

PART IX.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

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 This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict.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

Abolition of
State aid to
religion.

644. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1889, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years:—

Clergy and
services.

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, etc., 1889.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1888.	1889.†	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Church of England	217	48,983	51,828	+ 2,845
Presbyterians	218	54,081	54,668	+ 587
Methodists	216	107,805	108,046	+ 241
Bible Christians	42	10,870	15,345	+ 4,475
Independents... ..	54	20,800	6,135	—14,665
Baptists	45	10,879	6,614	—4,265
Evangelical Lutherans... ..	15	2,916	2,751	—165
Welsh Calvinists	3	1,050	490	—560
Church of Christ	22	7,200	7,600	+ 400
Society of Friends	2	344	344	...
Moravians	3	1,350	810	—540
Protestants unattached	8	2,183	1,000	—1,183
Roman Catholics	167	76,606	29,716	—46,890
Unitarians	1	104	104	...
Swedenborgians	1	134	134	...
Catholic Apostolic	29	1,271	1,236	—35
Christian Israelites	1	157	157	...
Seventh Day Adventists	5	676	400	—276
Salvation Army	368	67,808	35,568	—32,240
Spiritualists ... ..	...	38	40	+ 2
Jews	11	1,293	1,077	—216
Total	1,428	416,548	324,063	—92,485

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations. In most cases where blanks occur in the column for increase or decrease, no returns have been received for 1889, and the figures for the previous year have been repeated.

† For explanation of decrease in some cases, see next paragraph.

Increase or decrease in services of different sects.

645. In 1889, as compared with 1888, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Church of Christ, and the Spiritualists ; and decreases in the case of the Roman Catholics, the Independents, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and the Jews. It should be pointed out, however, that in many instances the increases were due to the circumstance that the number of Sunday services were specially asked for in that year, whereas formerly week day services were in many cases included.

Churches, attendance, etc.

646. 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 Sunday services :—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Persons Attending Sunday Services.†		
	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec.-	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec.-	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec.-
Church of England	982	1,001	+19	108,566	113,849	+5,283	60,599	60,004	-595
Presbyterians ...	919	933	+14	95,250	97,030	+1,780	69,710	70,260	+550
Methodists ...	1,131	1,314	+183	167,074	173,166	+6,092	73,431	78,239	+4,808
Bible Christians...	168	171	+3	16,910	17,592	+682	7,330	7,485	+155
Independents ...	80	105	+25	20,000	19,466	-534	12,000	13,154	+1,154
Baptists ...	115	101	-14	17,004	18,770	+1,766	9,209	10,922	+1,713
Evangelical Lu- therans	52	49	-3	5,080	4,800	-280	3,020	2,660	-360
Welsh Calvinists	7	4	-3	1,150	879	-271	600	578	-22
Church of Christ	70	74	+4	9,000	9,500	+500	4,200	4,500	+300
Society of Friends	4	4	...	230	230	...	67	67	...
Moravians ...	2	2	...	315	330	+15	115	100	-15
Protestants unat- tached	22	13	-9	5,730	4,430	-1,300	3,650	3,270	-380
Roman Catholics	548	539	-9	113,549	114,869	+1,320	73,701	108,214	+34,513
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	500	500	...	100	100	...
Swedenborgians...	2	2	...	230	230	...	83	85	+2
Catholic Apostolic	5	4	-1	510	510	...	200	200	...
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	100	100	...
Seventh Day Ad- ventists	7	7	...	500	500	...	300	400	+100
Salvation Army ...	171	259	+88	34,530	96,318	+61,788	29,730	64,008	+34,278
Spiritualists ...	1	1	...	400	400	...	150	100	-50
Jews ...	7	7	...	2,425	2,700	+275	1,052	855	-197
Total ...	4,295	4,592	+297	599,153	676,269	+77,116	349,347	425,301	+75,954

* See footnote (*) on previous page.
† In 1888 the "number of persons usually attending at principal Sunday service," and in 1889 the "Approximate number of distinct individuals attending Sunday services," was returned.

647. It will be seen that the Church of England, Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Church of Christ, and the Salvation Army returned more, and the Roman Catholics, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, the Protestants unattached, and the Catholic Apostolic Church returned fewer, church edifices in 1889 than in 1888; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Independents, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, and Protestants unattached; and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Church of England, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, the Spiritualists, and the Jews. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstance that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

648. As compared with the number in 1888, there was an increase of 297 in the number of church buildings, of 77,116 in the accommodation, and of 75,954 in church attendance. An apparent decrease of 92,485 occurred in the number of services performed, but this was due, as already explained, to week day services being now excluded.

Total increase in churches, etc.

649. The number of Sunday schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1888 and 1889 :—

Sunday schools.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS.*

Religious Denominations.	Sunday Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1888.	1889.	Inc. + Dec. —	1888.	1889.	Inc. + Dec. —	1888.	1889.	Inc. + Dec. —
Church of England	460	482	+22	3,750	3,744	—6	30,080	30,426	+346
Presbyterians ...	414	455	+41	2,860	3,118	+258	28,907	30,698	+1,791
Methodists ...	671	667	—4	6,297	6,421	+124	38,487	37,531	—956
Bible Christians...	103	107	+4	809	795	—14	3,870	3,741	—129
Independents ...	90	69	—21	850	810	—40	7,850	5,740	—2,110
Baptists ...	68	58	—10	720	700	—20	5,250	5,594	+344
Evangelical Lutherans	23	17	—6	68	48	—20	656	437	—219
Welsh Calvinists	4	3	—1	42	40	—2	266	250	—16
Church of Christ	43	47	+4	340	379	+39	2,755	3,080	+325
Moravians ...	2	2	...	5	3	—2	45	26	—19
Protestants unattached	12	11	—1	139	128	—11	1,599	1,455	—144

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 644 ante.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS*—continued.

Religious Denominations.	Sunday Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1888.	1889.	Inc. + Dec. -	1888.	1889.	Inc. + Dec. -	1888.	1889.	Inc. + Dec. -
Roman Catholics	280	294	+14	1,342	1,453	+111	18,936	22,080	+3,144
Unitarians	1	...	-1	1	...	-1	10	...	-10
Swedenborgians	2	1	-1	7	6	-1	35	25	-10
Society of Friends	1	...	-1	1	...	-1	12	...	-12
Seventh Day Ad- ventists†	8	9	+1	44	55	+11	210	269	+59
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	30	14	-16	92	112	+20
Salvation Army...	...	54	+54	...	250	+250	...	1,860	+1,860
Jews†	7	6	-1	18	19	+1	258	247	-11
Total	2,191	2,284	+93	17,323	17,983	+660	139,318	143,571	+4,253

Increase or decrease of Sunday schools.

650. As compared with the numbers in 1888, the Sunday schools increased by 93, the scholars in average attendance by 4,253, and the teachers by 660. An increase in schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, the Salvation Army, the Church of Christ, and the Seventh Day Adventists; in schools and scholars in the case of the Church of England; and in scholars in the case of the Spiritualists and Baptists; but a falling-off occurred in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Independents, the Lutherans, Unitarians, Society of Friends, the Welsh Calvinists, the Protestants unattached, and the Swedenborgians; in the number of schools and teachers in the case of the Baptists; of the schools and scholars, in the case of the Methodists and Jews; of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Bible Christians and the Moravians.

Ages of Sunday school children.

651. Efforts have been made for several years past to get a return of the ages of the children attending Sunday schools, but in the majority of instances blank forms have been sent back, the religious bodies expressing themselves as unable to supply the information. From such returns as have been received, however, it would appear that about 64 per cent. of the children were between 6 and 13 years, whilst 22 per cent. were below, and 14 per cent. were above that age. The total number of Sunday school scholars was 143,571 in 1889; the probable numbers, as follow, at above and below the school age were, therefore, in that year :—

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 644 ante.
† Schools held on Saturday.

PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1889.

Under 6 years	...	...	...	...	34,573
6 to 13 years	...	...	...	...	75,727
13 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	33,271
Total	...	...	...	...	143,571

652. The estimated number of children living in the colony between 6 and 13 years of age was 163,878 in 1889; the proportion of these attending Sunday school was thus probably 46 per cent. in that year.*

Proportion
of Sunday
school
children to
population.

653. 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 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, which number having been reached in 1867, the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year; 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. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

Melbourne
University.

654. 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

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

* In 1888 the proportion for the age period 6 to 15 was 43 per cent.

† Besides this amount, an additional annual subsidy of £2,000 was voted by Parliament for the years 1883 and 1884; £5,500 for the years from 1885 to 1887; and £7,500 for 1888 and 1889. The total subsidy at the present time is thus £16,500 per annum. Moreover, since 1884, various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £37,500, have been granted for buildings and apparatus.

of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University, should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom

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

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

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

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

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

658. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a member of the Legislative Council, now a member of the British House of Commons, who,

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

659. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Church of England, Presbyterians, and the Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The Roman Catholics have not yet commenced to erect a college on the site reserved for their body.

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

“Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, extends its advantages of residence and training to all religious denominations alike, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was for several years the only University College in Victoria. From the time of its affiliation to the University, in 1876, the progress of the college was 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. In a short time the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir Wm. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. These additional rooms were speedily occupied, and the buildings were further extended in 1887. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, etc. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, contained the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

“Lectures on the subjects of the Arts, Law, Science, Engineering, and Medical courses are regularly delivered at the college during term. Most of these lectures are given in the evening or early morning, in order to meet the requirements of bank-clerks, teachers, and others who may be prevented, by the nature of their employment, from attending lectures at the University. The college lectures are intended to be ancillary to those delivered in the University, and are given with a view to preparing students for both the Ordinary and Honour University Examinations. The college provides students with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to women students, and a large number have already availed themselves of the privilege.

“The college offers exceptional facilities for the study of the subjects of the University Medical course and the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in its chemical and biological laboratories.

“Special attention is devoted by the Science Lecturers to the preparation of First Year Medical Students in the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Biology, and Chemistry (both practical and medical).

“Practical demonstrations are regularly given in Biology, Physiological Chemistry, and Histology, and form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes, electrical apparatus, etc., is allowed to the students without extra charge.

“Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English, Australian, and American newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its libraries, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Several hundred names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1888 there were nearly 100 students residing or attending lectures. The fees payable to the college for residence and commons are sixty guineas per annum; and for tuition, £2 2s. per course per term. In the case of students who have not yet entered upon residence, the payment of the enrolment fee (£4 4s.) secures a grant of rooms upon the first vacancy occurring. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for if desired.

“A hall or hostel, connected with Trinity College and under its control, has been established in the college grounds for the residence of female students attending the college lectures. A principal presides over it, who undertakes the religious and moral supervision of the students. The hostel building is named after Lady Clarke, by whose liberality mainly it was erected.

“No religious test or disability is imposed upon the students of the college or hostel, and attendance at the services in chapel is not required in cases where conscientious objections are felt.”

Ormond
College.

661. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date (including furniture, fencing, etc.) of £47,850, of which amount £41,780 was contributed during his lifetime by its generous founder, the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., after whom the college has been named. Mr. Ormond died on the 2nd June, 1889, and bequeathed to the college a sum of £40,000, part of which will be used to complete and extend the present building, and the remainder will be reserved as a permanent endowment for the institution. It is estimated that when completed in its quadrangular form the total cost of the building will be at least £70,000. A portion of the north-east side was completed in 1888. This is to be called the Victoria wing, in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The sum of £15,000 has already been obtained from the public towards the maintenance of the institution and the foundation of scholarships. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college:—

“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. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bathrooms, students' common

room, etc., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. At the opening of the session, 1886, this additional accommodation was all taken up, and when a fourth side was added to the quadrangle and opened at the beginning of the University session, 1889, it was immediately filled with students, and the number of applicants for admission is now greater than the present building can accommodate.

“Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students.

“Many of the college lectures take place in the early morning and in the evening, so that those who are engaged at other employments throughout the day have an opportunity of preparing themselves for the University examinations, and of ultimately taking a degree, as the University does not make attendance at its own lectures compulsory, except in the case of Medical students.

“All the classes in Arts and Medicine are open to ladies, and arrangements have lately been made by which the college will be able to provide residential accommodation for ladies attending the University lectures.

“A chemical laboratory has been fitted up by the Council with all the necessary appliances, and the college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the Biology Class.

“A reading room, billiard room, and lawn tennis court have been provided by the college, and handed over to the management of the students, who have lately built a college gymnasium, and laid down a second asphalt tennis court. A flourishing debating society meets in the college once a fortnight, and is open to all members of the University.

“During the session 1890, there were in all upwards of 100 students attending the college lectures.

“An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £18 18s., £25, £50, or £60, is held at the beginning of December in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age, sex, or creed. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence varies from a maximum of £84 13s. to £65 15s., according to the number of subjects in which a student receives tuition; but special arrangements are made either in the case of clergymen’s sons or in the case of students studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—these pay about half fees for residence. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors and two Lecturers appointed by the General Assembly. The students attending these classes are candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and they are required to take a three years’ course in the Hall after graduating in Arts either in Melbourne or in some other recognised University.”*

662. The following account of Queen’s College has been supplied by the Master:— Queen’s
College.

“Queen’s College is built in the section of the University Reserve granted by the Government to the Wesleyan Church in the Act of Incorporation of 1853, and is open to students of either sex, without regard to their religious belief.

“The Conference first appointed a Committee to arrange for the building of the College in 1878. Steps were at once taken to secure donations for this object, and a generous response was made, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, of London, who presented £1,000 to the Committee. But it was considered essential that the College should be opened free from debt, and, as the amounts promised were not sufficient to cover the estimated expense, the matter was allowed to stand over until 1887, when, the Conference having voted a sum of £13,000 from the Jubilee Fund

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

for the College, it was decided to build it at once. Accordingly on Thursday the 16th June, 1887, the memorial stone was laid by His Excellency Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.M.G., etc., the then Governor of the Colony, by whom the College was formally opened on 14th March, 1888. On the previous day the Building Committee held its final meeting, and passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. W. A. Quick, whose strenuous and indefatigable efforts in the promotion of the scheme entitle him to the honour of being practically the founder of Queen's College. The insufficiency of the accommodation provided was felt even during the first session; and steps have been taken to enlarge the building, so as to accommodate about 40 students. A large hall, 60 ft. by 27 ft. was erected in 1889, and formally opened on 2nd April, 1890, by the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

"All the rooms have been furnished by the Council, and each student is provided with a separate bedroom and sitting-room.

"A Lawn Tennis Court and Reading Room have also been provided, and handed over to the management of the students.

"Lectures are delivered in the College on the chief subjects of the University Examinations. The lectures are given in the evening, so as not to interfere with the attendance of students at the University Classes, and are open to non-resident as well as resident students. For the present the Lectures in Chemistry, Biology, and Histology will be given in the Laboratory of Trinity, and those in Classics at Ormond.

"A first-rate microscope has been expressly constructed for the College, under the personal direction of the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, F.R.S., late President of the Microscopical Society of Great Britain.

"The College Library is furnished with all necessary books of reference for the use of students, and all the leading scientific periodicals.

"An examination will be held at Queen's College, in the early part of December, 1890, at which eight scholarships will be offered for competition. Each of these is of the value of not less than £50 per annum, tenable for one year only; but scholars will, on the expiry of their tenure, be again eligible as candidates. Scholars are required to reside in the College. Three minor scholarships and a number of exhibitions will also be awarded.

"Exhibitioners may be resident or non-resident in the College.

"There are no restrictions as to age, sex, or religion for either scholarships or exhibitions. The scholarships and exhibitions will be awarded on condition that the holders thereof obtain first or second class honours at the close of the year.

"Graduates in Arts who intend to read for any University scholarship examination, or to study for degrees in medicine, law or engineering, may be elected scholars or exhibitioners of this College without examination, provided they have taken first or second class honours or a scholarship at any final honour examination.

"Examination entry forms should be filled up and sent in not later than 1st December of each year. Candidates are required to state the subjects in which they wish to be examined, and generally the extent of their reading. They must forward at the same time testimonials of good character. An entrance fee of ten shillings will be charged to each candidate for the examination. This must be forwarded with the entry form.

HOUSE REGULATIONS.

