

not so common in 1886 as in the majority of the previous ten years. In 1876, the proportion which verdicts of "death from disease or natural causes" bore to the total number of verdicts given was 53 per cent.; in 1877, 54 per cent.; in 1878, 52 per cent.; in 1879, 50 per cent.; in 1880, 52 per cent.; in 1881, 51 per cent.; in 1882, 53 per cent.; in 1883, 49 per cent.; and in 1884 and 1885, 55 per cent.; and in 1886, 51 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253).

Fire
inquests.

1534. Four fire inquests were held in 1886, 9 in both 1885 and 1884, 4 in 1883, 5 in 1882, 4 in 1881, 5 in 1880, and 10 in 1879. Under the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338), which came into operation on the 19th August, 1869, fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART VIII.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Abolition of
State aid to
religion.

1535. 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 This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict.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.

1536. 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 recognised heads.

1537. The following table contains a statement of the number of Clergy and services performed in 1886, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years :—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED*.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c., 1886.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1885.	1886.	Increase (+) Decrease(-)
Church of England ...	201	44,785	46,143	+1,358
Presbyterians ...	203	44,442	47,066	+2,624
Methodists ...	200	108,390	103,318	-5,072
Bible Christians ...	38	10,955	11,805	+850
Independents ...	54	14,000	14,000	...
Baptists ...	47	8,734	8,777	+43
Evangelical Lutherans	14	3,350	2,554	-796
Welsh Calvinists ...	5	1,166	1,166	...
Church of Christ ...	21	6,100	6,400	+300
Society of Friends ...	2	208	344	+136
Moravians ...	3	1,430	1,354	-76
Protestants unattached	10	1,956	2,200	+244
Roman Catholics ...	129	66,820	66,262	-558
Unitarians ...	1	104	104	...
Swedenborgians ...	1	118	118	...
Catholic Apostolic ...	16	1,360	1,288	-72
Christian Israelites ...	1	157	157	...
Salvation Army ...	129	48,620	48,620	...
Spiritualists ...	...	71	52	-19
Jews ...	8	1,408	1,350	-58
Total ...	1,083	364,174	363,078	-1,096

1538. In 1886, as compared with 1885, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, Society of Friends, and the Protestants unattached; and decreases in the case of the Methodists, the Evangelical Lutherans, the Moravians, the Roman Catholics, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Spiritualists, and the Jews. Increase or decrease in services of different sects.

1539. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath :— Churches, attendance, &c.

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations. In most cases where blanks occur in the column for increase or decrease, no returns have been received for 1886, and the figures for the previous year have been repeated.

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1885.	1886.	Inc. + Dec. -	1885.	1886.	Inc. + Dec. -	1885.	1886.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England	841	883	+42	96,926	103,185	+6,259	58,104	58,862	+758
Presbyterians ...	904	945	+41	90,435	93,495	+3,060	74,252	77,297	+3,045
Methodists ...	1,157	1,067	-90	137,902	143,834	+5,932	66,800	68,880	+2,080
Bible Christians...	142	155	+13	14,885	17,016	+2,131	7,097	7,376	+279
Independents ...	76	76	...	17,400	17,400	...	9,000	9,000	...
Baptists ...	116	95	-21	15,995	13,850	-2,145	9,335	8,672	-663
Evangelical Lutherans ...	49	46	-3	4,870	4,180	-690	2,860	2,930	+70
Welsh Calvinists	5	6	+1	1,120	1,150	+30	600	600	...
Church of Christ	65	67	+2	8,150	8,450	+300	3,600	3,850	+250
Society of Friends	2	3	+1	200	200	...	56	57	+1
Moravians ...	3	3	...	315	292	-23	136	136	...
Protestants unattached ...	23	21	-2	6,450	5,520	-930	4,910	4,115	-795
Roman Catholics	580	564	-16	112,975	112,511	-464	86,776	85,816	-960
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	300	300	...	300	300	...
Swedenborgians...	2	2	...	230	230	...	90	90	...
Catholic Apostolic	5	5	...	460	460	...	200	200	...
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	85	85	...
Salvation Army	149	149	...	25,240	25,240	...	21,540	21,540	...
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	660	2,000	+1,340	359	640	+281
Jews ...	8	7	-1	2,220	2,370	+150	474	615	+141
Total ...	4,131	4,098	-33	536,933	551,883	+14,950	346,574	351,061	+4,487

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1540. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Welsh Calvinists, the Church of Christ, and the Society of Friends returned more, and the Methodists, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews returned fewer, church edifices in 1886 than in 1885; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, and the Roman Catholics, and that the only denomination which returned a smaller attendance at its principal services was the Roman Catholic Church. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for—irrespective of the general unreliability already alluded to† of the statistics obtained from religious bodies—by the circumstance that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

Total increase or decrease in churches, &c.

1541. As compared with the number in 1885, there was a decrease of 33 in the number of church buildings, and of 1,096 in the number of

* See note on previous page.

† See paragraph 1536 *ante*.

services performed; but an increase of 14,950 in the accommodation, and of 4,497 in average church attendance.

1542. The number of Sunday schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1885 and 1886:—

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS.*

Religious Denominations.	Sunday Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1885.	1886.	Increase + Decrease -	1885.	1886.	Increase + Decrease -	1885.	1886.	Increase + Decrease -
Church of England	431	451	+20	3,480	3,599	+119	27,903	28,311	+408
Presbyterians ...	395	415	+20	2,689	3,109	+420	29,710	30,238	+528
Methodists ...	692	626	-66	6,390	6,120	-270	39,675	39,430	-245
Bible Christians ...	87	89	+2	821	823	+2	4,835	3,512	-1,323
Independents ...	82	82	...	770	770	...	7,400	7,400	...
Baptists ...	69	66	-3	663	692	+29	4,981	5,004	+23
Evangelical Lutherans ...	19	17	-2	66	64	-2	747	691	-56
Welsh Calvinists ...	5	4	-1	46	36	-10	322	232	-90
Church of Christ ...	40	42	+2	312	317	+5	2,300	2,618	+318
Moravians ...	2	2	...	4	4	...	61	46	-15
Protestants unattached ...	12	12	...	181	151	-30	1,627	1,684	+57
Roman Catholics ...	312	285	-27	1,385	1,389	+4	23,751	22,118	-1,633
Swedenborgians ...	2	2	...	10	8	-2	50	42	-8
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	2	4	+2	25	34	+9
Spiritualists ...	3	3	...	35	36	+1	204	216	+12
Jews † ...	5	6	+1	15	19	+4	175	205	+30
Total ...	2,157	2,103	-54	16,869	17,141	+272	143,766	141,781	-1,985

1543. As compared with the numbers in 1885, whilst the Sunday schools decreased by 54, and the scholars in average attendance by 1,985, the teachers increased by 272. An increase in schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Church of Christ, and the Jews; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Methodists, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, in the number of schools and scholars in the case of the Roman Catholics, and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Swedenborgians.

1544. An effort was made on this occasion to get a return of the ages of the children attending Sunday schools, but in most instances the forms were sent back, the religious bodies expressing themselves as

* See footnote to table following paragraph 1537 *ante*.

† Schools held on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.

unable to supply the information. They generally promised, however, to make an attempt to do so next year. Many of the children, 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 Sunday scholars with the estimated numbers at the school age in the population, amounting to 200,853, the proportion would be 71 per cent., or the same as in 1885.

Melbourne
University

1545. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000* annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100, which number having been reached in 1867, the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

1546. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

* Besides this amount, an additional grant of £2,000 was voted by Parliament in 1884-5 £11,500 in 1885-6, and £10,500 in 1886-7, including allowances for building and apparatus.

1547. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year. Date of founding University.

1548. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject. University thrown open to females.

1549. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:— 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
--	---	---	---

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, same fee as would have been payable for attendance on the lectures.			
For each year for the degree of LL.B.	24	0	0

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

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

BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

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

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.				£	s.	d.
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

Wilson Hall. 1550. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative Council, 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. 1551. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Church of England, Presbyterians, and the Wesleyans. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The last-named college is in course of erection, and will probably be finished in 1888.

Trinity College. 1552. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work* :—

"Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, extends its advantages of residence and training to members of all religious denominations whatever, 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. 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 building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir Wm. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. These additional rooms were speedily occupied, and the buildings were further extended in 1887. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and

* Further particulars will be found in the *Calendar of Trinity College* for 1887-8, which can be obtained from the Warden.

education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, served as the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

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

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

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

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

“Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its library, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Nearly 300 names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1887 there were between 80 and 90 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, open without restriction as to religion, age, or profession, for which examinations are held annually in the beginning of March. The fees payable to the college for residence and commons are £50 per annum (first term, £18; second, £12; third, £20); and for tuition, £2 2s. per course per term. In the case of students who have not yet entered upon residence, the payment of the enrolment fee (£2 2s.) secures a grant of rooms upon the first vacancy occurring. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for, if desired.

“A hall or hostel, connected with Trinity College and under its control, has been established in the immediate neighbourhood of the college buildings for the residence of lady students attending the college lectures. A principal presides over it, who undertakes the religious and moral supervision of the students.

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

1553. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date (including furniture, fencing, &c.) of £41,417, four-fifths of which amount, or £33,248 in all, was contributed by its generous founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., after whom the college has been named. It is estimated that when completed in its quadrangular form the total cost of the building, the third wing of which is to be commenced immediately, will be £65,000. Mr. Ormond has promised to increase his contribution to a total of £35,000, and £15,000 has already been obtained from the public towards the maintenance of the

Ormond
College.

institution and the foundation of scholarships. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

“The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing containing students’ bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, students’ common-room, &c., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. At the opening of the session, 1886, this additional accommodation was all taken up, and now Mr. Ormond is adding a fourth side to the quadrangle, which is to be called the Victoria wing, in commemoration of Her Majesty’s jubilee. This will be finished before the close of 1888.

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

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

“All the classes in Arts and Medicine are open to ladies.

