

Imports of
live stock
overland.

1151. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1882 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, cattle, and sheep than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1882.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	5,511 ...	68,322 ...	845,400
„ „ Customs	... 3,047 ...	... 65,268 ...	784,306

Imports of
pigs.

1152. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1882 numbered 302. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 1,217, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

1153. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1881 was £678,686, and in 1882, £718,298.

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

Abolition of
State aid to
religion,

1154. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Difficulty in
obtaining
statistics of
religious
bodies.

1155. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognized heads.

1156. The following table contains a statement of the number of registered clergy and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years:—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED, 1881 AND 1882.

Religious Denominations.	Registered Clergy.*			Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
	1881.	1882.	Increase.†	1881.	1882.	Increase.†
Church of England ...	174	171	—3	32,369	33,414	1,045
Presbyterians ‡ ...	170	183	13	44,143	44,071	—72
Methodists ...	152	154	2	127,038	131,302	4,264
Bible Christians ...	23	26	3	7,962	8,072	110
Independents ...	48	51	3	10,062	13,156	3,094
Baptists ...	52	53	1	8,060	7,907	—153
Evangelical Lutherans ...	13	14	1	3,670	3,158	—512
Welsh Calvinists ‡ ...	2	1	—1	416	416	...
Church of Christ ...	12	15	3	3,693	4,073	380
Society of Friends ...	1	1	...	208	208	...
Moravians ...	3	3	...	1,460	1,460	...
Protestants unattached ...	6	11	5	1,348	1,381	33
Roman Catholics ...	104	110	6	50,434	51,609	1,175
Unitarians ...	2	2	...	52	52	...
Swedenborgians ...	1	1	...	110	162	52
Catholic Apostolic ...	3	3	...	1,372	1,451	79
Christian Israelites ...	1	1	...	156	156	...
Spiritualists ...	...	...	...	93	52	—41
Jews ...	6	10	4	1,315	1,218	—97
Total ...	773	810	37 Net figures	293,961	303,318	9,357 Net figures

Clergy and services.

1157. In 1882, as compared with 1881, increases in the number of clergy will be noticed in the case of the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews; decreases in the case of the Church of England and the Calvinists. In regard to the services performed, increases will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Independents, the Bible Christians, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, the Swedenborgians, and the Catholic and Apostolic Church; and decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Spiritualists, and the Jews.

Increase or decrease in clergy and services of different sects.

1158. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of

Churches, attendance, &c.

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

† The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

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

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

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE, 1881 AND 1882.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Public Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1881.	1882.	Increase*	1881.	1882.	Increase.*	1881.	1882.	Increase.*
Church of England	649	672	23	84,973	86,901	1,928	49,261	52,152	2,891
Presbyterians† ...	858	853	-5	82,780	83,560	780	73,095	73,480	385
Methodists ...	967	998	31	109,653	114,170	4,517	79,059	81,687	2,628
Bible Christians...	147	147	...	12,533	13,806	1,273	5,832	6,628	796
Independents ...	99	86	-13	16,160	16,540	380	8,688	8,716	28
Baptists ...	80	78	-2	15,338	16,875	1,537	9,069	10,974	1,905
Evangelical Lutherans ...	45	53	8	4,800	5,138	338	3,250	2,800	-450
Welsh Calvinists†	4	4	...	950	950	...	550	550	...
Church of Christ	29	44	15	2,700	5,971	3,271	1,262	2,558	1,296
Society of Friends	2	2	...	200	200	...	50	50	...
Moravians ...	2	2	...	315	315	...	120	115	-5
Protestants unattached ...	16	12	-4	1,805	1,775	-30	1,155	1,092	-63
Roman Catholics	524	551	27	103,916	107,366	3,450	69,954	78,835	8,881
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	200	200	...	60	60	...
Swedenborgians...	3	2	-1	150	230	80	67	91	24
Catholic Apostolic	4	5	1	530	450	-80	180	200	20
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	65	65	...
Spiritualists ...	2	1	-1	2,100	1,600	-500	1,100	1,200	100
Jews ...	6	6	...	1,799	1,960	161	527	420	-107
Total ...	3,439	3,518	79‡	441,102	458,207	17,105‡	303,344	321,673	18,329‡

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1159. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Methodists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Roman Catholics, and the Catholic Apostolic returned more, and the Presbyterians,† the Independents, the Baptists, the Protestants unattached, the Swedenborgians, and the Spiritualists returned fewer, church edifices in 1882 than in 1881; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Protestants unattached, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the Spiritualists; and that the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal services were the Lutherans, Moravians, Protestants unattached, and Jews.

Total increase of clergy, churches &c.

1160. As compared with the number in 1881, the total increase in the number of clergy was 37, the increase in the number of services performed was 13,639, the increase in the number of church buildings was 79, the increase in the church accommodation was 17,105, and the increase in church attendance was 18,329.

* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to last table.

‡ Net increase.

1161. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1881 and 1882:—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1881 AND 1882.

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1881.	1882.	In-crease*	1881.	1882.	In-crease*	1881.	1882.	In-crease*
Church of England	329	341	12	2,879	2,952	73	24,225	24,805	580
Presbyterians† ...	345	342	-3	2,720	2,711	-9	27,733	27,688	-45
Methodists... ..	572	593	21	5,445	5,635	190	36,804	38,524	1,720
Welsh Calvinists†	4	4	...	67	67	...	620	620	...
Independents ...	37	80	43	580	751	171	5,142	7,370	2,228
Baptists	55	70	15	572	590	18	4,733	6,150	1,417
Bible Christians ...	66	71	5	705	702	-3	2,769	4,082	1,313
Evangelical Lu- therans ...	18	20	2	65	70	5	810	815	5
Church of Christ...	18	28	10	146	221	75	930	1,560	630
Moravians	2	2	...	3	5	2	67	56	-11
Protestants unat- tached ...	8	7	-1	79	77	-2	714	755	41
Roman Catholics...	309	313	4	1,367	1,415	48	24,609	25,163	554
Swedenborgians ...	1	2	1	5	6	1	37	43	6
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	5	3	-2	39	36	-3
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	25	27	2	189	230	41
Jews... ..	5	6	1	21	15	-6	386	310	-76
Total	1,772	1,882	110‡	14,684	15,247	563‡	129,807	138,207	8,400‡

1162. As compared with the numbers in 1881, the Sabbath schools increased by 110, the teachers by 563, and the scholars by 8,400. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ,† the Roman Catholics, and the Swedenborgians; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Presbyterians;‡ of the teachers in the case of the Bible Christians; of the scholars in the case of the Moravians; of the schools and teachers in the case of the unattached Protestants; and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Christian Israelites and Jews.

1163. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many, no doubt, are below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the estimated numbers at the school age in the population, amounting to 201,615, the proportion would be 68½ per cent.

* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to table following paragraph 1156 ante.

‡ Net figures.

Melbourne
University.

1164. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100. The required number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

1165. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognized as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

Date of
founding
University.

1166. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University
thrown open
to females.

1167. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

1168. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the University
Melbourne University :-- fees.

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

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

BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course	3	0	0
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Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.

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

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

For examination for the degree of LL.D.	12	0	0
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BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

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

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.

