, and in the Roman Catholic schools as high as 38, to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

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

”	Moravians	...	”	”	13	”
”	Protestants (undefined)		”	”	15	”
”	Wesleyans	...	”	”	17	”
”	Presbyterians	...	”	”	22	”
”	Jews	... ..	”	”	24	”
”	Brethren	...	”	”	26	”
”	Roman Catholics	...	”	”	38	”
”	Lutherans	...	”	”	40	”

1147. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and Roman Catholics.

1148. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys, the proportion being 104 of the former to every 100 of the latter. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown, the proportion being only 94 girls to every 100 boys.\*

1149. The following are the numbers of boys and girls in private schools according to the returns of the last two years :—

#### SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1881 (Census) ... ..	13,308	14,826	28,134
1882 ... ..	16,665	17,397	34,062
Increase ... ..	3,357	2,571	5,928

1150. The increase in the number of scholars is probably more apparent than real, the numbers in 1882 being the larger mainly in consequence of the numbers on the school books being then returned instead of the actual attendance on one day, as in the previous year.

1151. The age prescribed by law as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

\* See paragraph 1130 *ante*.

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

Proportion of male to female scholars.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

Apparent increase of scholars.

Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1881.

Ages.	State Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	28,235	4,583	32,818
6 to 15 years ...	156,206	26,259	182,465
15 years and upwards ...	11,085	3,220	14,305
Total .. ...	195,526	34,062	229,588

1152. In public schools 80 per cent., and in private schools 76 per cent., of the scholars in 1881 were at the school age. In the former 6 per cent., and in the latter 9 per cent., were above that age; whilst in the former 14 per cent., and in the latter 15 per cent., were below that age. Proportion of scholars at school age.

1153. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1881 may be stated as follows:— Scholars, 1881.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	195,526
In private schools ...	34,062
At home (census figures) ...	11,547
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>241,135</b>

1154. Of the children first named it has been ascertained by means of returns received by the Education Department and from other sources that the following were at the school age:— Scholars at school age.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1881.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	156,206
In private schools ...	26,259
At home (estimated from census figures) ...	5,800
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>188,265</b>

1155. The total number of children at the school age living in Victoria on the 3rd April 1881, according to the census returns, was 195,302. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:— Children receiving and not receiving instruction.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1881.

	Numbers.	Per cent.
Being educated ...	188,265	96.40
Not being educated ...	7,037	3.60
<b>Total at school age ...</b>	<b>195,302</b>	<b>100.00</b>

1156. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 96 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 156,206, or 80 per cent., were at State schools. These are the "distinct children," whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by Proportion of children being educated.

an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children would be reduced to 97,000,\* and the total number of children receiving education would be reduced to 129,059, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 66,243.

1157. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. The prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 26 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1881.

1158. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These, with one exception, 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 connection 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,† 1881.

Name of Institution..	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	9	160
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	13	292
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	10	167
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	7	99
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	9	133
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	7	89
	.. Total ...	40,000	55	940

\* Eighty per cent. of the whole number attending have been assumed to be at the school age. This was the proportion of distinct children at the school age as returned by the Education Department.

† At the Melbourne Grammar School are three 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 same annual value 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 books of the school, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*; it is of the value of £25, tenable for one year; there are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband; they are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20.

Proportion of children not attending full time.

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

1159. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by the Registrar, Mr. Edward F. Pittman :—

Sandhurst  
School of  
Mines.

“The School of Mines and Industries, Bendigo, was opened on the 21st April 1873. Some of the class-rooms are in the same building with the Sandhurst Mechanics’ Institute and Free Library. These rooms have lately been entirely renovated. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Lecture-room and the Metallurgical and Physical Laboratory are situated at the back of the main building, and are furnished with balance-room and chemical library convenient for entrance from either laboratory. Store-room and outhouses have also lately been built, and the ground laid out as a botanical garden for purposes of instruction in materia medica and general botany. The establishment of workshops for practical instruction is under contemplation, for which a portion of this ground will be utilized.

“Classes have been already established in mathematics, mechanics, mining, geology (including geological plan drawing and field excursions), mineralogy, mechanical plan and architectural drawing, architecture and building construction, surveying (mining and land, with exercise in the field), mining manager’s class, chemistry (lectures and laboratory practice), metallurgy with assaying, physics (magnetism and electricity, sound, light, heat), telegraphy, short-hand, bookkeeping, freehand drawing, with the applications of design to industries. All these subjects are treated with especial reference to their application to mining and the arts and manufactures, and further classes are in course of formation. Free courses of lectures are being given in chemistry to the upper class State school pupils, and one of the lecture-classes in geology applied to mining is free to the general public.

“A science society has been formed in connection with the school to promote the study and practice of natural science, and to perform the work, as far as possible, of a microscopical society, a field club, and a health society. A number of interesting papers on scientific subjects have been read by members, and have been listened to by appreciative audiences.