“A chemical laboratory has been fitted up by the Council with all the necessary appliances, and classes for Practical Chemistry meet three times a week.

“The college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the Biology Class, and great attention is paid to practical work in this class.

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

“During the session 1887, there were in all upwards of 90 students attending the college lectures.

“An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £18 18s. or £50, is held at the beginning of March in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age or creed. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence varies from a maximum of £80 13s. to £61 15s., according to the number of subjects in which a student receives tuition; but special arrangements are made either in the case of clergymen’s sons or in the case of students studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—these pay about half fees for residence. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors appointed by the General Assembly. The number of students attending these classes during the session 1887 was 23.”*

1554. A Chair of Music has been established in connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the Hon. Francis Ormond has contributed the sum of £20,000. Besides this, about £5,000 has been raised by public subscription in aid of the object, of which about £700 was the proceeds of a concert held in the Melbourne Town Hall. A commission has been appointed in England to select a professor,

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

towards defraying the travelling expenses of whom to this colony Mr. Ormond has promised a further sum of £200. It is anticipated that lectures in this course will be commenced before the close of the present year.

1555. 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 of his intention to matriculate and to 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.

Matriculation examination.

1556. 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.

Matriculation class lists.

1557. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Exhibitions at matriculation.

1558. During the year 1886, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 959, viz., 684 males and 275 females; but of these, only 605 males and 252 females presented themselves for the matriculation. Of the males, 249, or 41 per cent., and of the females, 123, or 49 per cent., passed that examination. Of those who passed, 30

Candidates at matriculation examination.

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

males and 38 females obtained honours ;* viz., 7 males and 23 females in one subject, 10 males and 9 females in two subjects, 5 males and 5 females in three subjects, 7 males and 1 female in four subjects, and 1 male in five subjects.

Matriculated students.

1559. 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 372 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1886, only 154 matriculated, as against the same number in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1886, the total number who matriculated was 2,395. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,† 18 of the persons who matriculated in 1886 were females.

Attendance at lectures.

1560. In 1886, 450 students attended lectures, as against 444 in 1885, and only 178 ten years previously. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1886.

Course of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	166	...	166
Laws	61	...	61
Engineering	9	...	9
Medicine	212	2	214
Total	448	2	450

Graduates.

1561. In 1886, the number of graduates was 124, of whom 103 took direct and 21 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 80 in 1885, 80 in 1884, and 64 in 1883. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 10 in 1885, 11 in 1884, and 10 in 1883. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1886, also those in the year 1886 :—

* See paragraph 1556 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1548 *ante*.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1886.

Degrees.	Prior to 1886.			During 1886.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	254	67	321	25	3	28	279	70	349
Master of Arts ...	126	102	228	16	9	25	142	111	253
Bachelor of Medicine	138	9	147	20	1	21	158	10	168
Doctor of Medicine	25	70	95	1	5	6	26	75	101
Master of Surgery	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	..	2
Bachelor of Surgery	91	1	92	20	1	21	111	2	113
Bachelor of Laws	114	6	120	6	...	6	120	6	126
Master of Laws ...	12	...	12	8	...	8	20	...	20
Doctor of Laws ...	7	14	21	...	2	2	7	16	23
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of En- gineering ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Master of En- gineering ...	5	...	5	6	...	6	11	...	11
Total ...	774	271	1,045	103	21	124	877	292	1,169

1562. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. An increase took place in the expenditure, but a decrease in the revenue from all sources, except Government aid :—

University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government. †	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1885 ...	£ 20,500	£ 12,009	£ 4,967	£ 37,476	£ 25,581
1886 ...	21,750	11,867	100	33,717	32,372
Increase ...	1,250	...	...	...	6,791
Decrease ...	...	142	4,867	3,759	...

1563. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liberality, of the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been

Working Men's College.

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 750.

† Including an additional grant of £9,500 in 1885, and £12,750 in 1886. The former amount included £6,000 for apparatus, and the latter £5,000 for buildings.

already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men's College has been established in Melbourne.* The following account of this Institution has been supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, Secretary to the College:—

The Working Men's College, Melbourne, is centrally situated, in Latrobe street, opposite the Public Library. Only the back portion, about one half of the building, has been at present erected. When the front, which carries a handsome tower at the corner, is completed, it will present an imposing appearance, and add greatly to the architectural adornment of this part of the city.

The present portion of the structure has cost £11,000, and a similar sum will be required to complete it. The initiation of this institution is due to the Hon. F. Ormond, M.L.C., who subscribed £5,500 towards the building, a like sum being obtained by public subscription. The site was granted by Government, as well as a vote of £3,000 for fitting up and maintaining the institution for the current year. It is governed by a Council of eighteen members, consisting of the founder, and representatives of the founder, the Government, the University, the Public Library, the Trades Hall Council, subscribers of £1 and upwards, and subscribers of from 2s. 6d. to £1 sterling. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council.

The College is intended to improve the general and technical education of the working classes; but is open to all, women as well as men. The class work is carried on almost entirely in the evenings, between the hours of 7.30 and 10.15 p.m.

There are 39 weeks of lectures in the year, divided into three terms of about equal length. Two terms have now been completed, the opening of the institution having taken place on the 7th of June, 1887, with an attendance of 300 students. At the close of last term there were 985 students on the roll; these were entered for the following subjects, all of which are taught in the College:—

Algebra	54	Geometry (plane) ...	47
Arithmetic	249	" (practical) ...	64
Bookkeeping	55	Handrailing and staircase	
Carpentry	66	building	17
Carriage drafting ...	36	Geography	17
Cookery	22	Latin	31
Architectural drawing	125	Modelling	18
Mechanical drawing ...	74	Applied mechanics ...	38
Freehand drawing ...	61	Mensuration	28
Elocution	57	Photography	28
French	54	Shorthand	101
German	22	Trigonometry	24
English grammar	140	Writing and correspondence	123

The fees have been fixed at a very low rate, so as to be within the reach of all, young apprentices having been especially considered.

During the coming year it is intended to initiate examinations, and issue certificates to successful students. Saturday morning lectures in science, for the special benefit of State-school teachers, are also being arranged for.

The future development of this young, but vigorous, institution depends very much upon obtaining additional land upon which to erect workshops. The Government have been applied to for an adjoining allotment, and a favourable answer is anticipated. The College has now passed from the region of experiment to an unprecedented success, and it is evident that it will prove an important and valuable link in the educational system of the colony.

1564. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but

* The total amount contributed by Mr. Ormond to the three institutions has been £60,700, viz., £35,000 to the Ormond College, £20,200 to the Chair of Music, and £5,500 to the Working Men's College.

prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1886.

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

1565. In 1886, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 44, and the number of instructors by 125 ; the number of scholars on the rolls increased by 5,891, the number of distinct scholars by 586, and the number in average attendance by 4,062.

Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1885 and 1886.

1566. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 44, as just stated, is made up of 80 new schools opened, less 36 schools closed.

Net increase of schools.

* 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, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, 23 in 1885, and 24 in 1886.

† Including workmistresses, who in 1886 numbered 521.

‡ 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 ; 1883, 14·55 for day schools and 36·81 for night schools ; 1884, 14·45 for day schools, and 47·26 for night schools ; 1885, 14·98 for day schools, and 43·10 for night schools ; 1886, 17·06 for day schools, and 39·88 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.

Increase in
State
schools,
1872-86.

1567. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1564 *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 1886.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	821	78·27
Instructors	1,759	72·81
Scholars on the rolls	94,521	69·47
„ in average attendance	55,094	80·48
Distinct children attending (estimated)	77,026	68·05

Teachers,
1885 and
1886.

1568. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers and work-mistresses. According to the following table, there was a falling-off during the year of 4 in the male, but an increase of 129 in the female teachers, the figures showing an increase in the female teachers of all grades except workmistresses, and an increase in the masters and male assistants, a but more than corresponding decrease in the male pupil-teachers :—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistant†	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1885	1,304	184	226	1,714	388	581	521	846	2,336
1886	1,311	209	190	1,710	451	607	521	886	2,465
Increase	7	25	...	...	63	26	...	40	129
Decrease ... ..	...	...	36	4	...	...	...	...	...

State educa-
tion systems
of Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

1569. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand ; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 15 years ; in New South Wales, from 6 to

* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 16 per cent., and the total population by about 36 per cent.

† Including 15 relieving teachers in 1885, and 33 in 1886.

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

1570. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1886; also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the population.
Victoria	1,870	4,175	123,550	12·52
New South Wales	2,170	3,756	105,538	10·77
Queensland	479	1,382	32,250	9·70
South Australia	504	1,081	28,000	8·94
Western Australia	89	150	3,344	8·99
Total	5,112	10,544	292,682	11·05
Tasmania	209	390	7,866	5·81
New Zealand	1,054	2,721	80,737	13·87‡
Grand total	6,375	13,655	381,285	11·32

Schools, teachers, and scholars in Australasian colonies.

1571. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is larger in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies except New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies:—

Order of colonies in respect to State school scholars.

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

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

1572. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

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

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

‡ This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in Tasmania, but less than in any of the other Australasian colonies:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled during Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia ...	4,508	3,344	74·17
2. South Australia ...	49,922	28,000	63·05
3. New South Wales ...	204,534	105,538	56·70
4. New Zealand ...	144,555	80,737	55·85
5. Queensland ...	58,939	32,250	54·75
6. Victoria ...	230,576	123,550	53·58
7. Tasmania ...	16,014	7,866	49·12

1573. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1886, 226,197 or nearly 98 per cent., were in day, and 4,379 or a little over 2 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age, placed side by side with the estimated numbers living at the same ages:—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1886.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.			Estimated population at each Age.
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.	
3 years ...	2,809	...	2,809	22,769
4 " ...	9,708	...	9,708	22,558
5 " ...	16,428	...	16,428	22,430
6 " ...	21,148	...	21,148	22,043
7 " ...	22,865	...	22,865	21,770
8 " ...	23,380	...	23,380	21,754
9 " ...	22,644	...	22,644	22,303
10 " ...	23,162	...	23,162	23,294
11 " ...	22,457	...	22,457	22,004
12 " ...	20,319	...	20,319	23,126
13 " ...	17,979	733	18,712	22,520
14 " ...	13,348	1,314	14,662	21,702
15 " ...	7,045	972	8,017	21,882
16 to 18 years ...	2,840	713	3,553	44,336*
Unspecified ...	65	647	712	...
Total ...	226,197	4,379	230,576	334,491
Total, 6 to 15 years	187,302	2,047	189,349	200,516

1574. It will be observed that the difference at the school age (6 to 15 years) between the enrolments and the numbers living is more than 11,000; also, that between the ages of 6 and 13 years the enrolments do not fall far short of the numbers living at the same ages, but that below the age of 6 and above that of 14 the difference is considerable.

