

**SOCIAL CONDITION.****MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.**

**The University of Melbourne.** 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 of 31 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates.

Statutory provision was made for an endowment of £45,000 annually from 1st July, 1923. An additional grant of £8,500 for special purposes was made for each of the ten financial years commencing 1st July, 1923. Other annual grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,500 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics: all of which are, however, now being subjected to a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. In addition to grants from the Government the council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas.

A University Students Loan Fund was established by Act of Parliament in 1923 when a transfer of £10,000 to it from the Assurance Fund under the Transfer of Land Act was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made from the Consolidated Revenue at the rate of £2,000 annually for a period of five years commencing from 1st July, 1923. The fund is administered by a special committee of three members. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability, and that without assistance from the fund he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any one student in any year shall not exceed £100.

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 large individual gifts from private persons the Melbourne University does not compare favorably with other Universities. Still, the investments at present

held as the result of private benefactions amount to about £569,000. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to about £49,100.

**Examinations.** The system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations qualifying for entrance to the University was superseded in December, 1917, by examinations for School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who have passed any subject of the junior or senior public examinations are reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during December, 1932, and February, 1933 :—

**PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1932, AND FEBRUARY, 1933.**

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Conducted Publicly—			
Intermediate .. .. .	3,720	1,862	50·05
Leaving .. .. .	2,382	1,215	51·01
Conducted by Headmasters of Approved Schools—			
Intermediate .. .. .	2,383	1,440	60·43
Leaving .. .. .	1,110	564	50·81
Total—			
Intermediate .. .. .	6,103	3,302	54·10
Leaving .. .. .	3,492	1,779	50·94

**Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred.** Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the last five years was as follows :—1928, 612 ; 1929, 621 ; 1930, 678 ; 1931, 686 ; and 1932, 693. The number of degrees taken in 1932 was 435, all of which were direct, as against an average of 452 per annum for the preceding five years. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 13,482 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 2,189 have been conferred on women.

**Students attending lectures.** Of the 3,164 students who attended lectures in 1932, 976 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 243 in Laws, 221 in Engineering, 528 in Medicine, 280 in Science, 270 in Music, 60 in Dental Science, 405 in Commerce, 56 in Agriculture, 62 in Architecture, 2 in Veterinary Science, and 19 in Public Administration, and 42 were doing Science Research Work.

University  
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1932 is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1932.

—	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
Receipts—	£	£	£
Government Grants ..	36,000	19,600	55,600
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	75,548	21,009	96,557
Other sources, including benefactions .. ..	13,357	37,062	50,419
Total .. ..	124,905	77,671	202,576
Expenditure .. ..	115,330	71,636	186,966

Included in the amounts shown above, the University received £7,592 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges are affiliated with the University. These colleges were established by the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria respectively.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of these four colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

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 recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University  
Extension.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted in the city, suburbs, and country by the University Extension Board. In addition to these classes the Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence on social and cultural subjects for the benefit of country students. This advice is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the social functions of his daily life and citizenship.

### THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

**The  
educational  
system of  
Victoria.**

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.

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 of which must be before, and two after, mid-day.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

**Free  
subjects.** The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, science, nature-study), hygiene, history and civics, manual work (drawing, needlework, woodwork, and other occupations such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), singing, physical training, and, where practicable, agriculture or horticulture for boys, cookery and domestic economy for girls, gymnastics, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

**Compulsory  
Clauses.** 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 school on every school half-day in each week. If they fail to make a child attend as provided they 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. Attendance officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

**Conveyance allowance.** 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.

**Correspondence tuition.** In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Centre for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standard of the Intermediate Certificate without having any teaching except that given by post. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number enrolled for correspondence tuition in July, 1933, was 2,533.

**School Committees.** Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1928, No. 3671, provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. The main duties of these committees are given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. The movement resulting in the formation of Mothers' Clubs has assumed great importance. The school committees and clubs have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in High Schools.

**Special schools.** Special schools established for those for whom the ordinary school cannot provide include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, three schools for the feeble-minded (one residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, the Children's Welfare Department School, the school for youthful prisoners in Pentridge Gaol, and a school for young constables at the Police Depot.

**Drill, swimming, school gardens, &c.** There were, on 30th June, 1932, 75 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 7,314 boys; and 65 cookery centres, apart from those at the Domestic Arts Schools, with an attendance of 3,140 girls. Twelve Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by 3,619 girls, have been established. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden.

**Patriotic Fund.** During the Great War a sum of £440,000 was raised for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920. At the end of 1922, the balance of the fund, £84,910, was transferred to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered to expend the money for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. To the 30th June, 1933, the following disbursements had been made:—£48,737 to alleviate distress, £20,361 under the housing scheme, and £13,317 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1933, there was a sum of £31,000 invested, and £1,473 to the credit of the general account.

**Free Kindergarten Union.** The Department has subsidized this movement to the extent of £2,500 per annum, the amount for the year 1933-34 having, however, been reduced to £2,250. There are 29 kindergarten centres in which 2,063 children below school age are enrolled.

**School Forestry.** A scheme for the utilization of waste lands by the establishment of school plantations of hardwood and softwood trees was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. Up to 30th June, 1933, there were established 351 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,900 acres. Of this area 1,380 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 90,000 trees were planted.

**Medical Inspection.** Medical Inspection was established in 1909. The present staff consists of seven full-time medical officers; in addition some assistance is given by three district health officers, who examine some of the children in their districts in conjunction with their duties for the Public Health Department.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1931-32.

<i>School Medical Officers—</i>			
Children examined	..	..	48,523
Teachers	„	..	925
<i>School Dentists—</i>			
Children treated	..	..	38,109
<i>School Nurse—</i>			
Homes visited	..	..	5,692
<i>Total Cost</i>	..	..	£13,996

The work of school medical inspection continues to be carried out on the same principle as in previous years, that is in the elementary and technical schools visited each child is examined once in every three years, and in high schools once in two years. In each case the

child is undressed to the waist, and then is given a thorough medical examination, including the testing of vision and hearing. During this overhaul special attention is given in any direction where the child seems to be below standard, so that the cause may be detected and remedied. It is necessary to discover whether the defect is due to medical, psychological, or educational causes, or to home conditions.

In spite of a comparatively small staff, the above programme has been well maintained. Nearly all country schools and some schools in the densely populated inner metropolitan area are visited once in three years; but still there is a large group of schools in the outer suburban better-class residential districts which have never yet been visited by a school medical officer.

To reach schools beyond railway communication, the medical officers depend on the transport generously provided by the school committees, and with their interest and co-operation in the work even the most distant country schools are reached.

**Work of the School Nurse.** The only school nurse renders invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers and also by remedying many of the distressing conditions found in the homes.

**Dental Treatment.** In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of eight full time, fully qualified dentists, each having the assistance of a dental attendant. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life—provided that they are not more than seven years of age—by the dentist putting the child's mouth in good order. When required treatment is repeated at least once a year until the child is twelve years of age. At this age all the temporary teeth have gone, and all the permanent teeth are erupted except the "wisdom" tooth. Thus each treated child leaves school "dentally fit," and it is hoped so educated and trained to the value of a good set of teeth and to the necessity of continued dental treatment.

In Melbourne the School Dentist works in a fully equipped dental centre, to which the children travel by train from the various schools. To country districts the dentist and his attendant travel by train with their dental equipment in a travelling kit, and the most convenient school is used as a temporary centre at which children from the schools in the district attend.

Since 1925 work in country districts has been made much easier for the dentist by the use of dental motor vans. With their use much time is saved in travelling and moving from school to school. At present there are three dental motor vans in constant use in country work.

These vans are as fully equipped as a dental surgery, and give every facility for work without disturbing the school or classroom, as they draw up outside the school building.

**Teachers' remuneration and classification.** Under the provisions of the Public Service Act No. 3757, teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. This Act also provides that at least half of the male teachers shall be in classes above the Fifth Class in certain ratios. The annual salaries of males, excluding junior teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £480.

Teachers in schools other than elementary are included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men and five classes for women. Excluding rates for junior teachers which are the same as those for elementary schools, salaries for teachers on the Secondary Roll range from £192 to £650 per annum for men and from £168 to £528 per annum for women.

No definite ratio was provided in the Act for the Secondary Division, but the number in each class is determined by the Public Service Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division.

**State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1931.** The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872.

### STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE 1872 TO 1931.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	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
1900 .. ..	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st Dec.)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1927 .. ..	2,564	7,166	258,205	175,624	223,215
1928 .. ..	2,566	7,172	257,562	178,031	225,946
1929 .. ..	2,601	7,448	258,872	180,274	226,659
1930 .. ..	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931 .. ..	2,590	*7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286

\* In addition to these teachers, 208 were temporarily employed on 31st December, 1931.



**State Secondary Schools—** The enrolment and attendance at State secondary schools are as follow :—  
**Enrolment and attendance.**

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
Central Schools* .. .. .	39	5,632	4,618	5,479
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	44	4,925	3,899	4,792
Girls' Schools and Schools of Domestic Arts .. .. .	12	3,651	2,613	3,619
Junior Technical Schools† .. .. .	26	7,384	5,723	7,303
High Schools .. .. .	36	13,225	11,395	13,071
Total .. .. .	157	34,817	28,248	34,264

\* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Elementary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

**Ages of State school scholars.** The following table shows the number and percentage of children attending State schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year ended 31st December, 1931 :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1931.