“The method of instruction is by lectures, with demonstrations, and by tutorial classes, in which each student is separately directed and assisted. Examinations are held half-yearly for certificates as captain of shift, engine-driver, underground manager, and general mining manager, and for certificates of competency in the separate subjects taught in the school. In addition to the school’s library, which includes a supply of scientific journals, the students have access to the scientific works in the Free Library. The museum contains some very valuable collections of minerals, the specimens numbering between two and three thousand; also samples illustrating industrial processes, and a collection of mining and other models. Plans, surveys, reports of mines, analyses, and assays are undertaken by the instructors. The fees range from 5s. to 21s. per quarter; laboratory instruction, according to a scale, beginning with, for chemistry, 21s. per quarter; for metallurgy, 42s. per quarter for two lessons a week, all apparatus and materials being found.

“During 1881, 230, 263, 302, 296 students attended the classes in the January, April, July, and October terms respectively. The number of lecturers was 7.

“The receipts amounted to £2,372 9s. 3d., of which £2,069 7s. 6d. was received from Government, and the expenditure to £2,015 14s. 2d.”

1160. Mr. Andrew Berry, Acting Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution :—

School of  
Mines,  
Ballarat.

“The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by seven lecturers, including two professors, are formed in Euclid, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering, metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy and geology; natural philosophy; elementary, inorganic, organic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, and telegraphy; at a cost to the student of one guinea per term of

ten weeks for each subject. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fee mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction arrangements are made for increased tuition. The chairs in chemistry and geology are respectively filled by Professors A. Mica Smith, B.Sc., and F. M. Krausé, late Field Geologist to the Victorian Government. The terms (of ten weeks' duration) begin about the second weeks of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at the end of each term, examinations, by means of printed questions, are held at the school in both scientific and practical subjects. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present himself for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant him a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1881, 287 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, and mineralogy, also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains mineralogical, geological, technological, and conchological collections; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, is kept supplied with the most recent scientific publications. During the year 1881 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 112, 103, 241, and 216. Free science classes are now established in connection with the State schools, teachers attending lectures on Saturdays and scholars on Wednesdays. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £2,688, of which the sum of £2,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £3,104."

Schools of  
Design.

1161. Schools of Design have been established at 23 places in Victoria in connection with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December 1881 was 1,726, of whom 1,337, or more than three-fourths, had attended 8 or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Melbourne  
Public  
Library.

1162. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £328,595, of which £15,433 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 149,237, of which 83,854 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £13,696. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1881 was 117,857. 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 258,612 persons.

1163. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1881, 12,883 works of art, viz., 102 oil paintings, 768 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,013 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 3 male and 40 female students, and the school of design by 53 male and 109 female students. National Gallery.

1164. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,450 publications, 40,000 specimens, and 150 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1881, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 39, and on engineering by 36, students. Industrial Museum.

1165. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of specimens of minerals, stuffed animals and birds, insects, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1881 was visited by 112,797 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £790, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365. National Museum.

1166. There is a free library in connection with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent Office Library.

1167. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has branches in the ten assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1881 was 14,381. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £16,935, of which £884 was spent in 1881. Supreme Court Library.

1168. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Free libraries, &c.

Library. Two hundred and five furnished returns for 1881 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £29,086, of which £6,528 was contributed by Government, and £22,558 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 272,141, and that during the year 1,760,830 visits were paid to 133 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1881 must have amounted to more than 2,700,000.

1169. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is about 3,500 acres. Of these reserves, 1,707 acres are in Melbourne city, 601 acres in Kew, 570 acres in Emerald Hill, 190 acres in Richmond, 43 acres in Fitzroy, and 20 acres in St. Kilda. The following list of these reserves and statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1882.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Fawkner Park ... ..	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Flinders " ... ..	50 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Princes " ... ..	97
" ...	Yarra " ... ..	148
" ...	Royal " and Zoological Gardens ...	479
" ...	Carlton Gardens ... ..	63
" ...	Fitzroy " ... ..	64
" ...	Flagstaff " ... ..	18
" ...	Parliament House Gardens ...	8
" ...	Treasury " ... ..	20
" ...	Botanic Garden and Domain ...	235
" ...	Friendly Societies' Reserve... ..	33
" ...	Industrial Schools " ... ..	142
" ...	University " ... ..	106
" ...	Cricket Ground, Carlton ...	5
" ...	" " Melbourne ... ..	9
" ...	Cemetery, Melbourne, General ...	100
" ...	" " Old ... ..	10
" ...	Argyle Square ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Curtain " ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Darling " ... ..	2
" ...	Lincoln " ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Macarthur " ... ..	1
" ...	Murchison " ... ..	1
" ...	University " ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collingwood City ...	Darling Gardens ... ..	15
Emerald Hill Town ...	Albert Park ... ..	570
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Gardens ... ..	43
Kew Borough ...	Lunatic Asylum Grounds, Kew ...	398
" ...	Studley Park ... ..	203
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park and Horticultural Gardens ...	190
St. Kilda Borough ...	Cemetery, St. Kilda ... ..	20
Outside urban municipalities	Lunatic Asylum, Yarra Bend ... ..	350
	Total ... ..	3,496

1170. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is open to the public daily, free of charge. The following interesting account of this reserve, and of the Government House grounds and Domain adjoining, has been kindly supplied for this work :—

Melbourne  
Botani  
Garden.