* Age 16 to 17 only.

Ages of State school scholars.

School attendance at various ages.

The close agreement between the enrolments and the numbers living between 9 and 12 years will be readily noticed ; whilst at all the ages except 6, 10, and 12, the former even exceeded the latter. It must, however, be remembered that the gross annual enrolment is given, under which a child attending several schools in the year would be entered afresh at each school ; also that the population, although carefully estimated from the best information available, may possibly be more or less wide of the truth.

1575. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age, and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to*—to allow for children who attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained :—

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1886.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	24,012	12·80	...	...	24,012	12·62
6 to 15 " ...	155,379	82·83	1,444	54·86	156,823	82·44
15 years and upwards...	8,200	4·37	1,188	45·14	9,388	4·94
Total ...	187,591	100·00	2,632	100·00	190,223	100·00

1576. In the State schools, boys exceed girls ; and the proportion, viz.—92 of the latter to every 100 of the former—has not varied in the last two years. In 1886 there was an increase in the average attendance of scholars of both sexes, as is shown in the following table :—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1885 ...	62,196	57,292	119,488
1886 ...	64,390	59,160	123,550
Increase ...	2,194	1,868	4,062

1577. 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,

State school attendance.

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 1564 ante.

which are made up quarterly, show that in 1886 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from 72 to 73 per cent. of those attending in the March, June, and December quarters to 77 per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter; the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with barely 73 per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1886; also the average for the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1886.

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	177,235	128,398	72·44
30th June	180,091	130,687	72·56
30th September	178,869	137,482	76·86
31st December	175,151	126,831	72·41
Average	177,836	130,849	73·57

Reasons for non-attendance.

1578. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 48,320 of the enrolled children attended for less than 30 days; but to 11,395 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 7,942 were exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from 2 to 3 miles) from a State school, and 4,201 on account of having been educated up to the standard; whilst 8,083 were excusable on account of sickness, and 11,302 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 5,397, or to 3·1 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 2·5 per cent.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

1579. In 1886, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 8,293, or more by 626 than in 1885. The numbers who passed in the last three years were not so high as in the five years ended with 1883, the alleged reason being the increased stringency with which the examinations were conducted. During the 14 years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 92,188 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at school.

1580. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 6,193 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1886, with the

result that 5,555 convictions were obtained, whilst in 427 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 211 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,684, also costs amounting to £323. Nearly four-fifths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

1581. In 1886, military drill was taught in 202 schools to 12,637 ^{Free} pupils, and in 7 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also ^{subjects.} given to 485 pupils; singing was taught in 243 schools, by 28 visiting teachers and 101 members of the ordinary staff, to 34,212 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 190 schools, to 22,469 pupils. All these are free subjects.

1582. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in ^{Extra} 1886 was 164, as against as many as 185 in 1885, and the amount ^{subjects.} paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £3,549, as against £3,749 in 1885. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked decrease in the pupils being instructed in most of the important subjects, such as French, Latin, algebra, history, and physical geography; those studying the last two having decreased from 56 each to 7 and 9 respectively. The falling-off in the three first-named subjects is probably accounted for by the circumstance that these subjects are now no longer required of scholars competing for exhibitions.* Some of the other subjects also are now taught to a certain extent in the ordinary course under the revised programme.† The following is a list of the subjects and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1885 and 1886 :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

	1885. Pupils.	1886. Pupils.
Advanced English	8	9
French	769	717
German	39	35
Latin	894	837
Greek	5	...
Euclid	806	835
Geometry	1	...
Algebra	1,212	1,051
Mensuration	83	72
Bookkeeping	1,978	1,753
History	56	7
Natural Science	8	...
Physiology	55	51
Physics	53	44
Physical Geography	56	9
Shorthand	27	24
Ornamental Printing	20	33
Drawing	...	22
Painting	...	42

* See next paragraph.

† See Education Report, 1885-6, Parliamentary Paper No. 81, Session 1887, page xiv.

State school
exhibitions.

1583. Eleven exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, are annually awarded for competition to scholars under 15 years of age attending State schools. Each exhibition is tenable for six years—two of which may be passed at a grammar school approved of by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the remainder must be spent at the University. The subjects for examination formerly included Latin or French, together with Euclid and algebra, which subjects, not being included in the ordinary school course, could only be taught as extra subjects; but now the subjects of examination for exhibitions are those of the free programme only, so that all children attending State schools are placed on an equal footing.* In 1886 there were 45 candidates for the State school exhibitions; and of the successful candidates only 2 were from Melbourne and suburbs, as many as 5 from Geelong, and the remainder from other country towns. During the same year there were 31 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 27 at various approved grammar schools; 14 of the latter number being in Melbourne and suburbs, 6 in Geelong, and 5 in Ballarat.

State school
scholarships.

1584. In addition to the eleven exhibitions, 200 scholarships are now annually awarded to pupils of State schools, to be selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, all being under 15 years of age. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favorable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Sandhurst, or Geelong, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school to be approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The subjects for competitive examination are spelling, composition, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; and to these, history and elementary science were added in 1887. These scholarships were instituted in 1886, and of the successful candidates in that year 74 were from Melbourne and suburbs, 96 from country towns, and 30 from outlying rural districts. In September, 1887, the number in existence was 193, of which 120 were at £10 per annum, 12 at £10 with travelling allowance, and 61 had been commuted; 115 of the scholars were attending approved schools in Melbourne and suburbs, 16 in Geelong, 13 in Sandhurst, 11 in Ballarat, and the remainder in other parts of the colony.

Expenditure
on State
education.

1585. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1885-6 and

* See Education Report, 1884-5, page xiv.

1886-7. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-6.	1886-7.		
Office staff *	£ 16,922	£ 19,979	£ 3,057	£ ...
Inspection †	17,457	18,084	627	...
Teachers' salaries	335,155	332,326	...	2,829
„ payments on results	120,897	123,241	2,344	...
Singing	7,026	6,990	...	36
Drawing	4,255	4,427	172	...
Drill and gymnastics	2,941	3,042	101	...
Bonuses	4,773	4,411	...	362
Training Institute ‡	3,546	4,010	464	...
Stores, books, and requisites	4,818	5,826	1,008	...
Maintenance expenses of schools	32,811	35,009	2,198	...
Compulsory clause	8,228	3,000	...	5,228
Exhibitions and High School Scholarships	1,837	3,631	1,794	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	154	66	...	88
Boards of Advice	843	555	...	288
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.	13,235	17,011	3,776	...
Rent of buildings, &c.	2,700	2,981	281	...
Maintenance of buildings	19,949	15,449	...	4,500
Other expenditure §	2,738	6,218	3,480	...
Extra subjects || ... ..	3,749	3,549	...	200
Total exclusive of cost of buildings	604,034	609,805	5,771 ¶	...
Buildings—towards cost of erection	53,602	49,748	...	3,854
Grand Total	657,635	659,553	1,917 ¶	...

1886. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1886-7 was £659,553, of which only £3,549 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£656,004) was made up of £570,815 cost of management, inspection, and instruction; of £17,011 for retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.; to £18,430 for maintenance and rents for private buildings; and £49,748—derived from loans—on the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last eight years :—

Expenditure on State Education, 1880 to 1887.

* Including temporary clerical assistance.

† Including travelling expenses.

‡ Including allowance for board of students.

§ Consisting of teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1885-6 to £2,588 and £150 respectively; and in 1886-7 to £3,755 and £139.

|| This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1885 and 1886.

¶ Net increase.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1880-87.

Financial Year.	Cost of Management, Inspection, and Instruction (exclusive of expenditure on buildings).	Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	Expenditure on Buildings.			
			From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of erection of Schools).
			Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,365	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-1 ...	515,651	6,726	14,930	4,864	...	84,828
1881-2 ...	526,398	8,321	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3 ...	517,848	9,167	20,000	3,725	...	58,501
1883-4 ...	522,063	9,849	19,887	2,970	...	38,953
1884-5 ...	524,226	13,036	19,900†	2,400	...	81,935
1885-6 ...	564,401*	13,235	19,949	2,700	...	53,602
1886-7 ...	570,815	17,011	15,449	2,981	...	49,748

Amount paid for extra subjects.

1587. In view of the large sums the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 7d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be less than 4½d.

Cost of instruction in Australasian colonies.

1588. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1886, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. It is believed that the expenditure on the construction of school buildings is excluded, but that the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:—

COST OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION‡ IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, &c.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria ...	538,035	3,549§	541,584§
New South Wales ...	591,246	63,165	654,411
Queensland ...	130,349	...	130,349
South Australia ...	90,768	23,736	114,504
Western Australia ...	8,920	1,424	10,344
Total ...	1,359,318	91,874	1,451,192
Tasmania ...	27,306	8,458	35,764
New Zealand ...	346,408||	333	346,741
Grand Total ...	1,733,032	100,665	1,833,697

* The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation about the middle of the financial year, *i.e.*, at the commencement of 1885, hence the increased cost of instruction in this year.

† Approximate.

‡ Exclusive of cost of erection of State school buildings.

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

|| Including £29,605 from Education reserves.