	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools .. .. .	17,873	201,511	12,902	232,286
Central Schools .. .. .	..	3,802	1,677	5,479
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	..	2,311	2,481	4,792
Schools of Domestic Arts .. .. .	..	1,585	2,034	3,619
Junior Technical Schools .. .. .	..	2,378	4,925	7,303
High Schools .. .. .	..	4,310	8,761	13,071
Total .. .. .	17,873	215,897	32,780	266,550
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	17,873	215,252	32,404	265,529

## REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

**Registration of teachers and schools.** All schools (other than State schools) and teachers (other than State school teachers) are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education in accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928. The chief functions of the Council in this regard are to see that (1) only qualified persons are employed in registered schools; and (2) that such schools are adequately staffed.

**Registered schools, 1930 and 1931.** According to the latest available information relating to registered schools, the number of such schools increased from 502 in 1930 to 505 in 1931, whilst the number of instructors decreased from 2,400 in 1930 to 2,286 in 1931. The number of individual scholars was 68,556 in 1930 and 66,671 in 1931. Particulars of registered schools 1872 to 1928 appear in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

**Number and ages of pupils in registered schools.** The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder :—

NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1931.

Age of Pupils.	Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years .. .. .	5,648	5,167
Between 6 and 14 years .. .. .	53,171	47,868
Above 14 years .. .. .	14,523	13,636
Total .. .. .	73,342	66,671

**Scholars attending State and registered schools.** On comparing the number of scholars attending schools, it is seen that 20 per cent. of the scholars during 1931 attended registered schools, and that the balance, 80 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

**Ages of children in all schools.** After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the year was as follows :—

NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER  
INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Under 6 years of age	..	..	22,859
Between 6 and 14 years of age	..	..	260,824
Above 14 years of age	..	..	45,945
Total	..	..	329,628

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

At the request of the Joint Council for Religious Instruction in Day Schools, circulars were sent in 1923 by the Education Department to all head teachers requesting the furnishing of information in respect to religious instruction in State schools. A summary of the particulars supplied is given on page 371 of the *Year-Book*, 1928-29.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at school a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. A statement appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, showing the nature of these schools.

**Higher Elementary Schools and Classes.** On 31st December, 1931, there were 44 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1931, there were in attendance at these schools 3,899 pupils, of whom 2,091 were boys and 1,808 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four years' course up to Intermediate Certificate is provided.

There were also 39 schools, principally in the metropolitan area—known as "Central" schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 4,618 pupils in 1931. Pupils from central schools have priority of admission to high schools.

**District High Schools.** There are 36 district high schools, four of which are specially equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other courses of secondary education. In high schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the Leaving Certificate. During the term ended 31st December, 1931, there were in attendance at these schools 11,395 pupils, of whom 6,525 were boys and 4,870 were girls.

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools.

**University  
High School.**

### SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction made available the following scholarships at the beginning of 1933 :—

- 80 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 20 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 67 Senior Technical Scholarships.

Particulars of the age requirement of candidates, the periods of tenure, and the annual values of the scholarships are given on pages 369 and 370 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The Minister also made available 75 free places in prescribed courses at the Melbourne University, 70 of which were open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools, and 5 to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria. Each year also there are 15 free places available for specially selected certificated teachers. The number of such teachers must not exceed 60 in any one year.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum, may be granted to enable pupils who show special capacity and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, to attend district high schools, higher elementary schools, schools of domestic arts, central schools, central classes and technical schools. Free tuition is allowed also to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers attending district high schools or technical schools.

### TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

**Technical  
schools.**

The technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for all these schools being brought under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1932, was 28, the gross enrolment was 7,384 junior and 16,224 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of Science and Art, as applied to industries. They also provide instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, or domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, agriculture, art and applied art, commercial work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with the engineering, motor, building, and furniture industries, and in printing, bootmaking, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy and the Yallourn Technical School, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three-years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

The larger schools, such as the Working Men's College, the Swinburne Technical College, the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses. Specialized instruction is given at country centres, such as Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time and part-time farm utility courses specially adapted to the needs of the local district, in addition to the junior preparatory and certain full-time and part-time senior courses in engineering, building work, and applied art.

The technical schools for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Technical School, and women's sections at Swinburne, Ballarat, Prahran, Sunshine, Brighton, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Sale, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1931-32 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,  
1927-28 TO 1931-32.

Locality.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale .. .. .	4,100	4,104	4,000	3,546	2,503
Ballarat .. .. .	24,244	24,970	22,263	20,133	16,215
*Beechworth .. .. .	1,499	1,146	507	..	..
Bendigo .. .. .	14,308	13,802	13,490	13,001	10,943
Box Hill .. .. .	4,692	5,187	5,152	5,016	4,201
Brighton .. .. .	14,311	14,020	14,621	13,583	11,469
Brunswick .. .. .	12,556	13,361	12,751	11,628	8,967
Castlemaine .. .. .	7,881	6,854	7,653	6,617	5,001
Caulfield .. .. .	15,462	13,914	14,474	13,559	11,865
Emily M. Pherson College of Domestic Economy .. .. .	16,000	9,827	6,546	5,900	5,152
Collingwood .. .. .	16,780	24,744	18,246	17,802	16,086
Daylesford .. .. .	2,889	3,119	3,124	3,166	2,564
Echuca .. .. .	3,366	4,568	4,544	4,201	3,940
Footscray .. .. .	19,712	17,847	18,152	16,810	13,167
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) .. .. .	15,065	14,858	17,685	15,389	12,400
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.) .. .. .	24,824	25,623	27,430	26,407	21,064
Maryborough .. .. .	15,692	8,256	8,319	8,096	6,638
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.) .. .. .	44,246	43,624	73,265	56,965	36,011
Prahran .. .. .	11,763	10,138	10,849	10,183	8,003
Richmond .. .. .	9,784	15,081	17,427	8,831	7,942
Sale .. .. .	4,043	3,601	5,005	4,115	3,445
South Melbourne .. .. .	13,119	12,332	13,087	12,316	9,916
Stawell .. .. .	3,502	3,616	4,434	3,778	2,692
Sunshine .. .. .	6,500	6,393	6,669	5,777	4,733
Wangaratta .. .. .	16,749	4,606	5,579	5,365	4,019
Warrnambool .. .. .	5,891	6,679	7,415	7,528	5,700
West Melbourne .. .. .	15,568	17,058	15,659	14,529	10,899
Wonthaggi .. .. .	7,016	8,144	6,938	6,364	4,850
Yallourn .. .. .	698	1,008	1,614	1,477	1,220
Other votes for technical schools .. .. .	5,478	5,505	5,718	5,686	6,461
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4,681	4,822	6,913	3,340	2,797
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>362,419</b>	<b>348,807</b>	<b>379,529</b>	<b>331,108</b>	<b>260,863</b>

\* Closed 31st December, 1929.

### THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Since 1926, the training of teachers for the State Teachers' College. Department has been considerably modified. All intending teachers must now complete a successful probationary period as Junior Teachers in the schools before entering one of the Teachers' Colleges. Junior teachers who do not complete their Leaving Certificate, or who are unable to obtain studentships at a Teachers' College are, at the end of five years, asked to leave the Service. This ensures a reasonable aptitude for the work of teaching in all officers appointed to permanent positions.

There are three Teachers' Colleges in Victoria—Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo. The Melbourne College is the largest institution, training students for all types of teaching work; Ballarat and Bendigo are smaller colleges preparing teachers for work in the Rural Schools. The only avenue of promotion for Junior Teachers in the Service is through the Teachers' Colleges, and no untrained teachers can now enter the Department's service.

Particulars relating to the Australian College of Dentistry and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 to 519.

College of  
Dentistry and  
Pharmacy.

### THE 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 higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.

A statement of the fees payable for full day courses and evening classes was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 374 and 375.

Fees.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. There is a prize to the best student in each year of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. The names of the donors and a description of the prizes appear on page 208 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30.

Prizes.

A statement showing the scholarships awarded each year appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 208.

Scholarships.

The receipts from the Government in 1932 amounted to £31,238.

The following table gives an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1928 to 1932:—

#### STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1928 TO 1932.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,825	2,977	3,135	2,845	3,050
Males over 21 .. ..	548	575	596	560	508
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	679	665	783	673	621
„ „ Others ..	1,350	1,440	1,469	1,293	1,463
Females .. ..	248	297	287	319	458
Fees received during the year* ..	£12,115	£12,887	£13,372	£12,184	£13,721
Average fee per student .. ..	85s. 9d.	86s. 7d.	85s. 4d.	85s. 7d.	90s.
Number of classes .. ..	179	186	189	186	206
„ instructors .. ..	136	160	159	165	175
Salaries paid instructors .. ..	£35,722	£37,428	£39,224	£33,135	£31,103

\* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,255 in 1928, £1,074 in 1929, £902 in 1930, £618 in 1931, and £581 in 1932. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

## LIBRARIES.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

**Public  
Library of  
Victoria.**

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £438,865. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament. The moneys expended on buildings and maintenance (including salaries) amounted to £2,191,267 at the end of 1932. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 5,544 volumes were purchased, 2,260 volumes presented, 357 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 49,043 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1932. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 396,442 volumes. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 324,840 volumes during 1932, a decrease of 8,279 compared with 1931, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 18,415, which was 961 less than the number in 1931. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 65,428, of which 1,699 were added during the year.