“The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The river forms the northern boundary of the garden; while on the east it is bounded by Anderson street, South Yarra; and on the south and west sides is enclosed by the Government House grounds and domain.

“The Botanic Garden has been in existence for some forty years, the site having been chosen by His Excellency Governor La Trobe. The area is 83 acres, and to show its relative size, compared with other similar institutions, it is as large as the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined; while the total area, with the Government House grounds and domain adjoining, is about 300 acres. The garden was first laid out under the direction of Mr. Ginn, Colonial Architect, by Mr. Arthur, who, however, died in 1847. He was succeeded by Mr. J. Dallachy, who held the position of superintendent until about 1856, when the Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, Ph.D., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S. (then Dr. Mueller), was appointed director. The garden, till this time, had been under the management of a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen :—His Honor the late Sir Redmond Barry, Kt., the late Mr. W. Hull, and Mr. D. C. McArthur; Mr. Ginn acting as secretary.

“The Baron von Mueller held office as director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his already important scientific labors as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the garden. Mr. William R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., C.M. Royal Botanic Society, London, was then appointed director, and at once began to remodel the grounds in accordance with a plan designed by him on English landscape principles. The principal features of the garden are :—

“1st. The extensive green undulating lawns, which are four in number, and each of which is many acres in extent. These are known as the Western lawn, on the western side of the garden; the Buffalo lawn, so called from the common name of the grass (*Stenotaphrum glabrum*) of which it is composed; the Central lawn, sloping towards the larger lake; and the Eastern lawn, in the eastern portion of the grounds.

“2nd. The arrangement of classified groups containing the natural orders of plants, as well as numerous large plantations of ornamental and colored foliage plants, cut out in irregularly-shaped beds on the various lawns. The number of botanically classified groups is at present 42, representing about 500 genera and nearly 2,000 species. Appended is a list of the orders, with the names of the lawns on which they are grouped.

“3rd. The general and systematic nomenclature of the plants. To each specimen in the scientific groups so called, as well as before the various plants on the lawns, and also in front of those in the numerous beds, is placed a label or tablet, on which is written the botanical name, authority, common name, natural order, and the habitat to which the plant belongs. This plan affords the public an opportunity of acquiring a fair knowledge of the plant, and is highly appreciated among the numerous visitors. During the year 1881 some 9,000 labels, including large tablets, were written and placed out in different parts of the grounds.

“4th. The fern ground, or gully, through which a winding pathway—some 900 feet long—has been made, and which crosses and re-crosses it at short intervals. Here, along the watercourse, and lining the pathway on either side, are some hundreds of our native tree-ferns. In order to provide the necessary shelter for this spot, a large number of native and exotic umbrageous trees and shrubs have been placed at various parts. Several hundreds of the epiphytal ferns of Queensland, New South Wales, &c., including platyceriums, polypodiums, aspleniums, and others, are fixed to the stems of the larger ferns and other trees. The whole of these, together with thousands of the smaller native ferns, are growing luxuriantly, and form beautiful vistas from almost any position along the pathway.

“5th. The lake—a beautiful sheet of water, occupying an area of about 8 acres. This, with its surrounding rockeries, rustic bridges, and numerous islands dotted about in various parts, is always a pleasing sight. The islands have been ornamentally planted with specimens of native and other vegetation. Growing in one portion of the lake are some large plants of the *Nymphæa alba*—English water lily—as well also a large number of the *Cyperus papyrus*—the Nile paper rush. Numbers of water fowl, including swans, ducks, and other birds, disport themselves on its water.

“6th. The conservatories, with their valuable collections of exotic plants. These houses are four in number. The principal conservatory has been built within the last four or five years, and is merely a section of a large and handsome building, the plans for which are in the hands of the Public Works Department. The portion erected is devoted to a large and choice collection of handsome colored and ornamental foliage plants, from various parts of the world, and includes some large specimens of choice palms, crotons, cordylines, and numerous rare flowering plants. The older conservatory of the two larger ones has been converted into a fernery, where a collection of five or six hundred species of these well-known and universally admired plants is grown. A portion of this building, however, has been devoted to some of the more tender economic plants, including the mango, breadfruit, coffee, sugar-cane, cinnamon, the chocolate tree, and many other plants of commerce. The third conservatory is occupied by an extensive collection of succulent plants—cacti and others; while the last house is set apart for the *Victoria regia*—royal water lily. Although the space for this grand water plant is limited by the size of the house, still some very fair sized leaves and flowers are from time to time developed.

“7th. Large and well grown types of Victorian and Australian vegetation, including large species of eucalypti, araucarias, acacias, coryphas and other palms; also, of introduced plants, as *ulmus*, *pinus*, *cupressus*, &c., placed about on the lawns and in other positions to harmonize with the outer surroundings and increase the picturesque views to be had from almost any part of the grounds. On the eastern sward a series of beds have been formed, to contain a large collection of the trees and shrubs of Queensland.

