

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land, in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all male persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons, the Melbourne University does not, however, compare favorably with others. The Act of 1853 provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853 the total amount received from the Government has been £897,301—£183,401 for building and apparatus, £584,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £129,400 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
 For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year; £21 for the 2nd year; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
 For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
 For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
 For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine, £22 for the 1st year, £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, and £20 for the 5th year.
 For the Licence in Veterinary Medicine, £18 for the 1st year and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
 For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.
 For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for Students of the Education Department, and Special Fees for other Students, according to subjects taken.
 For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
 For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
 For the Diploma in Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
 For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £3 3s. each annually for Art subjects to £21 for Science subjects, in which laboratory work plays a great part.
 For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.) £10 10s. by masters, and £5 5s. for any *ad eundem* degree.
 For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
 For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £5 5s.
 For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examina-
tions.

In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the new system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was introduced in December, 1906. Under the regulations, the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous matriculation examination were reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1910:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE
UNIVERSITY, 1910.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Primary	281	88	31·3
Junior, Public	1,483	593	39·9
" Commercial	47	12	25·5
Senior, Public	232	117	50·4

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial Examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public Examination, viz., 39·9, was about the same as that generally gained at previous Matriculation examinations.

The number of degrees taken in 1910 was 206, 201 of which Degrees. were direct and 5 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 819 for the preceding five years, or an average of 164 per annum for that period. During these five years 790 persons obtained direct and 29 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 4,683 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 434 have been conferred on women, 428 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—190 Bachelor of Arts, 94 Master of Arts, 54 Bachelor of Medicine, 2 Doctor of Medicine, 48 Bachelor of Surgery, 4 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Doctor of Science, 26 Bachelor of Science, 12 Master of Science, and 2 Bachelor of Music. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1910—the years 1909 and 1910 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1909.			During 1909.			During 1910.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	915	112	1027	36	1	37	33	2	35	984	115	1099
Master of Arts ...	516	169	685	14	...	14	11	2	13	541	171	712
Doctor of Letters ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine	778	15	793	45	...	45	48	...	48	871	15	886
Doctor of Medicine ...	132	107	239	8	...	8	13	...	13	153	107	260
Bachelor of Surgery	693	4	697	42	...	42	52	...	52	787	4	791
Master of Surgery ...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Bachelor of Laws ...	348	9	357	13	...	13	13	...	13	374	9	383
Master of Laws ...	68	3	71	1	...	1	3	...	3	72	3	75
Doctor of Laws ...	15	21	36	1	...	1	...	1	1	16	22	38
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	148	2	150	5	...	5	3	...	3	156	2	158
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	11	...	11	3	...	3	3	...	3	17	...	17
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Master of Engineering	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74
Bachelor of Science ...	63	3	66	11	...	11	12	...	12	86	3	89
Master of Science ...	25	1	26	5	...	5	6	...	6	36	1	37
Doctor of Science ...	7	8	15	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	8	17
Bachelor of Music ...	5	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	8
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Surgery ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	4	...	4	12	...	12
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Doctor of Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	3818	459	4277	199	1	200	201	5	206	4218	465	4683

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past seven years, the total in 1910 having been 1,237 as compared with 615 in 1904, an advance of over 101 per cent. To some extent this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally Agriculture, Metallurgy, Mining, Dentistry, and the Veterinary courses; but apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 119 per cent. in the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES, AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1906 ...	153	44	197	648	212	860
1907 ...	186	41	227	749	231	980
1908 ...	164	38	202	778	265	1,043
1909 ...	179	51	230	845	276	1,121
1910 ...	214	73	287	903	334	1,237

Of the number attending lectures in 1910—1,237—369 were students in Arts and Education, 129 in Laws, 57 in Engineering, 368 in Medicine, 34 in Science, 119 in Music, 65 in Dentistry, 22 in Agriculture, 47 in Veterinary Science, including a post graduate class (13), 1 in Architecture, 1 in Metallurgy, 1 in Mining, and 24 doing Science Research Work.

University finance.

Lecture and examination fees comprised 51 per cent. of the total receipts of the University in 1910. The Government grant amounted to 47 per cent. of the receipts, and only the very small proportion of 2 per cent. came from outside sources.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1906 TO 1910.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Receipts—					
Government grant	£ 21,000	£ 21,000	£ 21,000	£ 19,250	£ 21,000
Lecture, degree, and examination fees	18,918	18,839	20,029	21,286	23,119
Other sources ...	558	622	824	973	1,074
Total ...	40,476	40,461	41,853	41,509	45,193
Expenditure ...	35,301	37,543	38,348	39,715	42,008

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds, fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. In 1906, the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The
affiliated
colleges.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson, Sir William Stawell, Dean Macartney, and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. The Warden of the college is Dr. Alex. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. There is a resident chaplain, and a resident medical tutor. The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

Trinity
College.

Ormond
College

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site in its interests. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions, to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council was in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college was opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and masters', tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his lifetime, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

Queen's
College.

The Conference of the Methodist Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being practically its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the college is now capable of accommodating about 50 students and tutors. The "coming of age" of the college was celebrated in 1909 by the enlargement of the building so as to provide a larger library and common-room, and accommodation for more resident students. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for more than 40 years, and has more lately been introduced into other countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, by informal classes and discussions, by the checking of written essays, and by examinations conducted by men of special training. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the higher education is imparted to them. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The work is carried on by local committees, both in Melbourne and suburbs and in urban centres, acting in conjunction with the Central Board. This body supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. The year 1910 has proved the most successful in the work of the Board for many years past—thirteen centres having taken courses of lectures.

University extension.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act, and two Amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, and Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910. Before the inception of the present method, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management

The educational system of Victoria.

of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act 1862* transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infant school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at these continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for this purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, or physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, will report annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed, or has passed the primary examination of the University of Melbourne; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Compulsory clauses.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for all children over six and under thirteen who reside 3 miles or over from the nearest school.

Conveyance allowance.

Under Act No. 2301 Boards of Advice have been abolished and a School Committee of not more than seven persons for each school or group of schools has been substituted. The members of the School Committee shall be such persons as are nominated for the purpose by the parents of children attending the school or group of schools for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and for the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; and (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school.

School Committees.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training,

Free subjects.

gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance; needlework, and, where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material.

New free subjects.

The programme of instruction in force contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years hundreds of teachers have been instructed, at the University and Training College, in such subjects as drawing, brush-work, paper-work, cardboard modelling, kindergarten, experimental science, and nature-study. In addition, classes have been held in these subjects at various centres throughout the State. Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. The teaching of elementary agriculture is being dealt with in a very practical way in a large number of schools.

Drill, swimming, school gardens, &c.

There were, on the 30th June, 1910, 31 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for more than 6,000 boys; and nineteen cookery centres, having accommodation for about 1,300 girls. Military drill receives a large share of attention, and the older boys of the larger schools are enrolled in cadet corps and provided with light rifles. The teaching of swimming is organized where practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at Melbourne and Geelong. The cultivation of school gardens and the study of the elements of agriculture are warmly encouraged by the Department, and one day in each year—Arbor Day—is specially set apart for the planting of trees, and lessons on their value.

Special days

In addition to Arbor Day, two other special days—Empire Day and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the former promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in Victoria. Bird Day, which was kept for the first time in October, 1909, has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On the day mentioned lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. About 50,000 of the older scholars have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which has been established under the auspices of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union for the protection of bird life.

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing three medical inspectors. They devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction on medical matters to teachers.

Medical inspection.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2175 passed on 2nd March, 1909, male teachers are divided into seven and female teachers into six classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £415, and those for females excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £200. Under certain conditions the fixed salaries may be supplemented by long-service increments ranging up to £20 per annum. The system of payments by way of results was finally abolished by Act No. 2006, which came into force on 1st January, 1906. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £30 yearly.

Teachers' remuneration and classification.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the last nine years; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:—

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1910.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1909-10.

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
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1898 ...	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	212,164
1899 ...	1,892	4,808	239,732	143,844	214,522
1900 ...	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2 ...	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ...	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ...	1,922	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ...	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ...	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ...	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ...	2,017	4,665	233,893	143,551	205,541
1908-9 ...	2,035	4,808	233,337	146,106	205,278
1909-10 ...	2,036	4,957*	235,042	145,968	206,263

* In addition to these teachers, 363 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1910.

Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1910.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 days out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 71 days out of every 100 school days.

Ages of State school scholars

The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1909-10:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	10,790	5·3	...	...	10,790	5·2
6 to 14 " ...	168,214	82·3	...	...	168,214	81·6
14 years and upwards ...	25,373	12·4	1,886	100·0	27,259	13·2
Total ...	204,377	100·0	1,886	100·0	206,263	100·0

Children of school age receiving instruction.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1910, was 204,632, and of these 202,557 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 2,075, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net enrolment in Australia and New Zealand.

In the following return will be found a comparative statement for the year 1909, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18.32 (14.89 per cent. in State, and 3.43 in private schools), and in New Zealand 18.08 (15.74 per cent. in State, and 2.34 in private schools). The highest enrolment in State and private schools is in Victoria, 19.82 per cent., Tasmania coming next with 19.70 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909.

State.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria	205,278	49,145	254,423	15·99	3·83	19·82
New South Wales	238,514	59,944	298,458	14·72	3·70	18·42
Queensland	88,865	13,658	102,523	15·56	2·39	17·95
South Australia	53,748	10,830	64,578	13·06	2·63	15·69
Western Australia	31,374	8,506	39,880	11·42	3·09	14·51
Tasmania	29,406	6,871	36,277	15·97	3·73	19·70
Total Australia	647,185	148,954	796,139	14·89	3·43	18·32
New Zealand	152,962	22,786	175,748	15·74	2·34	18·08

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1909, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £6 4s. 2d., and in New Zealand £5 15s. 7d. The cost for 1908 was—Australia, £6 os. 4d.; New Zealand, £5 8s. 4d.

Primary
instruction,
cost per
scholar.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909.

State.	Scholars in Average Attend- ance.	Expenditure—				Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
		On Admin- istration and Main- tenance.	On Build- ings and Rent.	Total.	Including Buildings and Rent.	Excluding Buildings and Rent.	
							£
Victoria	146,106	736,422	162,932	899,354	6 3 1	5 0 10	
New South Wales	160,080	944,240	165,699	1,109,939	6 18 8	5 18 0	
Queensland	69,755	309,704	51,349	361,053	5 3 6	4 8 10	
South Australia	38,255	164,863	31,512	196,375	5 2 8	4 6 2	
Western Australia	26,673	164,607	32,228	196,835	7 7 7	6 3 5	
Tasmania	17,391	70,221	11,753	81,974	4 14 3	4 0 9	
Total Australia	458,260	2,390,057	455,473	2,845,530	6 4 2	5 4 4	
New Zealand	132,773	597,935	169,601	767,536	5 15 7	4 10 1	

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

Private schools, 1872 to 1909-10.

The numbers of private schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1898	945	2,440	43,926
1899	901	2,417	48,854
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1901-2	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7	751	2,313	49,803
1907-8	696	2,188	50,058
1908-9	678	2,178	49,145
1909-10	641	2,067	49,964

Scholars attending State and private schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 19 per cent. of the scholars during 1909-10 attended private schools, and the balance, 81 per cent., attended State schools.

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools.

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools have to be registered by the Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board. This Board consists of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions are to see (1) that only qualified persons are employed in private schools; (2) that private schools meet requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board is abolished and its duties are to be taken over by the Council of Public Education.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

College for training teachers.

A State College for the training of teachers is situated in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton. It provides courses for Kindergarten or Infant teachers, Primary or State teachers, and Secondary teachers. In connexion with the first two courses special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the third the University of Melbourne grants a special diploma. The course for the diploma is purely a University one, but the work in education, both theoretical and practical, is done by the Training College

principal, assisted by lecturers, the special staff of the University Practising School, and the staffs of certain schools which are proclaimed practising schools. Each of the above-named courses extends over two years, and is the recognised standard for registration under the Registration Board. Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, French, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, kindergarten subjects and infant school work, domestic economy, voice culture, hygiene, and gymnastics. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Training College belong to the State schools. These have been either classified teachers or junior teachers or ex-continuation school pupils, and they hold studentships gained by competitive examination, which entitle them to free instruction. If they reside at the college they must pay £12 per annum toward the expense of their board and residence; if they reside at home they are entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence. All students holding studentships receive an allowance of £12 per annum for personal expenses whether residing at home or at the college. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any two years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitors). Studentships may be granted to persons who have passed the junior public examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the college free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every "State" student will be required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to the Accountant, Education Department, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training

College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only. The Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria is affiliated with the Education Department, and all persons who desire to take the course for the Kindergarten Certificate must enrol their names with the secretary of the Union, after which they will be admitted to the full course of instruction at the College on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University. The Training College course and certificates satisfy all the requirements of the Registration Board. All students, who before entering have matriculated, have passed four subjects of the senior public examination, and have shown some aptitude for teaching, are allowed to enter the University in their first year. Such students at the end of two years are able to gain the Trained Teacher's or Primary Certificate, and also the University Diploma of Education. Other students, who at the end of their first year have matriculated and have completed all the work of that year, are allowed to attend the University in their second year. The remaining students take all their work at the Training College. All students, whether attending the University or not, must take education, drawing, manual training, music, and gymnastics at the Training College. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being £140 a year, and for females £100 or £110 a year, according as they are appointed assistants or head teachers. Visiting students who are successful in passing the necessary examinations may register their names on an employment register and receive temporary appointments. If satisfactory work be done, a permanent seventh class position at a salary of £120 per annum for males and £80 to £100 for females may be obtained.