For matriculation and certificate thereof	1	1	0
For certificate of Civil Service examination	0	10	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures	0	10	6
For any degree of Bachelor	5	0	0
For any higher degree	10	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem gradum</i>	3	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	2	0	0

1169. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall. "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative

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

Affiliated colleges.

1170. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of only by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond.

Trinity College.

1171. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work* :—

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

“Lectures on all the subjects of the Arts course (intended to assist students in preparation for the University examinations) are regularly delivered on five evenings in the week. Abundant means for recreation have also been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its students' library, containing over five thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £25,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Nearly 150 have already been entered on the college books, and in 1883 there were 47 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, for which examinations are held annually in the first week in March. The total cost of residence, commons, and tuition is about £80 per annum. Non-resident students attending evening lectures at the college pay six guineas (£6 6s.) per term.”

Ormond College.

1172. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to

* Further particulars will be found in the latest issue of the *Calendar of Trinity College*. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne, 1883-4.

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

“The whole amount spent on the building, &c., up to the present time has been £23,726, and subscriptions for its endowment have been received besides amounting to upwards of £10,000. Of the former sum, Mr. Ormond contributed the entire cost of the building, amounting to £22,571. The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations; a complete course of theological lectures is also delivered in the college for the benefit of those students who propose to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1883 there were 35 students in residence; 4 of these were theological students, and 31 University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of about £50 per annum, is held at the beginning of March in each year. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence is £81 8s., which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for bed linen, towels, laundry, and fuel. The following is a list of the fees payable* :—

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

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

1173. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held three times a year, viz., at the beginning and end of the February term, and at the end of the October term; but no person is admitted to the first of these unless he gives a guarantee that he intends to matriculate and continue his studies at the University. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry,† English, history, French, German, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and elementary botany. In the first eight of these, 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.

Matricula-
tion exam-
ination.

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

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

Matricula-
tion class
lists.

1174. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German). In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in two classes—those in the first class being placed in order of merit, those in the second in alphabetical order.

Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

1175. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Civil Service
examination.

1176. The subjects of examination for admission into the ordinary division of the Civil Service are the same as those prescribed for the matriculation, it being necessary to pass in at least four subjects—two of which must be English and arithmetic. As these subjects are generally taken up by the candidates for the matriculation examination, it follows that most of those who pass that also pass the Civil Service examination.

Matricula-
tion and
Civil
Service
examina-
tions.

1177. During the year 1882, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,092, viz., 846 males and 246 females. Of these, 723 males and 220 females presented themselves for the matriculation, and 743 males and 231 females for the Civil Service,* examination. Of the males, 296, or 40·9 per cent., and of the females, 93, or 42·3 per cent., passed the former; and 380, or 51 per cent., of the males, and 142, or 61·5 per cent., of the females, passed the latter. Out of the 296 males and 93 females who passed the matriculation examination, 48 males and 29 females obtained honours; † viz., 21 males and 21 females in one subject, 7 males and 6 females in two subjects, 9 males in three subjects, 10 males and 2 females in four subjects; and 1 male in six subjects.

Matriculated
students.

1178. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 393 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1882, only 135 matriculated, as against 172 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1882,

* Including most of those who presented themselves for matriculation (see last paragraph).
† See paragraph 1173 *ante*.

the total number who matriculated was 1,783. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,* 4 of the persons who matriculated in 1882 were females.

1179. In 1882, as compared with 1881, an increase of 27 took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1882.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	91	1	92
Laws	89	...	89
Engineering	38	...	38
Medicine	175	3	178
Total	393†	4	397

Attendance at lectures.

1180. In 1882 the number of graduates was 80, of whom 73 took direct and 7 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 55 in 1881, 49 in 1880, and 56 in 1879. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 10 in 1881, 2 in 1880, and 9 in 1879. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1881, also those in the year 1882 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, † 1855 TO 1882.

Degrees.	Prior to 1882.			During 1882.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	168	56	224	19	1	20	187	57	244
Master of Arts ...	94	87	181	6	3	9	100	90	190
Bachelor of Medicine	77	8	85	13	...	13	90	8	98
Doctor of Medicine	16	62	78	2	3	5	18	65	83
Bachelor of Surgery	46	1	47	12	...	12	58	1	59
Bachelor of Laws	70	5	75	19	...	19	89	5	94
Master of Laws ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Doctor of Laws ...	3	13	16	2	...	2	5	13	18
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	477	233	710	73	7	80	550	240	790

1181. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and

University receipts and expenditure.

* See paragraph 1167 ante

† These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1882, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 383.

‡ The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 546; of these, 344 received 1 degree only, 164 received 2 degrees, 34 received 3 degrees, and 4 received 4 degrees.

expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1881 ...	£ 9,000	£ 9,847	£ 134	£ 18,981	£ 17,233
1882 ...	9,000	10,885	360	20,245	19,611
Increase ...	...	1,038	226	1,264	2,378

State
schools.

1182. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1882.

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

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

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

‡ 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.

1183. In 1882, as compared with the previous year, the schools increased by 5; the number of instructors, however, fell off by 141, the number of scholars on the rolls by 8,478, the number in average attendance by 2,971, and the number of distinct children by 8,136.

Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1881 and 1882.

1184. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 5, as just stated, is made up of 11 new day schools opened, less 6 night schools closed.

Net increase of schools.

1185. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers, and work-mistresses. All of these decreased in numbers during the year except the mistresses, which showed a slight increase. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

Teachers, 1881 and 1882.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1881 ...	1,321	217	336	1,874	396	657	590	786	2,429
1882 ...	1,311	187	312	1,810	404	636	554	758	2,352
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	10	30	24	64	...	21	36	28	77

1186. The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction states that it is not easy to give any very satisfactory explanation of the decrease of scholars; that it is not confined to any particular district or class of schools, but is distributed indifferently over town and country, and mining and agricultural districts have alike contributed towards it. He suggests the following as causes which operated in varying degrees to bring about the falling-off referred to* :—

Reasons for falling-off in scholars.

- (a) The excessive amount of sickness during the year.
- (b) The discussion that was carried on in the press and elsewhere during the early part of the year as to the propriety of not admitting to the schools children under the school age, or at least of fixing the minimum age for admission higher than that hitherto adopted.
- (c) The greater restriction of Roman Catholic children to schools connected with their own denomination.
- (d) The more general withdrawal of children from school on their passing the standard of education.
- (e) Truancy.

* See Education Report, 1882-3, page iv, Parliamentary Paper 2 S.—No. 380, Session 1883.

Increase in
State
schools,
1872-82.

1187. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1182 *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 :—

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1882.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	713	67·97
Instructors	1,746	72·27
Scholars on the rolls	86,890	63·86
„ in average attendance	49,823	72·78
Distinct children attending (estimated)	74,193	65·54

School at-
tendance in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1188. In the following table, portion of which has been taken from the Education Report 1882-3, a statement is given of the number of scholars enrolled and in average attendance at the State schools of each Australasian colony except Western Australia; also the proportion of average attendance to enrolment † :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Queensland	40,309	21,752	53·96
2. Victoria	222,945	118,279	53·05
3. New Zealand	120,565	61,822	51·27
4. South Australia	43,433	21,984	50·61
5. Tasmania	13,644	6,701	49·11
6. New South Wales	176,969	82,890	46·83

Order of
colonies in
respect to
school
attendance.