“One of the principal uses of the department is shown by the great attention which is paid to the introducing, raising, and propagation of plants of utilitarian value, for the purpose of distribution to various parts of the colony and elsewhere, with the ulterior object of establishing and fostering new industries. As an instance, during this year, some sixty or more persons—farmers, selectors, and others throughout the colony—have been supplied with seeds of *Ricinus communis*—the castor oil tree—and other useful plants, for the purpose of testing their value as remunerative crops. There is a large market just now for the reception of any quantity of castor oil beans for the manufacture of oil. A vast quantity of a variety of arrowroot, *Canna edulis* (“*tous les mois*”), has been propagated and largely distributed. Some of the arrowroot manufactured from this plant is already in the market, having been prepared at the Ramahyuck Aboriginal Station, under the superintendence of the Rev. F. A. Hagenauer, as well as by other private enterprise. Seeds, plants, cuttings, &c., of olives, as well as numerous grasses and fodder plants, have been freely distributed, with the objects of testing their adaptability for culture in this colony, and the probable value of their returns, either solely or in addition to their already well-proved remunerative crops.

“Experiments are from time to time carried on at the laboratory for the purpose of testing the products, making preparations, and obtaining extracts from various plants, with the view of ascertaining their uses, economic value, and adaptability for extensive cultivation. The value of and the results of these experiments were to be seen in the large exhibit shown at the late International Exhibition. Among the exhibits were 86 different samples of fibres prepared from native and introduced plants growing in the gardens; 49 samples of paper prepared from various plants; specimens of woods from 140 kinds of native trees; and also samples of chemical preparations and vegetable extracts, numbering in all about 100 kinds, and including dyes, gums, resins, oils, and other articles of commerce, principally from native plants.

“Extensive interchanges of seeds, plants, and cuttings have been kept up with similar and kindred institutions throughout the colonies, and in England, France, Germany, Russia, America, China, Mauritius, India, Japan, Cape of Good Hope, Straits Settlements, South Sea Islands, and other parts of the globe, for the purpose of introducing new or rare plants for the enrichment of the garden collection, and with the object of acclimatising such as might prove of commercial value for the benefit of the colony. For this purpose of interchange, as well as for the replenishment and providing of stock for the grounds, and constant improvements which are being carried on, and also for the stocking and keeping up a floral display in the conservatories, thousands of plants are annually raised in the propagating division of the department.

“A catalogue of the whole of the plants in cultivation has been for some time and is still in the hands of the Government Printer, but it is expected to be ready for general use by the early part of 1883. When published, it will, no doubt, prove of great service to the public, as a reference giving interesting particulars concerning the plants of the garden.

“Three rustic summer houses, built principally with colonial woods, have been placed in suitable positions for the convenience of the public. These are ornamentally designed, being octangular in shape, and having gable openings at intervals around the walls. The roofs are composed of thatch, the ceilings and walls being lined with

beaded boards : small circular blocks of colonial woods, sunk perpendicularly, compose the floor, while around the walls a rustic seat is fixed—the houses affording accommodation for some 50 persons.

“Among the recent works has been the preparation for and formation of a group of plants used for medicinal purposes. This collection, recently planted, at present numbers about 170 different species. They have each a metallic label placed before them, with full particulars as to the plant. Students and others interested in medicines can see at once and thoroughly inspect a large number of the plants with which they in their practices are being constantly brought into contact. A large quantity of the leaves, fruit, and roots of this class of plants are frequently being distributed to applicants, on the recommendation of medical men, for use in preparations or applications for the alleviation of pain and the effecting of remedies in certain sicknesses. The increasing of this class of plants is an object always kept in view. Two groups—one of dwarf flowering plants, solely Australian, situated on the western lawn, and among which are some of the choicest of this colony’s flora ; the other, on the margins of the eastern and central lawns, containing a large collection of the most beautiful of the flowering shrubs at present in the garden—have recently been formed. The latter will be useful to the public for noting the names of such shrubs as they may deem desirable for adorning their various private gardens.

“The whole of the lawns are kept in order by means of a one-horse mowing machine. A large quantity of water is necessary for the proper keeping of the grounds, especially during the summer season. This does not, however, cause the public to suffer, for the water used is that pumped from the River Yarra and into a reservoir situated in the eastern part and highest elevation of the garden. The reservoir is capable of containing nearly 300,000 gallons, and from it reticulation pipes are laid throughout the garden, Government House grounds and domain.

“The Government House grounds (61 acres) are included with the management of the Department of the Botanic Garden, and are laid out in lawns, flower beds, ornamental groups of trees and shrubs, and carriage drives, to harmonize with and for the embellishment of the vice-regal residence. The domain (152 acres) which adjoins the Botanic Garden and Government House grounds contains a large number of well-grown exotic and other trees. Though much labor has been expended in the domain, much of it is still in an uncultivated state.

“The Botanic garden is thronged with thousands of visitors on Sundays and holidays, the lawns being crowded by the public, for whose benefit the institution is maintained, not only, however, as a resort, but as a school for useful and scientific information.

“List of the Natural Orders of plants represented in the Melbourne Botanic Garden which are grouped on the various lawns as follows :—

WESTERN LAWN.