CONTINUATION AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The first continuation school was opened in Melbourne on 22nd February, 1905. The principal object of the school is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the old pupil teacher system the teacher had to teach during the day and study at night, but under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the two years spent at a continuation school to complete their preliminary literary studies and to gain an acquaintance with modern teaching methods. At the end of that time they begin their work as teachers. The qualification for entrance to a continuation school is the possession of the merit certificate. Provision is also made for the training of winners of Government scholarships, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls.

There are continuation schools at Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, and Melbourne, and agricultural high schools (which are also continuation schools) at Ballarat, Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Colac, and Mansfield. Provision is made at the agricultural high schools also for the education of holders of scholarships and for the training of junior teachers. Besides the day classes, there are formed at continuation schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance.

UNIVERSITY PRACTISING SCHOOL.

A State building in Melbourne was opened at the beginning of 1910 as a practising school for the training of teachers who are taking the course for Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. Forty boys and 40 girls who had passed creditably through a primary course were admitted, without fee, to study for the junior public and senior public examinations. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the Melbourne University. The University also supplements the salaries paid to the members of the school staff by an annual grant.

University
practising
school.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. By an amended regulation of 13th December, 1904, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award 120 scholarships. Of these 80 are tenable under certain conditions for four years at a continuation school or an approved secondary school. Forty of them (ordinary) are open to State school pupils only, for the purpose of facilitating their higher education in the general work of the University or the science work of the technical schools. Twenty-four out of the 40 are open to schools with an average attendance of 150 or over, while the remaining sixteen are reserved for the pupils of schools with an attendance of less than 150. Another 40 scholarships are open to pupils of State or other schools (34 to State school pupils and six to pupils of non-State schools) to enable them to obtain the secondary education necessary for them to proceed to a diploma or degree in mining or agriculture at the University. Scholarship holders must obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report of conduct and progress. In addition to these, 40 junior teacher scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for

Scholar-
ships.

two years and allowing tuition, free of charge, at a continuation school. In the case of ordinary, and mining and agricultural scholarships, the cost of transit (not exceeding £5 per annum) may be allowed to a student who resides with his parents or guardians more than 5 miles from the school. Where it is impracticable for the student to reside with his parents or guardians, the Minister may make an allowance of £26 for board and residence, instead of the transit allowance. Scholars while attending approved secondary schools and colleges are granted an allowance of £8 per annum toward the expenses of their tuition. All holders of scholarships may be admitted free of cost as pupils in continuation schools. The Minister may cancel any scholarship where the conditions are not observed, or where the scholar is guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct. Those candidates who fail to win a scholarship but who are returned as meritorious, are permitted to make such arrangements as they please with the teachers of secondary schools, and with satisfactory progress reports and examinations, they will, in due course, be eligible to attend examinations for exhibitions.

In section 24 (2) of Act No. 2301 it is provided that 200 scholarships shall be awarded annually. Such scholarships shall entitle the holder to free education at a district high school or technical school or to an allowance of not less than £12 per annum towards the payment of fees at an approved secondary school. An additional allowance to cover board and lodging, travelling, books and materials, or laboratory charges may be made as prescribed by regulations.

Exhibitions. The holders of scholarships whose age does not exceed eighteen years and six months who have attended regularly at an approved secondary school or college for the preceding three years, from the authorities of which good reports have been obtained, and who have passed the junior public examination at the University, are eligible to compete for 40 exhibitions annually awarded by the Department. The exhibitions are allotted on competitive examination conducted by the University authorities in four of the subjects prescribed for the senior public examination of the Melbourne University. Twenty of the exhibitions are of the annual value of £40, tenable under certain conditions for three years at technical schools, or for four years, or possibly five or six years, at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects prescribed for a degree or a diploma in mining, agriculture, or veterinary science. Such exhibitioners may also receive an allowance of £26 per annum, provided that the net income of their parents or guardians does not exceed £250 per annum.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875, and for the years 1900 to 1910:—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1910.

Year.	Men. Per cent.	Women. Per cent.	Mean. Per cent.
1875	5.48	9.43	7.46
1880	4.18	4.09	4.13
1885	2.56	2.62	2.59
1890	1.50	1.53	1.52
1895	.89	.67	.78
1900	.66	.85	.76
1901	.56	.50	.53
1902	.67	.54	.60
1903	.69	.50	.59
1904	.65	.40	.52
1905	.50	.38	.44
1906	.43	.44	.43
1907	.47	.29	.38
1908	.33	.40	.36
1909	.32	.29	.30
1910	.29	.30	.29

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase took place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showed a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement has been marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has now been almost reached, for a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. This is confirmed by the results of the census of 1901, which show that the percentage of males aged 21 years and upwards (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) who could not write was 3.18, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 3.23; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was .81 for males and .45 for females, so that the persons at all ages now marrying in Victoria are not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, where the proportion per cent. signing with marks were 1.22, 1.31, and 5.75 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

Illiteracy in
England
and Wales
and
Victoria.

A very interesting table appears in the report of the English Registrar-General for 1909, showing the proportions of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks per 100 marriages celebrated during quinquennial periods from the year 1841. Similar particulars have been tabulated for Victoria, beginning in 1853, and the results in the two countries compare as follows:—

PERSONS SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS IN ENGLAND
AND WALES AND VICTORIA.

Period.	Number of Persons in every 100 Marriages who Signed the Marriage Register with Marks.			
	Men.		Women.	
	Victoria.	England and Wales.	Victoria.	England and Wales.
1841-45 ...	*	32·6	*	48·9
1846-50 ...	*	31·4	*	46·2
1851-55 ...	12·47†	30·2	26·90†	43·5
1856-60 ...	10·99	27·1	27·85	38·1
1861-65 ...	8·62	23·6	20·59	32·9
1866-70 ...	7·92	20·5	15·39	28·3
1871-75 ...	6·16	18·5	10·28	25·2
1876-80 ...	4·49	14·8	5·68	20·0
1881-85 ...	2·78	12·3	3·22	15·5
1886-90 ...	1·64	8·4	1·72	9·8
1891-95 ...	·99	5·1	1·10	6·0
1896-1900 ...	·77	3·2	·71	3·7
1901-05 ...	·59	2·0	·46	2·4
1906 ...	·43	1·5	·44	1·9
1907 ...	·47	1·4	·29	1·7
1908 ...	·33	1·3	·40	1·5
1909 ...	·32	1·1	·29	1·3
1910 ...	·29	*	·30	*

* Not available.

† Average of the period 1853-55.

The progress of education is illustrated in a marked manner by the figures in this tabulation. During the period 1841-45 about 49 women in every 100 who married in England and Wales could not attach their names to the marriage register, but in 1909 the proportion of illiterates was only a little more than 1 in every 100 marriages. In the case of men the proportions were 33 in every 100 in the early period, and slightly over 1 in 100 in the later one. In Victoria the improvement is also very striking. During the period 1853-5 about 27 women and 12 men in every 100 marriages signed the marriage register with marks instead of affixing their names, as compared with about 1 in every 300 in 1910. These records seem to indicate also that the early arrivals in Victoria from the United Kingdom were better educated than their compatriots who remained in that country.

At the end of 1910, there were 2,898 regular churches and chapels, and 1,850 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,748 places of public worship throughout the State—and these were attended by 1,831 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1910.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	345	638	645	1,283
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	244	502	401	903
Free Presbyterian ...	4	10	5	15
Methodist ...	224	815	510	1,325
Independent or Congregational ...	58	94	...	94
Baptist ...	74	99	62	161
Other Protestant ...	77	143	60	203
Roman Catholic Church ...	261	476	120	596
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	9	5	3	8
Salvation Army ...	516	103	41	144
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	6	6	2	8
Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints ...	9	3	1	4
Total ...	1,831	2,898	1,850	4,748

Ministers and Churches.

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,967; the teachers 22,072; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 210,559—91,716 males and 118,843 females.

Sunday Schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

All the technical schools, under which name are included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Art and Design, are managed by local councils elected by subscribers. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides when schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of

Technical schools.

subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1909-10, there were altogether nineteen technical schools in the State. Seven of these afforded instruction in science, art, and trade subjects; three in art and science; and four in art and trade; while four schools confined their teaching to art, and one to trade. Six schools, viz., the Working Men's College, Melbourne, and the schools of mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, Stawell, and Maryborough, are classed as certified science schools, and are eligible to receive State school exhibitioners. Science and art classes for State school children have been established at the Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Echuca, Horsham, Kyneton, Sale, and Stawell schools; the boys and girls attending being selected from the senior pupils of the State schools. The schools as a whole had, during 1909-10, an average enrolment of 4,156 pupils for each term; whilst the fees per term ranged in the different schools from 3s. 6d. to £8 8s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1909-10 amounted to £32,213. The students paid in fees £13,234 during the year ended 31st December, 1909.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1909-10:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1909-10.

Name.	Amount.
	£
Bairnsdale	768
Ballarat	4,129
Beechworth	*400
Bendigo	2,604
Castlemaine	565
Daylesford	350
Echuca	300
Geelong	1,000
Glenferrie	2,814
Horsham	357
Kyneton	256
Maryborough	750
Melbourne	14,951
Nhill	200
Præhran	26
Sale	412
Stawell	758
Warrnambool	150
College of Domestic Economy	467
Miscellaneous	956
Total	32,213

* Paid into Trust Fund.

MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890, Part III., for qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture-rooms, library, &c. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by which it was established. It is also recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with the provisions of section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890. The land upon which the College is erected is a reservation by the Crown for educational purposes, and is vested in the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society.

Melbourne
College of
Pharmacy

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica and botany, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to second-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. The syllabus also makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is also made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1910:—

Number of Students who have attended the College.

Pharmaceutical students	...	...	663
Medical students, Melbourne University	...	...	972
Dental students	...	...	343
Extra Laboratory students	...	...	404
Bacteriological students	...	...	48
Urine Analysis students	...	...	14
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students	...	...	30
Veterinary students, Melbourne University	...	...	17

 2,491

Number of Candidates Examined.

Preliminary examination	2,646
Intermediate examination	1,412
Modified examination	164
Final qualifying examination	1,032
Medical students	854
Dental students	332
Bacteriological students	22
Urine Analysis	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	14
Veterinary students	17
	6,504

Finance.

(1880-1910.)

Revenue—		£
Grants from Government	12,960	
Fees received from students	16,252	
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society	5,596	
	34,808	
Expenditure—		£
Ordinary	31,376	
On Buildings	3,432	
	34,808	

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

Working
Men's
College,
Melbourne.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies high-class instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

Fees Payable.

Full Day Course.					Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining Engineering—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 per term
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Metallurgy—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Applied Chemistry—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£7 „
Fourth year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Building and Contracting—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£4 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „

Evening Classes.

Preliminary year for Science Courses	} Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Preliminary year for Trade Courses	...	...	...	...
Arithmetic	...	...	...	...
Algebra	...	...	...	...
Practical Geometry	...	...	...	...
Freehand Drawing	...	...	...	...
Painting	...	...	...	...
Modelling	...	...	...	...
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...
Applied Electricity	...	...	...	...
Architecture	...	...	...	...
Building Construction	...	...	...	...
Woolsorting	...	...	...	...
Chemistry	...	...	...	...
Cookery	...	...	...	...
Millinery	...	...	...	...
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...
Mechanical Drawing	...	...	...	...
Photography	...	...	...	...
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects	...	...	...	...

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the

Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of one prize of £10 10s., two prizes of £5 5s., and five prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1910, amounted to £14,802.

Over 180 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day courses the lower technical school prepares for the higher technical school, and also gives boys after they have left school a course of practical training, fitting them to enter intelligently on any line of industrial work. The higher technical school prepares students for the higher positions of industrial life, and has the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Building and Contracting, (6) Metallurgy, and (7) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for Experts' certificates are in operation, and preliminary years for these courses are also held:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, photographers, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters, and house decorators. There are also courses for marine engineers, for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers, and for builders and contractors. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1906 to 1910:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1906 TO 1910.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,276	2,453	2,441	2,423	2,610
Males over 21	377	436	416	434	467
" under 21—Apprentices ..	334	569	594	625	720
" " Others	1,184	1,091	1,099	1,036	1,078
Females	381	357	332	328	345
Fees received during the year £	7,526	8,150	8,669	8,693	8,981
Average fee per student ..	66s. 2d.	66s. 5d.	71s.	71s. 9d.	68s. 10d.
Number of classes	169	170	173	175	181
" instructors	66	73	73	73	83
Salaries paid instructors £	8,528	9,228	10,673	11,545	11,947

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £265,631. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,305,222 at the end of 1910. At that date the Reference Library contained 200,562 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year 1910 by about 370,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 10,023 volumes were purchased, 1,886 volumes presented, 282 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 44,440 newspapers added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 167,445 volumes during 1910, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 9,414. Of these volumes 45 per cent. related to fiction, 18.1 to history, 9.3 to general literature, 14.3 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 9 to arts and trades, and 3.7 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1910 was 27,721, of which 2,058 were added during the year.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom distance prevented from reaching their building. They, therefore, established a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of their collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which as yet it had not spread. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to those districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

National
Gallery.

The National Gallery at the end of 1910 contained 18,027 works of art, viz., 531 oil paintings, 3,581 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,915 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 9 male and 14 female students, and the school of design by 63 male and 70 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools.

Industrial
Museum.

