

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.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act* 1923. Provision was also made in this Act for an additional annual grant of £8,500 for special purposes for a period of ten years commencing on 1st July, 1923. This additional grant was not paid during 1933-34, but under the provisions of the *University (Grant) Act* 1933, the grant was reduced to £6,000 and was made payable annually as from 1st July, 1934. 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 £595,000. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to about £49,500.

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, 1933, and February, 1934 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1933, AND FEBRUARY, 1934.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Intermediate	3,263	1,665	51·02
Leaving	2,056	1,102	53·59
Candidates entered for Certificates by Headmasters of Approved Schools—			
Intermediate	2,129	1,235	58·00
Leaving	913	507	55·53
Total—			
Intermediate	5,392	2,900	53·78
Leaving	2,969	1,609	54·19

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. **Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred.** The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the last five years was as follows :—1929, 621 ; 1930, 678 ; 1931, 686 ; 1932, 693 ; and 1933, 697. The number of degrees taken in 1933 was 498, all of which were direct, as against an average of 454 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 13,980 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 2,306 have been conferred on women.

Students attending lectures. Of the 3,095 students who attended lectures in 1933, 940 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 280 in Laws, 185 in Engineering, 535 in Medicine, 299 in Science, 205 in Music, 66 in Dental Science, 390 in Commerce, 51 in Agriculture, 61 in Architecture, 1 in Veterinary Science, 21 in Public Administration, 9 in Medical Post-graduate Diplomas, and 52 were doing Science Research Work.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1933, is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE
UNIVERSITY, 1933.

	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
Receipts—	£	£	£
Government Grants	36,000	15,967	51,967
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees	73,232	20,380	93,612
Other sources, including benefactions..	11,908	55,802	67,710
Total	121,140	92,149	213,289
Expenditure	119,190	65,810	185,000

Included in the amounts shown above, the University received £21,023 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.

College of
Dentistry and
Pharmacy.

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.

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, 1934, was 2,407.

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. A statement of the main duties of these committees is 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, 1933, 79 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 7,664 boys; and 63 cookery centres, apart from those at the Domestic Arts Schools, with an attendance of 3,149 girls. Twelve Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by 3,212 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, 1934, the following disbursements had been made :—£52,602 to alleviate distress, £19,014 under the housing scheme, and £13,052 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1934, there was a sum of £29,000 invested, and £390 to the credit of the general account.

Free Kindergarten Union. There are 29 kindergarten centres in which 2,037 children below school age are enrolled. The movement receives an annual subsidy from the Education Department. The amount allotted for the year 1934-35 was £2,250.

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, 1934, there were established 341 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,900 acres. Of this area 1,390 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 95,000 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, 1933-34.

<i>School Medical Officers—</i>			
Children examined	..	..	40,699
Teachers	„	..	1,240
<i>School Dentists—</i>			
Children treated	..	..	34,302
<i>School Nurse—</i>			
Homes visited	..	..	4,935
<i>Total Cost</i>	..	..	£13,629

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.

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.

**Work of the
School Nurse.**

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.

**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 provincial 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 rural 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' College. At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College for teaching in the various types of schools. The Bendigo and Ballarat Colleges were closed at the end of 1931.

Student Teachers who have passed School Leaving Examination and Intermediate Arithmetic or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience and have received satisfactory reports from their Inspectors.

By the operation of the *Teachers Act* 1933, passed on the 29th December, 1933, the title of "Junior Teacher" was altered to "Student Teacher."

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 student teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding student 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 student 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 1932. The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE 1872 TO 1932.

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
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
1932	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 184 on 31st December, 1932.

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, 1932.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated)
Central Schools*	36	5,896	4,867	5,733
Higher Elementary Schools	44	4,828	3,749	4,726
Girls' Schools and Schools of Domestic Arts	12	3,788	2,596	3,751
Junior Technical Schools†	26	6,793	5,099	6,744
High Schools	36	12,589	10,721	12,438
Total	154	33,894	27,032	33,392

* 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 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, 1932 :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1932.

	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools	17,519	203,151	11,916	232,586
Central Schools .. .. .	..	4,111	1,622	5,733
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	..	2,304	2,422	4,726
Schools of Domestic Arts .. .. .	..	1,655	2,096	3,751
Junior Technical Schools .. .. .	..	2,343	4,401	6,744
High Schools .. .. .	..	4,140	8,298	12,438
Total	17,519	217,704	30,755	265,978
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	17,519	216,955	30,320	264,794

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 only qualified persons are employed in registered schools; and that such schools are adequately staffed.

Registered schools, 1931 and 1932. According to the latest available information relating to registered schools, the number of such schools decreased from 505 in 1931 to 504 in 1932, whilst the number of instructors increased from 2,286 in 1931 to 2,309 in 1932. The number of individual scholars was 66,671 in 1931 and 66,225 in 1932. 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 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Age-groups.	Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years	6,109	5,359
Between 6 and 14 years	53,199	47,509
Above 14 years	14,402	13,357
Total	73,710	66,225

Scholars attending State and registered schools. Of the number of scholars attending schools in 1932, 20 per cent. attended registered schools, and 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, 1932.

Under 6 years of age	..	..	22,680
Between 6 and 14 years of age	..	..	261,770
Above 14 years of age	..	..	43,335
Total	..	..	<u>327,785</u>

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, 1932, there were 44 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1932, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,749 pupils, of whom 1,995 were boys and 1,754 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to Intermediate Certificate is provided.

There were also 36 schools, principally in the metropolitan area, in which a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 4,867 pupils in 1932. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to high schools.

District High Schools. There are 36 district high schools, three of which, in addition to providing other courses of secondary education, have school farms attached. In high schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the Leaving Certificate which under certain conditions qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1932, there were in attendance at these schools 10,721 pupils, of whom 6,159 were boys and 4,562 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 1934 :—

- 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 is a number of free places available for specially selected certificated teachers. The total 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 schools established since 1910 to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1933, was 27, 13 of which have been established since the passing of the 1910 Act. The gross enrolment for 1932 was 6,793 junior and 16,098 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 electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, 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 Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College, the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial 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 or 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 associated with engineering, building, commerce, and art 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 each of the five years ended 1932-33 :—