"1. The College is open to members of all religious denominations, either as resident or non-resident students.

"2. Applicants for admission as resident students must produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

"3. Each student is required, upon enrolment, to sign the following declaration:—
'I solemnly promise that, so long as I am a student in Queen's College, I will loyally obey the Master and all other persons to whom he may delegate his authority, and will faithfully keep all the rules that are or may be made for the government of the College.'

"4. No student is allowed to reside in the College for a shorter period than one full term, unless he have paid his fees for the whole term.

"5. One term's notice must be given previous to the withdrawal of any student, otherwise a charge of £10 10s. may be made.

"6. Resident students shall have rooms (a separate study and bedroom) assigned to them by the Master. Students will be allowed to choose their rooms in the order of their enrolment, subject to the Master's approval.

"7. Students will be held responsible for any damage done to the furniture of their rooms or to other College property.

"8. All resident students are expected to attend at morning or evening chapel on six days in each week unless specially excused by the Master. Such excuse will be granted to any student who states in writing that he has conscientious objections to being present. Chapel will be held at 7.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. Sunday morning chapel will be held at 9.15 a.m., at which all students in College must attend.

"9. Meals will be provided in the College Hall at stated hours, viz.:—Breakfast, 7.40 a.m. (Sundays, 8 a.m.); luncheon, 12.30 to 2; dinner, 6.15 p.m.

"10. Non-resident students may have luncheon or dinner in hall by giving due notice, and on payment of 1s. for luncheon and 1s. 6d. for dinner, or by special arrangement with the Master for the whole term.

"11. Any resident student may invite guests (not exceeding two in number for any meal) on entering their names in the guest-book at the meal previous, and on payment at the following rates:—Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; luncheon, 1s. 6d.; dinner, 2s.

"12. Two students shall be appointed weekly by the Master to read the lessons at chapel, and to say grace in hall. A fine of 1s. will be levied in case of absence.

"13. No undergraduate student shall be out of College later than 11 p.m. Students coming in after 11 p.m. will pay a fine of 1s.; after 12 midnight, 2s. 6d.

"14. No student shall spend the night out of College except by special permission of the Master.

"15. No visitor may remain in the College after midnight.

"16. Academical dress shall be worn at prayers, at meals, at lectures and examinations, and at all public ceremonies connected with the College.

"17. The College terms, vacations, and holidays shall be the same as those of the University. Students wishing to remain in residence during the short vacations, or after the third Monday of the fourth term, may do so by arrangement with the Master.

"18. The fees are as follow, and must be paid within the first week of lectures in each term. A fine of 5s. per week will be levied in case of late payment:—

<i>Entrance Fees.</i>				£	s.	d.
Enrolment fee (to be paid on making application for rooms)	...	...	...	2	2	0
*Caution money (resident students only)	...	...	...	2	2	0
Library entrance fee (resident students)	...	...	...	2	2	0
" " (non-resident students)	...	...	...	1	1	0

Terminal Fees.†

"Residence and commons, from the beginning of the first term till the third Monday in the fourth term, 60 guineas, to be paid in three equal instalments within the first week of lectures in the first, second, and third terms respectively.

"In the case of students entering for one, two, or three terms only, a proportionate deduction will be made.

	£	s.	d.
Residence and commons, during vacations, per week	...	1	10 0
Use of furniture, per annum	...	1	10 0
‡Tuition, per term, one course	...	2	2 0
" " two courses	...	4	4 0
" " three or more courses	...	6	6 0

* This will be returned when a student leaves if no arrears are due by him to the College.

† These charges include breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Fuel will be provided at current rates. Students must provide their own bed-linen and towels.

‡ Resident students must pay tuition fees for at least two courses of lectures per term. Students in chemistry and biology will have the use of the laboratories at Trinity College on the same terms as the students of that College.

"A students' society has been founded, under the name of 'The William Quick Club,' for the purpose of reading essays, holding debates, and in general encouraging social intercourse amongst the students. The ordinary meetings are held on alternate Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock. Membership is open to all members of the University or affiliated Colleges. A sports committee has also been appointed for the arrangement of cricket, tennis, football, and rowing contests. A musical society, for the practice of part singing, is also held at regular intervals.

"Fellowships may be granted (1) to students obtaining first-class honours in the final examination for their degree; (2) to any other persons distinguished for special original work in any department of science or literature. The following are the present Fellows of the College:—The Master (Rev. E. H. Sugden, B.A., B.Sc.); A. H. S. Lucas, M.A., B.Sc.; A. Dendy, M.Sc.; E. F. J. Love, M.A.; J. R. Harcourt, B.A.; the Rev. L. Fison, M.A.; A. S. Way, M.A.; A. W. Howitt, F.L.S.; R. T. A. Bernard, M.A. The number of Fellows is limited to 12. Rooms and commons may be granted to any Fellow who is engaged in original research approved by the Fellows' Meeting."

Chair of
Music.

663. A Chair of Music has been established in connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the late Hon. Francis Ormond contributed the sum of £20,000. Besides this about £5,000 has been raised by public subscription and concerts for the endowment of musical scholarships in connexion with the Ormond Professorship of Music. The following information respecting the appointment of a professor has been supplied by the Chancellor of the University, Dr. A. C. Brownless, C.M.G.:—

"A commission has been appointed in England to act with the Agent-General in selecting from the candidates who may apply for the professorship five gentlemen whom they may consider the best qualified to fill the office, and from these five the Council of the University will elect the professor, and towards defraying his travelling expenses to this colony, the late Mr. Ormond had prior to his death promised a further sum of £200.

"The salary of the Ormond Professor of Music will be £1,000 per annum, and his tenure of office will be five years, 'si tam-diu se bene gesserit.'

"Great difficulty has been experienced in endeavouring to appoint a suitable professor of music. The selection committee in London reported the names of five eminent musicians from amongst the candidates applying, as the most suitable for the office; but as the committee declined to place them in order of merit or to name any one of them as the most fit for the office, the Council determined to forward the correspondence which took place between the Council and the Agent-General to the Hon. Francis Ormond, who was then on his way to England, in order that he might confer with the selection committee and the Agent-General on the matter.

"Mr. Ormond died, unfortunately, before he had an opportunity of conferring with the Agent-General and the committee of selection. Upon hearing of the death of Mr. Ormond, the Council wrote to the Agent-General, requesting him to again communicate with the committee of selection, with the view of taking the best and most speedy course to obtain a gentleman highly qualified for the appointment.

"About the middle of 1890, Sir Charles Hallé, one of the selection committee, who was on a visit to Melbourne, had an interview with the Council, and furnished much valuable information with reference to the appointment, and the Council hope to be in a position, after hearing further from Sir Charles Hallé, to obtain an eminent musician to fill the office.

“The duties of the Ormond Professor of Music will be—

I. To deliver lectures on—

- (1.) The history of music.
- (2.) Harmony and composition.
- (3.) Thorough bass, counterpoint, and fugue.
- (4.) The teaching of music.
- (5.) The various musical instruments, and the physical laws involved in them.
- (6.) Public performance, solo and concerted playing.
- (7.) Conducting.
- (8.) Vocalisation and the physiological laws governing it.
- (9.) The selection of voices for choirs, solos, and operas.
- (10.) Sound and general acoustics.
- (11.) Instrumentation and reading from orchestral score.

II. To conduct examinations of candidates for musical degrees.

III. To periodically report upon the progress of scholars in music, whether in the colony or travelling.

IV. To conduct examinations of candidates for certificated teachers.

“The professor will not be allowed to sit in Parliament or to become a member of any political association, neither will he in any case be allowed to give private instruction, nor, without sanction of the Council, to deliver lectures to persons not being students of the University.”

664. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held twice a year, viz., at the end of the first term, and at the end of the fourth term. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, English, French, German, algebra, geometry,* history, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, physics, physiology, and botany. In all these subjects, with the exception of arithmetic and geography, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

665. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, six class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers

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

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

Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

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

Candidates
at matricu-
lation ex-
amination.

667. During the year 1889 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination was 1,113. Of these 121 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 992 who attempted to pass. Of this number 464, or 46·7 per cent., were successful.

Matricu-
lated
students.

668. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to pay a fee of one guinea and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 464 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1889, only 189 matriculated, as against 146 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1889, the total number who matriculated was 2,908.

Attendance
at lectures.

669. In 1889, 537 students, of whom all but three had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 539 in 1888, 492 in 1887, 450 in 1886, and only 213 ten years previously. Of the number in 1889, 212 attended lectures in arts, 84 in Laws, 11 in Engineering, 223 in Medicine, and 7 in Science.

Degrees.

670. The number of degrees taken in 1889 was 144, of which 130 were direct and 14 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered 118 in 1888, and 115 in 1887. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 15 in 1888, and 13 in 1887. The following table shows the number

of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1889, also those in the year 1889:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES * 1855 TO 1889.

Degrees.	Prior to 1889.			During 1889.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	342	76	418	30	7	37	372	83	455
Master of Arts ...	178	119	297	21	3	24	199	122	321
Bachelor of Medicine	201	10	211	32	1	33	233	11	244
Doctor of Medicine	33	81	114	3	2	5	36	83	119
Bachelor of Surgery	161	2	163	24	...	24	185	2	187
Master of Surgery	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bachelor of Laws	134	6	140	11	1	12	145	7	152
Master of Laws	23	...	23	2	...	2	25	...	25
Doctor of Laws ...	9	18	27	...	...	...	9	18	27
Bachelor of Engineer- ing	3	2	5	4	...	4	7	2	9
Master of Engineer- ing	22	...	22	2	...	2	24	...	24
Bachelor of Science	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	2	3
Doctor of Science	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	1,108	320	1,428	130	14	144	1,238	334	1,572

671. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. An increase will be observed in the revenue, amounting to £2,700, of which £1,000 was due to the increased Government subsidy, and of £600 in the expenditure:—

University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1888 AND 1889.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Govern- ment.†	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1888	15,500	13,282	806	29,588	32,042
1889	16,500	14,983	816	32,299	32,652
Increase ...	1,000	1,701	10	2,711	610

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 977.

† See footnote to paragraph 653 ante.

State
schools.

672. The *Education Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (esti- mated).‡
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495§	183,484
1876	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,658
1877	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878||	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238
1885	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1886	1,870	4,175	230,576	123,550	190,223
1887	1,911	4,294	230,882	123,563	192,565
1888	1,933	4,234	242,046	128,958	197,115
1889	2,062	4,586	250,429	130,859	202,822

Schools.
teachers,
and
scholars,
1888 and
1889.

673. In 1889, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 129, the number of scholars on the rolls by 8,383, the number of distinct scholars by 5,707, the number of scholars in average attendance by 1,901, and the number of instructors by 352.

* 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, 136 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, 23 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 19 in 1887, and 17 in 1888 and 1889.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 496 in 1889.
‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, the reductions made for multiple enrolments in the last two years being as follow :— In 1888, 18·09 for day schools, and 51·16 for night schools ; in 1889, 18·58 per cent. for day schools, and 49·78 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.

674. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 129, as just stated, is made up of 148 new schools opened, less 19 schools closed.

Net increase
of schools.

675. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 672 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present *Education Act* has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State :—

Increase in
State
schools,
1872-89.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1889.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	1,013	96·57
Instructors	2,170	89·82
Scholars on the rolls	114,374	84·06
„ in average attendance	62,403	91·16
Distinct children attending (estimated)	89,625	79·18

676. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year of 116 male and 237 female teachers :—

Teachers,
1888 and
1889.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1888 AND 1889.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.†	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.†	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1888... ..	1,356	174	163	1,693	515	627	480	919	2,541
1889	1,445	178	186	1,809	631	651	496	1,000	2,778
Increase ...	89	4	23	116	116	24	16	81	237

677. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand ; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies— in Victoria, prior to November, 1889, it was from 6 to 15 years, but

State
education
systems of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by about 19½ per cent., and the total population by about 44 per cent.
† Including 68 relieving teachers in 1888, and 80 such teachers, viz. 41 males and 39 females, in 1889.

since altered to from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 years; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.*

678. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1889; also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria	2,063	4,586	130,859	11·85
New South Wales	2,317	4,002	114,569	10·38
Queensland	584	1,497	40,472	10·19
South Australia	540	1,076	28,216	8·78
Western Australia	94‡	168	3,625	8·42
Total	5,594	11,329	317,741	10·70
Tasmania	229	459	8,973	6·03
New Zealand	1,155	2,894	93,374	15·21§
Grand Total	6,982	14,682	420,088	11·26

679. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies:—

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

1. New Zealand.

2. Victoria.

3. New South Wales.

4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.

6. Western Australia.

7. Tasmania.

* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Volume II., Appendix B.
† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.
‡ Including 16 assisted schools.
§ This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

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

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia	4,744	3,625	76·41
2. New Zealand	154,015	93,374	60·63
3. South Australia	49,277	28,216	57·26
4. Queensland	71,687	40,472	56·46
5. New South Wales	217,289	114,569	52·73
6. Victoria	250,429	130,859	52·25
7. Tasmania	17,948	8,973	49·99

681. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1889, 246,982, or 98²/₃ per cent., were in day, and 3,447, or about 1¹/₃ per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age, placed side by side with the estimated numbers living at the same ages:—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1889.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.			Estimated Population at each Age.
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.	
3 Years	3,061	...	3,061	26,104
4 "	10,353	...	10,353	25,538
5 "	18,317	...	18,317	24,875
6 "	22,697	...	22,697	23,654
7 "	24,726	...	24,726	23,479
8 "	24,971	...	24,971	23,259
9 "	25,209	...	25,209	22,795
10 "	24,989	...	24,989	23,807
11 "	23,672	...	23,672	23,530
12 "	22,085	...	22,085	23,354
13 "	19,617	545	20,162	23,181
14 "	14,160	1,162	15,322	22,734
15 "	7,113	931	8,044	22,368
16 to 18 Years	2,954	683	3,637	22,956*
Unspecified	3,058	126	3,184	...
Total	246,982	3,447	250,429	331,634
Total, 6 to 15 years ...	202,126	1,707	203,833	209,793

* Age 16 to 17 only.

682. It will be observed that the difference at the school age (6 to 15 years*) between the enrolments and the numbers living is 5,960; but that between the ages of 7 and 12 years the enrolments even exceed the estimated numbers living at the same ages. It must, however, be remembered that the gross annual enrolment is given, under which a child attending several schools in the year would be entered afresh at each school; also that the population, although carefully estimated from the best information available, may possibly be more or less wide of the truth.

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

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1889.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending.					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	26,159	13·01	...	...	26,159	12·90
6 to 15 „ ...	166,633	82·86	890	51·42	167,523	82·59
15 years and upwards ...	8,299	4·13	841	48·58	9,140	4·51
Total ...	201,091	100·00	1,731	100·00	202,822	100·00

684. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In the last two years, the proportion was 92 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1889 there was an improvement in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1888 AND 1889.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1888 ...	67,255	61,703	128,958
1889 ...	68,210	62,649	130,859
Increase...	955	946	1,901

* The school age has since been altered to that between 6 and 13 years. See footnote to paragraph 685 post.

† See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 672 ante.

685. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1872 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year,* unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1889, the highest proportion which completed a 30 days' attendance (77 per cent.) was in the September quarter; the next highest (74 per cent.) was in the December quarter; the next (70 per cent.) was in the June quarter; and the lowest proportion (68 per cent.) was in the March quarter, the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being $72\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., as compared with $73\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1889; also the average for the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1889.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 30 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 30 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	188,356	128,772	68·36
30th June	191,632	134,413	70·14
30th September	192,608	148,183	76·93
31st December	189,394	139,985	73·91
Average	190,497	137,838	72·33

686. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 49,409 of the enrolled children attended less than 30 days; but to 11,962 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 6,789 were also exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, and 2,796 on account of having been educated up to the standard; whilst 5,394 were excusable on account of sickness, and 11,866 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 10,602, or to 5·6 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 4·02 per cent.

* The *Education Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1023), which was passed on the 4th November, and gazetted on the 8th November of that year, altered the school age to that between 6 and 13 years, also increased the period of compulsory school attendance from 60 to 80 days each half-year.

Pupils who
have passed
the stan-
dard.