- Berberideæ
- Capparideæ
- Cistaceæ
- Cupuliferæ
- Epacrideæ
- Ericaceæ
- Hydrophyllaceæ
- Laurineæ
- Magnoliaceæ
- Morææ
- Pittosporæ
- Polemoniaceæ
- Polygaleæ
- Proteaceæ
- Ranunculaceæ
- Rosaceæ
- Saxifrageæ
- Solaneæ
- Ternstroemiaceæ
- Thymeleæ
- Ulmææ
- Urticeæ.

BUFFALO LAWN.

- Melanthaceæ
- Rutaceæ
- Zygophyllaceæ.

CENTRAL LAWN.

- Anacardiaceæ
- Caprifoliaceæ
- Irideæ
- Leguminosæ
- Liliaceæ
- Lytharieæ
- Myrtaceæ.

EASTERN LAWN.

- Amaryllideæ
- Acanthaceæ
- Bignoniaceæ
- Cycadeæ
- Jasmineæ
- Melastomaceæ
- Myoporineæ
- Palmæ
- Scrophularineæ
- Verbenaceæ.

1171. An International Exhibition was held in Melbourne in 1880–1. The undertaking was legalized under the Victorian Exhibitions Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 619), which became law on the 14th November 1878. Commissioners were appointed, and a site selected for the building in Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, where the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor

International  
Exhibition.

of Victoria, on the 19th February 1876. The buildings, when finally completed, consisted of a permanent nave 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, with galleries, and large cellars ; two permanent annexes, 460 feet long and 138 feet wide ; one main temporary hall, 820 feet long and 490 feet wide ; a temporary annexe for British machinery, containing about 21,000 square feet of space ; and German and Austrian annexes, containing about 20,000 feet of space. In addition, spaces were reserved outside for machinery and agricultural implements, refreshment rooms, kiosks, buildings showing the working of the Victorian school system, offices for the administration of the Exhibition, for the Customs, police and post office, a hospital, retiring rooms, &c. Altogether, the total space occupied was about 907,400 square feet. The total cost of the buildings was £246,365 ; of which the permanent building cost £132,951 ; the temporary annexes, £83,111 ; gardens, £18,481 ; machinery, £5,715 ; organ, £5,560 ; miscellaneous, £547. The total number of exhibitors was 12,791, and there were about 32,000 exhibits forwarded from the following countries :—Algiers, Austria, Belgium, British India, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luzon, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, South African Settlements, South Australia, South Sea Islands, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Victoria, and Western Australia. The Exhibition was opened on the 1st October 1880 by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, who had succeeded Sir George Bowen as Governor of Victoria, in the presence of the Governors of the various Australian colonies, the British, Foreign, and Colonial Commissioners, the Ministers of the Crown, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Foreign Consuls, the captains and officers of the British, Dutch, French, German, and Italian men-of-war in port, the officers—naval, military, and civil—of the Victorian Government, and a numerous and brilliant assemblage. The Exhibition was kept open until the 30th April 1881, or for a period of seven months ; during that period the total attendance was—adults, 853,819 ; children, 114,986 ; season ticketholders, 16,061\* ; miscellaneous, 344,431 ; total, 1,329,297 ; of whom 984,866 paid for admission. The charge for entrance on ordinary occasions was—adults, one shilling ; children, sixpence ; season tickets for males, three guineas ; for females, two guineas. The amount realized for admissions to the Exhibition was £47,110, and to the dome about £1,900.

---

\* The number of season tickets issued was only 263, viz., 203 for females, and 60 for males ; therefore each season ticketholder must have attended the Exhibition 61 times on the average.

The net cost of the Exhibition to the consolidated revenue was £250,500. The total number of awards made by jurors was — 3,270 first class, 2,486 second class, 1,877 third class, 1,036 fourth class, 733 fifth class, and 269 honorable mentions. In consequence of these awards, the Commissioners granted 499 gold medals, 1,501 silver medals, 1,013 bronze medals, and 6,663 diplomas ; and, in addition, 118 gold medals, 292 silver medals, 420 bronze medals, 5 copies of the “Official Record,” bound in morocco, 246 diplomas, and 48 albums were granted for services rendered.

1172. After the closing of the Exhibition, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building is now vested in trustees, who have the power of determining the purposes for which it shall be used. Since the destruction by fire of the Government Printing Office, a portion of the building has been given over to the Government Printer’s department. The trustees desire that a further portion should be devoted to the purposes of a Technological Museum, and have asked the Government for the necessary funds. An amount has been placed upon the Estimates accordingly, and the whole question is now before Parliament.

Exhibition building.

1173. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,\* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1881, was available for indoor patients :—

Accommodation of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	34	257	2,423,237	2,215	1,094
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	62	1,132
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	100	787
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,130	75	1,002
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	15,780	20	789
Children’s Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Benevolent asylums ...	5	119	793,649	1,186	679
Immigrants’ Home § ...	1	30	296,960	476	624
Orphan asylums ...	7	58	511,036	1,000	511
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	41	451,921	769	588
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	783	1,904,331	3,163	602
Female refuges ...	5	64	201,684	292	691
Total ...	71	1,391	6,862,255	9,411	729

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

† A list of the General hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 592 *ante.*

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

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

Cubic space  
in wards.

1174. 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 institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It may, however, be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,\* mentions 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.

Inmates and  
deaths in  
charities.