1589. The large amount paid by New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, will be at once noticed. Although the average number of scholars under instruction in that colony was fewer by 18,012, or nearly 15 per cent., than the number in Victoria (as was shown in a previous table*), the cost of instructing them is here shown to have been more by £112,827, or by 21 per cent.

Large amount paid in New South Wales.

1590. Exclusive of expenditure on the erection of State school buildings, the total cost in 1886 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £4 to £4 11s. in all the colonies except Western Australia and New South Wales; it being as low as £3 2s. in the former and as high as £6 4s. in the latter colony. In Victoria it was £4 7s. 8d. per scholar, or £1 16s. 4d. lower than in New South Wales, slightly lower than in Tasmania, but higher than in any of the other colonies. Of the total cost, as much as £1 1s. 6d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 16s. 11d. in South Australia, 12s. in New South Wales, and 8s. 6d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided direct from the public funds. In New Zealand about one-twelfth of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost of instruction per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

Cost of instruction per scholar in each colony.

COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Colony.	Cost of Instruction per Scholar in average attendance.								
	Paid by State.			Paid by Parents, &c.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. New South Wales ...	5	12	1	0	11	11	6	4	0
2. Tasmania ...	3	9	5	1	1	6	4	10	11
3. Victoria ...	4	7	1	0	0	7	4	7	8
4. New Zealand ...	4	5	10†	0	0	1†	4	5	11
5. South Australia ...	3	4	10	0	16	11	4	1	9
6. Queensland ...	4	0	10	...	...	...	4	0	10
7. Western Australia ...	2	13	4	0	8	6	3	1	10

* See table following paragraph 1570 ante.

† For extra subjects only.

‡ Of this about 7s. 2d. was derived from Education reserves. See footnote (||) on previous page.

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

1591. In regard to the net cost to the State of instruction per head of population, New South Wales still stands at the head of the list, the amount being 13s. 4d., and Tasmania stands at the bottom with only 5s. 3d. Victoria occupies the second place, the amount per head being 12s. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST TO STATE OF INSTRUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

					Amount paid per head of Population.	
	s.	d.			s.	d.
1. New South Wales	13	4
2. Victoria	12	0
3. New Zealand...	11	11
4. Queensland	7	10
5. South Australia	7	4
6. Western Australia	5	7
7. Tasmania	5	3

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

1592. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance is £4 19s. 2d., and the cost per head of population is 11s. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar is £4 16s. 2d., and the cost per head of population is 10s. 11d.

Success of education system greatest in Victoria.

1593. Notwithstanding the proportionate amounts in Victoria devoted to public instruction are much smaller than in one of the other colonies, it is gratifying to note that the result, so far as children's education is concerned, is much superior to that achieved elsewhere, the last census having shown that, in respect to the education of children, Victoria was much in advance of any of her neighbours, whilst she was only behind one of them in respect to the education of adults. The census figures relating to these matters will be given later on.*

State school buildings held in fee simple.

1594. About the middle of 1887 the Department of Education possessed 1,884 school-houses, having accommodation for 176,157 children; also 1,378 teachers' residences. Of the latter, 1,042 were attached to, and 336 were detached from, the school-houses. The following is a classification of the buildings and of the accommodation they afforded according to the material of which they are constructed :—

* See tables following paragraph 1618 *et seq. post.*

SCHOOL BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE STATE, 1887.

Materials.	School-houses.		Number of Teachers' Residences.
	Number.	Accommodation.	
Brick or stone	461	102,516	86
Wood or other light material ...	1,404	66,874	1,280
Part brick or stone, part wood ...	19	6,767*	12
Total	1,884	176,157	1,378

1595. Under the Public Service Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 773), State schools are classified as follows, according to the number of pupils in average attendance at each :—

Classifica-
tion of
schools.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

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

1596. Under the same Act, the teachers are classified and salaried according to the honours or certificates they hold and the schools in which they officiate. Subjoined is a statement of the basis upon which the classification is regulated :—

Classifica-
tion and
salaries of
teachers.

CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

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

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

Third-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination; or are certificated, and hold two of the department's science certificates; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second class under the Board of Education; or possess a certificate of competency

* Of which 4,853 was the accommodation of the brick or stone portion, and 1,914 of the wooden portion.

alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And, in addition to possessing any such qualification, also hold one of the following positions, that is to say:—As head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision A, or as first female assistants in first-class schools; or as head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision B, or as first male assistants in first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £152 per annum, rising by seven annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208 in the case of teachers holding either of the first two positions hereinbefore mentioned; and by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £184 in the case of teachers holding other positions.

Fourth-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male or first female assistants in second-class schools, or as first female assistants in subdivision A of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £112 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £144.

Fifth-class teachers.—Teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. Minimum fixed salary for males, £80 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £104; but teachers employed as “junior assistants” receive no increment.

Female teachers.—The salaries of female teachers are one-fifth less than those of male teachers, as above stated, but under no circumstances can a female teacher be paid the salary of a second-class until she have in regular course attained the maximum salary of the third-class, or unless she was receiving such salary at the passing of the Act.

Pupil-teachers, Class I.—Salary, Males £50; Females £40 per annum.

” ” II. ” ” 40; ” 32 ”
 ” ” III. ” ” 30; ” 24 ”
 ” ” IV. ” ” 20; ” 16 ”

Sewing Mistresses—Salary, £30 per annum.

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

1597. The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1886, and their classification under the Public Service Act 1883 :—

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1886.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil-teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	34	...	...	...	50	242
Second class	38	...	...	28	45	222
Third class	84	...	37	6	24	142
Fourth class	324	6	33	78	71	280
Fifth class	831	445	100*	243†	...	...
Juniors ... ..	...	...	39	252	...	...
Total	1,311	451	209	607	190	886

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 521 sewing-mistresses.

* Including 33 relieving teachers.

† Including 6 relieving teachers.

1598. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the fourteen years, 1873 to 1887 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1887.

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

1599. 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 197 in the number of private schools, and of 161 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 11,000 in the number of scholars.

1600. For the last eleven 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

* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.

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

‡ The Education Report for 1886-7 gives a return of 707 private schools, and in these there were said to be 44,059 scholars, or 8,248 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. The difference in the number of schools is accounted for by the fact that 16 of the schools appearing in the returns of the Education Department have been reported by the municipal collectors of statistics as *closed*. It is probable they were in existence for only a portion of the year. With reference to the scholars, it is likely that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year.

as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the eleven years :—

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1887.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any, or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1878	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (Census)...	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
1883	655	61	8	4	...	5	...	175	2	4	396
1884	670	56	13	2	1	5	...	182	2	3	406
1885	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
1886	665	40	5	3	2	4	...	182	2	3	424
1887	691	27	5	3	1	4	...	175	2	2	472
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
1884	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	...	555	9	7	811
1885	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1886	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1887	1,680	97	40	26	2	5	...	536	6	4	964
SCHOLARS.											
1877	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1878	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,532
1879	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census)...	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181
1883	34,443	2,061	914	319	...	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348
1884	35,773	1,996	1,010	288	18	142	...	21,019	180	87	11,033
1885	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216
1886	34,787	1,466	799	387	39	129	...	20,315	133	118	11,401
1887	35,811	1,301	751	389	33	128	...	20,854	93	105	12,157

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

1601. By the figures relating to 1887 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 219 private schools or 32 per cent., employing 716 instructors or 43 per cent., and educating 23,654 children or 66 per cent., of the total numbers claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 20,854 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 88 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.

1602. 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 :—

Proportion of other children educated by each sect.

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

1603. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

1604. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1887 were fewer by 21, but the female teachers were more numerous by 56, than

Teachers in private schools.

* See paragraph 1622 *et seq. post.*

those in 1886, the result being a net increase of 35. 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, 1886 AND 1887.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1886	...	...	...	429	1,216	1,645
1887	...	...	...	408	1,272	1,680
Increase	...	...	...	...	56	35
Decrease	...	...	...	21	...	...

1605. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1887:—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 33 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 13 „

1606. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 13 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 39 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects:—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 13 scholars.
 „ Jews „ „ 15 „
 „ Wesleyans „ „ 15 „
 „ Presbyterians „ „ 19 „
 „ Lutherans „ „ 26 „
 „ Roman Catholics „ „ 39 „

1607. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 30.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Roman Catholics.

1608. In 1887, as compared with 1886, there was an increase of 415 in the number of boys, and an increase of 609 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to:—

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 34.

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1886	16,535	18,252	34,787
1887	16,950	18,861	35,811
Increase	415	609	1,024

1609. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys. The proportion was 110 girls to every 100 boys in 1886, and 111 to every 100 in 1887. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,* the proportion being only 92 girls to every 100 boys.

Proportion of male to female scholars.

1610. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to 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, 1886.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	24,012	4,559	28,571
6 to 15 years (school age)	156,823	27,634	184,457
15 years and upwards ...	9,388	3,618	13,006
Total	190,223	35,811	226,034

1611. In public schools 82 per cent., and in private schools 77 per cent., of the scholars were at the school age. In the former 5 per cent., and in the latter 10 per cent., were above that age; whilst in both descriptions of schools 13 per cent. were below that age.

Proportion of scholars at school age.

1612. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1886 may be stated as follows :—

Scholars, 1886.

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1886.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children)	190,223
In private schools	35,811
In Government industrial and reformatory schools	154
At home (census figures)	11,547
Total	237,735

* See paragraph 1576 ante.

Scholars at
school age.

1613. Of these children the following were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1886.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	...	156,823
In private schools	...	...	...	...	27,634
In Government industrial and reformatory schools					83
At home (census figures)	...	...	...	...	5,800
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	190,340
					<hr/>

Children
receiving
and not
receiving
instruction.

1614. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1886 was 200,853. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING
EDUCATION, 1886.

	Numbers.	Per cent.
Being educated	190,340	94·77
Not being educated	10,513	5·23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total at school age	200,853	100·00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Proportion
of children
being
educated.