687. In 1889, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 7,999, or more by 3,319 than in 1888. During the seventeen years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 109,226 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecu-
tions for
non-attend-
ance at
school.

688. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 8,824 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1889, with the result that 7,585 convictions were obtained, whilst in 1,089 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 150 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £2,073, also costs amounting to £126. Nearly three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free
subjects.

689. In 1889, military drill was taught in 210 schools to an average attendance of 13,740 pupils, and in 15 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also given to 830 pupils; singing was taught in 281 schools, in 190 of which instruction was given by members of the ordinary staff, to 37,851 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 227 schools, to 24,418 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Kinder-
garten
instruction.

690. In the early part of 1887, the kindergarten system of instruction specially engaged the attention of the Education Department, and a lady who was recommended as an expert in the work was asked to deliver a course of lectures explanatory of the system. Great interest in the matter was shown by the teachers, about 90 of whom attended these lectures. The result is that in the last two years kindergarten instruction has been practised in several of the largest Melbourne schools, and the Minister reports that the system is slowly and surely growing in favour, and has been gradually extended to about 20 of the largest provincial schools, whilst more than 100 up-country teachers have had opportunities of learning the system, also that other applications had been received which it has not yet been practicable to comply with.*

Lectures on
needlework.

691. Unfavourable criticism having been offered on the teaching of some branches of needlework in State schools, an expert on the subject was requested to deliver a course of lectures illustrating the system of teaching needlework as carried out in England. These lectures lasted from May to October, 1889, and were largely attended by teachers. The same lady has been engaged to teach a special class of girls from various schools in the last four months of the current year.†

* See Education Report, 1889-90, Parliamentary Paper No. 90, Session 1890, page xxvi.

† *Ibid.*, page xxvii.

692. A further experiment made last year with the view of affording some instruction in cookery to a number of girls in the advanced classes of Melbourne and suburban schools, proved so encouraging that steps have been taken to provide further courses of lessons in this necessary art. The instruction is in the hands of two experts, who hold diplomas of qualification from the South Kensington School of Cookery, and their labours include the Training College and twelve of the largest metropolitan schools. These courses are highly popular, admission to the classes being regarded as a privilege; and it is a matter of satisfaction to know that 300 or 400 girls of sufficient age are having efficient lessons in the practice of wholesome, appetizing and economical cookery.*

Instruction
in cookery.

693. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, opportunities have been afforded for an expert lately attached to that Department to deliver courses of lectures on agriculture and the method of teaching it. Applications for the services of this lecturer have been received from several places, and besides a couple of lectures delivered to teachers in Melbourne, an alternating fortnightly course in Ballarat and Sandhurst has been commenced. The Minister proposes to add agriculture to the list of sciences which may be studied by certificated teachers who desire to gain a higher qualification, and is in favour of a small garden for instruction consisting of industrial plants or interesting exotics, such as hops, tobacco, camphor-laurel, cotton, castor oil plant, tea plant, cinchona, and many others, being formed in a school ground, which he thinks would greatly interest the children, and could be kept in order by them.*

Instruction
in agricul-
ture.

694. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1889 was 101, as against 104 in 1888, and as many as 123 in 1887; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,042 in 1889, as against £2,238 in 1888. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked decrease in the pupils being instructed in nearly all the subjects except German, book-keeping (about the same), painting, and fancy work. Some of the other subjects also are now taught to a certain extent in the ordinary course under the revised programme, and many pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now pursue their studies at secondary schools.† The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1888 and 1889:—

Extra
subjects.

* See Education Report, 1889-90, page xxvii.

† *Ibid.*, page xxiv.

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1888 AND 1889.

	1888. Pupils.	1889. Pupils.
Advanced English	30	26
French	522	467
German	6	14
Latin	470	398
Euclid	474	364
Algebra	719	591
Trigonometry	1	...
Mensuration*	35	81
Bookkeeping	1,168	1,160
Chemistry*	1	...
Physiology*	4	...
Physics*	70	8
Physical Geography	30	26
Shorthand	92	14
Painting	20	32
Fancy work ... ..	...	13

695. To enable them to continue their education at the best grammar schools, two hundred scholarships are annually awarded to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, who are selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, the conditions being that all must be under 15 years of age and in the sixth class. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favourable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The holders of commuted scholarships, at the end of a year, may compete among themselves for renewed scholarships offered to 30 of the best students. In the following year these 30 students may present themselves for a further renewal offered to the best 15. The subjects for competitive examination are solely those taught in State schools, except in the case of competitions for a renewal of commuted scholarships, when the examination is partly upon the State school subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects they have been learning at the grammar

State
school
scholar-
ships.

* Now included in a greater or less degree in the ordinary course.

schools. These scholarships were instituted in 1886, and up to the end of 1889 eight hundred had been awarded. Of these 199 have expired through effluxion of time; and of the remainder 76 were commuted; in 450 instances the successful competitor attended at grammar school or college; in 65 instances he resigned or did not take up his scholarship; in 4 instances he was suspended for a year; and in 6 instances he gained an exhibition.

696. A considerable falling-off occurred in 1889 as compared with the two previous years in the number of candidates who presented themselves at the initial examinations for these scholarships, which is attributed to the teachers taking more care to present such scholars only as would reflect credit on their schools. The number for each of the last four years was as follow :—

Candidates
for scholar-
ships.

						Candidates for Scholarships.
1886	...	...	...	...	...	313
1887	...	...	...	...	...	527
1888	...	...	...	...	...	694
1889	...	...	...	...	...	466

697. A certain number of exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. In 1889 twelve exhibitions were awarded for which there were 40 candidates. Of the successful candidates 9 were attending grammar schools in Melbourne and suburbs, and 3 in the country districts. During the same year there were 37 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 20 at various approved grammar schools; 17 of the latter number being in Melbourne and suburbs, 1 in Geelong, 1 in Ballarat, and 1 in Castlemaine.

State
school
exhibitions

698. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow :—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as

School
books and
requisites.

indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The Minister reports that "generally children purchase their own school requisites, and when it is considered that the total cost of free stock amounted last year (1889) to no more than £4,091 10s. 6d., or about £2 for each school, it will be readily conceded that this expense is kept down almost to a minimum."*

Expenditure
on State
education.

699. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1888-9 and 1889-90. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State:—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.				
Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£
Office staff†	21,604	22,195	591	...
Inspection‡	19,996	22,435	2,439	...
Teachers' salaries	361,247	392,920	31,673	...
„ payments on results	139,030	149,891	10,861	...
Singing	7,337	7,497	160	...
Drawing	4,902	5,065	163	...
Drill and gymnastics	3,500	3,858	358	...
Bonuses	3,888	5,359	1,471	...
Training Institute§	4,049	4,520	471	...
Stores, books, and requisites	6,481	6,255	...	226
Maintenance expenses of schools	41,021	36,300	...	4,721
Compulsory clause	2,913	3,098	185	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	46	22	...	24
Boards of Advice	1,058	709	...	349
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, etc.	20,563	22,206	1,643	...

* See Education Report, 1889-90, page xxi.
† Including non-clerical division, and temporary clerical assistance.
‡ Including salaries of Training Institute, £1,840 in 1889-90, also travelling expenses.
§ Including allowance for board of students and prizes for students in training ; but excluding salaries, see previous footnote.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1888-9 AND 1889-90—*contd.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
GENERAL EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
Other expenditure* ...	4,358	5,321	963	...
Extra subjects† ...	2,238	2,042	...	196
Total exclusive of buildings	644,231	689,693	45,462 ‡	...
EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.				
Maintenance ...	30,075	30,790	715	...
Rent ...	3,622	4,341	719	...
Cost of erection ...	68,000	93,340	25,340	...
Grand total ...	745,928	818,164	72,236 ‡	...

700. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1889-90 was £818,164, of which only £2,042 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£816,122) was made up of £687,651 cost of management, inspection, instruction, etc.; of £35,131 for maintenance and rents of private buildings; and of £93,340—of which £86,885 was to be recouped from loans—for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last eleven years:—

State expenditure on primary education, 1880 to 1889

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880-90.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (Exclusive of Buildings.)	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, etc.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools.)
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80 ...	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-1 ...	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,828
1881-2 ...	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3 ...	525,405	20,000	3,725	...	58,501
1883-4 ...	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	38,953
1884-5 ...	535,347	19,900§	2,400	...	81,935
1885-6 ...	575,799||	19,949	2,700	...	53,602
1886-7 ...	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,748
1887-8 ...	610,520	17,995	8,408	16	54,265¶
1888-9 ...	641,993	30,075	3,622	8,000	60,000¶
1889-90 ...	687,651	30,790	4,341	6,455	86,885¶

* Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1888-9 to £4,107 and £149 respectively; and in 1889-90 to £4,949 and £269.
 † This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1888 and 1889.
 ‡ Net increase.
 § Approximate.
 || The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation about the middle of the financial year, i.e., at the commencement of 1885, hence the increased cost in this year.
 ¶ These amounts were expended from revenue, but are to be recouped from a loan.

701. In view of the large sums the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1889-90 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 3¾d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only 2½d.

702. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1889, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included :—

COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by scholars, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria† ...	664,820	2,042	666,862
New South Wales ...	453,615	72,318	525,933
Queensland ...	171,077	...	171,077
South Australia ...	89,686‡	24,343	114,029
Western Australia ...	9,697	1,456	11,153
Total ...	1,388,895	100,159	1,489,054
Tasmania ...	29,957	9,463	39,420
New Zealand ...	343,100‡	4,567	347,667
Grand Total ...	1,761,952	114,189	1,876,141

703. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1889 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 1s. 11d. in Victoria to £3 6s. 4d. in Western Australia. Of the total cost, over £1 per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 17s. 3d. in

* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.
† The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial year.
‡ Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was £10,418, and in New Zealand £31,646.

South Australia, 12s. 8d. in New South Wales, and 11s. 7d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-eleventh, and in South Australia nearly one-ninth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves: The following table shows the average cost per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony :—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.*

Colony.	Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.		
	Paid by State.	Paid by Parents, etc.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Victoria ...	5 1 7	0 0 4†	5 1 11
2. New South Wales ...	3 19 2	0 12 8	4 11 10
3. Tasmania ...	3 6 9	1 1 1	4 7 10
4. Queensland ...	4 4 7	...	4 4 7
5. South Australia ...	3 3 7†	0 17 3	4 0 10
6. New Zealand ...	3 13 6†	0 1 0‡	3 14 6
7. Western Australia§	2 14 9	0 11 7	3 6 4

704. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 1d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with only 5s. 2d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

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

		Amount paid per Head of Population.				Amount paid per Head of Population.	
		s.	d.			s.	d.
1. Victoria ...	...	12	1	5. South Australia	...	7	1
2. New Zealand	...	11	4	6. Tasmania ...	...	5	4
3. New South Wales	...	9	6	7. Western Australia	...	5	2
4. Queensland	...	8	7				

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† In South Australia about 7s. 5d., and in New Zealand about 6s. 9d. of the amounts entered in this column was derived from Education reserves.

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

§ Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 8s. 4½d.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

705. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £4 13s. 9d., and the cost per head of population 10s. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 9s. 4d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 1d.

Success of education system greatest in Victoria.

706. It has been shown that the amounts devoted to primary instruction in Victoria are larger than those so expended in any of the other Australasian colonies; but it is satisfactory to know that the expenditure is justified by the result, the last census having shown that, in respect to the education of children, Victoria was much in advance of any of her neighbours, whilst she was only behind one of them in respect to the education of adults. The census figures relating to these matters will be given later on.*

State expenditure on secondary instruction.

707. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1889-90 exceeded by £17,500 that so expended in 1888-9, and by £31,600 that expended in 1887-8, the increase being chiefly under the head of technical schools and schools of mines, and under that of University buildings:—

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£	£
Exhibitions and Scholarships	6,519	9,077	9,899
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines	11,099	24,093	33,804
Melbourne University Endowment and Subsidy	16,500	16,500	16,500
„ „ Buildings	5,000	3,500	10,500
	—	—	—
Total	39,118	53,170	70,703
	—	—	—

State school buildings held in fee.

708. About the middle of 1890 the Department of Education possessed 1,996 school-houses, having accommodation for 191,280 children; also 1,446 teachers' residences. Of the latter, 1,059 were attached to, and 387 were detached from, the school-houses. The following is a classification of the buildings and of the accommodation they afforded according to the material of which they are constructed:—

† See tables following paragraph 738 *et seq. post.*

SCHOOL BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE STATE, 1890.

Materials.	School-houses.		Number of Teachers' Residences.
	Number.	Accommodation.	
Brick or stone	490	116,141	89
Wood or other light material ...	1,485	69,156	1,343
Part brick or stone, part wood ...	21	5,983*	14
Total	1,996	191,280	1,446

709. Under the *Public Service Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 773), State schools are classified as follows, according to the number of pupils in average attendance at each :—

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

	Average Attendance of Scholars.
First Class	Over 700
Second Class	400 to 700
Third Class (Subdivision A)	250 to 400
„ (Subdivision B)	150 to 250
Fourth Class	50 to 150
Fifth Class	Under 50

710. Under the same Act, the teachers are classified and salaried according to the honours or certificates they hold and the schools in which they officiate. Subjoined is a statement of the basis upon which the classification is regulated :—

CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

*** In addition to the fixed salary of a head teacher or assistant, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such salary is obtainable by way of results. Relieving teachers are paid an amount equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary in lieu of results.

First-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in First Honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne, and also are in charge of first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary, £280 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £330.

Second-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in Second Honours, and also are in charge of second-class schools; also certificated female teachers who are first assistants in first-class schools, and are classified in First or Second Honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne. Minimum fixed salary for males, £220 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £270. Minimum fixed salary for females, £176 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £216.

Third-class teachers.—That is, teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination; or are certificated and hold two of the Department's science certificates; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second class under the Board of Education; or possess a certificate of competency alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And in addition to possessing

* Of which 3,921 was the accommodation of the brick or stone portion, and 2,062 of the wooden portion.

any such qualification also hold one of the following positions, that is to say—As head teachers of third-class schools, or as first male assistants in first-class schools, or as first female assistants in second-class schools; or as first female assistants in schools which were reduced from the second class on the 30th June, 1888. Minimum fixed salary for males, £176 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208. Minimum fixed salary for females, £121 12s., rising by seven annual increments of £6 8s. to a maximum of £166 8s.

Fourth-class teachers.—That is, teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male assistants in second-class schools, or as first female assistants of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £144 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £168. Minimum fixed salary for females, £89 12s., rising by four annual increments of £6 8s. to a maximum of £115 4s.

Fifth-class teachers.—That is, teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. They are divided into two sections, with fixed salaries, payable as follow :—

- (a) Employed otherwise than as junior assistants under Sixth Schedule—

Males—Minimum, £88, rising by six annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £136.
Females—Minimum, £64, rising by three annual increments of £6 8s. to a maximum of £83 4s.
- (b) Employed as junior assistants under Sixth Schedule—

Males—£80 per annum, without increment.
Females—£64 per annum, without increment.

Pupil-teachers—
Class I.—Salary, Males £50; Females, £40 per annum.
" II. " " 40; " 32 "
" III. " " 30; " 24 "
" IV. " " 20; " 16 "

Sewing Mistresses—Salary, £30 per annum.

Teachers of
each class.

711. The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1889, and their classification under the *Public Service Act 1883* :—

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1889.

Classification.			Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil-teachers.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	...	...	39	...	...	...	42	325
Second class	...	...	43	...	...	36	47	177
Third class	...	...	95	...	38	41	37	210
Fourth class	...	...	319	5	42	83	60	288
Fifth class	...	...	850*	494†	71	305	...	...
Juniors	...	...	..	...	27	186	..	..
Total	...	...	1,346	499	178	651	186	1,000

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 496 sewing-mistresses; also 98 male and 132 female temporary unclassified head teachers. The grand total was 4,586, viz., 1,808 males, and 2,778 females.

* Including 41 relieving teachers.

† Including 39 relieving teachers.

712. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the eighteen years, 1873 to 1890 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 to 1890.

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

713. 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 106 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 126 in the number of instructors, and of 15,400 in the number of scholars.