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
1928-29 TO 1932-33.**

Locality.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	4,104	4,000	3,546	2,503	2,185
Ballarat	24,970	22,263	20,133	16,215	14,801
*Beechworth	1,146	507	..	..	..
Bendigo	13,802	13,490	13,001	10,943	9,666
Box Hill	5,187	5,152	5,016	4,201	3,858
Brighton	14,020	14,621	13,583	11,469	10,522
Brunswick	13,361	12,751	11,628	8,967	7,736
Castlemaine	6,854	7,653	6,617	5,001	4,311
Caulfield	13,914	14,474	13,559	11,865	9,572
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	9,827	6,546	5,900	5,152	4,949
Collingwood	24,744	18,246	17,802	16,086	14,765
Daylesford	3,119	3,124	3,166	2,564	2,442
Echuca	4,568	4,544	4,201	3,940	3,236
Footscray	17,847	18,152	16,810	13,167	11,436
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) .. .	14,858	17,685	15,389	12,400	10,563
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.) .. .	25,623	27,430	26,407	21,064	19,750
Maryborough	8,256	8,319	8,096	6,638	6,109
Melbourne (Technical College) .. .	43,624	73,265	56,965	36,011	32,556
Prahran	10,138	10,849	10,183	8,003	7,156
Richmond	15,081	17,427	8,831	7,942	8,187
Sale	3,601	5,005	4,115	3,445	3,419
South Melbourne	12,332	13,087	12,316	9,916	7,941
Stawell	3,616	4,434	3,778	2,692	2,257
Sunshine	6,393	6,669	5,777	4,733	4,711
Wangaratta	4,606	5,579	5,365	4,019	3,431
Warrnambool	6,679	7,415	7,528	5,700	4,891
West Melbourne	17,058	15,659	14,529	10,899	7,898
Wonthaggi	8,144	6,938	6,364	4,850	4,469
Yallourn	1,008	1,614	1,477	1,220	1,387
Other votes for technical schools	5,505	5,718	5,686	6,461	4,668
Miscellaneous	4,822	6,913	3,340	2,797	2,769
Total	348,807	379,529	331,108	260,863	231,641

* Closed 31st December, 1929.

THE MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

(With which is incorporated the Working Men's College.)

**Melbourne
Technical
College.** The Melbourne Technical College was founded in 1887 as the Working Men's College, by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. 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.

Fees. 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.

Prizes. 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.

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

The receipts from the Government in 1933 amounted to £31,180.

The following table gives an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1929 to 1933 :—

STUDENTS AT MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
1929 TO 1933.

—	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,977	3,135	2,845	3,050	3,266
Males over 21	575	596	560	508	706
„ under 21—Apprentices	665	783	673	621	657
„ „ Others	1,440	1,469	1,293	1,463	1,476
Females	297	287	319	458	427
Fees received during the year* ..	£12,887	£13,372	£12,184	£13,721	£16,210
Average fee per student	86s. 7d.	85s. 4d.	85s. 7d.	90s.	99s. 2d.
Number of classes	186	189	186	206	210
„ instructors	160	159	165	175	172
Salaries paid instructors	£37,428	£39,224	£33,135	£31,103	£36,415

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,074 in 1929, £902 in 1930, £618 in 1931, £581 in 1932, and £854 in 1933. 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 £2,231,728 at the end of 1933. 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 4,409 volumes were purchased, 2,836 volumes presented, 396 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 48,862 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1933. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 404,373 volumes. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 289,107 volumes during 1933, a decrease of 35,733 compared with 1932, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 15,689, which was 2,726 less than the number in 1932. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 67,223, of which 1,792 were added during the year.

**National
Gallery.**

The National Gallery at the end of 1933 contained 26,348 works of art, viz., 844 oil paintings, 6,332 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 19,162 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 26 students, and the school of drawing by 141 students. The allocation for the year 1933 from the Felton bequest for purchase of paintings, statuary, and other works of art amounted to £16,000.

**National and
Industrial
Museums.**

The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former museum comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology, while in the latter museum more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

**Free
Libraries.**

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1933, 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 £71,798; the Government contributed £40,458 and municipal councils £9,713. The total expenditure was £72,282, of which £13,556 was expended on the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 991,082 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1933; of that number 485,352 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. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining 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 Accli-
matisation
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 of Melbourne. 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 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 Fawkner, 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.

The following statement shows the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933:—

Religion.	Census of—		Increase 1921-1933.
	4th April, 1921.	30th June, 1933.	
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
Christian—			
Baptist	32,305	31,427	— 878
Catholic, Roman	315,718	315,516	— 202
Catholic, undefined	6,847	26,619	19,772
Church of Christ	22,250	26,274	4,024
Church of England	601,809	626,172	24,363
Congregational	15,893	12,458	— 3,435
Lutheran	8,684	8,759	75
Methodist	183,829	193,096	9,267
Presbyterian	257,072	276,699	19,627
Protestant, undefined	18,636	25,231	6,595
Salvation Army	9,183	8,711	— 472
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	14,782	16,381	1,599
Total Christian	1,487,008	1,567,343	80,335
Non-Christian—			
Jews	7,677	9,500	1,823
Other Non-Christian	1,988	565	— 1,423
Total Non-Christian	9,665	10,065	400
Indefinite*	6,515	3,752	— 2,763
No Religion	5,810	3,535	— 2,275
No Reply	22,282	235,566	213,284
Total	1,531,280	1,820,261	288,981

* Includes Agnostic, Freethinker, No Denomination, Rationalist, Spiritualist, and other indefinite.

The large increase from 1.5 to 12.9 per cent. in the number of "No Reply" in 1933 compared with 1921 is apparently due to the variation in the Census return of 1933 from that of 1921 in the form of the question relating to religion. In the Census return of 1933 it was stated that with regard to the question of religion "There is no legal obligation to answer this Question," whilst in the return of 1921 the instruction provided that if a person objected to state religion to reply "object." In consequence of the increase in the number of persons who did not state their religion, a comparison on a percentage basis of the particulars obtained at the Census of 1933 with those of 1921 is not advisable.

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 three societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1, and in these three the ratio is 19s. 6d., 18s. 8d., and 16s., 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 a fully qualified actuary.

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 146,688 at 31st December, 1922 to 158,516 June, 1933—an increase during the ten and a half of years of 11,828 members.

The funds increased during the ten and a half-year period 1922 to June, 1933, from £3,549,798 to £5,486,050, there being an addition of £1,936,252. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1932-33 was 4.5 per cent. Several of the societies have a male section and a female section, and there is also one separate female society. The particulars relating to the female sections and the female society are included above, and at the end of June, 1933, had a membership of 13,430, and had funds which amounted to 144,052. In addition to the afore-mentioned 13,430 female members, there were 2,887 female members included in the membership of male societies, which did not have a separate section for female members, the total female membership at the end of June, 1933, was, therefore, 16,317.

The statement which follows contains information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

(Including Female Sections and a Female Society.)