1615. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 190,340 children, or nearly 95 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria, were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 156,823, or 82 per cent., were at State schools. These are the "distinct children," whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 101,300,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 134,800, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 66,000.

Proportion
of children
not attend-
ing full
time.

1616. 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

* Eighty-two 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.

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 26 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1886.*

1617. Five of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities, of these institutions for the year under review :—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,† 1886.

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	14	284
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	10	292
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	147
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	7	125
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„ ...	...	13	128
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	8	94
	Total ...	40,000	61	1,070

* See paragraph 1577 *ante*.

† At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, 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 Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for early in February, 1887 :—Two scholarships of 20 guineas each, open, without restriction of any kind, to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; two scholarships of 20 guineas each, open, without restriction of any kind, to all boys under 15 years of age who have not passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; also scholarships of £10 each, open to any boys who may have gained one of the State-school scholarships in 1886. There are two scholarships, each of the value of 20 guineas, open to boys under 15, tenable at the college for one year; one scholarship of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; also one of the annual value of 20 guineas, tenable for two years, and one of the same value, tenable for one year, open to those boys only who have already passed the matriculation examination from the college. In connexion with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the “Draper Scholarship”—established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two “Walter Powell Scholarships,” founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the “Waugh,” the “Eggleston,” and “Corrigan” scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

Education
at school
age, 1881.

1618. 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.

1619. 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

Improve-
ment in ten
years.

1620. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase is 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.

1621. 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
denomina-
tions, 1881.

1622. 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

1623. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read was concerned ; but the children of the Jews stood the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpassed those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others ; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England.

1624. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.† In scarcely one of them, strange to say, were the census returns compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age could be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this

* 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.

† 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.

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

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 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

Colonies compared.

1625. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia.

Adult education, 1881.

1626. 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 uneducated :—

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

Adult education in Australasian colonies.

1627. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the

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

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

1628. 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. Colonies compared.

1629. Mr. Andrew Carnegie draws attention to the large amount spent annually by European States upon armaments as compared with the much smaller amounts they spend upon education, and points out to what a remarkable extent this contrasts with the practice in the United States, where much less is spent on the former than on the latter. The contrast with the Victorian practice is even more marked, as the amount spent on armaments in proportion to that spent on education is much less here than in the United States. The following are Mr. Carnegie's figures,* to which the figures for Victoria for the average of the five years ended with 1886 have been added:— Expenditure on armaments and education in various countries.

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

EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS AND ON EDUCATION IN VARIOUS
COUNTRIES.

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

Relative proportions spent on armaments and education.

1630. It will be found, from the figures in this table, that whilst Russia spends 33 times, Italy 17 times, France 11 times, Spain $5\frac{1}{4}$ times, Austria $4\frac{2}{3}$ times, the United Kingdom $4\frac{1}{2}$ times, Germany nearly 3 times, and other European States 4 times as much on armaments as on education; the United States spends twice, and Victoria no less than three times as much upon education as upon armaments.

School of Mines, Sandhurst.

1631. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by Professor J. B. Lillie Mackay, A.K.C.L., F.C.S., Scientific Director of the School and Curator of the Museum :—

“The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, has now been established about fifteen years (having been formally opened in April, 1873), and although the buildings are extensive and imposing, the institution has outgrown its accommodation, and efforts are being made to secure an adjacent site for the purpose of erecting enlarged premises. New lecture theatres, class-rooms, and more thoroughly equipped and commodious laboratories, are urgently needed, and are in contemplation. The valuation of the buildings and effects amount to £13,087. The institution receives a Government grant of £3,000 per annum for maintenance, and this sum is materially supplemented by class fees, as well as assays and analyses which are conducted for the public. There is a large teaching staff (numbering twelve); and although prominence is given to subjects connected with mining pursuits, such as geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics, and surveying, yet other subjects of natural and physical science are taught for the benefit of the community, besides mechanical, geometrical, and architectural drawing, and some extra subjects. There are workshops for practical instruction in the mechanical arts and trades, *e.g.*, modelling, wood carving, carpentry, engineering, smith and iron work, brass casting, and metal work generally. Here there is a steam engine to drive lathes, grindstone, &c., and a good forge with bellows. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories are open every day for instruction and practice in gold and other assays and analytical practice. There is a large telegraphy class, the Sandhurst school being one of the main feeders for telegraphic operator positions in the colonies; while the art classes in connexion with the School of Design are numerous attended. Altogether there are 450 students on the roll, of whom 416 are regularly attending, some coming from

great distances, *e.g.*, Queensland. Special facilities are given to country school-teachers, who are enabled to travel by rail at nominal fares. There are periodical examinations conducted by honorary examiners, and certificates of proficiency, as well as medals, are granted to distinguished students.

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

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

"It is intended by the Administrative Council to materially enlarge the Museum accommodation as soon as the necessary space is available.

"The average attendance of visitors to the Museum during the half-year ended June, 1887, has been about 1,200 per month, and since then 1,500 per month, or about 50 persons per day, which shows a genuine appreciation of the collection.

"The Curator will be glad to receive donations to the Museum of animals, curios, or any objects of interest; or to effect exchanges with other museums, there being an abundance of graptolites in the rocks of the neighbourhood. In 1886, there were about 200 specimens presented by 146 donors.

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

"The institution is chiefly controlled by an Administrative Council, which includes a President, Vice-President, and ten other members. The visitor for the time being is His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Governor of the colony. There is a Registrar to transact the business of the institution, while the whole school is under the supervision of a Director appointed by the Administrative Council.

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

1632. 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 eleven lecturers, including two

* It is now an integral part of the University of Melbourne. A Statute for the affiliation of the School to the University was passed by the Senate in April, 1887, which provided that only matriculated students of the University of Melbourne shall be admitted to the privileges conferred by the affiliation.

professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; applied mechanics and mechanical engineering; mechanical, freehand, architectural, and model drawing; metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy, and geology; natural philosophy; elementary, inorganic, organic, applied, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; at a cost to the student of from five shillings to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for the scientific professions. The academical year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions and otherwise, are held at the school in scientific and technical subjects, both theoretical and practical. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1886, 482 certificates had been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, materia medica, botany, &c., also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains collections of minerals, rocks, and technological products, shells, stuffed birds, &c.; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with current numbers of selected technical English, continental, and American journals. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. The school possesses the most complete apparatus in the southern hemisphere for testing vacuum and steam pressure-gauges. A meteorological station has been established at the school, and the usual daily observations of rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, &c., are regularly recorded and forwarded to the Government Astronomer. A commencement has been made in the erection of a local observatory on a site granted for the purpose by the Government, a 12½-inch Newtonian reflector telescope being already in position. A second instrument, with a disk of 26 inches, will shortly be added, a building 60 x 25 feet has been erected for its reception. Standing at an elevation of 1,420 feet above sea level, the meteorological and astronomical observations will, it is expected, prove useful auxiliaries to Melbourne work. During the year 1886 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 586, 560, 677, and 731. Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy, geology, physiology, and astronomy, are now established in connexion with the State schools; teachers attending lectures on Friday evenings and Saturdays, and scholars on Wednesdays. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free instruction scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £3,238 2s. 9d., of which the sum of £2,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £3,220 14s."

Schools of
Design.

1633. Thirty-seven Schools of Design have been established at various 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 5s. per quarter for one lesson a week, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1886, was 2,238, of whom 1,783, or about four-fifths, 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.

1634. 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 £416,839, of which £10,861 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 320,471, of which 167,992 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £19,893. The total number of volumes, pamphlets, &c., in the library at the end of 1886 was 193,526. 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 395,701 persons. A dictionary catalogue, which it is hoped will greatly aid readers to find the books they want with ease and certainty, has been compiled by the librarian and his assistants.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

1635. The National Gallery, at the end of 1886, contained 14,034 works of art, viz., 143 oil paintings, 913 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,978 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 12 male and 18 female students, and the school of design by 45 male and 112 female students.

National
Gallery.

1636. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,524 publications, 45,102 specimens, and 161 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1886, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 27, on engineering by 40, and on telegraphy by 119 students, of whom all but 4 were females. Some interesting experiments with kaolin and other natural products of Victoria suitable for the manufacture of ceramic ware are being made at the institution, and it is reported that the results obtained so far are very encouraging.

Industrial
Museum.

1637. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1886 was visited by 124,353 persons. During the

National
Museum.

same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £868. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,550. The total amount of aid from Government during the year was £2,418.

Patent
Office
Library.

1638. 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.

Supreme
Court
Library.

1639. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has seventeen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1886 was 16,698. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £23,363, of which £1,372 was spent in 1886.

Free
libraries,
&c.

1640. 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. Three hundred and two* furnished returns for 1886 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £43,783, of which £15,485 was contributed by Government, and £28,298 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 373,978, and that during the year 2,233,549 visits were paid to 182 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1886 must have amounted to fully 3,700,000.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne.

1641. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks (mostly permanent), the total area of which is 5,088 acres. Of these reserves, 1,745 acres are in Melbourne city, 634 in Kew, 474 in South Melbourne, 433 in Williamstown, 195½ in Richmond, 77½ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 230 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 43 in Footscray, 49 in Fitzroy, 29 in Collingwood, 53¾ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9 in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 589 outside urban municipalities.

* Exclusive of the Melbourne Public Library, for which see paragraph 1634 *ante*.