714. For the last fourteen 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

* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.
† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in February or March.
‡ The Education report for 1889-90 gives a return of 787 private schools, but in these there were said to be 42,264 scholars, or 2,083 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number on the rolls at the time of the collectors' visits.

perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the fourteen years :—

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1890.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877 ...	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1878 ...	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879 ...	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880 ...	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (Census)	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882 ...	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
1883 ...	655	61	8	4	...	5	...	175	2	4	396
1884 ...	670	56	13	2	1	5	...	182	2	3	406
1885 ...	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
1886 ...	665	40	5	3	2	4	...	182	2	3	424
1887 ...	691	27	5	3	1	4	...	175	2	2	472
1888 ...	749	30	5	3	1	6	...	185	2	2	515
1889 ...	753	27	3	3	...	6	...	186	2	2	524
1890 ...	782	30	4	2	...	7	...	195	4	1	539
TEACHERS.											
1877 ...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878 ...	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879 ...	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880 ...	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census)	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882 ...	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761

* Including, in 1879, 2 Baptist schools, with 2 teachers and 30 scholars; in 1880, 1 Unitarian school, with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars; in 1881, 1 school, connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 26 scholars; in 1882, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 13 scholars; in 1883, 2 Baptist schools, with 4 teachers and 45 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1884, 1 Baptist school, with 2 teachers and 18 scholars; 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 14 scholars; in 1885, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 77 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the Bible Christians, with 1 teacher and 5 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 95 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 1 teacher and 18 scholars; in 1887, a school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 83 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 22 scholars; in 1888, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 74 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 15 scholars; in 1889, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 91 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 9 scholars; in 1890, 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 11 scholars.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1890—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations										
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.	
TEACHERS— <i>continued.</i>												
1883	...	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
1884	...	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	..	555	9	7	811
1885	...	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1886	...	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1887	...	1,680	97	40	26	2	5	...	536	6	4	964
1888	...	1,812	124	37	25	2	6	...	568	4	4	1,042
1889	...	1,878	127	31	25	...	6	...	592	4	4	1,089
1890	...	1,967	119	35	25	...	7	...	633	10	1	1,137
SCHOLARS.												
1877	...	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1878	...	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,532
1879	...	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880	...	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census)	...	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882	...	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181
1883	...	34,443	2,061	914	319	..	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348
1884	...	35,773	1,996	1,010	288	18	142	...	21,019	180	87	11,033
1885	...	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216
1886	...	34,787	1,466	799	387	39	129	...	20,315	133	118	11,401
1887	...	35,811	1,301	751	389	33	128	...	20,854	93	105	12,157
1888	...	37,823	1,504	761	464	26	196	...	21,461	59	89	13,323
1889	...	40,291	1,425	691	437	...	194	...	22,696	79	100	14,669
1890	...	40,181	1,554	738	447	...	210	...	22,075	229	11	14,917

715. By the figures relating to 1890 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 243 private schools or 31 per cent., employing 830 instructors or 42 per cent., and educating 25,264 children or 63 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 22,075 children, or about 55 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 87 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion
of denomi-
national
schools.

716. The number of children at the then school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed

Proportion
of other
children
educated by
sect.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

will shortly be referred to.* In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :—

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

Religious Denomination.	Children between 6 and 15 years of age.		
	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

717. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the then school age are concerned, the Roman Catholic 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.

718. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1890 were more numerous by 21, and the female teachers by 68 than those in 1889, the result being a total increase of 89. 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, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1889	...	...	...	437	1,441	1,878
1890	...	...	...	458	1,509	1,967
Increase	...	...	...	21	68	89

* See paragraph 736 *et seq. post.*

719. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1890 :—

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 „

720. 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 13 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 35 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denominations.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 13 scholars.
 „ Wesleyans ... „ 18 „
 „ Presbyterians ... „ 21 „
 „ Jews ... „ 23 „
 „ Lutherans ... „ 30 „
 „ Roman Catholics ... „ 35 „

721. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

722. In 1890, as compared with 1889, there was an increase of 429 in the number of boys, but a decrease of 539 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :—

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1889	19,396	20,895	40,291
1890	19,825	20,356	40,181
Increase	429	...	...
Decrease ... ..	...	539	110

723. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys. The proportion was 108 girls to every 100 boys in 1889, and 103 to every 100 in 1890. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,† the proportion being only 92 girls to every 100 boys.

Proportion of male to female scholars

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32.
 † See paragraph 684 ante.

724. The age prescribed by law as that at which children were to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so. was, in the greater part of 1889, from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive.* The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at above and below those ages during the past year :—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1889.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years	26,159	5,458	31,617
6 to 14 years (school age)*	167,523	30,047	197,570
15 years and upwards ...	9,140	4,676	13,816
Total	202,822	40,181	243,003

725. In public schools, 82½ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 4½ per cent. were above and 13 per cent. were below it. In private schools, only 75 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 11½ per cent. were above and 13½ per cent. were below it.

726. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1889 may be stated as follows :—

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1889.

Being educated—	
In State schools (distinct children)	202,822
In private schools	40,181
In Government industrial and reformatory schools ...	137
At home (census figures, 1881)	11,547
Total	254,687

727. Of these children the following were at the then school age* (6 and under 15) :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1889.

Being educated—	
In State schools	167,523
In private schools	30,047
In Government industrial and reformatory schools ...	74
At home (census figures, 1881)	5,800
Total	203,444

* The school age was changed in November, 1889, to from 6 to 12 years last birthday.

728. The estimated total number of children at the school age* (6 and under 15) living in Victoria in 1889 was 209,793. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING
EDUCATION, 1889.

	Numbers.	Per Cent.
Being educated ...	203,444	96·97
Not being educated ...	6,349	3·03
Total at school age ...	209,793	100·00

729. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 203,444 children or 97 per cent. of children at the then school age (6 and under 15) living in Victoria were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 167,523, or 82 per cent., were at State schools. These are the “distinct children,” whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 108,000,† and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 144,000, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 65,000.

730. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 28 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1889.‡

* The school age was changed in November, 1889, to from 6 to 12 years last birthday.

† Eighty-three per cent. of the whole average attendance have been assumed to be at the school age. This was about the proportion of distinct children at the school age as estimated by the Education Department.

‡ See paragraph 685 *ante*.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, etc.

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

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1889.

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	18	319
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	14	340
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	182
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	8	140
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„ ...	...	14	157
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	98
	Total ...	40,000	70	1,236

Education at
school
age, 1881.

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

* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for :—(1) Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination; (2) Scholarships of 20 guineas or 10 guineas each (according to merit), tenable for one year, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, to be awarded for excellence in any one or more of the four groups of subjects :—Classics, Mathematics, French and German, English and History. In connexion with the Wesley College, there is a scholarship called the “Draper Scholarship”—established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two “Walter Powell Scholarships” founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the “Waugh,” the “Eggleston,” and “Corrigan” scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

† Or 6 to 15, now changed to from 6 to 13 years.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

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

733. The *Education Act* 1872 came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :—

Education at school age, 1871 and 1881.

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

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

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

Improvement in ten years

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

Education of boys and girls.

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

Education of children of different denominations, 1881.

* Now changed to from 6 to 13 years.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATIONS,* 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Numbers between 6 and 15 years old who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living between 6 and 15 years old who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	63,211	57,431	3,327	9,500	8,631	500
Presbyterians ...	28,218	25,633	1,135	9,614	8,733	386
Methodists ...	25,808	23,664	949	9,645	8,844	355
Bible Christians ...	1,677	1,543	53	9,694	8,919	306
Independents ...	4,193	3,900	145	9,666	8,990	334
Baptists ...	4,219	3,913	160	9,635	8,936	365
Lutherans ...	1,658	1,529	115	9,352	8,624	648
Other Protestants ...	1,710	1,589	77	9,569	8,892	431
Total Protestants...	130,694	119,202	5,961	9,564	8,723	436
Roman Catholics ...	45,630	40,053	3,306	9,325	8,185	675
Jews ...	954	920	33	9,666	9,321	334
Residue ...	3,310	2,953	257	9,280	8,279	720
Grand Total ...	180,588	163,128	9,557	9,500	8,577	500

737. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read was concerned; but the children of the Jews stood the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpassed those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England.

738. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.† In scarcely one of them, strange to say, were the census returns compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age could be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this colony. All of the colonies, however, publish their education

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

† When the census of 1881 was taken the prescribed school age was in Victoria from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years, and in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years.

Denomina-
tions
compared.

Education
of children
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

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

740. The persons above 15 years of age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed:— Adult education, 1881.

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,699	9,390	301
2. Victoria	9,651	9,265	349
3. South Australia	9,619	9,179	381
4. Queensland	9,446	8,918	554
5. New South Wales	9,293	8,747	702
6. Western Australia	9,004	8,362	996
7. Tasmania	8,897	8,153	1,103

Colonies compared.

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

Expenditure on armaments and education in various countries.

743. Mr. Andrew Carnegie draws attention to the large amount spent annually by European States upon armaments as compared with the much smaller amounts they spend upon education, and points out to what a remarkable extent this contrasts with the practice in United States, where much less is spent on the former than on the latter. The contrast with the Victorian practice is even more marked, as the amount spent on armaments in proportion to that spent on education is much less here than in the United States. The following are Mr. Carnegie's figures,* to which the figures for Victoria for an average of five years have been added :—

* See *Triumphant Democracy*, by Andrew Carnegie, page 96, Sampson Low & Co., London, 1887

EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS AND EDUCATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Annual Expenditure on—	
	Armaments.	Education.
	£	£
United Kingdom	28,900,000	6,685,000
France	35,000,000	3,200,000
Germany	20,000,000	6,900,000
Russia	33,000,000	1,000,000
Austria	13,400,000	2,900,000
Italy	18,900,000	1,100,000
Spain	6,300,000	1,200,000
Other European States	8,300,000	2,100,000
United States	9,400,000	18,600,000
Victoria	204,000	618,000

744. It will be found, from the figures in this table, that whilst Russia spends 33 times, Italy 17 times, France 11 times, Spain $5\frac{1}{4}$ times, Austria $4\frac{2}{3}$ times, the United Kingdom $4\frac{1}{3}$ times, Germany nearly 3 times, and other European States 4 times as much on armaments as on education, the United States spends twice, and Victoria no less than three times as much upon education as upon armaments.

745. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liberality, of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men’s College has been established in Melbourne.* The following account of this institution has been supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, C.E. (Melb.), F.R.G.S., Secretary to the College:—

“The College is centrally situated, in Latrobe Street, opposite the Public Library. There are now two buildings, facing Latrobe and Bowen Streets respectively, but only the back portion of one of them has been completed. The front, however, is now being built, and will have a handsome tower at the corner, altogether presenting a very imposing appearance. The Bowen Street building has been erected on a half-acre of ground, granted by the Government, and is intended mainly for the extension of Trade Classes, but will also accommodate the classes in drawing and modelling.

“The initiation of the college is due to the late Mr. Ormond, who subscribed £5,500 towards the building, a like sum being obtained by public subscription. The sites were granted by the Government, who have also subsidized the institution by grants, both for buildings and maintenance.

“The college is governed by a Council of 18 members, consisting of representatives of the Founder, the Government, the University, the Public Library, the Trades’ Hall Council, subscribers of £1 and upwards, and subscribers of from 2s. 6d. to £1 stg. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council.

* The total amount contributed by the late Mr. Ormond to the three institutions during his lifetime was £60,700, besides the sum of £113,500 bequeathed to various charitable and religious purposes. For further particulars, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., footnote (†) to paragraph 807.

“The college is intended to improve the general and technical education of the working classes ; but is open to all, women as well as men. The class work is carried on almost entirely in the evening, between the hours of 7 and 10.15 p.m. Saturday morning lectures in science for the special benefit of State School teachers are also held.

“Courses of study extending over 3 years are laid down for students in the various Trade Classes, and the four following certificates are issued :—

- “1. Class Ordinary Certificate, to those students who pass the annual examination in any class.
- “2. Class Credit Certificate, to those students who pass the examination with credit.
- “3. Technical Certificate, to those students who pass all the examinations in the 2 years’ course.
- “4. Expert Certificates, to those students who have passed all the examinations in the 3 years’ course.

“Before gaining Expert and Technical Certificates, the students must produce evidence of having been engaged in practical work for some time.

“The progress of this institution since its commencement in June, 1887, is shown in the following table :—

The Working Men’s College.		1887.	1888.	1889.
Average per term of—				
Enrolments (individual students) ...	...	815	1,767	2,064
Females ...	...	32	225	358
Juniors under 18 and apprentices under 21...	...	344	671	...
Males under 21—Apprentices ...	...	...	...	236
“ “ Others ...	...	...	...	810
Fees received ...	£	457	1,753	2,455
Average fees per student ...	...	16s. 4½d.	19s. 10d.	23s. 4d.
Number of classes ...	...	37	74	93
Number of instructors ...	...	19	29	37
Salaries paid instructors...	£	342	1,855	2,849

“The following is a list of subjects taught :—

Algebra.	Handrailing and Staircasing.
Applied Mechanics—Construction.	Harmony.
“ “ Machines.	History.
Architectural Drawing.	Latin.
Arithmetic.	Logic.
Boiler Making.	Marbling.
Book-keeping.	Mechanical Drawing.
Botany.	Mensuration.
Building Construction.	Modelling.
Carpentry.	Photography.
Cookery.	Physics.
Dress Cutting.	Physiology.
Electrical Engineering.	Plaster Casting.
Elementary Drafting.	Plumbing.
Elementary Mechanics.	Practical Plane Geometry.
Elocution.	Shorthand.
Freehand Drawing.	Sign Writing.
French.	Singing.
Geography.	Solid Geometry.
Geology and Mineralogy.	Steam and the Steam Engine.
Geometry.	Surveying and Levelling.
German.	Trigonometry.
Graining.	Violin.
Grammar.	Voice Production.
Grammar of Music.	Writing and Correspondence.

"The largest number of individual students enrolled for any one term was 2,269. The average enrolment for 1889 was 2,064, and the average attendance 1,466. 799 students were examined for first and second year certificates in 39 subjects; 503, or 63 per cent., passed, and 201, or 27 per cent., passed with credit."

746. An institution, similar in character to the Working Men's College, was established in Geelong in 1885 under the title of the Gordon Technical College. The following account of this college has been furnished by the Secretary:—

"The idea of establishing a technical college in Geelong was first taken up early in 1885 by a few citizens who were stimulated to adopt a more extensive system of technical instruction than that hitherto in operation at the local school of design, the very limited means of which naturally hampered the prospect of anything further than drawing classes being thought of.

"About this time the lamentable news of the death of General Gordon came to hand. This was thought a favourable opportunity for the erection of a fitting memorial to the late General, and the establishment of a much needed institution. In order to test the public feeling on the subject, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall on the 1st of July, 1885, when over 500 persons assembled, including some 70 members of the 1st Brigade of Garrison Artillery, who had marched to the hall accompanied by the corps' band. The meeting was presided over by the mayor, and a committee was appointed, which at once started an active canvass and received a very encouraging response, the late Hon. Francis Ormond being amongst the first donors.

"In November, 1887, the first portion of the building was opened by the Minister of Education (the Hon. C. H. Pearson), and before the end of the following year operations were commenced for the completion of the building—or the completion of that design before the committee. It is now contemplated doubling the size of the present building and providing workshops, laboratories, etc.

"The local contributions to date amount to £1,000, exclusive of the Ormond bequest. This is sufficient evidence of the public feeling towards the institution.

"The Government grants amount to £3,700.

"The highest number of students attending at one time during 1888 (or the first year of actual work) was 224, and in 1889, 276. And for the quarter ending 30th June, 1890, 302.

"The subjects taught are:—Arithmetic (commercial and technical), architecture, algebra, building construction, bookkeeping, chemistry, Euclid, English, French, freehand drawing, German, geology, Latin, mineralogy, mechanical drawing, physics, practical geometry, perspective, painting, shorthand, telegraphy, writing. Other subjects are being taken up.

"The fees range from 3s. 3d. to 21s.

"Through the liberality of the publishers, a large number of scientific and other useful publications are sent to the college gratis. These are well used and appreciated by students.