**National  
Gallery.**

The National Gallery at the end of 1932 contained 25,972 works of art, viz., 829 oil paintings, 6,167 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 18,976 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 31 students, and the school of drawing by 140 students. The income from the Felton bequest amounted to £16,000, which was available for expenditure on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial  
Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor of the building facing Swanston-street. At the end of 1931 it contained more than 10,000 exhibits.

**National  
Museum.**

The collection in the National Museum is located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology.

## OTHER LIBRARIES.

**Free  
Libraries.**

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1932, were collected from 76 of the more important of these libraries, 27 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 49 in the cities and



chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 76 libraries were £74,577; the Government contributed £38,241 and municipal councils £9,401. The total expenditure was £74,099, of which £13,354 was expended on the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 933,870 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1932; of that number 461,870 were in the Public Library of Melbourne.

#### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

**Botanic Garden.** The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra, at a distance of about one mile from the city. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Associated with the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

#### ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY

**Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens.** 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, nearly 2 miles distant from the Elizabeth Street Post Office.

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, and spacious lawns for convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., are exhibited there, as well as many native animals.

#### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawcner, and has been in continuous activity to the present date. A brief statement of its history and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529.

#### PUBLIC RESERVES.

**Public Reserves.** According to returns received from municipal councils in 1931, the total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 8,237 acres, of which 2,544 acres were acquired by the councils at a cost of £554,917.

## RELIGIONS.

At the end of 1932 there were in the State, according to returns received, 3,334 regular churches and chapels, and 1,657 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 4,991 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,090 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations:—

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1932.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ..	458	789	497	1,286
Presbyterian Church of Victoria .. ..	308	617	304	921
Free Presbyterian .. ..	2	7	1	8
Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland .. ..	2	1	..	1
Methodist .. ..	308	843	449	1,292
Independent or Congregational .. ..	65	73	7	80
Baptist .. ..	91	106	78	184
Lutheran .. ..	26	54	30	84
Salvation Army .. ..	221	118	52	170
Church of Christ .. ..	106	111	13	124
Seventh Day Adventists ..	17	19	18	37
Church for Deaf Mutes ..	2	1	3	4
Other Protestant .. ..	5	9	7	16
Roman Catholic Church ..	428	574	192	766
New Church (or Swedenborgian)	1	2	1	3
Catholic Apostolic Church ..	8	1	..	1
Jews .. ..	5	3	2	5
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints .. ..	34	5	2	7
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints .. ..	3	1	1	2
Total .. ..	2,090	3,334	1,657	4,991

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 3,218, and the teachers 25,908; the number of scholars on the rolls was 251,465—115,647 males and 135,818 females.

**Religions of the people.** A table showing the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1921 appeared in the *Year Book* for 1928-29, on page 382.

**Religions per cent. of population, 1871 to 1921.** A table showing the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the six census years 1871 to 1921 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 213.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

**Legislation.** A full description of the legislation relating to the supervision of friendly societies and a statement of contributions payable by members were published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 383-387.

*The Friendly Societies Act* 1928 consolidated the law relating to friendly societies. This Act came into operation in December, 1929.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there are only two societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1, and in these two the ratio is 19s. 6d. and 18s. 8d. respectively.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be an actuary of full standing.

Societies may contract with members for the payment of sums of money on the deaths of members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred, subject to the condition that no society shall contract with any member to make such payments to an amount exceeding in the aggregate £100. Societies are also permitted to make provision for medical attendance for and dispensing medicine to members, and the other persons mentioned above.

**Progress of friendly societies.** The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased from 143,820 at the end of 1921 to 158,920 in the middle of 1932—an increase during the ten and a half years of 15,100 members.

The funds increased during the ten and a half-year period 1921 to June, 1932, from £3,375,050 to £5,411,154, there being an addition of £2,036,104. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1931-32 was 4.82 per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars relating to which are included above. At the end of June, 1932, these had a membership of 12,882, and funds which amounted to £138,282.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the five years, 1927-28 to 1931-32:—

Year.	Membership (end of year).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
1927-28 .. ..	161,850	£ 951,700	£ 707,289	£ 4,758,383
1928-29 .. ..	164,307	1,051,104	875,467	4,934,020
1929 30 .. ..	164,899	978,765	792,368	5,120,417
1930-31 .. ..	161,448	917,259	746,438	5,291,238
1931-32 .. ..	158,920	900,189	780,273	5,411,154

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1927-28 to 1931-32 :—

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1927-28 TO 1931-32.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Number of societies ..	59	58	55	52	52
Number of branches ..	1,481	1,484	1,471	1,469	1,473
Average number of members ..	161,131	163,079	164,603	163,124	160,184
Number of members sick ..	31,202	35,681	32,674	31,474	37,816
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	315,827	341,842	349,691	373,657	423,910
Deaths of members ..	1,521	1,594	1,608	1,426	1,724
Deaths of registered wives ..	567	574	581	571	628
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund ..	460,873	467,858	471,392	475,181	450,852
Income of medical and management fund ..	448,275	539,662	462,687	388,963	405,518
Other Income ..	42,552	43,584	44,686	53,115	43,819
Total Income ..	951,700	1,051,104	978,765	917,259	900,189
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ..	318,449	466,613	356,842	310,926	351,917
Expenditure of medical and management fund ..	350,011	368,072	395,851	391,320	386,249
Other Expenditure ..	38,829	40,782	39,675	44,192	42,107
Total Expenditure ..	707,289	875,467	792,368	746,438	780,273
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	4,107,904	4,109,149	4,223,699	4,387,954	4,486,889
Amount to credit of medical and management fund ..	546,762	718,352	785,188	782,831	802,100
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	4,060,692	4,074,706	4,196,459	4,365,971	4,468,805
Amount invested—medical and management fund ..	524,742	697,112	776,228	775,192	791,314
Amount invested—other funds ..	98,379	102,496	107,654	118,215	119,782
Total invested ..	4,683,813	4,874,314	5,080,341	5,259,378	5,379,901
.. funds ..	4,758,383	4,934,020	5,120,417	5,291,238	5,411,154

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

During the twelve months ended in June, 1932, the societies lost by secession 11,542 members, which was equal to a rate of 7.1 per cent. ; as compared with a loss of 7.2 per cent. in 1930-31, 6.5 per cent. in 1929-30, and of 6.2 per cent. in 1928-29. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. The cost of management in the year 1931-32 was 14s. 10d. per member, which was 1d. per member less than the cost in the year 1930-31.

#### Secessions and expenses.

Sickness  
and mortality,  
1914, 1918-20,  
1927-28,  
1931-32.

The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by male members of ordinary friendly societies in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1918, 1919, and 1920 (years in which there was a large number of claims due to war service) and in the last five years; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member and the number of deaths of male members of such societies in those years and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.		
		Number.	Number per Effective Member.		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
			Weeks.	Weeks.		
1914 ..	125,952	216,520	1	4	1,263	10·03
1918 ..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19·55
1919 ..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17·43
1920 ..	114,797	278,401	2	3	1,313	11·44
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2	2	1,423	11·04
1928-29	130,733	315,499	2	2	1,484	11·35
1929-30	131,655	321,779	2	3	1,515	11·51
1930-31	129,596	345,687	2	4	1,331	10·27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3	1	1,615	12·79

The large increase in the sickness rate of 1919 was due chiefly to members who had been on active service having deferred until their return to the Commonwealth their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year. It will be observed that the rate experienced in 1931-32 was as high as that of 1919. This was probably due, to a large extent, to the prevailing industrial conditions.

A comparison of the mortality rates of three of the largest Victorian Friendly Societies with the Australian population mortality rates was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 391.

### CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working.

Since that year further legislative provisions have been made for the regulation of conditions of labour, and the community has

gradually recognised the necessity of securing the health, the comfort of, and safety for the workers.

A description of the legislation relating to conditions of labour appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 218.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced by Sir Alexander Peacock in 1896. Each Board is composed of equal numbers of employers and employees and a chairman nominated by the members of the Board (not being one of such members). In the event of a nomination not being made the Minister appoints the chairman. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board.

The powers and functions of Wages Boards were described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 393 and 394.

#### NEW BOARDS AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were, during the year 1932; exercised as follows :—

Four new Boards were appointed, viz. :—

The Dress, Shirt and Underclothing Board, which takes the place of the Dressmakers Board, the Shirt Board, and the Underclothing Board.

The Headwear and Straw Hat Board, which takes the place of the Headwear Board and the Straw Hat Board.

The Radio Board, which provides for persons employed in the trade of manufacturing radio goods. These persons were not covered previously by a Wages Board Determination.

The Shops Board No. 23 (Electrical and Radio Goods). A number of employees now covered by this Board were covered previously by the Determination of the Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous Shops). The powers of the latter Board were adjusted.

Powers of Boards were varied as follows :—

The Shops Board No. 20 (Florists) was abolished and its powers conferred on the Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous Shops).

The Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous Shops) had its powers further adjusted, as mentioned above, depriving the Board of power to provide for persons now covered by the Determination of Shops Board No. 23 (Electrical and Radio Goods).