1642. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

Public
reserves.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1887.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Royal Park ...	444
" ...	Yarra " ...	157
" ...	Prince's " ...	97
" ...	Fawkner " ...	102
" ...	Flinders " ...	44
" ...	Park (Model Farm) ...	81
" ...	Botanic Garden and Domain ...	235
" ...	Zoological " ...	55
" ...	Carlton " ...	63
" ...	Fitzroy " ...	64
" ...	Spring " ...	21
" ...	Flagstaff Garden ...	18
" ...	Argyle Square ...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Curtain " ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Darling " ...	2
" ...	Lincoln " ...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Macarthur " ...	1
" ...	Murchison " ...	1
" ...	University Square ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	University Grounds ...	106
" ...	Friendly Societies' Grounds... ..	33
" ...	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt ...	47
" ...	Melbourne Cricket Ground ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	East Melbourne " ...	7
" ...	Scotch College " ...	7
" ...	Richmond " ...	6
" ...	Carlton " ...	5
" ...	Parliament Reserve ...	10
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	General Cemetery ...	101
" ...	Old Cemetery ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Military Parade Ground ...	5
North Melbourne Town ...	Recreation ...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Park ...	42
" ...	Recreation ...	7
Collingwood City ...	Mayor's Park ...	6
" ...	Recreation ...	7
" ...	Darling Gardens ...	16
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park ...	155
" ...	Horticultural Gardens ...	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Barkly Square ...	7
Northcote Borough ...	Jika Park ...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	464
" ...	St. Vincent Gardens ...	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Port Melbourne Borough ...	Cricket Ground ...	5
" ...	Park and Garden ...	56
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prahran City ...	Recreation ...	23
St. Kilda Borough ...	St. Kilda Gardens ...	16

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, following paragraph 1315.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1887—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda Borough ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	106
" ...	Recreation ...	54
" ...	" ...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
" ...	" ...	11
" ...	" ...	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
" ...	" (Dandenong Road) ...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brighton Town ...	Elsternwick Park ...	85
" ...	Recreation (Elsternwick) ...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Beach Park ...	67
Essendon Borough ...	Recreation ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	" ...	5
" ...	Agricultural Society's Yards ...	30
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Racecourse ...	301
"	Recreation ...	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hawthorn Town ...	" ...	15
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park ...	203
" ...	Lunatic Asylum ...	384
" ...	Cemetery... ...	31
" ...	Recreation ...	16
Footscray Town ...	Public Gardens ...	26
" ...	Cricket Ground, &c. ...	12
" ...	Recreation (Yarraville) ...	5
Williamstown Town	Park ...	36
" ...	" ...	20
" ...	Beach Park ...	20
" ...	Cemetery... ...	15
" ...	Rifle Range ...	332
" ...	Cricket Ground ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
" ...	Public Garden ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Yarra Bend Asylum ...	350
Outside urban municipalities	St. Kilda Cemetery ...	20
	Malvern Recreation ...	5
	" ...	8
	Caulfield Park ...	62
	" Racecourse ...	144
	Total ...	5,088

Botanic
Garden.

1643. 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. This garden, although nominally in existence before his time, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, still maintains its beauty. An

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1881-2.*

1644. 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, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tram cars, 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. An interesting account of the operations of this society was contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book* 1882-3† by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef.

Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens.

1645. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,‡ and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1886, was available for indoor patients :—

Accommodation of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1885-6.§

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 || ...	38	340	3,005,356	2,336	1,287
Women's Hospital ...	1	21	61,608	51	1,208
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	846	1,934,142	3,188	607
Benevolent asylums ...	5	140	928,441	1,330	698
Immigrants' Home ¶ ...	1	17	307,662	497	619
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	104	756
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums ...	7	61	476,885	935	510
Industrial Schools ...	5	18	224,469	350	641
Reformatory Schools ...	3	12	209,274	208	1,006
Infant Asylum ...	1	5	18,407	52	354
Female refuges ...	5	98	278,670	379	735
Total ...	75	1,580	7,670,328	9,600	799

1646. 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

Cubic space in wards.

* See that work, paragraph 1170.

† See that work, paragraph 1248.

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

§ Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1886.

|| A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 743 *ante.*

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

the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals and the women's hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space 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.

1647. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1886; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals	16,016†	1,758·0	1,719	Per Cent. 10·73
Women's Hospital, &c. ‡	945	41·5	36	3·81
Children's Hospital	548	44·5	35	6·39
Eye and Ear Hospital	484	35·5	2	·41
Hospitals for the Insane	3,888	3,305·5	199	5·12
Benevolent asylums	1,799	1,209·5	198	11·01
Immigrants' Home	2,259	643·5	99	4·38
Blind Asylum	116	103·5	2	1·72
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	81	70·5	...	...
Orphan asylums	1,368	1,100·5	3	·22
Industrial and Reformatory Schools §	3,660	3,234·5	37	1·01
Infant Asylum || ... ..	72	46·0	14	19·44
Female refugees	646	332·0	3	·47
Total	31,882	11,925·0	2,347	7·36

* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† In table following paragraph 743 *ante*, the total number of inmates of hospitals was set down as 15,987. Later information, however, respecting two of the hospitals has shown the true total to be as here stated, or 29 in excess of that previously given.

‡ Exclusive of infants.

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

|| Exclusive of mothers, who are also admitted to the asylum; the number of mothers during the year was 44, and 20 remained at the end of the year.

1648. With reference to the over-crowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan asylums; and it would appear that in the case of the Blind Asylum 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 over-crowded.

Inmates in excess of beds.

1649. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

Birthplaces of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	5,894	4,441	1,159	3,050	299	1,173	16,016
Women's Hospital ...	630	154	35	102	...	24	945
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	215	153	16	84	3	13	484
Hospitals for the Insane ...	536	883	352	1,158	106	853	3,888
Benevolent asylums ...	149	763	158	532	46	151	1,799
Immigrants' Home ...	364	914	268	573	2	138	2,259
Blind Asylum ...	95	13	3	3	...	2	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	75	4	...	...	...	2	81
Orphan asylums ...	1,258	21	3	22	...	64	1,368
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	303	5	...	3	...	20	331
Total ...	9,519	7,351	1,994	5,527	456	2,440	27,287
Proportions per 1,000 of population ‡ ...	14·92	46·12	38·41	59·49	34·56	76·6	27·64

1650. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:—

Religions of inmates.

* See paragraph 1670 *post*.

† The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory 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 year was 3,660.

‡ For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 61 *ante*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	10,664	4,862	46	247	197	16,016
Women's Hospital ...	628	298	11	...	8	945
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	314	165	...	2	3	484
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,047	1,246	15	93	487	3,888
Benevolent asylums ...	1,161	520	9	23	86	1,799
Immigrants' Home ...	1,553	700	1	1	4	2,259
Blind Asylum ...	89	26	1	...	...	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	71	10	...	...	...	81
Orphan asylums ...	688	680	...	...	...	1,368
Industrial and Reformatory Schools *	120	211	...	...	...	331
Total ...	17,335	8,718	83	366	785	27,287
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	24·49	37·44	16·76	28·39	27·46	27·64

Ages of inmates of charities.

1651. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow ; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1885-6.

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 ..	139	422	812	3,412	2,367	2,000	2,488	2,173	2,189	14	16,016
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	6	506	289	85	49	7	3	..	945
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	48	55	86	87	45	76	56	31	..	484
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	27	45	350	671	832	894	507	196	366	3,888
Benevolent asylums ..	63	..	1	59	41	48	125	284	1,163	15	1,799
Immigrants' Home ..	102	60	11	185	399	497	411	341	253	..	2,259
Blind Asylum ..	..	4	14	55	35	5	2	1	..	..	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	13	44	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	81
Orphan Asylum ..	120	542	657	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,368
Industrial and Reformatory Schools*	7	40	194	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
Infant Asylum ..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Female refuges ..	..	..	1	282	121	115	95	32	..	..	646
Total ..	503	1,156	1,840	5,094	4,013	3,627	4,140	3,402	3,835	395	28,005
Proportions per 1,000 of population †	4·13	10·22	16·68	22·76	27·04	41·11	45·64	55·83	128·42	..	28·36

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 1649 ante.

† For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 74 ante.

‡ For numbers of each age, see table following paragraph 79 ante.

1652. The total receipts of these institutions in 1885-6 amounted to £346,649, of which £230,172, or nearly two-thirds, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £346,649. Of the Government contribution, £121,275 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£108,897) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals	60,507	49,241	109,748	121,265
Women's Hospital...	2,250	2,599	4,849	4,786
Children's Hospital	250	2,620	2,870	2,993
Eye and Ear Hospital	500	1,417	1,917	1,816
Hospitals for the Insane	80,011	17,265*	97,276	97,276
Benevolent asylums	22,540	11,020	33,560	29,184
Immigrants' Home	6,950	2,293	9,243	8,055
Blind Asylum	2,500	3,728	6,228	5,934
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,600	1,696	3,296	3,189
Orphan asylums	9,950	12,418	22,368	22,243
Industrial and Reformatory Schools...	41,264	1,546†	42,810	42,810
Infant Asylum	250	756	1,006	1,215
Female refuges	1,600	9,878	11,478	11,856
Total	230,172	116,477	346,649	352,622

1653. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1886, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1886 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† Of this amount, £1,187 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £359 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,546. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,758·0	96,861	55	1	11
Women's Hospital	41·5	4,357	104	19	9
Children's Hospital	44·5	2,993	67	5	2
Eye and Ear Hospital	35·5	1,730	48	14	7
Hospitals for the Insane	3,305·5	97,276	29	8	7
Benevolent asylums	1,209·5	21,973	18	3	4
Immigrants' Home	643·5	7,668	11	18	4
Blind Asylum	103·5	4,955	47	17	6
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	70·5	3,069	43	10	8
Orphan asylums	1,100·5	17,790	16	3	5
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,234·5	42,810 †	13	4	9
Infant Asylum	46·0	1,215	26	8	3
Female refuges	332·0	11,856	35	14	2
Total	11,925·0	314,553	26	7	7

Expenditure per inmate.

1654. In 1885-6 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£105), and the next in the Children's Hospital (£67). The general hospitals followed, with an average per inmate of £55; then the Eye and Ear Hospital, with £49; the Blind Asylum, with £48; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £44 per inmate. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12; the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £13; and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £16, per inmate. The children of the first and last named institutions are, however, for the most part, not resident in the Schools, but are boarded out or licensed.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday

1655. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who, on Hospital Sunday, preach sermons in aid thereof, and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday and head masters of State schools, and the proprietors and persons employed in many places of business, also render important assistance in the collection of funds. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

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

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £5,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED,
1873 TO 1886.