"There are also Field Science and Photographic Clubs under the sanction of the College Council, which are in a flourishing condition."

747. Schools of Mines, which provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally, have been established at four of the principal mining centres of the colony, viz., Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Maryborough.* One of these—the Ballarat School of Mines—is now an integral part of the Melbourne University, having been affiliated to that institution by a

* A School of Mines was also established at Stawell early in 1890.

Statute passed by the Senate in April, 1887, which provided, however, that only matriculated students of the Melbourne University shall be admitted to the privileges conferred by the affiliation. The schools, as a whole, possess 42 lecturers, and had in 1889 an average quarterly enrolment of 1,888 pupils. The total receipts during the year amounted to £16,667, of which £11,650 was from the Government and £115 from the Royal Technological Commission; and the expenditure amounted to £17,094, of which £5,468 at least was expended on buildings.

School of
Mines,
Sandhurst.

748. The following account of the School of Mines, Sandhurst, has been supplied for this work by Professor J. B. Lillie Mackay, A.K.C.L., F.L.S., F.C.S., Scientific Director of the School and Curator of the Museum:—

“The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, has now been established over seventeen years (having been formally opened in April, 1873), and although the buildings are extensive and imposing, the institution has outgrown its accommodation, and the efforts recently made to secure an adjacent site and to erect enlarged premises are, through the liberality of the Government, shortly to be brought to a successful issue. A new lecture hall, class-rooms, and more thoroughly equipped and commodious chemical lecture theatre, which were urgently needed, have been designed; the buildings commenced in February, 1889. The foundation stone of the new wing was laid on 29th May, 1889, by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Minister of Education, and the structure is now nearly completed, but still requires furnishing. The valuation of the old buildings and effects amounts to £15,000; and of the additional three-story building £8,000. The institution receives a Government grant of £3,000 per annum for maintenance, and this sum is materially supplemented by class fees, also by fees for assays and analyses which are conducted for the public. There is a large teaching staff (numbering fourteen); and although prominence is given to subjects connected with mining pursuits, such as geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics, and surveying, yet botany, materia medica, and other subjects of natural and physical science are taught for the benefit of the community, besides machine and building construction, mechanical, geometrical, and architectural drawing and some extra subjects. Workshops for practical instruction in the mechanical arts and trades—*e.g.*, wood carving, carpentry, engineering, smith and iron work, brass casting, and metal work generally—were, in October, 1888, successfully revived. Here, there is a steam engine to drive lathes, grindstone, etc., and a good forge with bellows. Two instructors have been appointed for carpentry and metal working respectively, and all the 20 benches are already taken up. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories are open every day for instruction and practice in gold and other assays and in analytical investigation. There is a large telegraphy class, the Sandhurst school being one of the main feeders for telegraphic operator positions in the colonies; while the art classes in connexion with the School of Design are numerously attended. Altogether there were 802 students on the roll in the session of 1889,* some coming from great distances, *e.g.*, Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia. During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1890, no less than 935 separate individuals have received instruction in the school, either in day or evening classes. Special facilities are given to country school teachers, who are enabled to travel by rail at nominal fares.† There are periodical examinations conducted by honorary examiners, and

* A remarkable growth has taken place in the school during the past three years, the roll having been nearly trebled.

† No less than 2,709 railway tickets were issued at the Registrar's office during the past twelve months, covering distances of from 12 to 60 miles.

certificates of proficiency, as well as medals, are granted to distinguished students. The fees are merely nominal. A large number of past students have received important positions in the colonies—assayers, surveyors, mining engineers, managers of mines, architects, etc., while two out of the three new inspectors of mines were trained at the Sandhurst school.

“A meteorological observatory is attached to the school, from which observations on the fluctuations of temperature and pressure, direction and force of the wind, the amount of rainfall, cloud, etc., are despatched every morning by telegram to the Government Astronomer (R. L. J. Ellery, Esq., C.M.G., F.R.S.). Daily weather reports and prognostications are also sent to the three local papers. The instruments are placed in a clear space in the gardens, and observations are taken four times a day, viz., at 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 9 p.m. The Director of the school has charge of this department. There is likewise a valuable museum in connexion with the school, of which a brief notice is appended.

“In the Museum attached to the School of Mines there is a good collection of Natural History objects, including thousands of specimens illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and the living and fossil flora and fauna of the globe. These include mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, crustaceans, echinoderms, recent shells, sponges, birds' eggs, etc.; besides a large number of specimens of rocks, minerals, ores, and fac similes of gems, as well as fossils typical of the different geological strata. There are some valuable examples of the arts of the aborigines of Australia and the islands of the Pacific, and a great variety of native weapons from Fiji, New Guinea, and Western Australia. The walls are hung with geological maps, and sections and sketches of scenery, exhibiting some of the striking features of the rock formations in Australia. One department is of more than common interest, including, as it does, models of mining machinery and mining plant, showing to scale the methods of timbering shafts, etc., etc., the application of contrivances to prevent over-winding, the action of safety cages, etc. Numerous fac similes of gold nuggets and cubes representing the yield of gold from the various mines in the district are exhibited; besides plans and photographs of reefs extension, crushing works, etc.

“As many as 1,419 specimens and articles were presented during the year from various parts of the colony, and the attendance of visitors numbered over 41,000 persons. The space for the reception of donations is shortly to be doubled.

“An attractive little court was prepared in the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, showing specially-taken photographs of the underground workings of the Sandhurst mines, as well as cases of specimens, and a trophy of cubical gilded models illustrative of the yields of gold from the chief mines of the district, and received a ‘first order of merit’ and gold medal from the jurors. Most of these exhibits were forwarded to the Paris Exposition, 1889.

“The curator will be glad to receive donations to the Museum, of animals, curios, or any objects of interest; or to effect exchanges with other museums, there being an abundance of graptolites in the rocks of the neighbourhood, as well as numerous animals in duplicate.

“The Museum is open daily from Monday until Friday, inclusive, from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.; and every Saturday from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m.

“The institution is chiefly controlled by an Administrative Council, which includes a President, Vice-President, and ten other members. The Visitor for the time being is His Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor of the colony. There is a Registrar to transact the business of the institution, while the whole school is under the supervision of a Director appointed by the Administrative Council. Prospectuses will be forwarded free on receipt of addresses.

“Popular science lectures are given monthly, or more frequently, during the autumn and winter (admission free), and the attendance on some occasions is very large. The regular lectures on geology, mineralogy, and principles of mining are delivered by the Director.

“Connected with the school is a local science society under the presidency of Dr. P. H. MacGillivray, F.L.S. (present president of the school). It was resuscitated

under favourable auspices in April, 1888, and now, after two years, numbers no less than 300 members, some of whom contribute valuable papers. The aim of the society is to foster greater interest in Natural and Physical Science. The Director of the School of Mines (where the meetings are regularly held) acts as the Honorary Secretary."

School of
Mines.
Ballarat.

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

"The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October, 1870.* Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by eleven lecturers, including two professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; applied mechanics and mechanical engineering; technical, mechanical, architectural, freehand, and model drawing; metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy, and geology; natural philosophy; elementary inorganic, organic, applied, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, and telegraphy; at a cost to the student of from five shillings to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for the scientific professions. The academical year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions and otherwise, are held at the school in scientific and technical subjects, both theoretical and practical. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favourable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1889, 618 certificates had been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, materia medica, botany, etc., 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 collections of minerals, rocks, and technological products, shells, stuffed birds, etc.; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, etc. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with current numbers of selected technical English, continental, and American journals. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. In connexion with the Assay and Metallurgical Department there is a mining laboratory equipped with machinery and appliances requisite for the reduction of quartz and practical treatment of auriferous mine products by the usual processes of crushing, washing, amalgamating, roasting, etc., and a complete plant for the treatment of gold ores by the Newbery-Vautin chlorination process. There is also on the school grounds a model mine, with pumping and winding gear attached, for giving practical instruction in mining, mine surveying, levelling, engine driving, etc. The school possesses the most complete apparatus in the southern hemisphere for testing vacuum and steam pressure-gauges. A meteorological station has been established at the school, and the usual daily observations of rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, etc., are regularly recorded and forwarded to the Government Astronomer. Standing at an elevation of 1,420 feet above sea-level, the meteorological observations will, it is expected, prove useful auxiliaries to Melbourne work. During the year 1889 the average number of students attending practical classes was 381, and at the elementary science lectures delivered weekly in State schools the total average attendance was 746 pupils. Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy, geology, and physiology are now established in connexion with the State schools; teachers attending lectures on Friday evenings and Saturdays, and scholars on days appointed. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free instruction scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £6,271 10s. 11d., of which the sum of £4,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £6,546 1s. 2d."

* It is now an integral part of the University of Melbourne. See last paragraph.

750. The following account of the Castlemaine District School of Mines and Industries has been supplied by Mr. T. S. Hall, M.A., Director :—

School of
Mines,
Castle-
maine.

“The Castlemaine District School of Mines and Industries was founded in October, 1887. The institution is supported by a Government grant of £800 per annum, aided by fees and subscriptions from residents of the district. The Government placed the old Telegraph Office at the disposal of the Council, but the school rapidly outgrew the accommodation provided, and the old Police Court was also handed over to the school. Great inconvenience was experienced by the unsuitability of the buildings, and a Government grant was obtained which enabled the Council to erect chemical and metallurgical laboratories at the rear of the latter building. At the close of last year an additional grant was obtained, and large additions were made in front of the old building, and the structure is one of the finest in the town. A large room has been set apart for a museum, and the natural and economic products of the district, and of Victoria generally, will be represented in the collection. The upper floor has been set apart for the art classes. The various Government departments and scientific societies supply copies of their periodical publications, and the library contains a good collection of maps and plans. The Council has set aside a sum of money for the purchase of books for the library, and the text books dealing with the various subjects taught in the school will be found on the shelves. The fees are low, and railway tickets at greatly reduced fares are issued to students by the Railway Department. A number of scholarships entitling holders to free tuition are at the disposal of the Council. The management of the school is in the hands of a Council elected by the subscribers to the institution. Classes in the following subjects are now held at the school :—Assaying and metallurgy, chemistry, geology, physiology, Euclid, algebra, practical mechanics, engine-driving, telegraphy, shorthand, elocution, harmony, surveying, practical geometry, perspective, drawing, and painting.”

751. The Director of the School of Mines, Maryborough, Mr. W. F. Fremersdorff, A.R.S.M., has furnished the following account of his institution :—

School of
Mines,
Mary-
borough.

“The Maryborough District School of Mines, Industries, and Science was opened on 26th January, 1889. A sum of money having been collected in the district towards the establishment of the school, the Government supplemented it with a grant for maintenance in November, 1888, and the Council decided to open the School in the old Town Hall buildings, rented for the purpose from the Borough Council. Owing to the increase in the number of students larger class-rooms and more accommodation became a necessity. Through the liberality of the Government, the Council were enabled, in April, 1890, to invite tenders for the erection of the east wing, of a large and handsome edifice, the estimated and complete cost of which is £15,000. The foundation stone was laid on 2nd June, 1890, by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Minister of Education. The east wing will be ready for use in October, 1890. The new buildings will provide sufficient class-rooms, laboratories and workshops for the wants of practical students. It is proposed to form classes for practical instruction in engineering, carpentry, and other mechanical arts.

“The school year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks’ duration, and the term fees are small enough to bring the teaching of the school within the reach of everyone. Instruction is imparted by a staff of ten teachers and instructors, including the director.

“Classes are now held in assaying, metallurgy, chemistry, geology, surveying, engine driving, mathematics, telegraphy, shorthand, French, pharmacy, materia medica, botany, natural philosophy, physiology, book-keeping, photography, painting, and drawing.

“Besides the students who attend the School of Mines, the scholars at eight of the surrounding State Schools receive free elementary instruction in science.

"A series of lectures upon science, given in and around Maryborough, attracts large audiences, and has already directly benefited the school. Railway tickets at a reduced rate are issued to students residing within 60 miles of the school. That the concession is appreciated is shown by the fact that between 25 and 30 per cent. of the students attending come in by rail. Time-tables for classes have been, when necessary, so arranged as to enable students to avail themselves of the ordinary trains.

"Certificates are granted to students who pass examinations as mining engineers, mining surveyors, assayers, engineers, or in any scientific subjects.

"The school museum contains a large number of specimens of rock-minerals and ores, and through the courtesy of the Trustees of the Public Library, a loan collection of standard works of reference has been placed in the Library."

Schools of
Design.

752. Twenty-nine Schools of Design were established at various places in Victoria in connexion with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction.* The subjects taught comprised practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. Each school receives 2s. 6d. from Government for every pupil who attends not less than eight times per quarter, besides which fees varying from 1s. to 10s. 6d. per quarter, for one or more lessons per week, are paid by the pupils. The number of teachers on the 31st December, 1889, was 72, and the number of pupils enrolled was 1,873, of whom 1,267 had attended eight or more times during the quarter ended on that date. The local South Kensington examinations were attended by 496 students of the Schools of Design, of whom 295 were successful in obtaining the Science and Art Department's certificates of merit. As a result of a conference held with the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, the Technological Commission arranged that after the 31st December, 1889, the Government allowance to those schools that were in receipt of a direct vote from Parliament should be withdrawn. On the 30th day of June, 1890, the Royal Technological Commissioners resigned office. The whole of the Schools of Art and Design, Technical Schools, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Mines throughout the colony are now under the direct control of the Education Department of Victoria. Fresh regulations with regard to the maintenance and conduct of these schools are under consideration by the Department.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

753. 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 £464,597, of which £16,770

* A digest of some of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction in Great Britain, 1881 to 1884, together with valuable comments thereon by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, LL.D., M.P., Minister of Public Instruction in Victoria, was laid before the Parliament of Victoria in 1888, and will amply repay perusal. (See Parliamentary Paper B. 579, Session 1888.)

was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, etc., have amounted in all to 455,225, of which 237,476 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the *Copyright Statute*. The estimated value of these contributions is £24,750. At the end of 1889 the library contained 118,556 volumes, and 134,148 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 462,042 persons. The trustees report that, of 3,688 volumes added to the institution in 1889, 1,897 were donations; including a valuable donation of 846 volumes, besides 2,458 pamphlets and 5,186 maps from the British Government; also a gift of 65 volumes, besides 262 pamphlets, from Professor Giglioli, of Florence. It is also reported that the progress of the new catalogue has been retarded by various causes, but efforts are being made to ensure its speedy completion. Arrangements were made at the commencement of the year for lighting the library with the electric light.

754. The National Gallery, at the end of 1889, contained 15,711 National Gallery. works of art, viz., 164 oil paintings, 2,530 objects of statuary, etc., and 13,017 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 10 male and 18 female students, and the school of design by 66 male and 120 female students. The trustees report that the National Gallery was enriched during 1889 by the addition of several works of great value, of which the following are the most important:—“After the Massacre of Glencoe,” by Peter Graham, R.A., presented by James Graham, Esq.; “Summer Morning in North Wales,” by Edwin Ellis, presented by David Beath, Esq.; “Langley Dell,” by D. C. Hunt, presented by Robert Litton, Esq.; also a copy from the original in the Louvre of Titian’s “Entombment of Christ,” by Mr. John Longstaff, that being his first copy of an old master, received by the Trustees under the terms of the travelling scholarship awarded to him in 1887. There were also three oil paintings purchased from the collection at the Centennial International Exhibition. It has been decided to proceed at once with the erection of buildings which will provide accommodation for two sculpture galleries.

755. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Industrial Museum. Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains

617 publications, 49,027 specimens, and 261 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1889, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 17 students. A collection of fruits and timbers were sent by this institution to the Paris Exhibition, and several small collections of duplicates have been sent to local schools of mines and kindred institutions. In the Museum the whole foreign mineral collection has been re-arranged, the Department of Mines having handed over their valuable foreign collection for classification with that already in the Museum, the whole now making a most complete series scientifically classified. The section of economic botany has been largely added to by donations from agricultural societies.

National
Museum.

756. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1889 was visited by 133,065 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £1,285. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,525. The total amount of aid from Government during the year was £2,845. By a further instalment of the register of the museum recently furnished by the Director, it appears that 53,601 specimens have been catalogued, classified, and labelled. The Director complains of the delay which is taking place in the completion of the buildings, and says if this is not done soon irreparable damage to the collections will result.