—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of societies ..	58	55	52	52	50
Number of branches ..	1,484	1,471	1,469	1,473	1,443
Number of members at end of year ..	164,307	164,899	161,448	158,920	158,516
Number of members sick	35,681	32,674	31,474	37,816	34,045
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	341,842	349,691	373,657	423,910	428,203
Deaths of members ..	1,594	1,608	1,426	1,724	1,641
Deaths of registered wives	574	581	571	628	579
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund ..	467,858	471,392	475,181	450,852	425,560
Income of medical and management fund ..	539,662	462,687	388,963	405,518	493,395
Other Income ..	43,584	44,686	53,115	43,819	41,290
Total Income ..	1,051,104	978,765	917,259	900,189	960,245
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ..	466,613	356,842	310,926	351,917	463,458
Expenditure of medical and management fund ..	368,072	395,851	391,320	386,249	383,060
Other Expenditure ..	40,782	39,675	44,192	42,107	38,831
Total Expenditure ..	875,467	792,368	746,438	780,273	885,349
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	4,109,149	4,223,699	4,387,954	4,486,889	4,448,991
Amount to credit of medical and management fund	718,352	785,188	782,831	802,100	912,435
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	4,074,706	4,196,459	4,365,971	4,468,805	4,434,568
Amount invested—medical and management fund ..	697,112	776,228	775,192	791,314	902,383
Amount invested—other funds ..	102,496	107,654	118,215	119,782	122,027
Total invested ..	4,874,314	5,080,341	5,259,378	5,379,901	5,458,978
„ funds ..	4,934,020	5,120,417	5,291,238	5,411,154	5,486,050

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.

**Secessions
and expenses.**

During the twelve months ended in June, 1933, the societies lost by secession 10,170 members, which was equal to a rate of 6.4 per cent.; as compared with a loss of 7.1 per cent. in 1931-32, 7.2 per cent. in 1930-31, and of 6.5 per cent. in 1929-30. 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 1932-33 was 15s. 2d. per member, which was 4d. per member more than the cost in the year 1931-32.

**Sickness
and mortality,
1914, 1918-20,
1928-29,
1932-33.**

The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by members of ordinary male 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 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.			Days.
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
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
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3	1	1,562	12.50

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 each of the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 was as high as that of 1919. This was probably due, to a large extent, to the prevailing industrial conditions.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Labour legislation. 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.

Wages Boards. 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 the late 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 1933, exercised as follows:—

One new Board was appointed, viz. :—

The Fur Trade Board which provides for persons preparing or manufacturing from furred or haired skins articles, such as coats, jackets, capes, scarfs, collars, cuffs, neckwear, muffs, rugs, or mats.

On 31st December, 1933, there were 181 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 182,000 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 ;
- 37 Boards have fixed 44 hours ;
- 10 Boards have fixed 45 to 47 hours ;
- 118 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.

During the year 1933 determinations made by 175 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The following statement shows the average weekly wage paid to adult employees in certain trades during each of the years 1929 and 1933 :—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to Employees on Minimum Wage or Over.			
	1929.		1933.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water	4 11 6	..	3 12 7	..
Agricultural Implements	5 12 1	5 4 3	4 5 4	3 19 1
Biscuits	4 19 6	2 10 1	4 3 9	2 0 8
Boilermakers	5 10 2	..	4 5 2	..
Boots and Shoes.. .. .	5 8 2	2 16 6	4 5 4	2 4 4
Bread	6 15 9	..	5 6 10	..
Breadcarters	5 7 10	..	4 6 1	..
Breweries	5 8 1	..	5 0 4	..
Bricklayers	6 10 4	..	5 0 7	..
Bricktrade	4 17 3	..	3 11 2	..
Builders' labourers	4 19 7	..	3 14 3	..
Butter	5 13 0	2 16 5	4 13 11	2 9 11
Cabinet making (European)	5 12 8	3 2 11	4 3 8	2 10 1
Cardboard Box	5 14 3	2 19 2	4 6 3	2 5 10
Carpenters	6 0 10	..	4 9 5	..
Carriage	5 12 6	..	4 11 6	2 16 10
Carters	5 4 4	..	4 3 6	..
Chemists (Manufacturing)	5 8 6	2 14 10	4 9 2	2 11 11
Clerks (Commercial)	5 18 4	3 9 0	4 5 11	2 17 11
Clothing	5 16 2	2 19 1	4 14 3	2 5 7
Confectioners	5 13 6	2 15 6	4 14 1	2 6 11
Coopers	6 11 4	..	5 15 10	..
Dresses, Mantles, &c.*	6 1 4	3 2 8	4 12 3	2 8 2
Electrical Installation	6 1 8	..	4 18 2	..
Electrical Supply	5 9 4	..	4 13 6	..
Engine-drivers (Factory)	5 15 3	..	4 10 0	..

* The figures for the shirt and underclothing trades are included in the averages shown here for 1933. In 1929 separate figures for these trades were shown.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE—continued.

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to Employees on Minimum Wage or Over.			
	1929.		1933.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Engineering (Skilled)	6 1 9	2 19 0	4 16 0	2 3 9
Engineering (Unskilled)	4 19 9	..	3 14 4	2 10 1
Gas Works	5 13 10	..	4 9 6	..
Hairdressers	5 10 0	4 0 6	4 12 3	3 8 2
Headwear †	5 12 5	2 16 1	4 7 7	2 4 3
Hospital and Benevolent Asylum Employees	4 17 8	2 10 0	3 14 2	2 1 2
Hotel and Restaurant Employees ..	4 9 4	2 4 7	3 7 7	1 15 9
Ironmoulders	5 9 11	..	4 2 9	..
Jams, Pickle, Sauces	5 0 9	2 8 2	3 17 4	1 16 7
Knitting	6 0 7	2 13 3	4 18 6	2 2 5
Leather Goods	5 15 11	2 17 4	4 7 8	2 6 0
Painters	5 18 5	..	4 17 5	..
Paper Mills	5 1 8	2 8 8	4 1 5	2 0 0
Pastry Cooks	5 13 7	2 10 11	4 13 11	2 4 6
Plasterers	6 6 6	..	4 17 11	..
Plumbers	6 3 5	..	4 13 6	..
Pottery	4 16 11	2 7 8	3 11 0	1 15 3
Printing (Metropolitan) ‡	6 7 2	2 18 8	5 3 5	2 4 3
Printing and Bookbinding (Metropolitan) ‡	6 0 10	2 19 0	5 3 5	2 4 3
Quarry	4 14 5	..	4 1 8	..
Rubber	5 11 4	3 2 2	4 4 4	2 1 11
Shops Board—				
No. 1—(Boot Dealers)	5 18 8	3 3 8	4 19 3	2 8 6
No. 3—(Butchers)	5 11 0	..	4 7 11	..
No. 9—(Drapers and Men's Clothing)	6 0 8	3 1 11	5 0 0	2 11 5
No. 15—(Grocers)	5 6 4	4 16 7	4 5 5	3 19 10
No. 16—(Hardware)	5 14 6	4 0 0	4 13 8	3 0 10
Stationery	5 17 11	2 19 3	4 8 3	2 6 0
Storemen and Packers	5 4 0	2 15 9	4 1 11	2 3 11
Tanners	5 1 10	..	3 14 10	..
Tinmiths	5 6 3	3 7 10	4 6 3	2 3 9
Woolen and Cotton	5 5 4	2 12 2	4 6 10	2 1 5

† The figures for the straw hat trade are now included with those of the headwear trade.