						£
1873	...	...	...	...	...	4,219
1874	...	...	...	...	...	5,542
1875	...	...	...	...	...	5,493
1876	...	...	...	...	...	5,171
1877	...	...	...	...	...	6,195
1878	...	...	...	...	...	6,203
1879	...	...	...	...	...	5,583
1880	...	...	...	...	...	6,053
1881	...	...	...	...	...	6,984
1882	...	...	...	...	...	7,022
1883	...	...	...	...	...	7,091
1884	...	...	...	...	...	8,253
1885	...	...	...	...	...	9,516
1886	...	...	...	...	...	9,222
Total						£92,547

1656. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby:—

Distribution of moneys collected.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND,
1873 TO 1886.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1885.	1886.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	30,153	2,807	32,960
Alfred Hospital	11,163	1,450	12,613
Benevolent Asylum	9,312	897	10,209
Women's Hospital	7,105	781	7,886
Hospital for Sick Children	7,635	854	8,489
Eye and Ear Hospital	3,830	522	4,352
Homœopathic Hospital	2,418	400	2,818
Immigrants' Aid Society	3,504	340	3,844
Richmond Dispensary	650	50	700
Collingwood Dispensary	875	50	925
Austin Hospital for Incurables	2,020	521	2,541
Convalescent Home for Women	...	30	30
" " for Men	...	25	25
Total distributed	78,665	8,727	87,392
Total collected	83,325	9,222	92,547

1657. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was lower in 1886 than in previous years, the proportion having been 4,084 per 10,000 as against an average since 1868 of 4,311. The following are the proportions in England and Wales and five of the Australasian colonies:—

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.*		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1. South Australia	5,680	6,380	5,980
2. England and Wales	3,814	4,556	4,199
3. Queensland	4,172	4,143	4,163
4. New South Wales	4,467	3,624	4,126
5. Victoria	3,843	4,389	4,084
6. New Zealand	3,231	4,750	3,766

Recoveries
of male
and female
lunatics.

1658. It will be noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse was the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

Deaths of
lunatics,
Australia
and
England.

1659. In proportion to the numbers resident, during 1886, the mortality in the Victorian Asylums was less than that in the asylums of the other countries named, except New Zealand, as is thus shown:—

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALIAN
COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.†		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1. England and Wales	1,070	824	937
2. New South Wales	761	497	658
3. Queensland	712	572	657
4. South Australia	700	560	640
5. Victoria	737	527	638
6. New Zealand	756	416	636

Deaths of
male and
female
lunatics.

1660. It will be noticed that the proportion of deaths of female patients was in all cases smaller than that of male patients; also that although the total mortality of lunatic patients was less in Victoria than in New South Wales, the mortality of female patients was higher in the former than in the latter; and although the total mortality of

* Figures from page 14 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums 1886. Parliamentary Paper No. 15, Session 1887.

† Figures from page 15 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums 1886.

lunatic patients was greater in Victoria than in New Zealand; the mortality of male patients was less in the former than in the latter.

1661. In his report for 1886 Dr. Dick, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, mentions that the asylums are much overcrowded,* and says that so long as they continue in that state full justice cannot be done to the patients. He adds—"Such a condition, it must be evident, is attended with many serious drawbacks. Amongst others, it prevents the distribution of patients according to their requirements, and necessitates the association of the noisy and even dangerous patients with the quiet and convalescent, disturbing their tranquillity in the day time and their rest at night, as well as endangering their safety. It is, therefore, imperative that the increased accommodation question should receive serious consideration."

Overcrowding of lunatic asylums.

1662. The following are stated to be the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in the last two years:—

Causes of insanity, 1884, 1885, and 1886.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1884, 1885, AND 1886.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.
MORAL.								
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	11	10	3	24	11	21	5	37
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	17	10	5	32	4	12	...	16
Mental anxiety and worry (not included above)	9	9	7	25	12	13	...	25
Religious excitement	19	8	3	30	20	13	4	37
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	3	...	4	2	3	1	6
Fright and nervous shock	1	4	...	5	3	2	2	7
PHYSICAL.								
Intemperance in drink	67	52	13	132	25	21	10	56
" sexual	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	4
Self-abuse	27	31	4	62	...	...	...	...
Venereal disease	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Over exertion ... ..	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	2
Sunstroke	11	12	1	24	1	...	1	2
Accident or injury	17	8	7	32	...	...	1	1
Pregnancy ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Parturition and the puerperal state ... ..	...	...	...	...	13	13	10	36
Lactation ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	6
Uterine and ovarian disorders ... ..	...	...	...	...	16	9	5	30

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1884, 1885,
AND 1886—*continued.*

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.
PHYSICAL—<i>continued.</i>								
Puberty ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Fevers ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	6
Privation and starvation	9	1	1	11	2	1	...	3
Old age	21	7	...	28	15	1	2	18
Change of life ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	13
Other bodily diseases or disorders	22	28	1	51	8	7	1	16
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	17	11	6	34	6	16	5	27
Congenital defect ascertained	10	10	3	23	12	10	7	29
Blood poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebral disease	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	3
Epilepsy	9	1	...	10	7	1	1	9
Too large dose of chloral ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other ascertained causes	10	2	2	14	1	...	2	3
Unknown	71	142	60	273	22	93	38	153
Previous attacks	48	11	...	59	43	39	11	93
	408	364	120	892	245	288	112	645

Blind
Asylum.

1663. The following information respecting the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind has been supplied by the Rev. William Moss, secretary and superintendent of the institution:—

“The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866.

“The building in which its operations are conducted is situated on the St. Kilda road, within the boundaries of the city of Melbourne, and within about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the central Post Office. It is of the Italian style of architecture, built of bluestone with white brick facings, and covers an area of 176 x 64 feet. The middle portion is three stories high, and has a tower, the latter rising 80 feet. On each side there is a wing of two stories, comprising school-room, dormitories, girls' work-room and play-room, laundries, &c. The dining-hall is in the quadrangle, and measures about 50 x 30 feet. This hall is also used at present for concerts and religious services. Three substantial stone workshops have been built, a short distance from the main building, measuring in the aggregate 200 x 22 feet. A play-shed, sitting-room, and cottage hospital have also been recently erected for the use of the inmates. Accommodation is afforded for 106 blind, viz., 60 males and 46 females.

“The land, in the centre of which the main building has been erected, consists of four acres, three of which were granted by Government, and the other acre was purchased by the committee. The entire cost of the premises, including land, is about £12,500.

“The objects of the institution are the instruction of the blind in the ordinary branches of an English education, including music, both vocal and instrumental, and in such trades and modes of obtaining a living as the blind are capable of learning. The principal method of instruction employed in the school is the Braille system. All the scholars are likewise taught to read Moon's type, as

being more adapted to those whose sense of touch has become less sensitive through manual labour. The trades at present taught are brush, mat, and basket making. The boys are also instructed in netting and the girls in knitting. The latter also assist in the laundry and general household work.

“Since the establishment of the institution there have been discharged from it 86, who returned to their parents or friends, having been instructed in the ordinary branches of a plain English education, most of whom were also taught some industrial pursuit. Forty-five men have also been discharged as capable of earning their own living as basketmakers, and with few exceptions have succeeded in doing so. Nine others have been trained as teachers of the piano and music generally, in which occupation 7 are now maintaining themselves respectably in various parts of Victoria, viz., 2 in Prahran, and 1 in each of the following places:—Kyneton, Ballarat, Hamilton, Warrnambool, and Maryborough; 1 in Invercargill, New Zealand; and 1 was for some time a teacher of music at the Perkins’ Institute for the Blind, Boston, America.

“At the close of the year ending 30th June, 1887, the number of inmates was 99. During that year 13 were received, 16 discharged, and 1 died. In the industrial department, 15 were being taught basketmaking, 16 brushmaking, 3 mat-making, and 16 woolwork. In the musical department, 21 were being taught the piano, 6 the organ, and 12 various stringed instruments. The general school work had progressed satisfactorily, and the class for the study of the higher branches of education had been continued with an encouraging amount of success. During the year a gymnasium was erected for the girls in addition to the one already in existence for the boys, a complete set of gymnastic apparatus was purchased, and a teacher of gymnastics engaged. The total income for the year amounted to £5,684, viz., Government grant, £2,000; municipal grants, £295; private subscriptions, £646; net profits of concerts and band performances, £779; church collections, £88; legacies, £635; payments in aid of maintenance and education, £329; proceeds of sale of manufactures, £866; other sources, £46. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £5,731.

“The average number of inmates for the year was 100, and by deducting the amounts expended which do not come under the heading of maintenance, viz., £325 11s. 8d. for building, £144 5s. interest on overdraft, £100 transferred to the endowment fund, and taking into account the earnings of the inmates, amounting in the aggregate to £1,644 7s. 9d., the cost per inmate for the year, including maintenance and education, was £35 3s. 3½d.”

1664. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution Deaf and
Dumb
Institution. have supplied the following information for this work:—

This institution has now been in existence for upwards a quarter of a century, the committee having quite recently issued their Twenty-fifth Annual Report. During that period, the work of the institution has been steadily and successfully carried on. The total number of deaf mutes received since its establishment is 267. Of this number 203 have been discharged, most of whom are, in a variety of ways and in various localities, earning their own living and conducting themselves as intelligent and respectable members of society. There are now 64 children under training in the school. During the year the health of the pupils and some of the teachers suffered severely. First, the school was visited by an attack of measles; then four of the boys were attacked by typhoid fever, the disease in one case proving fatal; three met with severe accidents, and a number of the pupils and teachers were assailed by less serious ailments.

Owing to the untoward circumstances above-mentioned, the committee were compelled to carry out without delay a project long contemplated, viz., that of providing a small cottage hospital in which the sick might be isolated from the rest of the inmates. In addition to this new building, a complete system of surface drainage has been substituted for that underground hitherto in use. Fresh arrangements have likewise been made for supplying hot water to the laundry and baths; and the whole of the premises, both exterior and interior, have been put in thorough repair. The aggregate cost of these erections and alterations amounted to £2,126.