The powers of the Painters Board were extended to cover persons employed at sign or poster writing and any work incidental thereto.

The powers of the Carriage Board were extended to cover persons employed in the trade of making or repairing aircraft.

The powers of the Undertakers Board were extended to cover persons employed as makers of coffins.

The Fibrous Plasterers Board was deprived of the power to provide for persons employed at finishing fibrous plaster on walls or ceilings of buildings.

The Wicker and Baby Carriage Board was deprived of the power to provide for persons employed making wheels of baby carriages or of dolls' carriages.

On 31st December, 1932, there were 185 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 172,400 employees.

A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards and of the fees payable to members thereof appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 395.

WEEKLY HOURS FIXED BY WAGES BOARDS.

Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed.

The following figures show the range of hours adopted by such Boards, viz. :—

- 4 Boards have fixed fewer than 44 hours ;
- 40 Boards have fixed 44 hours ;
- 10 Boards have fixed 45 to 47 hours ;
- 119 Boards have fixed 48 hours ; and
- 2 Boards have fixed more than 48 hours.

**Appeals.** A description of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure relating to appeals against a determination of a Wages Board appears on page 396 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Eighty-four applications have been made to the Court of Industrial Appeals for alterations of determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons ; the President being, as required by law, a Judge of the Supreme Court. Forty-seven appeals have been dealt with by the Court since its re-constitution in 1915.

**Average weekly wage.** During the year 1932 determinations made by 175 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The following statement shows the average weekly wage paid to employees in certain trades during the last three years :—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	In 1930.	In 1931.	In 1932.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water .. .. .	3 15 9	3 3 10	3 1 11
Agricultural Implements .. .. .	4 5 11	3 11 11	3 14 3
Asphalters .. .. .	4 16 10	4 6 11	4 7 2
Bedsteadmakers .. .. .	3 7 4	3 1 5	2 7 1
Boot .. .. .	3 3 8	2 18 4	2 17 2
Bread .. .. .	5 7 2	4 10 9	4 8 9
Brewers .. .. .	5 2 6	4 13 10	4 19 5
Brushmakers .. .. .	3 2 7	2 16 11	2 15 10
Candlemakers .. .. .	4 1 7	3 10 8	3 12 4
Carpenters .. .. .	5 6 7	4 10 7	4 9 3
Clothing .. .. .	2 14 2	2 7 8	2 4 4
„ Waterproof .. .. .	2 10 11	2 5 7	2 6 1

## AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE—continued.

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	In 1930.	In 1931.	In 1932.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commercial Clerks .. .. .	3 13 7	3 10 1	3 7 3
Coopers .. .. .	6 7 7	5 12 7	5 12 2
Engravers .. .. .	4 4 9	3 14 6	3 15 8
Farriers .. .. .	5 0 10	4 7 9	4 9 3
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making, &c.) ..	3 14 5	3 7 8	3 5 8
(b) European (Mantlepieces) ..	3 16 2	3 17 8	1 16 0*
(c) Picture Frame .. .. .	3 18 2	2 17 3	2 11 7
Glassworkers .. .. .	4 3 3	3 17 7	3 12 11
Hairdressers .. .. .	3 11 10	3 4 9	3 0 4
Ice .. .. .	5 17 3	5 0 4	5 15 8
Jewellers .. .. .	3 13 6	3 2 8	3 5 8
Lift Attendants .. .. .	4 10 10	4 6 0	4 1 11
Malt .. .. .	5 5 10	4 17 10	4 17 2
Marine Store .. .. .	4 10 1	3 19 6	4 0 4
Millet Broom .. .. .	4 3 1	3 17 11	2 16 1
Painters .. .. .	4 19 2	4 12 0	4 11 2
Plate Glass .. .. .	4 5 7	3 11 9	3 12 10
Plumbers .. .. .	5 2 8	4 9 6	4 9 7
Pottery .. .. .	3 8 4	2 17 3	2 18 6
Saddlery and Harness .. .. .	4 0 7	4 2 5	3 14 3
Shops Board No. 1—(Boot Dealers) ..	3 5 9	3 1 10	2 14 2
Shops Board No. 3—(Butchers) ..	4 8 7	3 19 4	3 14 3
Shops Board No. 15—(Grocers) ..	4 1 0	3 13 10	3 12 4
Starch .. .. .	4 3 3	3 2 0	3 10 8
Stonecutters .. .. .	5 0 11	4 6 6	4 6 4
Tanners .. .. .	4 4 2	3 8 6	3 3 3
Watchmakers .. .. .	4 7 9	4 10 10	3 10 5
Wicker .. .. .	3 4 11	3 5 3	2 12 10
Woodworkers .. .. .	4 4 0	3 12 11	3 12 5
,, Country .. .. .	4 10 10	3 15 3	3 11 6

\* Two junior males only employed.

**Factories.** A definition of a factory under the Factories and Shops Act is given on pages 398 and 399 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. In 1932 there were registered 11,907 factories, with 125,670 employees.

**Factory legislation.** A summary of factory legislation from the date of the consolidation of existing laws in 1915 to the passing of the Consolidating Act of 1928 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

**Shops, Metropolitan District and outside thereof.** The hours for closing of shops in both these Districts, as defined by the *Shops and Factories Act* 1928, are stated in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 401-403.



Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 27 classes. There was, during the year 1932, an increase compared with 1931 of 1,946 shops, and an increase of 2,309 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below :—

**SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES,  
1932.**

	Metropolitan.		Country and Provincial Cities.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry .. ..	4,307	993	2,303	440	6,610	1,433
Booksellers, News Agents .. ..	919	651	453	299	1,372	950
Boot Dealers .. ..	320	760	298	325	618	1,085
Boot Repairers .. ..	934	38	696	72	1,630	110
Butchers .. ..	1,230	2,069	1,005	1,336	2,235	3,405
Chemists .. ..	514	699	321	310	835	1,009
Crockery .. ..	29	118	16	13	45	131
Cycle and Motor .. ..	287	440	200	107	487	547
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat .. ..	781	504	182	82	963	586
Drapery .. ..	1,764	7,158	842	2,112	2,606	9,270
Fancy Goods Dealers .. ..	303	1,040	208	143	511	1,183
Fish .. ..	445	77	96	24	541	101
Florists .. ..	325	188	58	22	383	210
Fruit and Vegetable .. ..	1,707	253	1,069	241	2,776	494
Fuel and Fodder .. ..	1,199	451	292	217	1,491	668
Furniture .. ..	376	833	151	176	527	1,009
Grocers .. ..	2,712	2,431	1,362	1,241	4,074	3,672
Hairdressers .. ..	1,373	842	877	256	2,250	1,098
Hardware .. ..	527	1,207	517	542	1,044	1,749
Jewellery .. ..	232	253	193	69	425	322
Leather Goods .. ..	124	76	286	33	410	109
Men's Clothing .. ..	348	921	287	184	635	1,105
Motor Requisites .. ..	442	361	877	459	1,319	820
Musical Instruments .. ..	67	285	62	45	129	330
Tobacconists .. ..	1,075	123	242	48	1,317	171
Mixed .. ..	340	37	1,458	3,433	1,798	3,47C
Shops not classified .. ..	1,533	1,447	937	222	2,470	1,669
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>24,213</b>	<b>24,255</b>	<b>15,288</b>	<b>12,461</b>	<b>39,501</b>	<b>36,706</b>

## APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928 (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission, consisting of five members, was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder.

The depressed condition of industry in recent years has adversely affected the operation of the apprenticeship system.

The following statement shows the trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in 1932 and in 1933:—

Trade.	Date of Proclamation.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on—	
		30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.
Building Group—			
Plumbing and Gasfitting .. ..	10.10.1928	126	121
Carpentry and Joinery .. ..	28.11.1928	86	92
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	28.11.1928	30	36
Plastering .. ..	28.11.1928	13	12
Printing Group .. ..	27.2.1929	174	248
Electrical Group .. ..	17.7.1929	103	120
Motor Mechanics' Group .. ..	5.3.1930	53	57
Bootmaking Group .. ..	13.1.1932	99	226
Moulding Group .. ..	13.1.1932	6	10
Total .. ..	..	690	922

## GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Government  
Labour  
Exchange.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by an exchange under the control of the Labour 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 available,

according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange 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 otherwise be unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1932 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

## GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.	Applications for Employment in the Metropolis.		Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.	
	Number Registered during each Month.	Number remaining on Register at end of each Month.	In the Metropolis.	In the Country.
1932—January .. ..	7,526	37,735	246	552
February .. ..	7,600	40,285	50	230
March .. ..	8,332	41,322	109	173
April .. ..	6,844	41,332	28	113
May .. ..	6,792	43,183	43	332
June .. ..	9,057	46,106	416	276
July .. ..	5,670	43,604	441	292
August .. ..	5,226	40,611	986	612
September .. ..	6,551	31,436	2,291	394
October .. ..	3,387	31,617	1,147	510
November .. ..	7,979	27,011	1,827	723
December .. ..	6,358	27,483	1,489	286
Total .. ..	81,322	..	9,073	4,493

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1932 :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1928 .. ..	40,636	2,314	3,268
1929 .. ..	39,541	2,101	4,794
1930 .. ..	107,856	30,139	21,043
1931 .. ..	117,084	36,573	12,269
1932 .. ..	81,322	21,689	13,566

With regard to the number of registrations effected, it must be understood that these figures do not represent distinct individuals, as there is a large number of men who are regular applicants at the Exchange during each year. Although it is known that these duplications are numerous, the actual extent cannot be ascertained. In connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year, allowance must therefore be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year and also for the fact that the figures quoted do not include the big numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country.