‡ Figures showing separate averages for the printing section and the bookbinding section for 1933 are not available.

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 1933 there were registered 12,099 factories, with 134,842 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.

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 28 classes. There was, during the year 1933, an increase compared with 1932 of 480 shops, and of 1,919 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below:—

SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1933.

Class of Shop.	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	4,158	1,113	2,376	486	6,534	1,599
Booksellers, News Agents ..	944	650	439	301	1,383	951
Boot Dealers	336	799	340	382	676	1,181
Boot Repairers	884	24	666	62	1,550	86
Butchers	1,240	2,238	1,048	1,409	2,288	3,647
Chemists	511	749	328	345	839	1,094
Crockery	45	121	20	18	65	139
Cycle and Motor	329	498	195	116	524	614
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	822	540	195	86	1,017	626
Drapery	1,738	7,548	1,209	2,333	2,947	9,881
Electrical and Radio	281	360	148	56	429	416
Fancy Goods Dealers	240	1,031	185	138	425	1,169
Fish	426	89	92	22	518	111
Florists	326	214	92	40	418	254
Fruit and Vegetable	1,753	250	968	229	2,721	479
Fuel and Fodder	1,189	483	297	196	1,486	679
Furniture	352	890	188	191	540	1,081
Grocers	2,659	2,443	1,417	1,472	4,076	3,915
Hairdressers	1,415	903	886	242	2,301	1,145
Hardware	490	1,283	489	620	979	1,903
Jewellery	254	277	193	83	447	360
Leather Goods	152	140	300	31	452	171
Men's Clothing	316	921	290	168	606	1,089
Motor Requisites	501	464	922	506	1,423	970
Musical Instruments	61	266	50	38	111	304
Tobacconists	1,121	107	255	37	1,376	144
Mixed	312	24	1,438	3,393	1,750	3,417
Shops not classified	1,257	1,013	843	187	2,100	1,200
Total	24,112	25,438	15,869	13,187	39,081	38,625

THE BASIC WAGE.

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration at £2 2s. per week in Melbourne and was popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment."

This basis was varied from time to time by the Court in accordance with the variation in the retail price index-numbers ("A Series"—food, groceries and rent of all houses) prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician.

An amount known as the "Powers' 3s." was added in 1921 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard.

In accordance with the judgment of the Court of 22nd January, 1931, the rates became subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.

On 5th May, 1933, the Court made an award which ordered that the variations in the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C Series"—Food, Groceries, Housing—4 and 5 rooms only—Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure) of the Commonwealth Statistician be applied in a certain manner to the "All Houses" Index-numbers ("A series") for the adjustment of all wages under the award. The resultant Index Numbers became known as the "D" Series.

The Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 resulted in a further change respecting the method of calculating the basic wage. The judgment of the Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, 1934, provided that the "All Items" Index Numbers be used as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. For use in the process of adjustment appropriate tables are included in the schedule to the judgment. The Court also considered that the addition of the Powers' 3s. was not now justifiable.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the six years 1929-1934:—

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ..	4 6 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0
1930 ..	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 5 6	4 3 0
1931 ..	3 10 2*	3 8 5	3 5 8	3 3 5
1932 ..	3 3 5	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 1 8
1933 ..	3 0 4	3 3 4†	3 2 5	3 2 10
1934 ..	3 3 4	3 4 0‡	3 4 0	3 4 0

* 10 per cent. reduction became operative.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction).

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April, 1934. Wage payable from first day of June, September, and December, respectively.

Basic Wage— With reference to the basic wage payable in industries
Outside outside the metropolitan area the judgment of the Court
Metropolitan made provision that except in certain specified districts
Area. where the cost of living seems to be correctly indicated by the local
 “ All Items ” Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicate
 that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provisional
 places shall be a constant 3s. per week less than that for the metro-
 politan district in the same State. Special provision is made also
 for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL HOUSES.

(“ A SERIES ”).

Retail Price Retail price index-numbers for Melbourne prepared by
Index- the Commonwealth Statistician for the Commonwealth
Numbers— Court of Conciliation and Arbitration are given in the
Melbourne. following table. In calculating these numbers the prices
 of food, groceries, and the rent of all houses are taken into account.
 The weighted average for the six Capital Cities in 1911 as *Base* =
 1,000 :—

Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing— All Houses) for Melbourne.	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing— All Houses) for Melbourne.
1911	950	1929	1812
1914	1105	1930	1672
1917	1294	1931	1448
1920	1788	1932	1378
1923	1749	1933	1319
1926	1801	1934	1367

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 1933 and in 1934:—

Trade.	Date of Proclamation.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on—	
		30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1934.
Building Group—			
Plumbing and Gasfitting	10.10.1928	121	119
Carpentry and Joinery	28.11.1928	92	93
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	28.11.1928	36	32
Plastering	28.11.1928	12	11
Printing Group	27.2.1929	248	344
Electrical Group	17.7.1929	120	163
Motor Mechanics' Group	5.3.1930	57	76
Bootmaking Group	13.1.1932	226	399
Moulding Group*	13.1.1932	10	15
Total .. ..	.. ..	922	1,252

* Conditions governing apprenticeship and form of indenture have not yet been prescribed for this group of trades.

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.

During the year 1933 the number of railway tickets advanced was 11,906, valued at £9,115, of which £6,967 has been refunded. During the past thirty-three years 117,516 railway tickets have been advanced, to the value of £100,627; of this sum £76,520 has been refunded.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1933 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.
1933—January	7,347	28,228	739	780
February	6,096	27,473	1,052	1,261
March	7,543	25,960	503	751
April	6,515	26,602	1,352	503
May	7,389	26,013	690	1,930
June	8,468	25,915	524	1,915
July	6,961	25,106	495	1,181
August	9,948	26,556	496	847
September	6,158	26,206	607	608
October	6,346	24,577	329	1,784
November	5,135	23,072	415	556
December	5,117	23,209	1	515
Total	83,023	..	7,203	12,631

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1933:—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
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
1933	83,023	17,084	19,834

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.