Patent
Office
Library.

757. There is a free library in connexion with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 5,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, etc., and other works. Here also are on view about 324 models of patented or protected inventions, and 186 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 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme
Court
Library.

758. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has seventeen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal

profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1889 was 19,791. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £28,005, of which £1,583 was spent in 1889.

759. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Three hundred and seventy-eight furnished returns for 1889 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £291,568; that their total receipts in 1889 amounted to £57,246, of which £16,994 was contributed by Government, and £40,252 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 435,946, and that during the year about 2,621,500 visits were paid to 343 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1889 must have amounted to fully 2,890,000.

760. An International Exhibition was opened in Melbourne in 1888 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first Australasian colony, for which reason it was styled "The Centennial International Exhibition." Commissioners were appointed to it on the 6th January, 1887, and the Exhibition was opened on the 1st August, 1888. The buildings consisted of the permanent Exhibition building, erected in connexion with the Exhibition of 1880-81,* and of various temporary annexes erected for the occasion, the whole covering an area of 1,353,864 square feet, or rather more than 31 acres. Besides this, however, the floor space on the galleries, basement, and cellars, amounted to 101,960 square feet, or about $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres; the gardens outside occupied 295,534 square feet, or about $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres; and the open grounds, on which were erected kiosks, machinery, switchback and electric railways, etc., covered 236,027 square feet, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The whole space therefore under the control of the Commissioners and available for exhibits, concert room, refreshment rooms, offices, walks, passages, lakes, gardens, and grounds, etc., amounted to 1,987,385 square feet, or 45 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches. The Exhibition was opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, and was inaugurated by an imposing out-

Free
libraries,
etc.

Melbourne
Centennial
Inter-
national
Exhibition
1888.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, paragraph 1,171.

door procession of the Imperial and local military and naval forces, the friendly and trade societies, etc. In the buildings a grand procession was formed, consisting of the Governors of the Australasian colonies, the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Executive Commissioners of the countries officially represented, the Foreign Consuls, the President, Executive Vice-President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Executive and general body of the Victorian Commissioners with their Secretary, the Speakers of the Colonial Parliaments, the Members of the Houses of Legislature in the different colonies, Her Majesty's Ministers in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies, the Judges of the Supreme Courts, the Mayor and Town Clerk of the City of Melbourne, and the Imperial Naval and Military Officers of all nations then in Melbourne. The total number of exhibits was 10,240, of which 2,625 were Victorian; 3,108 were forwarded from the other Australasian colonies, 1,722 from Great Britain, 1,066 from Germany, 683 from France, 374 from the United States, 192 from Belgium, 178 from Austria-Hungary, and the remainder from 26 other countries. One of the most prominent features of the Exhibition was the orchestra of 73 instrumentalists and 708 vocalists, which was presided over by a musical director of recognized standing and ability, who was specially engaged in England at a cost of £5,000; and who specially selected and brought out with him 15 of the instrumental performers. No payment was made to the vocal performers, but the average amount of salaries payable to the orchestra was about £450 weekly, and the total net cost, after allowing for the sale of tickets, was £19,157. The total attendance at the concerts was 467,299, which was equivalent to 24 per cent. of the whole admissions to the Exhibition. The Exhibition was officially closed on the 31st January, 1889, after having been open for a period of six months. The total number of persons who paid for admission was—adults, 1,542,415; children, 179,219; besides which there were 241,802 free admissions. The total attendance was, therefore, 1,963,436.* The charge for entrance on ordinary occasions was—adults, one shilling; children, sixpence. There were no season tickets. The Exhibition was kept open both day and night, and the buildings were lit throughout

* The public were admitted informally to the 9th March, the number so admitted after the official day of closing being 40,157.

by the electric light. The gross cost of the Exhibition was £409,743 ; the expenditure on the erection of temporary annexes amounting to £125,178 ; additions, alterations, decorations, etc., to the permanent buildings, £30,986 ; gardens (including £2,967 for wages), £4,854 ; machinery, £16,471 ; orchestra and chorus, £28,177 ; electric lighting, £77,128* ; gas and gas fittings, £8,337 ; medals and certificates, £6,788 ; office expenses, general wages, incidental expenses, and contingences, £68,088 ; other expenditure, £43,736. After allowing for various sums realized from sale of material, etc., after the close of the Exhibition, amounting to £56,904 (which includes £14,887 for the temporary annexes, and £15,509 allowed for as the value of additions, etc., to the permanent building), the cost was reduced to £352,839. The amount realized for admissions to the Exhibition was £85,468 ; to the dome, £1,093 ; to the aquarium, £7,498 ; to concerts, £9,531 ; whilst £1,787, which was equal to 42½ per cent. of its receipts, was received from the switchback railway, and £9,677 from other sources. The total amount thus contributed by the public was £115,054, and the net cost of the Exhibition to the consolidated revenue was £237,785. The total number of awards made by jurors was 9,109, viz.—5,374 first class, 1,803 second class, 1,172 third class, and 760 honorable mentions. In consequence of these awards, the commissioners granted 409 gold medals, 1,102 silver medals, 777 bronze medals, and 6,821 certificates ; and in addition, 76 gold medals, 342 silver medals, 479 bronze medals, and 425 diplomas were granted for services rendered.

761. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,293 acres. Of these reserves 1,723 acres are in Melbourne city, 634 in Kew, 482½ in South Melbourne, 446½ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, 80¼ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 36 in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 54 in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9½ in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 outside urban municipalities.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne.

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

Public
reserves.

* The net cost, after sale of plant, was £56,190.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.* 1890.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	444
"	Yarra ..	155
"	Prince's ..	97
"	Fawkner ..	102
"	Flinders ..	24
"	Park (Model Farm)	81
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	235
"	Zoological ..	55
"	Carlton ..	63
"	Fitzroy ..	64
"	Spring ..	21
"	Flagstaff ..	18
"	Argyle Square	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Curtain ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Darling ..	2
"	Lincoln ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Macarthur ..	1
"	Murchison Square	1
"	University ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	University Grounds	106
"	Friendly Societies' Grounds	33
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	East Melbourne ..	7†
"	Scotch College ..	7
"	Richmond ..	6
"	Carlton ..	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Military Parade Ground	5
North Melbourne Town	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
Richmond City	Richmond Park	150
"	Horticultural Gardens	33
"	Barkly Square	7
Northcote Town	Jika Park	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
"	Ornamental Plantations	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Borough	Cricket Ground	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Park and Garden...	56
"	Ornamental Plantations	17

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

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

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,*
1890—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.				Area.
					Acres.
Prahran City	...	Recreation	...	...	23
St. Kilda City	...	St. Kilda Gardens	...	...	16
"	...	Albert Park (part of)	...	...	106
"	...	Recreation	...	...	54
"	...	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	...	"	11
"	...	"	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	...	" (Dandenong Road)	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Cemetery	...	...	20
Brighton Town	...	Elsternwick Park...	...	...	85
"	...	Recreation (Elsternwick)	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Beach Park	...	...	67
Essendon Town	...	Recreation	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	...	Agricultural Society's Yards	...	...	30
"	...	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flemington and Kensington Borough	...	Racecourse	...	...	301
"	...	Recreation	...	...	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hawthorn City	...	"	15
Kew Borough	...	Studley Park	...	...	203
"	...	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	384
"	...	Cemetery	...	...	31
"	...	Recreation	...	...	16
Footscray Town	...	Public Gardens	...	...	26
"	...	Cricket Ground, etc.	...	...	5
"	...	Recreation (Yarraville)	...	...	5
Williamstown Town	...	Park	...	...	36
"	...	"	20
"	...	Beach Park	...	...	20
"	...	Cemetery	...	...	15
"	...	Rifle Range	...	...	332
"	...	Cricket Ground	...	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	...	Public Garden	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Recreation (Newport)	...	...	13
Outside urban municipalities	}	Yarra Bend Asylum	...	...	350
		Malvern Recreation	...	...	5
		"	...	...	8
		" Park and Garden	...	...	16
		Caulfield Park	...	...	62
		" Racecourse	...	...	144
		Camberwell Gardens	...	...	7
		Williamstown Racecourse	...	...	190
Total				...	5,293

763. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, and is as large as the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane

Botanic Garden.

* See footnote (*) on page 428.

combined; but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some forty-eight years, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.*

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

764. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tramcars starting from Elizabeth Street South, close to the Hobson's Bay Railway Station, every few minutes. A transfer has to be made at the south entrance to the Royal Park to a short horse tram running from the Sydney Road to the Society's gardens, but only one fare of 3d for adults and half-price for children is made. The gardens can also be reached from Spencer Street by the Coburg, Fitzroy, or Heidelberg trains, all of which stop at the Royal Park Station, close to the railway gates on the north side of the gardens. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The following interesting account of the operations of this society has been kindly contributed for this work by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef:—

“The society was first founded in 1857. When a meeting was held to consider the desirability of establishing an Ornithological Society, Dr. Thomas Black, now of Cintra, St. Kilda, who was one of those present at the meeting (and who was for many years afterwards president of the society), moved that the original idea be extended, and that a Zoological Society be established instead; and the motion finding favour, was unanimously carried, and the convener of the meeting, Mr. Frederick Selwyn, a well-known solicitor of that day, was, on the motion of Dr. Black, elected its first president. The society thus inaugurated has continued its operations ever since, but principally until 1880 as an Acclimatisation Society, and with this branch of its labours the name of the late Mr. Edward Wilson will always be associated, as he was to the day of his death one of its most earnest and staunch supporters. The society always possessed a small collection of animals and birds, and a few years ago

* Volume II., paragraph 891.

it was determined to give more prominence to the zoological element, and to this end, in 1880, the director of the society, Mr. Le Souef, was requested by the council to visit the principal Zoological Gardens of England and the continent, and to make himself acquainted with their management. This he did, and on his return, at the latter end of that year, steps were at once taken to place the society on a proper footing, and efforts were made to obtain permission from the Government to charge for admission at the gates, that being the only plan ever found to succeed in carrying on a Zoological Garden successfully. At first permission to charge on one day in the week was granted, then on five days, and finally on all days except Sunday, on which day it is still free from 1.30 o'clock till 4.30 in winter, and 6 p.m. in summer.

"The gardens are now very attractive, and contain a fine zoological collection, which is always increasing. There are at present lions from South Africa, Bengal tigers, the tiger royal from Java, different varieties of leopards, panthers, cheetahs, pumas, bears of several kinds, hyænas, Brahmin cattle of several varieties, water buffaloes from Ceylon, yaks from Thibet, anoas from the Celebes, the white tailed gnu from South Africa, a fine elephant from India, single and double humped camels, wolves, dingoes, jackalls, foxes, wild boars from India and Africa, porcupines, the South American beaver, the guanaco, alpaca, and llamas, antelopes of several sorts, the wapiti deer from North America, the red deer from Europe, the axis, Formosan, Java, barasingu, and rusine deer, zebras from the Orange River, South Africa, and a large collection of monkeys, including a splendid example of that rare creature the mandrill, and several fine ourang-utans.

"In addition to the animals mentioned, there are also a splendid collection of kangaroos of many different varieties, and a large number of smaller animals, both foreign and native, too numerous to mention. There are besides ostriches, rheas, emus, cassowaries, adjutants from India, flamingoes from Egypt, the Indian sarus crane, the native companion (or large Australian crane), the demoiselle crane, crowned crane, and Stanley cranes, all from different parts of Africa; white and black swans, and several of the beautiful black-necked swans from Chili; the magnificent crown goura pigeons from New Guinea, and, in the same aviary, a number of other beautiful birds from South America. In other parts of the grounds are more pheasants of different varieties, macaws, cockatoos, parrots, bustards (or native turkeys), eagles, vultures, ravens, hawks, and a large number of other birds; and a large collection of water-fowl. There is also a collection of reptiles: pythons, snakes (venomous and non-venomous), lizards, iguanos, and a crocodile. Many of the cages are pretty and attractive; for example, the guinea-pigs live in luxurious style in a small Swiss chalet, known as 'Guinea-pig Cottage;' the white Egyptian rats in a model of an old Norman or Rhenish castle, called 'Rat Castle;' the white rabbit in a miniature log cabin of the old times; and on the opposite side of the path is a still more primitive structure known as the 'Old Bush House,' an exact counterpart, in miniature, of the shepherd's hut of thirty or forty years ago. In another part of the garden is a native encampment, the mia-mias, or huts, being exactly similar to those erected by the natives when the white men first entered Victoria; they are furnished with spears, boomerangs, shields, and waddies or war-clubs.

"The efforts of the society are appreciated by the public, as shown by the increasing attendance; and the Melbourne Zoological Gardens now compare with some of the fine Zoological Gardens of the different capitals of Europe. The entrance fee has been fixed at a low rate. On Mondays it is 1s. for adults, and 6d. for children, and on all other week days, 6d. for adults, and 3d. for children, whilst on Sundays the admission is free. For a member's ticket, admitting lady and gentleman, the annual subscription is £1 1s. The yearly subscription for a family ticket is £2 2s., and a life member's ticket £10 10s."

765. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria, and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1889, was available for indoor patients:—

Accommo-
dation of
charities

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1888-9.†

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 ‡	39	352	3,147,011	2,430	1,295
Women's Hospital	1	21	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital	1	9	59,176	70	845
Eye and Ear Hospital	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane	5	1,022	2,094,805	3,411	614
Idiot Asylum §	1	12	49,746	83	599
Benevolent asylums	5	138	1,043,096	1,401	745
Immigrants' Home	1	24	390,256	677	576
Blind Asylum	1	5	78,658	108	728
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums	7	61	532,566	1,019	523
Industrial Schools	5	20	224,169	309	725
Reformatory Schools	4	22	231,091	218	1,060
Infant Asylum	1	9	34,482	61	565
Female refuges	7	125	312,240	474	659
Total	80	1,830	8,422,383	10,448	806

NOTE.—Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 25 inmates. Particulars of these institutions will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

Cubic space in wards.

766. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,¶ mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space

* Only three of the kinds described are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and four of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools.
† Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1889.
‡ A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 755 in Volume I.
§ The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.
¶ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.
¶ Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

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.

767. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1889; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates :—

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1888–9.

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	17,848	1,833·5	2,160	12·10
Women's Hospital, etc.*	1,160	43·2	28	2·41
Children's Hospital	983	57·0	77	7·83
Eye and Ear Hospital	443	39·4	3	·68
Hospitals for the Insane	4,299	3,552·0	228	5·30
Idiot Asylum	101	77·5	9	8·91
Benevolent asylums	2,036	1,302·1	257	12·62
Immigrants' Home	2,291	676·0	102	4·45
Blind Asylum	116	106·5	1	·86
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	77	68·4	...	...
Orphan asylums	1,458	1,164·4	7	·48
Industrial and Reformatory Schools†	3,719	3,248·5	56	1·50
Infant Asylum	88‡	49·0	14	15·91
Female refuges	865	407·0	6	·69
Total	35,484	12,624·5	2,948	8·30

768. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Orphan Asylums. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded-out,§ the institutions are not overcrowded.

Inmates in excess of beds.

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

Birthplaces of inmates.

* Exclusive of infants.
† Including those boarded-out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institution.
‡ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 39 were admitted during the year, and 19 remained at its end.
§ See paragraph 797 *post*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES* OF INMATES, 1888-9.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries & Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	7,137	4,606	1,221	3,093	357	1,434	17,848
Women's Hospital ...	844	137	30	110	...	39	1,160
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	212	91	32	83	2	23	443
Hospitals for the Insane ...	714	947	363	1,175	106	994	4,299
Idiot Asylum ...	81	2	...	...	...	18	101
Benevolent asylums ...	139	886	217	598	55	141	2,036
Immigrants' Home ...	292	956	357	526	...	160	2,291
Blind Asylum ...	100	10	1	3	...	2	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	69	5	...	...	...	3	77
Orphan asylums ...	1,367	18	1	29	...	43	1,458
Industrial and Reformatory Schools†	230	5	1	2	...	12	250
Total ...	11,185	7,663	2,223	5,619	520	2,869	30,079
Proportions per 1,000 of population‡ ...	15·93	41·87	37·05	52·51	44·52	70·69	27·25

Religions of inmates.