During the year 1932 the number of railway tickets advanced was 7,784, valued at £7,300, of which £6,550 has been refunded. During the past thirty-two years 105,610 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £91,512; of this sum £69,553 has been refunded.

### REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the Great War. Its objects were to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

**Administration of Department.** The administration of the Department has rested with the Repatriation Commission since 1st July, 1920.

**Activities of Department.** On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have now been altered.

**Pension Rates.** Owing to various provisions, but chiefly in consequence of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, the rates of war pension in respect of certain classes of dependants of members of the Forces differ from those published on page 385 of the *Year-Book* for 1920-21. The maximum rate for a wife of a totally incapacitated member is now 13s. 11d. per week, irrespective of the rate of pay received by him as a member. His children (up to the age of 16 years) receive 6s. per week each, instead of the amounts formerly paid, viz., 10s. per week for the first child, and 7s. 6d. per week for each of the remaining children. The pensions of widows and children of deceased members, and of widowed mothers of deceased unmarried members remain unaltered, but all other dependants of members who received varying rates according to the circumstances of their cases, have had their pensions reduced by at least 22½ per cent.

**Sustenance Rates.** Sustenance is now granted by the Department only where the necessities of medical treatment or clinical investigation prevent a soldier from following his usual occupation. The rates of sustenance have been revised so as to provide an income, inclusive of war pension and other income, equivalent to the full rate of pension in respect of a totally incapacitated soldier, viz., 42s. per week for himself, 13s. 11d. per week for his wife, and 6s. per week for each child.

**Current Work of Department.** The following statistics for the year 1932-33 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in Victoria :—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1933—

Members of the Forces	.. .. .	25,573
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces	.. .. .	9,011
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	.. .. .	56,782
Expenditure for year	.. .. .	£2,086,389

Medical Treatment—

Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1933, in Repatriation Institutions—

General Hospitals	.. .. .	197
Sanatoria	.. .. .	70
Anzac Hostels	.. .. .	15
Mental Hospitals	.. .. .	223

(Some few patients are being treated in own homes.)

Attendances of Out-patients during 1932-33 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom 179 exist in rural areas) .. .. . 55,691

Expenditure on treatment, &c.—		
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions	..	£67,882
Maintenance of Patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals)	..	£19,414
Sustenance during medical treatment	..	£8,489
Conducting Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory		£8,729
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	..	£29,740
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—		
Number of children at school	..	518
„ „ in professional training	..	43
„ „ in industrial training	..	751
„ „ in agricultural training	..	18
Expenditure for year 1932-33	..	£27,140

As from 1st June, 1929, tribunals were created to hear **Appeal Tribunals.** appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the Forces or their dependants, that an incapacity or death of an ex-member arose out of war service.

Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the Forces which had been accepted as arising out of war service.

### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

**Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c.** There were 629 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1932. Most of these were institutions which administered relief to persons in necessitous circumstances, while a few were of a reformatory character. The total receipts of all these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1932, amounted to £2,321,516, of which £1,142,970 was contributed by the Government and £1,178,546 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,253,333. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £3,255,709 during 1931-32, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 19,887, and there were 382,834 cases of out-door relief during the year. With regard to the out-door 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 number of cases of sickness or accident as 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.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars in relation to all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and shows the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of cases receiving out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—  
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1931-32.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients or Inmates.	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
Special—				£	£	£	£
Austin Hospital .. ..	1	302	..	22,646	45,140	67,786	54,300
Children's Hospital .. ..	1	293	28,696	13,685	38,932	52,617	46,214
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	129	13,113	13,708	36,083	49,791	36,702
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	132	..	850	6,274	7,124	6,488
Eye and Ear Hospital .. ..	1	95	24,423	7,918	16,261	24,179	19,761
Women's Hospital .. ..	1	240	8,194	8,145	33,352	41,497	42,077
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. ..	1	508	..	32,250	37,203	69,453	71,304
General Hospitals .. ..	55	2,606	138,381	142,976	334,527	477,503	498,141
Auxiliary Hospitals .. ..	2	224	3,859	15,697	13,681	29,378	33,980
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes .. ..	4	318	..	6,468	44,008	50,476	18,293
Convalescent Homes .. ..	2	42	..	509	1,827	2,336	2,406
Sanatoria .. ..	3	268	..	13,750	8,199	21,949	21,412
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses .. ..	11	5,925	..	335,574	41,306	376,880	376,880
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>11,082</b>	<b>216,666</b>	<b>614,176</b>	<b>656,793</b>	<b>1,270,969</b>	<b>1,227,968</b>
<b>ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.</b>							
Benevolent Homes .. ..	12	2,324	2,966	28,413	80,782	109,195	94,166
Orphanages .. ..	24	2,861	..	33,199	116,029	149,228	144,883
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions .. ..	3	244	..	3,128	46,822	49,950	40,879
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>64,740</b>	<b>243,633</b>	<b>308,373</b>	<b>279,928</b>
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges .. ..	12	791	..	4,598	40,246	44,844	42,913
Inebriates' Institutions .. ..	2	59	..	3,021	2,422	5,443	5,620
Children's Welfare Department ..	6	1,028	15,491	332,982	7,797	340,779	340,779
Goals and Penal Establishments .. ..	14	1,498	..	97,559	..	97,559	97,559
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>15,491</b>	<b>438,160</b>	<b>50,465</b>	<b>488,625</b>	<b>486,871</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Free Dispensaries .. ..	2	..	11,094	500	1,331	1,831	1,593
Benevolent Societies .. ..	165	..	28,267	11,764	46,834	58,598	59,646
Other Societies .. ..	305	..	108,350	13,630	179,490	193,120	197,337
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>147,711</b>	<b>25,894</b>	<b>227,655</b>	<b>253,549</b>	<b>258,576</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>19,887</b>	<b>382,834</b>	<b>1,142,970</b>	<b>1,178,546</b>	<b>2,321,516</b>	<b>2,253,333</b>

**Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.**

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1931-32 amounted to £2,223,957, of which £1,045,411, or 47 per cent., was contributed by the Government. The total expenditure was £2,155,774. Of the Government contribution, £685,327 was expended on the Department of Mental Hygiene, the Children's Welfare Department, the Greenvale, Heatherton and Janefield Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

**Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure, 1923-1932.**

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1923 it was £1,488,058. It increased to £2,155,774 in 1932. This is equivalent to an advance of 45 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 32 per cent., and that from other sources by 52 per cent. in the period mentioned.

**Income of Charitable Institutions.**

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1931-32 47 per cent. was contributed by the Government, and almost 12 per cent. was collected from patients. The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings are shown hereunder:—

#### SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN VICTORIA, 1931-32.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refugees.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. ..	257,875	6,468	28,413	33,199	3,128	4,598	*711,730	1,045,411
Municipal Grants .. ..	55,325	178	1,078	610	3,680	239	27,851	88,961
Private Contributions ..	72,390	1,141	3,810	17,179	8,497	2,886	40,839	146,742
Proceeds of Entertainments	24,550	937	1,445	1,564	3,321	..	44	31,861
Legacies, Bequests and Donations .. ..	164,323	37,589	13,537	49,317	16,071	4,126	782	285,745
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations .. ..	20,879	329	2,248	3,300	5	155	92	27,008
Contributions of Indoor Patients .. ..	118,500	1,232	39,086	16,154	3,091	2,768	50,367	231,198
Out-patients' Fees .. ..	35,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,073
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	..	..	17	3,673	1,579	29,203	123	34,595
Interest or Rent .. ..	32,259	1,529	9,250	11,895	3,728	391	150	59,202
Other Sources .. ..	38,154	1,073	10,311	12,337	6,850	478	168,958	238,161
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>819,328</b>	<b>50,476</b>	<b>109,195</b>	<b>149,228</b>	<b>49,950</b>	<b>44,844</b>	<b>1,000,936</b>	<b>2,223,957</b>

\* Including Department of Mental Hygiene £335,574, Children's Welfare Department £332,982, and Benevolent Societies £11,764.



Charitable  
Institutions  
—Inmates  
and deaths.

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

## INMATES AND DEATHS, 1931-32.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.	
Austin Hospital .. .. .	712	302	236
Children's Hospital .. .. .	5,005	293	489
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	3,841	129	38
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	181	132	2
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	2,933	95	15
Women's Hospital .. .. .	7,259	240	88
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	6,489	508	145
General Hospitals .. .. .	49,328	2,606	3,325
Auxiliary Hospitals .. .. .	4,751	224	14
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows .. .. .	312	198	7
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home .. .. .	245	97	7
Tweddle Hospital for Babies .. .. .	80	6	2
Bethany Home, Geelong .. .. .	27	17	..
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	970	42	..
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	334	92	24
Heatherton Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	303	121	55
Janefield Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	167	55	26
Mental Hospitals .. .. .	7,869	5,925	430
Benevolent Homes .. .. .	4,119	2,324	581
Orphanages .. .. .	3,939	2,861	6
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums .. .. .	293	244	8
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges .. .. .	1,537	791	12
Inebriates' Institutions .. .. .	164	59	1
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	17,643	16,519	22
Total .. .. .	118,501	33,880	5,533

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 33 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 68 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 80 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, and 456 infants in the Female Refuges during the year.

## HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928, and was proclaimed on 18th December, 1929. A summary of its provisions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 418 and 419.

No charitable institution or benevolent society may be established without the consent in writing of the Charities Board.

A fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" is kept in the Treasury. To this fund the Government contributed a sum of £182,000 for the financial year 1932-33 for the payment of salaries and all other expenses of the Board and towards the maintenance of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies. In addition, a sum of £15,000 was voted for the year 1932-33 by Parliament and was applied to the erection of new buildings and alterations of and additions to existing buildings. An amount of £17,735 from Unemployment Relief Fund was provided for the erection of new buildings and additions and repairs to existing buildings. The matters which are to be considered when making payments from the Fund are set forth on page 231 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30.

Under section 9 of the *Totalizator Act* 1930 it is provided that there shall be paid each financial year out of the consolidated revenue into "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" an amount equivalent to the amounts carried to the consolidated revenue pursuant to the Act during the financial year. From this source the sum of £91,919 was received for allocation during the year 1932-33.

When the Board commenced its operations in 1922 only one country hospital had maternity wards. In 1933 there were 31 either in existence or in process of construction.

The Board, in co-operation with the Government, has framed regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. A brief statement of these regulations appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 232.

The erection of new buildings on community lines has been completed at the Gippsland Hospital (Sale) and the Wangaratta Hospital, and the Colac, Mildura and Stawell Hospital Committees are proceeding with building schemes which will provide for all classes of the community. The following country hospitals have been granted permission to admit intermediate patients:—

Alexandra.	Gippsland (Sale).	Orbost.
Ararat.	Hamilton.	Ouyen.
Bairnsdale.	Heathcote.	Ovens (Beechworth).
Bendigo.	Horsham.	Port Fairy.
Camperdown.	Inglewood.	Portland.
Casterton.	Kilmore.	St. Arnaud.
Castlemaine.	Kyneton.	Stawell.
Clunes.	Maldon.	Swan Hill.
Colac.	Mansfield.	Warracknabeal.
Creswick.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.
Daylesford.	Mildura.	West Gippsland (Warragul).
Dunolly.	Mooroopna.	Wycheproof.
Echuca.	Nhill.	Yarram.
Geelong.	Orneo.	

In the metropolis the scheme for the admission of intermediate patients was initiated by the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children and the Alfred (General) Hospital. At the former institution a new wing has been erected, and intermediate and private patients are now being treated. At the Alfred Hospital one floor

of a new wing has been set apart for intermediate patients and is now being used. Under the Community Hospital Scheme the benefits to the public and to the finances of the institutions will be substantial.

The origin of this institution belongs to the earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in recent years.

It has always been the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. The number of in-patients treated in 1932-33 was 8,433, the daily average number being 391. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 43,682 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 233,237.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1933, numbered 369,127, and the out-patients, 1,753,745.

In 1932-33 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £31,383, the government fees to £129, and a Government grant of a special nature for repairs to £2,500; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,045; annual subscriptions amounted to £3,715; donations to £9,333; revenue from entertainments in aid to £758; bequests to £3,450; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,904; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation to £3,950; visitors' fees to £4,567; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £8,761; and out-patients' fees to £9,854; interest yielded a revenue of £10,789; and £1,409 was received from all other sources, the total receipts being £94,547 and the expenditure £98,297.

The Melbourne Hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 230. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to the medical science.

To relieve the pressure on the City Hospitals the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. In seven wards there are 175 beds open, 154 of which are occupied daily. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Melbourne Hospital. The total expenditure for the year 1932-33 was £19,282.

This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated on land comprising 13 acres in Commercial and Punt Roads, Prahran. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school

**Melbourne  
Hospital.**

**Alfred  
Hospital.**

for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. On 30th June, 1933, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1931-32 was 6,554, and during 1932-33 the number was 6368. In the out-patients and casualty departments, 60,206 persons were treated in 1931-32, while in 1932-33 the total was 53,074. The attendances of these patients decreased in number from 336,023 in 1931-32 to 299,243 in 1932-33. The total of the receipts for the year 1932-33 in all the accounts was £67,306. The principal items of receipt were Government grants, £26,582; municipal grants, £1,688; private contributions, £4,024; revenue from entertainments in aid, £1,529; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,543; Lord mayor's Fund, £3,142; in-door patients' fees, £7,728; out-door patients' fees, £8,080; interest, £865; visitors' contributions, £4,006; special donations and bequests, £3,371; donations from auxiliary, £950; Boutique profits, £350; and miscellaneous, £3,448 (including £871 from the Government on account V.D. Clinic). The total expenditure on maintenance was £67,558, and in addition £1,900 was spent on buildings, furniture, fittings, &c.

The Alfred Hospital has a very fine clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, the institution being the first in this State to establish such a department.

**Other Hospitals, &c.** Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

#### HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of this Act, now included in the Consolidated Act of 1928, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

#### TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

The development of Sanatoria treatment during recent years has been delayed by the lack of funds. In 1933 a new Sanatorium at Mont Park (Gresswell) was opened, and accommodation provided for 144 male patients. With the opening of this Sanatorium the Janefield and Amherst Sanatoria were closed.

The number of male and female patients that can be accommodated in the Various Sanatoria is as follows:—

Sanatorium.	Males.	Females.
Gresswell .. .. .	144	..
Heatherton .. .. .	..	124
Austin Hospital .. .. .	80	29
Greenvale .. .. .	..	100
Royal Park .. .. .	16	..
	240	253

The Branch Bureaux at Geelong, Bendigo and Prahran have done most useful work, and the work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has considerably increased. Attendances at this Bureau were 9,235 in 1931-32 and 9,527 in 1932-33. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. An increasing number of patients is being sent to the Bureau for early diagnosis by doctors in private practice for examination and report.

In connexion with the Sanatoria, modern methods have been introduced. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay in Sanatorium, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous population.

In conjunction with Professor Woodruff, research work regarding the value of the Blood Sedimentation Test and the Vernes' Flocculation Test in connexion with diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis was carried out and a statement of the results obtained was published in the Medical Journal of Australia, 26th August, 1933.

The following statement illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1933:—

	Central.		Bendigo.		Prahran.		Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying ..	744	700	189		20	36	63	65
Re-attendance ..	2,928	5,537	649		90	224	392	424
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions	426	441	3		12	13	7	7
Contacts—								
Examined ..	313	439	85		13	22	59	51
Re-examined ..	325	290	98		5	3	16	13
Found Tuberculosis ..	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..
Under Tubercular Suspicion	136		..	..	..	3	1	..
Infecting Cases ..	888		49		41		76	
Visits to Patients' Homes—								
By Medical Officers ..	192		20		3		5	
By Nurses ..	2,130	2,750	427		354	364	762	
Serum Examinations ..	319	705	..	..	..	..	..	..
X-Ray Examinations ..	373	492	90		..	7	30	35
Pneumothorax Refills ..	115	492	42		..	..	13	15

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended on 30th June in each of the seven years 1927 to 1933 was as follows :—

Year.	Bureau.				Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	
1927 .. ..	596	..	..	..	596
1928 .. ..	1,115	..	..	..	1,115
1929 .. ..	3,309	..	..	..	3,309
1930 .. ..	6,088	177	..	..	6,265
1931 .. ..	8,212	316	512	..	9,040
1932 .. ..	9,235	285	543	164	10,227
1933 .. ..	9,527	370	838	944	11,679
1927 to 1933 ..	38,082	1,148	1,893	1,108	42,231

The following table shows the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1932 :—

Sanatorium.	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Amberst .. ..	107	..	157	..	10	..
Greenvale .. ..	..	245	..	226	..	23
Janeffeld .. ..	..	66	..	111	..	10
Austin .. ..	128	51	67	25	51	16
Heatherton .. ..	90	133	144	61	25	22
Royal Park .. ..	16	..	7	..	9	..
Gresswell .. ..	121	..	36	..	4	..
Total .. ..	462	495	411	423	99	71

NOTE.—The above figures include the transfer of patients from Janeffeld to Heatherton, and of patients from Heatherton to Gresswell.

**St. John Ambulance Association.** The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. During the past year 2,755 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 1,797 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 55,525 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 4,142 students.

**Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.** This service attended to 13,237 calls, of which 2,318 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1933; the mileage travelled was 131,339. In 4,729 cases no fee was paid. The decentralisation of the service has

commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas

In addition, 22 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

**Charity Organization Society.** A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income for the year ended 30th June, 1933, was £5,893; private subscriptions amounted to £2,015, municipal grants to £61, and all other receipts to £3,817. The total expenditure during the year was £6,059, of which £2,668 was expended in relief and £3,391 in administration. At the end of the year the amount invested was £8,786, and of cash in hand £1,433. The number of individuals relieved by the society during the year was 2,865.

**Royal Humane Society.** The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 236-237.

**Royal Life Saving Society.** With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." A statement of the objects of the society appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1932-33 the awards granted totalled 1,366. The total income for 1932-33 was £537 and the expenditure £683.