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, 1933, and 1934 :—

Last Week of Month of—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
July	52,166	61,214	36,551
August	57,100	58,089	37,340
September	57,246	53,397	36,840
October	54,157	47,205	34,841
November	51,843	39,811	32,111
December	50,347	40,742	32,577
January	50,532	39,691	33,275
February	53,926	38,478	32,507
March	54,299	36,039	32,981
April	55,981	36,642	35,335
May	58,149	36,443	35,881
June	61,155	36,877	35,679

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 during 1933-34 as compared with the years 1931-32 and 1932-33.

Relief of Unemployment. 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 instead of by stamp duty. The tax payable on incomes earned during the years 1931-32, 1932-33, and 1933-34 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 and 1933-34 of the amount so calculated. All sums collected by and paid to the Commissioner of Taxes under any enactment, for the time being in force, imposing unemployment relief taxes 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.

In addition to the revenue from tax on incomes and on wages for the relief of unemployment, moneys were raised by way of loan. The revenue obtained from the unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1934, amounted to £6,359,541, of which £156,440 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £6,203,101. The yearly net collections of tax were as follow:—1930-31, £1,234,463; 1931-32, £1,622,400; 1932-33, £1,730,867; and 1933-34, £1,615,371.

Loans for relief purposes were not raised until the year 1932-33, further loan moneys were made available in the year 1933-34. The loan expenditure during these two years was £2,740,125. The total cost of relief during the four years, 1930-31 to 1933-34, was £9,041,053, of which £6,203,101 was raised by taxation, £2,740,125 by loans, £93,947 in 1933-34 was charged to Public Account pending revenue from taxes, and £3,880 was provided by interest, &c. The following is a detailed statement, as audited, of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief and Loan Funds from 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1934:—

EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1930-31 TO 1933-34.

Allocation of Expenditure.	Expended during 1930-31 to 1932-33 from—			Expended during 1933-34 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1934, from—		
	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans and Commonwealth Contribution of £200,000.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans and Commonwealth Contribution of £210,000.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans and Commonwealth Contribution of £410,000.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work	2,841,653	..	2,841,653	1,429,788	..	1,429,788	4,271,441	..	4,271,441
Municipalities	505,563	33,470	539,033	41,480	119,744	161,224	547,043	153,214	700,257
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	282,633	124,038	406,671	42,378	97,434	139,812	325,011	221,472	546,483
Railways	12,250	294,132	306,382	..	629,976	629,976	12,250	924,108	936,358
Lands	80,377	..	80,377	31,614	3,000	34,614	111,991	3,000	114,991
Treasurer	88,745	28,412	117,157	34,820	137,824	172,644	123,565	166,236	289,801
Country Roads Board ..	200,332	180,219	380,551	210	128,186	128,396	200,542	308,405	508,947
Forests and Foresters' Quarters	178,759	167,861	346,620	13,270	80,268	93,544	192,035	248,129	440,164
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	171,614	155,418	327,032	9,633	234,425	244,058	181,247	389,843	571,090
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	..	..	..	14,904	14,904	..	14,904	14,904
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	20,000	20,000	..	80,000	80,000	..	100,000	100,000
Sewerage Authorities .. .. .	..	49,593	49,593	..	77,444	77,444	..	127,037	127,037
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	..	9,067	9,067	..	20,539	20,539	..	29,606	29,606
Miscellaneous	32,091	12,000	44,091	108	42,171	42,279	32,199	54,171	86,370
Expenditure on Relief ..	4,394,017	1,074,210	5,468,227	1,603,307	1,665,915	3,269,222	5,997,324	2,740,125	8,737,449
Administration	129,639	..	129,639	83,611	..	83,611	213,250	..	213,250
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	10,400	..	10,400	79,954	..	79,954	90,354	..	90,354
Refund of Taxes	118,814	..	118,814	37,626	..	37,626	156,440	..	156,440
Total Expenditure ..	4,652,870	1,074,210	5,727,080	1,804,498*	1,665,915	3,470,413	6,457,368	2,740,125	9,197,493

* £93,947 of this amount was charged to Public Account pending revenue from taxes,

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—	1933.		1934.	
	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	23,911	18,164
February ..	30,618	7,430	23,635	18,501
March ..	28,608	7,418	24,077	18,267
April ..	28,903	7,892	25,903	19,404
May ..	28,245	8,210	26,507	20,295
June ..	27,468	8,525	26,966	21,127
July ..	26,424	10,018	27,588	21,616
August ..	27,432	13,652	25,366	20,896
September ..	28,191	16,361	23,155	19,689
October ..	25,680	15,565	22,158	18,347
November ..	22,277	16,542	21,953	17,732
December ..	23,638	17,779	22,163	16,981

† 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 13th May, 1935, is as follows :—

Family Unit. (1)	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income. (2)	Maximum Weekly Sustenance that may be granted to—		
		Unemploy-ables for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Honorable the Minister. (3)	Employ-able Applicant for whom Work in Return for Sustenance is not Provided. (4)	Employable Male Working in Return for Sustenance, <i>vide</i> Section (8) of the Act. (5)
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	..	10 0	16 0
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	10 0	
Individual residing with strangers or relatives (other than parents) unable to support him or her	12 0	6 0	10 0	16 0
Single unemployed, employable male, 21 years of age or over as member of family unit the head of which is in receipt of sustenance	In accordance with family unit of which he is a member	..	5 0	10 0
Two	20 0	9 0	17 0	28 0
Three	25 0	11 6	19 6	30 6
Four	27 6	14 0	22 0	33 0
Five	30 0	16 6	24 6	35 6
Six	32 6	19 0	27 0	38 0
Seven	35 0	21 6	29 6	40 6
Eight	37 6	24 0	32 0	43 0
Nine	40 0	26 6	34 6	45 6
Ten	42 6	29 0	37 0	48 0

An extra 2s. 6d. for each—
(a) Unemployed male dependant 16 and under 21 years of age residing with applicant.
(b) Each unemployed female child or dependant 16 years of age or over residing with applicant :
Provided in each instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 50s. per week.

The total amount of income and sustenance received by a family unit shall in no case exceed 65s. in any one week.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 617 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1933. The total receipts of all these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1933, amounted to £2,261,064, of which £1,142,656 was contributed by the Government and £1,118,408 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,253,296. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £3,059,773 during 1932-33, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 19,506, and there were 405,395 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 show the particulars of the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no 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 of out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1932-33.