1189. It will be observed that the colonies are placed in order according to the regularity of school attendance prevailing in each, the highest place being occupied by Queensland, and the second by Victoria. New South Wales is at the bottom of the list, the scholars attending the schools both in that colony and Tasmania being fewer by more than half than the numbers on the roll.

Ages of
State school
scholars.

1190. Of the number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1882, 217,294, or 97½ per cent., were in day, and 5,651, or 2½ per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the ages of such children :—

* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 14 per cent.

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

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1882.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 to 4 years	3,350	...	3,350
4 „ 5 „	9,862	...	9,862
5 „ 6 „	15,119	...	15,119
6 „ 7 „	19,548	...	19,548
7 „ 8 „	20,736	...	20,736
8 „ 9 „	20,707	...	20,707
9 „ 10 „	21,213	...	21,213
10 „ 11 „	21,460	...	21,460
11 „ 12 „	21,562	...	21,562
12 „ 13 „	20,605	519	20,124
13 „ 14 „	18,090	1,178	19,268
14 „ 15 „	14,114	1,315	15,429
15 „ 16 „	7,349	1,087	8,436
16 years and upwards	3,175	888	4,063
Unspecified	404	664	1,068
Total	217,294	5,651	222,945

1191. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age, and adopting the estimate of the Education Department to the effect that 15·1 per cent. of those enrolled in day schools, and 47·14 per cent. of those enrolled in night schools, attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained :—

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1882.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years	24,087	13·06	...	...	24,087	12·85
6 to 15 „	151,367	82·09	1,805	60·41	153,172	81·74
15 years and upwards... ..	8,948	4·85	1,183	39·59	10,131	5·41
Total	184,402	100·00	2,988	100·00	187,390	100·00

1192. In the State schools, boys exceed girls, the proportion in the last two years being 94 of the latter to every 100 of the former. The following is a statement of the number of scholars of either sex returned as in average attendance during those years :—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1881	62,453	58,797	121,250
1882	61,129	57,150	118,279
Decrease ...	1,324	1,647	2,971

State school attendance

1193. The 13th section of the Education Act prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that in 1882 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from about $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those attending in the March quarter to 80 per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter, the mean 30 days' attendance in the four quarters being $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following are the figures for the four quarters :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1882.

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	173,933	122,502	70·43
30th June	174,680	125,709	71·96
30th September	174,605	139,708	80·01
31st December	171,334	122,776	71·65

Extra subjects.

1194. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1882 was 218, and the amount paid for instruction in such subjects was £4,482. The following is a list of the subjects and the number of pupils instructed in such subject :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1882.

Advanced English	Pupils. 25	Bookkeeping	Pupils. 2,267
French	876	History	210
German	63	Chemistry	2
Latin	1,202	Mechanics	9
Greek	2	Physiology	33
Euclid	1,022	Physics	106
Algebra	1,391	Physical Geography	112
Trigonometry	3	Shorthand	19
Mensuration	82	Fancy Needlework	113

1195. In 1882, military drill was taught in 188 schools (in 4 of which instruction was also given in gymnastics), to an average attendance of 11,360; singing was taught in 218 schools, to an average attendance of 34,006; and drawing was taught in 153 schools, to an average attendance of 20,503. All these are free subjects.

Free subjects.

1196. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 5,818 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1882, with the result that 5,178 convictions were obtained. In 222 instances a fine of £1 was inflicted, being the highest penalty allowed by law. To this, in some cases, costs varying in amount from £1 to £2 2s. were added, whilst in others imprisonment for terms ranging from four hours to seven days were ordered in default of payment.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at schools.

1197. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in 1881 and 1882. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents; all the remainder was granted by the State:—

Expenditure on public instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1881 AND 1882.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1882.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries	322,497	321,877	...	620
Results	101,513	103,386	1,873	...
Bonuses	5,284	5,215	...	69
Training	2,858	3,028	170	...
Books and requisites	4,120	3,409	...	711
Cleaning	30,252	30,706	454	...
Boards of Advice	496	758	262	...
Exhibitions	1,439	1,550	111	...
Singing	5,650	7,623	1,973	...
Drawing	2,749	4,136	1,387	...
Buildings	60,396	85,224	24,828	...
Rent	4,562	4,100	...	462
Extra subjects	4,469	4,482	13	...
Total	546,285	575,494	Net increase. 29,209	...

1198. In 1882, as compared with 1881, payments for salaries, results, and bonuses increased by nearly £1,200; and an increase of nearly £25,000 took place in school buildings, and of over £3,000 under the head of singing and drawing; the total increase being over £29,000. Only a small increase occurred in the amount paid by parents for extra subjects.

Expenditure of two years compared.

* See also table following paragraph 272 ante.

Private schools, 1873 to 1883.

1199. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the eleven years, 1873 to 1883 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1883.

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

Private schools, 1873 and 1883, compared.

1200. 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 233 in the number of private schools, and of 290 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 9,662 in the number of scholars.

Denominations of private schools.

1201. For the last seven years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination ; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was 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 seven years :—

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

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

‡ The Education Report for 1882-3 gives a return of only 647 private schools, but in these there were said to be 41,479 scholars, or 7,036 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. It is probable that the figures in the report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1883.

Year.	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
TEACHERS.											
1877 ...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878 ...	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879 ...	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880 ...	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census) ...	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882 ...	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
1883 ...	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
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	...	9,537
1879 ...	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880 ...	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census) ...	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882 ...	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181
1883 ...	34,443	2,061	914	319	...	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348

1202. By the figures relating to 1883 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 259 private schools or 40 per cent., employing 802 instructors or 52 per cent., and educating 24,095 children or 70 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination ; also that 20,340 children, or about 59 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 84 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

1203. Comparing the returns of the census year with those of the preceding and two succeeding years, it will be observed that the sub-enumerators returned fewer scholars than the ordinary collectors, the difference being probably that between the numbers on the rolls and those attending on the census day. The difference is much the greatest in the case of the Roman Catholic schools, the number of scholars attending which on the census day was 6,084 less than that returned

Scholars at private schools in census and other years.

* 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 ; and 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 connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars.

in 1880, 3,947 less than that returned in 1882, and 3,910 less than in 1883. From these differences being so large, it appears probable that the usual practice of this denomination has been to enter the number of scholars enrolled during the whole course of each year, instead of the number at the time of the collector's visit.

Proportion
of other
children
educated
by each
sect.

1204. The number of children at the school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed will shortly be referred to.* In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :—

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

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

Proportions
educated
by Roman
Catholics,
Jews, and
Lutherans.

1205. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Teachers in
private
schools.