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1910, it contained 55,155 specimens. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

National
Museum.

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1910 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £750. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,440.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Patent
Office
Library.

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Railway Offices, Flinders-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the printed patent specifications of Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, New South Wales, Norway, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, &c. Patent, designs, trade mark, copyright records, and other patent literature are also received from the foregoing countries, and from Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British India, Canada, Finland, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tasmania, United States of America, and West Australia. The value of the books donated by these countries is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous encyclopædies and scientific text-books, to which frequent additions are made by

purchase. In October, 1906, the printing of the Commonwealth Patent Specifications was commenced; all the specifications accepted subsequent to October, 1905, have now been printed, and weekly additions are made about two weeks after acceptances are notified in the *Australian Official Journal of Patents*. These are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one classified chronologically and numerically, the other according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are also sent weekly to the branch patent offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen 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 Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

Supreme
Court
Library.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1910 being £7,964. In addition to the Melbourne Public Library, 489 furnished returns in 1910, which show that they possessed 815,923 volumes, and received £52,792 in revenue, also that 2,619,028 visits were paid to the 422 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

Free
libraries.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; and organ, £5,560; there was also miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions to and alterations and decorations of the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £3,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904.

Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium
and
Museum.

The property again reverted to the trustees, in whose report for the year 1910 it is stated that all the buildings are in good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. An efficient and up-to-date fire service has been provided in the buildings. The new system of arc lighting has proved very successful, and lessens the cost to the tenants. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,149, consisting of rents, £2,056, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,093. The expenditure totalled £4,101, viz., £1,791 for expenses of the Aquarium; and £2,310 for maintenance and improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £1,106.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic
Garden.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), extends over a total area of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the profusely illustrated edition of the "Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens," published by the Government Printer in 1908, at a price of 1s., from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 50 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock, that portion of the gardens at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation had received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the gardens was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857), Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and

herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position. The gardens were entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 40 acres."

Mr. Guilfoyle retired from the Directorship on 1st December, 1909, and Mr. J. Cronin has since been appointed to the position of Curator. The present features of the garden are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the continent.

When Mr. Guilfoyle took charge of the garden, in 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing there, and these, having been constantly added to, the garden now contains no less than 14,000 species. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns, such as are found in and around the rather extensive fern-gully in the centre of the gardens. This gully has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. Many hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs, have also been added of late years.

An extensive "System Pavilion" is situated in the south-western part of the gardens. The plants, all in large pots, are classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; also products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the system pavilion and the museum are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m., and are frequently visited by students connected with botanical classes in the various colleges and schools in and around Melbourne.

A *Nymphæa* or Water-lily lake may be found in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the gardens. Over 40 different varieties of *Nymphæas* have been planted in the pockets built for them in the form of mounds in the lake. Around the margin of the water, a "shelf" or "shallow" has been raised to within a few inches of the surface, and on this a number of ornamental semi-aquatic plants have been

planted. The area directly surrounding the lake has been laid out in gently sloping swards of grass, with mounds and promontories covered with suitable vegetation jutting out at various intervals.

The tea houses, including a "Pavilion," "Kiosk," and "Chalêt," which occupy the site on the south side of the lake where the propagating houses and nurseries were formerly located (since removed to the west side of the grounds), are well maintained, and are largely patronized by visitors, for whose benefit these refreshment rooms were provided.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the Temple of the Winds. This was dedicated by the late Director to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Garden, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

An efficient water supply for the gardens is obtained from the River Yarra. A pumping station is located near Dight's Falls, at Studley Park, and the water is drawn by powerful pumps from the river and forced into a storage reservoir, situated on the highest point in the Park. The whole of the water required is conducted from this reservoir for a distance of over three miles directly into the garden's water mains. A service of Yan Yean water is provided for drinking purposes for visitors.

The garden may be approached from the City by foot or vehicle along the interesting Alexandra Drive and Avenue from Prince's Bridge, by boat along the Yarra River, or by the South Yarra or Toorak trams, which pass close to one of the main entrances; while visitors from the northern, eastern, or southern suburbs can obtain access by gates on these boundaries of the gardens.

The gates of the garden are opened daily from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden has now an existence of over 60 years, and as a favorite resort has become increasingly popular, being attended by many thousands of people on Sundays and holidays, and week days, whilst being much used by citizens and visitors from the various States, Colonies, &c., Great Britain, and other countries.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly 2 miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed

contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The Government Fish Hatchery has been established in the gardens and some trout-rearing ponds formed. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the present director is Mr. D. Le Souéf.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of the horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which they formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of "Royal," and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in previous years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose *personnel* the Government appointed three, and the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole control of the Department.

Conferences on special matters are held from time to time under the society's auspices, at which delegates from the provinces and other States attend, the Daffodil Conference being now an annual fixture.

The members' monthly meeting is held at the Thistle Rooms, 298 Little Flinders-street, at which competitive displays of flowers, &c., are made, and lectures delivered on horticultural matters by leading experts.

Since relinquishing the control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and twenty members (ten amateurs and ten professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. H. Clyde Plaisted, A.I.A.V., at the office, Equitable Building, Collins-street, Melbourne.

Other
Societies.

There are 40 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £289 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1910.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes being 5,550½ acres in 1910. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1910.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	425
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	17
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Park (Model Farm)	28
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	181
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	8½
"	Zoological Gardens	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1910—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Spring Gardens	Acres. 21
"	Flagstaff "	18
"	Argyle Square	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Curtain "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Darling "	2
"	Lincoln "	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison "	1
"	University "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	University Grounds	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Amateur Sports and Children's Playground ...	106
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt ...	25
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	47
"	East Melbourne "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond Cricket Ground	7
"	Carlton " (old)	6
"	Parliament Reserve	5
"	Ornamental Plantations	10
"	General Cemetery	26
"	Old Cemetery	101
"	Powlett-street Reserve	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	5
"	Recreation (North Melbourne)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Race-course (Flemington)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Kensington)	301
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation	34
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	7
"	Recreation	6
"	Darling Gardens	7
"	Victoria Park	16
"	Park and Recreation (Yarra Bank)	10
"	Ornamental Plantation and Recreation	23
Richmond City	Richmond Park	13
"	Horticultural Gardens	158
"	Barkly Square	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Municipal Reserve	7
Northcote Town	Jika Park	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation	6
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	7
"	St. Vincent Gardens	464
"	Ornamental Plantations	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's) ...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Foreshore Reserve	8
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	12
"	Park and Garden	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" "	58
"	" "	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	2
Prahran City	Toorak Park	17
"	Victoria Gardens	7
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	4
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	2
"	Albert Park (part of)	16
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	106
"	"	54
"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1910—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	Recreation	11
"	" (Beach Reserves)	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" Dandenong Road	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon City	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Park and Recreation Reserve	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Water Reserve	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
"	" (Grace Park)	8
Kew Town	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Recreation	38
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Footscray West)	15
"	"	11
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	" "	2
"	"	10
"	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	28
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Public Garden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" (Spotswood)	5
Malvern City	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield Town	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
"	Brighton Cemetery	29
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	21
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Camberwell Town	Gardens	7
"	Norwood Recreation Reserve	4
Coburg Borough	Recreation	5
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Heidelberg Park and Recreation Reserve	27
	Total	5,550 $\frac{1}{2}$

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes. The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these :—

Public reserves in country towns.

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN COUNTRY TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1910.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area.
Ararat	4	Acres. 36½
Bairnsdale	3	150
Ballarat	7	1,065
Ballarat East	13	188½
Beechworth	6	684
Benalla	1	22
Bendigo	10	168
Buninyong	4	114
Burrumbeet	1	100
Castlemaine	3	109
Clunes ...	6	150
Colac ...	3	78
Creswick	3	54½
Daylesford	5	330
Dromana	3	274¾
Dunolly	5	312
Eaglehawk	4	42½
Echuca	4	336
Flinders	1	25
Geelong	5	261
Hamilton	5	58
Horsham	3	142½
Koroit	1	13
Kyneton	1	14
Korumburra	2	31½
Learmonth	4	76
Majorca	2	185
Maldon	4	156
Maryborough	3	142
Mortlake	2	65
Portland	5	103
Port Fairy	1	26
Queenscliff	2	48
Sale	1	40
Sebastopol	1	36
Shepparton	4	123½
St. Arnaud	2	68
Stawell	3	71½
Wangaratta	4	145
Warrnambool	9	449

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies are regulated by their own rules which are registered under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

Valuation of friendly societies.

These Acts, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued by or to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed at a low rate, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers should they desire it, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Statist.

Registra-
tion, &c.,
of friendly
societies.

Every Society which carries on the business of a friendly society must be registered and provide in its rules for a scale of payments certified by the Government Statist to be adequate to provide the benefits set forth therein. Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. The *Friendly Societies Act 1907* provides that every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society shall be liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest generally is extended to all trustee securities. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

Progress of
friendly
societies.

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 89,469, in 1898, to 142,275 at the close of 1910—an increase during the twelve years of 52,806 members; 6,605 members were added in 1908, 6,292 in 1909, and 5,935 in 1910. The funds increased during the twelve-year period from £1,221,210 to £2,122,602—an addition of £901,392. These are well invested, the return from the Sick and Funeral Fund averaging slightly more than 4 per cent. for the year 1910. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1910 these had a membership of 10,171, and funds amounting to £27,632.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1906-1910 :—

Year.	Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1906	116,562	436,161	354,370	1,708,346
1907	123,443	452,323	367,483	1,793,186
1908	130,048	481,197	386,492	1,887,891
1909	136,340	523,871	399,345	2,012,417
1910	142,275	534,616	424,431	2,122,602

It will be seen that these societies are in a progressive condition, and as recent legislation will tend to improve the financial position of all the institutions, further numerical and financial progress may be anticipated.

The following is an epitome of the particulars furnished respecting friendly societies for the five years, 1906 to 1910 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1906 TO 1910.
(Including Female Societies.)

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of societies ...	26	27	42	48	48
Number of branches ...	1,351	1,376	1,422	1,441	1,475
Average number of members	114,059	120,002	126,746	133,194	139,308
Number of members sick	22,394	24,456	24,099	24,158	27,740
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	185,537	190,702	197,618	199,150	214,026
Deaths of members ...	1,052	1,068	1,171	1,198	1,194
Deaths of registered wives	424	431	414	436	437
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	239,172	246,045	263,151	298,829	288,257
Income of incidental fund	193,095	202,116	210,555	216,738	224,943
Other Income ...	3,894	4,162	7,491	8,304	21,416
Total Income ...	436,161	452,323	481,197	523,871	534,616
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	161,991	165,426	173,898	180,252	186,065
Expenditure of incidental fund	190,498	198,113	203,582	212,266	220,542
Other Expenditure ...	1,881	3,944	6,012	6,827	17,824
Total Expenditure...	354,370	367,483	386,492	399,345	424,431
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,587,927	1,668,546	1,757,799	1,876,376	1,978,568
Amount to credit of incidental fund	60,276	64,279	68,252	72,724	77,125
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,530,569	1,608,510	1,700,283	1,804,720	1,888,750
Amount invested—incidental fund	48,754	50,678	55,112	59,535	66,348
Amount invested—other funds	54,647	56,500	56,783	57,307	62,714
Total invested ...	1,633,970	1,715,688	1,812,181	1,921,562	2,017,812
„ funds ...	1,708,346	1,793,186	1,887,891	2,012,417	2,122,602

Sickness
and death
rates.

In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1910 by males was about the same as in recent years. The days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed were equal to an average of 11.0 in each of the five years 1906-1910, which was little different from the average for the 23 years ended 1905, viz., 11.1. The death rate in 1910 was slightly below the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 9.07 in 1910, 9.56 in 1909, 9.76 in 1908, 9.18 in 1907, 9.61 in 1906, and 10.26 for the 33 years ended 1910. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed averaging only 7.5 yearly during the five years ended 1910. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 3.77 per 1,000 members in 1910, and not exceeding 4.29 per 1,000 members in any of the years of the quinquennium. The more favorable experience among females is due to the fact that the average age of the members of female branches is considerably below that of male members.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Factory
legislation.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1905 by the *Factories and Shops Act 1905*, No. 1975. Beyond making the Act a permanent measure, no changes were effected in the law by Act No. 1975. The nine existing Acts were merely consolidated.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act 1905* (No. 2), No. 2008, was passed, and came into force on 1st March, 1906. The *Factories and Shops Act 1907* (No. 2137) was passed on 23rd December, 1907, and came into force on 1st March, 1908. These measures remove a number of administrative difficulties, but the majority of their provisions do not call for special remark.

An important change was, however, made by Act No. 2008 as regards the provisions governing the closing of shops in the Metropolitan District. Under the old law, the majority of shops were required to close at 7 p.m. on ordinary nights, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, unless a majority of the shopkeepers of any class in any district petitioned the Governor in Council to fix a later hour by Regulation. Shopkeepers could also petition for the closing of shops for a half-holiday.

The above provisions continue in force as regards places outside the Metropolitan District, but, as regards the latter, the amending Act fixed the hours for closing and for a half-holiday, and same cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament.

The Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act, No. 2177, which came into force on 1st May, 1909, provides for the closing of all shops other than Fourth Schedule Shops or shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 (viz. :—Flower shops, Bicycle shops, Hairdressers, Butchers and Bakers) from 1 p.m. on Saturday in each week; also that shops which are closed from 1 p.m. on Saturday may be kept open until 10 p.m. on the preceding Friday. Regulations for closing the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to the

above Act from 1 p.m. on Saturday and permitting same to be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday may be made on receipt of petitions signed by a majority of the shopkeepers in the Metropolitan District to be affected.