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.	
			£	£	£	£	
HOSPITALS.							
Special—							
Austin Hospital	1	315	..	16,764	28,376	45,140	38,791
Children's Hospital	1	306	27,884	15,238	53,546	68,784	50,002
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	130	13,687	5,964	25,498	31,462	27,860
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	132	..	979	5,888	6,867	6,322
Eye and Ear Hospital	1	98	28,935	6,201	21,989	28,190	20,512
Women's Hospital	1	250	8,204	10,298	33,159	43,457	44,283
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	534	..	56,080	55,463	111,543	102,890
General Hospitals	55	2,607	161,940	150,761	345,492	496,253	532,361
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	250	4,003	14,525	14,966	29,491	31,213
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes	5	317	..	8,897	26,009	34,906	37,824
Convalescent Homes	2	38	..	577	1,960	2,537	2,396
Sanatoria	4	338	..	13,701	7,862	21,563	21,394
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	11	5,888	..	342,478	37,880	380,358	380,358
Total	86	11,203	244,653	642,463	658,088	1,300,551	1,296,156
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes	10	1,967	3,172	41,629	65,019	106,648	105,778
Orphanages	21	2,548	..	33,559	82,093	115,652	104,265
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	3	250	..	4,510	38,383	42,893	51,148
Total	34	4,765	3,172	79,698	185,495	265,193	261,191
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	12	750	..	6,604	39,046	45,650	44,488
Inebriates' Institutions	2	65	..	2,887	2,192	5,079	5,339
Children's Welfare Department	6	1,265	14,056	286,350	7,938	294,288	294,288
Goals and Penal Establishments	12	1,458	..	95,956	..	95,956	95,956
Total	32	3,538	14,056	391,797	49,176	440,973	440,066
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Free Dispensaries	2	..	10,906	910	1,125	2,035	1,688
Benevolent Societies	163	..	27,769	11,305	40,681	51,986	53,195
Other Societies	300	..	104,839	16,483	183,843	200,326	201,000
Total	465	..	143,514	28,698	225,649	254,347	255,883
Grand Total	617	19,506	405,395	1,142,656	1,118,408	2,261,064	2,253,296

Charitable institutions—
receipts and
expenditure,
1924-1933.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1924 it was £1,653,974. It increased to £2,157,340 in 1933. This is equivalent to an advance of 30 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 20 per cent., and that from other sources by 30 per cent. in the period mentioned.

Income of
Charitable
Institutions.

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1932-33 48 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, 1932-33.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refuges.	Other Institutions.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid	276,810	8,897	41,629	33,559	4,510	6,604	674,691	1,046,700
Municipal Grants	72,374	200	924	521	2,674	94	28,139	104,926
Private Contributions ..	86,644	3,875	4,774	16,334	16,865	2,040	45,586	176,118
Proceeds of Entertainments	26,909	455	1,706	2,903	1,918	66	17	33,974
Legacies, Bequests and Donations	121,359	9,047	5,742	28,562	5,687	3,066	745	175,108
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations	29,374	816	2,614	1,841	473	571	178	35,837
Contributions of Indoor Patients	111,840	1,929	38,004	10,180	2,843	2,686	46,964	214,446
Out-patients' Fees	38,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,874
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	..	..	595	8,267	2,138	20,956	120	41,076
Interest or Rent	35,497	2,122	9,593	10,670	3,488	385	129	61,884
Other Sources	61,506	6,665	1,067	2,815	2,297	182	161,603	236,135
Total	861,187	34,906	106,648	115,652	42,893	45,650	958,172	2,165,103

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies.

Charitable
Institutions
—Inmates
and deaths.

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

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1932-33.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.	
Austin Hospital	849	315	303
Children's Hospital	4,695	306	366
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	3,651	130	47
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	163	132	3
Eye and Ear Hospital	2,892	98	22
Women's Hospital	7,551	250	98
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	6,243	534	104
General Hospitals	49,542	2,607	3,209
Auxiliary Hospitals	5,124	250	11
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	292	188	4
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	227	78	4
Tweddle Hospital for Babies	98	6	3
Bethany Home, Geelong	40	18	..
Arms of Jesus, Babies' Home	80	27	1
Convalescent Homes	879	38	..
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	340	97	23
Heatherton Sanatorium for Consumptives	346	120	47
Janefield Sanatorium for Consumptives	120	55	10
Gresswell Sanatorium for Consumptives	94	66	4
Mental Hospitals	7,995	5,888	479
Benevolent Homes	3,676	1,967	533
Orphanages	3,584	2,548	2
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	303	250	3
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,509	750	11
Inebriates' Institutions	204	65	1
Children's Welfare Department	18,674	15,400	19
Total	119,171	32,183	5,307

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 45 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 75 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 58 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, and 487 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 and to this Fund the Government contributed a sum of £190,000 for the financial year 1933-34 for the payment of salaries and other expenses of the Board and towards the maintenance and building works of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies. 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 each financial year, and from this source the sum of £123,312 was received for allocation during 1933-34. 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.

Extensive building works were carried out during the year and towards the cost an amount of £9,040 was provided from Unemployment Relief Fund. In addition, loans were made to institutions from Commonwealth-State Joint Loan Fund and National Recovery Loan Fund, the sum of £127,186 having been advanced during the year.

When the Board commenced its operations in 1922 only one country hospital had maternity wards. In 1934 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 (Sale), Wangaratta, Colac, and Stawell Hospitals. The Mildura Hospital Committee is proceeding with a building scheme 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.	Wangaratta.
Creswick.	Maryborough.	Warracknabeal.
Daylesford.	Mildura.	Warrnambool.
Dunolly.	Mooroopna.	West Gippsland (Warragul).
Echuca.	Nhill.	Wycheproof.
Geelong.	Omeo.	Yarram.

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 was 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 and private patients and is now being used, and at St. Vincent's Hospital one floor of the new wing is used for intermediate patients. Under the Community Hospital Scheme the benefits to the public and to the finances of the institutions will be substantial.

Melbourne Hospital. 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. In the year 1933-34 the number of in-patients treated was 8,450, the daily average number being 413, which was 35 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year 49,459 persons were treated in the out-patients and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 236,064.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1934, numbered 377,577, and the out-patients, 1,803,204.

In 1933-34 the total income of the Maintenance Account was £100,902, the Government grant for maintenance was £37,280, the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,030; annual subscriptions amounted to £6,044; donations to £6,604; bequests to £7,216; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,381; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation to £2,777; visitors' fees to £4,317; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £8,699; and out-patients' fees to £9,862; interest yielded a revenue of £13,264; and £1,428 was received from all other sources.

The total of the ordinary expenditure of the Account was £99,909.

The Melbourne Hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 234. 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, 158 of which are occupied daily. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Melbourne Hospital. The total expenditure for the year 1933-34 was £17,964.