1206. The teachers in private schools returned in 1883 were fewer by only 2 than those in 1882. 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, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1882	...	...	...	430	1,123	1,553
1883	...	...	...	424	1,127	1,551
Increase	...	...	...	...	4	...
Decrease	...	...	...	6	...	2

* See paragraph 1224 *et seq. post.*

1207. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally greater than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1883 :—

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

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

1208. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 39 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.
 „ Wesleyans ... „ „ 15 „
 „ Jews ... „ „ 18 „
 „ Presbyterians ... „ „ 20 „
 „ Lutherans ... „ „ 34 „
 „ Roman Catholics ... „ „ 39 „

1209. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1210. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys, the proportion being 109 of the former to every 100 of the latter. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown, the proportion being only 94 girls to every 100 boys.

Proportion of male to female scholars.

1211. The following are the numbers of boys and girls in private schools according to the returns of the last two years :—

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1882	16,665	17,397	34,062
1883	16,490	17,953	34,443
Increase ... ..	...	556	381
Decrease	175	...	...

1212. The age prescribed by law as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1882.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	24,087	4,591	28,678
6 to 15 years (school age)	153,172	26,218	179,390
15 years and upwards ...	10,131	3,634	13,765
Total ...	187,390	34,443	221,833

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

1213. In public schools, 82 per cent., and in private schools, 76 per cent., of the scholars, were at the school age. In the former 5 per cent., and in the latter 11 per cent., were above that age; whilst in both descriptions of schools 13 per cent. were below that age.

Scholars,
1882.

1214. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1882 may be stated as follows:—

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children)	...	...	187,390
In private schools	...	...	34,443
At home (census figures)	...	...	11,547
Total	...	...	233,380

Scholars at
school age.

1215. Of these children the following were at the school age:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1882.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	153,172
In private schools	...	...	26,218
At home (census figures)	...	...	5,800
Total	...	...	185,190

Children
receiving
and not
receiving
instruction.

1216. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1882 was 201,615. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1882.

Being educated	...	...	Numbers.	...	Per cent.
Not being educated	...	...	185,190	...	91·86
	...	...	16,425	...	8·14
Total at school age	...	...	201,615	...	100·00

Proportion
of children
being
educated.

1217. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 92 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 153,172, or 83 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 97,000,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 129,018, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 72,597.

1218. 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 26½ per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1882.†

Proportion of children not attending full time.

1219. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These, with one exception, at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in 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, grammar schools, &c.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, † 1882.

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	8	134
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	13	300
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	10	142
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	7	105
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	104
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	8	115
	Total ...	40,000	53	900

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

† See paragraph 1193 ante.

‡ At the Melbourne Grammar School are three scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the same annual value tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the books of the school, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of 30 and 25 guineas respectively, and two exhibitions of the value of 15 and 10 guineas; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*; it is of the value of £25, tenable for one year; there are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband; they are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20. To the Geelong Grammar School an exhibition has been given by Mr. F. W. Armytage, the exact amount and tenure of which has not yet been finally decided.

Education at school age, 1881.

1220. The returns of the census of 1881 showed 194,979 children at the school age, of whom 97,722 were boys and 97,257 were girls. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

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

Education at school age, 1871 and 1881.

1221. The present Education Act came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :—

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

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

Improvement in ten years.

1222. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase will be observed in the numbers of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being about 5 per cent., whilst that of the latter was over 20 per cent.; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Education of boys and girls.

1223. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the numbers of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the numbers unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

Education of children of different denominations, 1881.

1224. The degree of education at the school age is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS,* 1881.

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

1225. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stand higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read is concerned ; but the children of the Jews stand the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpass those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics appear to be less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others ; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England. Denominations compared.

1226. Prior to the passing of the present Education Act, which defined the school age as that between 6 and 15 years, the period between 5 and 15 years was accepted as the school age ; therefore to compare the education of children of adherents of the different sects, as returned in 1881, with similar information obtained from previous censuses, it has been necessary to add the year 5 to 6 to the grouping in the last table ; the degree of education shown, viz., that of children between 5 and 15 being naturally not quite so high as that there indicated. This being done, the result has been embodied in the following Education of children of different denominations, 1861-1881.

* 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.

table, the figures being placed side by side with similar figures derived from the census returns of 1871 and 1861 :—

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

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

Improve-
ment in all
denomina-
tions.

1227. Every one of the denominations shows a satisfactory improvement from census to census, the advancement of all during the twenty years ended with 1881 being most encouraging. Even the Roman Catholic children, who at the date of the census under review were still less educated than those of the members of any other denomination, showed an amount of education which ten years previously was only surpassed by a few of the best instructed sects.

Education of
children in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1228. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.* In scarcely one of them, strange to say, have the census returns been compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age can be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this colony. All of the colonies, however, have published their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years will be adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order :—

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

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

1229. It will be observed that Victoria stands easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia. Colonies compared.

1230. The persons above the school age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed:— 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

1231. Education amongst adults was more general in 1881 than in 1871. This is especially the case as regards female education, the improvement in which is very striking. The following table shows the number of male and female adults, per 10,000 living, able to read and to write, and unable to read, at the two periods:— Adult education, 1871 and 1881.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS, 1871 AND 1881.

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

Education of
male and
female
adults.

1232. It will be observed that at both periods the amount of education respecting which the census supplies information was rather more general amongst male than female adults. This is especially the case as regards writing, although the difference between the sexes in this respect is not so marked in 1881 as 1871.

Adult
education in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1233. In compiling their returns of education, most of the colonies of this group have excluded the Aborigines, but several of them have not separated the Chinese, or distinguished their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population: and as the Chinese have been set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them are able to do, the view which such colonies have given of the state of adult education within their borders is not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, I have in these cases assumed the bulk of the Chinese to be included amongst the adults unable to read, and have deducted them therefrom, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based:—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Colonies
compared.

1234. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania.

School of
Mines,
Sandhurst.

1235. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Director and Curator:—

“The School of Mines and Industries, Bendigo, was formally opened on the 21st April, 1873, in a portion of the large and commodious building belonging to the Mechanics’ Institute and Free Library. During the past few years important

additions have been made to the institution. There is now a museum with some thousands of specimens illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and the living and fossil flora and fauna of the globe, as well as some few valuable examples of the arts of the Aboriginal natives of Australia and the islands of the Pacific. The walls are hung with geological maps, and sections and sketches of scenery exhibiting some of the striking features of the rock formations in Australia. One department is of more than common interest, including, as it does, models of mining machinery and mining plant, showing to scale the methods of timbering shafts, &c., &c., the application of contrivances to prevent over-winding, the action of safety cages, &c. On the same floor as the museum are three class-rooms, where classes are taught during the day and evening. The School of Mines has the use of a lecture-room under an arrangement with the Mechanics' Institute, and on the same level; but in a building detached there are the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory and lecture-room, the metallurgical and physical laboratory, the balance-room, and the chemical library. There are adjacent a store-house and gardens, and in the latter are the rain gauge, thermometers, and other instruments connected with the Meteorological Observatory, where observations are made three times a day in accordance with instructions issued by the Government Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, Esq. It is proposed to erect workshops and class-rooms on the ground now held by the School of Mines, and, when these are completed, the means of furnishing technical instruction to a large number of students will be increased. The purposes for which the School of Mines and Industries has been established are the following:—(a) To impart sound instruction in the various branches of science connected with mining operations; to instruct students in the theory and practice of mining, the management and safe conduct of mining works, mine surveying, and mining engineering; and to afford the means of students acquiring such a knowledge of geology, mineralogy, physical geography, meteorology, and ethnology as will fit them to pursue independent inquiries in these several branches of science. To teach (b) chemistry and chemical physics, metallurgy and assaying, materia medica, biology, and botany. (c) Arithmetic, mathematics, algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, mensuration, gauging, conic sections, astronomy, geodesy, mechanics, surveying, drawing and plotting from field books; mechanical and architectural drawing, practical geometry, freehand drawing from the flat and round, and from nature; illuminating and decorative painting, mezzo-tinting, linear perspective, isometrical projection, painting in oil and water colours, lithography, photo-lithography, wood engraving, the use of tools in trade, and modelling and carving. (d) The ancient and modern languages. (e) Shorthand writing, telegraphy, the construction and use of the telephone, and illumination by electricity. (f) Such other subjects as may from time to time be deemed desirable. The methods of imparting instruction, whether by lectures with demonstrations, or by teaching and assisting students, have been found successful, many of those who have been trained in the institution having taken highly creditable positions in Melbourne and elsewhere. Examinations are held from time to time; and the administrative council, on hearing the reports of the examiners, grant certificates to students who have proved their efficiency.