Until such a Regulation is made the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 are required to be closed at 1 p.m. on either Wednesday or Saturday.

Shortly stated, the hours for closing bakers' shops are fixed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 10 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 6 p.m. Flower shops and hair-dressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday.

Bicycle shops are required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops, so far as the Metropolitan District is concerned, are:—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

No hours for closing such shops are fixed by the Act.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1907* the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who under Act No. 2008 are required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows, old people, and in cases of great hardship.

Provision is also made under Act No. 2137 for overtime and tea money for shop employés.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles,

or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories; and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employés, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, unless they were employed in a factory or work-room prior to 2nd March, 1909, and a strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency or service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employé in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers.

Wages
Boards.

The most important provision contained in the Act of 1896, and extended by subsequent Acts, is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix the rates of wages and piece-work in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-in-Council may appoint a special Board, if a resolution in favour of creating a Board for any process, trade, or business has been carried in both Houses of Parliament, the Board to consist of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employés), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix piece-work rates which may be paid, also the lowest wages rates, and may determine the number of improvers who may be employed. There are 91 Special Boards now in existence, of which number 71 have made determinations affecting over 75,000 operatives. These Boards are:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board | 14. Brushmakers Board |
| 2. Agricultural Implements Board | 15. Butchers Board |
| 3. Artificial Manure Board | 16. Candlemakers Board |
| 4. Bedstead Makers Board | 17. Cardboard Box Trade Board |
| 5. Boiler Makers Board | 18. Carpenters Board |
| 6. Boot Board | 19. Carriage Board |
| 7. Boot Dealers Board | 20. Carters Board |
| 8. Brassworkers Board | 21. Cigar Trade Board |
| 9. Bread Carters Board | 22. Clothing Board |
| 10. Bread Board | 23. Coal Miners Board |
| 11. Brewers Board | 24. Confectioners Board |
| 12. Bricklayers Board | 25. Coopers Board |
| 13. Brick Trade Board | 26. Cycle Trade Board |
| | 27. Drapers Board |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 28. Dressmakers Board | 58. Organ Board |
| 29. Electrical Installation Board | 59. Ovenmakers Board |
| 30. Electroplaters Board | 60. Painters Board |
| 31. Engineering Board | 61. Paper Bag Trade Board |
| 32. Engravers Board | 62. Pastrycooks Board |
| 33. Factory Engine - drivers Board | 63. Picture Frame Board |
| 34. Farriers Board | 64. Plasterers Board |
| 35. Fellmongers Board | 65. Plate Glass Board |
| 36. Flour Board | 66. Plumbers Board |
| 37. Furniture Trade Board | 67. Polish Board |
| 38. Glass Workers Board | 68. Pottery Trade Board |
| 39. Gold Miners Board | 69. Printers Board |
| 40. Grocers Board | 70. Quarry Board |
| 41. Ham and Bacon Curers Board | 71. Rubber Trade Board |
| 42. Hairdressers Board | 72. Saddlery Board |
| 43. Hardware Board | 73. Shirt Board |
| 44. Hay, Chaff, Wood and Coal Board | 74. Slaughtering for Export Board |
| 45. Hotel Employés Board | 75. Soap and Soda Board |
| 46. Ice Board | 76. Starch Board |
| 47. Ironmoulders Board | 77. Stationery Board |
| 48. Jam Trade Board | 78. Stone Cutters Board |
| 49. Jewellers Board | 79. Tanners Board |
| 50. Leather Goods Board | 80. Tea Packing Board |
| 51. Lift Board | 81. Tilers Board |
| 52. Malt Board | 82. Tinsmiths Board |
| 53. Marine Store Board | 83. Tuckpointers Board |
| 54. Men's Clothing Board | 84. Underclothing Board |
| 55. Millet Broom Board | 85. Undertakers Board |
| 56. Milliners Board | 86. Watchmakers Board |
| 57. Mining Engine - drivers Board | 87. Waterproof Clothing Board |
| | 88. Wicker Board |
| | 89. Wire Workers Board |
| | 90. Woodworkers Board |
| | 91. Woollen Trade Board |

The most important provision of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 amended by the Act of 1909 is that which provides for the extension of the Special Board system to—

1. Any business whatsoever usually or frequently carried on in a shop.
2. Any business of carting or driving, or assisting in carting or driving, either generally, with such exceptions as are specified by the Governor in Council, or in connexion with any one or more specified trades, businesses, or occupations.

3. Any specified process, trade, or business connected with painting, renovating, repairing, or erection of buildings, or any paperhanging or plumbing work (including electrical or gas fittings) therefor, or quarrying.
4. Any business connected with the preparation or sale of firewood.

This is a very great extension of the Special Board system, but it must be remembered that not one new Special Board can be appointed under the provisions of the Act unless such appointment is sanctioned by a vote in both Houses of Parliament.

An Act passed in 1910 contained a number of clauses extending protection to various classes of workers, and administrative amendments to secure the better working of the existing law.

The following are the more important of the amendments:—
 Provided a resolution is carried by both Houses of Parliament, power is given to appoint Special Boards for persons wheresoever employed—

- (1) in any business or occupation connected with the installation of electrical fittings, appliances, motors, and heaters, including the laying of wires; or
- (2) in the business or occupation of an undertaker; or
- (3) in the occupation of a fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with the use of steam-boilers or steam-engines other than steam-boilers or steam-engines connected with mines; or
- (4) in the process, trade, business, or occupation of a watch or clock maker, including repairers; or
- (5) in the occupation of a lift attendant; or
- (6) in the occupation of a fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with a steam-engine or steam-boiler in or about mines of every kind; or
- (7) in the business or occupation (other than fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-drivers) of mining for—
 - (a) gold; .
 - (b) coal; or
 - (c) metals or minerals other than gold or coal; or
- (8) in any shop of a kind included in the Fourth Schedule of the Principal Act.

Two special provisions were made with regard to the Boards for miners—

1. That District Boards might be appointed instead of one Special Board for the whole State.
2. That the determination of such a Board should apply to any part of such district, including the whole or any part of a shire in such district.

Under the provisions of Act 2291, the power to limit the number of apprentices was restored to Special Boards.

A number of important provisions were contained in Act No. 2305, passed at the close of 1910. It was formerly the rule to make legal provision for the appointment of a Special Board, and subsequently a resolution was submitted to both Houses of Parliament. Under the provisions of the above Act, a Board can be appointed for any process, trade, business or occupation specified in a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament.

Determinations can be made to apply to the whole or any part of Victoria, to a branch of a trade or to any group or groups of trades. If necessary, Special Boards whose determinations would be applicable to country districts only can be appointed. Penalties are provided if an employer dismisses an employé because he is a member of a Special Board or gives information regarding his employment to an Inspector of Factories. The powers of Special Boards in dealing with matters relating to the trades for which they have been appointed are greatly extended. The Saturday half-holiday is made permanent, and it is further provided that shops shall be closed on Saturday for a half-holiday throughout the whole year. Bread-carters are to get two whole holidays a month instead of one. No person may in future cart or deliver any goods, wares, merchandise or materials whatsoever (other than perishable articles of human food, parcels of laundry work, aerated waters, cordials or ice in the summer months), except between 7.30 in the morning and 7.30 in the evening, on Fridays till 9 in the evening, and on Saturdays till 1.30. In certain cases the Chief Inspector may allow carting within the prohibited hours, but then only subject to the condition that the carter receives 2s. an hour overtime. Cab-drivers are exempt from this provision, and so far as butchers, milkmen and bakers are concerned, their hours are regulated by certain sections of the Act

previously in force. In country cities and towns, delivery may be continued until 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, but in such cases there shall be no carting or delivery on the usual weekly half-holiday. Carters in the metropolitan district are to receive a weekly half-holiday on Saturday, and on the usual half-holiday in country cities and towns. All watchmen must have a weekly holiday. All outworkers doing piece-work in the clothing trade must be registered with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and it is forbidden that any work be given out to any person not so registered.

The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1910 stated that determinations, made by 71 Boards appointed under the Act, were in force, and furnished figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. For instance, the average weekly wage for all employés (including boys) in the bread-making trade was £1 12s. 6d. in 1896, prior to the Wages Board being in operation, and £2 6s. 5d. in 1910, when its determination was in full force. Likewise, the average wage of persons employed in the boot trade increased from £1 3s. 2d. in 1896 to £1 12s. 7d. in 1910, and in the furniture trade from £1 9s. 1d. to £1 16s. in the same period. In 1900, the average wage of persons engaged in the engraving trade was £1 16s. 11d., and in 1910, when the determination was in force, it was £2 6s. 8d., there being an increase of 9s. 9d. In the pottery trade the average wage was £1 8s. 1d. in 1900, before the Wages Board fixed the rates, and in 1910, when the determination was in operation, it had risen to £1 15s. 11d., thus showing an average increase of 7s. 10d. for each employé engaged in the trade. In the brewing trade the average wage in 1901 was £1 14s. 4d., while in 1910, under the Wages Board determination, the average was £2 5s. 4d., being equivalent to an increase of 11s. for each employé.

Provision has been made in the law for appeals against the determination of any Special Board to a Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who may be assisted by two assessors for technical purposes only. The assessors have no voice in the decisions of the Court. There have been eight appeals against the determinations of Special Boards to this Court.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaus were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Public Works Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is

Effect—
Rise in
earnings.

Government
Labour
Bureau.

available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1910 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment:—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Year and Month.	Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the end of each Month in the Metropolis.	Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.
1910—January	1,286	} 6,447
February	1,312	
March	1,101	
April	1,167	
May	1,271	
June	1,675	
July	1,329	
August	1,100	
September	780	
October	475	
November	457	
December	407	

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years:—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1901	13,865	...	2,705
1902	10,071	...	806
1903	7,629	...	1,203
1904	11,559	...	1,329
1905	12,937	571	1,531
1906	13,232	1,600	2,896
1907	10,119	1,921	2,466
1908	14,444	3,294	4,973
1909	12,134	3,900	4,050
1910	15,279	3,968	6,447

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently the allowance to be made for duplication of registrations is proportionately great. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this, it is considered, would be equal to about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1910, the number of railway tickets advanced was 1,575, valued at £1,226, of which £901 has been refunded. During the past ten years 9,346 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £7,478, of which £4,906 has been refunded.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered charitable relief, or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1910 was 248. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 200. The total receipts of all the institutions was £1,203,872, of which the Government contributed £908,131, and £295,741 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,185,041. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 14,657, and there were no less than 135,131 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; but in these latter cases, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and showing the number in each class, the daily average number of

persons under care in institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
General Hospitals	48	2,262	61,425	£ 54,011	£ 119,329	£ 173,340	£ 169,493
Women's Hospital	1	163	1,486	2,400	13,716	16,116	15,390
Children's Hospital	1	135	13,255	2,000	9,502	11,502	11,443
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	20	3,241	1,000	1,477	2,477	2,995
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	70	..	4,114	133	4,247	4,247
Convalescent Homes	2	38	..	370	1,455	1,825	1,809
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	3	255	7,289	3,450	14,758	18,208	13,598
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	11	5,213	..	184,783	24,206	208,989	208,989
Foundling Hospitals	2	199	..	1,000	2,432	3,432	4,216
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	118	..	2,463	4,263	6,726	6,625
Total	71	8,413	86,696	255,591	191,271	446,862	439,305
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums	8	2,328	1,076	20,043	18,971	39,014	36,862
Old Colonists' Association	1	69	4	..	7,426	7,426	3,606
Freemasons' Home	1	16	..	..	1,029	1,029	1,379
Benevolent Societies	98	..	17,139	11,150	20,359	31,509	29,350
Orphan Asylums	10	1,589	..	4,440	20,493	24,933	23,671
Total	118	4,002	18,219	35,633	68,278	103,911	94,868
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	449	6,091	89,397	3,529	92,926	92,926
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	34	..	1,851	928	2,779	2,779
Female Refugees	10	679	..	2,900	21,810	23,810	21,434
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	154	..	400	5,012	5,412	5,748
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1	..	312	195	557	752	802
Gaols and Penal Establishments	18	876	..	52,008	..	52,008	52,008
Total	54	2,192	6,403	145,851	31,836	177,687	175,697
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age Pensioners .. ..	..	..	20,218	470,656	..	470,656	470,656
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	50	..	300	1,831	2,161	1,919
Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's)	1	..	..	..	13	13	25
Charity Organization Society	1	..	..	..	1,963	1,963	1,956
Free Dispensaries	2	..	3,595	100	519	619	615
Total	5	50	23,813	471,056	4,356	475,412	475,171
Grand Total	248	14,657	135,131	908,131	295,741	1,203,872	1,185,041

Charitable
institutions
—accom-
modation.

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1910, except in the case of the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the calendar year 1910, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1910. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns, nine of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows:—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1909-10.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ...	48	441	4,385,458	3,249	1,350
Women's Hospital ...	1	25	144,450	107	1,350
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	151,855	121	1,255
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	14	76,777	82	936
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	3	23,892	23	1,039
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	12	123,872	120	1,032
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	10	48,163	84	573
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	59	260
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	13	58,582	90	651
Receiving House for the Insane	1	12	26,783	33	812
Hospitals for the Insane ...	9	1,332	3,353,822	4,558	736
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	307	372
Benevolent Asylums ...	3	219	2,627,829	2,727	964
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	69,000	61	1,131
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	85,640	92	931
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ...	10	85	808,021	1,580	511
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	90	311,222	681	457
Female Refugees ...	10	157	545,683	786	694
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	22	119,250	204	585
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	11	46,796	50	936
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	20	60,816	56	1,086
Total ...	125	2,546	13,285,139	15,160	876

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1909-10.