This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of this hospital is 13 acres. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. On the 22nd May, 1933, the Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. The following particulars relate to the public section only:—On 30th June, 1934, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1932-33 was 6,368, and during 1933-34 the number was 6,512. In the out-patients and casualty departments, 53,074 persons were treated in 1932-33, while in 1933-34 the total was 48,636. The attendances of these patients decreased in number from 299,243 in 1932-33 to 231,872 in 1933-34. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1933-34 amounted to £131,405. The principal items of receipts were:—Government grants, £35,932; municipal grants, £1,634; private contributions, £4,880; special donations and bequests, £17,660; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,135; Lord Mayor's Fund, £2,351; in-door patients' fees, £7,860; out-door patients' fees, £6,571; general clinic fees, £1,100; visitors' contributions, £3,620; proceeds of entertainments, £1,050; transfers from other accounts, £44,096; sales, refunds, &c., £1,962; miscellaneous receipts, £1,554 (including £977 interest). The total expenditure on maintenance was £72,910. The balance of this Account on 30th June, 1933, was a debit of £77,780, and on 30th June, 1934, a credit of £19,285.

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.

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.

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 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 following table shows the accommodation, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1934 :—

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale .. ..	..	100	..	190	..	166	..	25
Austin	80	32	144	47	77	29	68	18
Heatherton .. ..	..	120	..	178	..	114	..	47
Royal Park	16	..	17	..	5	..	12	..
Gresswell	144	..	330	..	230	..	33	..
Total	240	252	491	415	312	309	113	90

Arrangements have been made for two additional beds at the Austin Hospital for the purpose of carrying out Phrenic Nerve Avulsion operations on suitable cases from other sanatoria.

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 9,527 in 1932-33 and 10,370 in 1933-34. 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. Approval has been given for the establishment of a branch bureau in Ballarat.

In conjunction with the Central Bureau, investigations were carried out at the Melbourne University during the year on 2,590 sputum tests of which 168 gave positive results.

The following statement illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

	Central.		Bendigo.		Pahran.		Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying ..	861	854	107	90	4	3	46	62
Re-attendance ..	3,460	5,102	409	384	109	121	428	492
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions	634	413	24	27	11	7	27	27
Contacts—								
Examined ..	263	358	26	34	16	8	46	45
Re-examined ..	198	244	30	67	10	7	17	14
Found Tuberculous ..	7	8	1	1	2	4	1	3
Under Tubercular Suspicion ..	..	..	4	7	1	2	..	..
Infecting Cases ..	238	286	45		10	24	82	
Visits to Patients' Homes—								
By Medical Officers ..	160		7	25	1	4	3	
By Nurses ..	2,333	2,603	224	184	268	290	402	479
X-Ray Screen Examinations	486	694	..	..	..	..	..	..
X-Ray Film Examinations ..	516	692	54	74	5	4	63	78
Pneumothorax Refills ..	238	390	89	96	1	..	17	14

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 eight years 1927 to 1934 was as follows :—

Year.	Bureau.				Total.
	Central.	Pahran.	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
1934	10,370	365	939	1,028	12,702

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

Department
of Mental
Hygiene.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1932 and 1933 :—

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1932 AND 1933.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1932.	1933.	
In State Hospitals	5,849	5,910	+ 61
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	782	771	- 11
Boarded Out	111	131	+ 20
In Licensed Houses	73	68	- 5
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	28	19	- 9
Total Number of Registered Insane ..	6,843	6,899	+ 56
In Receiving Institutions	101	122	+ 21
Total	6,944	7,021	+ 77
Voluntary Boarders	128	123	- 5
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	201	215	+ 14

There was an increase in the year 1933 compared with 1932, in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals, but the number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1933, proportionately to the population, 1 in 264.5, was less than at the end of each of the four years 1929-32. At 31st December, 1933 there were 215 military mental cases known to the Department and 123 voluntary boarders in various institutions. The boarding out of patients is being extended to certain benevolent homes in country districts.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1929 to 1933 is as follows:—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	
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
1933	368	411	779	37	32	69	848

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1929 to 1933 are given below:—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1929	195	202	397	235	193	428	825
1930	169	199	368	181	185	366	734
1931	181	170	331	260	205	465	796
1932	159	176	335	218	176	394	729
1933	148	185	333	230	206	436	769

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Neglected and reformatory children. There were at the end of 1933 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, 1933, numbered 6,235—6,016 neglected and 219 reformatory children—and there were 15 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by

the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the five years 1929-1933 :—

WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1929 TO 1933.

Year.	NUMBER OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT 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.	
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
1933 ...	3,151	1,301	299	1,265	..	6,016

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.	
1929 ...	120	57	22	1	...	200
1930 ...	116	90	12	2	...	220
1931 ...	119	128	8	...	...	255
1932 ...	102	103	25	1	...	231
1933 ...	100	99	20	...	...	219

* 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 1933 there were 8,337 such children.

Children boarded out, &c. The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, which furnish reports to the Department 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, 1933, assistance was granted under the Maintenance Act in respect of 2,041 children, and at the end of the year there were 8,337 children boarded out to their mothers, a decrease of 1,201 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 9,538.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1929 to 1933 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1929 TO 1933.

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.
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
1933 ..	3,151	8,337	11,488	249,738	3,084	14,572

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1933 to £275,188, and that for reformatory school children to £4,405; the expenses of administration amounted to £14,599, making a total gross expenditure of £294,192. A sum of £7,586 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £352 from other sources, making the net expenditure £286,254. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1933, was 6,016; of this total, 3,151 were maintained in foster homes, 180 were in Government receiving dépôts, 1,050 were in other institutions, 299 were at service earning their own living, 35 were in hospitals, and 1,301 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1933, was 219. Of this number 100 were maintained in private schools, 20 were in service earning their own living, 99 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children during the ten years, 1924-1933, is shown in the statement which follows :—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1924 TO 1933.

Year.	Net Expenditure.	Year.	Net Expenditure.
	£		£
1924	312,943	1929	429,098
1925	322,710	1930	413,439
1926	348,868	1931	382,968
1927	368,172	1932	332,886
1928	417,361	1933	286,254

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, 1932, was 1,984. The admissions during the year 1933 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 62; Transfer of Guardianship, 146; Voluntary Admissions, 699. The number of children under supervision in the societies on 31st December, 1933, was 1,849.

Children in Registered Homes.

On 31st December, 1933, there were 133 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the *Children's Welfare Act*. There were 5 deaths of such children during the year. The work of inspection of registered homes is performed by 4 female inspectors. During the year 47 children, in respect of whom the weekly payments for maintenance by the responsible persons had fallen into arrears, became wards of the *Children's Welfare Department* by the operation of section 103 of the Act.

INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.