The receipts for the year, including the Government grants of £1,600 to the maintenance account and £500 to the building account, amounted in the aggregate to £4,120, and the expenditure to £4,988. The liabilities on the 30th June were £1,177, and the assets £75, thus leaving a deficit of £1,102. Legacies have been received during the year amounting to £635, which sum has been added to the endowment fund, making a total to that account of £1,646.

A diploma and commemorative medal have been received from the Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, for the exhibit of school work, &c., sent home last year.

The committee again commend the institution to the charitable public of the colony as one well worthy of their continued and liberal support, and they confidently hope that its future will be marked by increasing prosperity and usefulness.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1665. 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 454 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1886, making, with 30 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 484 treated. The patients discharged numbered 441, of whom 440 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 1 to be incurable; and 2 died. The number of out-patients during the year was 14,306.

Children's
Hospital.

1666. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 45 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1886, 548 patients were admitted; and 514 were discharged, 35 died, and 44 remained at its close.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

1667. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1886, the number of infants admitted was 34, besides which 48 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 14, and 44 were remaining at its close. Besides the infants, there were 44 mothers in the institution during the year, and 20 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,006, of which £250 was from Government, and £756 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,215.

Royal
Humane
Society of
Australia
and
Asia.

1668. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing

suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed the title of "The Royal Humane Society," and in 1885 it was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." The following information respecting this society has been supplied by its secretary, Captain C. B. Payne, R.N.:—

"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 644 cases, and made 554 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1887, 116 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 21 certificates, 55 bronze medals, 10 silver medals, and the Clarke gold medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,275 10s. 6d., and the expenditure to £698 19s. 3d. The institution has placed and maintains 282 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies (its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies) and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1887, 30 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 18 for similar acts in New South Wales, 9 in Queensland, 27 in New Zealand, 1 in Tasmania, and 1 in South Australia. The society has 173 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:— 36 in New South Wales, 30 in New Zealand, 31 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 6 in Western Australia, and 65 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens. The views of the society on this subject have been embodied in a letter transmitted for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission on 'Loss of Life at Sea,' and the subject was again brought under the notice of the Imperial Conference which recently sat in London. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bites, &c., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but this year the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required; and, to give practical effect to their views, have determined to award bronze medallions for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools throughout Australasia. Efforts are being made to induce the Education departments of the other colonies to adopt the plan followed in Victoria by making the instructions for saving life, &c., a part of the curriculum in the public schools."

1669. 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 necessities, 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

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

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 1885-6 was 415, of whom 390 were males and 25 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £965, viz., £432 from the Penal Department, and £523 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,042.

Industrial
Schools.

1670. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly and 3 partly maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The two Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the farm or nursery just alluded to, or to the assisted schools or foster-homes. The Government Experimental Farm at Dookie* and the Macedon State Nursery were formerly, but are not now, included with the Industrial Schools. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1886 was 2,905, viz., 1,534 males and 1,371 females. Of these, only 49 were in the Government receiving depôts and 157 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 2,015† were boarded-out or adopted, and 684‡ were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1886 numbered 336, viz., 202 boys and 134 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	194	133
Having committed a punishable offence	1	...
Uncontrollable	7	1
Total	<u>202</u>	<u>134</u>

Discharges
from
Industrial
Schools.

1671. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 312. These were discharged as follow:—

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools and boarded-out homes	22	25
From situations on expiration of term	71	157
Died (in schools, 10; while boarded-out, 26; at service, 1)	17	20
Total	<u>110</u>	<u>202</u>

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

1672. 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,

* For particulars of this farm, see paragraph 863 *ante*.

† Of these 204 were boarded-out to parents, on probation, without pay.

‡ Of these 60 were licensed to parents, on probation, without wages.

Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons in charge of the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1886 was 2,015,* or 71 more than at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 684† children at the end of 1886, as against 682 at the end of 1885, were at service or apprenticed.

1673. According to the figures, the number of children boarded out amounts to about two-thirds of the whole. It is stated by Mr. George Guillaume, the Secretary to the Victorian Industrial Schools Department, that in Scotland only about 1 in 6, and in England no more than 1 in 40 of the non-criminal State-maintained children are boarded out.‡

Children boarded out in Victoria, England, and Scotland.

1674. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 3 Reformatory Schools, one of which is a Roman Catholic institution. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to industrial schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not of sufficiently depraved habits to warrant their being detained in reformatories may be transferred to the Industrial Schools. The number of children belonging to reformatories at the commencement of the year 1886 was 370, and during the year there were 73 new committals, thus making a total of 443. Of these, 130 were discharged, viz., 28 at the request of relatives, and 102 on expiration of term. At the end of the year 313 children—220 boys and 93 girls—remained in connexion with the institutions. Of the boys, 69 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, and 151 were at service; and of the girls, 36 were in the reformatory at Coburg, 20 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, and 37 were at service.

Reformatories.

Inmates of reformatories.

1675. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of industrial and reformatory school children amounted in 1886 to £42,810, as against which £1,187 was received for maintenance from parents, and £359 was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,546 in all, which leaves £41,264 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 3,234; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £12 15s. 2d.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

1676. Of the 646 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1886, 180 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 339 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 73 at

Refuges for fallen women.

* Of these, 204 were boarded-out to parents, on probation, without pay.

† Of these, 60 were licensed to parents, on probation, without wages.

‡ See Industrial and Reformatory Schools Report, 1885, page 13.

the Melbourne Refuge; 32 at the Ballarat, and 22 at the Geelong, Refuge. Of the 180 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, 133 were in a state of pregnancy, and, in due time, were sent to the Lying-in Hospital, and besides these there were about 500 merely friendless women who were admitted for short periods; and, in addition to the women, 46 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, and 7 to the Ballarat, and 4 to the Geelong Refuge. From the Magdalen Asylum 4, and from the Ballarat Refuge 1, were discharged for misconduct; and 1 in the Magdalen Asylum, and 2 in the Temporary Home, died. Besides these numbers, 208 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 85 left voluntarily, and 3 (*viz.*, 2 at the Temporary Home and 1 at the Ballarat Refuge) were married. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 334, of whom 262 were in the Magdalen Asylum.

Inebriate
Retreat.

1677. Thirty-eight patients — *viz.*, 30 males and 8 females — were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1886, as against 36 males and 9 females in 1885. Of those admitted in 1886, 29 entered voluntarily and 9 compulsorily; 30 had been constant and 8 periodical drinkers; 30 had had delirium tremens; 27 had been accustomed to use tobacco, and 6 are known to have had intemperate parents.* Thirty-six patients were discharged during the year, including several ill-disposed patients who were expelled, and 10 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

1678. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1886 numbered 142, of whom 96 were needle-women and servants, and 46 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £689, and the expenditure to £675.

Sailors'
Home.

1679. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 95 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1886 was 1,660. No aid was received from Government during the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £6,347, and the expenditure to £6,132.

Free dispen-
saries.

1680. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1885-6. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1886, numbered 4,556, *viz.*, 1,767 males and

* It is said that some patients are unwilling to acknowledge parental intemperance, and, consequently, this number is understated.

2,789 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 16,965. The total receipts amounted to £818, of which £350 was from Government and £468 from private sources. The total expenditure was £639.

1681. Forty-three benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1886. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 7,227; the receipts amounted to £14,788, of which £5,295 was from Government and £9,493 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,633. Benevolent Societies.

1682. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878 and the last three years :— Friendly Societies.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

—	1878.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of societies	34	31	31	31
Number of branches	759	788	814	853
Average number of members ...	45,552	58,859	62,253	66,892
Number of members sick	8,207	9,286	10,920	10,177
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	71,907	78,508	80,621
Number of deaths of members ...	467	640	631	706
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	326	353	363
Income of benefit fund	£78,863	£112,940	£122,102	£133,563
Income of incidental fund	£83,016	£112,727	£112,356	£125,408
Total income	£161,879	£225,667	£234,458	£258,971
Expenditure of benefit fund	£59,325	£73,781	£80,451	£84,068
Expenditure of incidental fund ...	£80,725	£108,250	£110,361	£122,732
Total expenditure	£140,050	£182,031	£190,812	£206,800
Amount to credit of benefit fund...	£372,598	£535,952	£577,603	£627,098
Amount to credit of incidental fund	£16,310	£34,001	£35,996	£38,672
Amount of benefit fund invested...	...	£491,123	£533,448	£589,275
Amount of incidental fund invested	...	£22,106	£23,989	£27,384
Total amount invested	£348,429	£513,229	£557,437	£616,659

1683. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that whilst during the eight years ended with 1886 the number of members, and the total annual expenditure increased by 47 per cent., the total annual Growth of Friendly Societies.

income of the benefit fund increased by as much as 60 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £254,500 was added to the benefit fund in the same period, or an increase of 61 per cent. on the amount (£372,598), standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness and death rates.

1684. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness remains tolerably steady from year to year. The days per member for which alimnt was allowed numbered 7·3 in 1878, 7·8 in 1879, 7·5 in 1880, 7·9 in 1881, 7·6 in 1882, 7·7 in 1883, 7·3 in 1884, 7·7 in 1885, and 7·2 in 1886. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·25 in 1878, 9·93 in 1879, 9·26 in 1880, 11·92 in 1881, 11·87 in 1882, 10·77 in 1883, 10·87 in 1884, 10·14 in 1885, and 10·56 in 1886.

Valuations of Friendly Societies.

1685. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some 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.

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

1686. The Land Forces of Victoria in 1886 consisted of Permanent Forces and Volunteer Militia, the former being made up of the Head Quarters Staff and of paid Artillery and Section Torpedo Corps; and the latter of the Cavalry, Nordenfelt Battery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Mounted and Foot Rifle, and Medical arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December of the year named:—