Charitable
institutions
—inmates
and deaths.

Description of Institution	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
General Hospitals	27,085	2,262	2,538	Per cent. 9·4
Women's Hospital	2,462	103	42	1·7
Children's Hospital	2,145	135	270	12·6
Eye and Ear Hospital	1,150	70	5	·4
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	315	20	8	2·5
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,458	118	47	3·2
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	221	76	8	3·6
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	211	123	31	14·7
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	399	70	1	·3
Receiving House for the Insane	539	40	2	·4
Hospitals for the Insane	5,880	4,849	357	6·1
Idiot Asylum	359	324	12	3·3
Benevolent Asylums	4,032	2,328	433	10·9
Convalescent Homes	1,081	38	...	...
Blind Asylum	157	93	3	1·9
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	107	92	...	...
Orphan Asylums	2,004	1,589	8	·4
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	7,719	6,540	70	·9
Female Refuges	1,062	679	6	·6
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	884	154	...	...
Old Colonists' Association	80	69	9	11·2
Lara Inebriates' Institution	171	34	2	1·2
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	87	50	...	...
Freemasons' Home	18	16	2	11·1
Total	59,626	19,872	3,859	6·5

In addition to the inmates shown in the preceding table, there were 89 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 121 infants in the Female Refuges, and 142 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

Charitable institutions—receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1909-10 amounted to £681,208, of which £385,467, or 57 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £662,377. Of the Government contribution, £280,145 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	
General Hospitals	54,011	119,329	173,340	169,493
Women's Hospital	2,400	13,716	16,116	15,890
Children's Hospital	2,000	9,502	11,502	11,443
Eye and Ear Hospital	850	5,269	6,119	5,117
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1,000	1,477	2,477	2,995
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	2,463	4,263	6,726	6,625
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	...	1,037	1,037	1,202
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1,000	1,395	2,395	3,014
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	4,114	133	4,247	4,247
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane	184,783	24,206	208,989	208,989
Idiot Asylum				
Benevolent Asylums	20,043	18,971	39,014	36,862
Convalescent Homes	370	1,455	1,825	1,809
Blind Asylum	1,700	4,908	6,608	4,421
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	900	4,581	5,481	4,060
Orphan Asylums	4,440	20,493	24,933	23,671
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	89,397	3,529	92,926	92,926
Female Refuges	2,000	21,810	23,810	21,434
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	400	5,012	5,412	5,748
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	...	7,426	7,426	3,606
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	1,029	1,029	1,379
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	195	557	752	802
Charity Organization Society ... ..	...	1,963	1,963	1,956
Benevolent Societies	11,150	20,359	31,509	29,350
Free Dispensaries	100	519	619	615
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter ... ..	...	13	13	25
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1,851	928	2,779	2,779
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	300	1,861	2,161	1,919
Total	385,467	295,741	681,208	662,377

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

Charitable institutions
—average cost per inmate.

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1909-10.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals	2,262	136,737	60 9 0
Women's Hospital	103	9,491	92 2 11
Children's Hospital	135	10,871	80 10 6
Eye and Ear Hospital	70	4,642	66 6 3
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	20	1,772	88 12 0
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	118	6,385	54 2 2
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	76	852	11 4 3
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	123	2,863	23 5 6
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	70	3,703	52 18 0
Receiving House for the Insane			
Hospitals for the Insane	5,213	165,456	31 14 9
Idiot Asylum			
Benevolent Asylums	2,328	35,642	15 6 2
Convalescent Homes	38	1,615	42 10 0
Blind Asylum	93	4,309	46 6 8
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	92	3,774	41 0 5
Orphan Asylums	1,589	19,836	12 9 8
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	6,540	90,347	13 16 3
Female Refuges	679	19,774	29 2 5
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	154	5,748	37 6 6
Old Colonists' Association	69	2,679	38 16 6
Lara Inebriates' Institution	34	2,619	77 0 7
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	50	1,605	32 2 0
Freemasons' Home	16	569	35 11 3
Total	19,872	531,289	26 14 9

In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £17 3s. 1d. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling

Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

HOSPITALS.

Melbourne
Hospital.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who might be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney; but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. £265 was raised at a public meeting, at which also a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for

occupation, and a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied; even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which over 6,000 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 17,482 persons were treated last year, including 7,052 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 87,224.

As far as has been possible in an institution, the greater part of which was built over half a century ago, the hospital has been improved in accordance with the latest views of hospital construction and the requirements of modern science. A fine operating theatre was built a few years ago, and recently the old original theatre was reconstructed and brought thoroughly up to date. In these two theatres during 1910 no fewer than 2,266 operations were performed. There is a most effective system of steam supply and hot-water pipes installed at the hospital, whereby the operating theatres and some of the wards are heated; the sterilizers are supplied with steam at a high temperature, and the theatres are provided with absolutely sterilized water.

Some years ago an excellently-equipped mortuary was added to the hospital, and a fine large lecture-room for University students. Other important additions have been two new wards for septic cases. These are the most up-to-date wards in the hospital, and have proved highly satisfactory. Another department of the institution which has been excellently equipped is the X-rays room. Generous donations from the trustees of the estate of the late Edward Wilson have provided for this highly useful department the latest and best equipment.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated up to date number 212,114; the out-patients, 912,980.

In 1909-10 the Government granted £10,000 towards maintenance; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £770; private contributions amounted to £3,730; proceeds of entertainments to £106; bequests to £7,750; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,239; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £1,854; and out-patients' fees to £1,160; interest yielded a revenue of £2,423; and £1,966 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £31,998, which included £4,570 bequests, &c., to the endowment fund. The expenditure was £27,641.

During the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of £500 in fittings from Mr. A. T. Danks, making a total of £142,500. It was decided to re-build on the present site, and the architect for the committee (Mr. J. J. Clark) made a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure. A commencement of the building operations has been made with the medical and surgical blocks facing Lonsdale-street, and the out-patient department at the corner of Swanston and Little Lonsdale streets. It is expected that these blocks will be completed in 1912.

Alfred
Hospital.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888 a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. This portion was replaced, and, during the year 1901-2 further additions were made. The hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of two grades; the first pay an entrance fee and a fixed sum monthly for maintenance, &c., whilst the second receive a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1910, the daily average number of in-patients was 167. The number of patients treated shows a continuous and steady increase. Thus, the total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1900, was 6,922, while during the year 1909-10 12,614 were treated. The total revenue from all sources was £13,794—£4,000 from the Government; £459 municipal grants; £1,917 private contributions; £1,989 proceeds of entertainments; £1,034 legacies, bequests, &c.; £995 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,651 contributions by in-door patients; £969 by out-door patients; £390 from interest; and £390 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £14,226. The management has provided sleeping quarters for the night nurses away from the main buildings, at a cost of about £3,000. The mortuary has been remodelled and a roomy laboratory has been erected and equipped. The enlargement of the laundry and the adoption of modern methods for heating, hot water supply, &c., are pressing necessities which hitherto have had to be deferred solely through lack of funds.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and founded as a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administrative quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. Since the institution was first opened, up to 30th June, 1910, 170,443 patients have received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 10,146 patients were treated. The visits of out-patients during the same period were 26,820. The average stay of in-patients was 22 days for males and 21 days for females, which is an exceedingly low average; 898 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 2,005 casualty cases were attended to. The general death-rate for the past year was 6.06 per 100 persons admitted. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £13,135, made up of £2,083 Government grant; £401 municipal grants; £1,324 private contributions; £7,507 legacies, bequests, &c.; £437 Hospital Sunday collections; £468 contributions by in-door, and £607 by out-door patients; interest, £252; and £56 from all other sources. The expenditure was £17,543—£13,026 for buildings; £4,330 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items, £187.

Homœo-
pathic
Hospital.

The institution has accommodation for 103 patients. On 30th June, 1910, there were remaining under care 21 men and 31 women. An operating theatre has been built, and equipped with all the latest instruments and appliances, also a children's wing, which provides accommodation for 28 children. A building for nurses' accommodation, a laundry, mortuary buildings, and out-patients' waiting-rooms have been recently constructed. Towards these works one donor has given £5,000, and the Government has allotted £2,500. Additional funds are required to assist in defraying the total cost of the foregoing works.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Mrs. Austin died on 3rd September, 1910, aged 87 years, and a colonist of 71 years' standing. Other donations quickly followed, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This

Austin
Hospital
for
Incurables

building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. £5,110 of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. At the request of the Government additional accommodation has recently been provided for cancer and consumptive patients. The sanitary arrangements of the institution have been entirely remodelled, the whole of the waste material (sewage, &c.) being treated by the septic tank system. Up to 30th June, 1910, 3,263 patients were admitted; of this number 2,264 died in the institution, 782 were discharged, and 217 were at the date mentioned occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been all of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been effected at the establishment. The patients treated during the year 1909-10 numbered 483, of whom 271 were new admissions, and the daily average was 219. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1909-10—£13,105—£3,035 was spent on buildings, and £10,070 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £12,908; made up of £3,350 Government grant; £260 municipal grants; £3,201 private contributions; £83 proceeds of entertainments; £3,609 legacies and bequests; £791 Hospital Sunday collections; £628 contributions from in-door patients; £967 interest; and £19 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 127 males and 90 females under care on 30th June, 1910.

St. Vincent's
Hospital,
Melbourne.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity; but, though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The site is in Victoria-parade, Fitzroy. The present building forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 125 beds. That the work of the institution conforms in every way to the most modern requirements is evidenced by the fact that during the previous year the Faculty of Medicine of the Melbourne University recommended the hospital for recognition as a clinical school, and the University Council accepted the recommendation, subject to the enlargement of the existing department of pathology. The necessary addition to the hospital buildings was carried out, and fully equipped, and for the past twelve months the work of the clinical school has been carried out with highly satisfactory results. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 2,185 patients were treated in the institution, an increase of 312 upon the previous year; and the number of out-patients who received treatment was 15,188, making a total of 17,373. The number of casualties treated was

2,406, as against 1,646 during the preceding 12 months. 2,333 surgical operations were performed on patients, of whom 36 died, the death rate after operations thus being only 1.5 per cent. The receipts totalled £12,830, made up of £3,105 Government grant; £184 from municipalities; £4,977 private contributions; £1,105 proceeds of entertainments; £644 bequests; £672 Hospital Sunday fund; £1,993 patients' contributions; and £150 from other sources. The expenditure was £12,152, of which £2,253 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £9,899 on maintenance, &c.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. The management has also caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and the work of building a new out-patients' department and nurses' quarters is now completed. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. The next block to be erected is to consist of infirmary wards, the estimated cost being £12,000. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynæcology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1910, the number of patients admitted was 54,423, of which 39,318 were confinements, and the attendances of out-patients were 197,450. During the year ended on that date, 1,761 midwifery and 621 gynæcological patients were admitted, which, together with 81 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 2,463 treated. There were also in the same period 3,243 attendances of 1,295 out-patients. There is now accommodation for 107 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts amounted to £16,116, made up of £2,400 Government grant; £327 municipal grants; £1,341 private contributions; £6,596 entertainments; £3,203 bequests and donations; £685 Hospital Sunday collections; £823 from patients; £587 medical students and pupil nurses; £115 interest; and £39 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance &c., was £9,573, and on buildings, £6,317, a total of £15,890. Every patient who passes through the

Women's
Hospital.

wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many of them before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission, with the view of inquiring into their circumstances.

In this establishment 21 patients remained under care on 30th June, 1909. During the year 1909-10 294 were admitted, making a total of 315 treated; 272 were cured or relieved, 6 were discharged as incurable, 7 left at their own request, and 8 died, leaving 22 in the hospital on 30th June, 1910. The total number of distinct cases treated as out-patients was 3,241, the attendances numbering 11,332. The income for 1909-10 was £2,477, made up as follows:—Government grant, £1,000; municipal grant, £103; private contributions, £321; legacies, bequests, &c., £230; Hospital Sunday collections, £153; out-patients' contributions, £359; in-patients' fees, £150; interest, £80; and miscellaneous receipts, £81. The expenditure was £2,995.

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, founded in 1870, has completed its 40th year of useful progress. It was first established in a very small cottage in Stephen-street, Melbourne, as an out-patient department only, but the necessity of treating in-patients was very soon felt, and in consequence, six beds were opened for the reception of in-patients. This small effort has grown with marvellous rapidity, and the hospital now occupies a site in Drummond, Pelham, and Rathdown streets, Carlton, covering an area of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, provides accommodation for 121 in-patients, and receives daily at the big out-patients' department nearly 270 attendances. The Convalescent Cottage, at Brighton, which was burnt down, has been replaced by a commodious building on an infinitely better site in the same suburb, the new cottage providing accommodation for 30 children. Every form of infantile ailment is treated in children up to 14 years of age, and the tabulated list of causes of admission of in-patients is a wonderful record of the good work done. For the year ended 30th June, 1910, there were 2,011 cases admitted, which, with 134 in the hospital on 1st July, 1909, makes a total of 2,145 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,738 were discharged relieved, 270 died, and 137 were in the institution on 30th June, 1910. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 30,679. In the out-patients' department during the year 1909-10 13,255 children attended 79,628 times; and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,496,036 attendances of 293,648 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £10,939, which, with £504 expended on the building, &c., gave a total expenditure of £11,443. The revenue was £11,502, made up of £2,000 Government grant; £425 municipal grants; £3,286 private contributions; £617 proceeds of entertainments; £1,246 bequests; £1,129 Hospital Sunday collections; £317 schools and church collections; £1,112 contributions by patients; £577 interest; and £793 miscellaneous revenue.