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, 1934, there were 86 municipalities maintaining 149 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 69 centres, and 57 in the country were supporting 80 centres. There was also one municipality not subsidized maintaining two centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1934, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 37,999, compared with 35,647 in 1933. Their attendances numbered 414,007 in 1934 and 403,205 in 1933, and the nurses made 68,117 and 65,744 visits in 1934 and 1933 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 94 but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 112 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 1929-30 to 1933-34 :—

	1917-18.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nurses in centres ..	1	91	93	92	92	94
Home visits ..	1,407	55,749	73,347	72,219	65,744	68,117
Total individual babies	913	30,857	32,320	34,283	35,647	37,999
Total attendances ..	4,116	244,800	332,886	386,336	403,205	414,007

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 413 infant welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1934, and 185 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, 1934, were 56,895.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At the end of June, 1934, the bush nursing centres numbered 66, inclusive of 39 bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 76 on permanent staff and 10 on relieving staff, the majority of whom hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

Bush Nursing.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS.

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 £694,807 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £128,404.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1933-34 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			
1933-34	93,554	8,275	101,829			

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 3,204 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 2,137 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 57,662 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 4,324 students.

This service attended to 14,623 calls, of which 2,836 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1934; the mileage travelled was 148,674. In 4,939 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, 1934, was £5,386; private subscriptions amounted to £1,983, municipal grants to £61, and all other receipts to £3,342. The total expenditure during the year was £4,939, of which £2,451 was expended in relief and £2,488 in administration and on buildings. At the end of the year the amount of capital invested was £7,230, and of cash on hand £1,880. The number of individuals relieved by the society during the year was 1,979.

**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 1933-34 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 1,274. The total income of the Centre for 1933-34 was £670, and the expenditure £713.

**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,

1934, 3,567 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,068 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,550 to dogs. 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 £4,808, and the expenditure to £4,270.

**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, in the home, and in the air. Its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need of reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. The Council is governed by an Executive assisted by traffic, factories and workshops, air safety, and film committees.

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.

**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. At the end of 1933, there remained on the Fund two widows receiving an allowance of 15s. per week each. In addition to these allowances, grants amounting to £874 were made during the year 1933 to persons permanently disabled as the result of mining accidents, and to relatives of persons who were killed or injured by any such accident. The investments of the Fund on 31st December, 1933, amounted to £24,679.

**Victorian
Coal Miners'
Accidents
Relief Fund.**

A statement on the establishment of this Fund appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

Including the moneys received by the Accidents Committee of each mine, the total revenue of the Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1933, was £3,876. The details of the revenue are as follow :—Interest, £1,246 ; contributions by employees, £1,396 ; by the mine-owners, £616 ; by the Government, £617 ; and miscellaneous receipts, £1. The total expenditure in connexion with the Fund during 1933 was £3,861. The items of expenditure were—allowances to beneficiaries £3,592, and cost of administration £269. The investments of the Fund at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £33,490.

One fatal and 518 non-fatal accidents occurred at the mines in 1933. From the date of the establishment of the Fund on 2nd April, 1910, to 31st December, 1933, the number of accidents recorded was 8,883—61 fatal and 8,822 non-fatal.

**The Watson
Sustentation
Fund.**

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

During the year 1933 relief was granted to 11 members and 10 were on the Fund at the end of the year. The receipts for the year amounted to £236. Expenditure was £348, of which sick pay was £208, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members £80, and expenses of administration £60. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1933 was £588.

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 1933-34 was 100, to whom £757 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £137. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1934, was £18,753. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£932) for the year 1933-34 an

amount of £191 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.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Cost of Social Services. Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds of the State of Victoria on social services during 1932-33 and 1933-34, exclusive of interest on loans (other than for unemployment relief) raised for such purposes, amounted to £7,691,319 and £8,332,472 respectively. The amount so expended on each service is shown in the following statement:—

Social Service.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£
Unemployment Relief	2,643,566	3,432,787
Education	2,397,993	2,408,932
Police	604,373	620,570
Agriculture	546,404	404,968
Department of Mental Hygiene	379,085	383,743
Charities (including General Hospitals)	336,045	338,682
Children's Welfare	310,699	279,208
Law and Justice	306,464	310,136
Health Commission—Administration	141,204	128,992
Regulation of Conditions of Labour	25,486	24,454
Total	7,691,319	8,332,472

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act. 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. The *Financial Relief Act* 1933 provides that the maximum rate of pension shall be reviewed annually and determined on the weighted average retail price index number for food and groceries for the six capital cities of the States for a prescribed period. The maximum rate of pension paid as from 26th October, 1933, was £45 10s. per annum, or 17s. 6d. per week.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1934, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 22,373; women, 34,880; total, 57,253. Invalid pensioners—men, 6,445; women, 8,748; total, 15,193.

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, 1934, are shown in the following statement:—

**OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA,
1924-25 TO 1933-34.**

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
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
1933-34	57,253	15,193	72,446	3,053,247

* This includes payments of pensions of 3s. per week (increased 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, increased to 5s. per week from 26th October, 1933) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,173 and 354 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1934.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

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, 1934, was 713,343, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,505,976.

For the year ended 30th June, 1934, the number of claims granted was 19,499, and the amount paid in allowances was £77,996.

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 16s. 2d. per week, irrespective of the rate of pay received by him as a member. The increase to 16s. 2d. from the amount, viz., 13s. 11d. shown in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33 is in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Relief Act 1933*. The allowance for his children (up to the age of 16 years) is 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. All other dependants of members who received varying rates according to the circumstances of their cases, had their pensions reduced by at least 22½ per cent. by the *Financial Emergency Act 1931*, but the provision for such deduction was repealed by the *Financial Relief Act 1933*.

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, 16s. 2d. per week for his wife, and 6s. per week for each child.

Current Work of Department. The following statistics for the year 1933-34 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in Victoria:—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1934—

Members of the Forces	..	..	..	25,517
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces	..	..	..	8,927
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	..	..	..	56,201
Expenditure for year	..	..	..	£2,134,218

Medical Treatment—

Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1934, in Repatriation Institutions—

General Hospitals	..	..	..	220
Sanatoria	..	..	..	57
Anzac Hostels	..	..	..	15
Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	234

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

Attendances of Out-patients during 1933-34 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 177 in rural areas) 49,859

Expenditure on treatment, &c.—				
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions	..		£70,633	
Maintenance of Patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals)	..		£19,255	
Sustenance during medical treatment	..		£9,416	
Conducting Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory			£8,410	
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	..	..	£29,805
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—				
Number of children at school	..	..	606
„	„	in professional training	..	58
„	„	in industrial training	..	589
„	„	in agricultural training	..	23
Expenditure for year 1933-34	..	..	£80,734

As from 1st June, 1929, tribunals were created to hear 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.