1175. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		Per Cent.
General hospitals ... ..	14,992	1,633·4	1,634	10·90
Lying-in Hospital, &c. † ... ..	1,084	51·0	44	4·06
Blind Asylum ... ..	115	102·5	3	2·61
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	91	75·0	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	253	18·0	...	...
Children's Hospital ... ..	499	32·0	34	6·81
Benevolent asylums ... ..	1,582	1,161·9	177	11·19
Immigrants' Home ... ..	2,482	610·0	58	2·34
Orphan asylums ... ..	1,220	996·4	8	·66
Industrial and reformatory schools	1,048	627·0	27	2·58
Hospitals for the insane ... ..	3,651	3,105·5	202	5·53
Female refuges † ... ..	455	249·5	8	1·76
Total ... ..	27,472	8,662·2	2,195	7·99

\* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† Exclusive of infants.

1176. 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 was in the year under review greater than the number of beds in the Blind Asylum and the Immigrants' Home. In the previous year also this occurred in the case of the Immigrants' Home, and likewise in the case of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Orphan asylums, and the Hospitals for the insane, in all of which institutions it would appear, from the table, that the accommodation is still greatly strained.

Inmates in excess of beds.

1177. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

Birthplaces of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,911	4,417	1,121	3,073	308	1,162	14,992
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	627	178	52	140	...	87	1,084
Blind Asylum ...	92	17	1	2	...	3	115
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	86	4	...	1	...	...	91
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	99	60	23	55	...	16	253
Benevolent asylums ...	100	745	142	470	41	84	1,582
Immigrants' Home ...	527	924	251	654	1	125	2,482
Orphan asylums ...	1,131	14	4	16	...	55	1,220
Industrial schools *	364	4	...	7	...	51	426
Hospitals for the insane ...	329	1,090	407	1,289	95	441	3,651
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,266</b>	<b>7,453</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>5,707</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>25,896</b>
Proportions per 1000 of population † ...	15·35	50·54	41·56	65·80	37·72	...	30·03

1178. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces, furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:—

Religions of inmates.

\* The birthplaces of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 880 ante. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 740.

† For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 46 ante.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,781	4,702	34	268	207	14,992
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	725	359	...	...	...	1,084
Blind Asylum ...	87	27	1	...	...	115
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	79	12	...	...	...	91
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	169	80	...	...	4	253
Benevolent asylums ...	1,041	472	7	19	43	1,582
Immigrants' Home ...	1,655	807	14	2	4	2,482
Orphan asylums ...	616	604	...	...	...	1,220
Industrial schools* ...	84	336	4	...	2	426
Hospitals for the insane ...	2,029	1,248	23	90	261	3,651
Total ...	16,266	8,647	83	379	521	25,896
Proportions per 1,000 of population† ...	26·34	42·50	19·17	33·96	...	30·03

Duration and extent of relief not known.

1179. In regard to the last two tables, it should be pointed out that the share the members of each nationality or sect obtain in the benefits of the Charitable Institutions depends as much upon the duration and extent of the relief afforded as upon the actual numbers relieved. Respecting this matter, however, no information is given in the returns.

Ages of inmates of charities.

1180. 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:—

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1881.

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 ..	196	437	774	2,998	2,128	2,449	2,620	1,908	1,463	19	14,992
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	..	..	1	580	357	112	28	3	3	..	1,084
Blind Asylum ..	..	3	12	71	23	3	2	1	..	..	115
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	14	40	35	..	..	1	1	..	..	91
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	15	24	56	26	50	48	17	17	..	253
Benevolent asylums ..	35	1	3	48	34	53	166	290	952	..	1,582
Immigrants' Home ..	209	67	23	302	456	474	412	286	253	..	2,482
Orphan asylums ..	81	460	613	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,220
Industrial schools* ..	59	147	209	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	426
Hospitals for the insane ..	..	68	70	589	838	771	570	234	78	433	3,651
Female refuges ..	..	..	..	213	119	89	28	6	..	..	455
Total ..	580	1,212	1,769	4,968	3,982	4,001	3,875	2,746	2,766	452	26,351
Proportions per 1,000 of population ‡	5·08	11·09	16·34	26·92	40·20	43·40	43·28	62·21	..	..	30·56

\* The religions and ages of inmates of reformatories are given in paragraphs 880 and 881 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 740.

† For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 53 *ante*.

‡ For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 60 *ante*.

1181. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	57,085	38,497	95,582	89,909
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,850	2,063	3,913	4,620
Blind Asylum ...	2,000	3,056	5,056	4,427
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,550	2,230	3,780	3,275
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	800	1,207	2,007	2,886
Children's Hospital ...	625	2,314	2,939	2,779
Benevolent asylums ...	19,850	8,348	28,198	27,303
Immigrants' Home ...	4,800	2,376	7,176	7,384
Orphan asylums ...	10,241	7,177	17,418	17,725
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	11,819*	1,892*	13,711	13,711
Hospitals for the insane ...	77,240	4,733†	81,973	81,973
Female refuges ...	880	7,649	8,529	8,729
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>188,740</b>	<b>81,542</b>	<b>270,282</b>	<b>264,721</b>

1182. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1881, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate:—