Queen
Victoria
Memorial
Hospital
for Women
and
Children.

Children's
Hospital,
Melbourne.

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, fall to be treated there, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to the eye and ear, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in this institution which are not only the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and of entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth; New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1910 numbered 1,096, making, with 54 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 1,150 treated. The patients discharged numbered 1,082, of whom 1,058 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 10 to be incurable; 9 were discharged at their own request, and 5 died. Besides these, there were 7,289 out-patients treated, 115 of this number being from the other States and New Zealand; 112 were from various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 63 were wards of the State, of whom 21 were treated as in-patients. The total number of attendances was 41,289, and of operations, 1,373. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, and a considerable addition to them has recently been made. The increased accommodation thus obtained whilst affording ample room for the out-patients department, which was urgently needed, has also admitted of an increase of 24 beds, thus bringing the total number up to 82, and making the hospital one of the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The total of the receipts for the year 1909-10 was £6,119, made up of £850 Government grant; £290 from municipalities; £592 private contributions; £1,930 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,295 out-patients' fees; £428 in-patients' fees; £463 from Hospital Sunday and church collections; £206 interest; and £65 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £4,796, and on building £321; this, together with the interest on bank overdraft and the balance due on building account, still leaves the institution in debt to the extent of £720 on maintenance account and £2,470 on the building.

ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institute is not in

any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can also be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed. Music is an important part of the education of the blind; those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilized as a means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, matting and millet broom making, the period of training varying from two to five years. Wages are paid at somewhat higher rates than those ruling in the various trades of a similar character outside. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." The funds of this society are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management of the institute equal to the amount of the members' contributions. The society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer. The institution contains 5 dormitories, with 92 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1909, 96 persons; 12 were admitted during the year, 11 were discharged, and 3 died, leaving 94 under care at the end of the financial year. The total sales of manufactured goods realized £7,364. There is now no debt on the institution. The receipts in 1909-10 reached a total of £6,608—comprising £1,700 Government grant; £201 municipal grants; £1,677 private contributions; £1,940 legacies and bequests; £850 interest; and £240 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £4,421. This amount is exclusive of the trading department expenditure, which department showed a loss for the year of £150.

VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site on St. Kilda-road, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 93 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 14 new pupils were admitted, and 17 discharged, leaving 90 on the roll. Since the institution was established 521 deaf children have enjoyed its benefits.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with most satisfactory results. In addition to the ordinary school work, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening; while the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties.

The receipts for the year amounted to £5,481, made up of £900 Government grant, £241 municipal grants, £1,394 private contributions, £1,651 legacies, bequests, &c., £622 interest, and £673 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,060, viz., £270 for buildings and extraordinary repairs, and £3,790 for maintenance, &c.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated in Ballarat, one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1909, was 2,473; the number admitted during the year was 1,559; and the total number discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,760; leaving under care on 30th June, 1910, in all the institutions, 2,272. The Government grant in aid for the year 1909-10 was £20,043; from municipalities a sum of £912 was received; private contributions amounted to £4,003; proceeds of entertainments to £528; legacies, bequests, and special donations to £4,417; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,318; and payments by patients to £4,025; interest was £2,445; and from all other sources £1,323 was received, making a total income of £39,014. The expenditure was £36,862, of which £1,006 was spent on buildings.

Benevolent
asylums.

Ninety-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1910. 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 any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission and Scots' Church Mission. The distinct adult individuals relieved during the year numbered about 17,139; the receipts amounted to £31,509, of which £11,150 was from Government, £1,630 from municipalities, and £18,729 from private sources; the expenditure was £29,350.

Benevolent
societies.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There are ten of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on 1st July, 1909, was 1,595, the number admitted during the 12 months was 409; and the total discharged and died, 446, leaving under care on 30th June, 1910, 1,558. This shows overcrowding to a slight extent, as the daily average in attendance was 1,589 and the number of beds only 1,580. In two of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished. In the other eight institutions, the receipts totalled £24,933—made up of £4,440 Government grant; £398 municipal grants; £5,214 private contributions; £484 proceeds of entertainments; £7,860 legacies and bequests; £176 Hospital Sunday contributions; £2,284 payments on account of orphans maintained; £3,649 interest; and £428 other receipts. The total expenditure was £23,671—£3,630 for buildings, and £20,041 for maintenance and other expenses.

Orphan
asylums.

CONSUMPTION SANATORIUM.

Greenvale
Consumption
Sanatorium.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium, at Broadmeadows, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of Dr. B. Burnett Ham, as Permanent Head of the Public Health Department and Administrator of State Sanatoria. During the year ended 31st December, 1910, 380 patients were treated at the Sanatorium, 64 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number 163 did very well, 55 were classed as incurable, and 115 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). One death occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 54 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 1,505 patients. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the Sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 90 patients.

OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Convalescent
homes.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 61 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1909-10 was 54; 1,027 were admitted during the year, 1,044 were discharged, and 37 remained under care on 30th June, 1910. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £370; and municipal grants to £87; the revenue from private contributions was £397; from legacies, bequests, &c., £346; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £312; from relatives, £88; and from interest and other sources, £225—a total of £1,825. The expenditure was £178 on buildings, &c.; and £1,631 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £1,809.

Free
dispensaries.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1910—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1910, numbered 3,595. The visits to or by these persons numbered 16,836. The receipts amounted to £619, of which £100 was from Government and £519 from other sources. The total expenditure was £615.

Broad-
meadows
Foundling
Hospital.

This hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £2,000 has been expended since its foundation in additions and improvements. The total number of inmates on 30th June, 1909, was 77; 144 were admitted during the year, 8 died, 137 were discharged or adopted, and 76 were under care on 30th June, 1910. The institution contains

10 dormitories and 84 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The condition of the institution has been greatly improved, open-air accommodation for the infants having been provided.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home 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. Young women are received at the institution without charge for three months before the birth of the infant, and can remain for six months after they return from the Women's Hospital. Those children who are naturally fed have thus every chance of surviving. While in the institution, the young mothers are trained in domestic and laundry work by an efficient housekeeper, under whose supervision they do all the work of the Home for the staff and inmates. On their leaving, the matron secures a situation for them either with or without the child. In the latter case, the child may be left at the Home, the mother contributing towards its support. The boarding-out system is annually on the increase. Probationers are trained as domestic nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency. Owing to lack of the funds required to build the much-needed observation ward, the committee, at the urgent request of the medical staff, has had a tent erected in the grounds, in which the sick children have been nursed. In the absence of better accommodation it has proved of great use, although its necessary distance from the main building is inconvenient, and has caused much extra work to the staff. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 211 children were in the care of the institution. Of these, 46 were discharged to friends or relations, 8 were adopted, 81 were boarded-out, 31 died, and 45 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1910. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £2,395, of which £1,000 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £3,014, of which £972 was for boarding-out.

The
Foundling
Hospital
and Infants'
Home.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in these institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, the Government subsidized these establishments to the extent of £2,000; £17,973 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £3,837 from other sources, making the total receipts £23,810.

Refuges for
women.

The expenditure amounted to £21,434—made up of £1,175 spent on buildings, and £20,259 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1909-10:—

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1909-10.

Female Refuges.	Number Admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number Discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1910.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Home ...	19	3	16	24	17	19	32
Bendigo Rescue Home	9	7	...	7	6	7	4
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	45	2	...	50	1	20	1
Geelong ...	8	...	5	5	4	10	5
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	146	...	...	162	...	367	...
Carlton Refuge ...	39	38	...	43	37	44	28
South Yarra Home ..	29	...	...	29	...	18	...
Temporary Home, Collingwood ...	17	5	...	17	4	8	3
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	22	...	...	18	...	26	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne	38	...	...	39	...	149	...
Total ...	372	55	21	394	69	668	73

Salvation
Army
rescue
homes.

There are six rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Bendigo, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 204 beds on 1st July, 1909, when there were under care 162 adults and 24 children. During the year 722 adults and 118 children were admitted; 282 were placed at service or restored to friends; 419 were discharged at their own request; 37 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; 11 infants died; and there were 97 children who went out with their mothers and 4 who were put out to nurse or provided with homes. The Army received £400 from the Government, in aid of these institutions; £164, private contributions; and £4,848, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates—a total of £5,412. The total expenditure was £5,748.

Night
shelter.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter for Women, Collingwood, 3,474 cases were accommodated during the year 1909-10, viz., 3,442 women, and 32 children. The expenses were £25, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid
Society.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who

desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable assistance is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1909-10 was 312. The receipts amounted to £752, including grants from the Government and the Penal Department, and contributions from private sources, while the expenditure was £802.

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who had been trained to 30th April, 1911, was 20,920; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 934; 3,711 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 12,256 certificates and medallions have been issued. One motor and two horse-drawn ambulance waggons are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, one at 33 Grosvenor-street, South Yarra (Tel. Windsor 2246), and one at 36 Ormond-road, Ascot Vale (Tel. Ascot 201). The waggons attended to 5,022 calls during the year, of which 1,514 were charity cases, the distance travelled being 39,630 miles. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

St. John
Ambulance
Associa-
tion.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and professional mendicity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to work; (6) To establish a loan fund; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. All of these objects, with the exception of the latter part of (7), have been, or are being, achieved to a greater or less extent. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a

Charity Or-
ganization
Society.

nominee of each of 58 metropolitan charities, and of 20 members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income and outgo of the year ended 30th June, 1910, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £879; expenditure, £917; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £957; expenditure, £940; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £195; expenditure, £215; Woodyard—Receipts, £889; expenditure, £824. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,331, of which 800 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation into these 800 cases showed that in 654 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 87 to misconduct; while 59 cases come under other headings. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to an extent to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to child. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work; and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. This society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by its advice, and with its assistance eighteen years ago. It was also responsible, either alone or in co-operation with others, for the Children's Court Act and the Infant Life Protection Act, and for the inauguration in 1906 of the Victorian Provident Aid Society, and in 1909 of the Provident Loan Society of Victoria Limited. The former society lends money to deserving applicants, on personal security, in amounts not exceeding £25, and charges 6d. for every £1 lent to cover expenses. The latter lends any amount on any approved security, and charges 1 per cent. per month for the accommodation. The objective in both cases is to help people in distress to maintain their independence by removing the stigma popularly associated with charitable relief.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

Labour
Colony,
Leongatha.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated, under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 460 acres or thereabouts of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904.

The present trustees are E. J. Nevell, Esq. (chairman), P. J. Carroll, Esq. (superintendent trustee), J. H. Mullaly, Esq., and J. R. Pescott, Esq. Mr. W. H. Crate is the secretary, and the city address is 453 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 7,745 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying and fruit and vegetable growing, and pig breeding is carried on extensively. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, 220 men were admitted, a weekly average of 52 was maintained during the whole year for an average term of 9 weeks, 86 left looking for work, 89 left with engagements, 37 left without notice, 21 were discharged for various reasons, 4 were sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 10 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 37 were at work on 30th June, 1911. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 8s. 2d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1911, it was found that there was a credit balance of £114 in trust accounts.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £2,355, as follows:—

Dairy produce	...	...	...	...	£676
Farm produce and garden	...	...	...	...	145
Horses	...	...	...	...	14
Pigs	...	...	...	...	759
Hides, Bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	94
Sheep	...	...	...	...	46
Colonists' Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	135
Wages of men working off the place	...	...	...	...	190
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	66
Stores	...	...	...	...	22
Boots and Clothes	...	...	...	...	98
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	110

The following are the amounts of Government grants which have been spent annually since the establishment of the Colony:—

	£	s.	d.
1893-4	4,213	15	2
1894-5	3,203	8	0
1895-6	2,473	13	1
1896-7	2,219	14	4
1897-8	2,729	13	2
1898-9	4,091	8	1
1899-1900	3,884	5	11
1900-1	3,000	0	0
1901-2	2,374	3	6
1902-3	3,627	7	10
1903-4	1,998	18	11
1904-5	999	19	7
1905-6	499	19	9
1906-7	496	9	10
1907-8	449	18	7
1908-9	549	19	9
1909-10	550	0	0
1910-11	550	0	0
Total	37,912	15	6

It will be seen that the Government grant for the past six years has averaged a little over £500 per annum, also that it was during those years lower than at any previous period and nearly £500 below the amount for the year 1904-5.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Health
Society.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It is supported by about 300 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and fourteen members of council, eight of whom are ladies. Its objects are:—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these

objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organize series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, thus reaching many greatly in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually in those subjects, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards. At the last examination 282 candidates presented themselves, of whom 80 passed, and were awarded prizes and certificates. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would avoid overlapping, tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and generally promote the cause of sanitary progress. The work of educating the community in methods of preventing consumption and its spread goes on unceasingly. In this connexion the next step to be taken is the institution of a travelling van, with accompanying lecturer and exhibits. The society is supported by donations and subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its Humane
Society. objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, 103 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 29 certificates, 21 bronze medals, and 3 silver medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £442, and the expenditure to £391. The institution has placed and maintains 340 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1910-11, 30 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 13 in Western Australia, 3 in Tasmania, 3 in Queensland, 2 in South Australia, and 2 in New Zealand. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New

Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and as the awards made by the society appear to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years:—

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 to 1900 ...	1,597	298	1,895
1901 to 1910 ...	1,188	264	1,452

A large falling off is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in the proportion to the population, the rate per 100,000 being 12 in the later decennium as against 16 in the earlier.