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

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS* OF INMATES, 1888-9.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud-dhists, Confu-cians, etc.	Of other Sect, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	11,772	5,399	47	310	320	17,848
Women's Hospital ...	774	375	3	...	8	1,160
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	295	141	4	2	1	443
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,392	1,358	17	92	440	4,299
Idiot Asylum ...	61	23	1	...	16	101
Benevolent asylums ...	1,345	592	3	40	56	2,036
Immigrants' Home ...	1,600	641	3	4	43	2,291

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum and Female refuges are not given in this table.

† The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, etc.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,719.

‡ For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 120 in Vol. I.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS* OF INMATES,
1888-9—continued.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud- dhists, Confu- cians, etc.	Of other Sect, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
Blind Asylum	95	20	1	...	...	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	64	12	1	...	...	77
Orphan asylums	751	707	...	...	...	1,458
Industrial and Reformatory Schools†	140	109	1	...	...	250
Total	19,289	9,377	81	448	884	30,079
Proportions per 1,000 of } population‡	24·35	36·07	14·62	41·83	24·56	27·25

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

Ages of
inmates of
charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1888-9.

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 ..	242	526	875	4,192	3,418	1,958	2,268	2,146	2,195	28	17,848
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	..	699	360	74	21	2	..	4	1,160
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	40	37	96	75	48	50	65	32	..	443
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	24	32	363	781	764	959	657	308	411	4,299
Idiot Asylum ..	..	18	31	45	3	..	..	..	..	4	101
Benevolent asylums ..	52	..	..	59	20	42	131	353	1,379	..	2,036
Immigrants' Home ..	87	75	19	96	349	396	443	411	407	8	2,291
Blind Asylum ..	..	5	20	47	32	9	2	1	..	..	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	14	31	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Orphan asylums ..	107	551	745	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,458
Industrial and Reforma- tory Schools†	6	12	124	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Infant Asylum ..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Female refuges ..	..	..	9	266	186	117	121	35	..	131	865
Total ..	582	1,265	1,923	6,057	5,225	3,408	3,995	3,670	4,321	586	31,032
Proportions per 1,000 } of population§	4·21	10·72	16·49	24·66	26·40	36·45	44·88	51·11	128·75	..	28·10

* See footnote (*) on page 434.
† See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 769 ante.
‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 131 of Vol. I.
§ For numbers of each age, see table following paragraph 134 of Vol. I.

772. The total receipts of these institutions in 1888-9 amounted to £401,930, of which £229,041, or not quite three-fifths, was contributed by Government ; and the expenditure amounted to £382,362. Of the Government contribution, £120,267 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions ; and the balance (£108,774) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1888-9.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.
	From Govern- ment.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals	65,474	85,884	151,358	135,935
Women's Hospital	2,500	3,714	6,214	6,218
Children's Hospital	250	5,153	5,403	4,585
Eye and Ear Hospital	800	2,244	3,044	2,921
Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum	80,286	28,094*	108,380	108,380
Benevolent asylums	18,053	11,747	29,800	31,225
Immigrants' Home	6,726	2,556	9,282	8,798
Blind Asylum	2,000	4,049	6,049	6,416
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,850	1,956	3,806	3,136
Orphan asylums	8,951	10,679	19,630	20,219
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	39,981	1,751†	41,732	41,732
Infant Asylum	250	1,547	1,797	1,952
Female refugees	1,920	13,515	15,435	10,845
Total	229,041	172,889	401,930	382,362

773. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1889, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :—

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1889 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients ; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† Of this amount, £1,417 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £334 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,751. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1888-9.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.
		£	£ s. d.
General hospitals ...	1,833·5	113,560	61 18 9
Women's Hospital ...	43·2	5,795	134 3 0
Children's Hospital ...	57·0	4,459	78 4 7
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	39·4	2,538	64 8 4
Hospitals for the Insane ...	3,552·0	108,380	29 17 2
Idiot Asylum ...	77·5		
Benevolent asylums ...	1,302·1	22,751	17 9 6
Immigrants' Home... ..	676·0	8,279	12 4 11
Blind Asylum ...	106·5	6,032	56 12 9
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	68·4	3,090	45 3 6
Orphan asylums ...	1,164·4	18,790	16 2 9
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,248·5	41,732†	12 16 11
Infant Asylum ...	49·0	1,503	30 13 6‡
Female refuges ...	407·0	10,325	25 7 4
Total ...	12,624·5	347,234	27 10 1

774. In 1888-9 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£134), the next in the Children's Hospital (£78), and the next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£64). The general hospitals followed, with an average per inmate of £62; then the Blind Asylum, with £56; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £45. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of less than £12 5s.; the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of less than £13; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of £16; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of £17 10s. per inmate. The children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Orphan Asylums, are, however, for the most part not resident in the institutions, but are boarded-out or licensed.

775. In the following table the principal ordinary occupations or callings of persons who were inmates of Hospitals and Benevolent Asylums during the year ended 30th June, 1889, are specified under various heads:—

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

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £1,640 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

‡ If, however, allowance be made for an average of 18 mothers, who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £22 8s. 8d.

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1889.*

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.				
Army officer, soldier	3	...	50	...
Clergyman, lawyer, doctor	29	...	6	...
Police constable, warder	26	...	4	...
Printer, compositor	52	...	33	...
Others	131	23	25	18
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE, ETC.				
Hotel servant	62	28	33	1
Domestic servant	29	1,007	2	449
Cook	162	36	108	53
Nurse, nursemaid ... ..	...	98	...	39
Housekeeper ... ..	...	66	...	50
Domestic duties, married woman, etc. ... ..	...	1,542	...	...
Others	47	74	15	183
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.				
Book-keeper, clerk	175	1	79	...
Merchant, dealer, storekeeper	56	...	45	9
Hawker	71	1	31	2
Others	130	8	17	...
CARRYING AND MESSAGES.				
Cab, coach—man, etc.	108	...	11	...
Carrier, carter, etc.	302	...	8	...
Railway servant	69	...	...	...
Sailor, ship's steward, etc.	240	1	116	...
Others	138	...	9	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.				
Farmer, farm labourer, etc.	324	4	56	...
Gardener	189	...	109	...
Others	12	...	6	...
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.				
Drover	40	...	9	...
Groom, stable boy	193	...	55	...
Horse dealer, trainer, jockey	50	...	...	...
Shepherd	46	...	...	...
Others	73	...	51	...
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.				
Bricklayer	74	...	35	...
Carpenter	344	...	91	...
Engineer	58	...	4	...
Labourer	5,187	...	1,075	...
Painter, paperhanger, signwriter	136	...	93	...
Stonemason	64	...	13	...
Others	356	4	77	2

* For further details see *Statistical Register of Victoria* for 1889, Part "Social Condition."

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1889*—
continued.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Boot and shoe maker	132	...	68	2
Dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, etc. ...	...	127	...	59
Tailor, tailoress	76	59	70	55
Others	83	16	33	16
FIBROUS MATERIALS				
	4	1	2	...
ANIMAL FOOD.				
Butcher	115	1	31	...
Others	25	1	2	2
VEGETABLE FOOD.				
Baker	89	...	37	...
Others	38	...	22	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.				
Grocer	36	...	17	...
Others	41	1	8	...
ANIMAL MATTERS				
	41	...	8	...
VEGETABLE MATTERS.				
Axeman, sawyer, wood splitter, etc., etc. ...	180	...	20	...
Others	15	1	6	...
MINING, ENGAGED IN				
	1,332	...	317	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS				
	109	...	27	...
MINERALS AND METALS.				
Blacksmith, whitesmith... ..	127	...	44	...
Engine driver, cleaner	52	...	...	...
Others	123	...	40	...
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.				
Children under 15 years of age	676	521	120	96
No occupation, etc.	414	1,448	15	79
Others	57	38	59	...
Total	12,741	5,107	3,212	1,115

776. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who, on Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

Sunday, preach sermons in aid thereof, and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday and head masters of State schools, and the proprietors and persons employed in many places of business, also render important assistance in the collection of funds. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED,
1873 TO 1889.

£				£			
1873	...	...	4,219	1883	...	...	7,091
1874	...	...	5,542	1884	...	...	8,253
1875	...	...	5,493	1885	...	...	9,516
1876	...	...	5,171	1886	...	...	9,222
1877	...	...	6,195	1887	...	...	10,289
1878	...	...	6,203	1888	...	...	14,416
1879	...	...	5,583	1889	...	...	11,459
1880	...	...	6,053				
1881	...	...	6,984				
1882	...	...	7,022				
				Total		...	£128,711

Distribution
of moneys
collected.

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

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND,
1873 TO 1889.

Institution.				Amount Distributed.		
				1873 to 1888.	1889.	Total.
				£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	...	...	...	39,277	2,985	42,262
Alfred Hospital	...	...	...	16,128	1,992	18,120
Benevolent Asylum	...	...	...	12,225	872	13,097
Women's Hospital	...	...	...	9,947	954	10,901
Hospital for Sick Children	...	...	...	11,588	1,397	12,985
Eye and Ear Hospital	...	...	...	5,801	549	6,350
Homœopathic Hospital	...	...	...	4,436	883	5,319
Immigrants' Aid Society	...	...	...	4,675	385	5,060
Richmond Dispensary	...	...	...	800	50	850
Collingwood Dispensary	...	...	...	1,085	100	1,185
Austin Hospital for Incurables	...	...	...	3,839	533	4,372
Convalescent Home for Women	...	...	...	90	100	190
" " Men	...	...	...	75	100	175
Total distributed				109,966	10,900	120,866
Total collected				117,252	11,459	128,711

Recoveries
of lunatics,
Australia
and
England.

778. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was not so high in 1889 as in most previous years, the proportion having been 4,423* per

* Males, 4,214 ; females, 4,737 per 10,000 admissions of either sex.

10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 4,737 in 1888, and an average during the ten years ended with 1887 of 4,451. The proportion of recoveries was higher than in three of the other Australasian colonies, or than in England and Wales, as is shown by the following figures :—

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.*		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.*
1. New South Wales	... 4,676	4. England and Wales	... 3,856
2. Victoria	... 4,423	5. South Australia	... 3,847
3. Queensland	... 4,163	6. New Zealand	... 3,766

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

780. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian Asylums during 1889 was lower than that during the year 1886 in the asylums of the other countries named, except South Australia and New Zealand, as is thus shown :—

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.†		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1. England and Wales	1,070	824	937
2. New South Wales	761	497	658
3. Queensland	712	572	657
4. Victoria (1889)	775	507	653
5. South Australia	700	560	640
6. New Zealand	756	416	636

781. It will be noticed that the proportion of deaths of female patients was in all cases smaller than that of male patients ; and although the total mortality of lunatic patients was lower in Victoria than in New South Wales or Queensland, the mortality of male patients was greater in the former than in either of the latter.

* Figures for the neighbouring colonies, and for England and Wales, taken from page 14 of Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1886 and 1888.
† Figures for England and Wales and the neighbouring colonies from page 15 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, 1886.

Causes of
insanity.

782. The following are stated to have been the probable or pre-disposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in the last four years :—

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1886 TO 1889.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Total.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Total.
MORAL.										
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	8	3	8	3	22	15	21	18	14	68
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	19	15	21	12	67	3	...	3	5	11
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads), and over work	13	18	11	18	60	2	14	5	13	34
Religious excitement ...	9	7	7	8	31	7	10	8	6	31
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	1	2	1	4	1	3	10	5	19
Fright and nervous shock ...	...	1	1	1	3	4	9	2	10	25
PHYSICAL.										
Intemperance in drink ...	36	69	71	60	236	21	27	14	20	82
" sexual ...	4	1	...	1	6	...	...	2	3	5
Venereal disease ...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	2
Self-abuse ...	23	17	22	20	82	...	...	1	...	1
Over exertion ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Sunstroke ...	9	14	19	9	51	2	5	2	1	10
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	17	14	16	8	55	4	2	1	2	9
Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	10	15	61
Lactation... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	7
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	3	10	30
Puberty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	9
Fevers ...	4	3	4	5	16	2	1	...	2	5
Privation and starvation ...	1	3	4	4	12	..	...	2	2	4
Old age ...	3	9	23	23	58	5	10	15	18	48
Epilepsy ...	9	1	2	...	12	2	...	...	...	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders	7	8	16	37	68	6	6	8	15	35
Previous attacks ...	...	36	49	55	140	11	17	51	42	121
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	9	4	12	15	40	6	11	15	1	33
Congenital defect ascertained	4	9	10	10	33	9	12	8	14	43
Habitual use of opium ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes ...	5	4	4	1	14	2	10	...	5	17
Unknown ...	151	129	73	110	463	126	101	78	56	361
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	333	367	375	402	1,477	262	290	263	264	1,079

783. In his report for 1888, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Dick, alludes to the fact that many patients are discharged from the asylums without any means of support, that such money as they may have brought with them when admitted is paid into the Treasury by the Master in Lunacy, and frequently the whole sum is absorbed for maintenance and other charges, that the discovery of their loss when about to leave the asylum is a source of keen disappointment, and adds to the difficulties against which they have to contend in striving to regain their position in life; he therefore recommended that all patients' property within a certain limit, or its value, should be returned to them at the time of discharge on grounds of policy as well as humanity.

Property of
lunatic
patients.

784. An Act was passed in 1888* authorising the establishment of Inebriate Asylums, where persons addicted to the habitual use of alcohol in excess could be received either as voluntary patients or under legal compulsion, the general direction and control of these establishments being vested in the Lunacy Department. The following particulars respecting these institutions have been taken from the report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1889:—

Inebriate
asylums.

“A site for the buildings required to give full effect to this Act has been selected, and plans have been submitted and approved. Circumstances have not, however, admitted of further progress. In the meantime, in order that the Act should not be entirely inoperative, and until permanent provision for inebriates has been made, the Government have leased two houses in the neighbourhood of Beaconsfield, and converted them into temporary asylums. Situated in a mountainous district, on a main line of railway within about 28 miles of the metropolis, and favoured with a salubrious climate, these establishments fairly answer their purpose. To each of these is attached a considerable area of land, admitting of healthful exercise and occupation for the inmates; and books, newspapers, and various games, offer a means of distraction for those of the less actively disposed. A dietary on a sufficiently liberal scale has been approved, and can be supplemented under medical sanction. The male division contains accommodation for 10 and the female for 9 patients. A staff of assistants, somewhat large in proportion to the number of patients hitherto received, is also in attendance. The rates of maintenance have been rigidly fixed at £2 and £5 per week. It is to be anticipated that the payment of the higher rate will be eluded by many on one pretext or another, and it is probable that a more elastic scale, under which persons could be charged according to their means, limited only by a maximum and minimum, would be a more fair and satisfactory arrangement.

“The house for male patients was opened on the 1st October, 1889; that for females on the 1st November, 1889. Up to the end of the year only 2 male patients and 1 female patient had been admitted. Doubtless there would have been more applicants for admission had the existence of the retreat been generally known, the numerous inquiries by friends of inebriates showing the urgent need of some such institution. Under the Act, persons can only be committed for three months—a period which is inadequate to the reformation of confirmed inebriates, and requiring to be much extended. In view of the projected opening of an establishment specially

* *The Inebriate Asylums Act 1888* (52 Vict. No. 1009).

designed for the reception and treatment of inebriates, where the number of persons to be dealt with will probably be largely increased, the modification of the Act in certain directions appears to be called for.

- “ 1. It should be legal to commit a patient for any period up to twelve months, according to the condition of individual, as indicated by the medical evidence, and otherwise.
- “ 2. Power should be intrusted to the Medical Superintendent to allow short absences from the asylum, after a certain time of detention, say six or nine months.
- “ 3. In the event of circumstances arising which would necessitate a patient's temporary absence from the asylum, it should be competent for the Medical Superintendent to grant a permit for the time required. At present on an emergency, such, for instance, as the death of a near relative, in order that a patient should legally leave the asylum, the order of committal would have to be rescinded—a course attended with much inconvenience, and calculated to undo the benefit which may already have been obtained by the patient.
- “ 4. A progressive maintenance rate should be introduced, ranging, say, from 25s. to £5 a week, according to the patient's circumstances and requirements.
- “ 5. Before the admission of any patient an approved bond, to secure monthly prepayments, should be executed by those interested.