Average cost per inmate.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.‡	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals ...	1,633·4	81,527	49	18	3
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	51·0	3,357	65	16	6
Blind Asylum ...	102·5	4,178	40	15	3
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	75·0	3,162	42	3	2
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	18·0	1,121	62	5	7
Children's Hospital ...	32·0	1,995	62	6	10
Benevolent asylums ...	1,161·9	21,546	18	10	11
Immigrants' Home ...	610·0	6,973	11	8	7
Orphan asylums ...	996·4	16,021	16	2	0
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	627·0	13,711	21	17	4
Hospitals for the insane ...	3,105·5	81,973	26	7	11
Female refuges ...	249·5	8,729	34	19	9
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,662·2</b>	<b>244,293</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

\* The receipts from private sources of the Abbotsford Industrial and Reformatory Schools not having been furnished for 1881, the figures for the previous year have been substituted, viz., £1,511. It should be mentioned, as a set-off against the Government grant, that £765 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £287 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,052. This amount, however, is not taken into account in the return.

† This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1881 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.

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

Expenditure  
per inmate.

1183. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in general hospitals. In 1881, the Lying-in Hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £66, and the Children's and the Eye and Ear Hospitals stood next, each with £62. After these, the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £50. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £11, and the orphan asylums, with an average of £16, per inmate.

Blind  
Asylum.

1184. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November 1866. Its object is to provide a home for the blind during the period of their education, after which they are transferred again, if possible, to the care of their parents or friends. A considerable number of the present inmates, however, were originally received from the Industrial Schools, the majority, together with several others, being destitute of home and friends, and likely to remain a permanent charge upon the charity. The work of instruction in the past two years has been greatly facilitated by lesson books, copies of standard works, and apparatus for writing, published in Braille, which were received from England. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music, both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. The number of inmates at the close of June 1882 was 106, of whom 20 were being instructed in basket-making, 17 in brush-making, and 3 in mat-making, so that the entire number employed in the industrial department was 38. A number of the females assist in the laundry, others in ordinary household duties, and all the girls are taught knitting and needlework. The systematic instruction and employment of the elder girls in woolwork has been secured by the formation of a class numbering 18 for that purpose. The choir now numbers 28, and the band has 13 members. Fifteen of the inmates are learning the piano and 4 the organ. The total amount received during the year was £5,107—viz., Government grant, £2,000; private contributions and municipal grants, £1,075; sales of manufactures, £804; proceeds of concerts, £771; payments on behalf of pupils, £166; bequests, £240; church collections, £21; sundries, £30. The institution is situated on the St. Kilda road, about three miles from Melbourne Post Office, and is open to visitors on Tuesday and Friday of every week, from 3 until 5 o'clock p.m.

1185. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that 83 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1881, that 10 more were received and 16 were discharged during the year, and that there were 77 inmates (including 6 private pupils) when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 9 boys are learning bootmaking, 9 tailoring, and 24 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needle and fancy work; also that the instructor of lip-reading and articulation, who had been appointed two years ago, has now a separate class composed of 17 pupils, some of whom have been for over two years under his tuition; and the opinion of the committee on the merits of the system is that, whilst the progress made by some of the members in speaking and lip-reading is very satisfactory and encouraging, nevertheless, the efficiency of the system as a means of imparting knowledge and of educating the mind is not yet established, and some time must elapse ere it can be favorably compared, if ever, with the French or sign system. Since the asylum was founded, in 1860, 213 inmates have been received into the institution, and it appears that 130, or 61 per cent. of this number, were born with their infirmity, whilst in most of the other cases it arose from a fever; in 18 cases, embracing 44 persons, or 21 per cent. of the whole number of inmates, two or more belonged to the same family, viz., 12 cases where there were two of the same family, 4 cases where there were three, and 2 cases where there were four—in all but three of these the infirmity was congenital.

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Asylum.

1186. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 232 in-patients during the year, making, with 21 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 253 treated. The patients discharged numbered 238, of whom 222 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 5 to be incurable. The out-patients numbered 2,248.

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

1187. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 29 in-door patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 470 patients were admitted, 430 were discharged, 34 died, and 35 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Children's  
Hospital.

1188. 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 the mothers of illegitimate children

Victorian  
Infant  
Asylum.

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 its birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. In 1881 the number of infants admitted was 31, besides which 15 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 7, and 32 were remaining at its close. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,511, of which £250 was from Government, and £1,261 from private sources, and the expenditure was £1,403.

Victorian  
Humane  
Society.

1189. A Humane Society was established in 1874, for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods and providing suitable apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. Since its establishment, the Society has dealt with 229 cases, and made 183 awards for the rescuing of upwards of 294 lives. During the year ended with July 1882, 46 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 18 certificates, and 3 silver and 8 bronze medals, were granted for the saving of 18 lives. The ordinary receipts during the year amounted to £172, and the expenditure to £222. The Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke has generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. The institution has placed and maintains 117 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs in Victoria; its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies. Of the 29 honorary awards distributed in 1882, 22 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 for similar acts in Queensland, 1 in New South Wales, and 1 in New Zealand.

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid Society.