Taking the ten years ended 1910, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows:—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA,
1901 TO 1910.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	226	80	306
10 to 20 years	240	42	282
20 to 40 years	305	66	371
40 to 60 years	258	54	312
60 years and over	159	22	181
Total	1,188	264	1,452

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the en-

forcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents of the society are appointed in more than 180 different centres, and these, by disinterested service under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 864 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 567 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 119 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £478 and the expenditure to £424.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are almost entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employés, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

Hospital
Saturday
and
Sunday.

COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1910.

	£		£
1873 to 1898 ...	190,104	1906 ...	8,011
1899 ...	5,853	1907 ...	8,813
1900 ...	5,901	1908 ...	9,146
1901 ...	6,034	1909 ...	9,398
1902 ...	6,669	1910 ...	10,555
1903 ...	7,058		
1904 ...	7,795	Total ...	£233,572
1905 ...	8,235		

Distribution of moneys collected on Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund to 1909, and for the year 1910, are given below:—

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1910.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1909.	1910.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	76,903	2,654	79,557
Alfred Hospital	33,647	1,169	34,816
Benevolent Asylum	23,089	625	23,714
Women's Hospital	23,158	915	24,073
Children's Hospital	31,188	1,166	32,354
Eye and Ear Hospital	13,039	493	13,532
Homœopathic Hospital	12,777	401	13,178
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	8,085	182	8,267
Richmond Dispensary	1,671	50	1,721
Collingwood Dispensary	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables	15,634	895	16,529
Convalescent Home for Women	2,960	155	3,115
" " Men	2,445	155	2,600
Melbourne District Nursing Society	1,532	150	1,682
St. Vincent's Hospital	5,785	695	6,480
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon	3,151	...	3,151
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1,603	183	1,786
Melbourne Dental Hospital	354	75	429
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	86	...	86
St. John Ambulance Association	325	100	425
Total distributed	259,332	10,063	269,395
Total collected	273,017	10,555	283,572

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act.

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, the maximum rate of pension not to exceed 10s. per week. The persons to whom pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force on 1st July, 1909.

Persons.—Every man and woman who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years. In regard to women, however, by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910, the age was reduced from 65 years to 60 years as from that date.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences from Australia or a territory under its jurisdiction, not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in Australia, and if married that his wife and family resided in Australia and were maintained by him.

Good character.

If a husband, that he has not for 12 months or upwards during five years immediately preceding his application, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age, or if a wife that she has not for 12 months during the preceding five years, without just cause, deserted her husband or children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property not to exceed £310, but a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net value of property exceeds £50, except where the property includes the home of the pensioner, and such home does not produce income, when £100 is exempted. In the case of husband and wife who are not living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order, or deed of separation, the net capital value of the property of each is taken to be half the total net capital value of the property of both. Income is similarly calculated. Pensioner's income, together with pension, not to be more than £52 per annum. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations, are not to be considered income.

Any applicant who has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons are not qualified to receive an old-age pension :—

Aliens.

Naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for three years before making application, provided that a person who became a naturalized subject before 30th June, 1910, shall not be disqualified.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910, and pensions may now be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned:—

Persons.—Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of his being an invalid, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, with the further proviso that the applicant must have become permanently incapacitated whilst in Australia.

That the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension.

That the applicant has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill-health.

That his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not either severally or collectively adequately maintain him.

Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions.

Persons disqualified for invalid pensions are:—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

Old-age pensioners in Australia

The numbers of persons in each State of Australia who were receiving old-age pensions in 1910 and in June, 1911, were as follows:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1910 AND 1911.

State.	Number of Pensioners, 1910.		Pensions Granted, &c., since Inauguration of System.				In Course, 30th June, 1911.	Number of Old-age Pensioners, 30th June, 1911.
	30th June.	30th December.	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancellations.		
Victoria ...	20,218	21,406	27,902	1,277	3,625	292	466	23,985
New South Wales ...	25,215	26,643	32,837	1,998	3,656	496	588	28,685
Queensland ...	8,561	9,132	11,363	959	1,197	357	166	9,809
South Australia ...	5,892	6,266	7,769	655	824	98	111	6,847
Western Australia ...	2,361	2,692	3,501	342	287	44	38	2,970
Tasmania ...	3,245	3,400	4,355	180	511	51	152	3,793
Australia ...	65,492	69,539	87,527	5,411	10,100	1,338	1,521	76,089

Invalid pensions were made available in Australia from 18th November, 1910, and the numbers granted on and after that date, which were in existence on 30th June, 1911, are as under:—

Invalid pensioners in Australia.

INVALID PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1911.

State.	From 18th November, 1910, to 30th June, 1911.				In Course, 30th June, 1911.	Number of Invalid Pensioners, 30th June, 1911.
	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancellations.		
Victoria ...	2,283	549	11	...	177	2,272
New South Wales	3,837	408	135	69	334	3,633
Queensland ...	515	198	20	3	64	492
South Australia ...	359	90	11	2	70	346
Western Australia	184	78	4	1	42	179
Tasmania ...	414	70	14	3	88	397
Australia ...	7,592	1,393	195	78	775	7,319

During the financial year ended 30th June, 1911, the expenditure for invalid and old-age pensions in Australia amounted to £1,844,848, but the approximate liability on account of the 76,089 old-age and 7,319 invalid pensioners on the registers on 30th June, 1911, is £2,085,000, or an average per individual of about £25 per annum. The expenditure during the financial year 1911-12 will, it is anticipated, show a considerable increase on this amount.

Cost of pensions, 1901-11.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1911, it had reached a total of 23,985 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amounts expended each year are as under:—

Old-age pensioners, 1901 to 1910-11.

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1911.

Financial Year	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.	Actual Amount Paid in Old-age Pensions.
18th January, 1901, to 30th June, 1901	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2	14,570	292,432
1902-3	12,417	215,973
1903-4	11,609	205,150
1904-5	11,209	200,464
1905-6	10,990	189,127
1906-7	10,732	187,793
1907-8	11,288	233,573
1908-9	12,368	270,827
1909-10	20,218	470,656
1910-11	23,985	573,699

Persons eligible to receive old-age pensions.

The following table shows the estimated number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, viz., women aged 60 years and over and men aged 65 years and upwards, in Australia, the number receiving old-age pensions in 1911, and the proportion of the latter to the former:—

PERSONS ELIGIBLE AND THOSE RECEIVING OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 1911.

State.	Estimated Number of Persons Eligible to Receive Old-age Pensions.			Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions.	Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis.
	Women aged 60 Years and over.	Men aged 65 Years and over.	Total.		
Victoria ...	47,000	37,660	84,660	23,985	28
New South Wales ..	40,000	34,800	74,800	28,685	38
Queensland ...	11,000	9,300	20,300	9,809	48
South Australia ...	13,500	8,208	21,708	6,847	32
Western Australia ..	3,150	3,400	6,550	2,970	45
Tasmania ...	5,500	4,025	9,525	3,793	40
Australia ...	120,150	97,393	217,543	76,089	35

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Queensland (48 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (28 per cent.). The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 35 per cent.

Victoria was the first State to provide old-age pensions, the Act making this provision having been passed in 1900, and the system having come into operation on 1st January, 1901. The total amount paid in pensions by the State to the 30th June, 1909, was £1,924,677. The New South Wales Old-age Pensions Act operated from 1st August, 1901, and the cost to the State was £3,978,770. In Queensland, the State old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908, a year prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth measure—and the total sum paid was £148,827.

The Dominion of New Zealand instituted the system of old-age pensions prior to any State of the Commonwealth, an Act which was passed on 1st November, 1898, having provided for the payment of a pension of £18 per annum, or 6s. 11d. per week, without contribution by the beneficiaries. This amount was increased to £26 per annum, or 10s. per week, from 1st September, 1905. A deduction is made of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and of £1 for each £10 of property above £340, where such property constitutes a home, or above £50 in all other classes of property. In the case of a husband and wife the amount of joint income (including pension) is limited to £90. Every person aged 65 years and over is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the Dominion for 25 years, and does not receive income in excess of £60 a year, nor possess property exceeding £260 in

Cost of State old-age pension schemes.

Old-age pensions in New Zealand.

value. The following statement shows the number of pensions in force, and the annual amount payable at the end of 1910:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

Exclusive of Maoris—

Number of old-age pensioners	...	...	...	15,096
Annual amount payable	...	...	...	£369,000
Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged 65 years and upwards	...	...	...	47,000
Proportion of those eligible on an age basis who are receiving pensions	...	...	...	32.11

Maoris—

Number of old-age pensioners	...	...	...	694
Annual amount payable	...	...	...	£17,000

From the initiation of the system in January, 1899, to 31st March, 1911, a sum of over three million pounds sterling was expended on account of old-age pensions.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

At the beginning of the year 1910 there were on the books of the Lunacy Department 5,241 patients' names. The distribution was as follows:—In the Hospitals for the Insane, 4,636 patients; in the Receiving House and Wards, 41; in the private licensed houses, 77; whilst on trial leave and boarded out from these various institutions there were 487 patients.

Hospitals for the Insane.

The admission rate has been rather a heavy one, and, in fact, the highest in the history of the State. The Hospitals for the Insane admitted 802 cases during the year, but many of these of course were sent on from the Receiving House and Wards, 339 being received in this way. The private licensed houses admitted 81 cases, and the Receiving House and Wards admitted 585. Of the latter number, 202 recovered completely, and 35 more to such an extent as to be capable of discharge to the care of their friends. The total number of cases admitted to the institutions controlled by the Lunacy Department was 1,129. It must be remembered, however, that a certain number of those who were admitted to the Receiving House were never certified as insane, and recovered their mental balance without having to go on to the Hospitals for the Insane or being so certified.

At the end of the year the numbers of insane persons known to the Department were as follows:—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State Hospitals for the Insane...	2,435	2,331	4,766
Boarded-out and on trial leave from the State Hospitals for the Insane	220	255	475
In the private Licensed Houses	17	58	75
Out on trial from the private Licensed Houses	13	20	33
Receiving Houses and Receiving Wards	22	25	47
Total	2,707	2,689	5,396

This means that, in comparison with the previous year, there has, in the Hospitals for the Insane, been an addition of 130, and in the cases known to the Department, a total increase of 155. During the year the numbers on trial leave slightly decreased, but there has been more than a corresponding increase of the numbers of those boarded out. Whether this accumulation of insanity means a definite increase in the production of mental disorders in the State of Victoria it is somewhat difficult to say. The proportion of insane to the total population is now 1 in 246.5, which is the highest proportion yet recorded. There are also these facts to be considered—that the Receiving House and the Mental Hospital at Royal Park have received an unusually large number of cases of adolescent insanity, and that a very decided increase has been noted of recent years in the number of patients admitted suffering from general paralysis. The recovery rate, when the discharges from the Receiving House and Wards are taken into consideration, has remained practically the same as of late years, and the death rate has also shown little alteration.

It would therefore seem that, along with the increase in the number of insane which is naturally due to an increase in the population, some other condition is superadded—it may be that the use of the Receiving House and Mental Hospital and the private licensed houses has had the effect of bringing to the notice of the Lunacy Department a very much larger number of cases of mental disorder, many of whom would previously not have been under inspection. It is possible, however, that there is a definite increase in the number of persons suffering from mental disorders and insanity, and this, indeed, would seem to be the case, having regard to the large number of youthful cases admitted to Royal Park.

The number of patients in the Hospitals for the Insane in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1909, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1909.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria	5,138	398
Queensland	2,237	387
New South Wales	5,902	369
New Zealand	3,505	357
Western Australia	782	294
Tasmania	506	271
South Australia	1,051	262

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria as compared with other States is accounted for by the much larger proportion of old persons contained in the population, and also by the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, which causes names to be retained much longer on the registers of the asylums than is the case in other parts of Australia.

The recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1909 were below the average of the nineteen years ended with 1909, the proportion in that year being 3,111 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with an average of 3,591 in the period stated. The proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1909 are as follows:—

Recoveries of insane persons in Australia, 1909.

RECOVERIES.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
South Australia ...	5,372	Victoria ...	3,111
New South Wales ...	3,757	Tasmania ...	2,817
Queensland ...	3,154	Western Australia ...	2,711

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate in recent years is accounted for in part by the fact that many cases are now treated successfully in the Receiving Houses which were formerly dealt with in the hospitals. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

The mortality of patients was higher in South Australia in 1909 than in any of the other States. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Deaths of insane persons in Australia and New Zealand.

DEATHS.