“Popular science lectures are given monthly during the autumn and winter, and the accommodation now provided for the public is far from sufficient; the attendance on some occasions is very large.

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

“The number of students attending the several classes in the School of Mines is 350, and the number of lecturers and teachers is seven.

“During the year 1882 the receipts were £2,401, of which the sum of £2,106 was received from Government, and the expenditure was £2,160.”

1236. Mr. Andrew Berry, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution:—

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

“The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October, 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by nine lecturers, including two

professors, are formed in Euclid, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering (drawing), metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy and geology; natural philosophy; applied electricity and magnetism; elementary, inorganic, organic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; at a cost to the student of one guinea per term of ten weeks for each subject. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fee mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for increased tuition. The chairs in chemistry and geology are respectively filled by Professors A. Mica Smith, B.Sc., and F. M. Krausé, F.G.S., late Field Geologist to the Victorian Government. The terms (of ten weeks' duration) begin about the second weeks of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at the end of each term, examinations, by means of printed questions, are held at the school in both scientific and practical subjects. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present himself for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant him a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1882, 302 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, materia medica, botany, and mineralogy, also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains mineralogical, geological, technological, and conchological collections; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, is kept supplied with the most recent scientific publications. During the year 1882 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 302, 243, 377, and 414.* Free science classes in elementary chemistry, physics, electricity and magnetism, and astronomy, are now established in connexion with the State schools, teachers attending lectures on Saturdays, and scholars on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £3,002 8s. 1d., of which the sum of £2,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £2,903 16s. 6d."

Schools of
Design.

1237. Schools of Design have been established at 25 places in Victoria in connexion with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1882, was 2,172, of whom 1,698, or more than three-fourths, had attended eight or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

1238. 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 £344,089, of which £15,494 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions,

* During the January and April terms of the current year (1883) the numbers of students attending the various classes were, respectively, 469 and 481.

consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 178,056, of which 97,397 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £14,779. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1882 was 127,206. 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 251,758 persons.

1239. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1882, 13,228 works of art, viz., 107 oil paintings, 814 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,307 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 6 male and 43 female students, and the school of design by 74 male and 122 female students. National Gallery.

1240. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,462 publications, 42,000 specimens, and 152 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1882, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 48, on engineering by 32, and on telegraphy by 68 students. Industrial Museum.

1241. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of specimens of minerals, stuffed animals and birds, insects, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1882 was visited by 88,499 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £626, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365. National Museum.

1242. There is a free library in connexion with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent Office Library.

Supreme
Court
Library.

1243. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has branches in the ten assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1882 was 14,565. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £18,045, of which £1,109 was spent in 1882.

Free
libraries,
&c.

1244. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Two hundred and twelve furnished returns for 1882 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £30,461, of which £7,682 was contributed by Government, and £22,779 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 289,712, and that during the year 1,863,047 visits were paid to 137 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1882 must have amounted to more than 2,800,000.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne.

1245. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is about 4,400 acres. Of these reserves, 1,750 acres are in Melbourne city, 648 in Kew, 578 in South Melbourne, 413 in Williamstown, 196 in Richmond, 104 in Sandridge, 85 in Brighton, 70 in St. Kilda, 60 in Footscray, 42 in Fitzroy, 22 in Collingwood, 15 in Essendon, 14 in Northcote, 13 in Hawthorn, 13 in Prahran, 9 in Hotham, and 370 in the remainder of district.

1246. The following list of these reserves together with a statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1883.

Public
reserves.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	444
"	Yarra "	157
"	Princes "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	51
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	235*
"	Zoological "	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Spring "	21

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

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1883—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Flagstaff Garden ...	18
" ...	Argyle Square ...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Curtain " ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Darling " ...	2
" ...	Lincoln " ...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Macarthur " ...	1
" ...	Murchison " ...	1
" ...	University " ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	University ...	106
" ...	Friendly Societies' Grounds...	33
" ...	Industrial Schools ...	142
" ...	Melbourne Cricket Ground ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	East Melbourne " ...	7
" ...	Scotch College " ...	7
" ...	Richmond " ...	6
" ...	Carlton " ...	5
" ...	General Cemetery ...	101
" ...	Old Cemetery ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collingwood City ...	Mayor's Park ...	6
" ...	Darling Gardens ...	16
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Park ...	42
Prahran City ...	Recreation ...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
" ...	" ...	5
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park ...	152
" ...	Horticultural Gardens ...	37
" ...	Barkly Square ...	7
South Melbourne City ...	Albert Park ...	570
" ...	St. Vincent Gardens ...	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Hotham Town ...	Recreation ...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Essendon Borough ...	" ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	" ...	5
Footscray Borough ...	Public Gardens ...	60
Hawthorn Borough ...	St. James' Park ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kew Borough ...	Studley " ...	203
" ...	Lunatic Asylum ...	398
" ...	Cemetery... ...	31
" ...	Recreation ...	16
Northcote Borough ...	Jika Park ...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Kilda Borough ...	St. Kilda Gardens ...	16
" ...	Recreation ...	54
Brighton Borough ...	Elsternwick Park ...	85
Sandridge Borough ...	Cricket Ground ...	5
" ...	Recreation ...	99
Williamstown Borough ...	Park ...	36
" ...	" ...	20
" ...	Cemetery... ...	15
" ...	Rifle Range ...	332
" ...	Cricket Ground ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
" ...	Recreation ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend ...	350
	St. Kilda Cemetery ...	20
	Total ...	4,403

Botanic
Garden.