**Society for the Protection of Animals.** The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, 3,255 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,280 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 91 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 £1,600, and the expenditure to £1,852.

**National Safety Council of Australia.** The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work, and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need of reducing the toll of accidents has been shown.

Junior Safety Councils have been formed in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Junior Safety Councils, and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the School to conduct the scholars across in safety.

The Lord Mayor's Fund, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930, was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor's Fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £601,253 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £120,129.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1932-33 were as follows:—

Year.				Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
				£	£	£
1923-24 to 1926-27	..	..	..	159,334	51,483	210,817
1927-28	..	..	..	60,015	13,277	73,292
1928-29	..	..	..	69,708	12,039	81,747
1929-30	..	..	..	65,458	11,596	77,054
1930-31	..	..	..	95,416	12,064	107,480
1931-32	..	..	..	70,606	9,500	80,106
1932-33	..	..	..	80,716	10,170	90,886
Total	..	..	..	601,253	120,129	721,382

### INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the persons entitled to receive them.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is £1 per week. This rate was paid from 8th October, 1925. The commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women. Under the *Financial Emergency Act 1931*, the limit of pension was reduced to 17s. 6d. per week as from 23rd July, 1931. The *Financial Emergency Act 1932* reduced pensions to £39 per annum, or 15s. per week, but provided that in certain circumstances additional pension may be granted; the amount of such additional pension to be such as will not in any case make the total pension payable in excess of £45 10s. per annum, or 17s. 6d. per week.



**Pensioners, 1923-24 to 1932-33.** The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 20,680; women, 28,769; total, 49,449. Invalid pensioners—men, 8,955; women, 11,236; total, 20,191.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1933, are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA,  
1923-24 TO 1932-33.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1923-24 .. .. .	32,603	12,220	44,823	£ 1,968,878
1924-25 .. .. .	33,845	12,950	46,795	2,051,151
1925-26 .. .. .	36,800	14,062	50,862	2,382,819
1926-27 .. .. .	38,702	15,327	54,029	2,688,366
1927-28 .. .. .	40,642	16,398	57,040	2,917,180
1928-29 .. .. .	42,795	17,557	60,352	3,004,907
1929-30 .. .. .	45,495	18,641	64,136	3,182,375
1930-31 .. .. .	49,999	19,925	69,924	3,445,803
1931-32 .. .. .	52,795	20,785	73,580	3,255,709
1932-33 .. .. .	49,449	20,191	69,640	3,059,773

\* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week (increased to 3s. per week from 13th September, 1923, to 4s. per week from 8th October, 1925, and to 5s. 6d. per week from 4th October, 1928, reduced to 5s. per week from 23rd July, 1931, and to 3s. 9d. per week from 13th October, 1932) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,135 and 366 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1933.

**Maternity Allowance.** An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. Under the *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1931*, assented to on 17th July, 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4 and became payable only if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed £260. The *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1932*, to which assent was given on 3rd October, 1932, placed a further restriction on claims for allowances by reducing the income limitation from £260 to £208 per annum. The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1933, was 693,844, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,427,980.

For the year ended 30th June, 1933, the number of claims granted was 20,100, and the amount paid in allowances was £80,400.

## DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

Department  
of Mental  
Hygiene.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1931 and 1932 :—

## PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1931 AND 1932.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1931.	1932.	
In State Hospitals .. .. .	5,829	5,849	+ 20
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals .. .. .	766	782	+ 16
Boarded Out .. .. .	109	111	+ 2
In Licensed Houses .. .. .	67	73	+ 6
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses .. .. .	27	28	+ 1
<b>Total Number of Registered Insane .. .. .</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>+ 45</b>
In Receiving Institutions .. .. .	77	101	+ 24
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>+ 69</b>
Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	123	128	+ 5
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	205	201	- 4

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1928 to 1932 is as follows :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1928	441	303	744	42	91	133	877
1929	413	338	751	46	71	117	868
1930	393	394	787	32	62	94	881
1931	384	364	748	40	47	87	835
1932	407	319	726	25	31	56	782

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1928 to 1932 are given below :—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1928 .. ..	132	156	288	248	194	442	730
1929 .. ..	195	202	397	235	193	428	825
1930 .. ..	169	199	368	181	185	366	734
1931 .. ..	161	170	331	260	205	465	796
1932 .. ..	159	176	335	218	176	394	729

The year has been marked by a low admission rate to the State Mental Hospitals, so that, coupled with other factors, the annual increase in those in residence is only twenty, whereas the average annual increment over a period of ten years is 50. Discharges have been slightly above the average, and the deaths have been decidedly below the average. The ratio of insane to the population of the State has not altered from last year and is 1 in 265. Voluntary applications for admission to both State institutions and Private Licensed Houses remain at a high level; 258 such receptions have been made during the year, 214 have been discharged, and only 28 have required certification. Since the inception of the voluntary principle in October, 1914, no less than 3,410 voluntary receptions have been admitted. With regard to the causation of insanity, the Department has recognized a very decided fall in the number of patients in whose case venereal disease and alcoholism have played an important part.

### CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

There were at the end of 1932 two industrial and four 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 dépôts, 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 Children's Welfare Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1932, numbered 6,513—6,282 neglected and 231 reformatory children—and there were 15 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by

**Neglected and reformatory children.**

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, 1928 TO 1932.

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.	
1928 ...	4,473	1,793	424	617	12	7,319
1929 ...	4,123	1,983	408	713	13	7,240
1930 ...	4,171	1,745	329	689	18	6,952
1931 ...	3,775	1,749	270	750	10	6,554
1932 ...	3,330	1,566	270	1,116	...	6,282

  

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 (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1928 ...	111	49	17	...	...	177
1929 ...	120	57	22	1	...	200
1930 ...	116	90	12	2	...	220
1931 ...	119	128	8	...	...	255
1932 ...	102	103	25	1	...	231

\* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, children, who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged in 1919 as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1932 there were 9,538 such children.

**Children boarded out, &c.** The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send to the Department reports as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for each child under the age of 18 months, and 7s. per week for each child over that age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

### MAINTENANCE ACT 1928.

This Act consolidates the law relating to the maintenance of destitute or deserted wives and children. A statement of its provisions in respect of maintenance of children without sufficient means of support is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1932, assistance was granted under the Maintenance Act in respect of 2,178 children, and 9,538 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, a decrease of 640 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 10,178.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1928 to 1932 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1928 TO 1932.

Year.	Number boarded out to Foster Mothers at end of Year.	Number boarded out with Mothers at end of Year.	Total number boarded out at end of Year.	Total Cost of maintenance of boarded-out Children.*	Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children boarded out with Mothers.
				£		
1928 ..	4,473	9,904	14,377	385,036	3,023	17,400
1929 ..	4,123	10,244	14,367	384,876	3,317	17,684
1930 ..	4,171	10,919	15,090	361,945	3,001	18,091
1931 ..	3,775	10,178	13,953	335,907	2,779	16,732
1932 ..	3,330	9,538	12,868	293,001	3,183	16,051

\* From 1st December, 1921, the rate of pay for children under the age of 12 months was increased from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per week. and, for those between 12 and 18 months, from 8s. to 12s. 6d. per week.

The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1932 to £320,617, and that for reformatory school children to £4,792; the expenses of administration amounted to £15,274, making a total gross expenditure of £340,683. A sum of £7,564 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £233 from other sources, making the net expenditure £332,886. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1932, was 6,282; of this total, 3,330 were maintained in foster homes, 131 were in Government receiving dépôts, 967 were in other institutions, 270 were at service earning their own living, 18 were in hospitals, and 1,566 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1932, was 231. Of this number 102 were maintained in private schools, 25 were in service earning their own living, 103 were with relatives at no cost to the State, and 1 was in hospital. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children during the past ten years is shown in the statement which follows :—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1923 TO 1932.

Year.		Net Expenditure.	Year.		Net Expenditure.
		£			£
1923	.. ..	299,456	1928	.. ..	417,361
1924	.. ..	312,943	1929	.. ..	429,098
1925	.. ..	322,710	1930	.. ..	413,439
1926	.. ..	348,868	1931	.. ..	382,968
1927	.. ..	368,172	1932	.. ..	332,886

**Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.**

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act 1928* deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council. A statement showing the names of the approved societies appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 246.

The number of children under supervision in these societies on 31st December, 1931, was 2,130. The admissions during the year 1932 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 62; Transfer of Guardianship, 46; Voluntary Admissions, 703. The number of children under supervision in the societies on 31st December, 1932, was 1,984.

**Total number of neglected and orphan children.**

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1932, was 21,295, viz., 6,528 (6,513 State wards and 15 incapacitated) under the control of the Children's Welfare Department, 9,538 boarded out with mothers, 1,984 under the supervision of societies registered under the Children's Welfare Act, 398 in Foundling Hospitals, and 2,847 in Orphan Asylums.

On 31st December, 1932, there were 239 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act. There were no deaths of such children during the year, and the number legally adopted was 5. The work of inspection of registered homes is performed by 4 female inspectors. During the year 51 children became wards of the Children's Welfare Department by the operation of section 103 of the Act.