1190. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners. The number of individuals it relieved in 1881 was 334, of whom 323 were males and 11 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,275, of which £75 was from Government, £666 from the Penal Department, and £534 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,115.

Industrial  
schools.

1191. There are 6 industrial schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly and 4 partly maintained by the State, 2 of the latter being in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination. The Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the assisted schools or to foster homes. The number of industrial school children at the end of 1881 was 2,446, viz., 1,168

males and 1,278 females. Of these 59 were in Government and 367 in assisted schools, the remaining 2,020 being either boarded-out or at service. The children committed to the industrial schools in 1881 numbered 348, viz., 169 boys and 179 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children ... ..	162	173
Living in a brothel or with bad characters ... ..	4	5
Having committed a punishable offence ... ..	2	—
Unable to be controlled by parents ... ..	1	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>179</b>

1192. The distinct children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 362. These were discharged under the following circumstances :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Discharged on expiration of term ... ..	180	140
Absconded and not re-taken ... ..	10	4
Died ... ..	19	9
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>153</b>

1193. Children are boarded-out from the industrial schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to the foster-parents of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1881 was 1,802, as against 1,827 at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 218 children at the end of 1881 and 241 at the end of 1880 were at service or apprenticed.

1194. Of the 455 females who were inmates of refuges during 1881, 96 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 271 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 70 at the Madeline-street Refuge; 15 at the Ballarat and 3 at the Geelong Refuge. Besides the 96 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, there were 182 merely friendless women; and, in addition to the women in the Madeline-street Refuge, there were 42 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. Four inmates of the Collingwood Home were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 3, and from the Collingwood Home 1, were discharged for misconduct; and in the former institution 4, in the latter 3, and in the Madeline-street Refuge 1, died. Besides these numbers, 114 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, and 70 left voluntarily. At the end of the year 255 inmates remained in the institutions.

Inebriate  
Retreat.

1195. Forty-four patients—viz., 36 males and 8 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1881, as against 29 males and 16 females in 1880. Of those admitted in 1881, 36 entered voluntarily and 8 compulsorily; 22 had been constant and 6 periodical drinkers; 20 had had delirium tremens; and 25 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Forty patients were discharged during the year, and 4 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Melbourne  
Home.

1196. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1881 numbered 165, of whom 117 were needlewomen and servants, and 48 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £611, and the expenditure to £602.

Cremorne  
asylum.

1197. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne\* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 14 patients remaining from 1880, and received 84 during the year, of whom 44 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 85, and of these 79 were stated to be cured, 2 to be improved, 3 were sent to a Government asylum, and 1 absconded, but none died. Thirteen patients, of whom 1 was supposed to be curable and 12 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 6 males and 7 females.

Sailors'  
Home.

1198. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 40,639. The total number of inmates in 1881 was 1,386. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £6,202, and the expenditure to £6,296.

Free dispen-  
saries.

1199. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1881. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year numbered 3,745, viz., 1,846 males and 1,899 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 15,889. The total receipts amounted to £731, of which £265 was from Government and £466 from private sources. The total expenditure was £664.

Benevolent  
societies.

1200. Forty-one benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1881. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connection with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others.

\* This is not a charitable institution.

The acts of relief during the year numbered 9,388; the receipts amounted to £13,065, of which £4,820 was from Government and £8,245 from private sources, and the expenditure to £12,891.

1201. Friendly Societies in Victoria are associations chiefly of working men, whose object it is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished for the last five years:—

Friendly Societies, 1876 to 1881.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1877 TO 1881.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Number of societies .. .. .	33 ..	34 ..	34 ..	32 ..	32
Number of branches .. .. .	703 ..	759 ..	766 ..	748 ..	759
Average number of members .. .. .	43,330 ..	45,692 ..	45,933 ..	46,074 ..	48,064
Number of members sick .. .. .	7,370 ..	8,207 ..	8,519 ..	8,310 ..	8,554
Weeks for which aliment was allowed .. .. .	48,206 ..	55,289 ..	58,974 ..	58,443 ..	62,168
Number of deaths of members .. .. .	442 ..	467 ..	452 ..	425 ..	571
Number of deaths of registered wives .. .. .	194 ..	291 ..	240 ..	218 ..	288
Total income .. .. .	£152,508 ..	£163,192 ..	£170,835 ..	£171,987 ..	£180,460
Total expenditure .. .. .	£132,793 ..	£140,917 ..	£146,221 ..	£144,506 ..	£155,225
Amount to credit of benefit funds* .. .. .	£342,320 ..	£372,598 ..	£392,343 ..	£417,375 ..	£440,956
Amount to credit of incidental funds .. .. .	£12,468 ..	£16,310 ..	£20,489 ..	£22,353 ..	£23,564
Amount invested* .. .. .	£317,953 ..	£340,707 ..	£376,282 ..	£384,744 ..	£404,328

1202. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 6·9 in 1876, 6·7 in 1877, 7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, 7·6 in 1880, and 7·8 in 1881. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 9·84 in 1876, 10·20 in 1877, 10·22, in 1878, 9·84 in 1879, 9·23 in 1880, and 11·88 in 1881.

Sickness and death rates.

1203. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.

Valuations of Friendly Societies.

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