1247. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. It is an institution of great importance, both from a scientific standpoint and as a place of public resort. The principal features are the four extensive undulating green lawns; the botanically classified groups of plants, which number 42, representing about 500 genera, and nearly 2,000 species; the systematic nomenclature of plants by means of labels or tablets on which are written the botanical name, authority, common name, natural order, and habitat of each plant; the fern ground and gully, where hundreds of native tree ferns and thousands of smaller ferns, both native and imported, are growing luxuriantly; the lake, which is a beautiful sheet of water, 8 acres in extent, containing many islands, and diversified by rockeries, rustic bridges, &c.; the four conservatories, with their valuable collection of exotic plants; and the well grown types of Australian as well as introduced vegetation, including large species of eucalypti, acacias, palms, and other trees and shrubs. This beautiful garden is open to the public daily free of charge.*

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

1248. 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 omnibuses, which pass within a short distance of the gardens every few minutes. The ground enclosed contains fifty acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. 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 within the last four years 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 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, who was about paying a visit to Europe, was requested by the council to visit the principal Zoological Gardens of England and the continent, and to make

* For a full account of the Botanic Garden, supplied for this work by the Curator, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., see *Victorian Year-Book* 1881-2, paragraph 1170.

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 Sundays, which is still free from 1 o'clock till 4.30 in winter and 6 p.m. in summer.* As soon as the last concession was obtained, the council set to work with a will, and more has been accomplished within the last two years than in the whole of its previous history, so far as the zoological department is concerned. The assistant director, Mr. Le Souef, junior, was despatched to India with a number of Australian animals and birds to exchange for examples of the Indian fauna with the Zoological Society of Calcutta; and on his return, with a large collection, he was sent to Batavia, Singapore, and Malacca, on a similar mission, where also he obtained a number of specimens quite new to the collection. He was subsequently despatched to America, from whence he is expected to return with fresh attractions in October of the present year.†

“The gardens are now very attractive, and contain a fine zoological collection, which is always increasing. There are at present lions from South Africa (generally admitted to be among the finest in captivity), Bengal tigers, the tiger royal from Java, different varieties of leopards, panthers, cheetahs, bears of several kinds, hyænas, Brahmin cattle, baboons, a fine specimen of the ourang-utan from Borneo, a large collection of monkeys of different kinds, wolves, dingoes, jackalls, foxes, wild boars from India, otters, the coypu rat (or South American beaver), porcupines, the guanaco and llama, deer of several varieties, Angora goats, kangaroos, wallabies, wombats, opossums, native bears, and a large collection of small mammals, both foreign and Australian; and last, but not least, a fine young elephant, which has for some time past been employed in the daily task of carrying children, in which it seems to take great delight; also a fine white camel. There are besides ostriches, emus, cassowaries, adjutants from India, flamingoes from Egypt, the Indian sarus crane, the native companion (or large Australian crane), 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, including the kaleege and fire-backed pheasants. 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 it is hoped in a short time that the Melbourne Zoological Gardens will compare favorably with some of those of Europe. The entrance fee has been fixed at a low rate. On Mondays it is a shilling for adults and sixpence for children, and on all other days sixpence for adults and threepence for children. The yearly subscription for a family ticket is £2 2s., and a life member’s ticket £10 10s.

“In addition to the gardens, the society also possesses a game breeding establishment at Gembrook, in the Dandenong Ranges, about 45 miles from Melbourne, where a number of pheasants are reared and liberated every year, also California quail and other game.”

* There are grave objections to a free admission on Sunday, arising from the overcrowding of the gardens on that day, and the council is of opinion that it would be much better for the public and the gardens also if the present system was altered, and the gates either closed or a charge made, and a week day given instead as a free day.

† He has since returned with numerous additions for the collection.

Accommodation of charities.

1249. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1882, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1882.

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 † ...	35	263	2,565,608	2,076	1,236
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	24	81,546	78	1,045
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	750
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	15,780	22	717
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	783	1,904,331	3,147	605
Benevolent asylums ...	5	125	807,284	1,194	676
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	30	296,960	476	624
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	104	755
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,130	74	1,015
Orphan asylums ...	7	58	503,863	994	509
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	9	41	451,921	818	552
Infant Asylum ...	1	3	18,407	63	292
Female refuges ...	5	65	204,229	296	690
Total ...	73	1,411	7,043,386	9,395	750

NOTE.—By direction of the Honorable the Treasurer, the various charitable institutions were requested to make up their returns to the 30th June in each year, so as to bring them down to the date at which the Government financial year closed. To inaugurate this change, the returns furnished by most of the institutions on the present occasion relate to the six months ended 30th June, 1882. In the few cases in which returns were furnished for a period of twelve months, a proportionate reduction has been made, in order to render them applicable to a period of six months.

Cubic space in wards.

1250. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is attained in the case of general hospitals, but is not reached in any of the other institutions. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,|| mentions 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance ; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic

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

† A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 602 *ante.*

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

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

|| Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

1251. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the half-year ended 30th June, 1882; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Eye and Ear Hospital:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

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	8,418	1,578·5	857	10·18
Lying-in-Hospital, &c.*	567	50·5	25	4·41
Blind Asylum	105	101·5	2	1·90
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	81	73·5	1	1·23
Eye and Ear Hospital	118	17·0	...	...
Children's Hospital	288	40·0	14	4·86
Benevolent asylums	1,414	1,159·9	103	7·28
Immigrants' Home	1,711	613·0	51	2·98
Orphan asylums	1,169	1,041·0	5	·43
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	2,965	2,776·0	22	·74
Infant Asylum	56	45·0	4	7·14
Hospitals for the Insane	3,429	3,155·0	99	2·89
Female refuges*	440	254·0	2	·45
Total	20,761	10,904·9	1,185	5·71

NOTE.—See note to previous table.

1252. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Immigrants' Home, Orphan asylums, and Hospitals for the Insane; and it would appear that in the case of the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb asylums the accommodation is also somewhat strained. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded out, ‡ the institutions are not overcrowded.

1253. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

* Exclusive of infants.

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

‡ See paragraph 1268 post.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	2,689	2,609	642	1,614	193	671	8,418
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	330	110	13	79	...	35	567
Blind Asylum ...	83	15	1	2	...	4	105
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	77	3	...	1	...	...	81
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	55	27	14	18	...	4	118
Benevolent asylums ...	65	644	126	441	43	95	1,414
Immigrants' Home ...	342	642	202	419	...	106	1,711
Orphan asylums ...	1,082	12	...	16	...	59	1,169
Industrial Schools* ...	432	6	1	5	...	4	448
Hospitals for the Insane ...	322	1,017	382	1,200	96	412	3,429
Total ...	5,477	5,085	1,381	3,795	332	1,390	17,460
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	9·84	33·38	27·77	42·39	27·15	...	19·61

NOTE.—See note to table following paragraph 1249 ante.

Religions of inmates.

1254. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	5,469	2,629	20	209	91	8,418
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	362	187	...	...	18	567
Blind Asylum ...	78	26	1	...	...	105
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	7	...	...	...	81
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	76	40	...	...	2	118
Benevolent asylums ...	936	426	7	21	24	1,414
Immigrants' Home ...	1,163	515	12	3	18	1,711
Orphan asylums ...	601	568	...	...	...	1,169
Industrial Schools* ...	85	360	3	...	...	448
Hospitals for the Insane ...	1,911	1,163	21	90	244	3,429
Total ...	10,755	5,921	64	323	397	17,460
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	16·84	28·19	14·31	27·93	...	19·61

NOTE.—See note to table following paragraph 1249 ante.