**Infant Welfare.**

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £100 per annum for each full-time and proportionately for each part-time nurse employed. On the 30th June, 1933, there were 83 municipalities maintaining 142 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 66 centres, and 54 in the country were supporting 76 centres. There were also two municipalities not subsidized maintaining three centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1933, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 38,712, compared with 34,283 in 1932. Their attendances numbered 403,205 in 1933 and 386,336 in 1932, and the nurses made 65,744 and 72,219 visits in 1933 and 1932 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 92 but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 118 in all.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

—	1917-18.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Nurses in centres ..	1	88	91	93	92	92
Home visits ..	1,407	68,022	55,749	73,347	72,219	65,744
Total individual babies	913	28,105	30,857	32,320	34,283	38,712
Total attendances ..	4,116	259,784	244,800	332,886	386,336	403,205

There are six infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses, of which four train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, and two train mothercraft nurses only. These schools, which are as follow, are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies :—

Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Training School ..	..	} Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses
Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne..	..	
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..	..	
Tweddle Baby Hospital ..	..	
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows..	..	
Methodist Babies' Home ..	..	} Training Mothercraft Nurses

There were 371 infant welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1933, and 138 mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven crèches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The usual charge is 3d. to 4d. per child per day, varying with different crèches. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended June, 1933, were 56,491.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At the end of June, 1933, the bush nursing centres numbered 68, inclusive of 38 bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 72 on permanent staff and 10 on relieving staff, the majority of whom hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

**Bush Nursing.**

**RELIEF FUNDS.****VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.**

**Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund.** In December, 1882, an inrush of water in a mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. 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. In addition to the amounts paid to the widows and children mentioned, grants of surplus moneys are made annually to deserving cases. In 1932, the sum so allotted was £901. The investments of the fund on 31st December, 1932, was £24,679.

**VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND**

**Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund.** The establishment of this Fund is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

During the year 1932 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,415. For the year ended 31st December, 1932, the total revenue was £3,109—remittances from committees at the mines were £233, interest was £1,234, and contributions by the mine-owners £815, and by the Government £827. The amount paid in allowances was £3,498, of which £2,047 was expended from the Fund and £1,451 paid by committees at the mines. The cost of administration was £264. The accumulated funds amounted to £33,627. Relief was given in 456 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 35 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 19. One fatal accident occurred during the year. There are 25 widows, 2 mothers, and 31 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities during 1932 and previous years.

**WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.**

**The Watson Sustentation Fund.** Information in relation to the establishment of this fund is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612.

The following are the particulars of members of the Fund relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure:—During the year 1932:—Twelve members were relieved and 4 died, and 11 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £299. Sick pay for 1932 amounted to £210, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £91, and expenses of administration to £80; the total expenditure being £381. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1931 was £782, and at the end of 1932, £700.



## QUEEN'S FUND.

**Queen's Fund.** This fund was instituted 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 1932-33 was 103, to whom £771 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £138. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1933, was £18,569. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£929) for the year 1932-33 an amount of £195 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust and distributed to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living.

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

**Unemployment.** The following statement shows the number of male persons registered as unemployed at the Government Labour Exchange and its Branches in the last week of each month of the period of twelve months ended on the 30th June, in 1932, and in 1933 :—

Last Week of Month of—	1931-32.	1932-33.
July .. .. .	52,166	61,214
August .. .. .	57,100	58,089
September .. .. .	57,246	53,397
October .. .. .	54,157	47,205
November .. .. .	51,843	39,811
December .. .. .	50,347	40,742
January .. .. .	50,532	39,691
February .. .. .	53,926	38,478
March .. .. .	54,299	36,039
April .. .. .	55,981	36,642
May .. .. .	58,149	36,443
June .. .. .	61,155	36,877

The highest number of registration was recorded, during the period under review, in the month of July, 1932. The improved condition in respect of employment is shown by the marked decrease in the number of registrations from 61,214 in July, 1932, to 36,877 in the month of June, 1933.

There was a rapid and distressing increase in the rate of unemployment in 1930, and steps were taken for raising money by way of tax on incomes, and stamp duty on wages, for the purpose of providing relief.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, appear on pages 255 and 256 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment on all taxable incomes. The tax payable on incomes earned during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 is the amount calculated at the rates applicable to incomes for the year 1930-31, but less 10 per cent. in 1931-32 and 15 per cent. in 1932-33 of the amount so calculated.

All sums collected by and paid to the Commissioner of Taxes or the Comptroller of Stamps under any enactment, for the time being in force, imposing unemployment relief taxes or unemployment relief stamp duties are paid into the consolidated revenue, and an amount equal thereto is paid out of the consolidated revenue to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund. The following is a detailed statement, as audited, of the disbursements from the Fund during each of the years 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33 :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work .. ..	414,109	1,320,292	1,206,300
Works, &c.—			
Lands .. ..	18,947	26,355	35,075
Public Works and Mines .. ..	176,191	65,603	44,884
Country Roads Board .. ..	183,576	14,751	2,005
Forests .. ..	127,828	11,902	39,029
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	159,214	2,746	9,654
Railways .. ..	12,250	..	..
Hospitals and Charities .. ..	71,742	9,241	5,190
Municipalities .. ..	131,266	127,629	246,668
Miscellaneous—			
Broadmeadows Camp .. ..	6,082	10,103	3,350
University .. ..	5,000	..	..
Fruit Preserving Companies .. ..	4,856	..	..
Books for scholars .. ..	2,068	..	..
Castlemaine Art Gallery .. ..	500	..	..
Government Printer—Wages and Material	..	..	2,572
Administration .. ..	25,457	36,838	71,882
Refund of Stamp Duties, &c. .. ..	4,041	28,092	86,681
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans .. ..	..	..	10,400
Other Disbursements .. ..	154	..	184
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,343,281</b>	<b>1,653,552</b>	<b>1,763,874</b>

In addition to the expenditure of £1,763,874 in 1932-33 from the Unemployment Relief Fund, loan moneys which amounted to £1,074,211 were also expended on relief. The total expenditure for the year on relief was £2,838,085.

During the four years ended 30th June, 1933, the sum of £5,727,081 was expended on unemployment relief. The moneys so expended were raised by means of a tax on incomes and stamp duty on wages, £4,652,870, and by loan authority, £1,074,211.

**Sustenance.** Every male person who receives sustenance is required, on demand, and in return for such sustenance to perform work (of such a class as is prescribed on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria) for the municipality within whose municipal district sustenance is received.

On the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria a scheme was brought into operation, on 3rd July, 1933, under which genuine unemployed male persons will, as far as practicable, be provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table:—

Month of—	1932.		1933.	
	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.†	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.†	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.
January ..	*	..	31,504	7,706
February ..	47,361	..	30,618	7,430
March ..	45,561	..	28,608	7,418
April ..	46,499	..	28,903	7,892
May ..	46,178	..	28,245	8,210
June ..	47,098	1,034	27,468	8,525
July ..	45,527	4,246	26,424	10,018
August ..	43,295	8,250	27,432	13,652
September ..	39,069	8,221	28,191	16,361
October ..	36,152	7,981	..	..
November ..	31,227	7,433	..	..
December ..	30,944	6,585	..	..

\* Complete figures are not available. † Including number working in return for sustenance.

Sustenance is provided at the same rates in every part of Victoria, and is distributed through the agency of public assistance committees appointed under the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932*.

The scale of weekly sustenance allowances in force on and from 28th August, 1933, is as follows :—

Family Unit.	Maximum Permissible Income of Family.	Weekly Sustenance that may be granted to persons—	
		Not Working in Return for Sustenance.	Working in Return for Sustenance.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male ..	10 0	5 9	10 0
Individual residing with relatives or strangers (other than parents) unable to support him or her ..	10 0	6 0	12 0
Man and wife ..	20 0	9 0	20 0
Man, wife, and one child ..	25 0	11 6	22 6
Man, wife, and two children ..	27 6	14 0	25 0
Man, wife, and three children ..	30 0	16 6	27 6
Man, wife, and four children ..	32 6	19 0	30 0
Man, wife, and five children ..	35 0	21 6	32 6
Man, wife, and six children ..	37 6	24 0	35 0
Man, wife, and seven children ..	40 0	26 6	37 6
Man, wife, and eight children and over ..	42 6	29 0	40 0

An extra 2s. 6d. for each unemployed child of sixteen years and over residing with applicant, provided that the total value of sustenance does not exceed 42s. 6d. weekly

The total amount of the income received by a family unit and the value of the sustenance granted shall in no case exceed 57s. in any one week.

The amount expended from the consolidated revenue and out of loan moneys during the year 1932-33 on social services was £7,909,010. The expenditure under each service was as follows :—

Social Service.	Cost.
	£
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	2,838,085
Education .. .. .	2,397,993
Police .. .. .	604,373
Agriculture .. .. .	546,404
Department of Mental Hygiene .. .. .	402,257
Charities (including General Hospitals) .. .. .	336,045
Children's Welfare .. .. .	310,699
Law and Justice .. .. .	306,464
Health .. .. .	141,204
Regulation of Conditions of Labour .. .. .	25,486
Total .. .. .	7,909,010

Retail Price Index-Numbers and Basic Wage, Melbourne. Statements showing the retail price index-numbers and the basic wage for Melbourne appear in part "Accumulation" of this issue on pages 158 and 159.