	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.		Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
South Australia ...	924	New South Wales ..	625
Western Australia ...	900	Queensland ...	601
Victoria ...	797	New Zealand ...	594
Tasmania ...	640		

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

There were at the end of 1910 three industrial and eleven reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1910, numbered 6,860—comprising 6,656 neglected and 204 reformatory children—and there were 39 others free from legal

Neglected and reformatory children.

control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years:—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.		NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.
		Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1906	...	3,315	724	751	120	10	4,920
1907	...	3,358	740	777	127	6	5,008
1908	...	3,711	710	748	306	2	5,477
1909	...	4,247	694	728	332	6	6,007
1910	...	4,875	710	715	343	13	6,656

Year.		NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
		In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1906	...	144	20	42	...	...	206
1907	...	146	18	39	...	1	204
1908	...	161	18	42	...	5	226
1909	...	133	37	36	1	7	214
1910	...	122	27	47	2	6	204

Children boarded out, &c.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 5s. per week for each child. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

Children committed to the care of the State, 1910.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1910 were as follows:—The total number of children placed under control during the year was 1,427, and in 631 cases, or 44 per cent. of the whole, the parents were held to be blamable—the father in 570, the mother in 35, and both parents in 26 cases. There were 796 cases in which the parents were held to be blameless—in 495 the father was dead and the mother poor but of good character; in 1 the father was dead and the mother an invalid; in 1 the father was dead and the mother in a hospital; in 3 the father was dead and the mother an imbecile; in 4 the father was dead and the mother in a lunatic asylum; in 25 both parents were dead; in 66 the parents were alive, but, though held to be of good character, were too poor to support their children; in 68 the father

was an invalid and the mother poor; in 1 the father was an invalid and the mother in a hospital; in 29 the father was poor and the mother dead; in 1 the father was poor and the mother was in a lunatic asylum; in 3 the father was unknown and the mother dead; in 31 the father was unknown and the mother unable through ill-health or poverty to maintain her offspring; in 21 the father was in a hospital and the mother poor; in 2 the father was in a benevolent asylum and the mother poor; in 7 the father was a cripple and the mother poor; in 34 the father was in a lunatic asylum and the mother was poor; and in 4 the father was blind and the mother poor. The number of children placed under care in 1910, viz., 1,427, was 153 higher than in the previous year, and the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last three years is largely due to the fact that many children were during these years taken as wards and returned to their mothers, the number of such in 1910 being 750, as compared with 668 in the previous year, 620 in 1908, and 398 in 1907. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 298 children in 1910 having come directly under the control of the Department through this legislative act, apart from those that are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1910 to £78,736, and that for reformatory school children to £4,047; the expenses of administration amounted to £6,906, making a total gross expenditure of £89,689. A sum of £3,492 was received from parents for maintenance, and £37 from other sources, making the net expenditure £86,160. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 6,314; of this total 4,722 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 6s. 9d., 100 were in Government receiving depôts at £38 8s. 2d. per head, and 67 were in private industrial schools at a cost of £14 4s. 2d. per head; 715 were at service earning their own living, and 710 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 207. Of this number 133 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £20 8s. 7d., 47 were in service earning their own living, and 27 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £17 3s. 1d.

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if found unfitted for such care to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1910:—

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII.
OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.09.	Admissions during 1910.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.10.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	300	6	17	3	292
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	419	1	2	43	404
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	102	..	..	..	96
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	226	5	10	26	134
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn (Mr. W. M. Forster)	24	1	..	65	64
Burwood Boys' Home ..	87	..	27	27	57
Geelong Try Boys' Brigade ..	111	..	..	48	87
Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission	151	..	..	45	153
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East	42	2	2	8	42
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	96	2	..	15	104
Methodist Homes for Children ..	426	13	17	25	472
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	80	..	..	26	88
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick	11	2	5	..	17
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	157	..	..	79	174
Total	2,232	32	80	413	2,184

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

The total number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies in 1910 reached the large number of 10,641, viz., 6,899 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 2,184 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,558 in Orphan Asylums.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

Infant Life Protection Act.

With a view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act,

No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, or cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, and the Secretary is satisfied that the home is suitable, he may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. per week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment of any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department, and the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease, which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, the name, address, and occupation of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary, and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant and specifying the cause of death, and unless the coroner is satisfied that there is no cause for inquiry an inquest must be held by the coroner, who has to make a report to the Chief Secretary, with such remarks as to him seem fit.

No child dying under 5 years of age who at the time of death, or within two months previously, was in charge of a registered person, or, if illegitimate, who has died in the house of such a person, can be buried without the authority of a coroner or justice.

It is unlawful for a registrar of births and deaths to give an undertaker or other person a certificate of the registration of the death of a child under the age of 5 years, to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner or a justice.

Certain children are exempted from the operation of most of the sections of the Act, viz., wards of the Department for Neglected Children, any infant retained by or received into any charitable institution approved by the Minister, and any child whom the Minister may exempt on the ground that he is satisfied that the guardian is a relative, or that it is unnecessary or undesirable that these sections should apply to it.

On 31st December, 1910, there were 331 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act, 162 being under 1 year of age and 169 between 1 and 5 years of age. The deaths during the year numbered 57. In addition, 296 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 9 and 2 by the operation of Section 11 of the Act. One hundred and eighteen cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Six female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1910 the illegitimate births numbered 1,759, and the deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year were 374, being equal to a rate of 21.26 deaths per 100 births,

as compared with 6.89 for legitimate children under 1 year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus three times as great as that of children born in wedlock, which proportion coincides with the experience of all recent years.

TRAINING SHIP "JOHN MURRAY."

The *Loch Ryan*, a barque of 1,207 tons register, was purchased by the Government from the Glasgow Shipping Company for £3,000 in November, 1909, for the purpose of training boys for the Australian Navy, the mercantile marine, and kindred occupations. The name of the ship was altered to *John Murray*. The age at which boys are received is not less than 12 nor more than 16 years, and under no circumstances are boys who have been convicted of felony or misdemeanour admitted. The sum of 10s. per week is charged for the maintenance of the boys on the ship, but the charge may be remitted by the committee in the case of parents who are unable to pay that or any lesser amount. Applications are dealt with in the order of their receipt and without regard to any consideration of payment. A parent or guardian of a boy must transfer the guardianship to the Captain-Superintendent.

Training
ship *John
Murray*.

The ship is managed by a committee of seven, which was appointed on 23rd December, 1909, and of which the Hon. J. A. Boyd is the chairman. The first meeting of the committee was held on 13th January, 1910, when it was decided to convert the ship from a cargo-carrier into a training ship. Estimates of the cost of conversion amounting to £6,500 were prepared, and the work was immediately proceeded with.

The alterations included the laying of two new decks and the renewing of the upper deck; cutting 50 port holes in the 'tween decks; removing the deck house; stripping all the old fittings and fitting new quarters for the officers and crew; constructing a galley, store-rooms, lavatories, bath-rooms, and lockers; duplicating the water supply; installing electric light, ventilating apparatus, and hot and cold water circulation; providing mess accommodation for 200 boys as well as beds and blankets, table and galley utensils; also the purchase of new and the renovation of old boats. The ship was docked and thoroughly cleaned and painted. Since the vessel has been in commission it has been stripped of all running and standing gear and refitted, this work providing instruction for the boys.

The ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910. The ship has made two cruises in the bay, and performed the feat of sailing through the Hopetoun Channel to Geelong and back again without a tug. This has not been done by any other ship, although a vessel did sail through one way. The channel is 2 miles long and about 200 feet wide. On 30th June, 1911, there were 122 boys on board, who were doing well.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief
Fund.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on the disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1910, there remained seven widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At the same date the amount at credit was £15,402, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street; £2,800 was in Government debentures, £467 in bank deposit receipts, and £135 cash in hand.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

Victorian
Coal
Miners'
Accidents
Relief
Fund.

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240) related to the constitution of a Fund to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employes' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at nine collieries, their principal functions being to collect contributions, and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances. For the year ended 31st December, 1910, the total revenue was £1,960—miners' payments amounting to £977, and fines to £6, and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners and the Government. The expenditure included £419 paid in allowances, £233 cost of administration, and £703 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, the remainder of the funds being represented by cash in hand and in the bank. Three fatal accidents occurred during the year, in consequence of which there are three widows and two children receiving aid from the fund. Relief was given in 177 non-fatal cases, the allowances being for periods ranging from a couple of days to three or four months.

BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

The
Watson
Sustenta-
tion Fund.

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. It was immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident that Mr. Watson sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per annum for 10 years, if the Society would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to draw up a report,

and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for 10 years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week, Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund. In the column "Administration" the item £152 for 1903 includes £132 expenses in connexion with the sale of property:—

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	..	..	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891 ...	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892 ...	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893 ...	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894 ...	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895 ...	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896 ...	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897 ...	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898 ...	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899 ...	56	41	15	150	524	674
1900 ...	54	47	7	...	641	641
1901 ...	66	48	18	...	591	591
1902 ...	52	41	11	...	549	549
1903 ...	50	43	7	...	874	874
1904 ...	58	48	10	...	1,049	1,049
1905 ...	60	40	20	...	875	875
1906 ...	76	40	36	...	1,235	1,235
1907 ...	68	35	33	...	1,131	1,131
1908 ...	56	40	16	...	735	735
1909 ...	50	35	15	...	1,065	1,065
1910 ...	59	42	17	...	911	911
Total ...	...	...	232	1,500	17,349	18,849

* Particulars not available.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE : WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*

Expenditure.					
Year.	Sick Pay.	Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members.	Administration.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at End of Year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	...	1,617
1891 ...	104	87	6	197	1,626
1892 ...	330	150	3	488	1,791
1893 ...	571	116	9	696	1,697
1894 ...	578	64	6	648	1,989
1895 ...	777	98	7	882	1,991
1896 ...	845	107	34	986	1,698
1897 ...	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1898 ...	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1899 ...	873	61	7	941	2,245
1900 ...	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1901 ...	765	140	9	914	1,514
1902 ...	842	28	11	881	1,182
1903 ...	827	39	152	1,018	1,038
1904 ...	854	114	24	992	1,095
1905 ...	822	80	43	945	1,025
1906 ...	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907 ...	715	96	27	838	1,660
1908 ...	716	135	20	871	1,524
1909 ...	768	129	27	924	1,665
1910 ...	811	80	92	983	1,593*
Total ...	14,801	1,906	549	17,256	—

* Of this amount £100 was lent to the general fund.

QUEEN'S FUND.

Queen's
Fund.

This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1910-11 was 86, to whom £546 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £69. The accumulated fund on 20th June, 1911, was £14,181.

STATE ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

State
Advertising
Bureau.

The State Advertising and Intelligence Bureau is attached to the Department of Lands and Survey. It deals with the whole matter of immigration and overseas advertising, prepares pamphlets, booklets, posters, guides, and lectures; supplies lantern slides, photographs, &c.; arranges displays at exhibitions; and generally advertises the State and its resources. It is authorized to make arrangements with persons in Victoria to nominate friends and relations in Great Britain for reduced passages, costing £8 for each adult, and

for children half that amount. In special cases the fares may be only £3 per adult and proportionately less for children (see statement below). It principally seeks from Great Britain and other countries agriculturists and rural workers and it assists in finding employment for the latter, as well as for British lads, on approved farms. Farm labourers from Great Britain are charged £6 for third-class passages. Domestic servants are also being sought, and these are placed in situations by the Bureau on arrival. Third-class passages are granted to domestic servants for £4. Officers of the Intelligence Bureau (including a matron) meet every boat, and advise new arrivals, in some cases arranging for temporary accommodation and providing facilities for the inspection of lands available for settlement.

In the following steam-ship lines reduced third-class passages are obtainable from the United Kingdom to Melbourne at the rates mentioned below :—

- Aberdeen Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London or Plymouth.
- Houlder Line, *viâ* the Cape, from Liverpool.
- Lund's Blue Anchor Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London.
- Orient Royal Mail Line, *viâ* the Suez Canal, from London.

Open berths (Orient Company), £12 per adult.

More than four berths in cabin (Aberdeen, Houlder, and Lund lines), £12 per adult.

Berth in four-berth cabin, £14 per adult.

Berth in two-berth cabin, £15 per adult.

Should a berth of more than £12 in value be required, the amount in excess must be paid at the time of application.

In the case of nominated passages from the United Kingdom, the adult passage money is £12, and, except where the nominated passengers are the wife and children of the nominator, a deposit of at least one-third (£4) has to be lodged by the nominator. The balance is payable in monthly instalments extending over twelve months. After the immigrant has satisfied the Minister that he or she is a permanent resident of the State, a rebate of £4 per adult passage may be made, and a *pro ratâ* rebate on other than adult fares. Where the nominees are the wife and child of the nominator a rebate of £9 per adult passage may be made, with *pro ratâ* rebates on half and quarter fares.

American agents have been appointed in San Francisco, and Denver, U.S.A., and in Vancouver, British Columbia, and arrangements have also been made for assisted passages between these countries and Victoria *per* the Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand. American and Canadian immigrants may be granted an allowance of £6 per adult passage, with proportionate contribution for children, on settling as farmers on the Crown lands or on taking up farming employment in Victoria. Nominated passages may also be obtained from America and Canada under similar residence conditions to those which obtain for these passages from the United

Kingdom. The deposit necessary is a sum equal to the full fare less the amount of the Government contribution, in these cases £5 per adult fare and proportionately for children.

The rates of passage money from the United States and Canada are as follows:—

From San Francisco, U.S.A. (Transhipping at Wellington, New Zealand).		From Vancouver, B.C. (Transhipping at Sydney, New South Wales).	
Class.	Full Fare.	Class.	Full Fare.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
First (<i>via</i> Sydney) Single ...	41 16 0	First Single ...	43 9 4
Second Single ...	26 16 0	Second Single ...	25 15 2
Third Single ...	17 0 0	Third Single ...	17 13 4

Children between 3 and 12 years of age travelling with their parents are charged half-fare; one child under 3 years of age, for which no berth is provided, is free of charge; if there is more than one child under 3 years of age, a quarter-fare each is charged in respect of each child beyond the one taken free.

Nomination and guarantee forms in all cases have to be filled in and returned to the Intelligence Bureau, Lands Department, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which all arrangements are made by the Bureau for the passages. The address of the officer in charge is "H. O. Allan, Lands Department, Melbourne."