“It is desirable at times, from various considerations, to take control over inebriates who are unable directly or indirectly to contribute towards the expense of their maintenance. If such an obligation be admitted, provision will have to be made for this class in the form of special refuges, and it is probable that legislation to meet the particular circumstances will also be required. It is to be remarked that in England and Scotland much attention is at present being given to this branch of legislation, conceived in great measure on the lines above suggested.”

Inebriate
Retreat.

785. The Inebriate Retreat, which is a private institution, receiving no pecuniary aid from Government, admitted 37 patients—viz., 30 males and 7 females—in 1889, as against 32 males and 9 females in 1888. All those admitted in 1889 entered voluntarily; 26 had been constant and 7 periodical drinkers; 22 had had delirium tremens; 27 had been accustomed to use tobacco, and 4 are known to have had intemperate parents.* Forty-four patients were discharged during the year, and 1 remained in the institution at its close.

Blind
Asylum.

786. The following information respecting the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind has been taken from the report of the Committee for the year ending 30th June, 1890:—

“At the commencement of the year the number of inmates was 108, and 6 former pupils were then employed as journeymen, making a total of 114. During the year 16 have been admitted, 12 have been discharged, and 1 has died. At the close of the year there were 111 inmates and 4 journeymen; so that the total number of blind persons then enjoying the benefits of the Institution was 115. The total number received into the Institution since its establishment is now 328.

“The ordinary income for the year was £6,189 4s. 3d., and the expenditure for the same period, £6,857 9s. 11d.; the latter included £1,255 7s. 2d. paid for raw material to be used in the manufacturing department, the balance of which at the close of year formed a considerable item in the assets—viz., £763 6s. 11d.

* Some of the patients are unwilling to acknowledge parental intemperance, and consequently the number is understated.

"The legacies received during the year (which are not included in the above statement) amounted in the aggregate to £4,816 19s. 11d.; of this sum £4,500 was bequeathed by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. From these legacies the Committee have transferred £1,316 19s. 11d. to the General Account, to meet existing liabilities, and the remainder, viz., £3,500, they have constituted a Building Fund, to be used in aid of completing the structure according to its original design, and in the erection of a Music Hall; this latter it is intended to call the 'Ormond Hall for the Blind.'

"The number of pupils in the school at the close of the year was 39, viz., 19 girls, and 20 boys.

"In May last the senior member of the matriculation class endeavoured to pass the matriculation examination. By the kindness of the University authorities, special arrangements were made to meet the peculiar requirements of the student, who, although she failed to obtain the object of her laudable ambition, yet succeeded in passing in the five following subjects, viz., English, arithmetic, geography, botany, and history, a very praiseworthy and encouraging achievement, considering that the student is only sixteen years old, and has been educated entirely as a blind person.

"Eighteen of the inmates are being taught basketmaking, 12 brushmaking, and 9 matmaking.

"The total proceeds of sales for the year were £1,354 12s. 9d., being £162 7s. 3d. in excess of the previous year.

"The number of pupils taught music is 40, 5 of whom assist in teaching; 35 are learning the piano, 13 stringed instruments, 12 wind instruments (who, together with two drummers, form the brass band), 6 piano-tuning, and 4 the organ.

"The senior choir consists of 23, and the junior choir of 22 members. During the past year 35 concerts and 17 band performances have been given in aid of the funds of the Institution, and the aggregate net profit, including £27 10s. from last year, amounted to £756 3s. 10d.

"The Committee rejoice in the prospect of the greater facilities which the completion of the building, and the erection of the Music Hall, will afford for carrying on, even more successfully than heretofore, the operations of the Institution; and they venture to express the hope that, with the continued support of the charitable, and by the unfailing help and blessing of God, the future of the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind will be one of increasing prosperity and usefulness."

787. The following information relating to the Deaf and Dumb Institution has been taken from the latest report of that institution:—

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

"At the beginning of the year ended 30th June, 1890, the number of pupils was 63; since then 14 have been discharged and 6 admitted, leaving on the roll at the end of the year 55, and making the total number received from the commencement of the institution, 291.

"The health of the inmates, generally, has remained good during the year, but in April last 15 were attacked by the prevailing influenza epidemic. The cases, however, were of a mild character and of short duration, so that the services of the hon. medical officer (Dr. Fetherston) have not been required except on a few occasions. In order to provide increased vigorous and healthy exercise an excellent gymnasium has been constructed by enclosing the boys' play-shed, in which, through the kindness of Mr. Newbiggin, Punt-road, Prahran, a set of gymnastic apparatus has been erected; and an instructor has been appointed at a salary of £48 per annum. The gymnasium is much appreciated by the pupils, who take a keen interest in the exercises, from which they have already derived considerable benefit.

"The work of instruction is still carried on by means of the manual and the oral systems, and with few exceptions the pupils have made encouraging progress in the several branches of education comprised in the school curriculum. The extra subjects taught in the manual department are map drawing, the use of the atlas, and leading events in the world's history; and in the oral department, articulation and lip-reading. Thirty-six pupils are being instructed by means of the manual and nineteen by the oral system. In order to complete as far as possible the isolation of the latter from the former, a portion of the dining hall has been enclosed and an additional playground provided. The teachers in both departments have been painstaking and

assiduous in the discharge of their arduous duties, and deserve commendation. Specimen exercises in penmanship, drawing, mapping and arithmetic were sent to the recent Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, and the juries have been pleased to award to the institution a certificate of the second order of merit.

“The total sum received from all sources during the past year was £3,316, and the expenditure for the same period amounted to £3,280; whilst the liabilities, at the end of the year, amounted to £448.

“The amount to the credit of the endowment fund, which at the end of last year was £2,730, has been increased to £7,478—principally by the munificence of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, who bequeathed to the institution the sum of £5,000, which has been duly paid over by the executors, less £500 charged for probate duty.”

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

788. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 405 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1889, making, with 38 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 443 treated. The patients discharged numbered 403, of whom 375 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 13 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 22,860.

Children's
Hospital.

789. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 59 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1889, 924 patients were admitted; and 851 were discharged, 77 died, and 55 remained at its close.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

790. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1889, the number of infants admitted was 42, of whom 39 were accompanied by their mothers, besides which 46 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 14, and 22 were discharged; and thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 52, of whom 20 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 56 mothers in the institution during the year, of whom 1 died, and 36 were discharged, and 19 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year

amounted to £1,797, of which £250 was from Government, and £1,547 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,952.

791. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed the title of "The Royal Humane Society," and in 1885 it was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." Its objects are stated to be—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the Society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are under Providence successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 761 cases, and made 638 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1890, 125 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 54 certificates, 38 bronze medals, 2 silver medals, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,334 2s. 8d., and the expenditure to £512 13s. 7d. The institution has placed and maintains 344 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies—(its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies)—and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1890, 51 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 15 for similar acts in New South Wales, 8 in Queensland, 11 in New Zealand, 5 in Tasmania, and 4 in South Australia. The Society has 184 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—37 in New South Wales, 30 in New Zealand, 33 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 6 in Western Australia, and 65 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens. The views of the society on this subject were embodied in a letter transmitted for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission on 'Loss of Life at Sea,' and the subject was again brought under the notice of the Imperial Conference which recently sat in

London, and resulted in a Bill being introduced into the House of Lords, which subsequently passed the Commons and received Her Majesty's assent on the 10th August, 1888. The title of the Act is *The Merchant Shipping Act 1888* (Life Saving Appliances). *The Marine Board Bill* passed in the colony also provides for the better preservation of life at sea. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bite, etc., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required; and, to give practical effect to their views, have determined to award bronze medallions for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools throughout Australasia. Efforts are still being made to induce the Education departments of the other colonies to adopt the plan followed in Victoria by making the instructions for saving life, etc., a part of the curriculum in the public schools."

Health
Society.

792. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875, and still maintains a vigorous existence. It consists of about 400 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and fifteen members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognized laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures, the annual recurrence of which is considered by many a welcome event, as is evidenced by the large audiences they succeed in attracting. Instruction in hygiene is also given by the ladies' committee to classes, and at meetings for females only. The receipts of the society for 1889-90 amounted to £153, and the expenditure to about the same amount. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

Charity Or-
ganization
Society.

793. A Charity Organization Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in

localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members to be elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The number of subscribers during the third year of the society's existence, which ended on the 30th June, 1890, was 292. The income of the year, added to an amount of £188 brought forward, was £798, the expenditure £442, and the balance on hand at the end of the financial year was £356. The cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 345, the result of the inquiry being that 102 were set down as satisfactory, 95 as unsatisfactory, and 148 as doubtful. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has, they say, been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity.*

794. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1888-9 was 292, of whom 289 were males and 3 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £983, viz., £396 from the Penal Department, and £587 from private sources, and the expenditure to £892. The Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, in one of his annual reports, referred to the society in the following manner:—"The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has maintained its usefulness in the assistance of discharged prisoners to return to honest life and industry, and is a valuable auxiliary to the Penal Department."

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

795. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly, and 3 partly, maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants'

Industrial
Schools.

* A Royal Commission is now enquiring into the condition and management of the Charitable Institutions of the colony; and it has quite recently presented to Parliament its first progress report. See Parliamentary Paper No. 203, Session 1890.

Training School. The two Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to the assisted schools or foster-homes. The Government Experimental Farm at Dookie* and the Macedon State Nursery were formerly, but are not now, included with the Industrial Schools. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1889 was 2,905, viz., 1,660 males and 1,245 females. Of these, only 33 were in the Government receiving depôts, and 66 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 1,872 were boarded-out or adopted, 421 were placed with relatives on probation, and 513 were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1889 numbered 420, viz., 145 boys and 275 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	133	273
Having committed a punishable offence	10	2
Uncontrollable	2	...
	—	—
Total	145	275
	—	—

796. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 430. These were discharged as follow:—

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools, and boarded-out homes	31	36
From situations, on expiration of term	20	288
Died (in schools, 16; while boarded out, 37; in hospital, 2)	31	24
	—	—
Total	82	348
	—	—

797. Children are boarded-out from the Industrial Schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons in charge of the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1889 was 1872, or 109 fewer than at the end of the previous year; and there were besides 421 in 1889, as against 336 in 1888, who were placed with friends on probation, without wages. In addition to these, 513 children at the end of 1889, as against 464 at the end of 1888, were at service or apprenticed.

798. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 4 Reformatory Schools, one of which is a

* For particulars of this farm, see paragraph 464 ante.

Protestant and one a Roman Catholic institution. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to industrial schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not of sufficiently depraved habits to warrant their being detained in reformatories may be transferred to the Industrial Schools. The number of children belonging to reformatories at the commencement of the year 1889 was 323, and during the year there were 61 new committals, thus making a total of 384. Of these 54 were discharged, viz., 27 at the request of relatives, 26 on expiration of term, and 1 died. At the end of the year 354 children—254 boys and 100 girls—remained in connexion with the institutions. Of the boys, 93 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, 128 were at service, and 33 were placed with relatives on probation; and of the girls, 26 were in the reformatory at Coburg, 14 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, 18 in the Brookside Protestant school, 34 were at service, and 8 were placed with relatives on probation.

Inmates of
reforma-
tories.

799. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of industrial and reformatory school children amounted in 1889 to £41,731, as against which £1,416 was received for maintenance from parents, and £334 was derived from the sale of farm produce, etc., or £1,750 in all, which leaves £39,981 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 3,248; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £12 6s. 2d.

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

800. Of the 865 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1889, 100 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 427 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 82 at the Melbourne Refuge; 26 at the Ballarat Home; 19 at the Geelong Refuge; 107 at the South Yarra Home; and 104 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 54 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 9 to the Ballarat Home, 4 to the Geelong Refuge, and 2 to the Elizabeth Fry Retreat; but of the total number 17 died during the year. Four women from the Magdalen Asylum, 4 from the South Yarra Home, and 1 from the Geelong Refuge, were discharged for misconduct; and 5 in the Magdalen Asylum, and 1 in the South Yarra Home, died. Besides these numbers, 250 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 140 left voluntarily, 8 were sent to other institutions, and 6 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra, 1 at the Melbourne Refuge, and 1 at the Geelong Refuge, were married, and 21 were otherwise discharged. At the end of

Refuges for
fallen
women.

the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 423, of whom 304 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are (1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution.

Convalescent
Homes.

801. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were 2 Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for about 25 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1888-9 was 19; 377 were admitted, and 380 were discharged during the year, and 16 remained at its close. The receipts in 1888-9 amounted to £955, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £906, of which £799 was for maintenance.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

802. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1889 numbered 145, of whom 89 were needlewomen and servants, and 56 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £708, and the expenditure to £610.

Sailors'
Home.

803. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 96 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1889 was 1,310. No aid was received from Government during the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £4,497, and the expenditure to £5,371. The objects of the institution are to provide seamen frequenting the port of Melbourne with board and lodging at moderate charges, to encourage them in provident habits, and to promote their professional improvement.

Free Dispen-
saries.

804. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1888-9. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1889, numbered 4,171, viz., 1,856 males and 2,315 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 15,051. The total receipts amounted to £722, of which £225 was from Government and £497 from private sources. The total expenditure was £808.

Benevolent
Societies.

805. Forty-five benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1889. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their

connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 15,134, the receipts amounted to £15,717 (of which £5,422 was from Government and £10,295 from private sources), and the expenditure to £15,907.

806. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 44,094 cases were accommodated during the year 1889-90, viz., 30,702 of men, 12,201 of women, and 1,191 of children. The receipts during the year, partly in kind and partly in cash, were equivalent to nearly £600.

807. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 18 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. In 1888-9 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 621, of which 521 was for cruelty to horses; whilst there were 165 prosecutions, in all but 24 of which the parties were fined. The receipts during the year amounted to £395, and the expenditure to £480.

808. There is no poor law in Victoria, and, happily, one is not required, as pauperism does not exist here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons relieved exclusive of vagrants, and of pauper inmates of lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years :—

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1889.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers relieved in last week of each year.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877	24,699,539	685,218	27·7
1882	26,413,861	740,907	28·0
1887	28,247,151	758,146	26·8
1888	28,628,804	738,388	25·8
1889	29,015,613	715,587	24·7

809. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object 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 respecting the Victorian societies for 1878 and the last three years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number of Societies	34	31	32	32
„ Branches	759	891	930	969
Average number of members ...	45,552	70,998	75,586	81,710
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,209	11,227	12,233
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	88,532	89,602	98,860
Deaths of members	467	801	790	883
„ of registered wives	291	321	383	437
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£139,192	£149,838	£161,922
„ incidental fund*	£83,016	£127,914	£132,090	£140,084
Total income	£161,879	£267,106	£281,928	£302,006
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£59,325	£92,182	£96,027	£101,712
„ incidental fund	£80,725	£126,635	£131,715	£139,929
Total expenditure	£140,050	£218,817	£227,742	£241,641
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£674,107	£727,918	£788,128
„ „ incidental fund	£16,310	£39,954	£40,329	£40,484
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£629,479	£675,220	£738,117
„ „ Incidental fund ... ..	...	£29,998	£29,662	£29,995
Total invested	£348,703	£659,477	£704,882	£768,112

810. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that whilst during the eleven years ended with 1889 the number of members increased by 79 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 73 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 105 per cent. ; also that no less a sum than £415,530 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 112 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

811. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness remains tolerably steady from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 8·9 in 1880, 9·1 in 1881, 8·8 in 1882, 9·1 in 1883, 8·5 in 1884, 8·9 in 1885, 8·7 in 1886, 8·9 in 1887, 8·7 in 1888, and

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

8·6 in 1889. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 9·26 in 1880, 11·92 in 1881, 11·87 in 1882, 10·77 in 1883, 10·87 in 1884, 10·15 in 1885, 10·52 in 1886, 11·28 in 1887, 10·45 in 1888, and 10·81 in 1889.

812. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,094), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the *Statute*, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.*

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.

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