Ages of inmates of charities.

1255. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population:—

* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of Reformatories are given at paragraph 951 ante. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial Schools (exclusive of those boarded out), &c., at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the half-year was 2,662.

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

‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 59 ante.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

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 ..	85	249	495	1,676	1,121	1,241	1,499	1,120	913	19	8,418
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	..	..	..	347	129	50	18	1	..	22	567
Blind Asylum ..	..	5	14	63	17	4	1	1	..	..	105
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	15	37	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	81
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	6	9	11	48	36	8	..	..	..	118
Benevolent asylums ..	23	..	2	26	31	50	146	239	897	..	1,414
Immigrants' Home ..	145	42	15	212	328	331	265	200	173	..	1,711
Orphan asylums ..	87	481	550	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,169
Industrial Schools* ..	33	120	263	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	448
Infant Asylum ..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	56	32	552	818	698	573	226	89	385	3,429
Female refuges ..	..	..	1	189	115	99	28	8	..	..	440
Total ..	429	974	1,418	3,186	2,608	2,509	2,538	1,796	2,072	426	17,956
Proportions per 1,000 of population †	3·64	8·63	12·69	16·72	25·50	26·35	27·44	39·38	..	..	20·16

NOTE.—See note to table following paragraph 1249 ante.

1256. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the half-year of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	35,005	20,212	55,217	50,493
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,000	654	1,654	2,214
Blind Asylum ...	1,000	1,554	2,554	2,234
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	800	1,128	1,928	2,249
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	600	506	1,106	608
Children's Hospital ...	750	1,053	1,803	1,288
Benevolent asylums ...	9,750	5,317	15,067	15,973
Immigrants' Home ...	3,200	902	4,102	4,176
Orphan asylums ...	8,108	6,383	14,491	12,612
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	22,404	†	22,404	22,404
Infant Asylum ...	500	473	973	1,302
Hospitals for the Insane ...	40,781	2,694§	43,475	43,475
Female refuges ...	1,050	4,212	5,262	5,372
Total ...	124,948	45,088	170,036	164,400

* The ages of inmates of Reformatories are given in paragraph 982 ante. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial Schools (exclusive of those boarded out) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the half-year was 2,662.

† For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 63 ante.

‡ No information was furnished for 1882 of the receipts from private sources of the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools. It should be mentioned, as a set-off against the Government grant, that £509 was received and paid into the Treasury during the half-year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £137 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £646. This amount, however, is not taken into account in the return.

§ This represents half the amount paid into the Treasury in 1882 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.

Average cost
per inmate.

1257. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the half-year ended with June, 1882, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,578·5	42,692	54	14	6
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	50·5	2,015	79	16	0
Blind Asylum	101·5	2,003	39	10	3
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	73·5	1,469	39	19	5
Eye and Ear Hospital	17·0	547	64	6	1
Children's Hospital	40·0	1,288	64	8	0
Benevolent asylums	1,159·9	12,466	21	9	10
Immigrants' Home	613·0	3,792	12	7	5
Orphan asylums	1,041·0	10,420	20	0	5
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	2,776·0	22,404 †	16	2	11 †
Infant Asylum	45·0	1,302	57	17	4
Hospitals for the Insane	3,155·0	43,475	27	11	2
Female refuges	254·0	5,372	42	6	0
Total	10,904·9	149,245	27	7	2

Expenditure
per inmate.

1258. The average cost of inmates, as will readily be supposed, is generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in general hospitals. In 1882, the Lying-in-Hospital was far in advance of the others on the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £80; the Children's and the Eye and Ear hospitals stood next, each with £64; and the Infant Asylum next, with an average of £58. After these, the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £55. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £16, per inmate.

Blind
Asylum.

1259. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866. Its object is to provide a home for the blind during the period of their education, after which they are transferred again, if possible, to the care of their parents or friends. A considerable number of the present inmates, however, were originally received

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

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £5,700 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

from the Industrial Schools, the majority, together with several others, being destitute of home and friends, and likely to remain a permanent charge upon the charity. The work of instruction in the past few years has been greatly facilitated by lesson books, copies of standard works, and apparatus for writing, published in Braille, which were received from England. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music, both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. At the close of the year ended 30th June, 1883, the number of blind enjoying the benefits of this charity was 107. Forty-four of the inmates are engaged in the various workshops, viz., 21 in the basket shop, 18 in the brush shop, and 5 in the mat shop. Of these, 8 are employed as journeymen, and reside outside the institution. They are paid by piece-work, and earn sufficient to maintain themselves. This arrangement, however, is only tentative, and the committee have been induced to try it owing to the increasing difficulties realized by those who have completed a knowledge of their trade in obtaining work outside the institution; but, unless there be an improvement in the income derived from the sale of manufactures, the matter will have to be re-considered, as the outlay for materials as well as the unsold stock have largely increased, the two together amounting in value at the end of the last financial year to the sum of £964 11s. 5d. The outlay in the industrial department for the same year exceeded the income by £758 18s. 1d., and although the value of stock in hand was more than an equivalent asset as against the said outlay, the committee affirm they will scarcely be justified in continuing to employ journeymen if the quantity of unsold goods goes on to accumulate. In the musical department the members of the band and choir—some of whom belong to both—now number 29. Eighteen of the pupils are taught the piano and 2 the organ. During the year ended 30th June, 1883, the subscriptions, donations, &c., including grants by city, borough, and shire councils, amounted to £1,020. The aggregate net profits of entertainments and earnings of music pupils was £693, and by the sale of manufactures the sum of £942 was realized. The Government contributed £2,000 towards maintenance, and £500 in aid of the building fund; £21 was obtained as interest on endowment fund; £25 by sale of refuse; and £209 from payment by pupils; making the total receipts for the year £5,410. Owing to a purchase of land whereon to erect a small hospital—a convenience greatly needed—and to the large outlay in connexion with the industrial department, the year closed with a debit balance of £782.

1260. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that the establishment has now reached a healthy and vigorous

Deaf and
Dumb
Asylum.

manhood, and the liberal manner in which it has been supported by the Government and subscribers generally enabled them to carry on its operations with unabated success. The number of inmates on the rolls on the 1st July, 1882, was 72; since then 11 have been discharged and 10 admitted, so that the number remaining on the 30th June, 1883, was 71, at which date 6 were being taught bootmaking, 5 tailoring, and 9 gardening; all these, however, being engaged in their several employments only out of school hours. All the girls were being taught household duties, needlework, &c., and some of the elder among them assisted regularly in the laundry. The committee stated themselves unable to give a definite opinion as to the probable practical outcome of their attempt to introduce the oral system, but expressed their determination to give it a further trial until the end of 1884. An interesting paragraph in the report is that which relates to the present employment of those who, having passed through the institution, are now wholly or in part maintaining themselves. This statement, which was prepared at the request of the late Inspector of Public Charities, is as follows:—

“Since the establishment of the institution, 229 pupils have been admitted, and 154, viz., 86 males and 68 females, have left. Of the latter 17 were discharged on account of weak intellect, and 5 have since become insane, 24 were returned to their parents or friends, and 7 have died; of the remaining 108, 20 are partly supporting themselves; 13 as apprentices, viz., bootmaking, 3; dressmaking, 7; cooperage, 1; lithography, 1; drawing, 1; and 7 in other employments, viz., day labourers, 2; bagmaker, 1; mattressmaker, 1; machinist, 1; farmer, 1; domestic servant, 1. Three of the females have married, and are supported by their husbands, 69 are fully maintaining themselves by the following trades or occupations, viz., bootmaking, 11; tailoring, 9; dressmaking, 4; farming, 8; domestic service, 15; gardening, 3; engraving, 2; and 1 each as a day labourer, clerk, tutor, compositor, cabinetmaker, engine-driver, boilermaker, tentmaker, mailman, stockrider, carter, sculleryman, woodsplitter, woodseller, upholsteress; 1 also is employed in a saw-mill, and another in a woollen factory. Of 9 the present residence and circumstances are unknown. Deducting the 22 of weak intellect, and the 24 returned to their parents, with whom they reside and by whom they are supported, it will be found that at least 70 per cent. of those who have passed through the institution are able to maintain themselves, as the result of the education therein received; for although their knowledge of the trades or occupations in which they are employed was not in many instances acquired in the institution, yet without the training received within its walls they would have been ignorant and without the means of communicating with others, and so incapable of receiving skilled industrial training.”

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1261. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 103 in-patients during the half-year ended June, 1882, making, with 15 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 118 treated. The patients discharged numbered 99, of whom 98 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 1 was stated to be incurable.

1262. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 34 in-door patients at the beginning of the year. During the half-year ended 30th June, 1882, 254 patients were admitted, 228 were discharged, 14 died, and 46 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Children's
Hospital.

1263. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing the mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of its birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the six months ended with June, 1882, the number of infants admitted was 14, besides which 42 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the half-year was 4, and 48 were remaining at its close. The receipts during the half-year amounted to £973, of which £500 was from Government, and £473 from private sources, and the expenditure was £1,302.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

1264. 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 and providing suitable apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed its present title. In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 285 cases, and made 213 awards for the rescuing of 328 lives. During the year ended with July, 1883, 55 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 14 certificates, 14 bronze medals, 1 silver medal, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted for the saving of 34 lives. The receipts during the year amounted to £487, and the expenditure to £367. The institution has placed and maintains 122 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs in Victoria; its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies. Of the 30 honorary awards distributed in 1883, 19 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 for similar acts in New South Wales, 1 in Queensland, 1 in South Australia, 2 in New Zealand, 1 in Tasmania, and 1 at sea.

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

1265. 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 1881-2 was 566, of whom 544 were males and 22 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,238, viz., £754 from the Penal Department, and £484 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,209.

Industrial
schools.

1266. There are 6 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly and 4 partly maintained by the State, 2 of the latter being in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination. The Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the assisted schools or to foster-homes. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1882 was 2,626, viz., 1,346 males and 1,280 females. Of these only 36 were in Government and 412 in assisted schools, the remaining 2,178 being either boarded-out or at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1882 numbered 432, viz., 242 boys and 190 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children	219	180
Residing with bad characters	10	6
Having committed a punishable offence	2	2
Unable to be controlled by parents	11	2
Total	242	190

Discharges
from Indus-
trial Schools.

1267. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 252. These were discharged as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools and foster-houses	16	10
From service (estimated)	29	154
Died (in schools, 12 ; while boarded-out, 28 ; at service, 1 ; in hospital, 2)	19	24
Total	64	188

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

1268. Children are boarded-out from the Industrial Schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools.

Department. The rate paid by the Government to the foster-parents of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1882 was 1,802, which was the same as at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 376 children at the end of 1882 and 218 at the end of 1881 were at service or apprenticed.

1269. Of the 440 females who were inmates of Refuges during the six months ended June, 1882, 108 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 254 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 48 at the Madeline-street Refuge; 22 at the Ballarat and 8 at the Geelong Refuge. Besides the 108 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, there were 308 merely friendless women; and, in addition to the women in the Madeline-street Refuge, there were 21 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. Two inmates of the Collingwood Home, and 1 of the Ballarat Refuge, were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 1, and from the Geelong Refuge 1, were discharged for misconduct; and in the former institution 1, and in the Madeline-street Refuge 1, died. Besides these numbers, 114 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, and 67 left voluntarily. At the end of the year 252 inmates remained in the institutions.

Refuges for fallen women.

1270. Sixty patients—viz., 46 males and 14 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1882, as against 36 males and 8 females in 1881. Of those admitted in 1882, 50 entered voluntarily and 10 compulsorily; 48 had been constant and 11 periodical drinkers; 56 had had delirium tremens; and 45 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Fifty-four patients, including 1 who died, were discharged during the year, and 10 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Inebriate Retreat.

1271. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1882 numbered 144, of whom 110 were needle-women and servants, and 34 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £581, and the expenditure to £595.

Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home.

1272. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 13 patients remaining from 1881, and received 99 during the year 1882, of whom 61 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 94, and of these 90 were stated to be cured, 2 to be improved,

Cremorne asylum.

* This is not a charitable institution.

1 was sent to a Government asylum, and 1 absconded, but none died. Eighteen patients, of whom 7 were supposed to be curable and 11 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 9 males and 9 females.

Sailors'
Home.

1273. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 99 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 40,639. The total number of inmates in 1882 was 1,660. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £8,166, and the expenditure to £8,226.

Free dispensaries.

1274. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1882. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the half-year ended June, 1882, numbered 1,906, viz., 707 males and 1,199 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered about 7,800. The total receipts amounted to £487, of which £113 was from Government, and £374 from private sources. The total expenditure was £349.

Benevolent societies.

1275. Thirty-seven benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the first half of 1882. 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 acts of relief during the half-year numbered 8,814; the receipts amounted to £8,265, of which £3,623 was from Government and £4,642 from private sources, and the expenditure to £8,467.

Friendly Societies,
1878 to 1882.

1276. Friendly Societies in Victoria 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 for the last five years:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1878 TO 1882.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Number of societies	34	34	32	32	32
Number of branches	759	766	748	759	776
Average number of members	45,692	45,933	46,074	48,064	51,399
Number of members sick	8,207	8,519	8,310	8,554	8,504
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	58,974	58,443	62,174	50,489
Number of deaths of members	467	452	425	571	606
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	240	218	288	277
Total income	£163,192	£170,835	£171,987	£180,460	£194,835
Total expenditure	£140,917	£146,221	£144,506	£155,225	£165,788
Amount to credit of benefit funds*	£372,598	£392,343	£417,375	£440,956	£466,396
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£16,310	£20,489	£22,353	£23,564	£26,736
Amount invested *	£348,429	£386,134	£395,146	£415,086	£445,815

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

1277. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, Sickness and death rates. the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which alimant was allowed numbered 7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, 7·6 in 1880, 7·8 in 1881, and 7·5 in 1882. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·22 in 1878, 9·84 in 1879, 9·23 in 1880, 11·88 in 1881, and 11·79 in 1882.

1278. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes Valuations of Friendly Societies. that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.
